STAFF REPORT 10-09-2019 REGULAR MEETING

APPLICATION NUMBER: 19-6477 **ADDRESS:** 19512 CANTERBURY ROAD

HISTORIC DISTRICT: SHERWOOD FOREST

APPLICANT: ADAM BLANCK, WALLSIDE WINDOWS **DATE OF COMPLETE APPLICATION:** 09-17-2019

STAFF SITE VISIT: 10-02-2019

SCOPE: REPLACE EXISTING WOOD WINDOWS WITH VINYL WINDOWS

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The building located at 19512 Canterbury Road is a 2½-story single-family residence constructed in 1924. The house is clad in variegated brown brick and stucco and features wood shutters and cast stone detailing. The asymmetrical front façade includes a large chimney and a substantial covered entry porch constructed of brick with a gable roof located toward the right side of the elevation. The original wood with leaded pane windows, of varying operation (casement, double-hung, fixed) appear to be intact and the majority are protected by aluminum storm windows. The multi-gable roof is covered in brown asphalt shingles. The garage is located at the rear of the house and is accessed via the driveway located directly south of the house.

PREPARED BY: A. PHILLIPS



PROPOSAL

With the current proposal, the applicant is seeking the Commission's approval to replace all (22) existing wood windows with vinyl windows per the attached drawings and application.

STAFF OBSERVATIONS & RESEARCH

• The windows appear to be in good condition

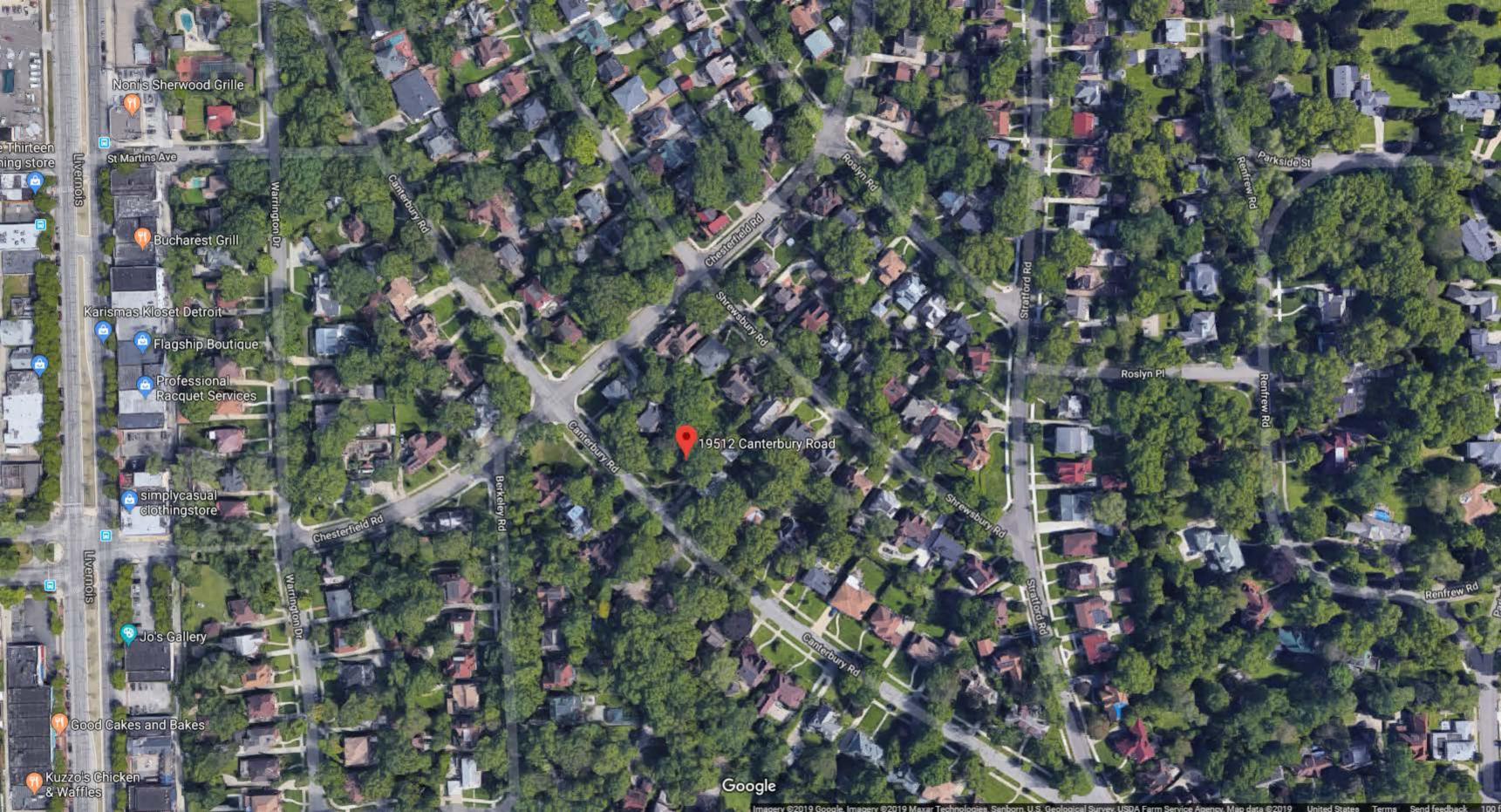
ISSUES

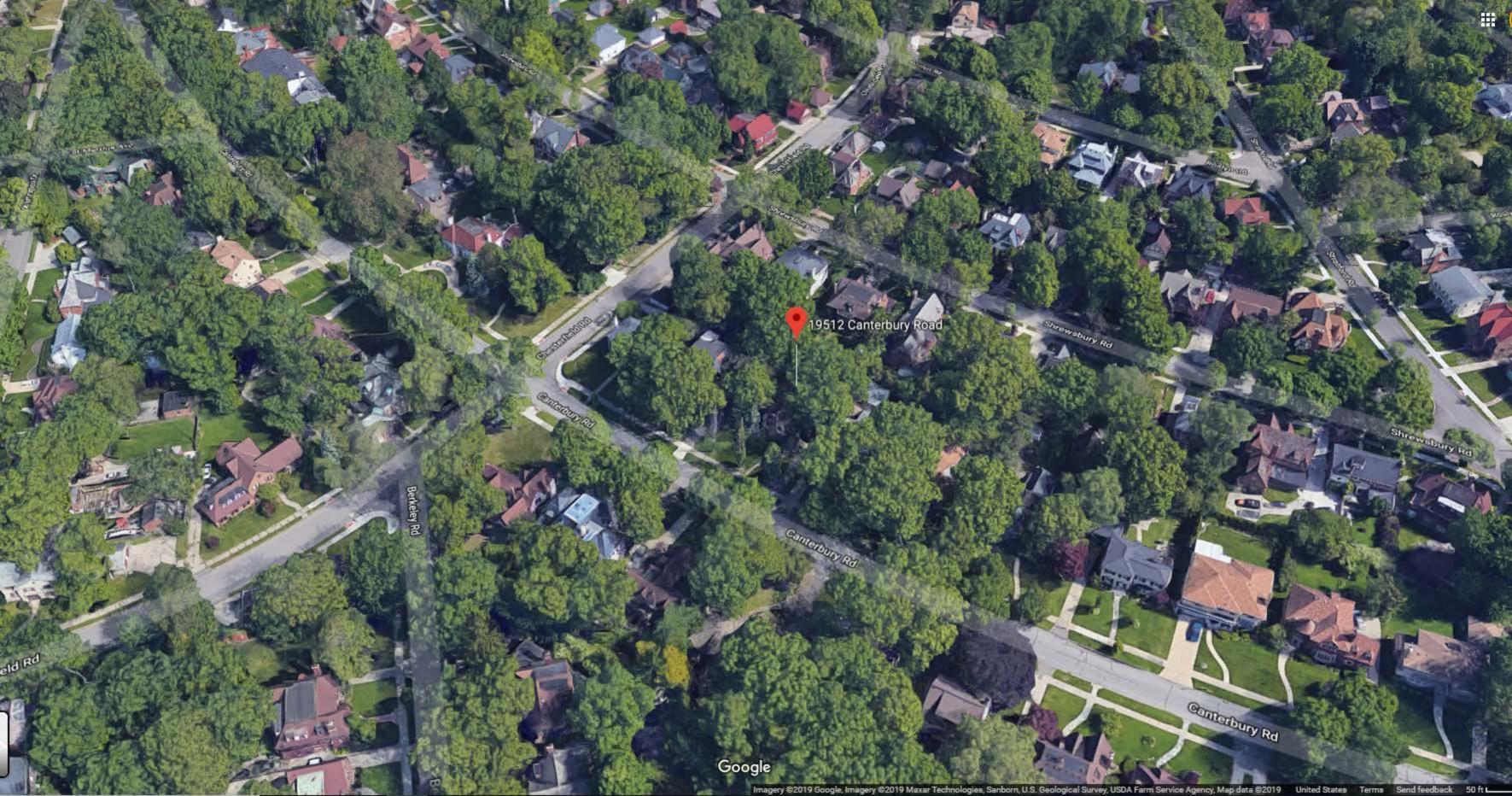
- The contract included in the application lists existing leaded-panel casement windows as "sliders" and is proposing to replace with vinyl sliders.
- Applicant is not proposing replacement due to deterioration and therefore did not provide documentation regarding the level of deterioration of the existing windows.
- Applicant did provide one estimate for repair but was unable to obtain a second estimate. According to the applicant, the company that provided the estimate for repair stated that it appeared as though the windows simply needed to be repainted rather than replaced.

