

# HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

June 15, 2022

**HDRC CASE NO:** 2022-255  
**COMMON NAME:** 2219 W Gramercy  
**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** NCB 6820 BLK LOT 7  
**ZONING:** R-6, H  
**CITY COUNCIL DIST.:** 7  
**DISTRICT:** Monticello Park Historic District  
**APPLICANT:** Michael Clancy  
**OWNER:** James and Jennifer Bailey  
**TYPE OF WORK:** New construction of a 1-story, single-family residential structure  
**APPLICATION RECEIVED:** April 29, 2022  
**60-DAY REVIEW:** Not applicable Due to City Council Emergency Orders  
**CASE MANAGER:** Rachel Rettaliata

## REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting conceptual approval to construct a new 1-story, single-family residence at 2219 W Gramercy.

## APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

*Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 4, Guidelines for New Construction*

### 1. Building and Entrance Orientation

#### A. FAÇADE ORIENTATION

i. *Setbacks*—Align front facades of new buildings with front facades of adjacent buildings where a consistent setback has been established along the street frontage. Use the median setback of buildings along the street frontage where a variety of setbacks exist. Refer to UDC Article 3, Division 2. Base Zoning Districts for applicable setback requirements.

ii. *Orientation*—Orient the front façade of new buildings to be consistent with the predominant orientation of historic buildings along the street frontage.

#### B. ENTRANCES

i. *Orientation*—Orient primary building entrances, porches, and landings to be consistent with those historically found along the street frontage. Typically, historic building entrances are oriented towards the primary street.

### 2. Building Massing and Form

#### A. SCALE AND MASS

i. *Similar height and scale*—Design new construction so that its height and overall scale are consistent with nearby historic buildings. In residential districts, the height and scale of new construction should not exceed that of the majority of historic buildings by more than one-story. In commercial districts, building height shall conform to the established pattern. If there is no more than a 50% variation in the scale of buildings on the adjacent block faces, then the height of the new building shall not exceed the tallest building on the adjacent block face by more than 10%.

ii. *Transitions*—Utilize step-downs in building height, wall-plane offsets, and other variations in building massing to provide a visual transition when the height of new construction exceeds that of adjacent historic buildings by more than one-half story.

iii. *Foundation and floor heights*—Align foundation and floor-to-floor heights (including porches and balconies) within one foot of floor-to-floor heights on adjacent historic structures.

#### B. ROOF FORM

i. *Similar roof forms*—Incorporate roof forms—pitch, overhangs, and orientation—that are consistent with those predominantly found on the block. Roof forms on residential building types are typically sloped, while roof forms on non-residential building types are more typically flat and screened by an ornamental parapet wall.

#### C. RELATIONSHIP OF SOLIDS TO VOIDS

i. *Window and door openings*—Incorporate window and door openings with a similar proportion of wall to window space as typical with nearby historic facades. Windows, doors, porches, entryways, dormers, bays, and pediments shall

be considered similar if they are no larger than 25% in size and vary no more than 10% in height to width ratio from adjacent historic facades.

ii. *Façade configuration*— The primary façade of new commercial buildings should be in keeping with established patterns. Maintaining horizontal elements within adjacent cap, middle, and base precedents will establish a consistent street wall through the alignment of horizontal parts. Avoid blank walls, particularly on elevations visible from the street. No new façade should exceed 40 linear feet without being penetrated by windows, entryways, or other defined bays.

#### D. LOT COVERAGE

i. *Building to lot ratio*— New construction should be consistent with adjacent historic buildings in terms of the building to lot ratio. Limit the building footprint for new construction to no more than 50 percent of the total lot area, unless adjacent historic buildings establish a precedent with a greater building to lot ratio.

### 3. Materials and Textures

#### A. NEW MATERIALS

i. *Complementary materials*—Use materials that complement the type, color, and texture of materials traditionally found in the district. Materials should not be so dissimilar as to distract from the historic interpretation of the district. For example, corrugated metal siding would not be appropriate for a new structure in a district comprised of homes with wood siding.

ii. *Alternative use of traditional materials*—Consider using traditional materials, such as wood siding, in a new way to provide visual interest in new construction while still ensuring compatibility.

iii. *Roof materials*—Select roof materials that are similar in terms of form, color, and texture to traditionally used in the district.

iv. *Metal roofs*—Construct new metal roofs in a similar fashion as historic metal roofs. Refer to the Guidelines for Alterations and Maintenance section for additional specifications regarding metal roofs.

v. *Imitation or synthetic materials*—Do not use vinyl siding, plastic, or corrugated metal sheeting. Contemporary materials not traditionally used in the district, such as brick or simulated stone veneer and Hardie Board or other fiberboard siding, may be appropriate for new construction in some locations as long as new materials are visually similar to the traditional material in dimension, finish, and texture. EIFS is not recommended as a substitute for actual stucco.

#### B. REUSE OF HISTORIC MATERIALS

*Salvaged materials*—Incorporate salvaged historic materials where possible within the context of the overall design of the new structure.

### 4. Architectural Details

#### A. GENERAL

i. *Historic context*—Design new buildings to reflect their time while respecting the historic context. While new construction should not attempt to mirror or replicate historic features, new structures should not be so dissimilar as to distract from or diminish the historic interpretation of the district.

ii. *Architectural details*—Incorporate architectural details that are in keeping with the predominant architectural style along the block face or within the district when one exists. Details should be simple in design and should complement, but not visually compete with, the character of the adjacent historic structures or other historic structures within the district. Architectural details that are more ornate or elaborate than those found within the district are inappropriate.

iii. *Contemporary interpretations*—Consider integrating contemporary interpretations of traditional designs and details for new construction. Use of contemporary window moldings and door surroundings, for example, can provide visual interest while helping to convey the fact that the structure is new. Modern materials should be implemented in a way that does not distract from the historic structure.

### 5. Garages and Outbuildings

#### A. DESIGN AND CHARACTER

i. *Massing and form*—Design new garages and outbuildings to be visually subordinate to the principal historic structure in terms of their height, massing, and form.

ii. *Building size* – New outbuildings should be no larger in plan than 40 percent of the principal historic structure footprint.

iii. *Character*—Relate new garages and outbuildings to the period of construction of the principal building on the lot through the use of complementary materials and simplified architectural details.

- iv. *Windows and doors*—Design window and door openings to be similar to those found on historic garages or outbuildings in the district or on the principle historic structure in terms of their spacing and proportions.
- v. *Garage doors*—Incorporate garage doors with similar proportions and materials as those traditionally found in the district.

## B. SETBACKS AND ORIENTATION

- i. *Orientation*—Match the predominant garage orientation found along the block. Do not introduce front-loaded garages or garages attached to the primary structure on blocks where rear or alley-loaded garages were historically used.
- ii. *Setbacks*—Follow historic setback pattern of similar structures along the streetscape or district for new garages and outbuildings. Historic garages and outbuildings are most typically located at the rear of the lot, behind the principal building. In some instances, historic setbacks are not consistent with UDC requirements and a variance may be required.

