



---

## Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission

### Certificate of Appropriateness Report of the Committee

---

---

To: Jon Mapp  
Thru: Old Louisville Architectural Review Committee  
From: Becky Gorman, Historic Preservation Specialist  
Date: March 8, 2017

---

**Case No:** 17COA1015  
**Classification:** Committee Review

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

**Property Address** 1356-1358 S. 6<sup>th</sup> Street

**Applicant:** Jon Mapp  
P.O. Box 32484  
Louisville, KY 40232  
502.994.5419  
Jonmapp2011@gmail.com

**Design:** Jon Mapp

**Contractor:** TBD

**Estimated Project Cost:** \$166,371

#### Description of proposed project:

The proposed work is construction of a new single family dwelling and carriage house on two parcels at the corner of South Sixth Street and Myrtle Street.

#### Single Family Residential Structure

The structure will be in line with existing structures on the west side of S. Sixth Street facing Central Park. The building height is 27', depth is 56' with a footprint of 1680 square feet. The proposed 2 story single family home is a modified shotgun with camelback with an external veneer of white fiber cement board and

**Case #: 17COA1015**

**Page 1 of 10**

a brick foundation. The new structure will feature hipped roofs with gray shingles and a dormer on the front hipped roof. The first floor of the front elevation features three 1-over-1 double hung windows and an asymmetrical entry that has a full lite fiberglass door with decorative glass and transom. The front porch will have 4 square FiberCast columns spaced equidistance from each other. The 2<sup>nd</sup> story will feature 2 casement windows. The right side or north elevation will have a series of windows along the side that vary in shape and function. The 2<sup>nd</sup> story will feature two 1-over-1 double hung windows. The first floor rear elevation will have full lite French doors with a transom, an octagonal window and a casement window. The 2<sup>nd</sup> story will have one casement window. The left side or south elevation will feature two 1-over-1 double hung windows and two separate sets of full lite French doors and transoms with an arched window in-between. Windows will be Crestline Acclaim Fiberglass Clad windows. French doors will be fiberglass.

#### Carriage House

The proposed structure will be a 2-story frame carriage house at the rear of the lot and accessed from a 10' alley. The proposed footprint of the new carriage house is 576 sq. ft. The proposed height is 23'5". The exterior walls will be 4" exposure fiber cement lap siding, casement windows, carriage style garage door, a half lite fiberglass person door and French doors. Windows will be fiberglass clad wood windows. The structure will have a hipped roof with shingles to match the house. Foundation will be poured concrete. The concrete drive apron will be historic mix concrete.

#### Site

An 8' x 24' patio and pergola are proposed on the south elevation. Another 11' x 10' patio and pergola are proposed between the house and the carriage house. A 5' aluminum picket fence is proposed on the side yard from the side patio to the carriage house and between the patio area between the house and the carriage house.

#### **Communications with Applicant, Completion of Application**

The application was received on January 27, 2017. The application was determined to be complete and classified as requiring Committee Review on January 30, 2017. Staff met with the applicant on February 13, 2017. Revised elevations and additional information were submitted on February 27, 2017.

The case was scheduled for a hearing at the regular meeting of the Old Louisville Architectural Review Committee on March 8, 2017 at 5:30 p. m., with notice mailed not less than seven days before the meeting to the applicant and abutting property owners.

The Old Louisville ARC met on March 8, 2017 with committee members, Bob Bajandas, Mary Clark, Ken Maguire, Dave Marchal present and Herb Fink presiding as Chair. The applicants, Jon and Ventra Mapp were present. Mrs.



Gorman presented the proposed new residence, carriage house, and staff recommendations. The committee discussed the proposed curb cut and the proposed corbels and dentil details. Public comment in support included: Mr. Herschel Brady, Norma Ward, and Charlie and Sally Baker. Mr. Bajandas made a motion to accept staff report and recommendations and approve the COA with revisions to condition #8. Ken Maguire seconded the motion. Marchal recommended a change to condition #7. The changes to the motion were approved. The motion to approve carried unanimously. The meeting was adjourned.