RECOMMENDATION

It is staff's opinion that the work, as proposed, destroys historic materials that characterize the historic building, its site, and setting. Staff therefore recommends that the Commission deny a Certificate of Appropriateness as the proposed work does not meet the following Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation:

- 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.
- 5) Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
- 6) Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
- 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.















September 17, 2019

To Whom it may concern;

Darryl Clark of 19512 Canterbury Rd Detroit, MI 48221 would like to replace his older existing wood windows that have very little energy efficiency qualities to a top grade vinyl Wallside Windows with premium grade glass which will make the home much more energy efficient.

Current windows are wood are being replaced with vinyl. They wish to keep all windows same style for style including the grid count for each window.

Wallside Window will be installing

- (18) double hung (oriel) vinyl replacement windows
- (4) double hung vinyl replacement windows

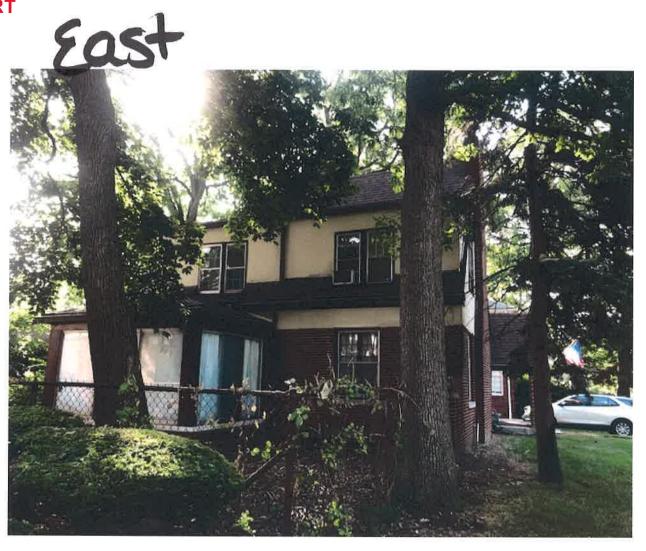
Mr. Clark would like to replace his wood windows due to the windows are starting to break down and let in a lot of air which becomes difficult to heat and cool properly, he currently keeps windows covered with plastic to assist in the situation. He feels that refurbishing the existing wood windows still won't be as energy efficient as replacing with new vinyl windows due to the fact that refurbishing doesn't replace the glass but just repairs the wood frame.

Mr. Clark is submitting for historical approval for all the windows listed on the contract but is willing to refurbish the windows that are not approved.

If you have any further questions please feel free to call Wallside Windows at: 313-292-4400

Theresa Foremski
Permit/Install Department
Wallside Windows
313-294-5307









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	Construction review required □ Yes □ No If yes, photo required.				NAT 26824-2			Accepted By:				Installation PAGE of Date				of 3 EV. 05/19		

Wallside Windows WE CAN DO THAT. WE ARE THE FACTORY.

27000 West Trolley Industrial Drive, Taylor, Michigan 48180 Phone: 313-292-4400 Toll Free: 800-521-7800

Muntin Pattern & Specialty Window Rider

	This Rider is part of the Contract dated	127 17 and applies to the windows identi- of that contract.
Job #	625198	Sales Representative JOHN CAGZZO CA
Name_D	ANRYL CLANK	Home Phone 313 425 6174 Work Phone
Job Address_	19512 CANTONBUNY	City Do TROIT Zip Code 48
Customer inst	tructs Wallside to provide the following muntin patte	Window color(s) W/
	DZ	Muntin color (s) B/B
	# 1, 2, 3 DH7	DHT 3/2 TIP ONLY * 4.5, 67, 19, 20, 21
	# 6	PH7
	DS 	£ 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
Ву	ı	+ Shelim

Co-Purchaser

(Authorized Agent)

Accepted By:_

CURRENT

- (3) Living Room
- 42 ½ x 64 ¼ Double slider, grid pattern 3/5
- 42 ½ x 64 ¼ Double slider, grid pattern 3/5
- 42 ½ x 64 ¼ Double slider, grid pattern 3/5
- (4) Kitchen; top only grid count
- 27 ¾ x 45 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- $27 \% \times 45 \%$ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- 27 1/2 x 45 1/2 Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- 27 ¾ x 45 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- (1) Landing; tempered glass
- 30 ½ x 54 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 4/2
- (1) 1/2 Bathroom; top only grid count
- 27 3/4 x 45 1/2 Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- (1) Stairs; tempered
- 29 ¾ x 53 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- (3) Bedroom 1
- 38 ½ x 40 ½ Double slider, grip pattern 3/3
- 31 3/4 x 57 1/2 Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- 31 ¾ x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- (1) Bath
- 27 % x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- (3) Bedroom 2
- 27 ¾ x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- 27 ½ x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- 27 3/2 x 57 1/2 Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- (3) Bedroom 3
- 27 ¾ x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- 27 ¾ x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- 27 1/2 x 57 1/2 Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- (1) Bedroom 4, top only grid
- 31 % x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2

REPLACED WITH

- (3) Living Room
- 42 ½ x 64 ¼ Double slider, grid pattern 3/5
- 42 ½ x 64 ¼ Double slider, grid pattern 3/5
- 42 ½ x 64 ¼ Double slider, grid pattern 3/5
- (4) Kitchen; top only grid count
- 27 ¾ x 45 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- 27 ¾ x 45 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
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- (1) Landing; tempered glass
- 30 ½ x 54 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 4/2
- (1) 1/2 Bathroom; top only grid
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- (1) Stairs; tempered
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- 27 % x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- (3) Bedroom 3
- 27 ¾ x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- 27 ½ x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- 27 % x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2
- (1) Bedroom 4; top only grid
- 31 ¾ x 57 ½ Double hung, grid pattern 3/2

(1) Attic Stairs

27 ¾ x 53 ½ Double hung, no grids

(1) Attic Stairs

27 1/4 x 53 1/2 Double hung, no grids

Material Used for Each Window:

All windows are manufactured my Wallside Windows. Vinyl wondows completed with LowE glass, argon gas filled, with simulated divided grids with spacers. All windows shall be insert type with new Aluminum trim.