## 6. Mechanical Equipment and Roof Appurtenances

### A. LOCATION AND SITING

- i. *Visibility*—Do not locate utility boxes, air conditioners, rooftop mechanical equipment, skylights, satellite dishes, and other roof appurtenances on primary facades, front-facing roof slopes, in front yards, or in other locations that are clearly visible from the public right-of-way.
- ii. *Service Areas*—Locate service areas towards the rear of the site to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way.

### B. SCREENING

- i. *Building-mounted equipment*—Paint devices mounted on secondary facades and other exposed hardware, frames, and piping to match the color scheme of the primary structure or screen them with landscaping.
- ii. *Freestanding equipment*—Screen service areas, air conditioning units, and other mechanical equipment from public view using a fence, hedge, or other enclosure.
- iii. *Roof-mounted equipment*—Screen and set back devices mounted on the roof to avoid view from public right-of-way.

## 7. Designing for Energy Efficiency

### A. BUILDING DESIGN

- i. *Energy efficiency*—Design additions and new construction to maximize energy efficiency.
- ii. *Materials*—Utilize green building materials, such as recycled, locally-sourced, and low maintenance materials whenever possible.
- iii. *Building elements*—Incorporate building features that allow for natural environmental control – such as operable windows for cross ventilation.
- iv. *Roof slopes*—Orient roof slopes to maximize solar access for the installation of future solar collectors where compatible with typical roof slopes and orientations found in the surrounding historic district.

### B. SITE DESIGN

- i. *Building orientation*—Orient new buildings and additions with consideration for solar and wind exposure in all seasons to the extent possible within the context of the surrounding district.
- ii. *Solar access*—Avoid or minimize the impact of new construction on solar access for adjoining properties.

### C. SOLAR COLLECTORS

- i. *Location*—Locate solar collectors on side or rear roof pitch of the primary historic structure to the maximum extent feasible to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way while maximizing solar access. Alternatively, locate solar collectors on a garage or outbuilding or consider a ground-mount system where solar access to the primary structure is limited.
- ii. *Mounting (sloped roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a sloped roof. Select collectors that are similar in color to the roof surface to reduce visibility.
- iii. *Mounting (flat roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a flat roof to the maximum extent feasible. Where solar access limitations preclude a flush mount, locate panels towards the rear of the roof where visibility from the public right-of-way will be minimized.

### *Standard Specifications for Windows in Additions and New Construction*

- GENERAL: New windows on additions should relate to the windows of the primary historic structure in terms of materiality and overall appearance. Windows used in new construction should be similar in appearance to those commonly found within the district in terms of size, profile, and configuration. While no material is expressly prohibited by the Historic Design Guidelines, a high-quality wood or aluminum-clad wood window

product often meets the Guidelines with the stipulations listed below. Whole window systems should match the size of historic windows on property unless otherwise approved.

- SIZE: Windows should feature traditional dimensions and proportions as found within the district.
- SASH: Meeting rails must be no taller than 1.25". Stiles must be no wider than 2.25". Top and bottom sashes must be equal in size unless otherwise approved.
- DEPTH: There should be a minimum of 2" in depth between the front face of the window trim and the front face of the top window sash.
- This must be accomplished by recessing the window sufficiently within the opening or with the installation of additional window trim to add thickness.
- TRIM: Window trim must feature traditional dimensions and architecturally appropriate casing and sloped sill detail. Window track components such as jamb liners must be painted to match the window trim or concealed by a wood window screen set within the opening.
- GLAZING: Windows should feature clear glass. Low-e or reflective coatings are not recommended for replacements. The glazing should not feature faux divided lights with an interior grille. If approved to match a historic window configuration, the window should feature real exterior muntins.
- COLOR: Wood windows should feature a painted finished. If a clad product is approved, white or metallic manufacturer's color is not allowed, and color selection must be presented to staff.
- INSTALLATION: Wood windows should be supplied in a block frame and exclude nailing fins. Window opening sizes should not be altered to accommodate stock sizes prior to approval.
- FINAL APPROVAL: If the proposed window does not meet the aforementioned stipulations, then the applicant must submit updated window specifications to staff for review, prior to purchase and installation. For more assistance, the applicant may request the window supplier to coordinate with staff directly for verification.

## **FINDINGS:**

- a. The property at 2219 W Gramercy first appears on the 1951 Sanborn Map as a vacant lot. The lot is currently vacant and is within the Monticello Park Historic District.
- b. CONCEPTUAL APPROVAL – Conceptual approval is the review of general design ideas and principles (such as scale and setback). Specific design details reviewed at this stage are not binding and may only be approved through a Certificate of Appropriateness or final approval.
- c. SETBACK & ORIENTATION – According to the Guidelines for New Construction, the front facades of new buildings should align with the front facades of adjacent buildings where a consistent setback has been established along the street frontage. Additionally, the orientation of new construction should be consistent with the historic examples found on the block. The applicant has proposed to construct a 1-story, single family residence at 2219 W Gramercy. The residence will be oriented toward W Gramercy and will match the predominant orientation of existing structures along W Gramercy. The applicant has proposed a 34-foot setback that is in line with adjacent structures or set behind adjacent structures. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.
- d. SCALE AND MASSING – According to Guideline 2.A.i for New Construction, new structures should feature a height and massing that is similar to historic structures in the vicinity. In residential districts, the height and scale of new construction should not exceed that of the majority of historic buildings by more than one story. The block within the Monticello Park Historic District features 1-story and 2-story structures. Staff finds that the proposed scale and massing of the structure appears generally appropriate and that the applicant should submit foundation and floor heights showing the scale and massing relative to adjacent structures to staff for review prior to returning to the HDRC.
- e. ROOF FORM – The applicant has proposed a flat roof form with widely overhanging eaves. According to Guideline 2.B.i for New Construction, new construction should feature roof forms that are consistent with those predominantly found on the block. The adjacent structures on W Gramercy feature front gable, cross gable, high-pitch gable, low-slope gable, hip, and flat roof forms. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.
- f. LOT COVERAGE – Guideline 2.D.i for New Construction stipulates that building to lot ratio for new construction should be consistent with adjacent historic buildings. Limit the building footprint for new construction to no more than 50 percent of the total lot area, unless adjacent historic buildings establish a precedent with a greater building to lot ratio. The applicant has proposed to construct a 1,400-square-foot primary structure on a 7,736-square-foot lot. Staff finds the proposed square footage generally appropriate.

