

STAFF REPORT: 03-11-20 MEETING

PREPARED BY: A. DYE

APPLICATION NUMBER: 20-6659

ADDRESS: 14830 GLASTONBURY

HISTORIC DISTRICT: ROSEDALE PARK

APPLICANT: BRIAN ELIAS, HANSON'S WINDOWS; & WILLIAM KING, PROPERTY OWNER

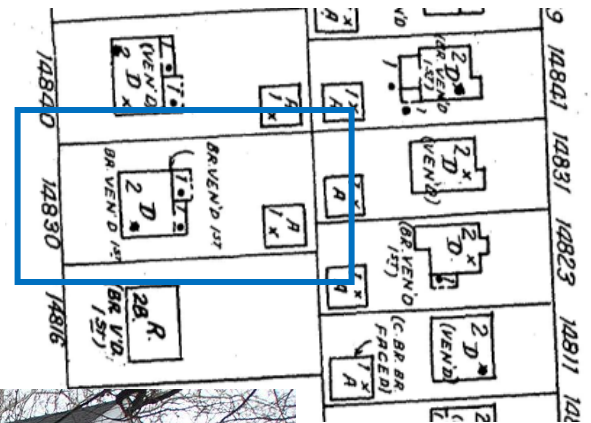
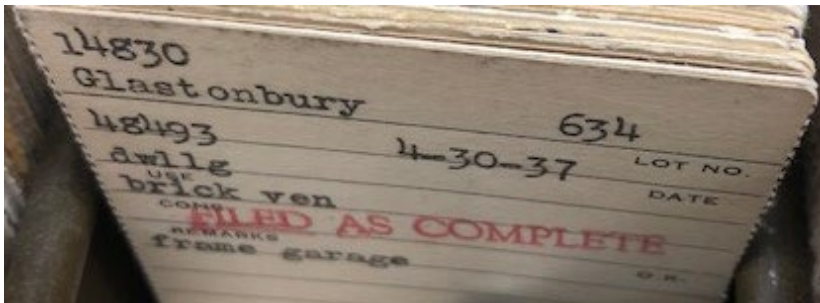
DATE OF COMPLETE APPLICATION: 02-20-2020

DATE OF STAFF SITE VISIT: 02-28-2020

SCOPE: REPLACE TWO FRONT ELEVATION WOOD WINDOWS WITH VINYL WINDOWS,
REPLACE ONE REAR ELEVATION WOOD WINDOW WITH A VINYL WINDOW

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Garrison-style house at 14830 Glastonbury is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style. The first floor of the front elevation has stone veneer; the second floor overhang is likely aluminum siding covering (or replacing) wood lap siding. Brick veneer extends from grade to the roof on the side elevations. The rear elevation mirrors the front to a lesser degree with lap siding (aluminum) on the second floor and brick veneer on the first floor.



HDAB Designation Photo - 2006

PROPOSAL

Vinyl replacement windows were installed in the majority of the openings at an undetermined earlier time. The applicant would like to replace the remaining wood windows on the first floor with vinyl windows. Two of the windows are on the front elevation and the third window is on the rear elevation. The property owner submitted a narrative explaining the reasons for the request.

STAFF OBSERVATIONS AND RESEARCH

- There are five wood windows remaining on the house. In addition to the three described in the proposal, there are two small, single casement windows on each side elevation in the gable.
- The applicant states the vinyl window manufacturer can fabricate “oriel” windows to match the current operation. (Window replacement companies often use this term to refer to cottage-style windows, where the upper sash is smaller than the lower sash.)
- Rosedale Park was designated a local historic district in 2006. It is possible the vinyl windows pre-date local historic district designation.

ISSUES

- The applicant showed the existing wood windows need repair, however it was not demonstrated the windows are economically or technically beyond repair.
- There are nineteen windows on the house; 75% of which have been replaced.
- The front elevation was designed to a higher architectural standard than the sides and rear, as evidenced by the second floor overhang with decorative finials/hip-knobs, large first floor window openings, detailed door surround, and stone veneer.
- Staff views the two windows as a design unit, balancing out the front entry. Therefore, the dimensional quality of the existing windows are historic and architectural character-defining features of the house.

