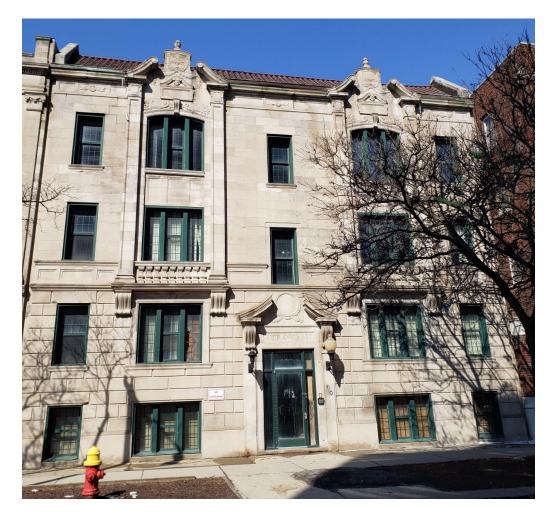
PREPARED BY: J. ROSS

STAFF REPORT: 10-9-2019 MEETING APPLICATION NUMBER: 19-6489 ADDRESS: 90 SEWARD HISTORIC DISTRICT: NEW CENTER APPLICANT: BRAIN HURTIENNE DATE OF COMPLETE APPLICATION: 9/10/2019 DATE OF STAFF SITE VISIT: 10/1/2019

SCOPE: INSTALL NEW BALCONIES

#### **EXISTING CONDITIONS**

The building at 90 Seward is a 4-story, masonry building known as the Saxer Apartment Annex. The building was erected ca. 1924 and features limestone cladding at the primary elevation, and red brick at the side and rear elevations. Red brick is also located at the building's light wells. Windows are non-historic aluminum units. The building's front elevations features decorative detailing such as curved arch pediments at the parapet, pilasters, and rustication at the first and second stories. The parapet also features historic-age/original clay tiles.



#### PROPOSAL

With the current proposal, the applicant is seeking the Commission's approval for the following work items:

#### East and West Elevations (Light wells)

• At each unit, remove one existing window and saw cut brick to lengthen opening in order to accommodate the installation of a new fiberglass single door (color not specified) with glass transom. Each door will lead to a new balcony. The new balcony decks will measure 6'-0"x 12'-4" and will be constructed of wood with wood decking. Each deck will also feature aluminum picket railing which will measure 3'-6" high. The new decks will not be painted.

#### STAFF OBSERVATIONS AND RESEARCH

- The new balconies will not be visible from the public right of-way as they are located within the light wells
- The windows which will be removed and replaced with doorways are not historic age

#### ISSUES

• None

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is staff's opinion that the work as proposed will not result in the removal of historic materials or the alteration of features and spaces that characterize the property. The work is also compatible with the building's historic character. Staff therefore recommends that the Commission issue a Certificate of Appropriateness for the work as proposed because it meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, standards #2) *The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided* and #9) *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.* However staff recommends that the Commission issue this COA with the condition that the balconies are either painted or stained a color which matches the buildings trim and that the color of the new fiberglass doors be reviewed and approved by HDC staff prior to the work's initiation.



# 100 Seward Detroit, MI 90 Seward, Detroit, MI



1.4

181





Prestigiou Property Seward

New Center Square



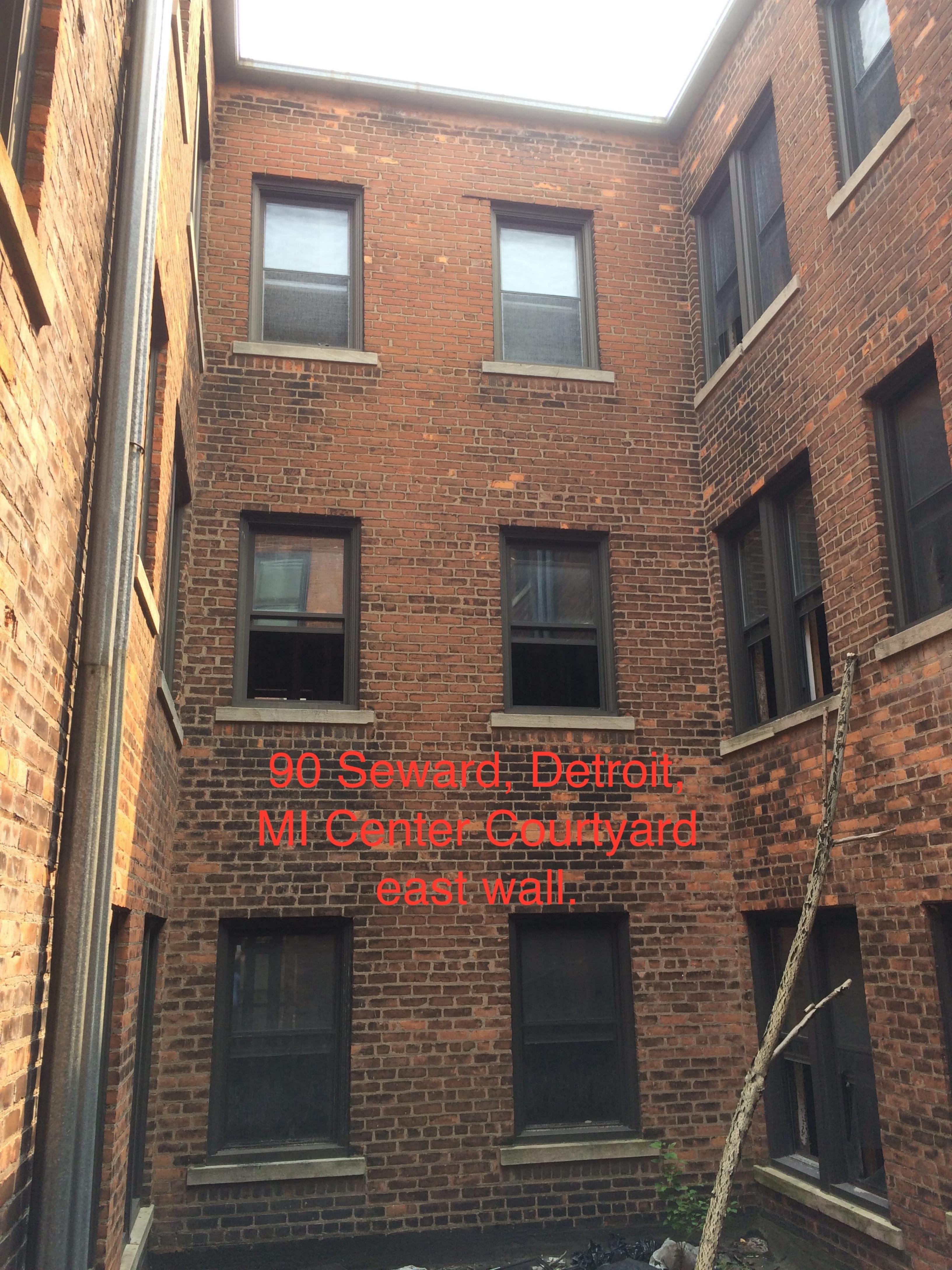
100 Seward, Detroit, MI





90 Seward, Detroit, MI



















# 90 Seward, Detroit, MI







Seward, Detroit, MI

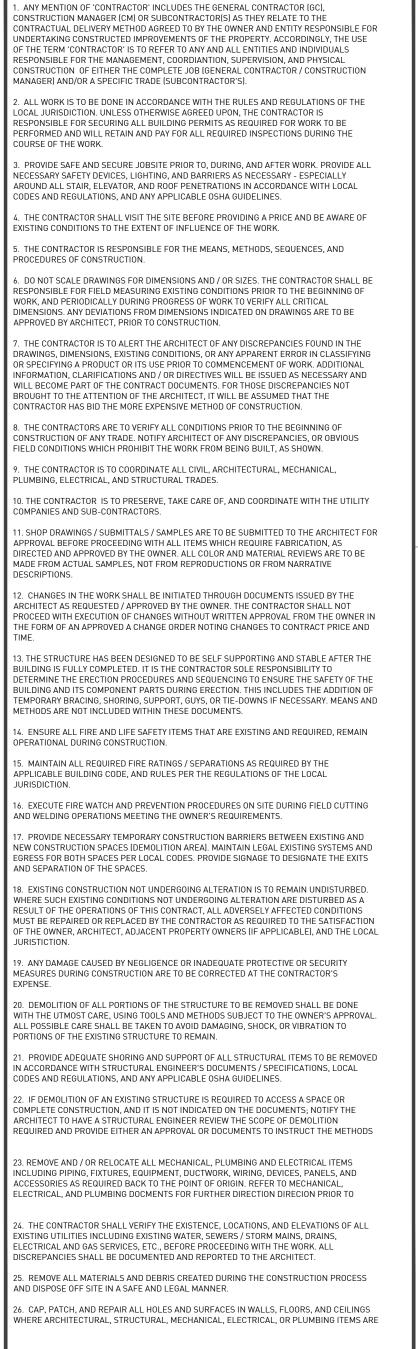






# VICINITY PLAN

### GENERAL NOTES



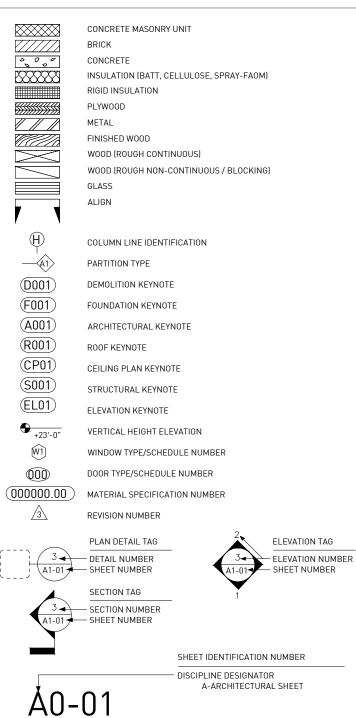
#### GENERAL NOTES

. NEATLY SAW CUT AND REMOVE CONCRETE AS REQUIRED FOR PLACEMENT OF NEW TALLATIONS OR PER MEANS AND METHODS. . PREPARE ALL DEMOLITION AREAS FOR NEW FINISHES. . IF CONSTRUCTION IS UNDERTAKEN BY A GENERAL CONTRACTOR (GC) FOR A PERIOD OF NE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF COMPLETION AND ACCEPTANCE BY OWNER, THE GC SHALL DJUST. REPAIR, OR REPLACE AT NO COST TO THE OWNER ANY ITEM OF EQUIPMENT. TERIAL, OR WORKMANSHIP FOUND TO BE DEFECTIVE, WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE . PROVIDE A PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISER WITH A RATING NOT LESS THAN 2-A WITHIN 75 FOOT TRAVEL DISTANCE TO ALL PORTIONS OF THE TENNANT SPACE AND ADDITIONAL EXTINGUISHERS AS REQUIRED BY 2015 MICHIGAN BUILDING CODE, NFPA 10 AND THE FIRE ARTMENT FIELD INSPECTOR OR BUILDING DEPARTMENT INSPECTOR. PROVIDE EXIT SIGNS PER 2015 MICHIGAN BUILDING CODE WITH 6" LETTERS OVER EQUIRED EXITS, WHERE SHOWN ON DRAWINGS, AND ADDITIONAL SIGNS AS REQUIRED BY UILDING DEPARTMENT INSPECTOR OR FIRE DEPARTMENT FIELD INSPECTOR. CONNECT EXIT NS TO EMERGENCY POWER CIRCUITS. COMPLY WITH BUILDING CODES. PROVIDE GREEN ERING. PROVIDE RAISED CHARACTER AND BRAILLE EXIT SIGN, COMPLYING WITH ICC 117.1 DJACENT TO EACH DOOR TO AN AREA OF REFUGE. EXTERIOR AREA FOR ASSISTED RESCUE. N EXIT STAIRWAY, AN EXIT RAMP, EXIT PASSAGEWAY, EXIT DISCHARGE, OR OTHERWISE UIRED BY FIRE DEPARTMENT FIELD FIELD INSPECTOR OR BUILDING DEPARTMENT SPECTOR. 3. PROVIDE EMERGENCY LIGHTING LIGHTING OF ONE FOOT-CANDLE AT FLOOR LEVEL.