- g. MATERIALS AND TEXTURES – The applicant has proposed to construct the residence using vertical wood slat siding, D’Hanis brick cladding in Terracotta, wood lap siding, tongue and groove soffits, a reclaimed wood entry door, and sliding patio doors. Guideline 3.A.i for New Construction stipulates that new construction should use materials that complement the type, color, and texture of materials traditionally found in the district. Materials should not be so dissimilar as to distract from the historic interpretation of the district. For example, corrugated metal siding would not be appropriate for a new structure in a district comprised of homes with wood siding. Consider using traditional materials, such as wood siding, in a new way to provide visual interest in new construction while still ensuring compatibility. Staff finds the proposed materials to be generally appropriate.
- h. WINDOW MATERIALS – The applicant has proposed to install Don Young aluminum awning windows in dark bronze. Wood or aluminum-clad wood windows are recommended and should feature an inset of two (2) inches within facades and should feature profiles that are found historically within the immediate vicinity. An alternative window material may be proposed, provided that the window features meeting rails that are no taller than 1.25” and stiles no wider than 2.25”. White manufacturer’s color is not allowed, and color selection must be presented to staff. There should be a minimum of two inches in depth between the front face of the window trim and the front face of the top window sash. This must be accomplished by recessing the window sufficiently within the opening or with the installation of additional window trim to add thickness. Window trim must feature traditional dimensions and an architecturally appropriate sill detail. Window track components must be painted to match the window trim or be concealed by a wood window screen set within the opening. Faux divided lites are not permitted. Staff finds that the applicant should submit final product specifications to staff for review prior to returning to the HDRC.
- i. RELATIONSHIP OF SOLIDS TO VOIDS – Guideline 2.C.i for New Construction stipulates that new construction should incorporate window and door openings with a similar proportion of wall to window space as typical with nearby historic facades. Windows, doors, porches, entryways, dormers, bays, and pediments shall be considered similar if they are no larger than 25% in size and vary no more than 10% in height to width ratio from adjacent historic facades. Staff finds the proposed fenestration pattern generally appropriate and consistent with the architectural style of the structure.
- j. ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS – Guideline 4.A.i for New Construction states that new buildings should be designed to reflect their time while respecting the historic context. While new construction should not attempt to mirror or replicate historic features, new structures should not be so dissimilar as to distract from or diminish the historic interpretation of the district. Staff finds the proposal appropriate.
- k. CARPORT – The applicant has proposed to install a prefabricated carport with 6-foot-tall heavy gauge wire mesh fence for screening. At this time, the applicant has not provided material specifications for the proposed carport. The Guidelines for New Construction state that new garages and outbuildings should be designed to be visually subordinate to the principal historic structure in terms of their height, massing, and form and that applicants should relate new garages and outbuildings to the period of construction of the principal building on the lot through the use of complementary materials and simplified architectural details. Staff finds the scale and massing generally appropriate but finds that the applicant should submit final material specifications for review prior to returning to the HDRC.
- l. DRIVEWAYS – Guideline 5.B.i for Site Elements notes that new driveways should be similar to those found historically within the district in regard to their materials, width, and design. Additionally, the Guidelines note that driveways should not exceed ten (10) feet in width. The applicant has proposed to install a curb cut on the north side of the property off of the alley. As the property does not feature an existing front curb cut, staff finds the proposal generally appropriate but finds that the applicant should submit a measured site plan showing the proposed driveway dimensions.
- m. FRONT WALKWAY – The applicant has proposed to install a front walkway constructed of D’Hanis brick. The Guidelines for Site Elements note that front yard walkways and site work should appear similar to those found historically within the district in regard to their materials, width, alignment and configuration. The 2100 block of W Gramercy features brick, concrete, and tile front walkways. Staff finds the proposal generally appropriate but finds that the applicant should submit a final site plan with the walkway dimensions to staff for review.
- n. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT – Per Guideline 6.B.ii for New Construction, all mechanical equipment should be screened from view at the public right-of-way.
- o. LANDSCAPING PLAN – At this time, the applicant has not provided a detailed landscaping plan. The applicant should submit a landscaping plan showing proposed plantings and landscape elements that are consistent with those found historically in the district prior to returning to the HDRC.

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends conceptual approval based on findings a through o with the following stipulations:

- i. That the applicant submits foundation and floor heights showing the scale and massing relative to adjacent structures to staff for review prior to returning to the HDRC based on finding d.
- ii. That the applicant submits final window specifications to staff for review prior to returning to the HDRC based on finding h. Wood or aluminum-clad wood windows are recommended and should feature an inset of two (2) inches within facades and should feature profiles that are found historically within the immediate vicinity. An alternative window material may be proposed, provided that the window features meeting rails that are no taller than 1.25" and stiles no wider than 2.25". White manufacturer's color is not allowed, and color selection must be presented to staff. There should be a minimum of two inches in depth between the front face of the window trim and the front face of the top window sash. This must be accomplished by recessing the window sufficiently within the opening or with the installation of additional window trim to add thickness. Window trim must feature traditional dimensions and architecturally appropriate sill detail. Window track components must be painted to match the window trim or concealed by a wood window screen set within the opening.
- iii. That the applicant submits final material specifications for the proposed carport to staff for review prior to returning to the HDRC based on finding k.
- iv. That the applicant submits a measured site plan and landscaping plan detailing all proposed site work and landscaping modifications to staff for review based on findings l through o.

ALLEY SERVED DETACHED  
CARPORT / GARAGE IS TYP.



ACCESSORY ZONE

HOUSE ZONE

SETBACK ZONE

KAMPMANN BLVD.

GRAMERCY PL.

AVERAGE FRONT YARD  
SETBACK

SIDEWALK TO STREET IS  
TYP.

HOUSES IN  
NEIGHBORHOOD TYP.  
OCCUPY MORE RATHER  
THAN LESS OF LOT  
FRONTAGE



**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERN**



**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERN**



MONTICELLO PARK - HISTORIC DISTRICT

**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS - MID CENTURY EXAMPLES**



1. 2202 W. SUMMIT



2. 2210 W. GRAMERCY



3. 349 MARY LOUISE DR.

“The Monticello Park Historic District is composed of an eclectic mix of architectural styles...”

*From the Website of the Office of Historic Preservation*

While the neighborhood began life in the late twenties, development (and redevelopment within it) continued through the fifties and marched west during the forties, fifties, and sixties. There are numerous examples of midcentury modern architecture both within the boundaries of the historic district and just across Kampman to the west. Flat and low-slope roofs are not uncommon.

The new structure proposed for this infill site is intended to evoke imagery of later period-specific structures in the neighborhood through its formal disposition and material pallet. Photos over the following pages demonstrate precedent from which we have drawn. Further, it's low-slung roof and alignment with the fenceline of neighboring historic homes demonstrates its respect for immediate context as shown in the diagram below. Rather than stepping forward with architectural heroics to claim it's place in the streetscape, it is intended to nestle in, from the standpoint of its massing, like an accessory to either of the neighboring homes.