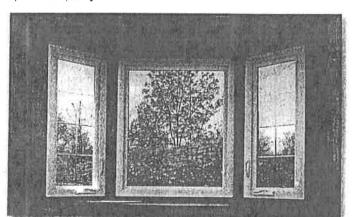
We Can Do That.

We'll be around to back our promises

Wallside Windows will not chip, warp or rust like some windows. We give you that in writing with our unbeatable 35-Year Transferable-Guarantee. It's unbeatable because we offer free in-home service, including labor and materials, for 35 years.

Our windows are quaranteed for 35 years

Some companies offer warranties that end up being around longer than they are. When Wallside Windows gives you a 35-Year Transferable Guarantee, we'll be around — just as we have for more than 70 years to back it up. You'll have peace of mind knowing that you've got Wallside Windows. Why? Because we're just across town and we can answer and solve your questions quickly.



Awning

Casement

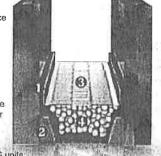
At Wallside Windows, our insulated glass is energy efficient and long lasting.

Our top of the line insulated glass units are designed to make your home energy efficient and keep it that way for even longer than our 35-Year Transferable Guarantee. Each insulated glass unit is made specifically for every window in your home and the inorganic, stainless steel spacers achieve the best performance through the coldest winters and hottest summers.

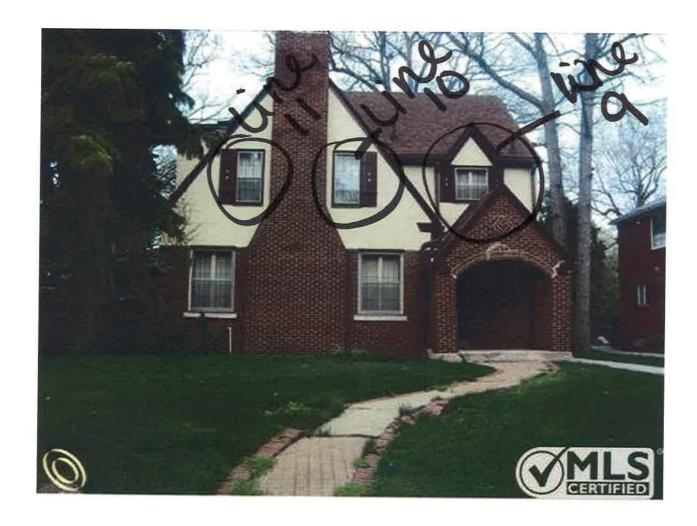
Wallside's Warm-Edge Stainless Steel Spacer

- 1.Primary seal: Polysiobutylene (PIB) minimizes moisture permoalton, increases UV resistance and provides one the lowest argon permeation of all known seplants.
- 2.Secondary Seal: Specially formulated silicone for IG units provides long-term adhesion, UV protection, and greater resistance to the effects of solvents, oils and short-term water immersion. Silicone is recognized as the best sealant for resisting weathering and adhering to glass substrates. Because of its structural properties, silicone provides structural integrity of the IG units

A Variety of Architectural Shapes Available



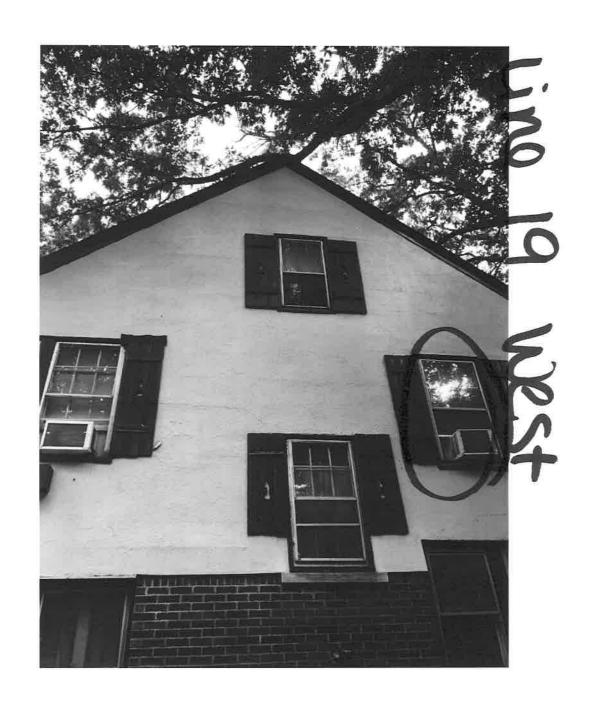
- 3. Spacer. Stainless steel spacer features a roll form design to provide maximum area for primary and secondary scalant coverage. It provides increased resistance to condensation and less stress on IG seal system. Bent corners completely seal the spacer periphery to eliminate moisture vapor transmission into the airspace through corners.
- 4. Desicants: Molecular sieve creates a frost point below 85 degrees F. Desicant assures optimum moisture adsorption while minimizing the effects of geometry and temperature-related pressure changes