OMPLY WITH BUILDING CODES. . EVERY EXIT DOOR SHALL BE OPERABLE FROM THE INSIDE WITHOUT THE USE OF A KEY OR NY SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE OR EFFORT. SPECIAL LOCKING DEVICES SHALL BE OF AN ROVED TYPE. ALL NEW DOORS SHALL HAVE APPROVED LEVER HANDLES. EXIT DOORS SHALL SWING IN THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL WHEN SERVING 50 OR MORE RSONS AND IN ANY HAZARDOUS AREA. . INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISHES FOR EXIT CORRIDORS SHALL NOT EXCEED AN END

OINT FLAME SPREAD RATING PER SECTION 803, BASED UPON OCCUPANCY GROUP

CIFIED IN TABLE 803.9 P.199 OF THE 2015 MI BUILDING CODE. 7. DECORATIONS (PRIVACY CURTAINS, DRAPES, SHADES, HANGINGS, WALL COVERINGS, ETC.) ALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 803 OF 2015 MICHIGAN BUILDING 38. WOOD BLOCKING SHALL BE FIRE TREATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE CODE REQUIREMENTS. LEGEND



**A A** 

SHEET SEQUENCE NUMBER

SHEET TYPE DESIGNATOR

NUMBER IDENTIFYING EACH SHEET IN SET

0 - GENERAL (SYMBOLS, LEGEND NOTES) 1 - PLANS (HORIZONTAL VIEWS)

2 - ELEVATIONS (VERTICAL VIEWS) 3 - SECTIONS, DETAILS, DIAGRAMS, NOTES

#### PROJECT INFORMATION DRAWING ISSUE DATES . DESCRIPTION

SITE PLAN REVIEW OWNER REVIEW

#### **SIGNATURE BLOCK**

NAME OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

#### (Owner)

(Architect) Christian Hurttienne Architects, LLC

(General Contractor)

#### DRAWING LIST **GENERAL SHEETS** G-000 COVER

#### **CIVIL ENGINEERING SHEETS** C-101 ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN

ARCHITECTURAL SHEETS D-101 --

D-102 -A-101 BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR ARCHITECTURE PLANS A-102 SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR ARCHITECTURE PLAN A-103 --A-104 --

A-105 ROOF PLAN

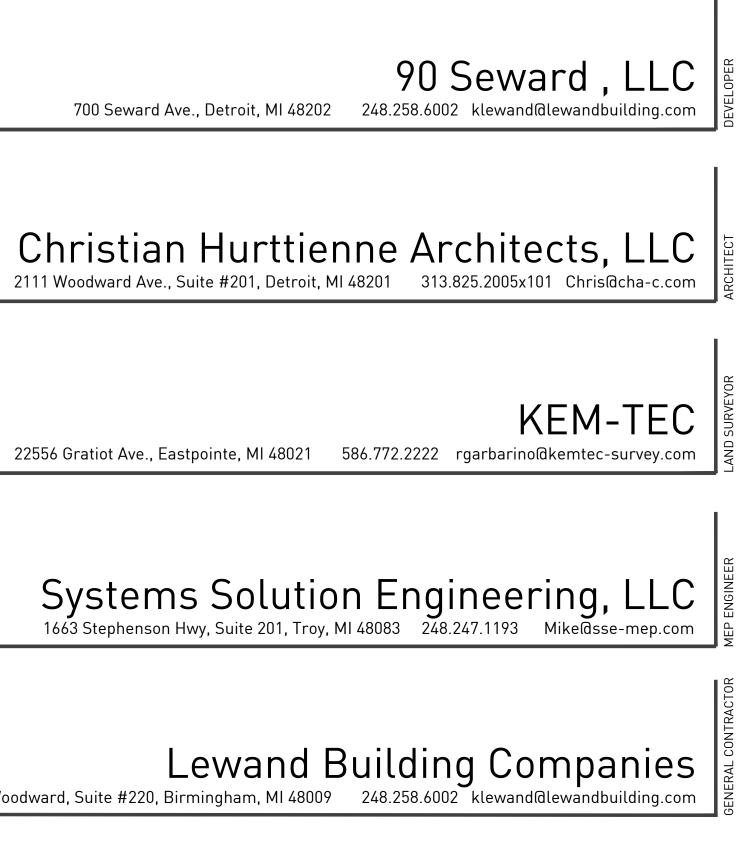
A-201 EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS (NORTH AND SOUTH) A-202 EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS (WEST AND EAST) A-301 BALCONY DETAILS

DATE 04.24.2019 05.14.2019 **ISSUED FOR:** 

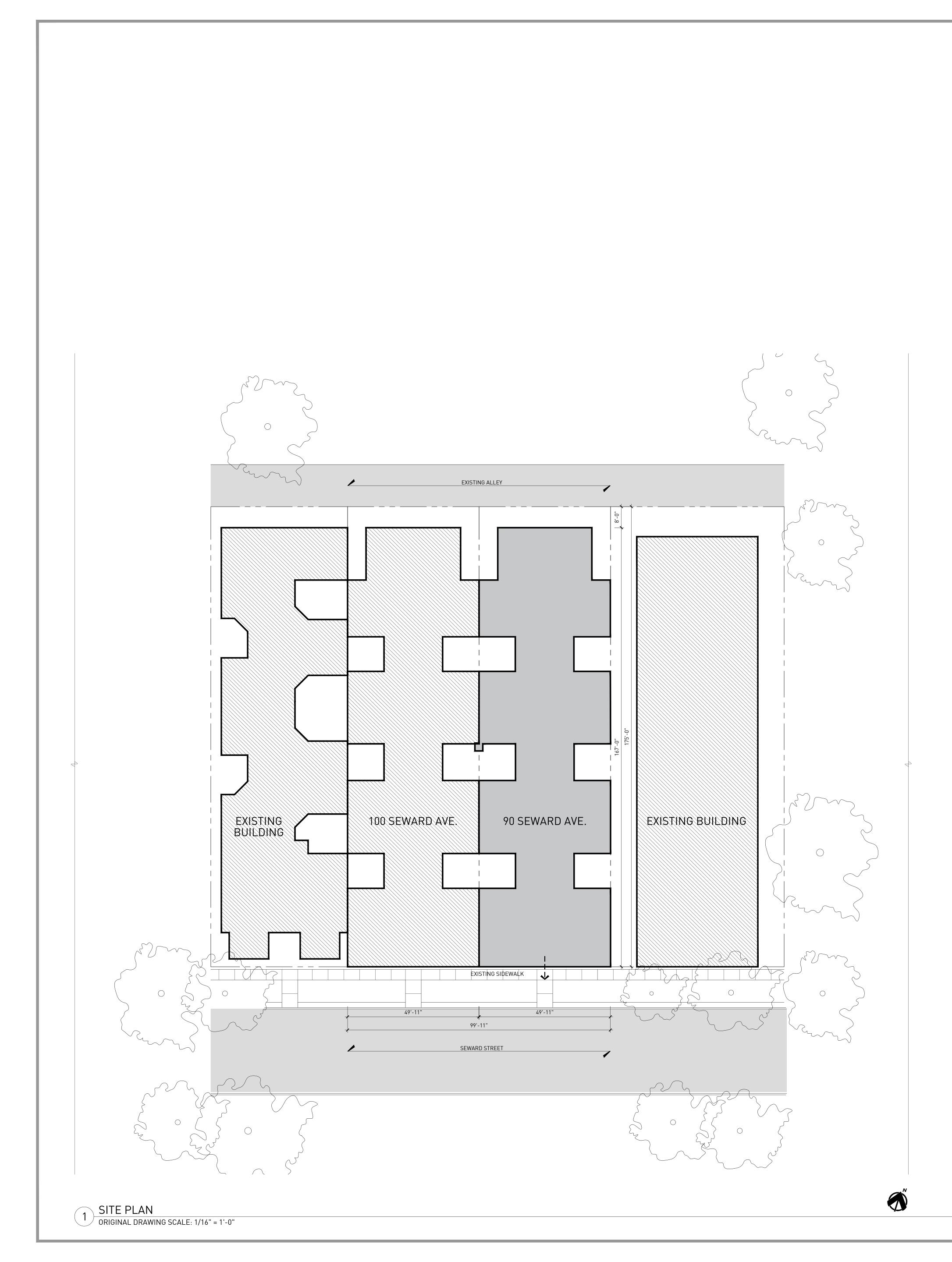
### **OWNER REVIEW**

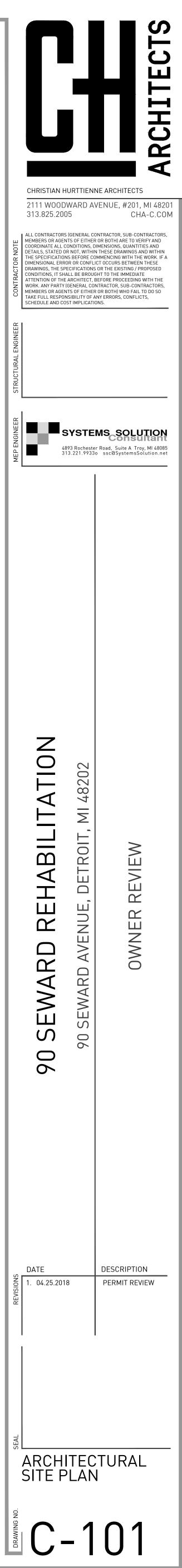
22556 Gratiot Ave., Eastpointe, MI 48021 586.772.2222 rgarbarino@kemtec-survey.com