4. 348 MARY LOUISE DR.



5. 618 KAMPMANN BLVD.

**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS - MID CENTURY EXAMPLES**



MONTICELLO PARK - HISTORIC DISTRICT

**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS - TYPICAL ENTRY CONDITIONS**



1. 368 CLUB DRIVE



2. 222 MARY LOUISE



3. 414 DONALDSON

**\*\*\*STOOPS RATHER THAN PORCHES**



4. 2016 GRAMERCY



5. 2022 W SUMMIT



6. 2170 W SUMMIT

**\*\*\*RECESSED ENTRIES NOT UNCOMMON**

**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS - TYPICAL ENTRY CONDITIONS**



7. 310 CLUB DRIVE



8. 211 CLUB DRIVE



9. 2410 W GRAMERCY

**\*\*\*DOUBLE ENTRY DOORS ABUNDANT**



10. 2202 W. SUMMIT

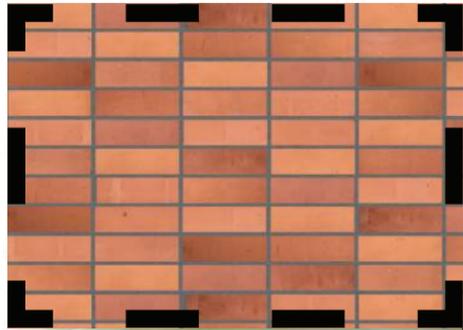