## **FINDINGS**

### **Guidelines**

The following design review guidelines, approved for the Old Louisville Preservation District, are applicable to the proposed exterior alteration: New Construction-Residential, Site and Garage. The report of the Commission Staff's findings of fact and conclusions with respect to these guidelines is attached to this report.

The following additional findings are incorporated in this report:

### **Site Context**

The site is comprised of two adjacent vacant lots at the corner of S. 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Myrtle Street and across from Central Park. It is surrounded by residential structures that vary from one story shotguns to 2-2½ story brick or wood sided structures. There is a 10 ft. alley at the rear of the lots.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The proposed new residential structure meets the guidelines for Site and New Construction-Residential Guidelines which reference: spatial organization, façade organization, and compatibility of roof forms, massing, materials, as well as, window patterns, front door design, and orientation of the main entrance. These items are reflective of the historic context. The garage structure meets the design guidelines for Site, Garage and New Construction.

## DECISION

On the basis of the information furnished by the applicant, the Staff recommends that the application for a Certificate of Appropriateness be approved with the following conditions:

1. Construction shall meet NCR1.
2. Fiber cement siding shall have a 4" reveal and shall be smooth face.
3. Walkways shall be historic concrete mix.
4. Wood pergolas shall be painted or opaque stained.
5. All drainage issues to be addressed appropriately to ensure no adverse impact to adjacent sites.
6. New structures shall have gutters with downspouts.
7. Structures shall have cornerboards and a **minimum** 3" trim around windows and doors.
8. **Submit lighting and other architectural details such as dentil molding and corbels to staff for approval prior to installation.**
9. Any changes to the project shall be submitted to staff prior to installation.

Herb Fink  
Chair

Date

## SITE

### Design Guideline Checklist

- + Meets Guidelines
- Does Not Meet Guidelines
- +/- Meets Guidelines with Conditions as Noted
- NA Not Applicable
- NSI Not Sufficient Information

	Guideline	Finding	Comment
ST1	Consider the relationships that exist between the site and structure when making exterior alterations. Changes to one will affect the other. A primary goal should be to maintain a complementary relationship.	+	



<b>ST2</b>	Retain established property line patterns and street and alley widths. Any replatting should be consistent with original development patterns.	+	
<b>ST3</b>	Use paving materials that are compatible with adjacent sites and architectural character.	+	
<b>ST4</b>	Restore and reuse historic paving materials for streets and sidewalks such as brick and hexagonal pavers and limestone curbing. Maintain original curbing whenever possible. The historic relationship between the road surface and edging should be preserved. Any replacement should use historic materials. If replacement with original materials is not technically or economically feasible, a substitute material may be used if it duplicates the color, texture, and visual appearance of the original.	NA	
<b>ST5</b>	Maintain brick, stone, or poured concrete steps wherever present. If replacement is required, original materials should be used. New construction should incorporate steps on blocks where they are a character-defining feature.	NA	
<b>ST6</b>	Do not harm historic resources through road widening or underground utility repair.	NA	
<b>ST7</b>	Locate driveways, parking areas, and loading docks to the side and rear of properties. Access from alleys is preferred.	+	
<b>ST8</b>	Maintain original front yard topography, including grades, slopes, elevations, and earthen berms where present. New construction should match the grade of adjacent properties. Do not recontour front-yard berms into stepped terraces, using railroad ties, landscape timbers, or any other historically-inappropriate material for retaining walls.	+	
<b>ST9</b>	Do not carry out excavations or regrading within or adjacent to a historic building, which could cause the foundation to shift or destroy significant archeological resources.	NA	
<b>ST10</b>	Do not install masonry walls in street-visible locations unless they are used to retain earth at changes in grade, screen service areas, or unless a historic precedent exists.	NA	
<b>ST11</b>	Use materials that match existing sections of historic fencing in material, height, and detail when carrying out limited replacement projects. If an exact match cannot be made, a simplified design is appropriate.	NA	
<b>ST12</b>	use materials that match the existing character of the original when replacing retaining walls or curbing. If an exact match cannot be made, a simplified design is appropriate.	NA	
<b>ST13</b>	Install only historically-compatible iron fencing under 2'-5" in height where there is demonstrable historic precedent.	NA	
<b>ST14</b>	Do not install front-yard fencing where there is no historic precedent.	NA	
<b>ST15</b>	Install any rear- or side-yard privacy fencing so that it is set back from the side wall at least two feet and presents the finished side out. Any privacy fencing should be less than seven feet in height. Contact the Department of Inspections, Permits, and Licenses regarding additional restrictions on fencing at corner properties.	+	
<b>ST16</b>	Do not install chain-link, split-rail, or woven-wood fencing, or concrete block walls in areas that are visible from a public way. Opaque fencing, such as painted or stained pressure-treated wood, may be permitted with appropriate design.	NA	
<b>ST17</b>	Use understated fixtures when installing any type of exterior lighting. Fixture attachment should be done so as not to damage historic fabric. Fixtures should not become a visual focal point.		