RECOMMENDATION

It is staff's opinion that the work as proposed will result in the removal of historic materials and the alteration of features and spaces that characterize the property. The work is also not compatible with the property's historic character. Staff therefore recommends that the Commission deny a Certificate of Appropriateness for the work as proposed because it does not meet 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.

#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.









Wood casement windows to remain





































January 19, 2020

William A. King III
14830 Glastonbury
Detroit, MI, 48223
313-443-0894
Billking03@gmail.com

To whom it may concern,

I am seeking permission to replace the front living room windows on my home. The current windows are the original windows from when the home was built 83 years ago, and do not conform to federal standards. Per the guidelines provided by the Technical Preservation Services or the US Department of Interior, the replacement windows will be the same oriel style windows, with the same design as the current windows. Currently the windows are single pane glass, and the caulking and paint are lifting and chipping from around the panes, creating multiple safety hazards. The single pane glass is not tempered and less than a foot from the floor, creating a hazardous environment as they are easily shattered and can cause injury. I am disabled and not able to re-caulk and paint the windows, the old paint has the potential to have lead in it, creating a hazard for my grandchildren.

I would like to replace the windows with insulated triple pane windows that will provide relief on heating and cooling bills, and would be safer as they are tempered glass. The other windows on the house have already been replaced with similar windows, and I believe replacing these would be of greater benefit than attempting to restore them. These windows would be low maintenance, which is a huge factor for me because as a disabled senior citizen, I do not have the resources to continually maintain the original windows. I have included pictures of the original windows for your approval. Please feel free to contact me if you have any additional questions.

Warm regards,

William King III

Description of existing conditions: 3 white solid wood pane windows with grids

Description of project: replace with 3 white double hung vinyl windows with same grid patterns.

Sec. 21-2-199. - Rosedale Park Historic District.

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

Beginning at a point, that point being the intersection of the west line of the right-of-way of the west service drive of the Southfield Freeway with the center line of Lyndon Avenue; thence west along the center line of Lyndon Avenue to its intersection with the center line of Westwood Avenue; thence north along said center line of Westwood Avenue to its intersection with the south boundary of Rosedale Park No. 4 Subdivision (L43 P76 Plats, WCR); thence west along the south boundary of Rosedale Park No. 4 Subdivision to its intersection with the center line of Auburn Avenue; thence north along the center line of Auburn Avenue to its intersection with the center line of West Outer Drive; thence west along the center line of West Outer Drive to its intersection with the center line of Evergreen Road; thence north along the center line of Evergreen Road to its intersection with the center line of Fenkell Avenue; thence east along the center line of Fenkell Avenue to its intersection with a line lying 110 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue; thence northerly along the line 110 feet east of the east line of Minock Avenue to its intersection with the northerly line of Lot 62 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); thence westerly along the north line of Lot 62 to its intersection with a line lying 108 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue; thence northerly along the line 108 feet east of the east line of Minock Avenue to its intersection with the northerly line of Lot 61 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision; thence westerly along the northerly line of Lot 61 to its intersection with a line lying 100 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue; thence northerly along the line 100 feet east of the east line of Minock Avenue to its intersection with the northerly line of Lot 59 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision; thence easterly along the northerly line of Lot 59 to its intersection with a line lying 115 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue; thence northerly along the line 115 feet east of the east line of Minock Avenue to its intersection with the northerly line of Lot 58 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision; thence westerly along the northerly line of Lot 58 to its intersection with a line lying 100 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue; thence northerly along the line 100 feet east of the east line of Minock Avenue to its intersection with the northerly line of Lot 57 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision; thence easterly along the northerly line of Lot 57 to its intersection with a line lying 110 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue; thence northerly along the line 110 feet east of the east line of Minock Avenue to its intersection with a line 88 feet north of and parallel to the southerly line of Lot 55 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision; thence westerly along the line 88 feet north of and parallel to the southerly line of Lot 55 to its intersection with a line lying 100 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue; thence northerly along the line 100 feet east of the east line of Minock Avenue to its intersection with a line lying 82 feet north of and parallel to the southerly line of Lot 52 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision; thence easterly along the line lying 82 feet north of and parallel to the southerly line of Lot 52 to its intersection with a line lying 101 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue; thence northerly along the line lying 101 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue to its intersection with the northerly line of Lot 52 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision; thence easterly along the northerly line of Lot 52 to its intersection with a line lying 114 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue; thence northerly along the line lying 114 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue to its intersection with the northerly line of Lot 51 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision; thence westerly along the northerly line of Lot 51 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision to a line lying 100 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue; thence northerly along the line lying 100 feet east of and parallel to the east line of Minock Avenue to its intersection with the northerly line, extended southeasterly, of the triangular Lot 48 of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision; thence southeasterly along the northerly line of Lot 48, as extended, to its intersection with the center line of West Outer Drive; thence northerly along the center line of West Outer Drive to