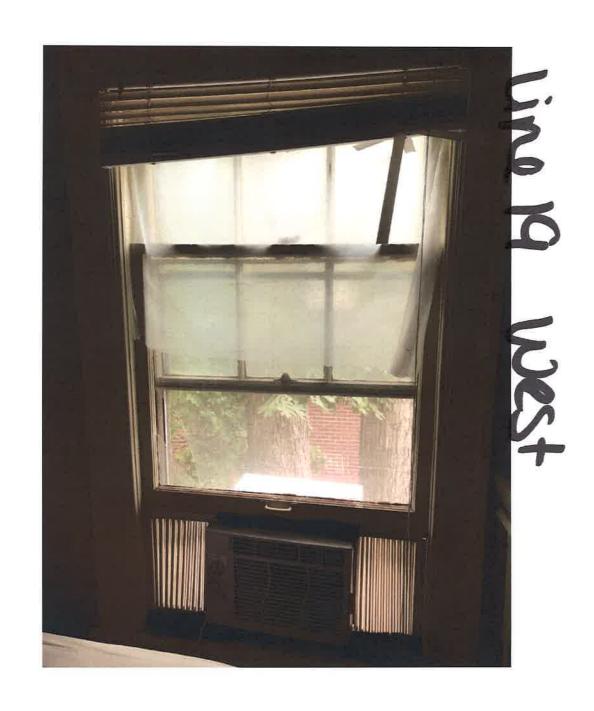




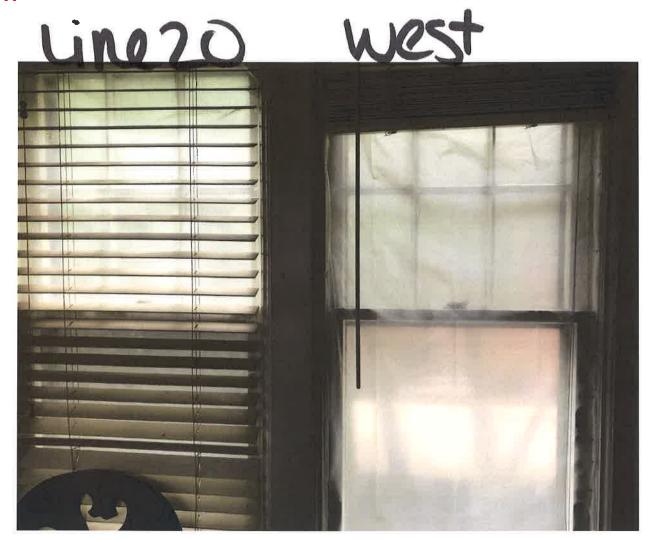


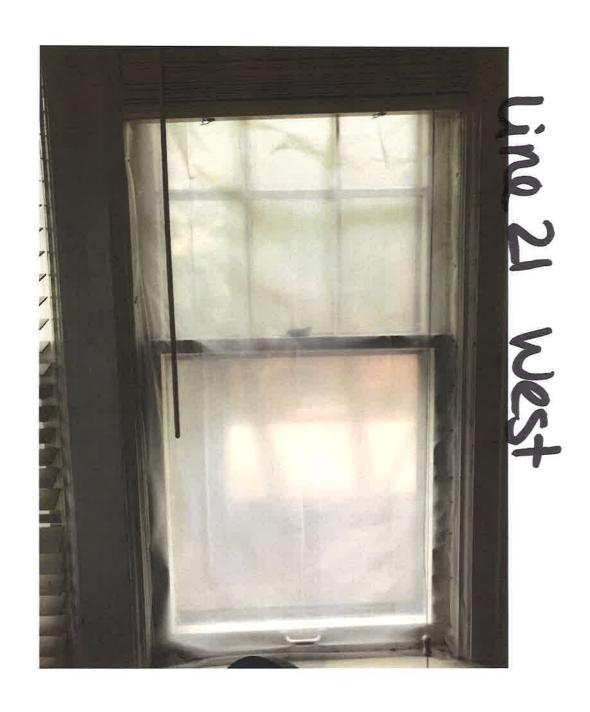


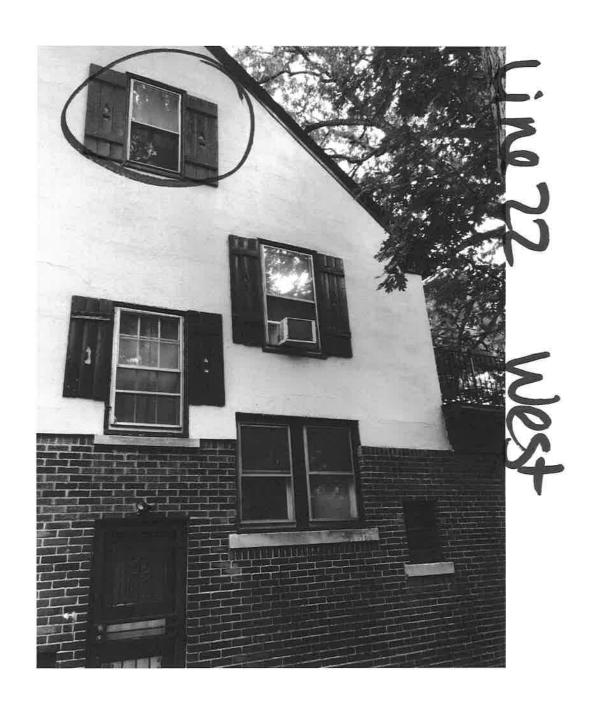














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LIVING Room FRONT WINDOW # 1 NORTH