<b>ST18</b>	Do not light parking areas or architectural features in a harsh manner. Generally, an average illumination level of 1.5 to 2.0 foot-candles will be sufficient. Light should be directed down and away from neighboring properties.	NA	
<b>ST19</b>	Parking lots of a certain size should have a portion of the parking area dedicated to plantings that will soften the expanse of paving. See the Jefferson County Development Code - Requirements for Landscaping and Land Use Buffers for specific requirements.	NA	
<b>ST20</b>	Use high-pressure sodium or metal halide lights to create a soft illumination where site or streetscape lighting is desired.	NA	
<b>ST21</b>	Position fixtures, such as air conditioning units, satellite dishes, greenhouse additions, and overhead wiring, on secondary elevations where they do not detract from the character of the site. Try to minimize noise levels to adjacent properties.	+	
<b>ST22</b>	Preserve large trees whenever possible and enhance established street tree patterns by planting additional trees along public rights-of-way. Consult the city arborist to determine what tree species are suitable for placement near overhead wires. Select and place street trees so that the plantings will not obscure historic storefronts once mature. Removal of trees within or immediately adjacent to a public right-of-way or within public open spaces requires review unless directed by the city arborist for emergency or public safety reasons.	+	
<b>ST23</b>	Ensure that all proposed cellular towers and associated fixtures will be properly screened from view.	NA	
<b>ST24</b>	Install utility lines underground whenever possible.	NA	

## NEW CONSTRUCTION

### RESIDENTIAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

- + Meets Guidelines
- Does Not Meet Guidelines
- +/- Meets Guidelines with Conditions as Noted
- NA Not Applicable
- NSI Not Sufficient Information

	<b>Guideline</b>	<b>Finding</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>NC1</b>	Make sure that new designs conform to all other municipal regulations, including the Jefferson County Development Code and Zoning District Regulations.	NSI	See comments
<b>NC2</b>	Do not demolish contributing structures in a historic district to make way for new or large-scale construction. Non-contributing buildings are identified in each of the district or individual landmark designations or National Register nominations.	NA	
<b>NC3</b>	Design new construction so that the building height, directional emphasis, scale, massing, and volume reflect the architectural context established by surrounding structures.	+	The proposed structure is reflective of the historic context in height, scale, massing and directional emphasis.



