DESIGN GUIDELINES SAMPLE PAGES

APPENDIX A

HOUSTON HISTORIC DISTRICTS DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT STRATEGY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This Appendix provides examples of the layout of pages in the design guidelines. Six sample pages are shown:

Page A.2 – This page illustrates the components of a typical design guideline topic.

Page A.3 – This page illustrates how a combination of text, photographs and sketches will be used for qualitative guidelines. In this example, the topic is the treatment of roofs on contributing structures. This sample includes an example of a side bar, which provides a reference to the Historic Preservation Ordinance. References to the ordinance and other documents will be included throughout the design guidelines.

Page A.4 – This page illustrates another example of combining text and photographs. In this case, the topic is porches. A pair of photographs shows before and after conditions for the repair of a porch railing. The text is an example of the preferred sequence of treatments that applies to work on contributing structures: (1) First, preserve a feature in good condition, (2) second, repair it if it is deteriorated, and (3) replace the feature in kind, if it is beyond repair.

Page A.5 – This page illustrates some alternatives for the design of an addition to a contributing structure. The intent is to show a range of solutions that may be appropriate under certain conditions. An accompanying page (not shown) would provide additional text to explain when these options might be appropriate.

Page A.6 – This page illustrates how prescriptive standards will be presented in the document. In this example, standards that apply to building setbacks and maximum building envelope dimensions are shown. The table will be filled in for each historic district with dimensional standards (where XX currently appears as a placeholder).

NOTE:

The text and graphics shown in this appendix are for illustrative purposes only. They do not represent an official draft of any proposed design guidelines.

GUIDELINES FORMAT

Each Perscriptive Standards and Quantitative Guidelines Document will follow a standard format, which has several components. All components of a guideline are used in determining appropriateness. The key components of a typical design guideline are illustrated below.

Legend

Design Topic

Describes the design topic addressed by the Design Standards that follow.

Intent Statement

Explains the desired outcome for the design topic and provides a basis for the Design Standards that follow. If a standard does not address a specific design issue, the intent statement will be used to determine appropriateness.

Quantitative Guideline

Describes a desired performanceoriented design outcome.

Additional Information

Provides a bulleted list of suggestions on how to meet the intent of the design standard. These are not the only alterations that can be applied.

Images

Clarify the intent of the design standard by illustrating appropriate and inappropriate design solutions (see below).

Appropriate

Images marked with a check illustrate appropriate design solutions.

Inappropriate

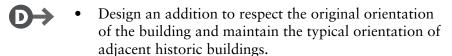
Images marked with an X illustrate inappropriate design solutions.

Sample Quantitative Guideline

Building Placement and Orientation

This section provides design guidelines for changes to non-historic buildings related to placement and orientation. The design of additions and alterations to a non-historic structure should result in building orientation and placement that respects the character of a historic district.

1.1 Design additions and alterations to non-historic structures to be compatible with the placement, massing and scale of surrounding historic structures.



 Design an addition to a non-historic building to preserve setback distances and spacing between buildings to maintain setbacks and spacing typical of surrounding historic structures.



Design additions and alterations to non-historic structures to be compatible with the placement, massing and scale of surrounding historic structures.

BUILDING ELEMENTS AND MATERIALS

This section provides guidelines for work on contributing structures.

Roofs

Roof shape and materials are key character-defining features of a historic roof. Many roofs on older residential buildings have one of the following shapes: gable, hipped, pyramidal or a combination of a gable and hipped roof. Typical 19th and early 20th century roofing materials were slate, metal, wood shingles, asbestos tiles or composition materials. Flat roofs are also typical in Mid-century residential buildings.

When replacing a roof on a residential structure, select a material and a pattern that is historically appropriate to the house. If documentation of the original roof exists or an early roof on the house, use a comparable roofing material, similar in size, shape, texture and color. If documentation is not available, precedents on similar buildings may be considered. Look at the roofing on building types similar to the subject structure. See Chapter X for additional guidelines related to historic roofs.

1.1 Preserve the original roof form of a historic residential structure.

- Preserve the angle of a historic roof.
- Maintain and repair the original size and shape of a dormer.
- When possible, locate a new dormer so it is not visible from the street.
- When possible, locate a skylight, vent or attic ventilator so it is not visible from the street.



Preserve the original roof form of a historic residential structure.

GABLE ROOF HIP ROOF

Typical historic residential roof forms include hipped and gable-end roofs. Some traditional residential structures combine both types.

NOTE:

Replacing roofing material in kind does not require a Certificate of Appropriateness. See Section 33-237.a(1) - Exemptions, of the Houston Historic Preservation Ordinance.



Avoid a new roofing system that permanently damages or alters an existing roof.



REPAIRING PORCH RAILINGS

Avoid removing original materials that are in good condition or that can be repaired in place.



Before: A deteriorated railing should be repaired when feasible.



After: Railing has been repaired and the base of the post has been replaced in-kind.

Porches

Porches and galleries are important elements of traditional Houston residential architecture. They frame and protect primary entrances. They also display a concentration of decorative details. In many neighborhoods, they continue to serve as outdoor living rooms.

Preserving a front porch is a high priority. A rear or side porch also may be important to preserve, especially for a building located on a corner lot, and their preservation is encouraged.

1.2 Preserve an original porch or gallery on a house.

- Maintain the height and pitch of a porch roof.
- Do not enclose a front porch if feasible.
- If a porch is to be screened, do so in a manner that preserves the existing porch elements and does not damage them.
- Where a rear or side porch is enclosed, preserve the original configuration of columns, handrails and other important architectural features.

1.3 Repair a porch in a way that maintains the original character.

1.4 If replacement is required, design it to reflect the time period of the historic structure.

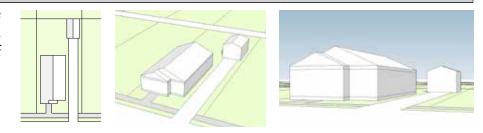
- Replace a historic porch element to match the original.
- Use replacement materials and elements that are appropriate to the style, texture, finish, composition and proportion of the historic structure.
- Where an original porch is missing entirely, base a replacement porch on physical or photographic evidence. If no evidence exists, draw from similar structures in the neighborhood.
- Match the balustrade of a historic porch to the design and materials of the porch.
- When reconstructing a porch, pay particular attention to matching the handrails, lower rails, balusters, decking, posts/columns, proportions and decorative details.
- Do not completely replace an entire porch or element unless absolutely necessary. Only replace the element or portion of an element that requires replacement.

For some design topics, a series of alternative solutions will be illustrated.

ADDITIONS TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS

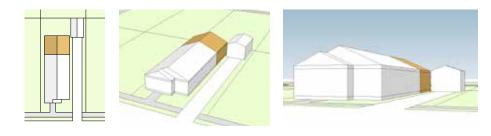
Typical Historic Building

The historic building shown here is 28 feet wide by 48 feet deep and falls within the traditional range of building footprints.



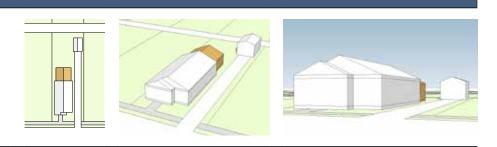
Rear Addition 1: 1-story

- Addition is identical to existing structure in height, width and roof pitch
- Wall length of addition is less than that of existing structure



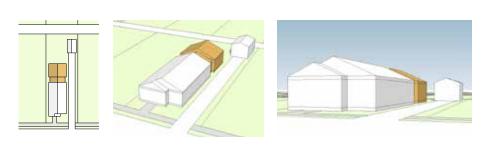
Rear Addition 2: 1-story, offset

- Addition is less than that of existing structure in height and width
- Roof pitch is identical to existing structure
- Offset maintains the corners of the existing structure



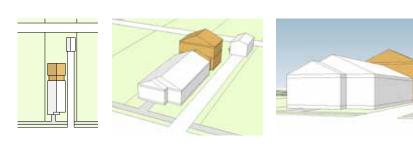
Rear Addition 3: 1-story, connector

- Connector offset is lower and maintains the corners of the existing structure
- Primary addition is identical to existing building in height, width and roof pitch
- Side wall length of addition is less than that of existing structure



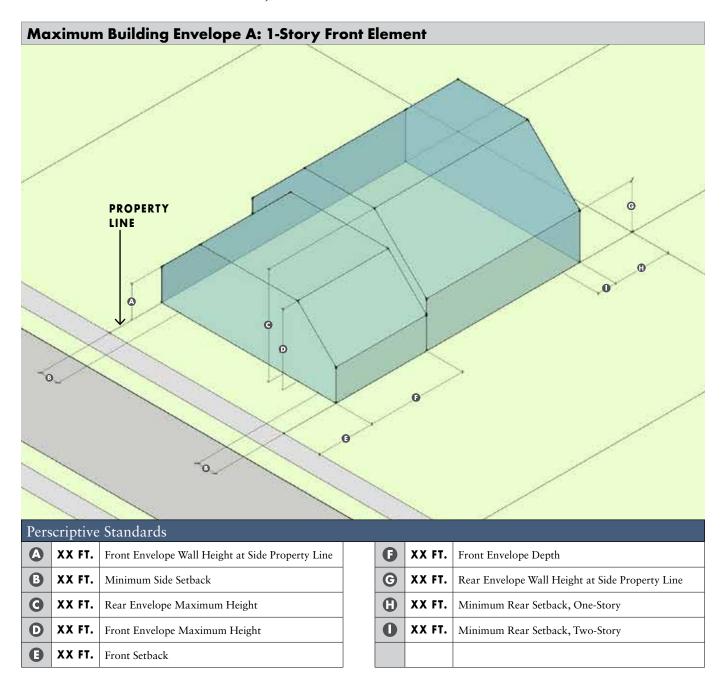
Rear Addition 4: 2-story, connector

- Connector offset is lower and maintains the corners of the existing structure
- Primary addition is separated from existing structure
- Depth of addition is less than that of existing structure



PRESCRIPTIVE STANDARDS

This page illustrates how prescriptive standards will be presented in the design guidelines. The dimensional measures shown in the table will be adjusted for different historic districts.



RECOMMENDED BUILDING STANDARDS

APPENDIX B

HOUSTON HISTORIC DISTRICTS DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT STRATEGY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This appendix presents a table of the recommended design standards for each historic district. These are variables that can be measured to address the size, form, location and height of buildings. The recommended standards are tailored to each district and were derived by combining information from:

- 1. Results of the Compatible Design Survey, which was distributed to all property owners within the historic districts. (The detailed data from those surveys are presented in Appendix D and a more condensed summary of responses is presented in Appendix C.)
- 2. An analysis of existing building data from the city's Geographic Information System and other sources. This includes lot coverage, floor area, and building age. Maps showing the ratings of buildings as contributing structures and noncontributing structures and historic Sanborn insurance maps also were included in this analysis. (These background maps appear in Appendix F.)
- 3. The consultant's consideration of design standards in similar conditions from other cities.

Also see Section 6 of the Strategy Paper for an explanation of how the recommended design standards would be applied.

NOTE:

The recommended design standards are in draft form for discussion purposes only. This material has not been reviewed by the City's legal counsel and is not final until after council consideration.

RECOMMENDED BUILDING STANDARDS

HOUSTON HISTORIC DISTRICTS DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT STRATEGY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This chart provides preliminary recommendations for prescriptive standards to be included in the design guidelines. These numbers will be refined in the next phase of the project. For more information on the process of determining the prescriptive standards, see Section 5 of the Strategy Paper. The intent is to remain consistent with existing deed restrictions; in some cases the standards recommended here, however, may be more restrictive.



	Freelan	d	
Lot Size (square feet)	<6000	6000- 6999	7000+

Houston Heights (East, South, West)						
<4000	4000- 4999	5000- 5999	6000- 6999	7000- 7999	8000+	

Norhill		
<6000	6000- 6999	7000+

Woodla	nd	
<6000	6000- 6999	7000+

Site Design Tools				
Primary Building Setbacks				
• Front	Locate new building within the	e range of contributing buildings along the block. (applies to all districts)		
• Side	5' minimum, cumulative setba	ack 15' maximum (applies to all districts)		
Rear Yard	15' minimum (1-story) 20' minimum (2-story)	20' minimum	15' minimum (1-story) 20' minimum (2-story)	15' minimum (1-story) 20' minimum (2-story)
Corner Yard	Locate new building within the	e range of typical contributing buildings along the block. (applies to all d	listricts)	
Lot Coverage				
	44% 42% 40%	44% 44% 42% 40% 38% 36%	40% 38% 36%	42% 40% 38%
Garage Setbacks				
• Front	60% of lot depth min. (applies	s to all districts)		
• Side	3' minimum (applies to all distr	tricts)		
Rear Yard	3' minimum (applies to all distr	tricts)		
Corner Yard	Locate new building within the	e range of typical contributing buildings along the block. (applies to all d	listricts)	

Building Design Tools															
Building Size															
• Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	.44	.42	.40	.48	.48	.46	.44	.42	.40	.44	.42	.40	44	.42	.40
Primary Building Wall Length						•									
• Front wall	30' ma	ximum be	fore offset (app	lies to all distri	cts)										
• Front wall offset	5' mini	imum (app	olies to all distr	cts)											
Side wall	40' ma	ximum be	fore offset (app	lies to all distri	cts)										
Side wall offset	1'- 6" 1	minimum	(applies to all d	istricts)											
Primary Building Height	'														
Overall building height maximum	28'			30'						28'			28'		
Garage Height															
Overall building height maximum	20'	20' 20' 20'													

COMPATIBLE DESIGN SURVEY: SUMMARY OF RESPONSES



HOUSTON HISTORIC DISTRICTS DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT STRATEGY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This appendix provides a summary of responses from the Compatible Design Survey, which was delivered to all property owners of record in the historic districts in January 2017. The actual survey used a 10-point Likert scale to measure positive or negative responses to a series of statements. While it is informative to view the percentage of respondents at each point on the scale, it requires careful study to see general patterns of responses. Grouping the responses into three categories makes the data patterns easier to identify:

- Group 1. Respondents who selected points 1 ("strongly disagree") through 4 on the scale generally disagree to some extent with the statement.
- Group 2. Respondents who selected points 5 and 6, in the middle of the scale, are undecided.
- Group 3. Those who selected points 7 through 10 ("strongly agree") generally agree with the statement, to some extent.