231 S. Old Woodward, Suite #220, Birmingham, MI 48009 248.258.6002 klewand@lewandbuilding.com

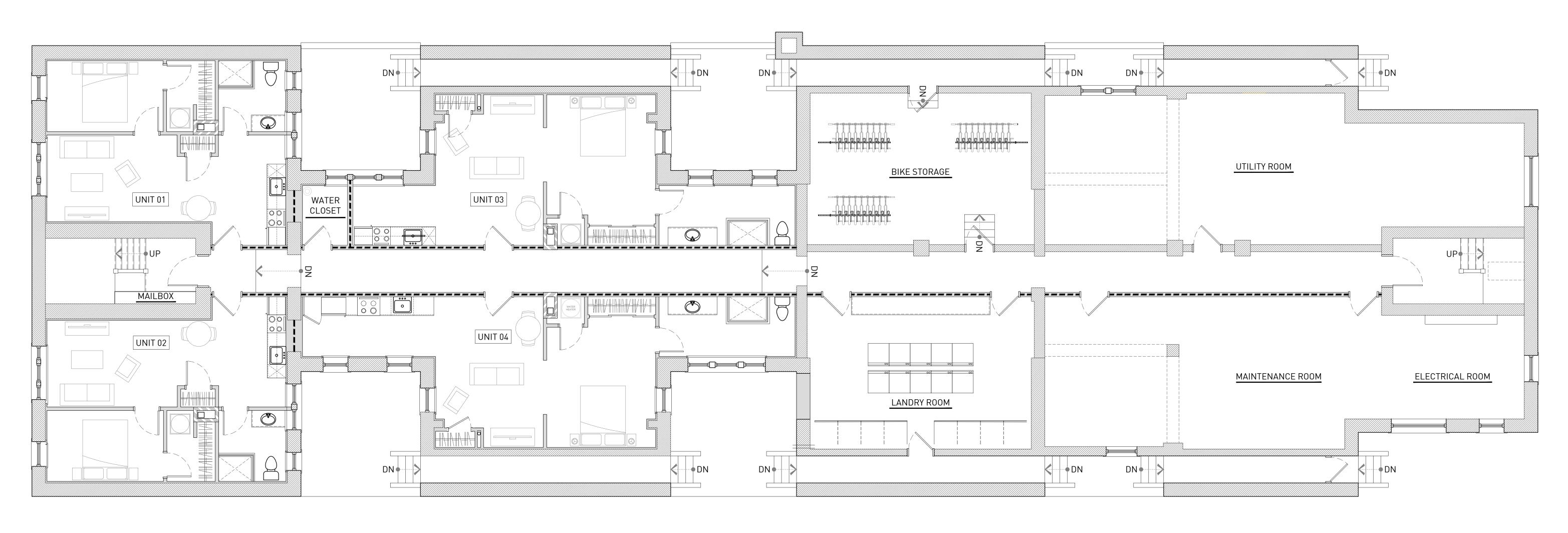




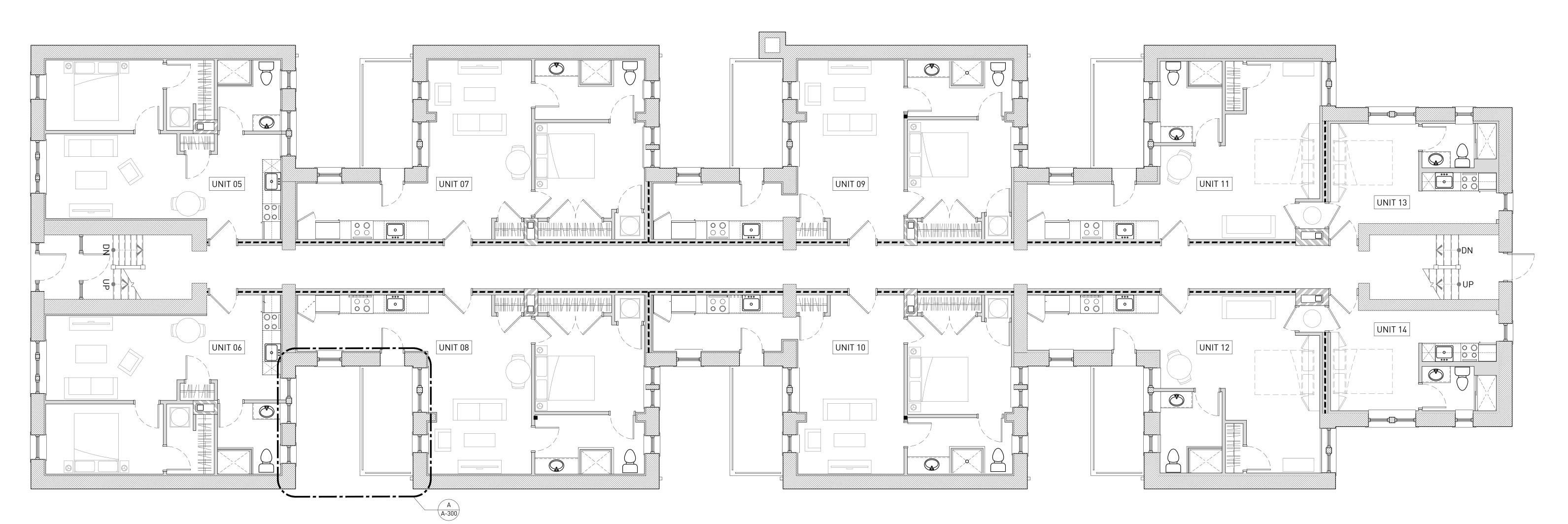




BASEMENT ARCHITECTURE PLAN 1 ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"







SYMBOLS

NOTE: SOME SYMBOLS MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE. EXISTING MASONRY WALL - 4 HOUR RATING SEE WALL SECTION 1 - A3-00 EXISTING INTERIOR WALL

## NEW INTERIOR WALL SEE SECTION 8/A5-00

SHAFT WALL CONSTRUCTION SEE SECTION 9/A5-00 1 HOUR RATED WALL. SEE SECTION 6/A5-00

#### EXISTING MASONRY WALL WITH NEW 1-1/2" FURRING. SEE SECTION 1/A3-00

2 HOUR RATED WALL SEE SECTION 10/A5-00

- 6" PLUMBING WALL WITH INSULATION SEE SECTION 7/A5-00
- NEW INTERIOR WALL WITH INSULATION SEE SECTION 8/A5-00

## ARCHITECTURE GENERAL NOTES

- WALL ASSEMBLY 1/A3-00, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. 1. ALL EXTERIOR WALL FURRING IS TO BE PER 2. ALL NEW WALL AND PARTITION CONSTRUCTION IS TO BE PER WALL ASSEMBLY 8/A5-00, UNLESS
- OTHERWISE NOTED. 3. ALL WALL ASSEMBLIES MAY OCCUR AT EXISTING FRAMING LOCATIONS TO REMAIN. ALL ASSEMBLIES, EXISTING OR NEW, ARE TO PERFORM ACCORDING TO ASSEMBLY DETAILS, ASSOCIATED UL RATINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

4. WHERE A NEW ASSEMBLY IS TO COORDINATE

## ARCHITECTURE PLAN KEY NOTES

1 2 HOUR RATED WALL AND DOOR SEE SECTION 1/A3-00

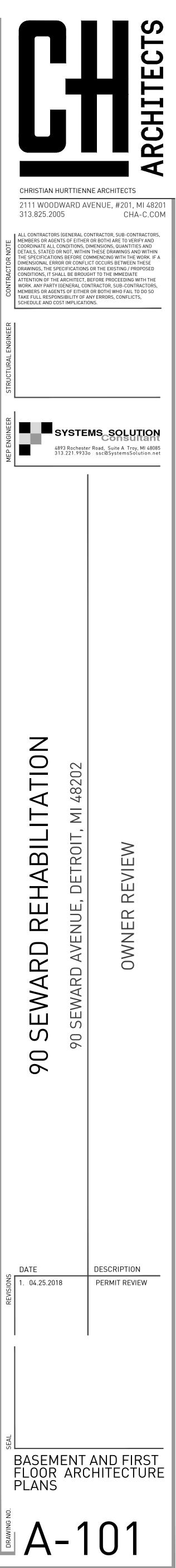
# WITH AN EXISTING ASSEMBLT IS TO COORDINATE WITH AN EXISTING ASSEMBLY, MAKE ALL NECESSARY PREPARATIONS TO ENSURE SMOOTH, CONSISTENT, AND UN-NOTICEABLE FINISH ACROSS ENTIRE SURFACE. 5. FIRE-SEAL / FIRE-CAULK SELANT IS TO BE INSTALLED AT INTERSECTIONS, CONSTRUCTION ASSEMBLIES, PENETRATIONS, OR AS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE FIRE-BLOCKING CLOSURES AS PER APPLICABLE BUILDING CODE.

6. ALL WALL ASSEMBLIES LOCATED AT OR ADJACENT TO AN EXISTING EXTERIOR WALL, OR

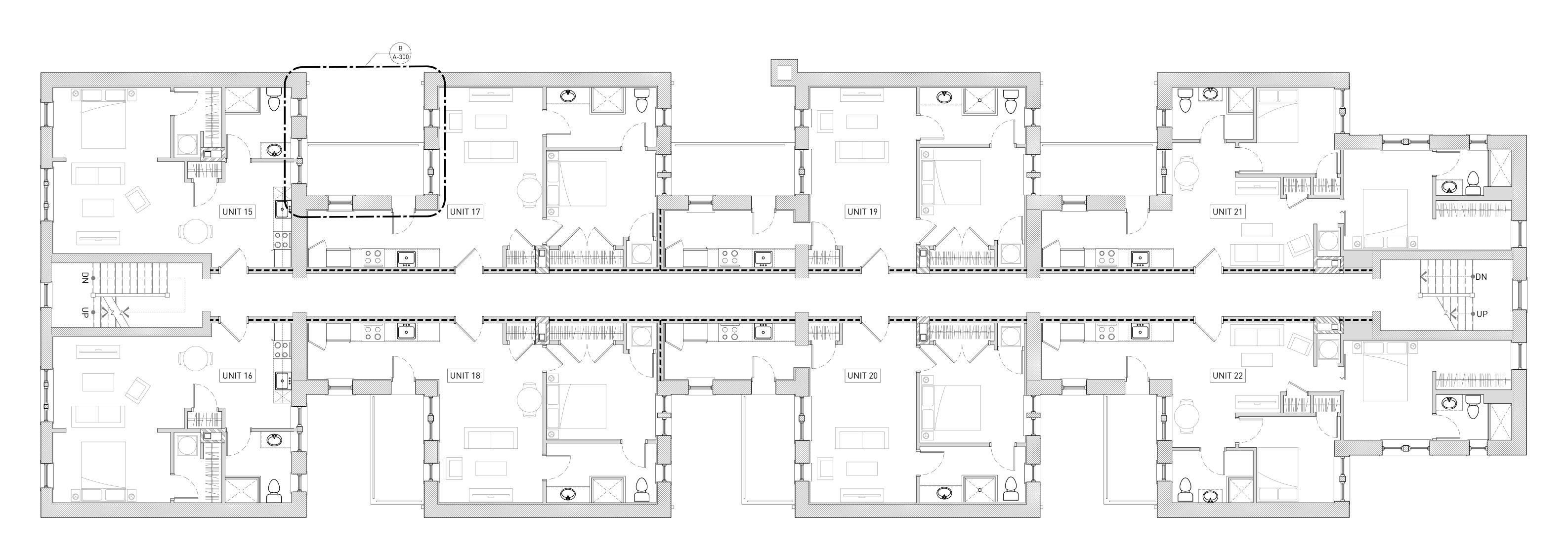
ARE LOCATED ADJACENT TO A 'COLD-ZONE', ARE TO RECEIVE A MINIMUM OF R-21 INSULATION, WITH VAPOR BARRIER (WARM SIDE), PER CODE.

7. ALL LOCATIONS OF CEMENTITIOUS TILE BACKER BOARD ARE TO BE COORDINATED WITH THE OWNER AND SCHEDULED WALL ASSEMBLY, MAINTAIN ALL REQUIRED FIRE RATINGS ACCORDING TO WALL ASSEMBLY DETAILS, ASSOCIATED UL RATINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS. 8. GENERAL CONTRACTOR PROVIDE BLOCKING WHERE REQUIRED TO SUPPORT MILLWORK, EQUIPMENT, OR OTHER FINISHES.

