LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT: Dilworth

PROPERTY ADDRESS:	1508 Dilworth Road
SUMMARY OF REQUEST:	Tree removal, detached garage
APPLICANT:	Audry Barber

This application was continued from June for the following: Consider other design or site options that would not require removal of the three trees in the rear yard. The other projects on the house will be reviewed administratively. The side porch and front entry was approved by the HDC in June.

Details of Proposed Request

Existing Context

The existing house is a 2.5 story Colonial Revival/Georgian style home with a brick side porch and crenellated roof line, constructed in 1927. The house is listed as a Contributing Structure in the Dilworth National Register of Historic Places. The site has a pool, pond and other landscape features in the left and rear yards. The lot size is approximately .875 acres.

Project

The project is a detached garage in the rear yard and the removal of two trees to accommodate the garage. Three large trees will remain. A porch on the left side is also proposed. The detached 1.5 story garage is approximately 24' in height. Exterior materials are wood lap siding and trim, cedar shake roof and wood garage doors. Windows and trim will match the house. The applicant has submitted additional design options that were considered.

Policy & Design Guidelines for New Construction, page 6.1

Charlotte's historic districts' distinctive character is derived not only from architectural style but also from the nature of the street created by building setback, spacing, mass and height as well as the landscape quality. This street character and the surrounding properties are considered to be the context for any new building. As such, the block in which the new site is located should be carefully studied when designing a new infill dwelling. This context should include both sides of the subject street.

The Charlotte Historic District Commission will not specify a particular architectural style or design for new construction projects. The scale, mass and size of a building are often far more important than the decorative details applied. However, well designed stylistic and decorative elements, as well as building materials and landscaping, can give new construction projects the attributes necessary to blend in with the district, while creating a distinctive character for the building.

The criteria in this section are all important when considering whether a proposed new building design is appropriate and compatible. All criteria should be taken into consideration in the design process with the goal to ensure that the new design respects its historic neighboring buildings. All New

All New Construction	Projects Will be Evaluated for Compatibility by the Following Criteria	Page #
Setback	in relationship to setback of immediate surroundings	6.2
Spacing	the side distance from adjacent buildings as it relates to other buildings	6.3
Orientation	the direction of the front of the building as it relates to other buildings in the district	6.4
Massing	the relationship of the buildings various parts to each other	6.5
Height and Width	the relationship to height and width of buildings in the project surroundings	6.6
Scale	the relationship of the building to those around it and the human form	6.7
Directional Expression	the vertical or horizontal proportions of the building as it relates to other buildings	6.8
Foundations	the height of foundations as it relates to other buildings in project surroundings	6.9
Roof Form and Materials	as it relates to other buildings in project surroundings	6.10
Cornices and Trim	as it relates to the stylistic expression of the proposed building	6.11
Doors and Windows	the placement, style and materials of these components	6.12
Porches	as it relates to the stylistic expression of the proposed building and other buildings in the district.	6.14
Materials	proper historic materials or approved substitutes	6.15
Size	the relationship of the project to its site	6.2 & 3
Rhythm	the relationship of windows, doors, recesses and projections	6.12
Context	the overall relationship of the project to its surroundings.	6.1-16
Landscaping	a tool to soften and blend the project with the district	8.1-11

All projects should use this summary checklist to ensure a submittal addresses all the new construction criteria.

Policy & Design Guidelines for Accessory Buildings, page 8.9

- 1. Retain and repair historic outbuildings. Do not demolish existing historic outbuildings.
- 2. Place new outbuildings, such as garages or sheds, to the rear of lots that are large enough to accommodate them, following the applicable zoning requirements. New outbuildings cannot be located in front or side yards.
- 3. Design new outbuildings to be compatible with the style and character of the primary historic building on the site, especially in scale, elements and roof form. Any new outbuilding must be clearly secondary to the main structure on the site.
- 4. Stamped metal and vinyl doors are considered to be inappropriate materials for outbuildings, and are discouraged. For more information on appropriate new construction see Chapter 6.
- 5. Prefabricated outbuildings that are not in keeping with the historic character of the district are not allowed where visible from the public street.

<u>Staff Analysis</u> - The Commission will determine if the proposal meets the guidelines for new construction of accessory buildings.

This application was continued for the following:

- Consider other design site options that would not require removal of the three trees in the rear yard.
- The other projects on the house will be reviewed administratively. The side porch and front entry was approved by HDC in June.