A summary of the survey responses for each district appears in this appendix. Note that some rounding up of the percentages is reflected in these grouped responses and therefore there may be slight differences between these numbers and those shown in Appendix D, where the percentages for the more detailed ten-point response categories are shown.

1. "Some recent construction in my historic district is too large."

43%	9%	48%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."

31%	4%	65%		
Disagree	Undecided	Agree		

2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."

22%	13%	65%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."

9%	17%	74%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construction occurs is a key issue."

17%	9 %	74%					
Disagree	Undecided	Agree					

8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."

0%	26%	74%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible."

9%	35%	56%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."

27%	23%	50%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."

9%	17%	74 %
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

10. "Fences should be included in the design guidelines."

9%	22%	69%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

12. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

26%	13%	61%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

13. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

43%	9%	48%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

14. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

13%	17%	70%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

15. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

26%	13%	61%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

16. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

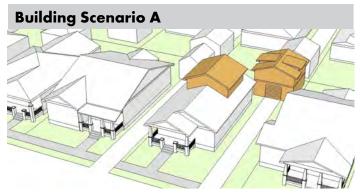
39%	9%	52%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

17. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

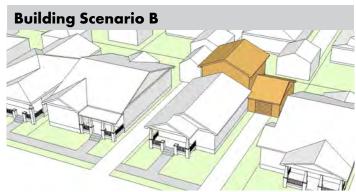
39%	4%	57%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

18. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

30%	13%	57%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

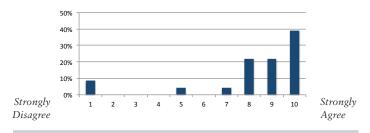


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and side walls. It includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot.

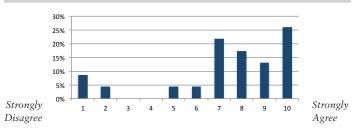


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. It also includes an attached one-story garage that extends to the side.

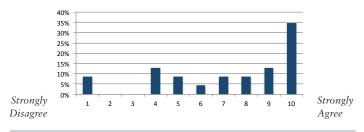
Lot coverage is compatible.



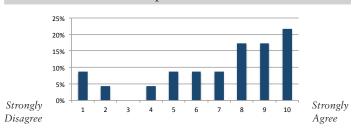
Lot coverage is compatible.



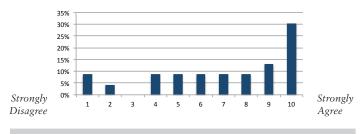
Size of addition is compatible.



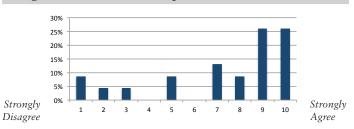
Size of addition is compatible.



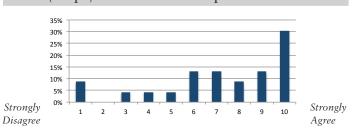
Height of addition is compatible.



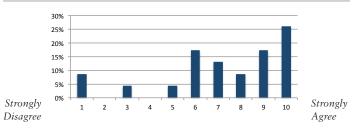
Height of addition is compatible.

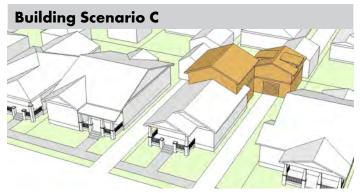


Form (shape) of addition is compatible.

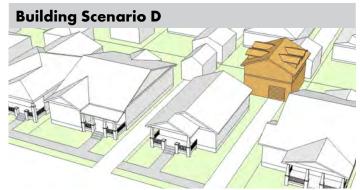


Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



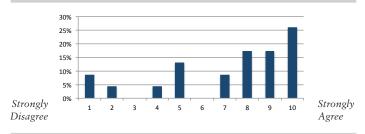


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot.

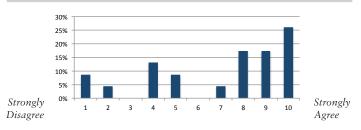


This scenario illustrates a new one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design preserves the historic building on the site.

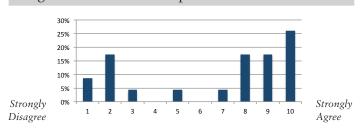
Lot coverage is compatible.



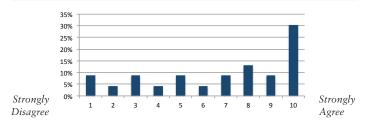
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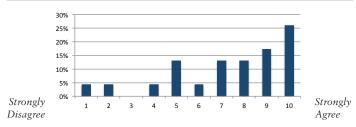
Height of addition is compatible.



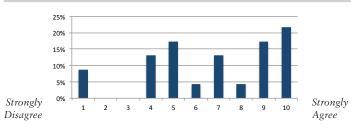
Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



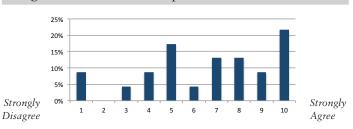
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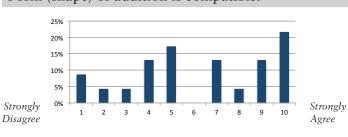
Size of addition is compatible.

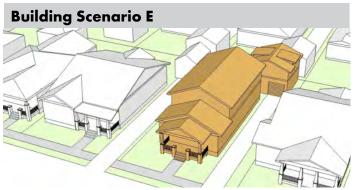


Height of addition is compatible.



Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



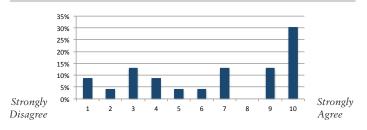


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot.

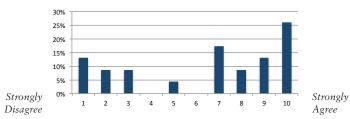


This scenario illustrates a new one-story home with variations in side walls, and an attached garage in the rear that extends to the side.

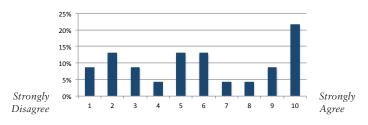
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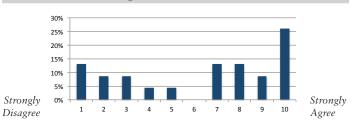
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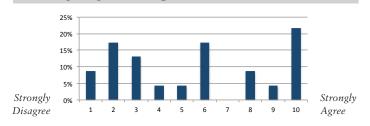
Overall size is compatible.



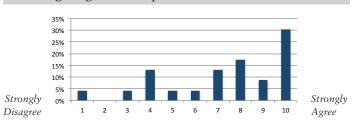
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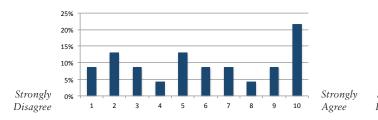
Building height is compatible.

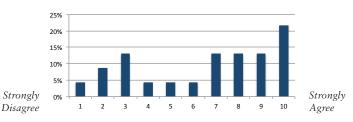


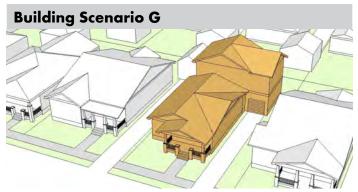
Building height is compatible.



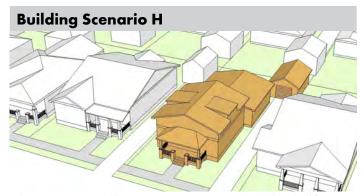
Building form (shape) is compatible.





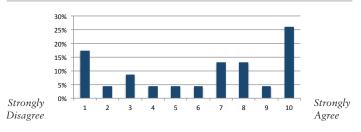


This scenario illustrates a new home with a one-story portion in the front, and a two-story portion in the rear that extends to the side.

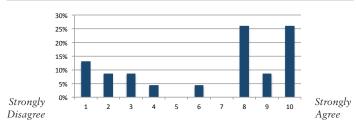


This scenario illustrates a new one-and-a-half story home with dormers in front, and a one-story portion in the rear. It also includes a detached garage located to the rear of the lot.

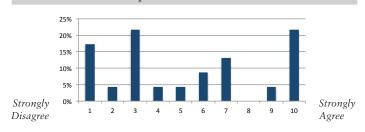
Lot coverage is compatible.



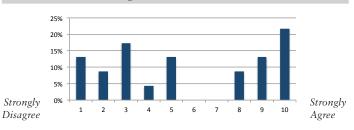
Lot coverage is compatible.



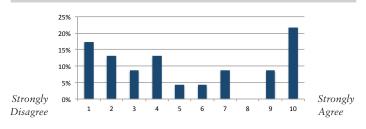
Overall size is compatible.



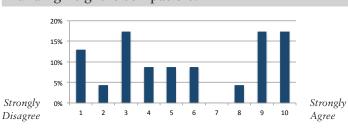
Overall size is compatible.



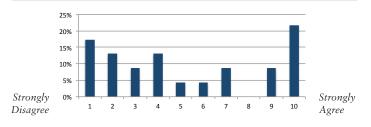
Building height is compatible.

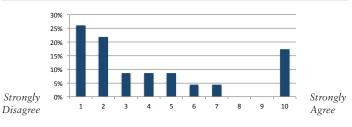


Building height is compatible.



Building form (shape) is compatible.





1. "Some recent construction in my historic district is too large."

27%	9%	64%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."

22%	10%	68%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construction occurs is a key issue."

21%	10%	69%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible."

36%	20%	44%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."

23%	10%	67%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."

27%	12%	61%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."

16%	14%	70%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."

28%	23%	49%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."

28%	16%	56%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

12. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

21%	10%	69%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

13. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

29%	10%	61%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

14. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

26%	13%	61%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

15. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

27%	11%	62%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

16. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

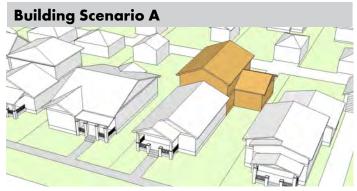
27%	14%	59%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

17. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

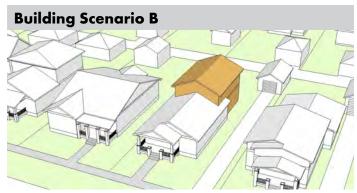
33%	10%	57%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

18. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

22%	12%	66%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

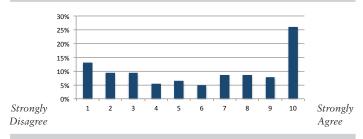


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. It also includes an attached one-story garage that extends to the side, accessed off the alley.

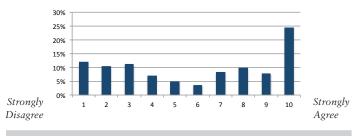


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear.

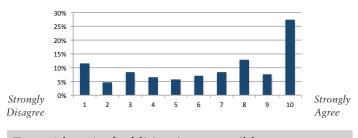
Lot coverage is compatible.



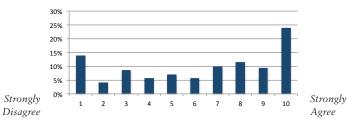
Size of addition is compatible.



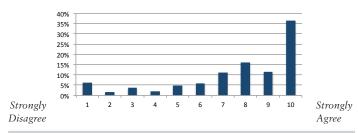
Height of addition is compatible.



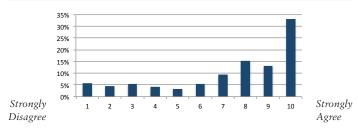
Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



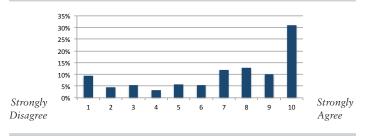
Lot coverage is compatible.



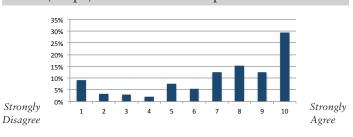
Size of addition is compatible.



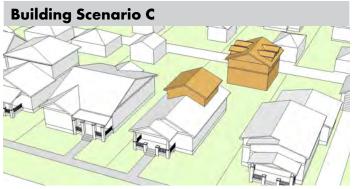
Height of addition is compatible.



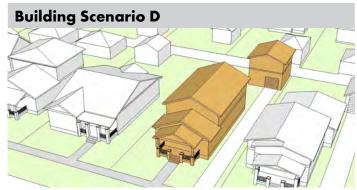
Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



HOUSTON, TX: HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT

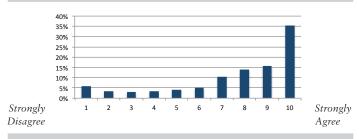


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and side walls. It includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot, accessed off the alley.

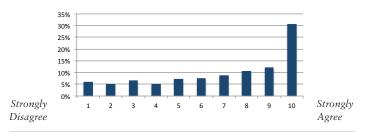


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot.

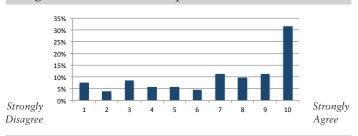
Lot coverage is compatible.



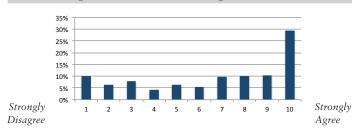
Size of addition is compatible.



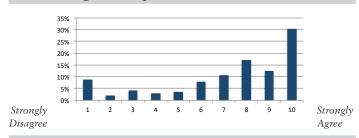
Height of addition is compatible.