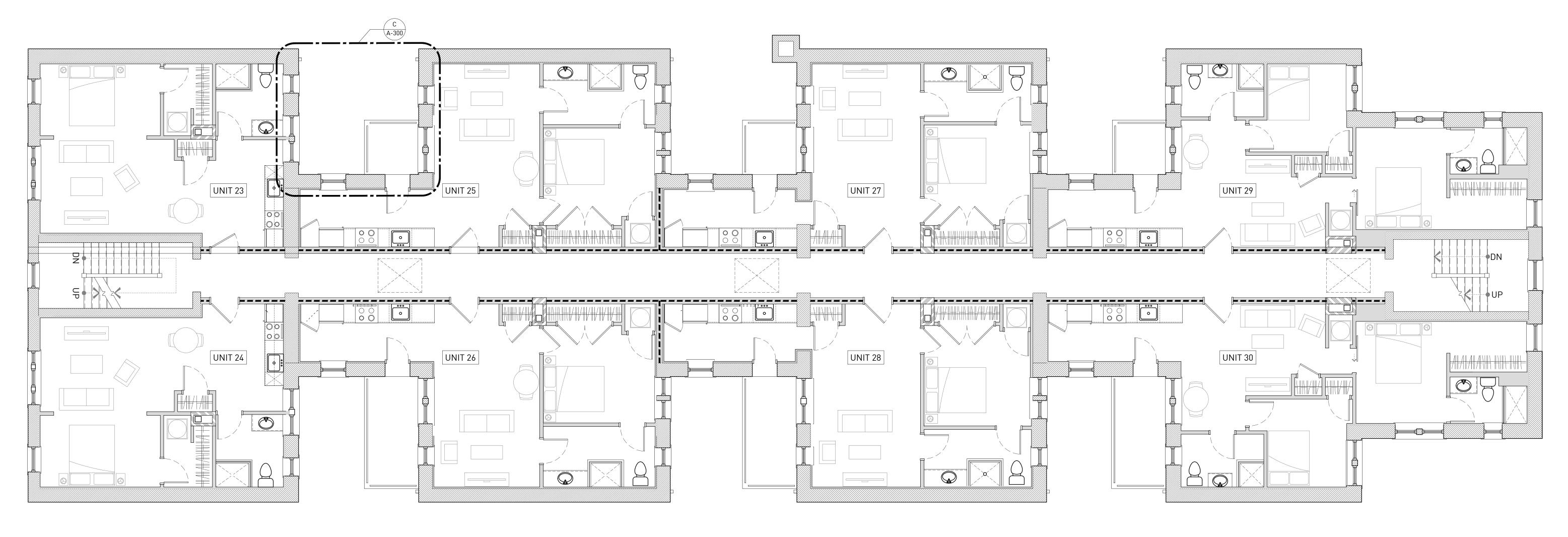




1 THIRD LEVEL ARCHITECTURE PLAN ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



# 2 FOURTH LEVEL ARCHITECTURE PLAN ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



#### SYMBOLS

NOTE: SOME SYMBOLS MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE.	
	EXISTING MASONRY WALL - 4 HOUR RATING SEE WALL SECTION 1 - A3-00
	EXISTING INTERIOR WALL

# NEW INTERIOR WALL SEE SECTION 8/A5-00

SHAFT WALL CONSTRUCTION SEE SECTION 9/A5-00

1 HOUR RATED WALL. SEE SECTION 6/A5-00

- EXISTING MASONRY WALL WITH NEW 1-1/2" FURRING. SEE SECTION 1/A3-00
- 2 HOUR RATED WALL SEE SECTION 10/A5-00
- 6" PLUMBING WALL WITH INSULATION -SEE SECTION 7/A5-00 NEW INTERIOR WALL WITH INSULATION
  - SEE SECTION 8/A5-00

# ARCHITECTURE GENERAL NOTES

- 1. ALL EXTERIOR WALL FURRING IS TO BE PER WALL ASSEMBLY 1/A3-00, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 2. ALL NEW WALL AND PARTITION CONSTRUCTION IS TO BE PER WALL ASSEMBLY 8/A5-00, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 3. ALL WALL ASSEMBLIES MAY OCCUR AT EXISTING FRAMING LOCATIONS TO REMAIN. ALL ASSEMBLIES, EXISTING OR NEW, ARE TO PERFORM ACCORDING TO ASSEMBLY DETAILS, ASSOCIATED UL RATINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

# ARCHITECTURE PLAN KEY NOTES

1 2 HOUR RATED WALL AND DOOR SEE SECTION 1/A3-00

# 4. WHERE A NEW ASSEMBLY IS TO COORDINATE WITH AN EXISTING ASSEMBLY, MAKE ALL NECESSARY PREPARATIONS TO ENSURE SMOOTH, CONSISTENT, AND UN-NOTICEABLE FINISH ACROSS ENTIRE SURFACE.

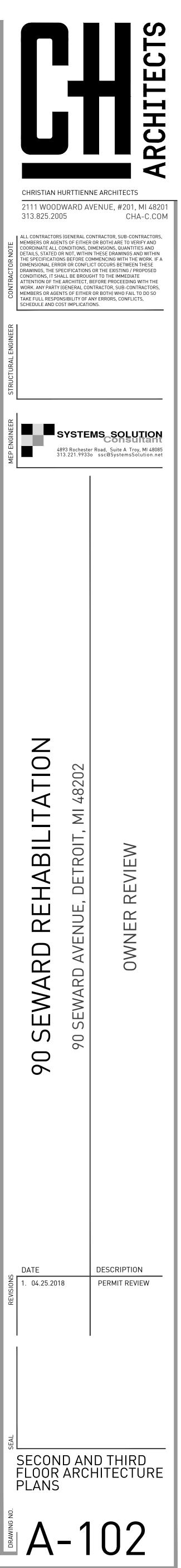
5. FIRE-SEAL / FIRE-CAULK SELANT IS TO BE INSTALLED AT INTERSECTIONS, CONSTRUCTION ASSEMBLIES, PENETRATIONS, OR AS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE FIRE-BLOCKING CLOSURES AS PER APPLICABLE BUILDING CODE.

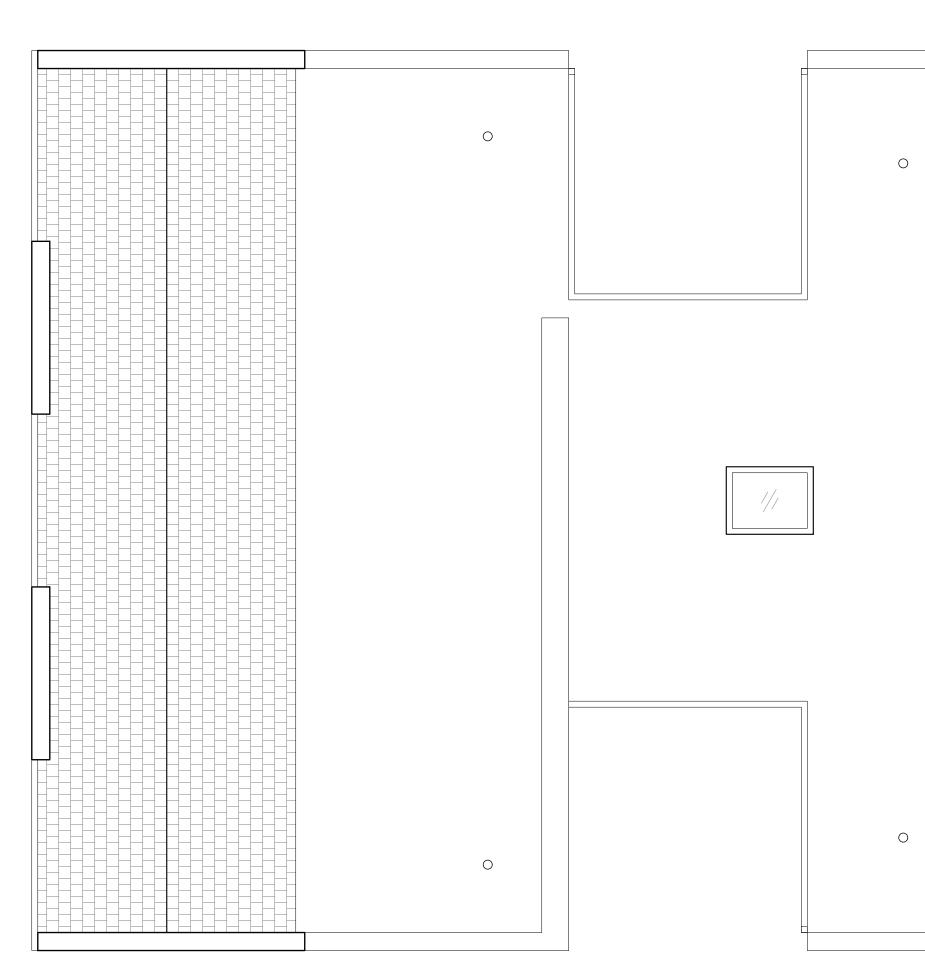
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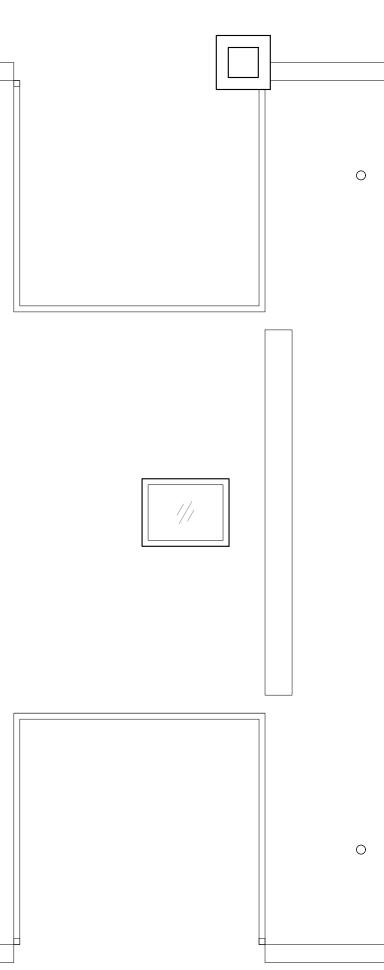
8. GENERAL CONTRACTOR PROVIDE BLOCKING WHERE REQUIRED TO SUPPORT MILLWORK, EQUIPMENT, OR OTHER FINISHES.