<b>NC4</b>	Make sure that the scale of new construction does not conflict with the historic character of the neighborhood.	+	
<b>NC5</b>	Incorporate materials and design elements that complement the color, size, texture, and level of craftsmanship seen in surrounding buildings.	+	
<b>NC6</b>	Do not use materials in new construction that are visually incompatible with surrounding historic buildings within the district. Materials to be avoided include: ornamental pierced concrete masonry screens and walls, "antiqued" brick, wrought-iron porch columns, chain-link fencing, exterior carpeting, jalousie windows, glass block, picture windows, unpainted wood, and asphalt siding.	+	
<b>NC7</b>	Design new construction to reinforce the human scale of historic districts where this is a character-defining feature.	+	
<b>NC8</b>	Design new construction in such a way that it does not disrupt important public views and vistas.	+	
<b>NC9</b>	Reinforce existing patterns of open space and enclosure, created by circulation routes, fences, walls, lawns, and allees of trees, in designs for new construction.	+	
<b>NC10</b>	Design infill construction that reinforces the spatial organization established by surrounding buildings. The character of historic streetscapes relies heavily on the visual continuity established by the repetition of similarly-designed facades.	+	The proposed structure reflects the spatial organization of the surrounding building and the historic context.
<b>NC11</b>	Design infill construction in such a way that the façade's organization closely relates to surrounding buildings. Window and door openings should be similar in size to their historic counterparts, as should the proportion of window to wall space. Cornice lines, columns, and storefronts are other important character-defining facade elements.	+	
<b>NC12</b>	Design new construction so that the building mass has a similar sense of lightness or weight as surrounding historic structures. Mass is determined by the proportion of solids (walls) to voids (window and door openings). Historic window proportions are generally two-and-one-half (height) by one (width).	+	
<b>NC13</b>	Develop designs for new construction using windows that are sympathetic to the window patterns of surrounding buildings. Use of comparable frame dimensions, proportions, and muntin configurations is encouraged.	+	
<b>NC14</b>	Develop designs for new construction using front doors that are sympathetic to the door patterns of surrounding buildings. Use of comparable frame dimensions, proportion, and panel and light configuration is encouraged.	+	
<b>NC15</b>	Design new construction so that the orientation of the main entrance is the same as the majority of other buildings on the street	+	
<b>NC16</b>	Incorporate paved walks between sidewalks and the front entrances for new construction located on streets where this is a character-defining feature.	+	
<b>NC17</b>	Retain the character-defining features of a historic building when undertaking accessibility code-required work.	NA	
<b>NC18</b>	Investigate removable or portable ramps as options to providing barrier-free access.	NA	
<b>NC19</b>	Locate handicapped access ramps on secondary elevations wherever possible. If locating a ramp on the primary façade is required, it should be installed in a manner that does not damage historic fabric and is as unobtrusive as possible.	NA	



<b>NC20</b>	Design infill construction so that it is compatible with the average height and width of surrounding buildings.	+	
<b>NC21</b>	Design new construction to have a floor-to-floor height that is within 10 percent of adjacent historic construction where the floor-to-floor height is relatively consistent, and a character-defining feature.	+	
<b>NC22</b>	Maintain the historic rhythm of the streetscape. The space between new construction and existing structures should fall within 20 percent of the average spacing for the block.	+	
<b>NC23</b>	Maintain historic setback patterns. In order to maintain the continuity of the streetscape, setbacks for new construction should either match that of adjacent buildings where all share the same setback or be within 20 percent of neighboring structures in areas with varied setbacks.	+	
<b>NC24</b>	Ensure that the roofs of new buildings relate to those of neighboring historic structures in pitch, complexity, and visual appearance of materials.	+	
<b>NC25</b>	Follow the precedent set by adjacent buildings when designing rooflines for infill construction. Where the predominant form is flat, built-up roofs are preferred. Where the predominant form is complex and steeply pitched, that is preferred. In blocks characterized by shallow-pitched roofs and pronounced overhangs with exposed rafters, these elements should be incorporated.	+	
<b>NC26</b>	Design new construction so that the orientation of the main roof form is parallel with the majority of other roofs on the street, where roof forms are relatively consistent and a character-defining feature.	+	
<b>NC27</b>	Design new construction to emphasize the existing cornice line on each block where this is a character-defining feature.	+	
<b>NC28</b>	Integrate mechanical systems into new construction in such a way that rooftops remain uncluttered.	+	
<b>NC29</b>	Make provisions for screening and storing trash receptacles when designing new construction.	+	
<b>NC30</b>	Use an exterior sheathing that is similar to those of other surrounding historic buildings. While use of wood siding is preferred, vinyl siding may be used for new construction, but only in areas where the predominate historic construction material is wood.	+	
<b>NC31</b>	Use masonry types and mortars that are similar to surrounding buildings in designs for new construction. Red brick is the most common masonry material found throughout the city's historic districts.	NA	
<b>NC32</b>	Incorporate stone or cast-stone sills and lintels into new construction designs on blocks where such elements are character-defining features.	NA	
<b>NC33</b>	Do not use modern "antiqued" brick in new construction.	NA	
<b>NC34</b>	Design new construction to have a raised masonry foundation, which is compatible in proportion and height with surrounding buildings. Foundation materials may be of a warm-toned poured concrete, split-face concrete block, or stuccoed concrete block that has a uniform, textured appearance.	+	