LIVING ROOM 8UTSIDE WINDOW # 2 NORTH

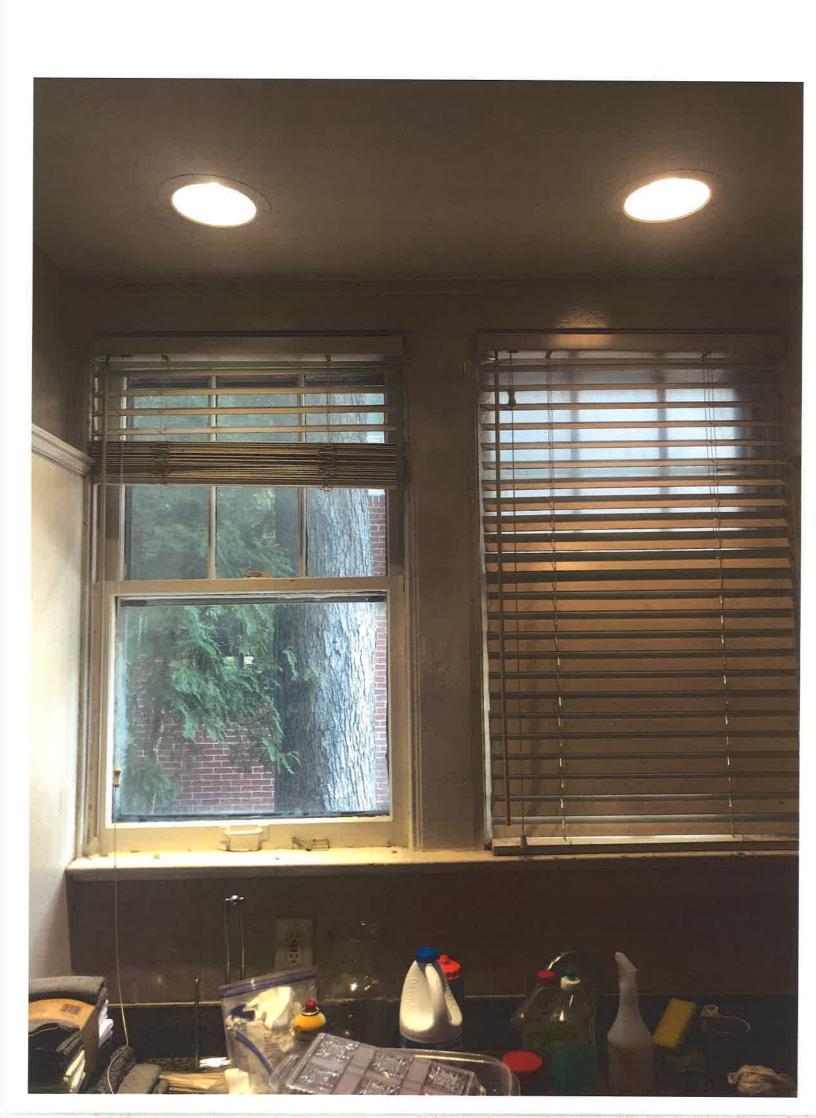


CIVING ROOM SIDE

EAST



KITCHON INSIDU WINDOWS # 4,5 WEST SIDE



KITCHEN WINDOWS

4,5

OUTSING

W657



CANDING INSIDE WINDOW # 6 WUST



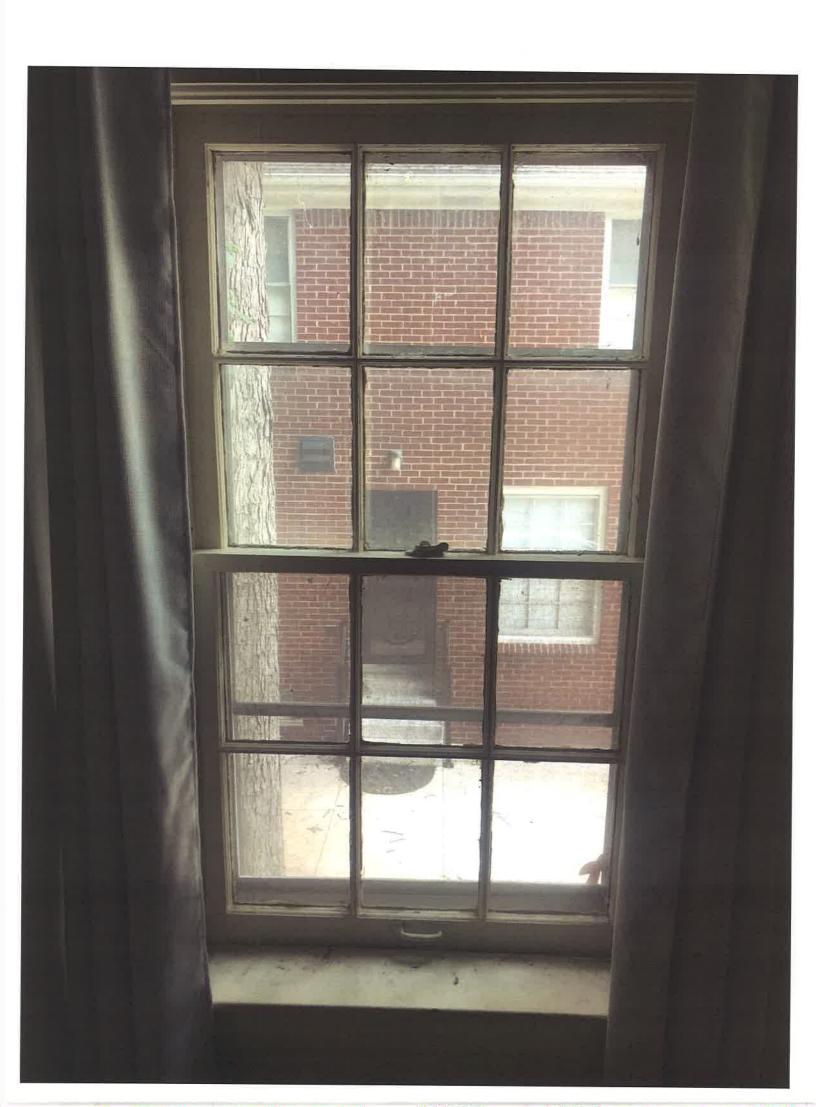
JANDIN G WINDOW



1/2 BATH INSIDET WINDOW # 7.