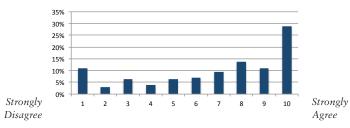
Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



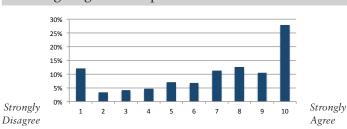
Lot coverage is compatible.

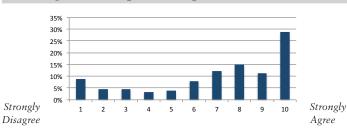


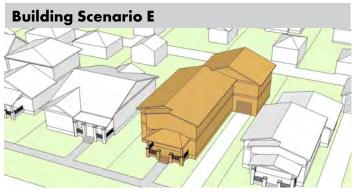
Overall size is compatible.



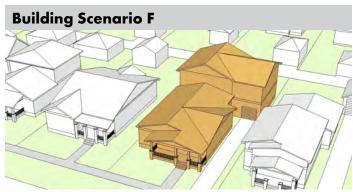
Building height is compatible.





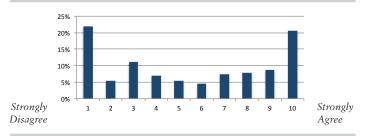


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with an offset portion in the rear.

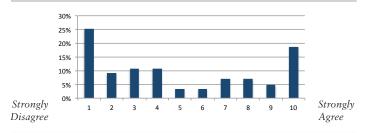


This scenario illustrates a new home with a one-story portion in the front and a two-story portion in the rear that extends to the side.

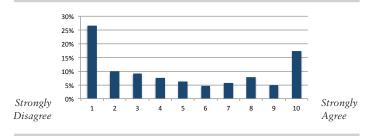
Lot coverage is compatible.



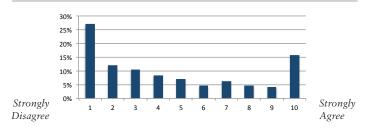
Overall size is compatible.



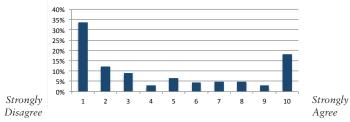
Building height is compatible.



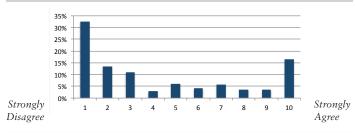
Building form (shape) is compatible.



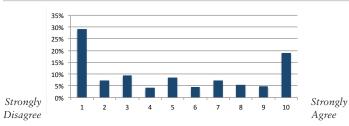
Lot coverage is compatible.

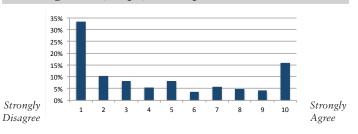


Overall size is compatible.



Building height is compatible.



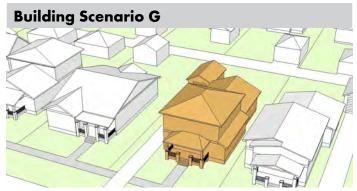


Strongly

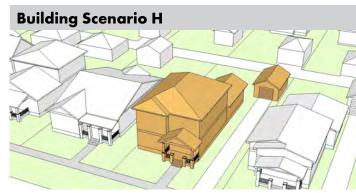
Strongly

Agree

Agree

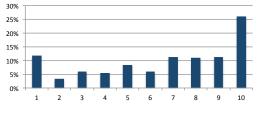


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front and along the side. It also has a detached one-story garage in the rear.



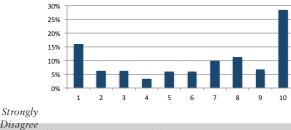
This scenario illustrates a new two-story building with a one-story front portion in the rear and a one-story front porch element.

Lot coverage is compatible.



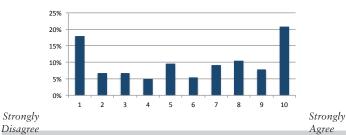
Overall size is compatible.

Strongly

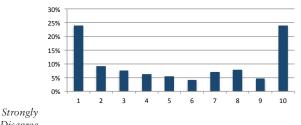


Overall size is compatible.

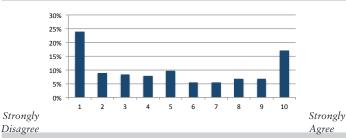
Lot coverage is compatible.



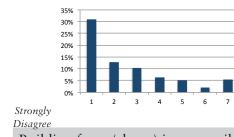
Building height is compatible.



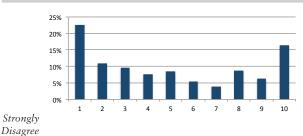
Building height is compatible.



Building form (shape) is compatible.



Building form (shape) is compatible.



20% 15% 10% Strongly Disagree

Strongly

Strongly

Strongly

Agree

Agree

10

Agree

1. "Some recent construction in my historic district is too large."

42%	14%	44%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."

38%	11%	51%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construction occurs is a key issue."

35%	14%	51%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible."

23%	23%	54%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."

31%	19%	50%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."

37%	14%	49%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."

9 %	8%	83%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."

18%	20%	62%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."

37%	20%	43%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

12. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

34%	9%	57%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

13. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

45%	9%	46%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

14. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

32%	19%	48%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

15. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

38%	13%	49%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

16. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

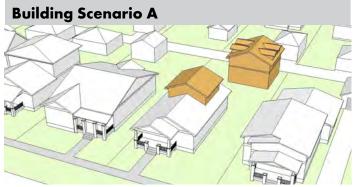
36%	16%	48%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

17. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

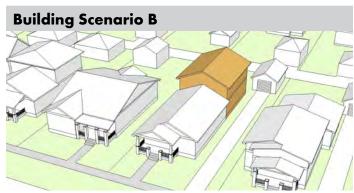
44%	15%	41%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

18. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

34%	15%	51%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

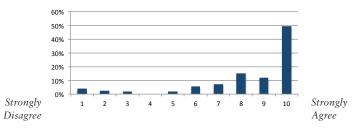


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and side walls. It includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot, accessed off the alley.

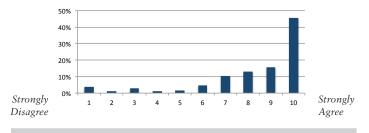


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear.

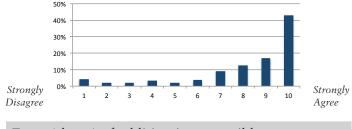
Lot coverage is compatible.



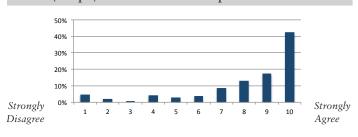
Size of addition is compatible.



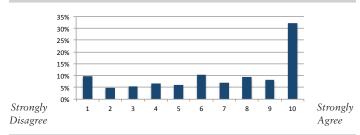
Height of addition is compatible.



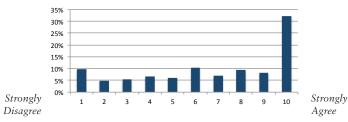
Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



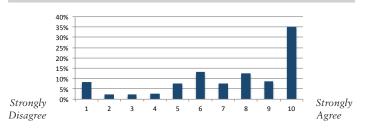
Lot coverage is compatible.



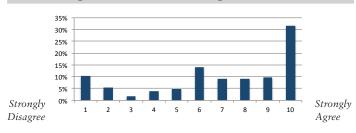
Size of addition is compatible.

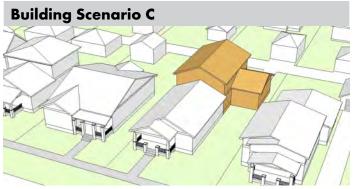


Height of addition is compatible.

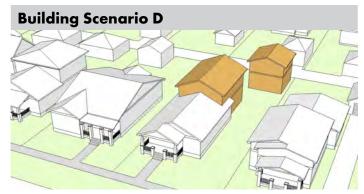


Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



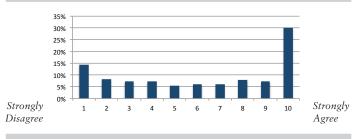


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. It also includes an attached one-story garage that extends to the side, accessed off the alley.

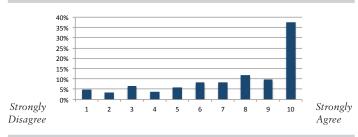


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot, accessed off the alley.

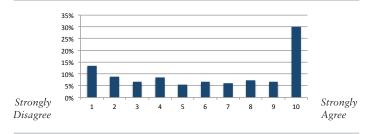
Lot coverage is compatible.



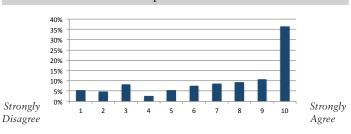
Lot coverage is compatible.



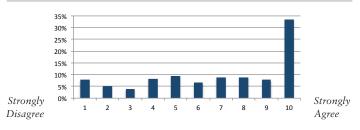
Size of addition is compatible.



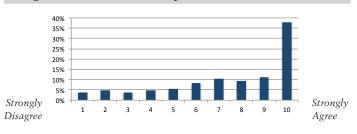
Size of addition is compatible.



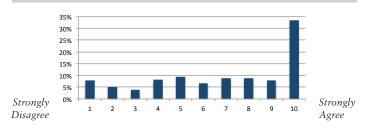
Height of addition is compatible.



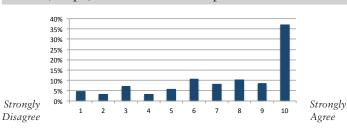
Height of addition is compatible.

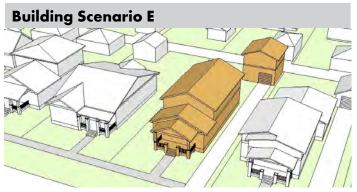


Form (shape) of addition is compatible.

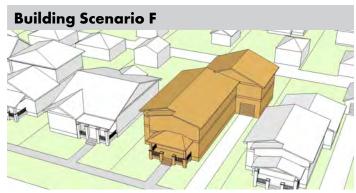


Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



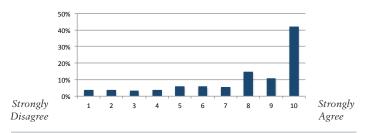


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot.

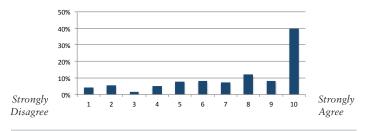


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with an offset portion in the rear.

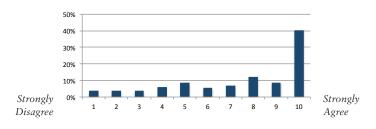
Lot coverage is compatible.



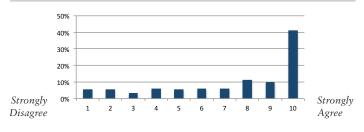
Overall size is compatible.



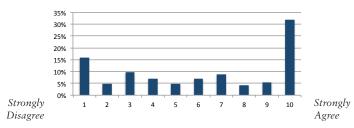
Building height is compatible.



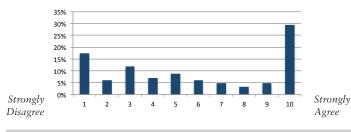
Building form (shape) is compatible.



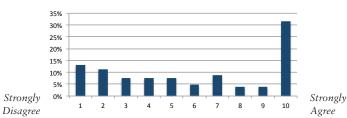
Lot coverage is compatible.

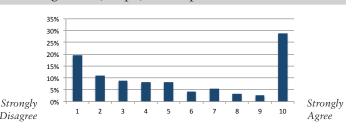


Overall size is compatible.



Building height is compatible.





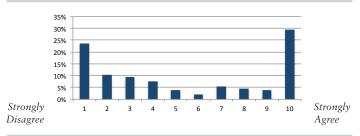


This scenario illustrates a new home with a one-story portion in the front and a two-story portion in the rear that extends to the side.

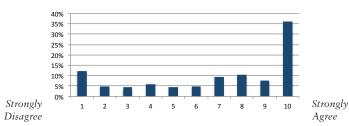


This scenario illustrates a new two-story building with a one-story front portion in the rear and a one-story front porch element.

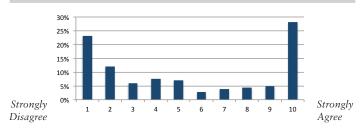
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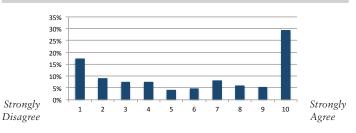
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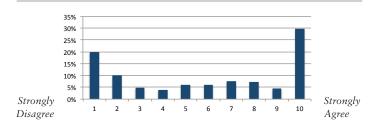
Overall size is compatible.



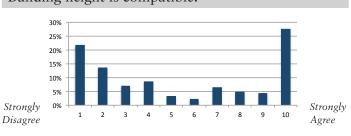
Overall size is compatible.



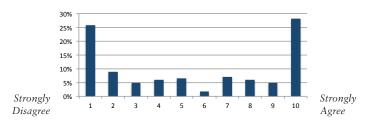
Building height is compatible.

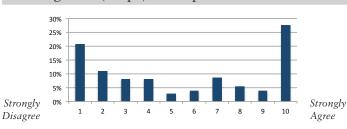


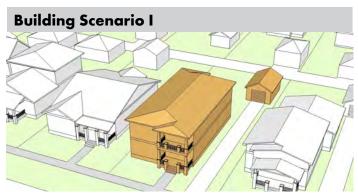
Building height is compatible.



Building form (shape) is compatible.

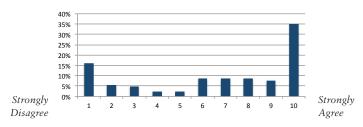




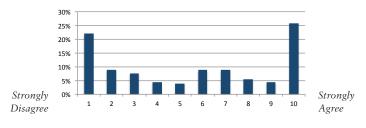


This scenario illustrates a new two-story building with a two-story front porch element.