its intersection with the center line, extended northwesterly, of the alley lying 100 feet southwest of, and parallel to, Grand River Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of said alley to its intersection with the east line, extended north and south, of Lot 1507 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1, (L37 P73 Plats, WCR); thence northerly along the eastern line of Lot 1507 as extended to its intersection with the center line of Grand River Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Grand River Avenue to its intersection with the westerly line, extended northerly and southerly, of Lot 1444 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of Lot 1444 to its intersection with the center line of the alley southwest of Grand River Avenue running northwest-southeast; thence southeast along the center line of said alley to its intersection with the east line, extended north and south, of Lot 1435 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence northerly along the eastern line of Lot 1435 as extended to its intersection with the center line of Grand River Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Grand River Avenue to its intersection with the westerly line, extended northerly and southerly, of Lot 1383 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of Lot 1383 as extended to its intersection with the center line of the alley southwest of Grand River Avenue running northwest-southeast; thence southeast along the center line of said alley to its intersection with the east line, extended north and south, of Lot 1374 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence northerly along the east line of Lot 1374 as extended to its intersection with the center line of Grand River Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Grand River Avenue to its intersection with the westerly line, extended northerly and southerly, of Lot 1332 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence southerly along the westerly line of Lot 1332 as extended to its intersection with the center line of the alley southwest of Grand River Avenue running northwest-southeast; thence southeast along the center line of said alley to its intersection with the east line, extended north and south, of Lot 1323 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence northerly along the east line of Lot 1323 as extended to its intersection with the center line of Grand River Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Grand River Avenue to its intersection with the westerly line, extended northerly and southerly, of Lot 1280 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of Lot 1280 as extended to its intersection with the center line of the alley southwest of Grand River Avenue running northwest-southeast; thence southeast along the center line of said alley to its intersection with the east line, extended north and south, of Lot 1271 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence northerly along the east line of Lot 1271 as extended to its intersection with the center line of Grand River Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Grand River Avenue to its intersection with the westerly line, extended northerly and southerly, of Lot 1235 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of Lot 1235 as extended to its intersection with the center line of the alley southwest of Grand River Avenue running northwest-southeast; thence southeast along the center line of said alley to its intersection with the east line, extended north and south, of Lot 1226 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence northerly along the east line of Lot 1226 as extended to its intersection with the center line of Grand River Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Grand River Avenue to its intersection with the westerly line, extended northerly and southerly, of Lot 1202 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of Lot 1202 as extended to its intersection with the center line of the alley southwest of Grand River Avenue running northwest-southeast; thence southeast along the center line of said alley to its intersection with the east boundary of the Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1; thence south along the eastern boundary of the Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1 to its intersection with the center line of Fenkell Avenue; thence east along the center line of Fenkell Avenue to its intersection with the center line of Grand River Avenue, thence southeast along the center line of Grand River Avenue to its intersection with the west line of the right-of-way of the west service drive of the Southfield Freeway; thence south along the west line of the west service drive of the Southfield Freeway to the point of beginning.