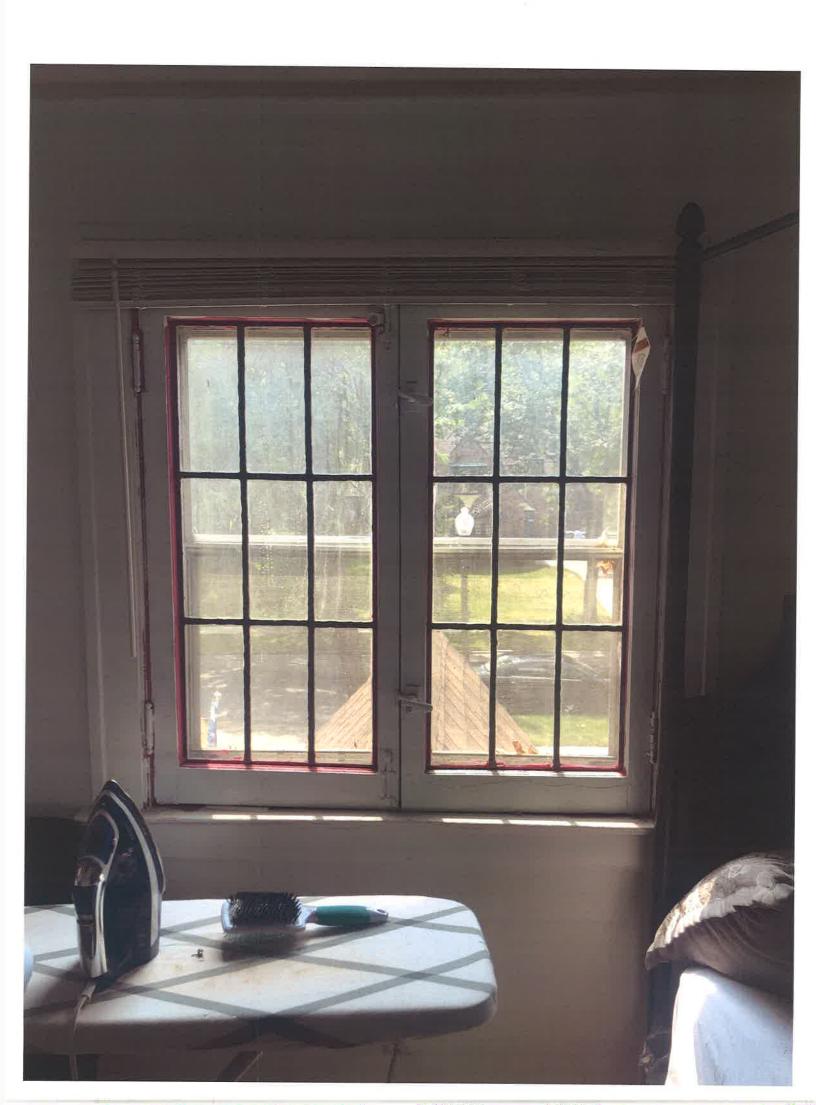


STAIRS INSZDO WINDOW # 8 WOST

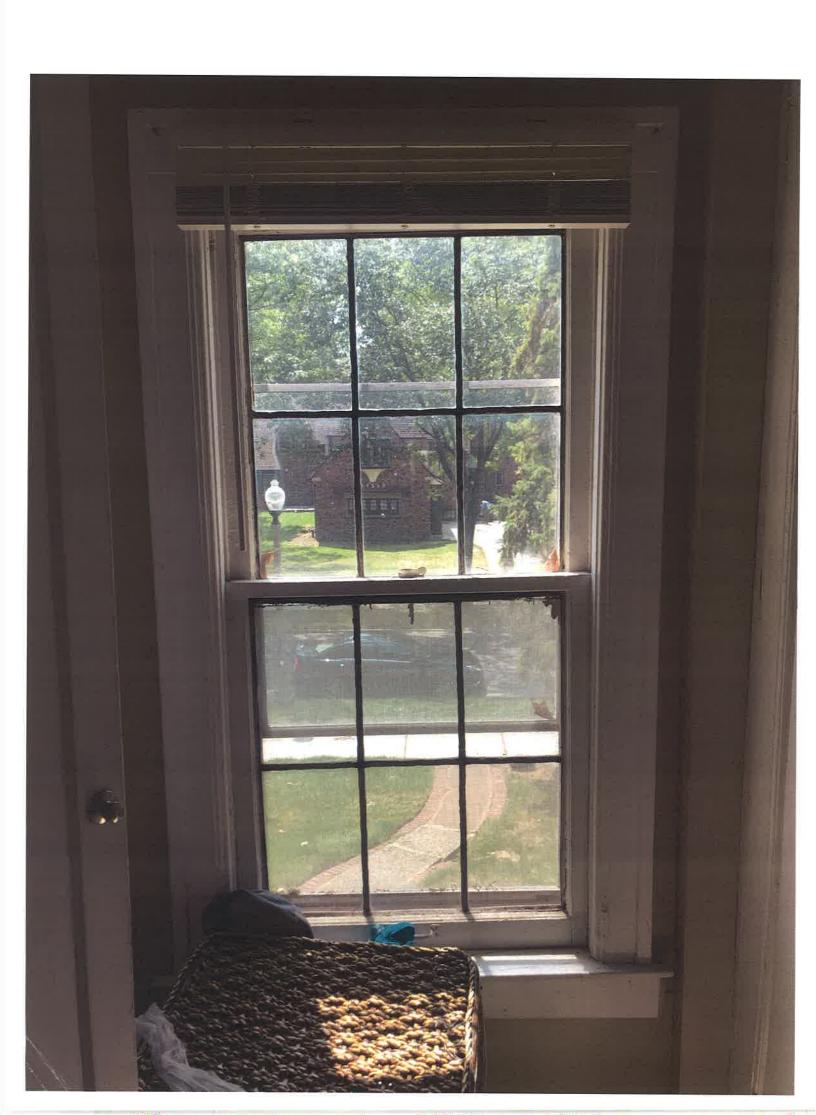


SOUT A SOUTH

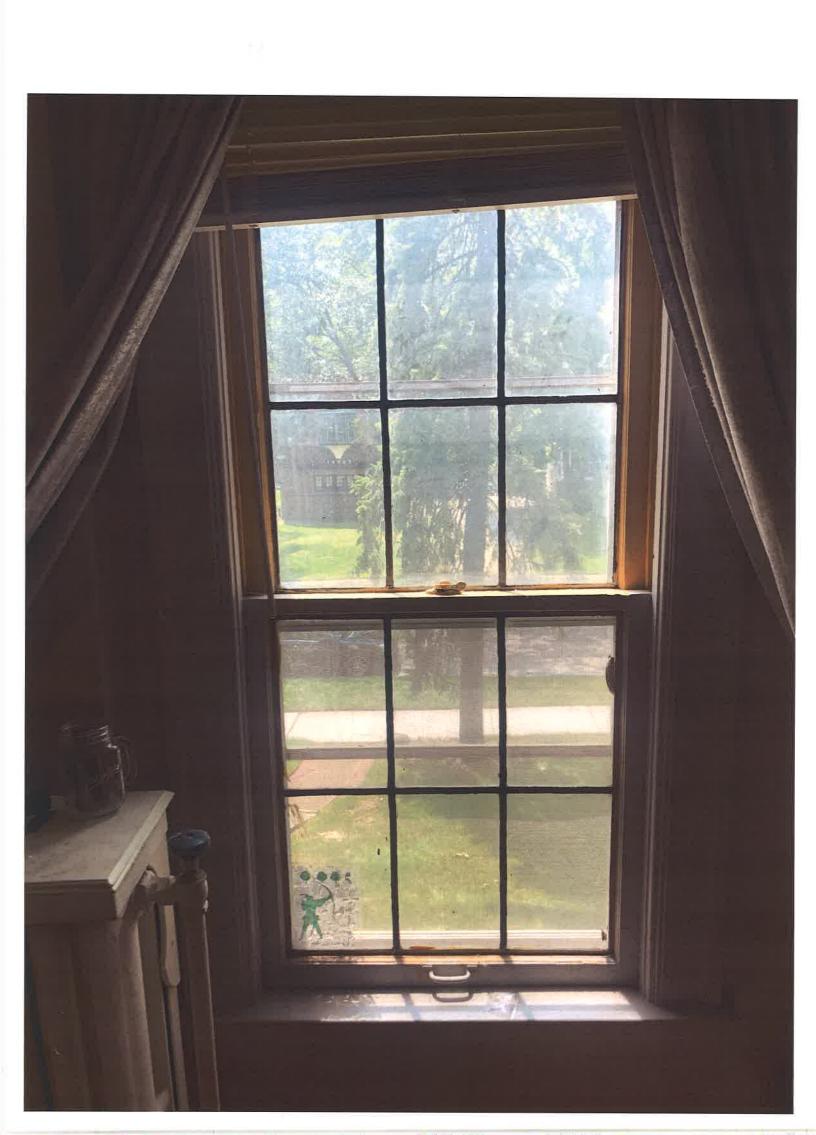
BOD 1 FRONT INSIDE WINDOW # 9 NORTH



BATH FRONT INSIDE WINDOW # 10 NORTH



BOD / FROND WINDOW # 1/ INSIDE NOMIN



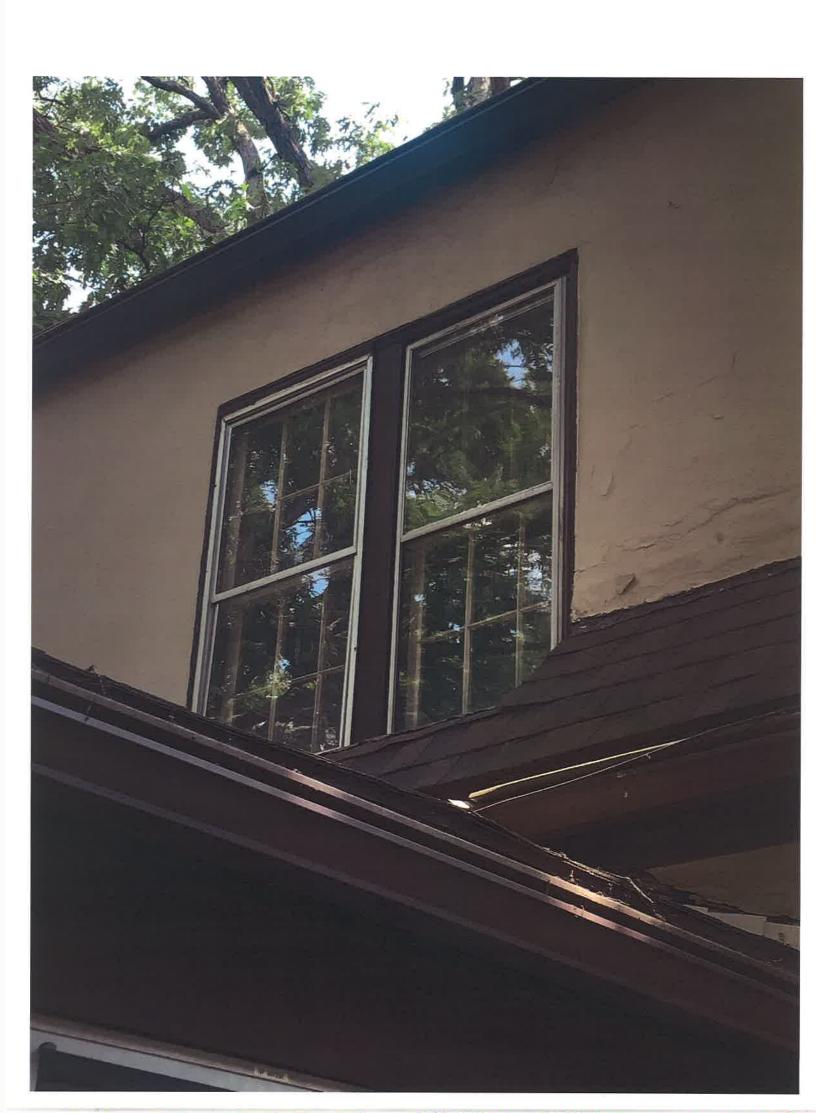
BOD 2, 3 WINDOWS # 12, 13, 14, 15 EMST INSIDE