<b>NC35</b>	Incorporate front porches on blocks where they are character-defining features. Design of new porches should be compatible with the form, scale, and detailing of surrounding buildings. On blocks where porch columns are prevalent, new columns should always consist of a base, shaft, and capital, and convey the appearance of actually holding up the porch roof.	+	
<b>NC36</b>	Design porches on newly-constructed buildings so that the floor is even with or a maximum of one step below the corresponding floor of the house, the ceiling is even with that of adjacent rooms, the floor is at least 6' deep, the rhythm of the porch bays matches the facade's pattern of solids and voids, and the porch fascia board matches the height of the window head.	+	
<b>NC37</b>	Design new garages or other secondary structures so that they complement the scale, roof form, setback, and materials of adjacent secondary structures.	+	
<b>NC38</b>	Site new garages adjacent to alleys where present. Review the garage prototype insert that identifies styles appropriate to preservation districts when planning a garage construction project.	+	
<b>NC39</b>	Where no alleys exist, garages should be sited at the rear of the property behind the main house. Garage doors should not face the street, and access should be along the side yard. Landscape screening along the driveway is encouraged.	+	
<b>NC40</b>	Use of smaller, single garage doors rather than expansive double or triple doors is preferred.	+/-	A 2 car garage door is proposed due to the limited turn radius from the alley.
<b>NC41</b>	Orient the roofline of a new garage so that it is parallel with the main house or follow the predominant pattern of existing secondary structures where such a pattern exists.	+	
<b>NC42</b>	Roof pitch should be no less than one in six. Where the roof form of the main house is character-defining, owners are encouraged to echo the form of the main house.	+	
<b>NC43</b>	Design new construction so that access to off-street parking is off alleys or secondary streets wherever possible.	+	
<b>NC44</b>	Incorporate storm-water management provisions into the design of new construction, so that any related runoff will not adversely impact nearby historic resources.	NSI	See comments

# GARAGE

## Design Guideline Checklist

- + Meets Guidelines
- Does Not Meet Guidelines
- +/- Meets Guidelines with Conditions as Noted
- NA Not Applicable
- NSI Not Sufficient Information

Design Element	Building Feature	Approved	Comments
----------------	------------------	----------	----------

<b>Location</b>		+	Rear-yard location	
		+	Align with adjacent secondary structures	
		+	Use to define and enclose rear yard	
		+	Minimize paving	
<b>Materials</b>	Walls	+	Horizontal wood siding (3" or 4" exposure)	
			Board and batten siding	
			Brick	
			Stucco over frame or concrete block	
			Cast stone, molded concrete block	
			Aluminum and vinyl siding (3" or 4" exposure)	
			No painted concrete block.	
			No un-painted concrete block.	
			No T-111 plywood.	
	Roof	+	Asphalt, fiberglass, wood, vinyl, or slate shingles.	
		NA	Metal roofing	
		+	Half-round or Ogee gutters	See comments
		NA	Approved Gable-end element	
		NA	No membrane roofing on sloped roofs.	
<b>Building Forms</b>	Main Block	+	Simple, rectangular, prismatic volumes	
		NA	Ell-shaped buildings	
		NA	Slightly-projecting bays	
		NA	Cantilevered, second floors	
		NA	No overly-elaborate volumes	
	Roof	NA	Simple gable roofs (6-in-12 minimum slope)	
		+	Hipped, shed, and flat roofs with parapets	
		NA	Intersecting gables	
		+	Overhanging eaves	
		NA	Half-round gutters	
		+	No low-pitched gable roofs (less than 6-in-12 slope)	
		+	No flush eaves	
		NSI	No roofs without gutters	See comments
<b>Openings</b>	Garage	-	Single-car openings	
	Doors	+	Surface area of door broken up by articulated panels or stiles and rails to reduce scale	
		-	No double and triple doors	
		+	No flush garage doors (they accentuate the large size of the openings)	
	Windows	+	Use window openings to break up wall surface	
		NA	Security grills installed on the inside face of the windows	