11. 535 DONALDSON



12. 701 KAMPMANN

**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS - TYPICAL ENTRY CONDITIONS**



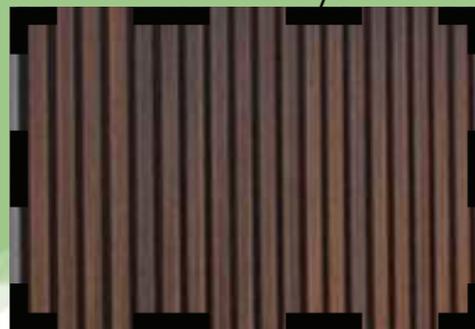
**D'HANIS BRICK**  
COLOR - TERRACOTTA  
STYLE - STACKED BOND



**RECLAIMED CARVED WOOD DOORS**  
COLOR - STAINED SW SHAGBARK  
\*ACTUAL PHOTO OF RELAINED DOORS

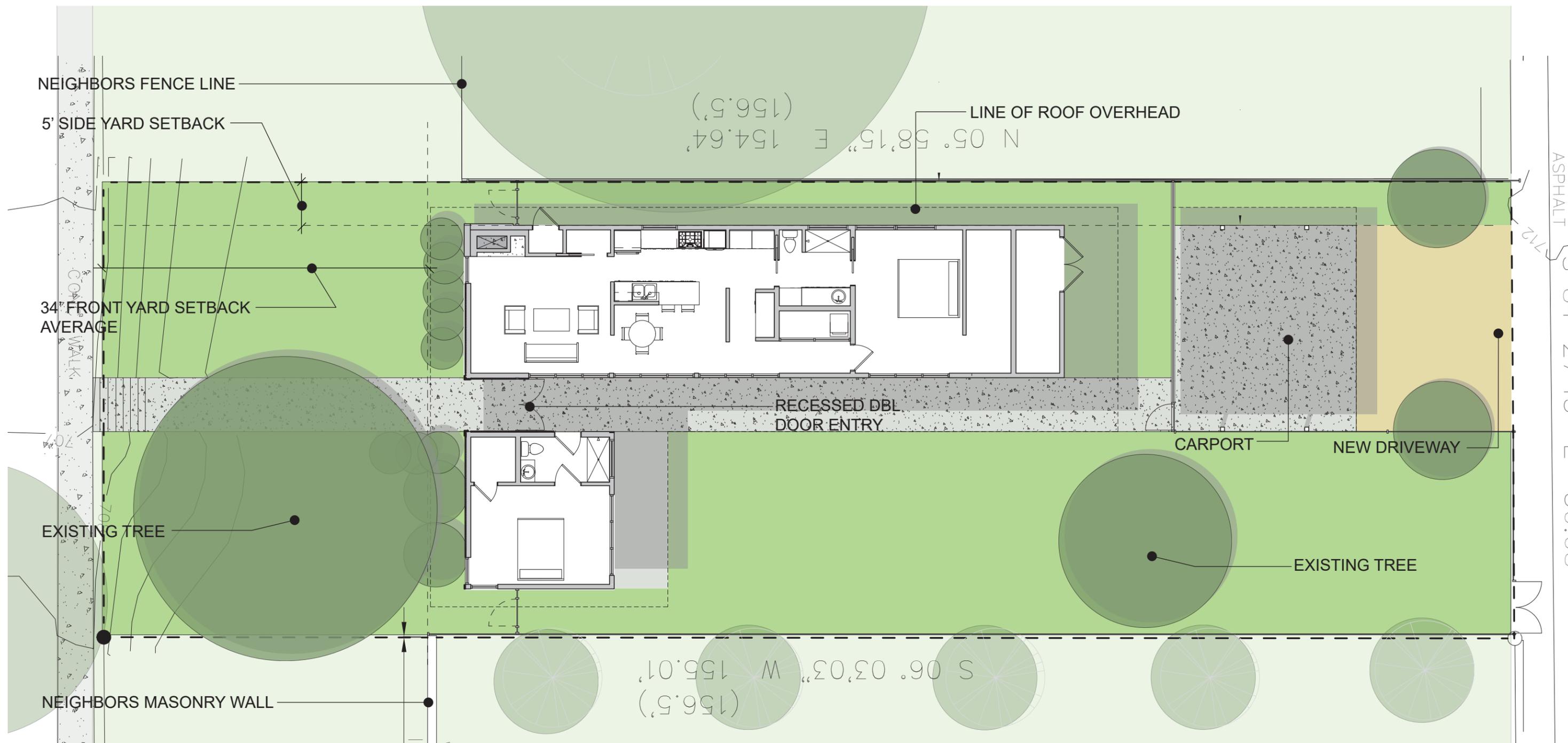


**D'HANIS BRICK PAVERS**  
COLOR - TERRACOTTA  
LOCATION - FRONT ENTRY PATH BEYOND STAIRS

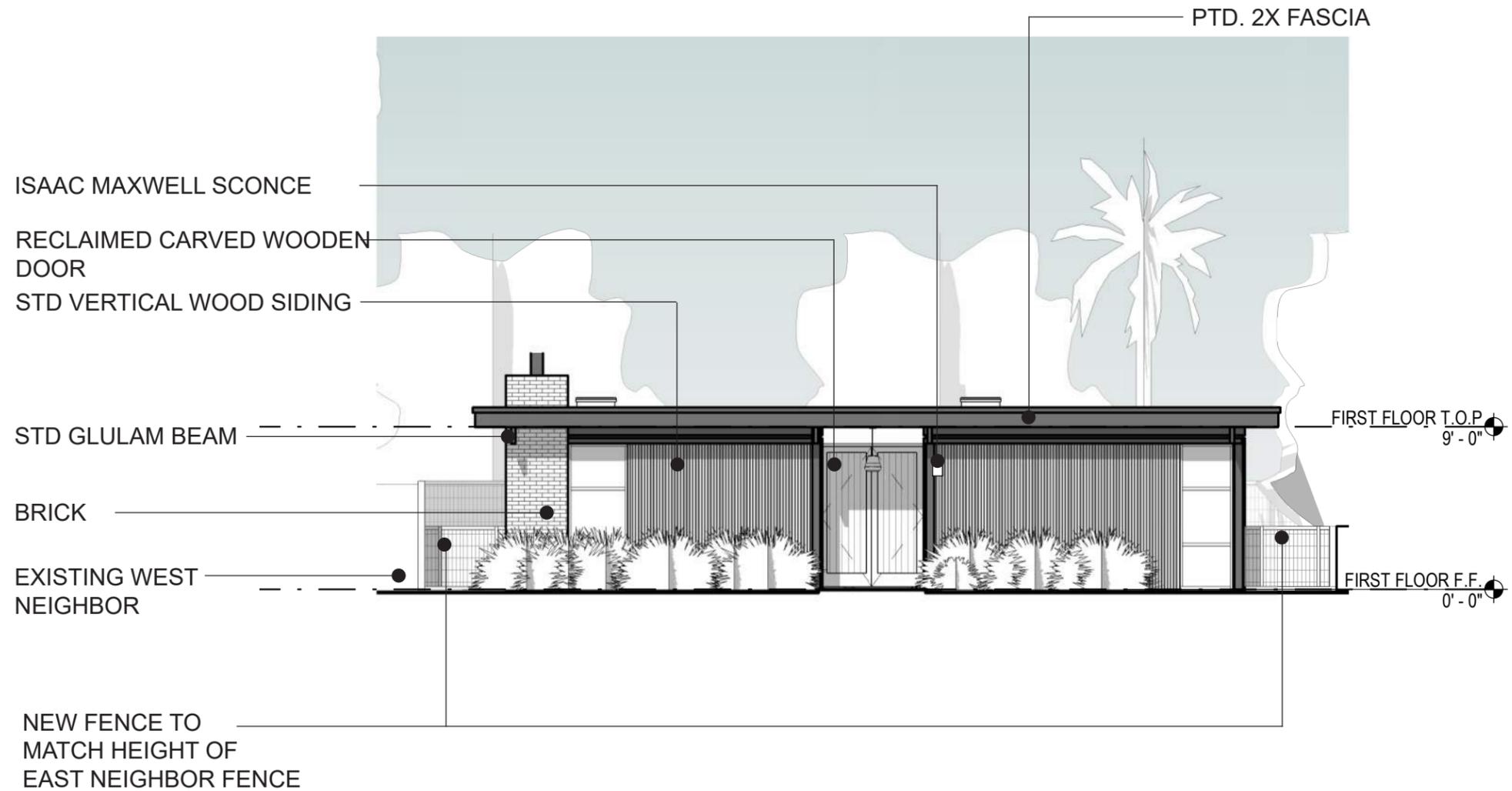


**VERTICAL WOOD SLAT SIDING**  
COLOR - SW 3042 WOODLAND STAIN  
STYLE - VERTICAL WOOD SLAT

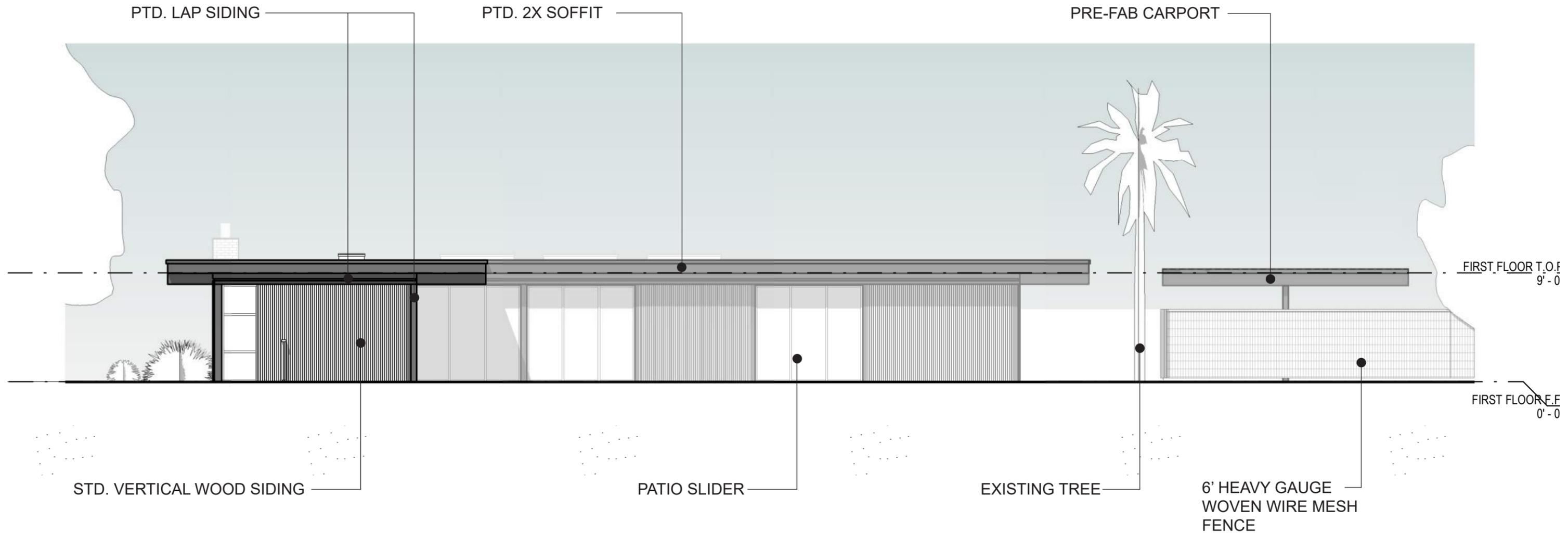
**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME**  
**STREET FACE - RENDERING**