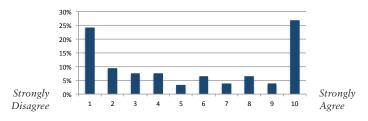
Lot coverage is compatible.

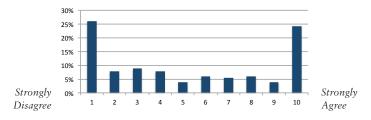


Overall size is compatible.



Building height is compatible.





1. "Some recent construction in my historic district is too large."

20%	10%	70%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."

15%	9%	76%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construction occurs is a key issue."

14%	12%	74%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible."

38%	28%	34%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."

15%	12%	73%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."

16%	22%	62%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."

14%	16%	70%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."

25%	19%	56%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."

25%	15%	60%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

12. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

11%	7 %	82%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

16. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

23%	22%	55%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

13. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

19%	8%	73%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

17. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

24%	14%	62%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

14. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

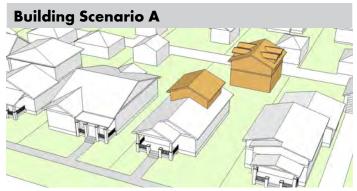
23%	19%	58%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

18. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

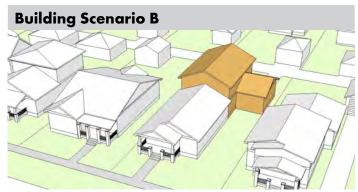
26%	16%	58%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

15. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

19%	17%	64%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

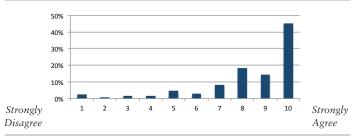


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and side walls. It includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot, accessed off the alley.

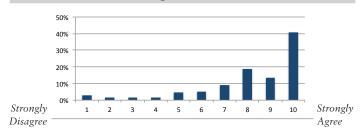


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. It also includes an attached one-story garage that extends to the side, accessed off the alley.

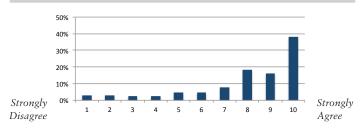
Lot coverage is compatible.



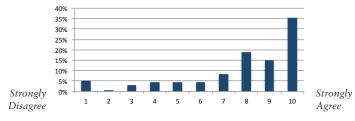
Size of addition is compatible.



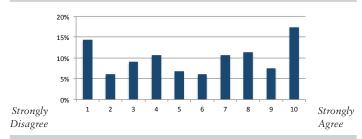
Height of addition is compatible.



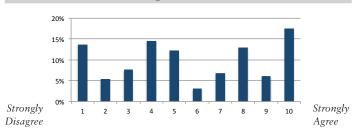
Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



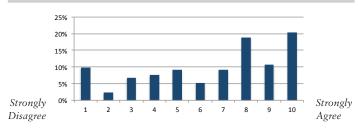
Lot coverage is compatible.



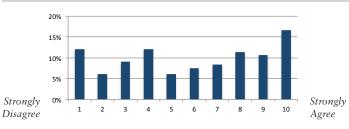
Size of addition is compatible.

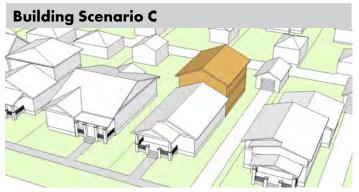


Height of addition is compatible.

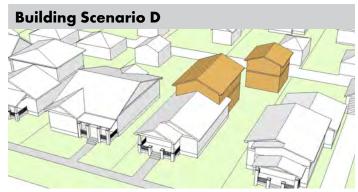


Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



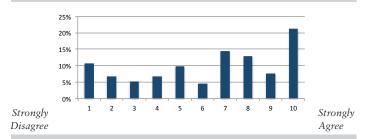


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear.

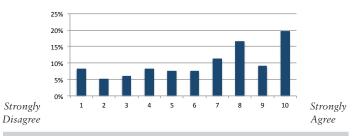


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot, accessed from the alley.

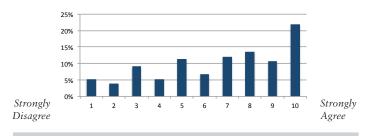
Lot coverage is compatible.



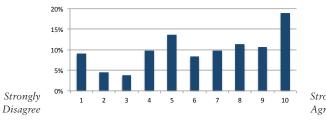
Size of addition is compatible.



Height of addition is compatible.

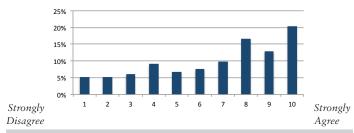


Form (shape) of addition is compatible.

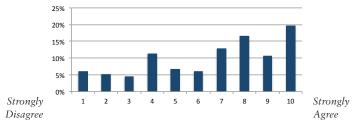


Strongly Agree

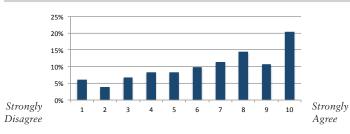
Lot coverage is compatible.



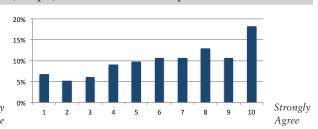
Size of addition is compatible.



Height of addition is compatible.

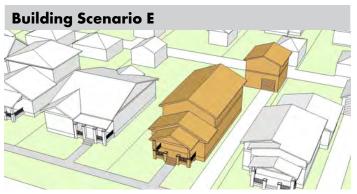


Form (shape) of addition is compatible.

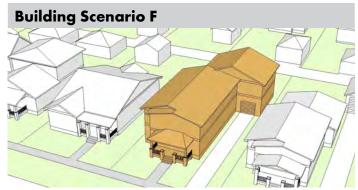


Strongly Disagree

HOUSTON, TX: HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT

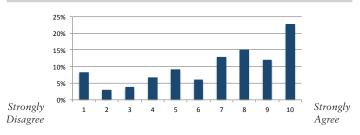


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot.

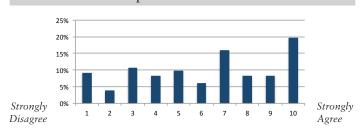


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with an offset portion in the rear.

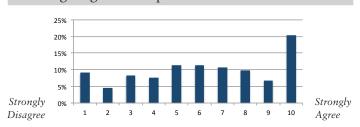
Lot coverage is compatible.



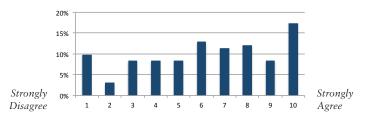
Overall size is compatible.



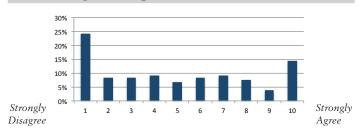
Building height is compatible.



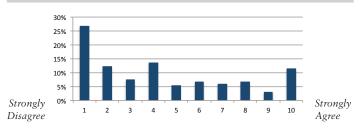
Building form (shape) is compatible.



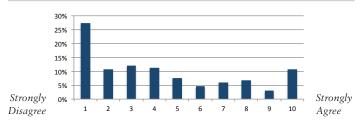
Lot coverage is compatible.

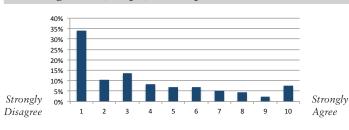


Overall size is compatible.



Building height is compatible.





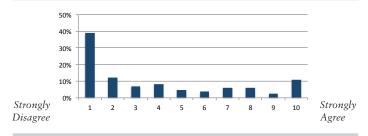


This scenario illustrates a new home with a one-story portion in the front and a two-story portion in the rear that extends to the side.

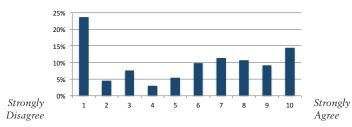


This scenario illustrates a new two-story building with a one-story front portion in the rear and a one-story front porch element.

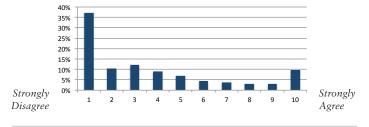
Lot coverage is compatible.



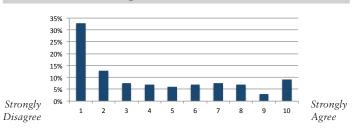
Lot coverage is compatible.



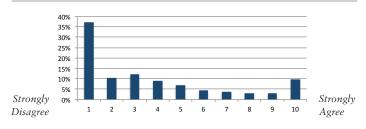
Overall size is compatible.



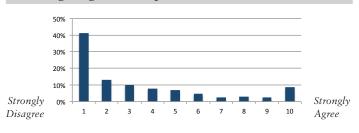
Overall size is compatible.



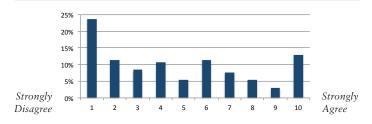
Building height is compatible.

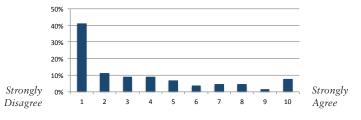


Building height is compatible.

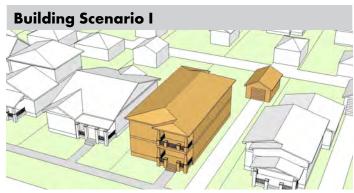


Building form (shape) is compatible.



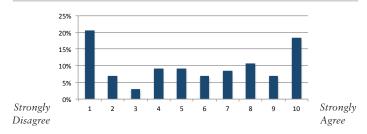


Part 3: Houston Heights West

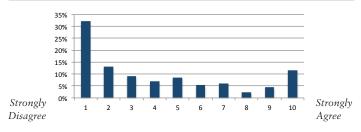


This scenario illustrates a new two-story building with a two-story front porch element.

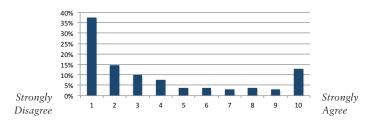
Lot coverage is compatible.

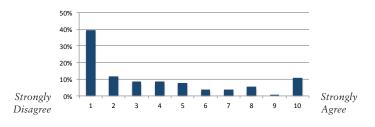


Overall size is compatible.



Building height is compatible.





1. "Some recent construct	tion in	my	historic	district
is too large."				

35%	16%	49%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."

21%	16%	63%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."

23%	14%	63%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."

15%	17%	68%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construction occurs is a key issue."

21%	15%	64%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."

18%	23%	59%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible."

28%	22%	50%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."

23%	14%	63%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."

neighbors back jaras.		
18%	14%	68%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

10. "Fences should be included in the design guidelines."

35%	20%	45%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

12. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

16%	10%	74%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

13. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

26%	14%	60%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

14. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

22%	14%	64%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

15. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

18%	11%	71%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

16. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

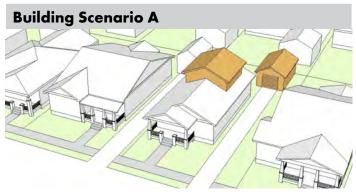
25%	18%	57%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

17. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

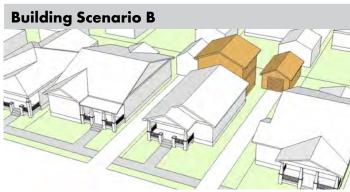
23%	9%	68%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

18. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

18%	12%	70%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

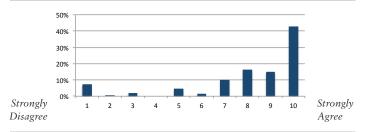


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and set in from the side walls.

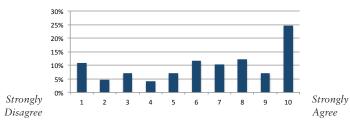


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear that is offset from the existing side walls.

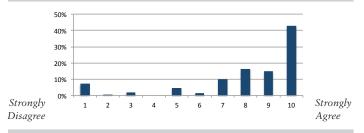
Lot coverage is compatible.



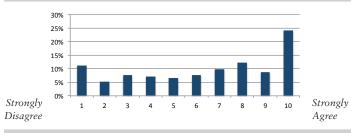
Lot coverage is compatible.



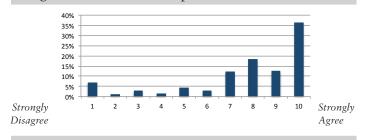
Size of addition is compatible.



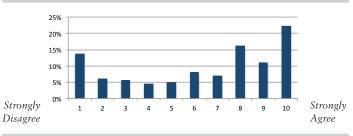
Size of addition is compatible.



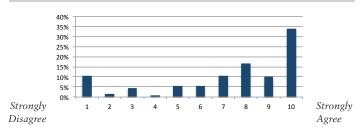
Height of addition is compatible.



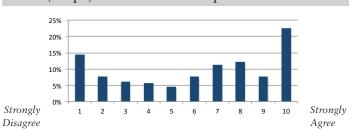
Height of addition is compatible.

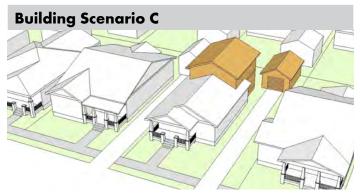


Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



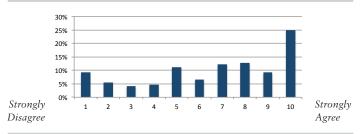


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear.

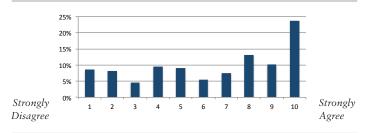


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear that is centered on the lot.