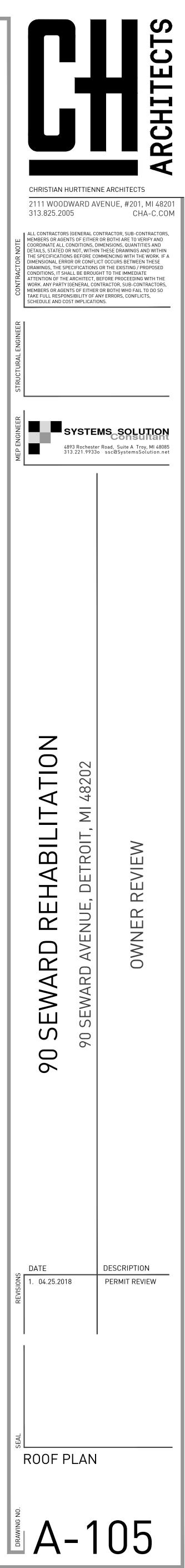


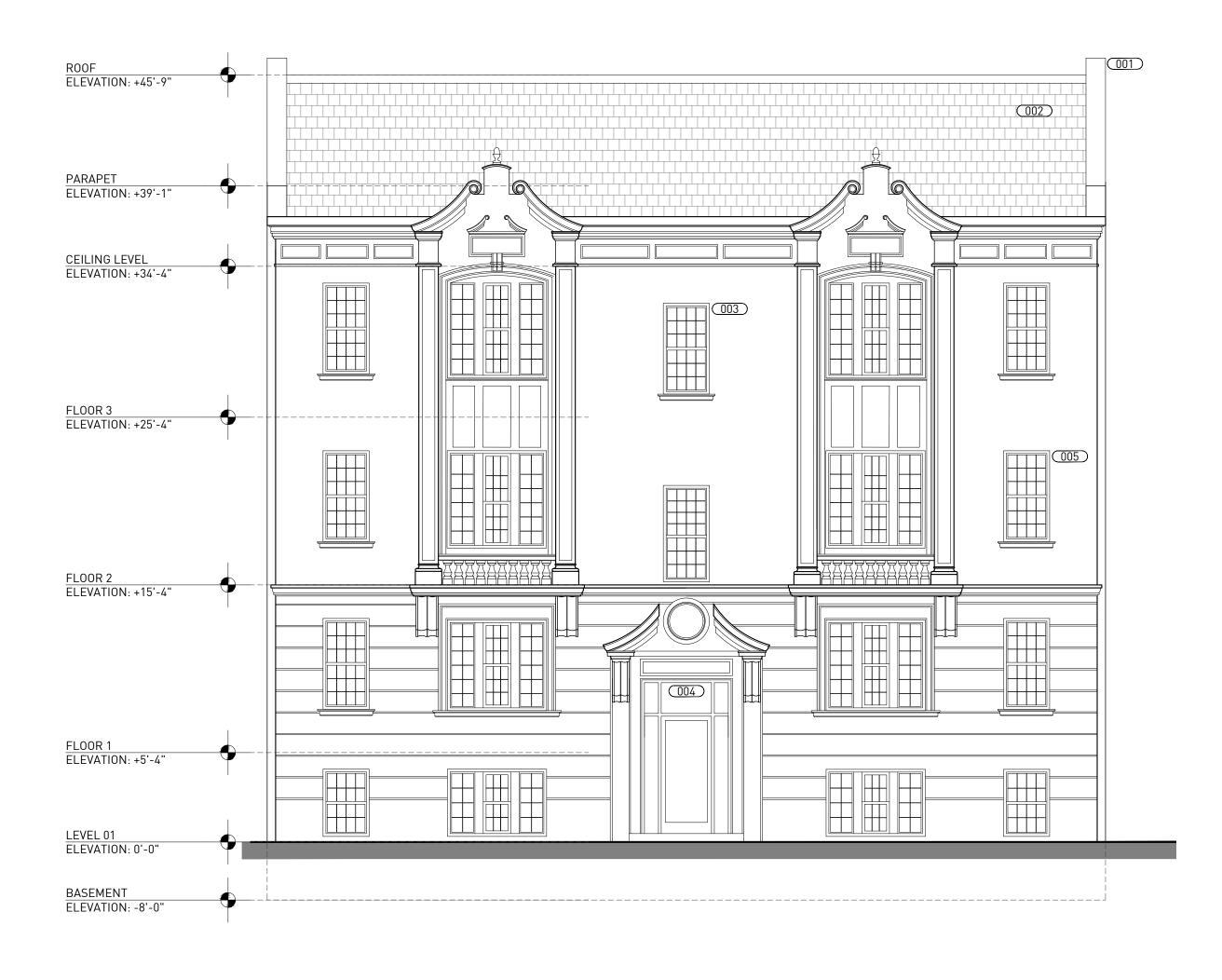


1 ROOF ARCHITECTURE PLAN ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



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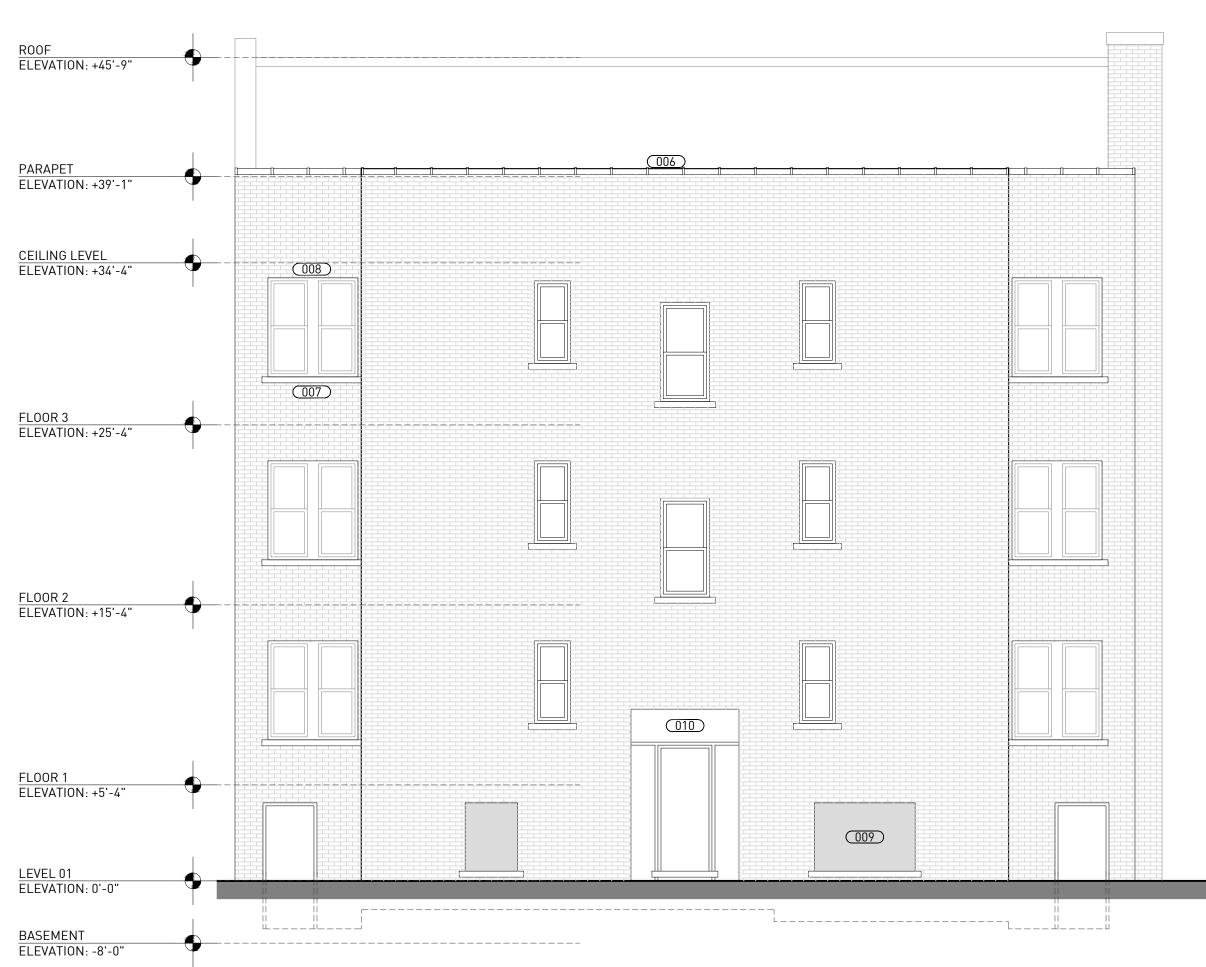




# 1 NORTH ELEVATION ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



3 SOUTH SECTION ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



# 2 SOUTH ELEVATION ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

E.

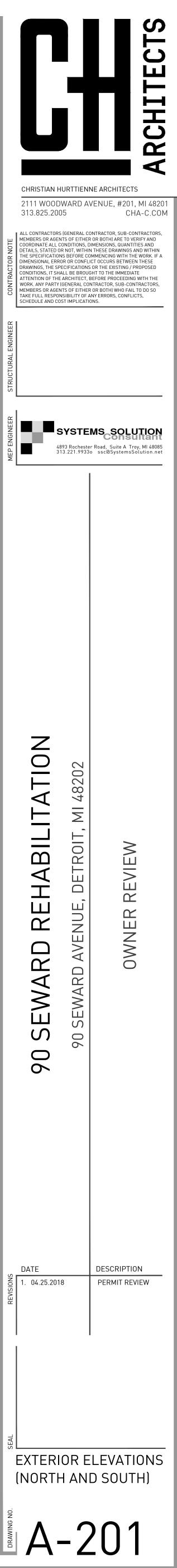


4 NORTH SECTION ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

#### ELEVATION KEY NOTES

- 001 EXISTING LIMESTONE PARAPET CAP TO REMAIN.
- 002 EXISTING SLATE ROOF TO REMAIN.
- 003 EXISTING LIMESTONE FACADE TO REMAIN. TUCK POINT MORTAR JOINTS WITH MATCHING MORTAR IN TYPE, STRENGTH AND COLOR.
- 004 EXISTING ALUMINUM ENTRANCE AND DOOR TO REMAIN. CLEAN.
- 005 EXISTING ALUMINUM WINDOWS TO REMAIN. REPAIR
- 006 EXISTING CLAY TILE PARAPET TOP CAP TO REMAIN. RESET LOOSE TILE AND MORTAR INTO PLACE.
- 007 CAST STONE SILLS TO REMAIN BROKEN SILLS TO BE REPLACED WITH CAST STONE SILL TO MATCH ORIGINAL.
- 008 STEEL LINTELS TO REMAIN. WIRE BRUSH ALL RUST SPOTS. PAINT WITH RUST INHIBITOR PAINT.
- 009 ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING TO REMAIN FILLED IN WITH WOOD. REPAINT. ORIGINAL OPENING TO REMAIN FILLED IN WITH WOOD. REPAINT
- 010 EXISTING DOOR TO REMAIN. PAINT.
- 011 EXISTING EGRESS WALKWAYS TO REMAIN.
- 012 NEW PROPOSED BALCONIES. SEE SHEET A-300 FOR DETAILS.
- 013 EXISTING CHIMNEY TO REMAIN.