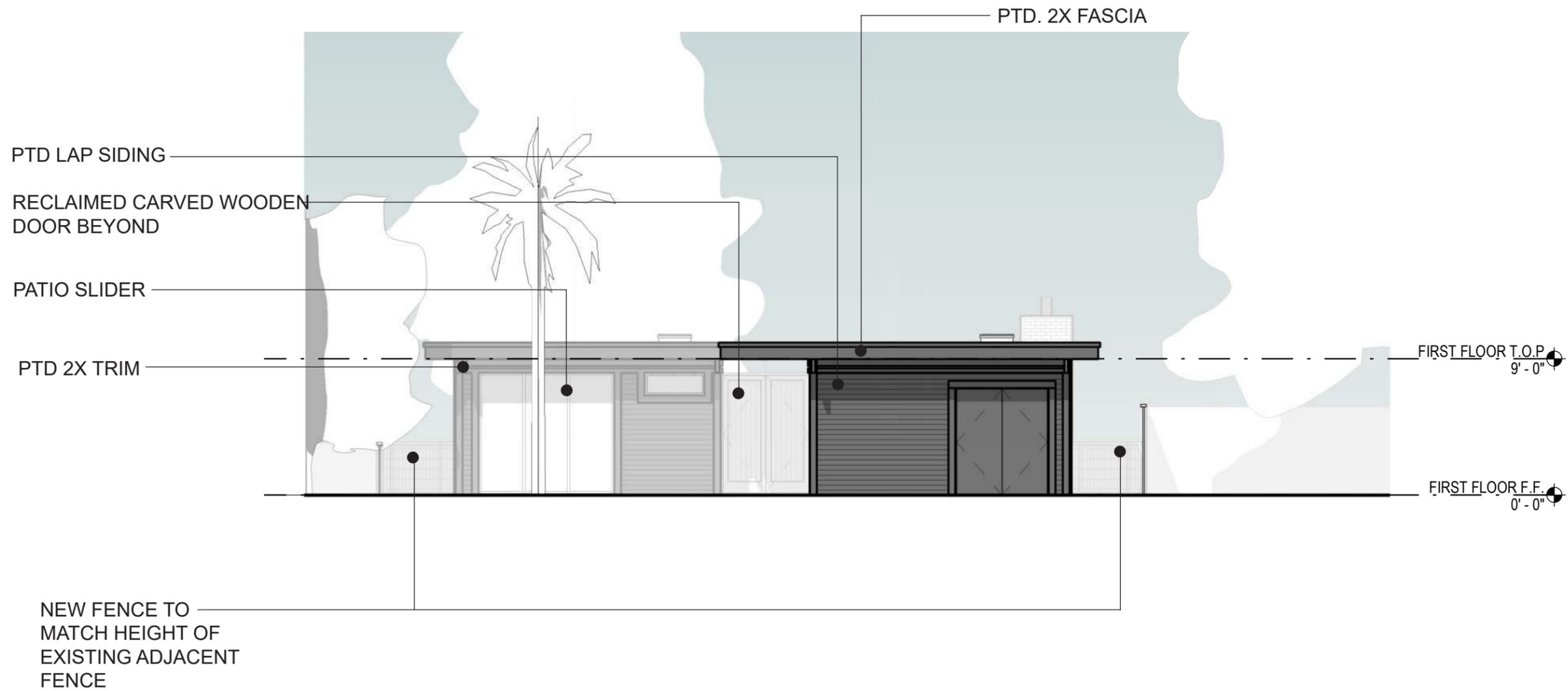
**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME SITE PLAN**



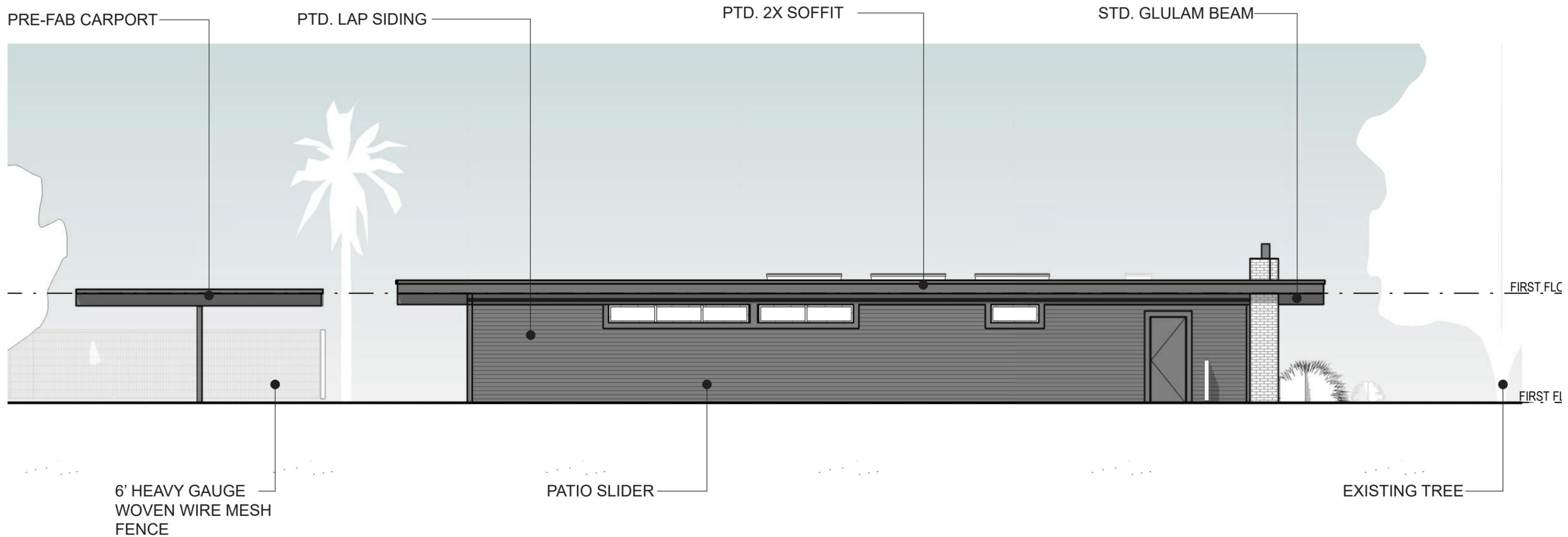
**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME**  
**SOUTH - STREET FACING ELEVATION**



**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
EAST - COURTYARD ELEVATION**



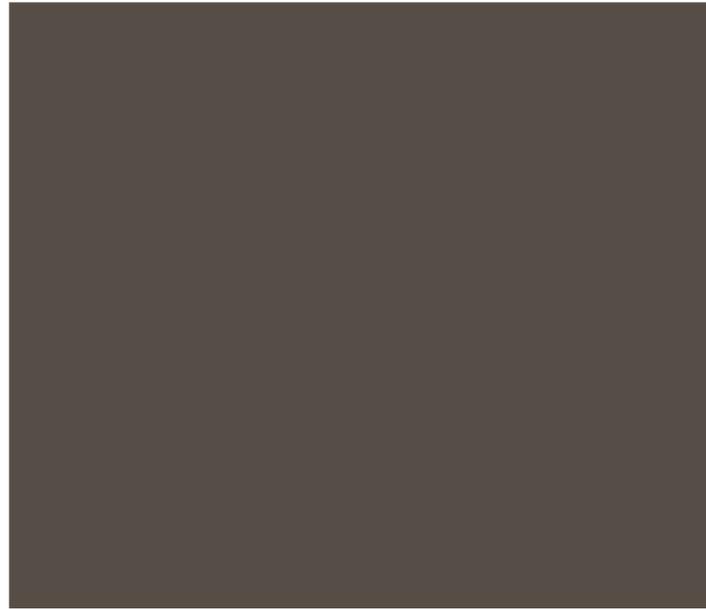
**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
NORTH - ALLEY FACING ELEVATION**