Legal Description: Lots 57-1197 of Rosedale Park Subdivision (L37 P74 Plats, WCR); Lots 1203-1225, Lots 1236-1270, Lots 1281-1322, Lots 1333-1373, Lots 1384-1434, Lots 1445-1506, and Lots 1518-1554 of Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 1 (L37 P73 Plats, WCR); Lots 2596-2781 of Rosedale Park No. 4 Subdivision (L43 P76 Plats, WCR); and Lot 62, except the west

110 feet thereof and except Outer Drive as widened of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); Lot 61 except the west 108 feet and except Outer Drive as widened of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); Lots 59 and 60 except the west 100 feet and except Outer Drive as widened of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); Lot 58 except the west 115 feet and except Outer Drive as widened of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); Lot 57 except the west 100 feet and except Outer Drive as widened of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); the east 94 feet of Lot 56, except Outer Drive as widened, of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); the south 88 feet of Lot 55, except the west 110 feet and except Outer Drive as widened, of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); the north 44 feet of Lot 55 except the west 100 feet and except Outer Drive as widened, of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); Lots 53 and 54 except the west 100 feet, and except Outer Drive as widened, of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); the south 82 feet Lot 52 except the west 100 feet, and except Outer Drive as widened, of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); the north 50 feet of Lot 52 except the west 101 feet, and except Outer Drive as widened, of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); Lot 51 except the west 114 feet, and except Outer Drive as widened, of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); Lots 48, 49, and 50, except the west 100 feet thereof, also except Outer Drive as widened, of Edward J. Minock's Subdivision (L28 P94 Plats, WCR); and south of Fenkell part of NE¼ of Section 23, T1S, R10E, described as follows: beginning at the northwesterly corner of Lot 690 of Rosedale Park Subdivision (L37 P74 Plats, WCR), thence S0°51'30"E 247.16 feet, thence S88°44'30"W 311 feet, thence N0°51'30"W 247.16 feet, thence N88°44'30"E 311 feet along the south line of Fenkell Avenue to the point of beginning (a/k/a 18751 Fenkell).

(d) The elements of design, as defined in Section 21-2-2 of this Code, are as follows:

- (1) *Height.* The height of the single-family residential structures in the Rosedale Park Historic District range from one story to 2½ stories tall, the half-stories contained within the roof. The standards, as defined in original deed restrictions, shall be met by new single-family residences. Additions to existing buildings shall be related to the existing structure. Garages are generally one-story tall. The three apartment buildings on West Outer Drive near Grand River Avenue are two-stories tall on a high basement. The red brick church on Fenkell at Stahelin has a slightly vaulted sanctuary section that is nearly three stories in height and two single-story wings.
- (2) *Proportion of buildings' front façades.* The typical front façades of residential buildings in the Rosedale Park Historic District are often wider than tall or as wide as tall to their eaves. Tall half-stories with dormers provide additional height.
- (3) *Proportion of openings within the façade.* 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 often 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 large openings with a variety of proportional relationships. Dormers projecting from the front roof slopes of many houses in the district add to the window area. Openings range from 20 percent to 75 percent of the front façades, most falling into the 25 percent to 35 percent range.
- (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 buildings of other styles, particularly those of English Revival substyles, voids are arranged with more freedom, but usually result in balanced compositions. Voids often dominate the design of the front façades of modernistic style houses.