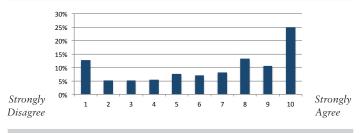
Lot coverage is compatible.



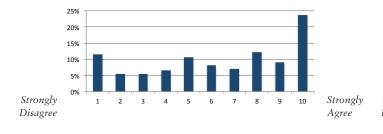
Size of addition is compatible.



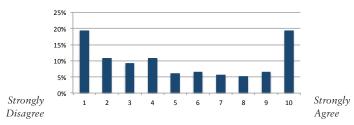
Height of addition is compatible.



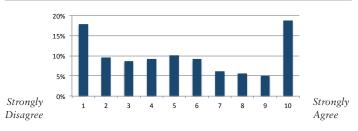
Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



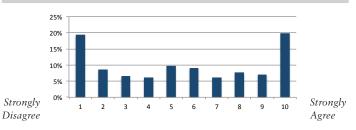
Lot coverage is compatible.



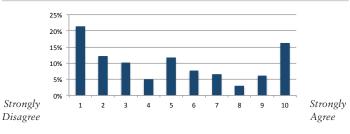
Size of addition is compatible.

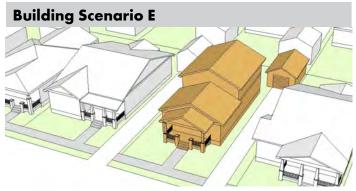


Height of addition is compatible.

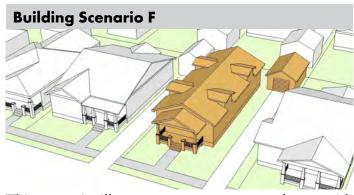


Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



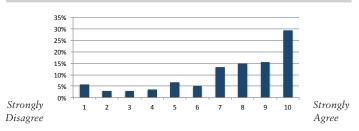


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front.

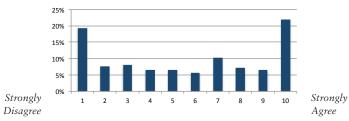


This scenario illustrates a new one-story home with dormers.

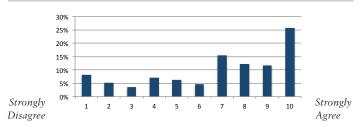
Lot coverage is compatible.



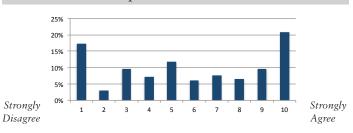
Statement: Lot coverage is compatible.



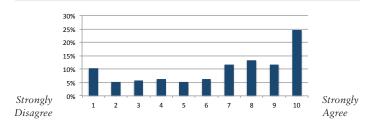
Overall size is compatible.



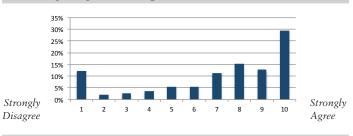
Overall size is compatible.



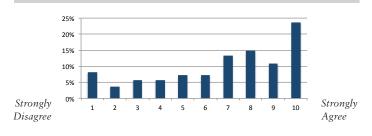
Building height is compatible.

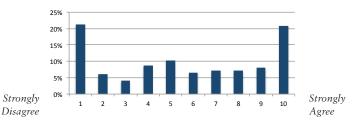


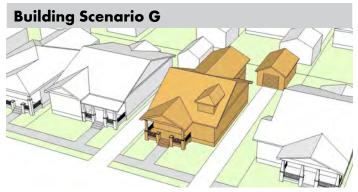
Building height is compatible.



Building form (shape) is compatible.





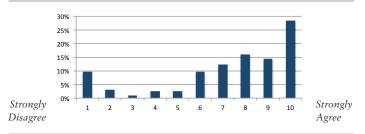


This scenario illustrates a new one-story home with a one-and-a-half story portion in the rear.

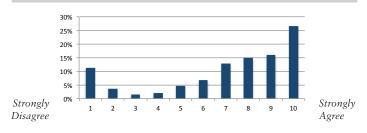


This scenario illustrates a new one-and-a-half story home with dormers in front, and a one-story portion in the rear.

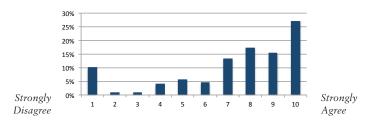
Lot coverage is compatible.



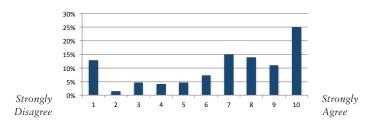
Overall size is compatible.



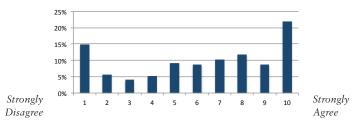
Building height is compatible.



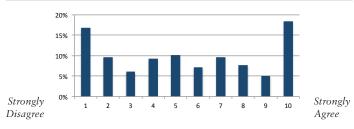
Building form (shape) is compatible.



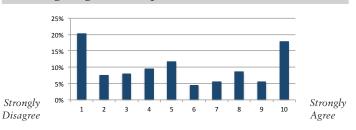
Statement: Lot coverage is compatible.

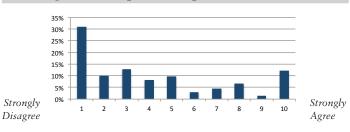


Overall size is compatible.



Building height is compatible.





1. "Some recent construction in my historic district is too large."

25%	6 %	69%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."

20%	6 %	74 %
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construction occurs is a key issue."

12%	9%	79%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible."

45%	17%	38%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."

19%	9%	72 %	
Disagree	Undecided	Agree	

6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."

23%	16%	61%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."

17%	14%	69%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."

35%	15%	50%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."

31%	13%	56%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

12. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

19%	5%	76%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

13. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

23%	6 %	71%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

14. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

17 %	13%	70%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

15. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

24%	10%	66%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

16. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

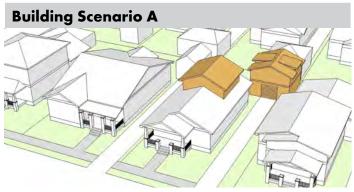
21%	15%	64%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

17. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

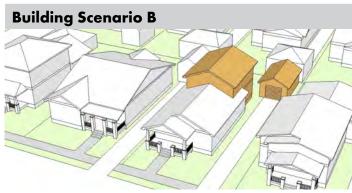
21%	13%	66%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

18. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

14%	7%	79%
Disagree	Undecided	Agree

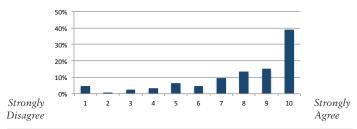


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and set in from the side walls. It also includes a one-anda-half story garage located to the rear of the lot.

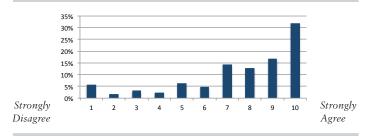


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear.

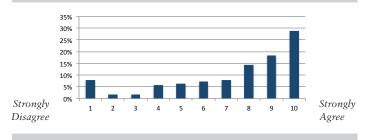
Lot coverage is compatible.



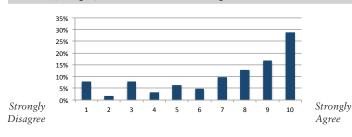
Size of addition is compatible.



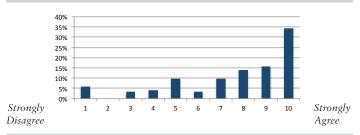
Height of addition is compatible.



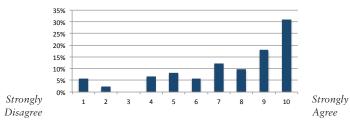
Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



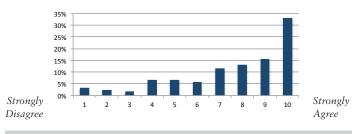
Lot coverage is compatible.



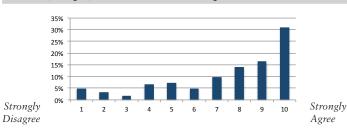
Size of addition is compatible.

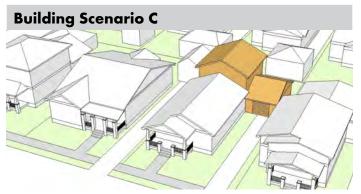


Height of addition is compatible.



Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



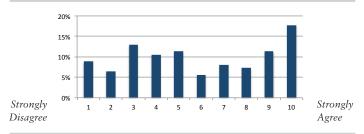


This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. It also includes an attached one-story garage that extends to the side.

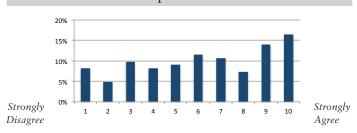
Building Scenario D

This scenario illustrates a new one-and-a-half story home with dormers in front, and a one-story portion in the rear.

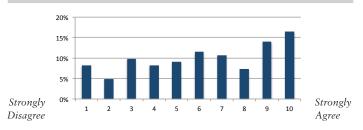
Lot coverage is compatible.



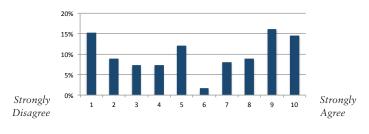
Size of addition is compatible.



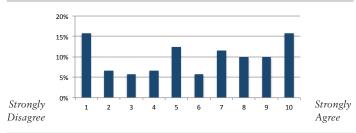
Height of addition is compatible.



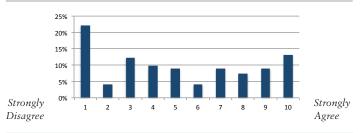
Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



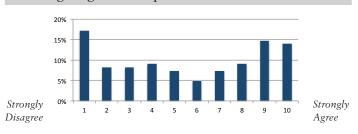
Lot coverage is compatible.

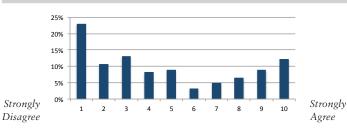


Overall size is compatible.



Building height is compatible.





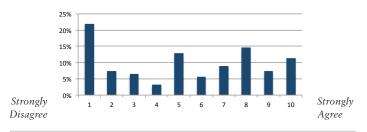


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a detached garage in the rear with a secondary living space above.

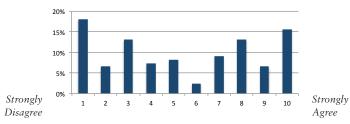
Building Scenario F

This scenario illustrates a new one-story home with variations in side walls and an attached garage in the rear.

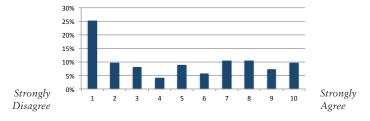
Lot coverage is compatible.



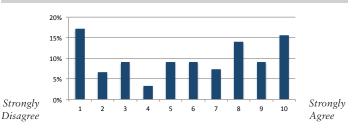
Statement: Lot coverage is compatible.



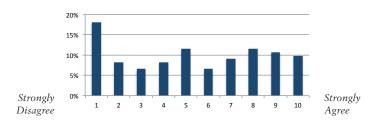
Overall size is compatible.



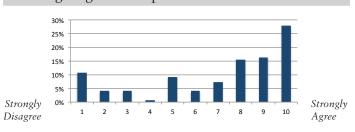
Overall size is compatible.



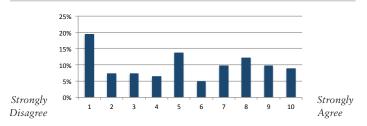
Building height is compatible.

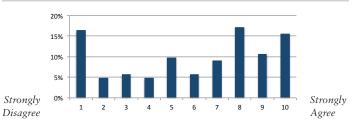


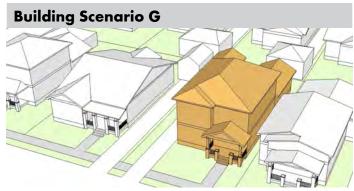
Building height is compatible.



Building form (shape) is compatible.

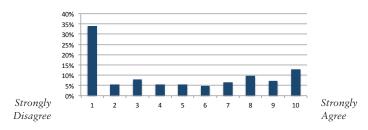




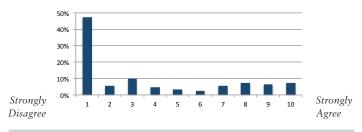


This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front.

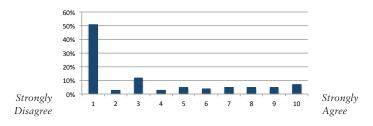
Lot coverage is compatible.

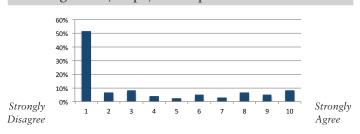


Overall size is compatible.



Building height is compatible.





COMPATIBLE DESIGN SURVEY: DETAILED RESPONSES



HOUSTON HISTORIC DISTRICTS DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT STRATEGY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This appendix provides the results of all responses to the Compatible Design Survey, which was delivered to all property owners of record in the historic districts in January 2017. The detailed responses are published by district; these appear in alphabetical order.

The survey uses a 10-point Likert scale to measure positive or negative responses to a series of statements. This ranges from position #1, for those who strongly disagree, to position #10, for those who strongly agree. For each question, the percentage of those responding in each of the ten point categories appears in a table. A bar graph accompanies each table, and illustrates the relative distribution of the answers.

Within each district report, the questions are published in the three parts as they appeared in the survey:

Part 1: Overall Issues

In this section, respondents answered questions about the character of recent development, and the value of being in a historic district.

Part 2: Design Tools

In this section, respondents answered questions about potential tools that could be applied as design standards.