BOD 2 51D0 00787DV WINDOWS # 12,13 EAST



BOD 3 5106 WINDOWS # 14, 15 OUTSIDO



BOD 3 INSIDUT WINDOW # 16 SOUTH

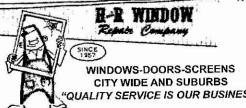


BOD 3 BACK WINDOW # 16 SOUTH

0075100



Aroposal



23641 John R.

Hazel Park, Michigan 48030 Phone: (248) 544-8282

Fax: (248) 544-8122





"QUALITY SERVICE IS OUR BUSINESS"	- 00 00 00 00 11	I WII IGOWI C	Jan. Som
PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO	PHONE	388	DATE
DARRYL CLARK			08/27/19
ADDRESS	JOB NAME AND LOCATION		
dc826@aol.com	TOTAL	DEPOSIT	BALANCE
LOCAL DETROIT AREA, MI	SEE BELOW		
Tripper hereby to furnish material and labor—complete in accordance with below specifications, for the sum of dollars.			
Approximate completion time within	4-5 WEEKS		from receipt of deposit.
TERMS: 1/2 of purchase price upon acceptance of proposal ar	nd balance due C.O.D. a	nt complete	on of work.
All material is guaranteed to be as specified. All work is to be completed in a workmanlike manner according to standard practices. Any alteration or deviation from specifications involving extra costs will be executed only upon written orders, and will become an extra charge over and above the estimate. All agreements contingent upon strikes, accidents or delays beyond our control. Owner to carry fire, tornado and other necessary insurance. Our workers are fully cov-	Authorized Signature		us if not accepted within thirty (30) days.
ered by Workmen's Compensation insurance.	Il forms and condition	as Rushto s as follow	g:
We hereby submit specifications and estimates, subject to a			J.
REPAIRS AS FOLLOWS: PER INFO SUPPLIED EXISTING WINDOWS PER EACH SILL DUTCHMAN REPAIR TO EXISTING SILI	PAG	i ∟ #1	
- APPROX 36" - 42" WIDE SILL			\$335.00
- APPROX 42" - 72" WIDE SILL CUT AWAY BAD WOOD AT SILL AREA INSTALL WOOD BLOCKING TO FILL IN AT SILL AREA - EPOXY SEAL AND PRIME PAINT REPAIRED AREA *NO SASH OR GLASS REPAIRS INCLUDED - REPAIRS	~ LIMITED TO SILL	J#	\$455.00
PER EACH LEADED UNIT REFURBISHED (APPROXIMA	TE COSTS)		
- APPROX 32" X 28" LEADED UNIT	\$355.00 PER EACH		
- APPROX 26" X 54" LEADED UNIT - REMOVE LEADED UNIT FROM EXISTING SASH - TEMPORARILY GLAZE OPENING DURING REPAIRS - REPLACE BROKEN LITES OF GLASS AS NEEDED - RESOLDER AND RECEMENT ENTIRE LEADED UNIT - CLEAN, POLISH, AND SEAL ENTIRE REPAIRED LEAD - RE-INSTALL REPAIRED LEADED UNIT *NO SASH OR FRAME REPAIRS INCLUDED (REPAIRS		·	5.00 PER EACH
+ SERVICE CHARGE			\$85.00
TOTAL FOR REPAIRS BASED ON INFO SUPPLIED NOTES: PRICE MAY CHANGE UPON FIELD VERIFICATION OF	ACTUAL WORK NEE	nen	TBD
H&R ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR CONDITION OF EXI- H&R ASSUMES NO WARRANTY FOR EXISTING WINDO ANY / ALL PAINTING BY OTHERS	STING WINDOW FRA DW FRAMING		
SEE EXCLUSION ON BACK			
Removal and reinstallation of all window trea	tments are the responsi	bility of the	homeowner.
Acceptance of Proposal — The above prices, specifications and conditions are estimatory and are berefy accepted. You are authorized to do the work as specified.	Signature		

satisfactory and are hereby accepted. You are Payment will be made as outlined above. Date of Acceptance_

Signature_

- (a) An historic district to be known as the Sherwood Forest Historic District is hereby established in accordance with the provisions of this article.
- (b) This historic district designation is hereby certified as being consistent with the Detroit Master Plan of Policies.
- (c) The boundaries of the Sherwood Forest Historic District, as shown on the map on file in the Office of the City Clerk, are as follows:

On the north, a line described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Pembroke Road and the north-south alley running east of and parallel to Livernois Avenue, and proceeding easterly along said center line of Pembroke Road to its intersection with that easterly boundary of Sherwood Forest Manor Subdivision (Liber 39, Page 11) which forms the rear lines of Lots 38—47 of said subdivision; thence south along said easterly boundary to its intersection with that northerly boundary of Sherwood Forest Manor Subdivision which forms the rear lines of Lots 49—53 of said subdivision; thence easterly along said northerly boundary to its intersection with the western boundary of the Palmer Woods Subdivision (Liber 32, Page 16); on the east, the western boundary of the Palmer Woods Subdivision; on the south, the center line of Seven Mile Road; and on the west, a line described as: Beginning at the intersection of the center line of the north south alley running east of and parallel to Livernois Avenue and west of Warrington Drive and the center line of Pembroke Road, thence southerly along the center line of said alley to its intersection with the south line, extended east and west, of Lot 244, Sherwood Forest Subdivision (Liber 59, Page 17), thence east along said line as extended to its intersection with the center line of Warrington Drive, thence south along the center line of Warrington Drive to its intersection with the center line of Seven Mile Road. (Legal Description: Lots 1 —179 and Lots 244—485 of the Sherwood Forest Subdivision of the southwest quarter of Section 3, T.1S., R.11E (Liber 39, Page 11, W.C.R.) and Lots 1—63 of the Sherwood Forest Manor Subdivision of part of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 3, T.1S., R.11E (Liber 59, page 17, W.C.R.).)

- (d) The elements of design, as defined in <u>Section 21-2-2</u> of this Code, shall be as follows:
 - (1) Height. The height of the majority of residential structures are full stories to 2½ stories tall, and have at least 18 feet of studding. These standards shall be met by new single-family residences, and by two-family residences, which are permitted only on Seven Mile Road. A few houses of one and 1½ stories exist. Additions to existing buildings shall be related to the existing structure. Garages range from one to two stories.
 - (2) *Proportion of buildings' front façades.* The typical front façades of residential buildings in the Sherwood Forest Historic District are predominantly wider than tall to their eaves.
 - (3) *Proportion of openings within the façades.* Proportion of openings varies greatly according to the style of the building. Typical openings are taller than wide, but individual windows are often grouped together to fill a single opening which is wider than tall. Windows are usually subdivided; buildings designed in English Revival styles

frequently display leaded glass in casement windows and transoms. In buildings derived from Classical precedents, double-hung sash windows are further subdivided by muntins. A variety of arched openings and bay windows exist throughout the district. Modernistic style residential buildings have openings with a variety of proportional relationships, sometimes extending around the corners. In general, openings amount to between 20 percent and 35 percent of the front façades.

- (4) Rhythm of solids to voids in front façades. In buildings derived from Classical precedents, voids are usually arranged in a symmetrical and evenly-spaced manner within the façades. In examples of other styles, particularly those of English Revival substyles, voids are arranged with more freedom, but usually result in balanced compositions. Windows are arranged by floor in asymmetrical arrangements in Modernistic style houses.
- (5) Rhythm of spacing of buildings on streets. The spacing of the buildings is generally determined by the lot sizes and setbacks from side lot lines. There is a general regularity in the widths of subdivision lots from one block to another, with the exception of those in the Sherwood Forest Manor Subdivision where some lot sizes are larger and single houses sometimes occupy more than one lot. Generally, all residences or part thereof, including cornices, balconies, pergolas or porches, are not permitted nearer than five feet to the side lot line.
- (6) Rhythm of entrance and/or porch projections. Entrance and porch types relate to the style of the building. Entrances and porches on the English Revival buildings exhibit freedom of placement and orientation, while on buildings of Classical inspiration, they are centered on the front façade. Some houses have entrances that recede while others have porches, steps and/or entrances that project. A common entry arrangement on vernacular English Revival houses is that of a slightly projecting, steeply-gabled vestibule or gabled wall punctured with an arched opening. Side and rear secondary entrances and porches, and enclosed sunrooms, are common. A rhythm of entrances and porches is not discerned due to the variety of house designs and the winding street plan.
- (7) Relationship of materials. The majority of houses are faced with pressed, wire cut or glazed brick, often combined with wood, stone and/or stucco. Stone trim is common, and wood is almost universally used for window frames, half-timbering, and other functional trim. Windows are commonly either of the metal casement or wooden sash variety. Glass block exists as an original material in some window openings of modern buildings. Original metal balconets, balustrades, and light fixtures exist on some properties. Roofs on the majority of the buildings in the Sherwood Forest Historic District are either slate or slate-like asphalt shingles.
- (8) *Relationship of textures.* The major textural relationship is that of brick laid in mortar, often juxtaposed with wood, or with smooth or rough-faced stucco and/or stone