- (5) *Rhythm of spacing of buildings on streets.* The spacing of the buildings is generally determined by the lot size setbacks from side lot lines. There is a general regularity in the widths of subdivision lots from one block to another, creating a shared rhythm and cadence along the streetscapes. Generally, all residences or parts thereof, including cornices, pergolas and porches, are not nearer than three feet to the side lot line, or as defined by specific subdivision restrictions.
- (6) *Rhythm of entrance and/or porch projections.* Entrance and porch types usually relate to the style of the building. Generally, entrances and porches on buildings of English Revival precedents exhibit freedom of placement and orientation, while buildings of Classical inspiration typically have porches and entrances centered on the front façade. 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. On smaller-scaled buildings of later building styles, such as the Garrison Colonials, minimalist traditionals and ranches, entrances and porches are positioned on one side of the front façade. Some houses have entrances that recede while others have porches, steps, and/or entrances that project. Most porches occupy a single bay while others, particularly on Arts-and-Crafts and Bungalow style houses, span the length of the front façade. 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 in the district.
- (7) *Relationship of materials.* Masonry is the most significant material in the majority of houses in the Rosedale Park Historic District in the form of pressed or wire cut brick, often combined with wood, stone, and/or stucco. 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. Aluminum siding and aluminum canted windows on later buildings are sometimes original; vinyl siding and vinyl windows, where they exist, are replacements. Glass block exists as an original material in some window openings of buildings in "modern" styles. Roofs on the majority of the houses in the Rosedale Park Historic District are asphalt shingled, while several original slate roofs still exist. Garages, where they are contemporary with the residential dwelling, often correspond in materials.
- (8) *Relationship of textures.* The major textural relationship is that of brick laid in mortar, often juxtaposed with wood or 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 horizontally-sided elements. Some Arts and Crafts style buildings have stone as their major first floor material, providing a rustic, organic appearance, and stucco or wood at second story level. Slate roofs have particular textural values where they exist; asphalt shingles generally do not.
- (9) *Relationship of colors.* Natural brick colors, such as red, yellow, brown or buff, dominate in wall surfaces. 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, such as the Neo-Dutch Colonials and Garrison Colonials, 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 and leaded 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 the style of the building. Contributing residential buildings, constructed between 1917 and 1955, were designed in styles identified as: English Revival, Arts-and-Crafts, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Foursquare, Prairie, French Renaissance, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, and International, or hybrids of these styles. Characteristic elements displayed on vernacular English Revival-influenced dwellings include arched windows and door openings, steep gables, towers, clustered chimneys, and sometimes half-timbering. Classically-derived styles display modest architectural elements, mostly in wood in the form of columned porches, shutters, cornices, and keystones. A variety of dormer types (shed, gabled, hipped, round-arched, and wall dormers), complimentary to the style of the buildings, are very common throughout the district. Porte cocheres and archways adjoining the main body of the building, where they exist, are of architectural interest, where they exist. Modern styles are generally characterized by smooth, relatively unadorned surfaces, horizontal bands of windows, and simplicity. The bank building at the corner of Grand River Avenue and 18203 Ashton was designed in a pared-down Neo-Classical style typical of its period. The red brick church on 18203 Ashton features a triple set of double doors, stylized cross, and substantial stone piers demarcating its parish. In general, the district is rich in early to mid-20th Century architectural styles.
- (11) *Relationship of roof shapes.* A variety of roof shapes exists, relating to the style of the dwellings. 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. Bungalows feature low-slung, side-facing gable roofs with shed dormers. 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. Flat roofs are not typical, except on porches, sunrooms, and other small extensions of a primary building with a pitched roof, with the exception of the International-style building facing Stoepel Park No. 1 at 14901 Minock. Flat roofs, as the main roof of a primary building, are generally not appropriate in the district.
- (12) *Walls of continuity.* The common setbacks of houses on straight residential streets create strong visual walls of continuity. This is augmented by the landscaped features in the public rights-of-way, such as the traffic islands and tree lawns planted with mature trees.
- (13) *Relationship of significant landscape features and surface treatments.* Monumental features mark the entrance to Rosedale Park near Grand River Avenue at Ashton Boulevard and Fenkell with an elaborate set of brick and stone piers; at Glastonbury with brick piers and masonry globes, bearing a plaque identifying the area's developers; and at Piedmont, the more modest of the three, with its very squat brick piers bearing masonry globes. The flat terrain of the area is divided with principal streets oriented north-south and alternating 80 feet and 100 feet in width, and five east-west streets 50 feet in width. The district is separated from the Grand River Avenue commercial lots by an alley. The typical treatment of individual residential properties is that of a dwelling erected on a flat or slightly graded front lawn. The front lawn area is generally covered with grass turf, subdivided by a straight or curving concrete or brick walk leading to the front entrance and a single-width side driveway leading to a garage. There is variety in the landscape treatment of individual properties. Lack of front yard fencing, in all but the western part of the district, is a result of subdivision restrictions that prevent fences near to the front line of the properties. Fences are allowed at the rear of buildings. 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. Lots in Rosedale Park Subdivision No. 4, on Auburn, Minock and Plainview, have no curbs, and feature wide tree lawns. Replacement trees on the public right-of-way should be characteristic of the area and period.