1532 Dilworth Rd





1529 Dilworth Rd (Across Street)

Front Elevation



Rear Elevation



Left Side Elevation

1528 Dilworth Rd



1500 Dilworth Rd



1521 Dilworth Rd (Across Street)



1515 Dilworth Rd (Across Street)

Existing Conditions Photos



1408 Dilworth Rd

Context Photos



I hereby certify to only Ruard Veltman Architecture, Inc.: that this survey is based upon my best knowledge, information and belief; that this map was drawn under my supervision from an actual survey made under my supervision (deed description recorded in Deed Book 31422 Page 776 and Map Book 3 Page 10); that the ratio of precision or positional accuracy is 1:10,000; that this map meets the requirements of The Standards of Practice for Land Surveying in North Carolina (21 NCAC 56.1600). This map is not intended to meet G.S. 47-30 recording requirements. Actual ground elevations are within 1/2 contour interval of the contour lines shown across 90% of the surveyed area. This _____ day of _____, 2017. PRELIMINARY ELECTRONIC FILE. FOR PURPOSES ONLY. Andrew G. Zoutewelle Professional Land Surveyor N.C. PLS No. L-3098

- GENERAL NOTES
- 1.) Source of title for this property is recorded in Deed Book 31422 Page 776. See also plat recorded in Map Book 3 Page 10. This property is known as all of Lots 4 and 5, Block 21 DILWORTH. Mecklenburg County Tax Parcel I.D. No. 12309708.
- 2.) The total area of this property is 0.8754 acre (or 38,134 S.F.), as computed by coordinates.
- 3.) This survey was done without the benefit of a complete title examination. There may be additional easements, restrictions or other matters of title not shown. - See restrictions in Deed Book 500 Page 276. 50' setback and 90' garage setback are shown; utility R/W of unspecified width along rear
- 4.) This property is zoned R-4 per Mecklenburg County GIS. Standard R-4 setbacks for residential uses are: Front — 30' Side — 5' Rear — 40' This survey does not reflect a complete zoning analysis. Any development of this property is subject to the approval of the City of Charlotte.

property line not shown.

- 5.) Utilities shown hereon are based upon: (1) observed, above-ground surface indications, (2) Charlotte Water customer service maps and (3) paint markings by the NC ONE-CALL Utility Locating Center. It is the developer's responsibility to contact NC ONE-CALL before beginning any design, excavation or construction. As of the date of this survey, NC ONE-CALL locators had not designated any utilities.
- 6.) This property is not located within a designated Flood Hazard Area (lies within Zone X) per graphic scaling from Flood Insurance Rate Map Community Panel No. 3710454300k dated September 2, 2015.
- 7.) Only those trees as requested by the client were located for this survey. There are other trees not shown.
- 8.) Elevations shown are based upon a spot elevation taken from the "Virtual Charlotte' website and should be considered approximately NAVD88.















Remove 3-Tab Asphalt Shingles from Existing Roof





Existing Wood Arbor to be Removed





Cracked Concrete Driveway to be Removed





D.B. 31422-776 (2015)

 $2 \frac{PROPOSED SITE PLAN}{\frac{1}{1} = 20'-0''}$

<u>Example of Cedar Sawn Shingle Roof</u> (Proposed Material for Garage & Existing Studio)



3-Tab Asphalt Shingles to Remain

Existing Wood Arbor to be Removed

Cracked Concrete Driveway to be Removed

Changes to Proposed Site Plan

- <u>June 14</u> 1. Replace Asphalt roof on outbuilding with Wood Shakes
- Pool and associated hardscaping to be removed. Front Terrace to Remain
- Flagstone Walk to be Removed
- Added @ Driveway side @ Driveway side; Existing Doors
- 6. 3 Trees to be Removed 2 Trees to be Removed

<u>August 9</u> Asphalt roof on outbuilding to

Remain

 $\left[1 \right]$

Existing Asphalt— Shingles to Remain

mm

- Pool to remain; concrete pool deck only to be removed.
- Front Terrace to be removed for repairs, and replaced with smaller terrace - Flagstone Walk to Remain
- New Chimney to be No New Chimney to be Added
 - to Remain

2 PROPOSED SITE PLAN 1" = 20'-0"

Example of Cedar Sawn Shingle Roof (Proposed Material for Garage)

REVISED 7-27-17

D.B. 31422-776 (2015)