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1 WEST ELEVATION ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

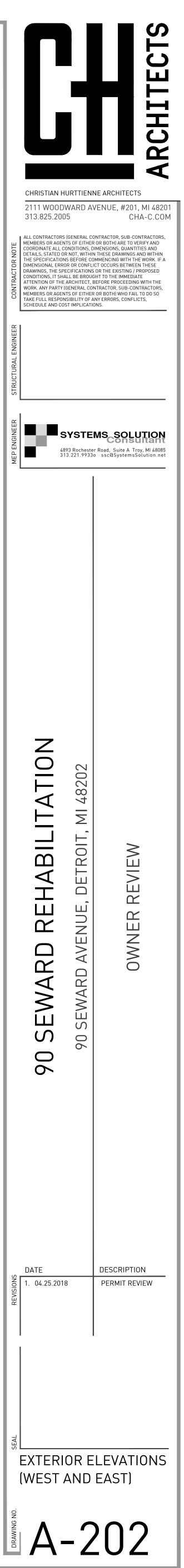
#### ELEVATION KEY NOTES

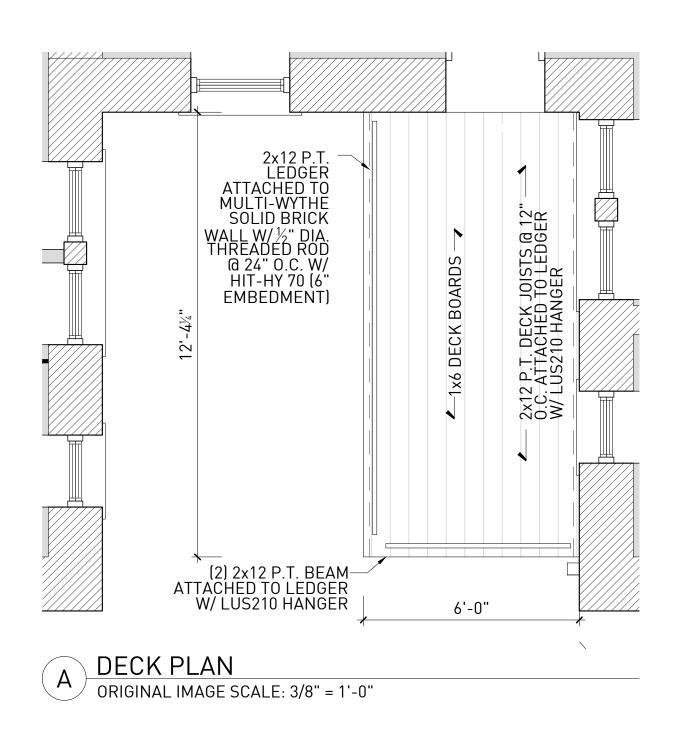
- 001 EXISTING LIMESTONE PARAPET CAP TO REMAIN.
- 002 EXISTING SLATE ROOF TO REMAIN.
- 009 ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING TO REMAIN FILLED IN 003 EXISTING LIMESTONE FACADE TO REMAIN. TUCK POINT MORTAR JOINTS WITH MATCHING MORTAR IN TYPE, STRENGTH AND COLOR. 009 ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING TO REMAIN FILLED IN WITH WOOD. REPAINT. ORIGINAL OPENING TO REMAIN FILLED IN WITH WOOD. REPAINT.
- 004 EXISTING ALUMINUM ENTRANCE AND DOOR TO REMAIN. CLEAN.
- 005 EXISTING ALUMINUM WINDOWS TO REMAIN. REPAIR
- 006 EXISTING CLAY TILE PARAPET TOP CAP TO REMAIN. RESET LOOSE TILE AND MORTAR INTO PLACE.
- 007 CAST STONE SILLS TO REMAIN BROKEN SILLS TO BE REPLACED WITH CAST STONE SILL TO MATCH

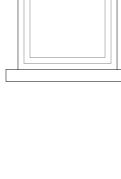
008 STEEL LINTELS TO REMAIN. WIRE BRUSH ALL RUST SPOTS. PAINT WITH RUST INHIBITOR PAINT.

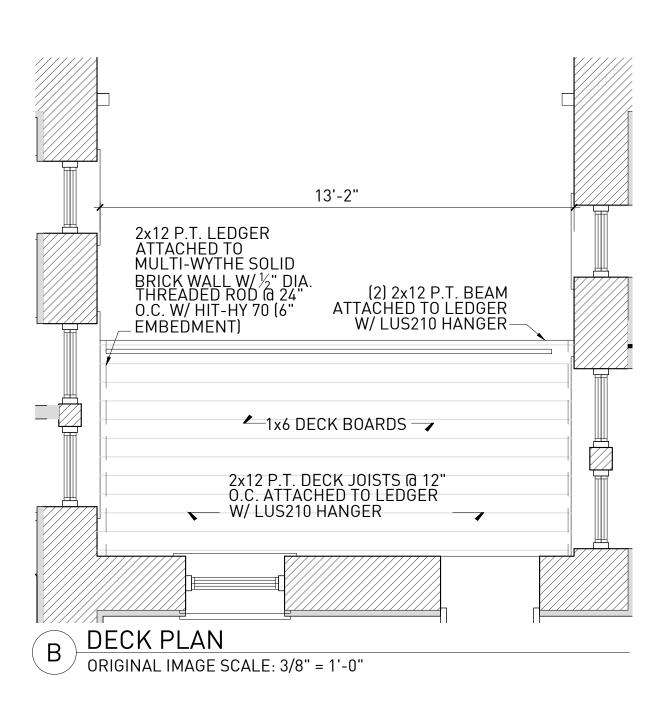
- 010 EXISTING DOOR TO REMAIN. PAINT.
- 011 EXISTING EGRESS WALKWAYS TO REMAIN.
- 012 NEW PROPOSED BALCONIES. SEE SHEET A-300 FOR DETAILS.
- 013 EXISTING CHIMNEY TO REMAIN.