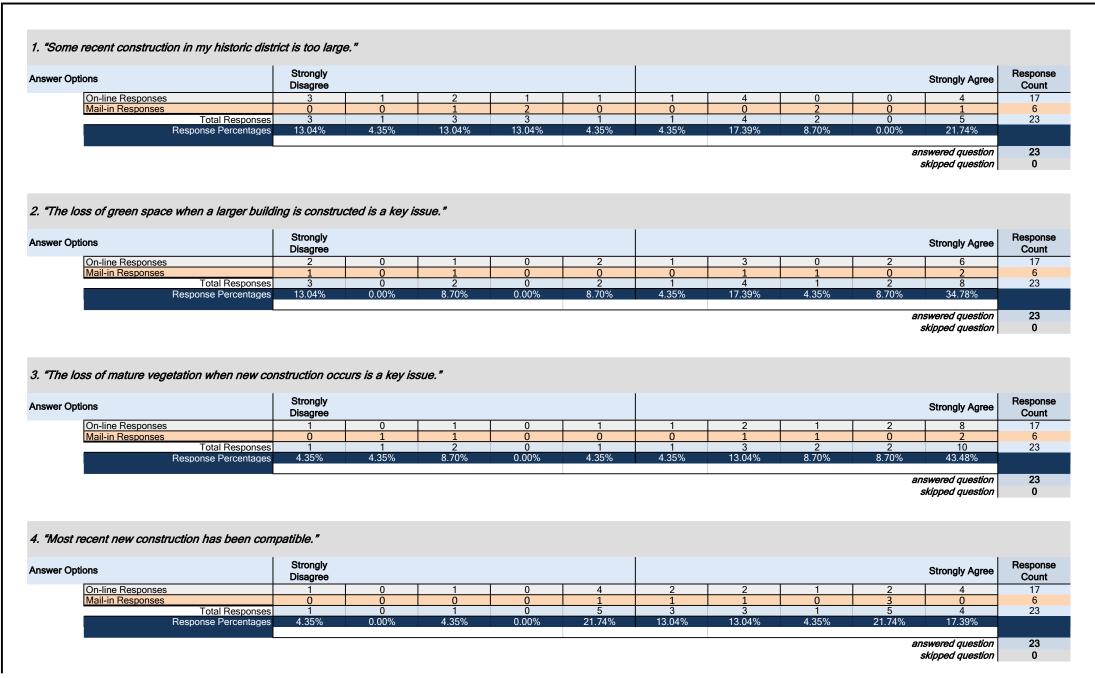
Part 3: Building Scenarios

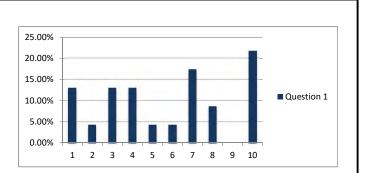
In this section, respondents answered questions about the compatibility of alternative house designs that were depicted in a setting similar to a part of their historic district.

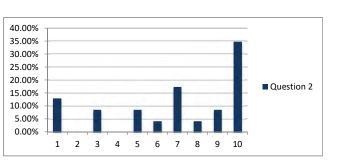
To see the original survey documents, refer to Appendix E.

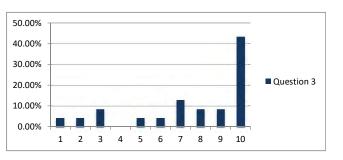
Freeland - Compatible Design Survey - Survery Results Sheet

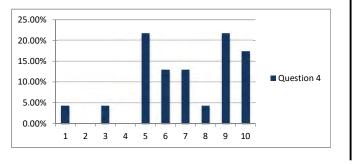
Part 1: Overall Issues in the District

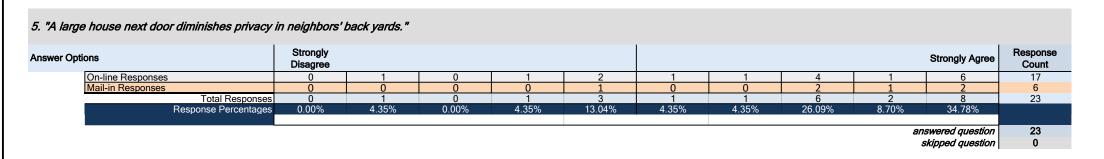


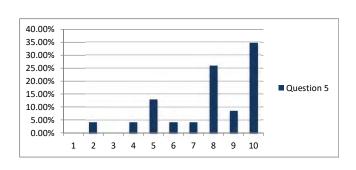


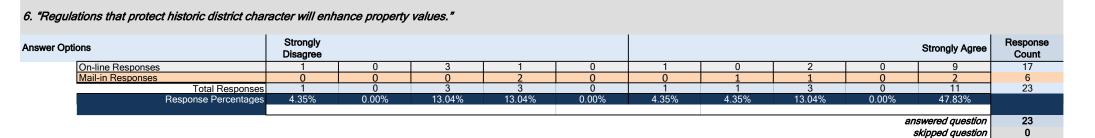


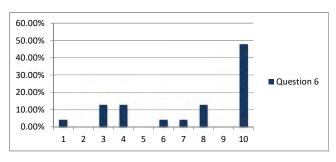


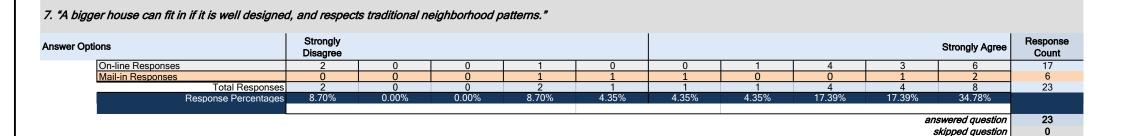


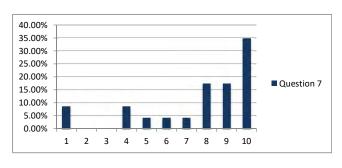


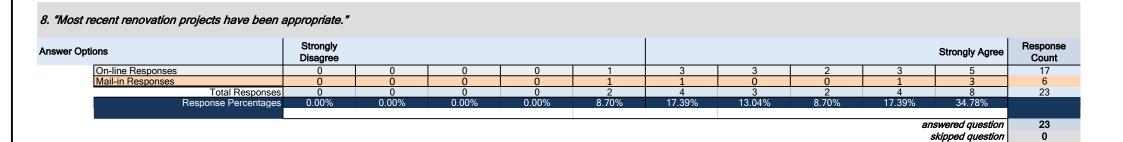


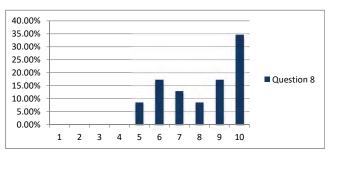


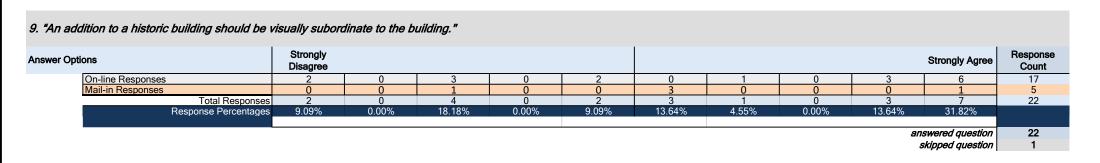


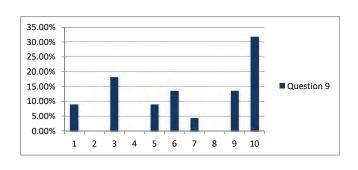




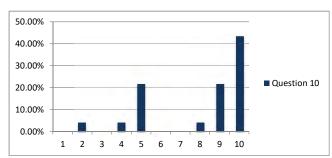








10. "Maintaining traditional setbacks is importa	nt to retaining	the character	of the neighbo	orhood."							
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	8	17
Mail-in Responses	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	6
Total Responses	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	10	23
Response Percentages	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	4.35%	21.74%	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	21.74%	43.48%	
										nswered question skinned question	



11. What are the key issues related to the treatment of historic buildings in the district?

Answer Options

Response Count

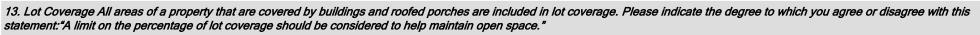
15

answered question skipped question

Part 2: Design Tools

12. Building Size in Relation to Lot Size Keeping a building in proportion to its lot can help minimize a sense of out-of-scale houses. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	4	5	17
Mail-in Responses	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	6
Total Responses	2	1	1	2	0	3	0	3	4	7	23
Response Percentages	9%	4%	4%	9%	0%	13%	0%	13%	17%	30%	
									a	nswered question	23
										skipped question	0



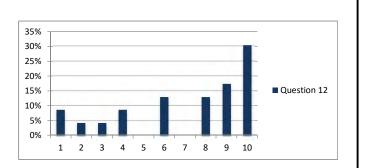
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	3	3	2	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	17
Mail-in Responses	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	6
Total Responses	3	3	3	1	0	2	3	4	1	3	23
Response Percentages	13%	13%	13%	4%	0%	9%	13%	17%	4%	13%	
									ar	swered question	23
										skipped question	0

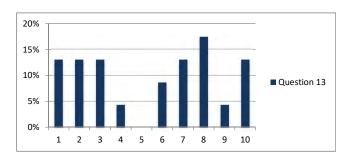
14. One-Story Element A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

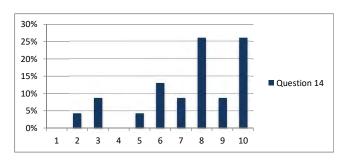
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	4	2	5	17
Mail-in Responses	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	6
Total Responses	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	6	2	6	23
Response Percentages	0%	4%	9%	0%	4%	13%	9%	26%	9%	26%	
									a	nswered question	23
										skinned auestion	0

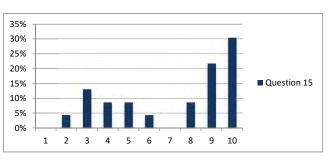
15. Maximum Building Envelope A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Answer Option	ns	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	4	6	17
N	Mail-in Responses	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	6
	Total Responses	0	1	3	2	2	1	0	2	5	7	23
	Response Percentages	0%	4%	13%	9%	9%	4%	0%	9%	22%	30%	
										aı	nswered question	23
											skipped question	0









16. Side Wall Offset Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

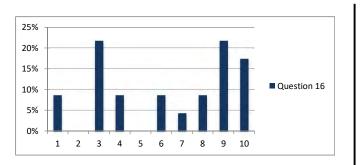
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	2	0	3	1	0	2	1	1	4	3	17
Mail-in Responses	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	6
Total Resp	onses 2	0	5	2	0	2	1	2	5	4	23
Response Percer	tages 9%	0%	22%	9%	0%	9%	4%	9%	22%	17%	
					1					swered question	23
										skipped question	0

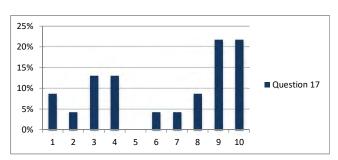
17. Wall Height Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

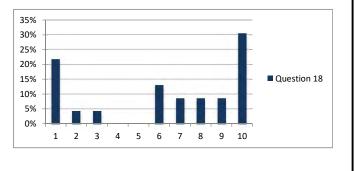
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	4	4	17
Mail-in Responses	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Total Responses	2	1	3	3	0	1	1	2	5	5	23
Response Percentages	9%	4%	13%	13%	0%	4%	4%	9%	22%	22%	
	-								а	nswered question	23
										skipped question	0

18. Parking Location The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	17
Mail-in Responses	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	6
Total Responses	5	1	1	0	0	3	2	2	2	7	23
Response Percentages	22%	4%	4%	0%	0%	13%	9%	9%	9%	30%	
										answered question	23
										skipped question	0