1532 Dilworth Rd

1529 Dilworth Rd (Across Street)

Front Elevation

Rear Elevation

Left Side Elevation

1528 Dilworth Rd

1500 Dilworth Rd

1521 Dilworth Rd (Across Street)

1515 Dilworth Rd (Across Street)

Existing Conditions Photos

1408 Dilworth Rd

Context Photos

This is the only alternate location that physically fits on the site. However, it is not a feasible solution for several reasons:

• too close to house

Zoning requires an accessory structure to be 5' from the property line if any part of it is not behind the main house, and 4' of separation between the accessory structure and main house. There is not enough room for both clearances

• even with a zoning variance, the garage seriously crowds the house, cuts of access to the back yard, and places the motor court directly outside the windows of one of the primary "retreat" rooms in the

Alternate Location 1

Alternate Location 2

Alternate Location 3

View of Terrace from Driveway; Side Walkway to be Removed

Existing Terrace Runs the Full Width of the Front of the House; Red Lines indicate Approx. Extent of New Terrace

Charlotte Property Tax Card Photo

View of Terrace from Driveway; Existing Walk to Fron Door will Remain

Existing Terrace Conditions

Recent Photo by Architect

Existing Walk and Lower Stoop to Remain; New Terrace Will Look the Same from Here

Google Street View

Terrace Slopes Toward House

Drain Installed to Alleviate Water Problems

Downspouts Bypass Integrated Drains, Indicating Previous Drainage Problems

Existing Damage and Structural Problems

Point Loads Next to Windows are Sinking into the Floor, Indicating Structural Damage Below

Structural Damage in Brick Terrace Wall

Wood Band (Behind Ledger) is Severely Decayed

July 28, 2017

Audry Barber, RA Ruard Veltmann Architecture, Inc. 104 Baldwin Avenue Charlotte, NC 28204

Stockton Residence 1508 Dilworth Road Charlotte, NC 28203

Subject: Stockton Residence Renovation Water damage to framing along exterior terrace

Tripp Bulla and I visited the project on June 21, 2017 for an initial assessment. There is an existing uncovered terrace along the entire south face of the building and returning approximately 18 feet along the west side. The existing terrace has a brick veneer perimeter wall with soil fill and stone pavers. The top of terrace elevation at the building wall is approximately 5 inches below the existing interior finish floor. The terrace does not slope adequately away from the house to drain properly, and in some cases actually slopes to direct water back against the building walls. Additionally, there are roof downspouts that discharge at this vulnerable location with no effective means to direct their water away from the house. The front and side building / foundation walls are multi-wythe brick to the floor joist bearing elevation. The interior floor system is non-preservative treated 2x10 joists spanning North to South with a continuous, non-preservative treated, beam at the exterior face of wall stud. The joists are covered by 1X decking planks and hardwood flooring. The exterior wall face is brick veneer backed up by wood studs. The stud walls are platform framed on the floor. The floor system depth is approximately 11 inches. The typical crawl space grade is eight to 11 inches below the bottom of the floor framing.

The result of this construction is that the wood floor construction is buried below the level of the exterior terrace surface. We cannot find any evidence of waterproofing between the brick veneer and the stone pavers. We do see evidence of water infiltration through the foundation wall. This wet condition can cause deterioration of the wood framing that is in contact with the masonry and below the exterior paving elevation. We cannot directly access the south wall rim beam to observe damage. However, there are large vertical deformations in the floor below the window jack studs. This indicates deterioration and softening of the rim beam that must be repaired during the renovation.

As part of the renovation, the damaged framing will have to be repaired. However, unless other measures are undertaken to remove the causes of the damage, the issue will resurface. We

STANLEY D. LINDSEY AND ASSOCIATES, LTD 1347 HARDING PLACE SUITE 201 CHARLOTTE, NC 28204 T 704 333 3122 WWW.SDLAL.COM Audry Barber, RA July 28, 2017 Page 2 of 2

recommend that any conditions with terraces or exterior grades that are above or within 8 inches vertically from the bottom of the lowest adjacent framing inside the crawl space be very carefully considered. In such cases, a very high quality waterproofing system should be installed with an appropriate freely draining subdrainage system to allow any water reaching the waterproofing to be drained away from the building. The joints between any terraces / sidewalks and the building should have a sealant installed to prevent water infiltration. Grades must slope away from the building to direct surface water away from the building. All sources of point discharge of water must be piped away from the building through watertight piping systems.

Michael Keld

Michael W Todd, PE, LEED[®] AP