Original street lighting standards throughout the district have tall fluted poles with crane's necks and replacement lanterns. Many have been replaced by tall, modern steel poles. A specific light standard was designed for Outer Drive, and many still exist.

- (14) *Relationship of open space to structures.* The curbed landscaped traffic islands in the center of the north-south streets require that the road curves around them. Minock, Auburn, and Plainview on the western end of the district do not have the landscaped islands in the public right-of-way, although West Outer Drive has some wide medians. Public sidewalks line each side of the street and are set back from the road by a tree-lawn that widens when not opposite a landscaped traffic island. All houses have ample rear yards as well as front yards. Wider lots in Rosedale Park permitted side drives with garages at the rear of the lots. Where dwellings are located on corner lots, garages face the side street. Garages, when original, often correspond in materials to the main body of the dwelling, but are of modest, one-story, simple box design with single- or double-doors. Some later houses in the western part of the district were originally built with garages that were integrated into the main body of the dwelling. About half of the original garages in the district have been removed and/or replaced. Fences of metal, wood, or stone separate individual properties from the alley behind the Grand River Avenue commercial frontage. While there are a few hedges between properties in front, hedges and backyard fences are common along the east-west streets, and backyard fences are common throughout the district. Stoepel Park No. 1, outside the district's southern and western edge, preserves open space, as does Flintstone Park, outside of the district at its southeastern edge.
- (15) *Scale of façades and façade elements.* The Rosedale Park Historic District comprises a single-family residential neighborhood of moderately scaled dwellings. Houses erected in the 1940s and 1950s are generally smaller in scale than those built in the earlier phase of development. Three multi-unit apartment buildings, on the west side of West Outer Drive near Grand River Avenue, are also moderately scaled. Elements and details within are appropriately scaled, having been determined by the style, size, and complexity of the individual buildings. Window sash 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 Rosedale Park Historic District are horizontal or neutral in directional expression. Large architectural elements within façades are frequently vertical in directional expression, such as multi-storied projecting gables sections, clustered chimneys, or columns. The three apartment buildings on West Outer Drive are horizontal in directional expression.
- (17) *Rhythm of building setbacks.* Front yard setbacks are generally consistent on each residential street in the Rosedale Park Historic District, as prescribed by the deed restrictions, although porches, entrance arrangements, window projections, and irregular massing result in the appearance of variety.
- (18) *Relationship of lot coverages.* The lot coverage for single-family dwellings ranges generally from 25 percent to 35 percent, including the garage, whether freestanding or attached.
- (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 more straightforward in their arrangement of elements and details.
- (20) *Orientation, vistas, overviews.* The orientation of buildings is generally toward the north-south streets, with the exception of the house at 14901 Minock, which faces Stoepel Park No. 1. The primary vistas are created by the landscaped traffic islands. Because of the standard setbacks and lack of front yard

fencing, the streetscape appears as an unbroken greenbelt.

- (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 Rosedale Park Historic District is a solid, fully developed large residential area of just under 1,600 moderately-scaled single-family dwellings, built-up in the period between World War I and World War II and complemented with typical examples of compatible houses from the 1950s. The landscaped features within the public rights-of-way results in a park-like setting. Located approximately 12 miles from the City's center, the Grand River Avenue commercial strip is to its north; the surrounding area features several other substantial residential subdivisions, including North Rosedale Park and Grandmont.

(Code 1984, § 1(25-2-163); Ord. No. 03-07, § 1(25-2-163), eff. 2-19-2007)