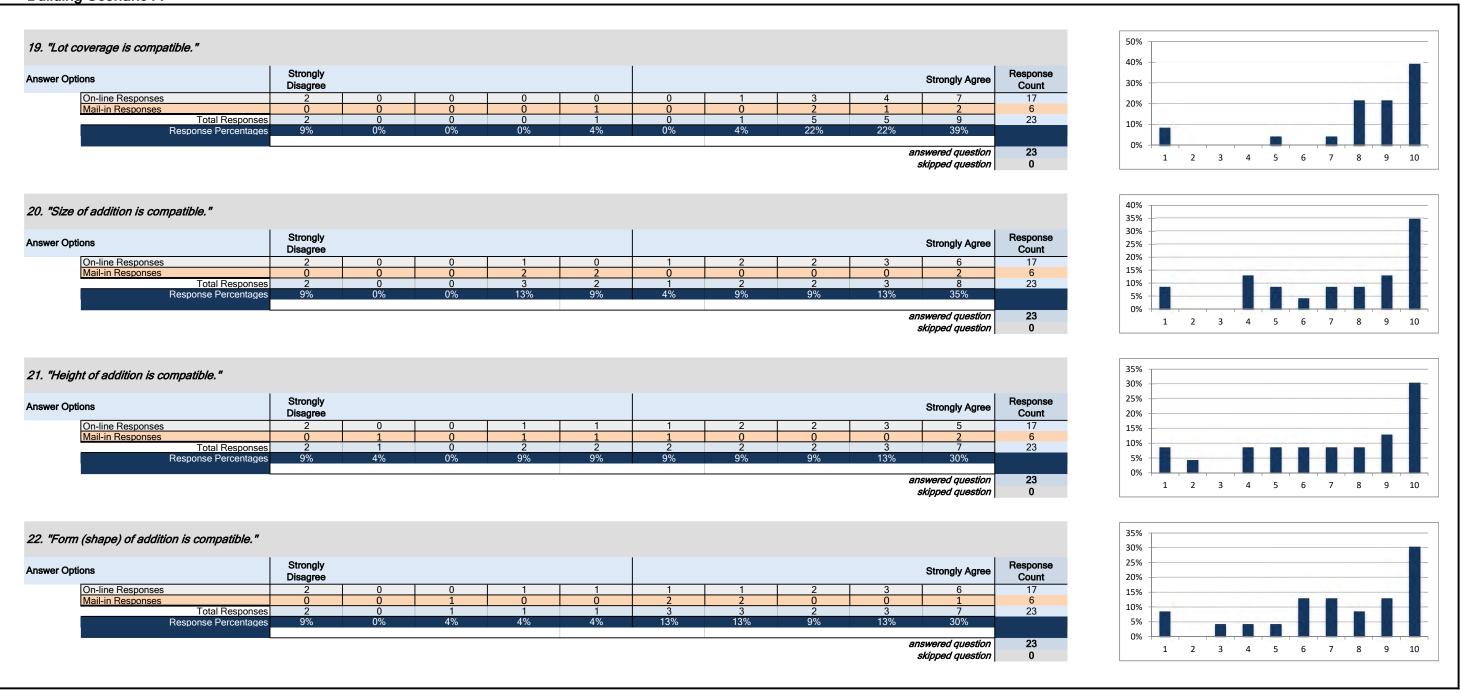




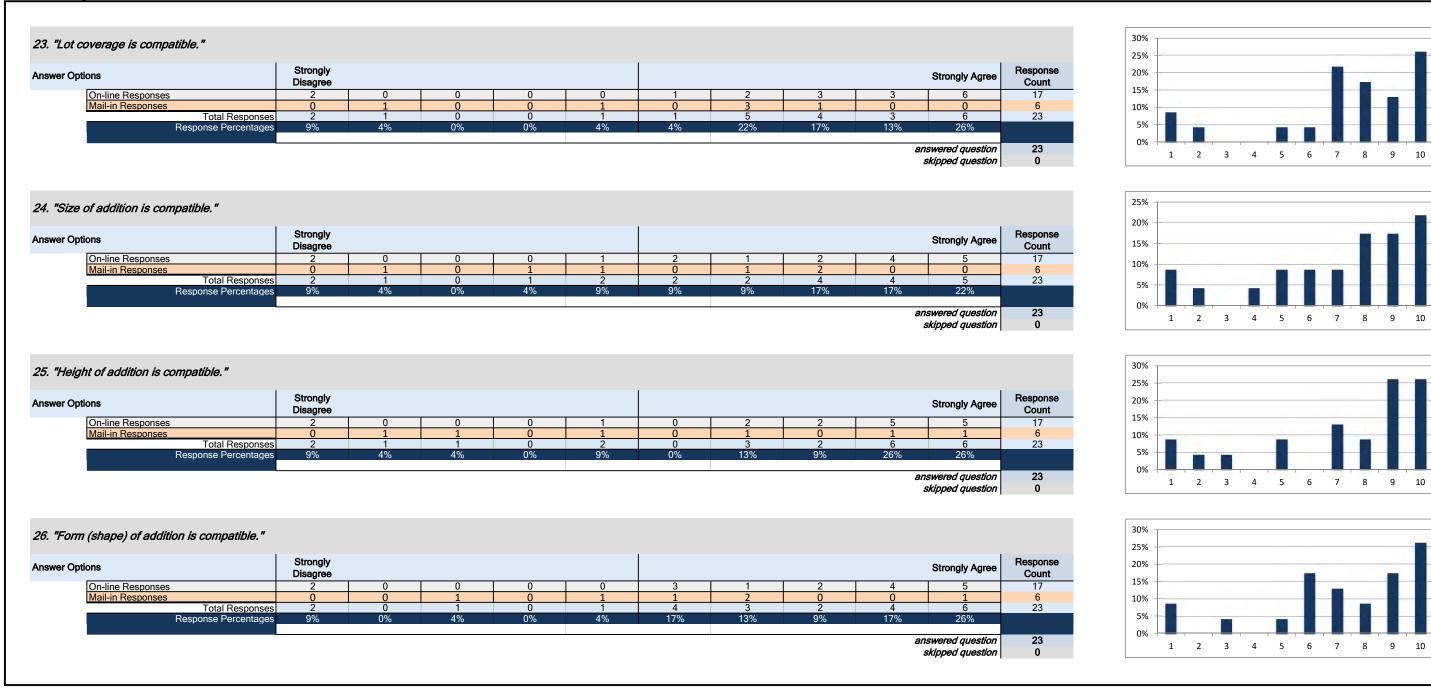
PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT March 15, 2017
D.7