**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
WEST - NEIGHBOR FACING ELEVATION**



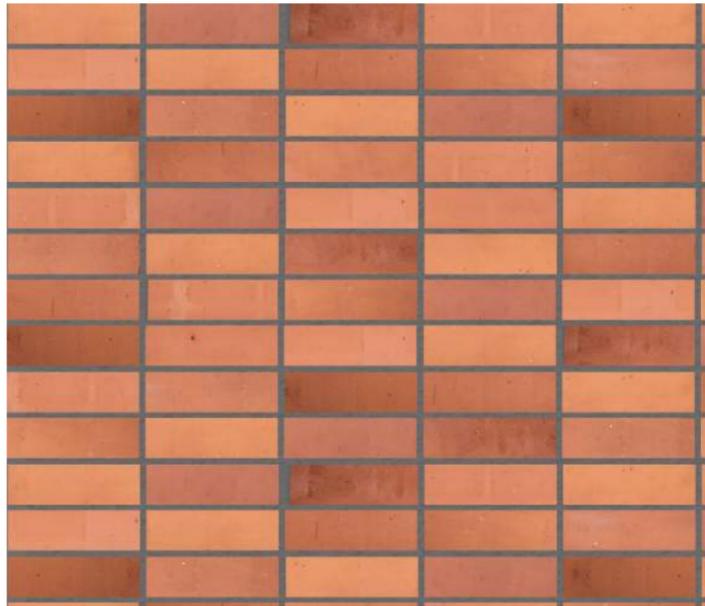
**STAIN SELECTION**  
COLOR - SW3042 WOODLAND  
LOCATION - VERTICAL SIDING



**PAINT SELECTION**  
COLOR - SW3001 SHAGBARK  
LOCATION - ANTIQUE CARVED DOOR



**PAINT SELECTION**  
COLOR - SW7068 GRIZZLE GREY  
LOCATION - FASCIA AND TRIM



**D'HANIS BRICK**  
COLOR - TERRACOTTA  
STYLE - STACKED BOND

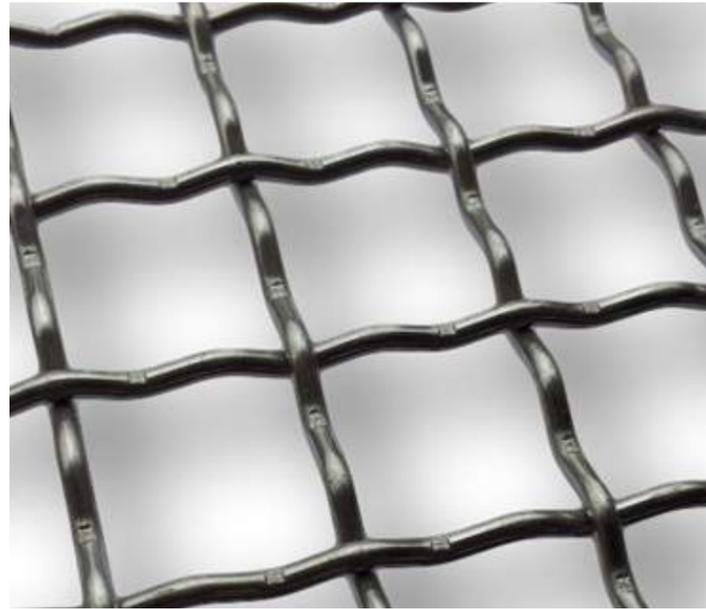


**VERTICAL WOOD SLAT SIDING**  
COLOR - SW 3042 WOODLAND STAIN  
STYLE - VERTICAL WOOD SLAT



**TOUNGE AND GROOVE SOFFIT**  
COLOR - SW3042 WOODLAND STAIN

**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
MATERIAL PALETTE**



**FENCE**

DESIGN - PAINTED STEEL-FRAME AND WELDED WIRE MESH, GROWN OVER WITH A VARIETY OF CLINGING VINES

**D'HANIS BRICK PAVERS**

COLOR - TERRACOTTA

LOCATION - FRONT ENTRY PATH BEYOND STAIRS



**ISAAC MAXWELL SCONCE**

COLOR - COPPER

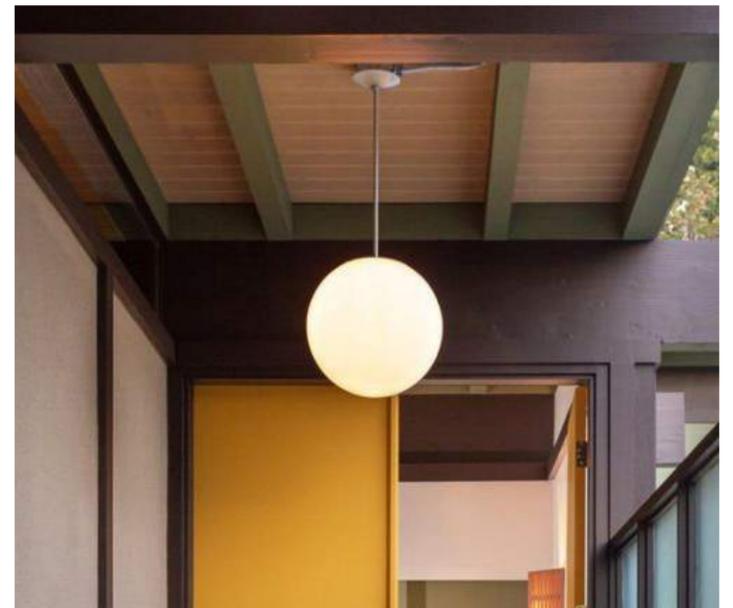
STYLE - PUNCHED



**RECLAIMED CARVED WOOD DOORS**

COLOR - STAINED SW SHAGBARK

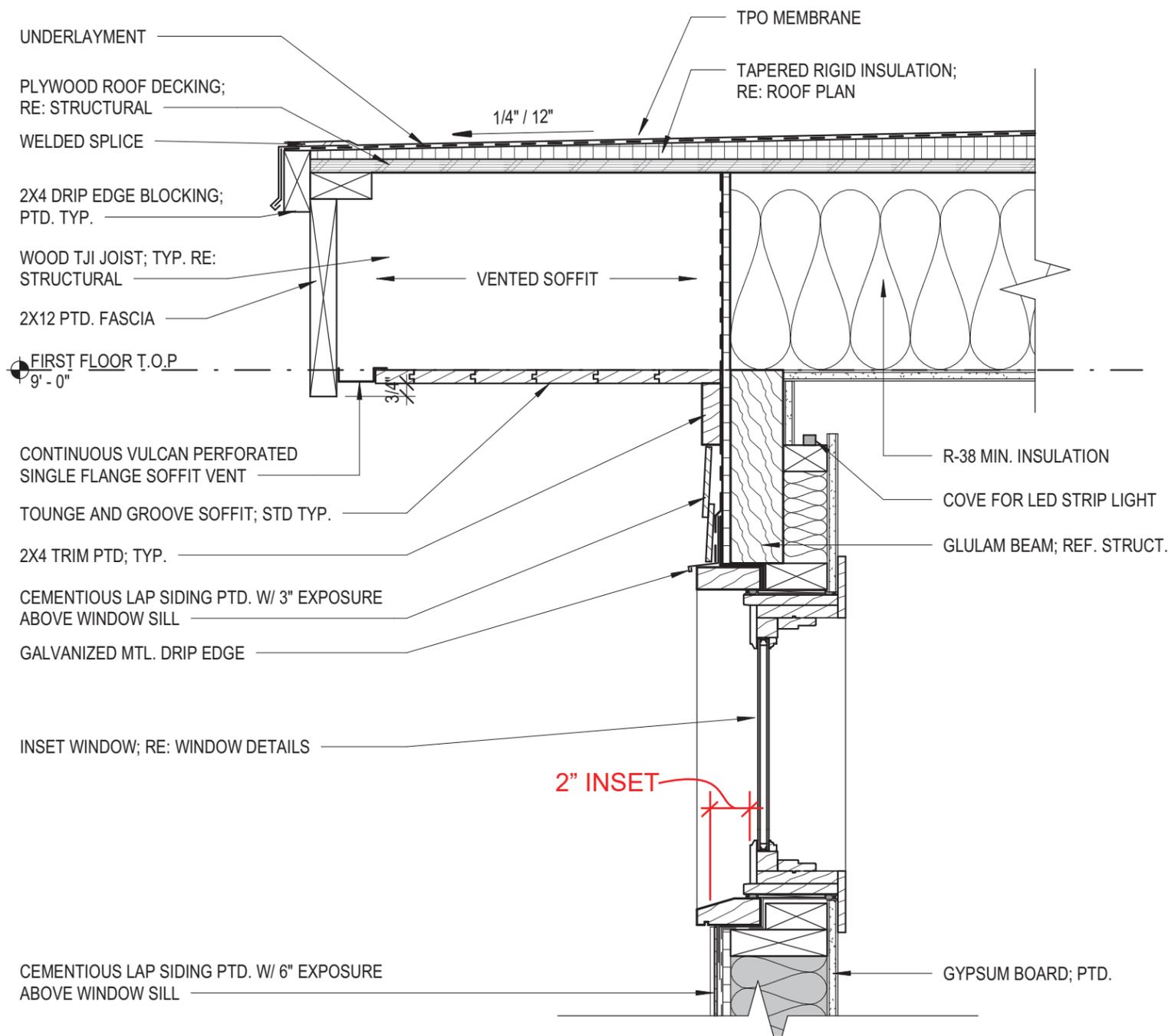
\*ACTUAL PHOTO OF RELAIMED DOORS



**GLOBE PENDANT LIGHT FIXTURE**

COLOR - OPAQUE GLOBE

**2219 W. GRAMERCY PLACE - SINGLE FAMILY HOME  
MATERIAL PALETTE**



**DON YOUNG ALUM. WINDOW**  
 COLOR - DARK BRONZE  
 STYLE - AWNING



**DON YOUNG PATIO GLIDER**  
 COLOR - DARK BRONZE  
 STYLE - AWNING



CITY OF SAN ANTONIO  
**OFFICE OF HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION**

**Historic and Design Review Commission**  
***Design Review Committee Report***

DATE: 5/10/2022

HDRC Case #: 2022-255

Address: 2219 W Gramercy

Meeting Location: WebEx

APPLICANT: Jim Bailey, Jenni Bailey

DRC Members present: Monica Savino, Liza Garza, Andi Rodriguez

Staff Present: Rachel Rettaliata

Others present:

**REQUEST:** New construction of single-family residence

**COMMENTS/CONCERNS:**

JB: 1,200 square foot house, felt appropriate to make it feel like an accessory structure, there was a filled-in pool on the site. Consistent wall and fence at the front property line, in the elevation there is a 6-foot wall on the face.

LG: How wide is the lot?

JB: 50 feet, it was platted with the subdivision, but from what I can tell it was never built on. The neighbor had a pool in between the proposed pool and the house. It is platted and was intended to be developed originally. We have a record of the original plat.