- elements and trim. Textured brick and brick laid in patterns creates considerable interest, as does half-timbering, leaded and subdivided windows, and wood-shingled or horizontal-sided elements. Slate roofs have particular textural values where they exist. Asphalt shingles generally have little textural interest, even in those types which purport to imitate natural materials. Garages correspond in materials to the main residential dwelling.
- (9) Relationship of colors. Natural brick colors, such as red, yellow, brown, or buff, predominate in wall surfaces. When brick is painted, it is in white or shades of cream. Natural stone colors also predominate; where stucco or concrete exists, it usually remains in its natural state, or is painted in a shade of cream. Roofs are in natural slate colors, and asphalt shingles are predominantly within this same dark color range. Paint colors often relate to style. The buildings derived from classical precedents, particularly those of Classical styles, generally have woodwork painted in the white or cream range. English Revival style buildings generally have painted wood trim and window frames of dark brown, gray, buff or shades of cream, depending on the main body color. Half timbering is most frequently stained or painted dark brown. Stained glass, where it exists as decoration visible on the front façade, contributes to the artistic interest of the building. The original colors of any building, as determined by professional analysis, are always acceptable for a house, and may provide guidance for similar houses. Colors used on garages should relate to the colors of the main dwelling.
- (10) Relationship of architectural details. The architectural elements and details of each structure generally relate to its style. Residential buildings derived from characteristic elements and details displayed on vernacular English Revival-influenced buildings include arched windows and door openings, steeply pitched gables, towers, and sometimes half-timbering. Tall, clustered chimney stacks and decorative chimney pots are features of the district. Classical styles display modest detail, mostly in wood. Porches, shutters, window frames, cornices, and dormer windows are commonly, although not always, treated. Modern style buildings are generally characterized by smooth, unadorned wall surfaces, horizontal bands of windows, and curved corners. A few Cape Cod style buildings and ranches are located in the northeastern section of the Sherwood Forest Manor Subdivision. In general, the district is rich in early to mid 20th Century architectural styles. Garages correspond in architecture to the main residential dwelling.
- (11) Relationship of roof shapes. A variety of roof shapes exists, relating to the style of the buildings. Common on English Revival buildings are steeply sloped pitched or hipped roofs with complex arrangements of secondary roof shapes, including steeply sloped gables, clipped gables, and shed roofs. These roofs are commonly interrupted by gabled, shed and multi-sided dormers and substantial chimneys which are sometimes

- clustered. Classically-inspired buildings display pitched or hipped roofs with less slope, with or without dormers. Roofs of houses built later in the period of development of the district, such as those of Modern inspiration, tend to have significantly lower slopes, with the exception of Cape Cod style houses in the northeastern section of the district which display steeply-pitched roofs with dormers. Flat roofs are not typical except on porches, sunrooms, and other small extensions of a primary building with a pitched roof; flat roofs as the main roof of a primary building shall not be permitted.
- (12) Walls of continuity. Where common setbacks of houses on relatively straight stretches of residential streets exist, strong walls of continuity are created. This is augmented by tall, fluted light standards and mature trees on the tree lawns. Where streets curve and the procession of houses is less visible, landscape features in the public right-of-way create a sense of continuity.
- (13)Relationship of significant landscape features and surface treatments. The typical treatment of individual properties is that of a dwelling erected on a grade of approximately 15 to 20 inches above the inner grade line of the public sidewalk. The front lawn area is generally covered with grass turf, subdivided by a straight or curving concrete, stone, or brick walk leading to the front entrance and a single width side driveway leading to a garage, which is most often located at the rear of the lot but sometimes attached to the rear, side, or, less frequently, the front of the main dwelling. On corner lots, garages are located on the side streets and the width of the driveway corresponds to the width of the garage. A single storage building, including garden and tool sheds, shall be permitted, provided, that it is placed at the rear of the property, is harmonious in color and design to the contiguous property, does not exceed six feet by ten feet in length and width, and six feet in height. Foundation plantings, often of a deciduous nature and characteristic of the period between 1920 and 1960, are present virtually without exception. Large trees of many varieties shield some houses from view. There is variety in the landscape treatment of individual properties. Generally, boundary lines between lots forward of the building line are not marked with fences of any kind, but may have hedges no greater than two feet in height. Hedges and fences of up to four feet in height generally extend along boundary lines beyond the building line. On lots abutting the alley behind Warrington Drive and Livernois Avenue, a tight board fence or masonry wall of a uniform height of five feet must be constructed on rear lot lines. The placement of trees on the tree lawn between the concrete public sidewalk and masonry curb varies from block to block or street to street. Replacement trees should be characteristic of the area and period. If an American elm is planted, it should be disease resistant. Original street lighting throughout the district is of the tall fluted standard with crane neck pendant variety.
- (14) Relationship of open space to structures. The Sherwood Forest Historic District has, as

its main open space, the triangularly shaped Sherwood Forest Park, bounded by Warrington Drive, Saint Martins Road, and Canterbury Roads. That park, as well as other triangular lots created between the intersection of winding streets, are planted with grass and trees. All houses have ample rear yards as well as front yards. Where vacant lots exist between residences, their landscaping tends to be continuous with the adjacent lots or forested with mature trees.

- (15) Scale of façades and façade elements. The Sherwood Forest Historic District comprises a residential neighborhood of moderate- to large-scaled dwellings. Elements and details within are appropriately scaled, having been determined by the style, size and complexity of the individual buildings; window sashes are usually subdivided by muntins and casement windows are leaded, affecting the apparent scale of the windows within the façades.
- (16) *Directional expression of front elevations.* The houses in the Sherwood Forest Historic District are horizontal in directional expression. Large architectural elements within façades are frequently vertical in directional expression, such as multi-storied projecting gabled sections.
- (17) Rhythm of building setbacks. Front yard setbacks are generally consistent on each residential street in the Sherwood Forest Historic District, although porch, entrance and window projections and irregular massing result in the appearance of variety. Where lots are combined or irregularly shaped at corners, the rhythm is sometimes irregular.
- (18) Relationship of lot coverages. The lot coverage for the single- and two-family residences ranges generally from 25 percent to 35 percent, including either the freestanding or attached garage. Where lots are combined, the percentage of lot coverage may be less.
- (19) Degree of complexity within the façades. The degree of complexity has been determined by what is typical and appropriate for a given style. Overall, there is a higher degree of complexity in the English Revival style buildings, where their façades are frequently complicated by gables, bays, irregularly placed openings and entrances, and irregular massing, than those of other styles. The façades of Classically-inspired buildings and Modernistic buildings are straightforward in their arrangement of elements and details.
- (20) Orientation, vistas, overviews. The orientation of buildings is largely determined by the winding streets created by the subdivision plans. All, but a few, buildings in the district are oriented towards the street; buildings situated on corner lots sometimes face the side street or, when the corner lot is curved, the intersection of the streets. The primary vistas are created by the winding streets. Sherwood Forest Manor Subdivision has a different character because of its later development and the elliptical shape of its plan.

- While the streets through Sherwood Forest Historic District extend into the Green Acres Subdivision on the north, they do not extend into the Palmer Woods Subdivision on the east.
- (21) Symmetric or asymmetric appearance. Front façades of buildings range from completely symmetrical to asymmetrical, but balanced, compositions. English Revival style buildings are irregular in layout and asymmetrical in appearance. The Classically-inspired buildings are generally symmetrical; the Modernistic buildings are not symmetrical but result in highly ordered compositions.
- (22) General environmental character. The Sherwood Forest Historic District is a fully-developed residential area of well-maintained, substantial single-family residences of the second quarter of the 20th Century complemented with fine examples of compatible houses from the 1950s and 1960s. On Seven Mile Road, its southern boundary, are several duplexes; the east side of Livernois Avenue, outside the district's boundaries to the west, is an intact commercial thoroughfare of 1940s vintage. With the residential subdivisions of Palmer Woods to the east and Green Acres to north, Sherwood Forest is a part of a solid, well-maintained, and handsome urban residential community.

(Code 1984, § 25-2-141; Ord. No. 2-02, § 1(25-2-141), eff. 5-13-2002)