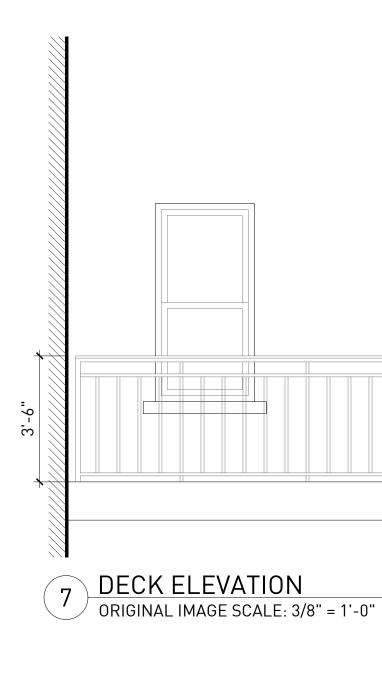


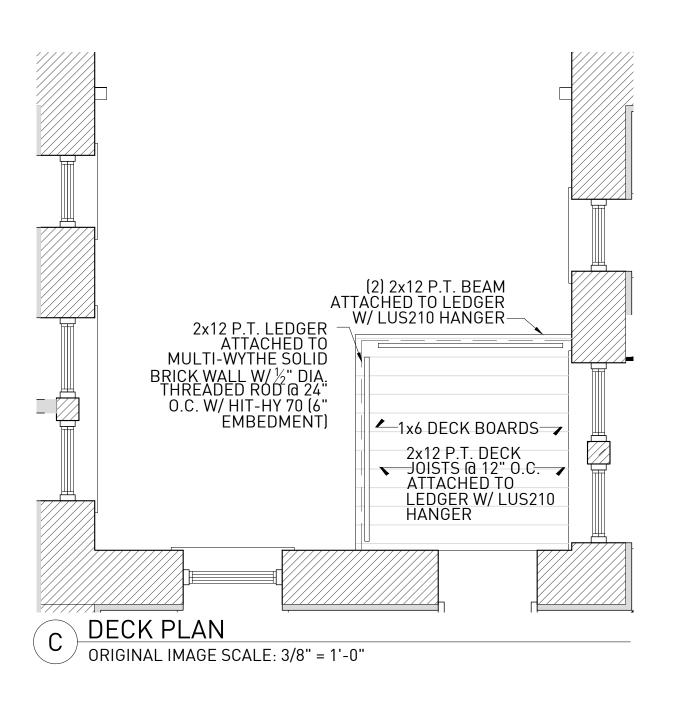


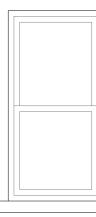






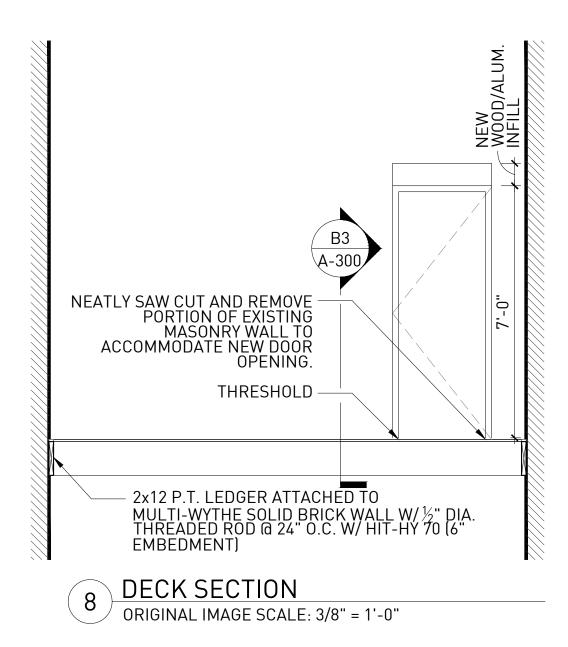


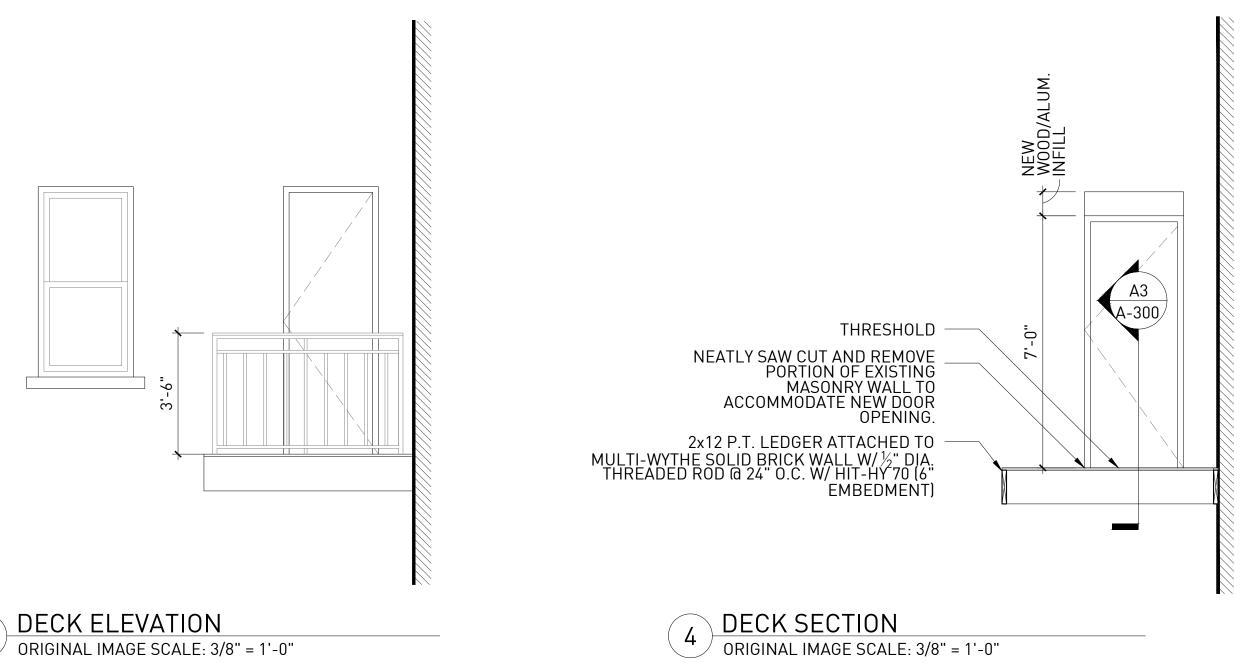


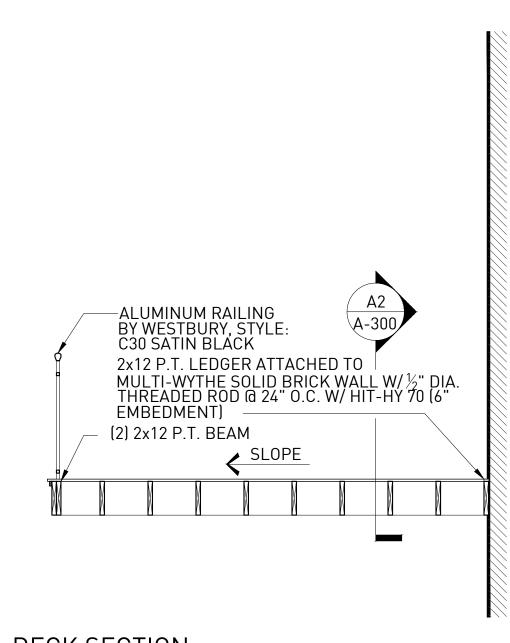


2 DECK ELEVATION ORIGINAL IMAGE SCALE: 3/8"

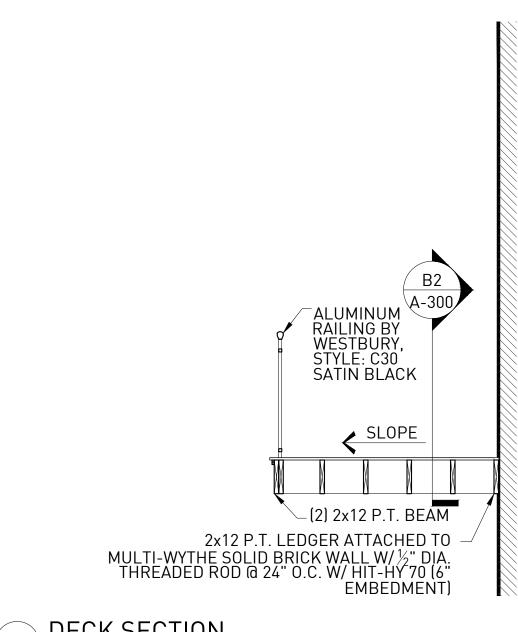




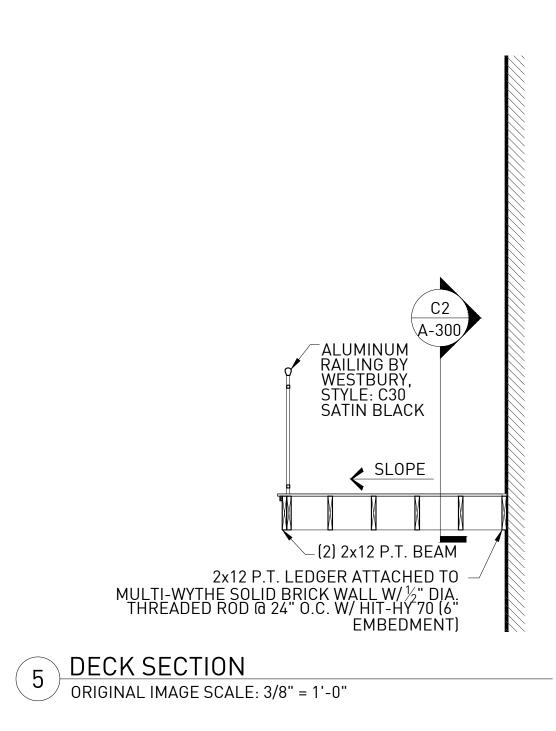


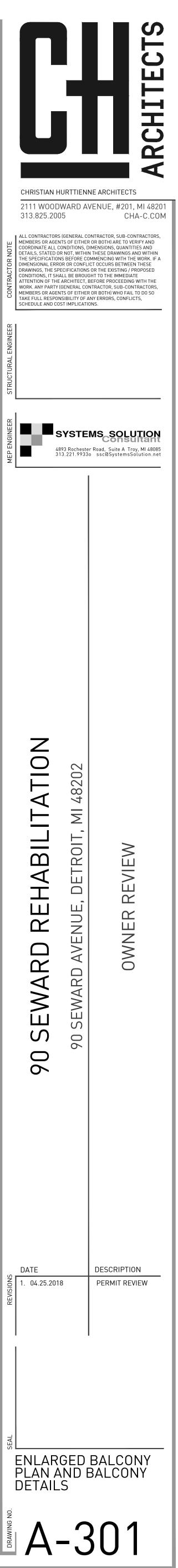


A3 DECK SECTION ORIGINAL IMAGE SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



9 DECK SECTION ORIGINAL IMAGE SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"





# HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION PROJECT REVIEW REQUEST

CITY OF DETROIT PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT 2 WOODWARD AVENUE, ROOM 808, DETROIT, MI 48226	DATE: 8/26/2019			
PROPERTY INFORMATION				
ADDRESS: <u>90 and 100 GEWARD</u> AKA:				
HISTORIC DISTRICT: VIRGINIA PARK HIGTORIC DI	STRICT			
SCOPE OF WORK: Windows/ (Check ALL that apply) Windows/ Doors Roof/Gutters/ Chimney Porch/ Deck	Landscape/Fence/ General Tree/Park Rehab			
New Construction Demolition Addition	] Other:			
APPLICANT IDENTIFICATION				
Property Owner/ Contractor Tenant or Homeowner Business Occupant	Architect/Engineer/ Consultant			
NAME: BRIAN HURTTIENNIE COMPANY NAME: CHRISTIAN HURTTIENNE				
ADDRESS: 2111 WOODWARD #201 CITY: DETROIT STATE: M ZIP: 48201				
PHONE: 313-825-2005 MOBILE: 313-850-6689 EMAIL: briane cha-c.com				
PROJECT REVIEW REQUEST CHECKLIST				
Please attach the following documentation to your request:				
*PLEASE KEEP FILE SIZE OF ENTIRE SUBMISSION UNDER 30MB* Photographs of ALL sides of existing building or site Based on the scope of work,				
	additional documentation may be required.			
	See www.detroitmi.gov/hdc for i scope-specific requirements.			
Description of existing conditions (including materials and design)				
<b>Description of project</b> (if replacing any existing material(s), include replacementrather than repairof existing and/or construction of n	an explanation as to why ew is required)			
Detailed scope of work (formatted as bulleted list)				
Detailed scope of work (formatted as bulleted list)   NA Brochure/cut sheets for proposed replacement material(s) and/or propose	product(s), as applicable			

### SUBMIT COMPLETED REQUESTS TO HDC@DETROITMI.GOV

90 & 100 Seward Renovation



August 26, 2019

Ms. Jennifer Ross, Historic Specialist City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department 2 Woodward Avenue, Suite 808 Detroit, MI 48226

Re: 90 & 100 Seward Renovation Virginia Park Historic District

Ms. Ross,

We respectfully submit this enclosed description of both 90 and 100 Seward Renovation projects to the City of Detroit Historic District Commission for review. This project is applying for the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive with Kristine Kidorf as the lead consultant preparing the tax credit applications to submit to the State Historic Preservation Office.

#### Project Description

Both buildings, 90 and 100 Seward, were purchased about 1 year ago to renovate and update much of the building to accommodate new residents. The buildings were completely vacant and in need of repair.

The existing buildings are 3-story with basement walk-ups. Both building plans have courtyards or lightwells with an undulating plan offering light to the apartment spaces. The buildings are brick masonry load bearing structures with wood framed floors, corridor walls, and roofs.

The buildings fill up their sites with only the courtyards / lightwells and some rear space between the alley and the building as available space. All site space is paved or covered with solid surface material.

The buildings underwent a gut rehabilitation and reconfiguration in the early 2000's. The windows were replaced at that time and will remain yet be repaired or broken sash replaced. The unit configuration did change and is now proposed to change slightly within the same overall building unit configuration.

#### Exterior Conditions

- The windows are in good condition and will remain as is, with repair.
- Front and rear doors will remain and be repaired.
- The front limestone façade is in good condition and will be tuckpointed.
- The front decorative roof of 90 Seward is in good condition and will remain as is.
- The brick masonry in the courtyards / lightwells and rear is in good condition and will not be cleaned. Brick masonry will be replaced where required of existing broken or spalled brick. New brick will match the existing common brick. All masonry will be pointed with mortar to match the existing adjacent in color and texture.
- The parapet top cap of existing clay tile will remain as is.
- The roof will remain and be patched.
- New balconies will be installed in the courtyards / lightwells. One window of each unit will be changed to a door for access to the balcony, per unit. The new door is proposed to be fiberglass with a window per the attached brochure. Please review the enclosed drawings as well.



90 & 100 Seward Renovation

We hope this project description meets with your review and approval. Should you have any comments please feel free to request any additional materials to inform your decision. We are happy to help move this project along.

Thank you,

Brian V. Hurttienne, Principal Christian Hurttienne Architects 2111 Woodward Avenue, Suite 201 Detroit, MI (d) The design treatment level of the New Center Area Historic District shall be rehabilitation, as provided for in section 25-2-2.

(e) The defined elements of design, as provided for in section 25-2-2, shall be as follows:

- (1) Height All houses that were originally single or two-family have two (2) full stories plus an attic or finished third floor within the roof; these are generally called "two-and-a halfstory" houses. The few terraces in the district are two (2) or two and one-half (2%) stories tall. Apartment buildings range in height from three (3) to ten (10) stories; the majority are four (4) stories tall. Additions to existing buildings shall be related to the existing structure; new building in New Center Commons (Delaware, Pallister and Bethune) and on Virginia Park shall meet the following standards:
  - i. The six (6) adjoining structures on the same face, excluding churches and commercial structures, shall be used to determine an average height. If six (6) structures are not available on the same block face, then one or more structures as close as possible to being directly across from the proposed structure may be used. The height of the two (2) adjoining houses shall be added into the total twice, with a divisor of eight (8) used to determine the average. Any new building must have a height of the main roof of at least eighty (80) per cent of the resulting average; in no case shall a new building be taller than the tallest roof height included in the computation. In determining the height of existing structures and proposed structures, the highest point of the main roof shall be used, even where towers, or other minor elements may be higher.
  - ii. The level of the eaves of a proposed new structure having as much or more significance for compatibility as the roof height, an average eave or cornice height shall be determined by the same process as that described above. The proposed new structure shall have a height at the eaves, or cornice, of not less than ninety (90) per cent of the average determined from existing structures, and in no case shall eaves or cornice of the proposed structure be lower than the lowest eave or cornice height used in the computation, nor higher than the highest.
- (2) *Proportion of buildings front facades.* Proportion varies in the district, depending on use, style, and size of buildings. While single family dwellings may appear taller than wide or wider than tall, the overall appearance is neutral. Terraces or rowhouse buildings are wider than tall; apartment buildings appear taller than wide although some are wider than tall due to projecting and receding wall surfaces that emphasize the vertical.
- (3) Proportion of openings within the facades. Areas of voids generally constitute between fifteen (15) per cent and thirty-five (35) per cent of the front facade, excluding the roof. Most window openings are taller than wide, but are frequently grouped into combinations wider than tall. Where there are transom windows above doors they are wider than tall; a few round windows exist on upper stories or attics. A great variety of sizes, shapes, and groupings of openings exist in the district.
- (4) *Rhythm of solids to voids in front facades.* Queen Anne and arts-and-crafts style buildings display freedom in the arrangement of openings within the facades, but usually result in

a balanced composition. In buildings derived from classical precedents, voids are usually arranged in a symmetrical and evenly spaced manner within the facade.