LG: LG: Would this be the only house on the street not oriented to the street?

JB: The entry is to the street, through the gates.

MS: I am struggling with the development pattern as it relates to the historic district. The narrative is very clear. Narrative discusses how the lot is undeveloped, so the house reads as an accessory building. What else in the neighborhood has a development pattern that reads similarly? The obscured, minimal house on the landscape.

JB: It's obscured by the nature of its form. It has an 8-½, 9-foot plate. Do you think that the style is inappropriate.

MS: No, the style is fine, but to accompany your narrative, it would be helpful to have precedents of similar discreet houses, oriented similarly.

LG: It is respectful on a street with more traditional roof forms, I don't think I'm agreeing with it looking like an accessory structure. I think it's going to look like a house and the other

mid-century houses shown were acknowledging the entrance. It is still introducing something new.

JB: The side porch is cantilevered 6 feet, 7-½ feet, we could drop a column down and put a nice set of wood doors there.

LG: An entrance acknowledging that there is an entry facing the street.

JB: Maybe that's what we need to look at.

MS: I think that the volumes that accompany the entry help to make it appear as an entry way with surrounding volumes on either side. I think that's what missing from the entry sequence.

JB: Originally there was another mass off to the right, with doors into the courtyard inset into that. We are trimming this 1,200 square foot house for a 2-bed, 2-bath house that fully functions. Even the foundation is 17 feet wide and is super-efficient, creating a storage area, once part of the foundation is a flag. There is no program space that is needed on the other side of what would be a front door.

LG: My concern is that it is a full house that is conceptualized as an accessory structure, I'm just not sure that it belongs on the street. If you can show some development patterns in the neighborhood, maybe that argument can be made.

AR: I like what Jim has done, I always loved that there was a diversity of housing stock and architectural styles. I think this is a different approach, but I think this is done thoughtfully. The idea of security, the greenery is quite beautiful and provides that sense of security.

**OVERALL COMMENTS:**