- (5) *Rhythm of spacing of buildings on streets.* The spacing of buildings has generally been determined by the setback from the side lot lines. The spacing of buildings tends to be consistent, except where vacant lots occur. On Virginia Park where lots are approximately fifty (50) feet wide, some buildings are placed closer to one side lot line, creating room for a side driveway. On smaller lots in the district, the buildings occupy most of the width of their lots, while complying with the side lot setback restrictions.
- (6) *Rhythm of entrance and/or porch projections* Steps and porches exist on all of the single and multiple unit two-and-one-half-story dwellings in the district; the progression of porches lends to the consistency of the streetscape. Entrances and porches are either placed centrally on the facade, as is usually the case with classically inspired buildings, or are placed to one side of the front facade, and the porch sometimes wraps around to the side. Rear porches are common on single-family residences; few side porches exist due to narrow lot sizes. On Virginia Park there is an occasional porte cochere.
- (7) *Relationship of materials.* The district exhibits a wide variety of building materials characteristic of single and multiple unit residential buildings dating from the last decade of the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth century. The majority of buildings are faced with brick; a brick veneer first story and a stucco, clapboard, or wood shingle second story is not unusual. All-stone, all-stucco, and all-wood buildings exist but are few in number. Later replacement siding is uncommon in the district; when it does exist, much of side changes the original visual relationship of the siding to the building. Stone sills and wood trim are common. Roofing includes slate, tile, and asphalt shingles. It is common for apartment buildings to have limestone or concrete high basements or first stories and stone ornamental detail and trim.
- (8) Relationship of textures. The most common relationship of textures in the district is that of the low-relief pattern of mortar joints in brick contrasted to the smooth surface of wood trim and masonry sills. The brick is sometimes textured. Also common is the contrast in textures created by the juxtaposition of different materials used for the first and second stories; frequently a brick first story is contrasted with a stucco or wood sheathed second story. Half-timbering adds textural interest to the stucco where it exists on neo-Tudor houses. In apartment buildings, stone, either rough cut or smooth and/or cut to appear like rustification at the basement and/or first story level contrasts with the main material, brick. Slate and tile roofs contribute to the textural interest, whereas asphalt shingles generally do not.
- (9) *Relationship of colors.* Paint colors generally relate to style. Natural brick colors (red, brown, yellow, orange, buff) predominate in wall surfaces. Natural stone colors also exist. Stucco and concrete are usually left in their natural state or are painted in a shade of mm; half-timbering is frequently stained or painted brown or brownish-red. Classically inspired buildings, particularly neo-Georgian and colonial revival, frequently have wood trim painted white, cream, or in a range of these colors. Where shutters exist, they are either dark green, black, or another appropriate dark color. Colors known to have been in use on buildings of this type in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries on similar buildings may be considered for suitability. Buildings of medieval and/or arts-

and-crafts inspiration generally have painted wood trim of dark brown; black and red is also present. Queen Anne and late Victorian style houses may have several colors painted on the same facade. Storm windows are sometimes a different color from the window frames and sash; window sash are most often the same color as the window frames, with a few exceptions. Colors used on trim of apartment buildings are frequently brown, gray, black or green. The original color scheme of any building, as determined by professional analysis, is always acceptable for the building, and may provide suggestions for similar buildings. Roofs are in natural colors; slate is predominantly gray, gray green and black; tile is green or red. Asphalt shingles display a variety of colors, most derived from colors of natural materials (tile, slate and wood colors).

- (10) Relationship of architectural details. Architectural details generally relate to style. Porches, window frames, cornices, dormers and gables are frequently treated. Neo-Georgian and colonial revival buildings display classic details in wood; buildings influenced by the arts-and-crafts movement have wood details such as half-timbering, heavy vergeboards, and other wood elements. The vernacular "four-square" buildings usually show restraint in detail. In general, the houses on Virginia Park are more ornate than those in the rest of the district. Some of the apartment buildings display carved stone ornament set in panels, string courses, spandrels and cornices.
- (11) *Relationship of roof shapes.* A multiplicity of roof types exist, and frequently within the same building. Predominant forms are hip and gabled, frequently punctured with dormers. A few buildings have engaged towers or bays with conical roofs. Other buildings have less complex roofs, appropriate to their architectural style.
- (12) *Walls of continuity*. The major wall of continuity is created by the building facades when their setbacks are uniform within each block face. Where lighting poles and trees exist in sufficient numbers they contribute to a minor wall of continuity along the tree lawns.
- (13)Relationship of significant landscape features and surface treatments. The typical treatment of individual properties is a flat or slightly graded front lawn area in grass turf subdivided by a concrete or brick walk leading to the front entrance; a side walk sometimes leads to the rear. On sufficiently graded lots, steps lead up the earthwork terraces to the front steps. Some straight side driveways, primarily in concrete but a few in brick, leading from the street to the rear garages exist on Virginia Park, Bethune, and Lothrop. Where front lawns are uninterrupted by driveways, a unity to the succession of front lawns is achieved. Foundation plantings of an evergreen and deciduous character are present on individual lawns. Hedges between properties along the side lot lines are common; properties on corner lots frequently have hedges along the north south street. Trees are evenly spaced on the tree lawn; on Pallister where the tree lawn has been widened, trees are planted close to the public side walk and upright lighting standards are evenly spaced near the brick paving of the street. Public sidewalks throughout the district are concrete; brownstone and some bluestone curbs remain on Delaware between Woodward and Second, Virginia Park and Seward. Virginia Park is paved in brick; traffic off Woodward enters and exits through a horseshoe with wrought iron gates and brick piers with stone cresting and foundations. A grassy turf, hedges, and young trees are planted inside the court created by the horseshoe. Newer gates at the entrances of other blocks are of the same materials. Side and rear yard wooden fences,

either painted brown or left in a natural state, exist throughout New Center Commons. Side yard fences generally do not extend beyond the face line of the front porch, except where they fence in side lots or comer properties. Fencing in public view through the district, the fluted designed to compliment the style, design, material, and date of the residence. Pallister between Second and Third Streets is a pedestrian street; it is paved in brick with concrete around its perimeter. Street furniture and upright iron light standards are placed at regular intervals. Ornamental poles (O.P.-type, Detroit Public Lighting) are located on Delaware between Woodward and Second, Virginia Park and Seward. On Second Boulevard and Third Avenue, where they run throughout the district, are fluted steel lighting standards with crane-neck pendants (Union Manufacturing Company No. 4700). Alleys are paved in either asphalt or concrete, the exception being the alley north of Delaware east of Second, which is brick. Parking areas off the alleys next to the alley-facing garages in New Center Commons are also either asphalt or concrete. Alleys are entered and exited on Bethune Court; they do not have outlets on Third Avenue. Bethune Court, Bethune Street, and the alleys have tall, modern light standards. Ornamental light posts on Pallister Commons are Union Metal Manufacturing No. SP874-Yl.

- (14) *Relationship of open space to structures.* Vacant land in the New Center Historic District is located immediately west of Bethune Court, where it provides a small buffer from the street at the corners of Bethune Court and Pallister. Open space on Pallister is provided by the brick-paved pedestrian mall and widened tree lawns. There is also ample vacant land adjacent to the Virginia Park gates at the corners of Woodward and Virginia Park. Where buildings have been demolished, vacant land exists, usually in the form of parking lots. This condition prevails primarily in the block of Virginia Park between the Lodge Service Drive and Third Avenue, and on Lothrop. Backyards as well as front yards exist on all single- and double family residential properties; backyards to houses on Bethune, Pallister and Delaware tend to be relatively small due to the placement of one and one-half (1%) or two and one-half (2%) car garages and adjoining paved parking area off the alley.
- (15) Scale of facades and facade elements. There is a variety in scale from street to street and style to style; most houses have a small to moderate appearance and apartment buildings have a moderate appearance. The size and complexity of facade elements and details either accentuate or subdue the scale of the facades. Houses on Virginia Park are large in scale compared with the rest of the district. The elements within the facades of Queen Anne and some colonial revival buildings emphasize their size by dividing the facades into large segments, such as towers, projecting gables, and bays. Neo-Georgian facades have restrained, small-scale detail within. Buildings influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement contain heavy elements, such as vergeboards and large brackets. Apartment buildings usually contain small scaled elements within moderate to large scale facades. Buildings generally are within normal limits of scale for moderate single and multiple-family residences of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
- (16) *Directional expression of front elevations*. Although some houses appear wider than tall and some appear taller than wide, the overall directional expression is neutral. Apartment buildings are expressed vertically, terraces (rowhouses) are horizontal. The

Church of Christ, Scientist, is expressed horizontally.

- (17) *Rhythm of building setbacks.* Setbacks vary from area to area within the district, though they are usually consistent within each block or street face in compliance with deed restrictions. The varying designs of the houses, occasionally with slight setbacks in the facades, cause the houses to relate to the front setback line.
- (18) Relationship of lot coverage. Lot coverage of single-family dwelling ranges from approximately twenty (20) per cent to forty five (45) per cent, most being in the twenty five (25) per cent to thirty-five (35) per cent range of lot coverage. Lot coverage of multi-unit apartment buildings range from fifty (50) per cent to ninety (90) per cent of their lots, most being in the upper end of this range.
- (19) *Degree of complexity within the facade*. The degree of complexity has been determined by what is appropriate for a given style. The late Victorian buildings exhibit complex massing and multiplicity of forms, colors and textures. Other styles in the district are less complex. The classically inspired buildings usually have simple, rectangular facades with varying amounts of ornamentation.
- (20) Orientations; vistas, overviews. Single-family houses and apartment buildings are generally oriented towards the east west streets. The majority of terrace buildings are oriented toward Third Avenue. The majority of the garages are oriented towards the alleys; where driveways exist, garages are frequently oriented towards both the street and the alley. All garages are detached and at the rear of the lot. A dramatic view of the General Motors Building and Fisher Building can be seen just south of the district.
- (21) *Symmetric or asymmetric appearance*. Neo-Georgian and other classically inspired buildings are generally symmetrical. Other styles including Queen Anne and arts-and-crafts inspired, are generally asymmetrical but result in balanced compositions. Front facades of apartment buildings are symmetrical in appearance.
- (22) General environmental character. The character of the New Center Historic District is that of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century residences on straight east-west streets. A cohesiveness is attained by entrance gates, uniform setbacks, spacing on lots, buried utilities, and, on Pallister, spacious tree lawns, street furniture, and brick paving. Overall, the district has an urban, low to moderate density, revitalized residential character with small-scale commercial usage on its southern periphery and on Second from Virginia Park to Delaware. (Ord. No. 530-H, § 1 (28A-141), 11-17-82)