Part 3: Building Scenarios

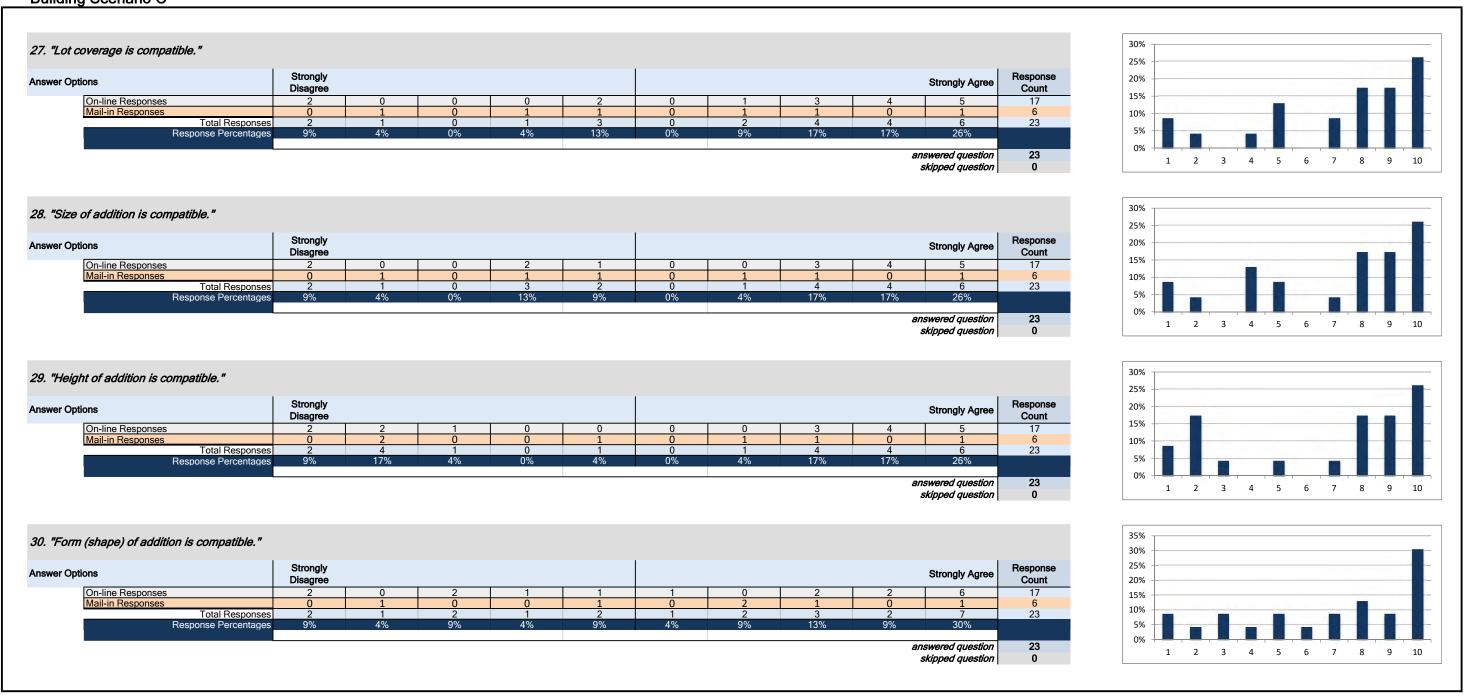
Building Scenario A



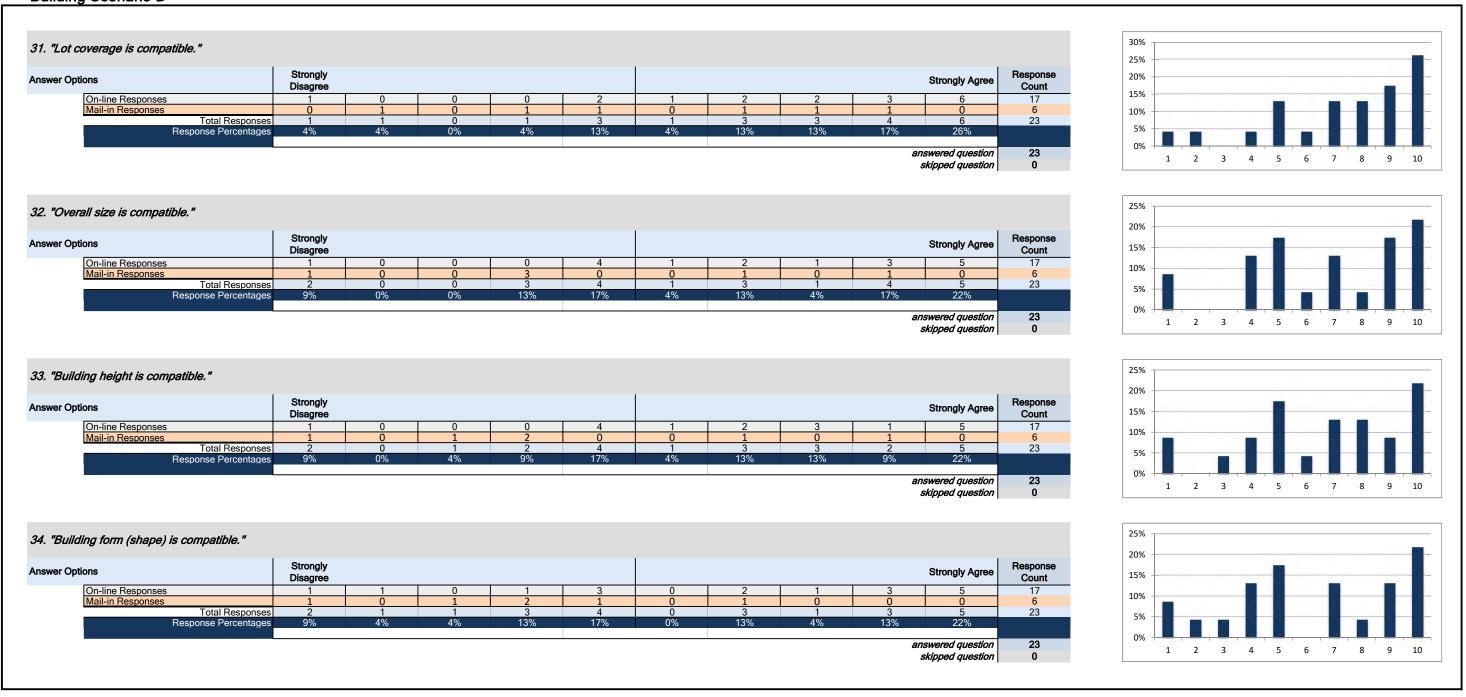
Building Scenario B



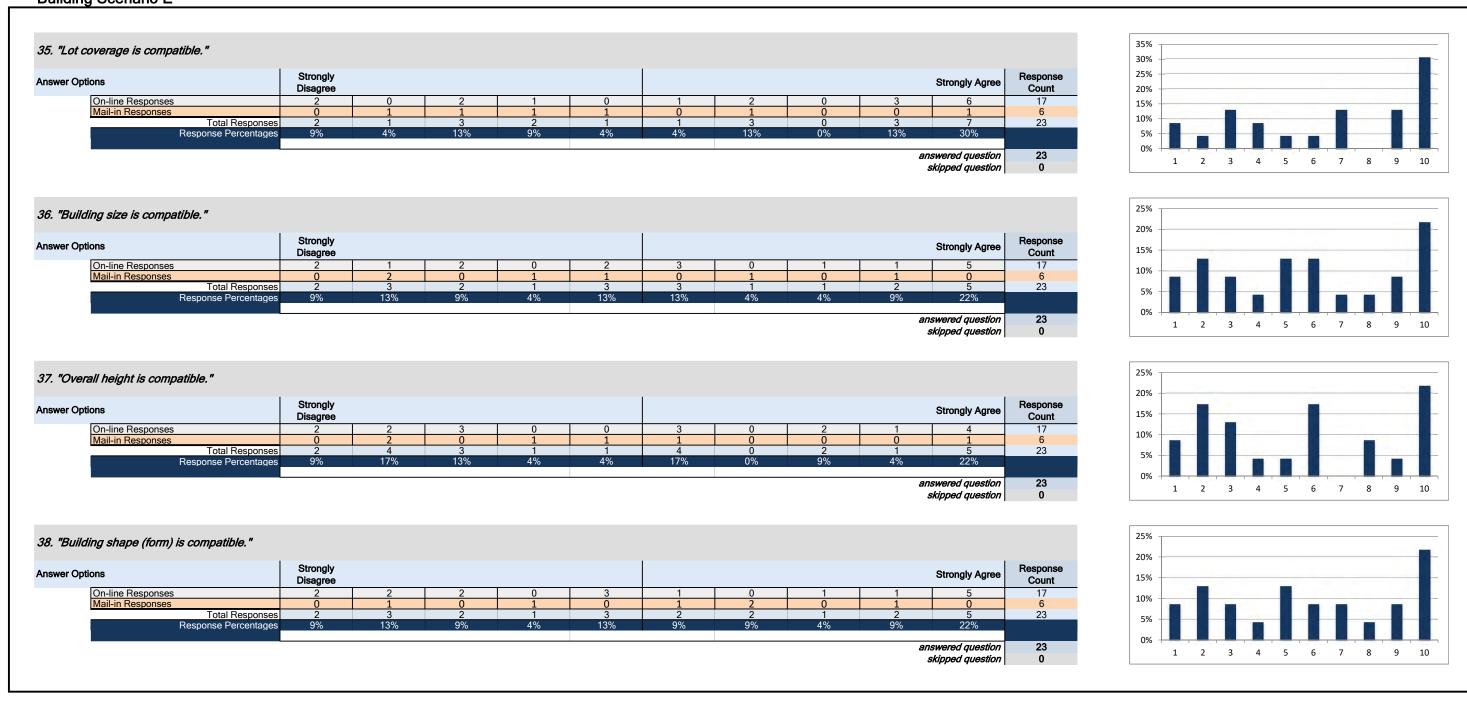
Building Scenario C



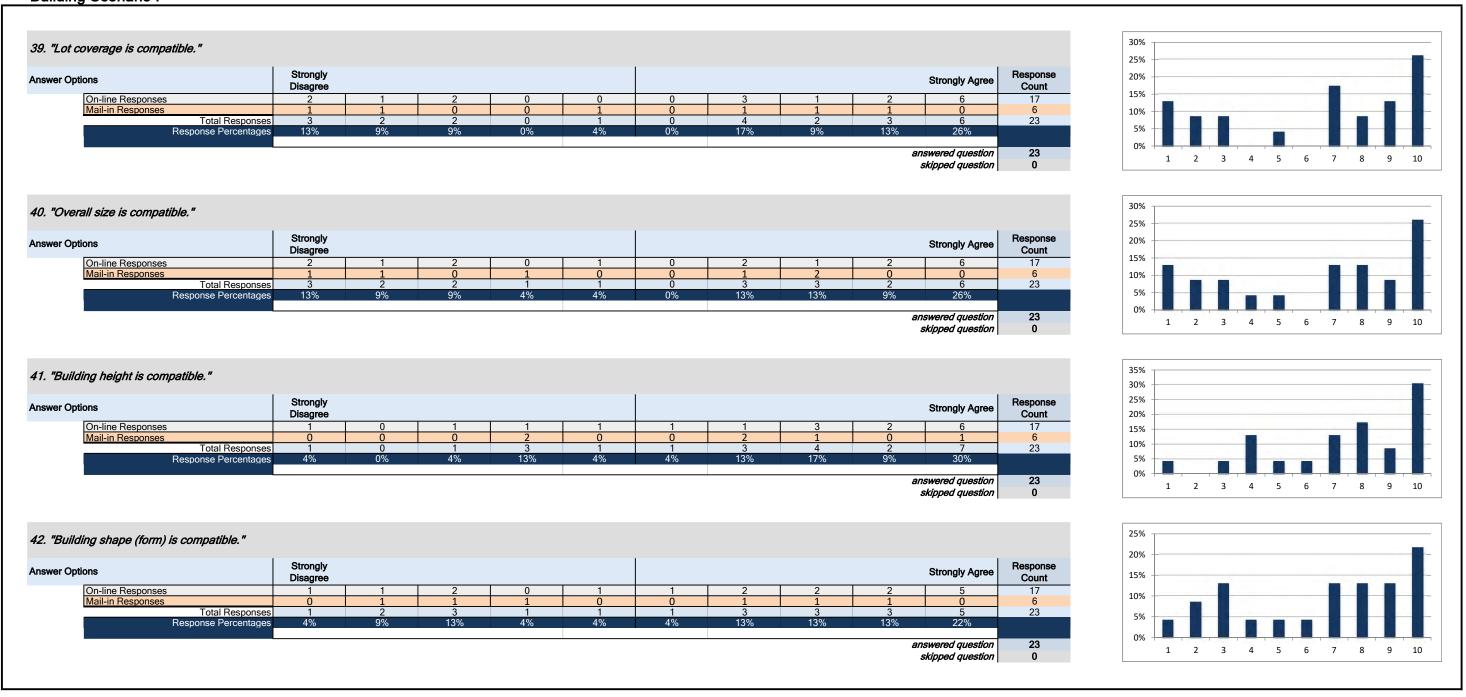
Building Scenario D



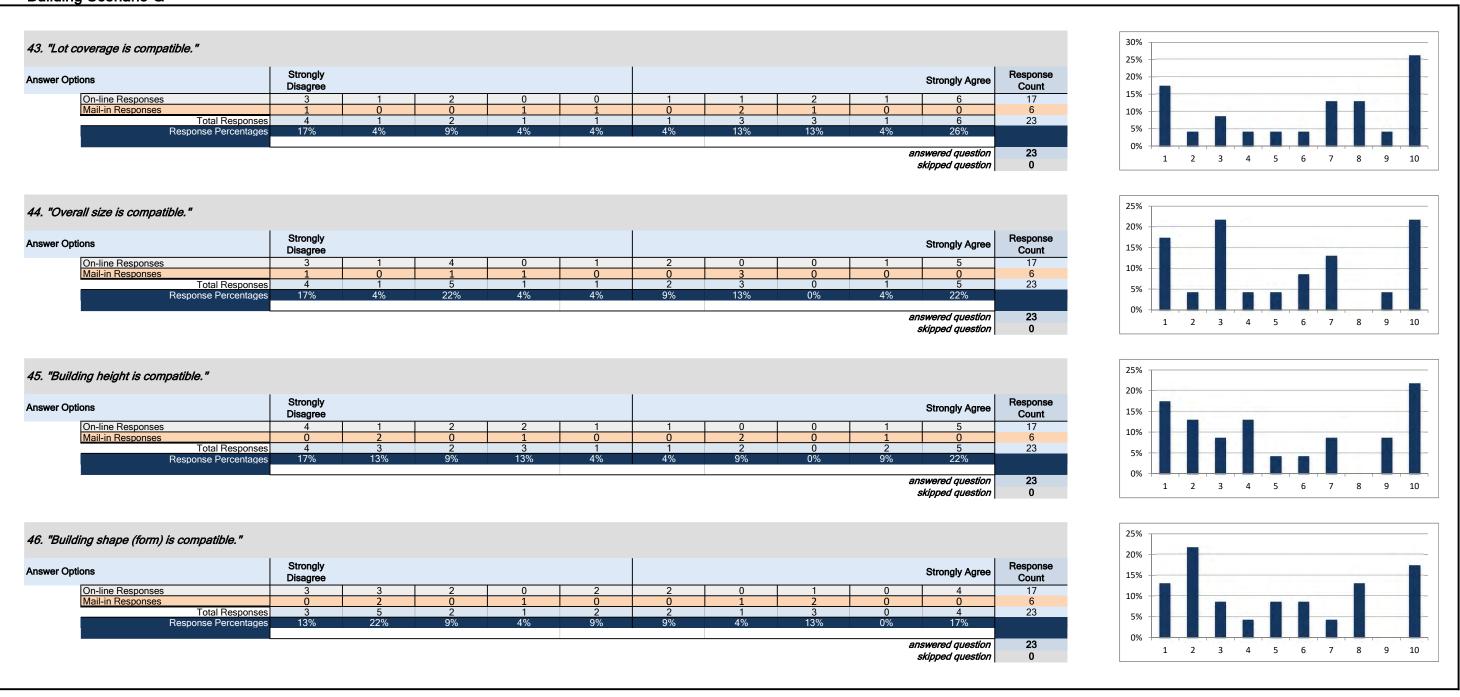
Building Scenario E



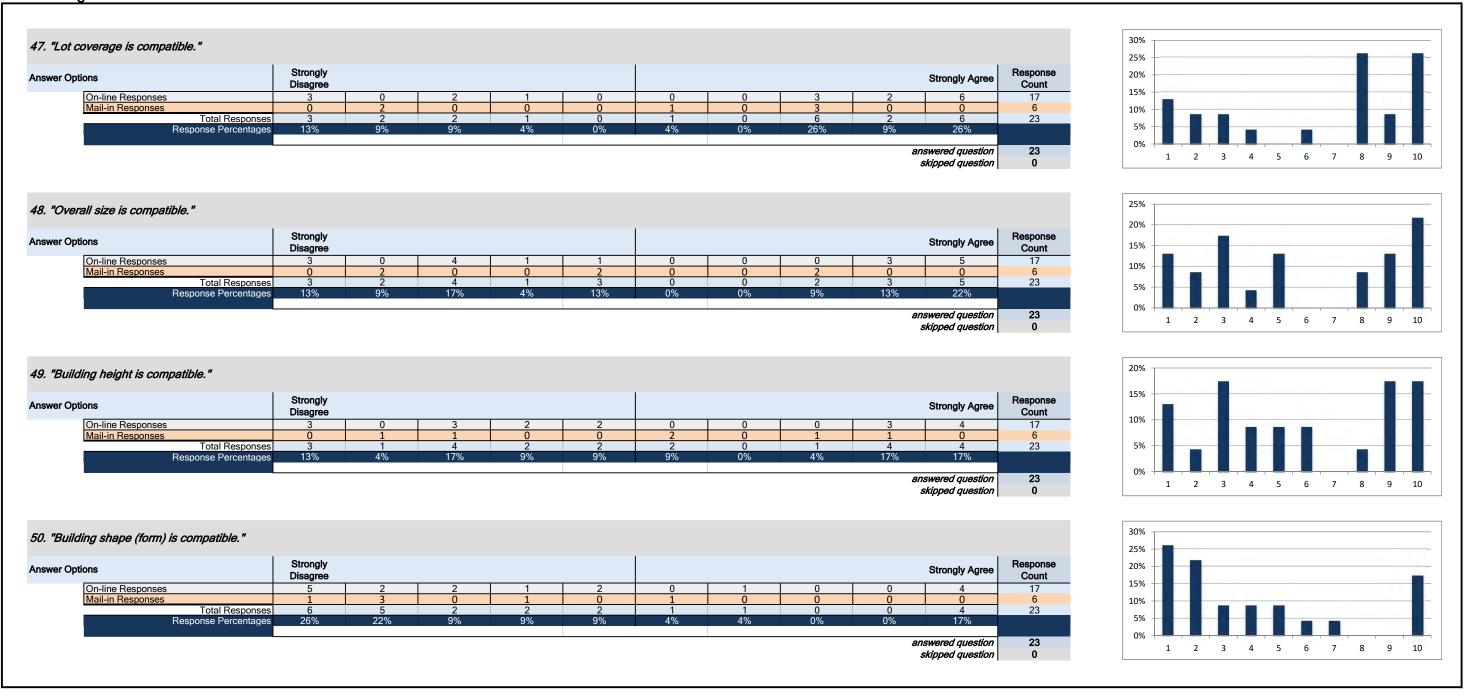
Building Scenario F



Building Scenario G



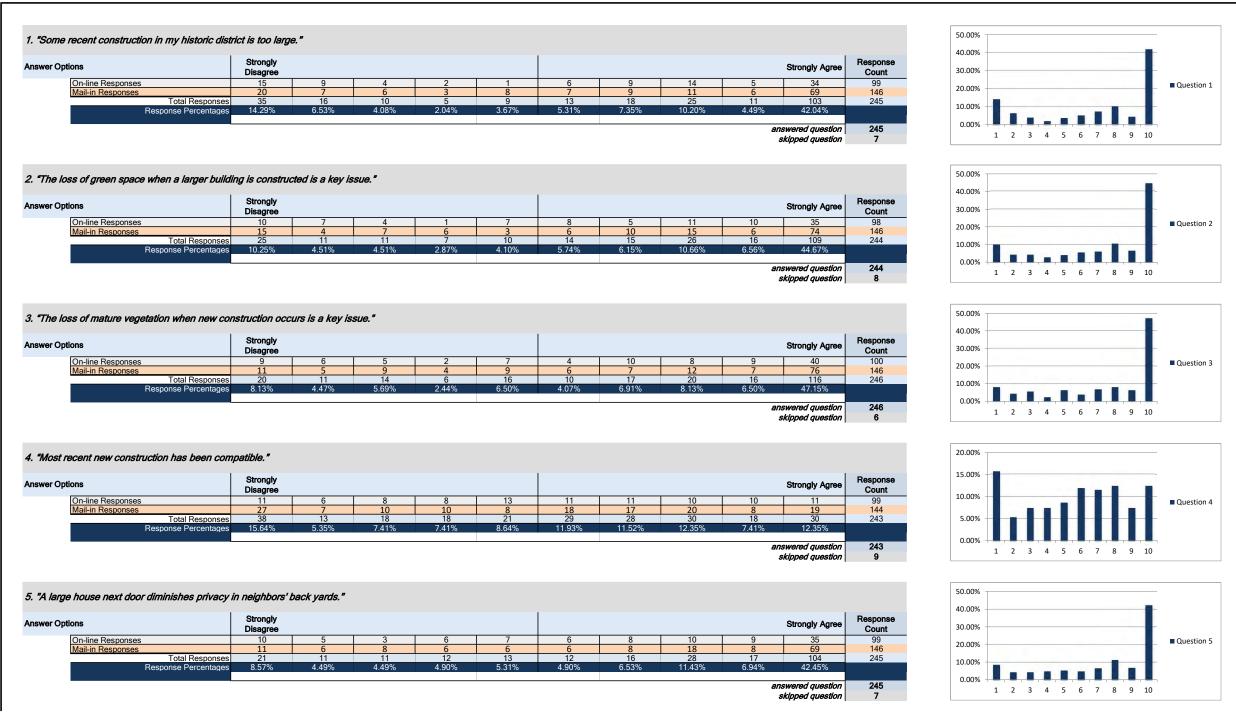
Building Scenario H

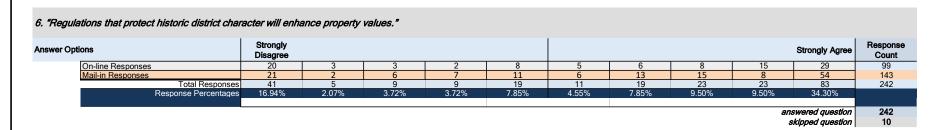


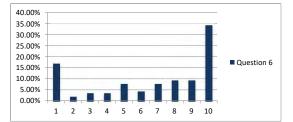
PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT March 15, 2017
D.15

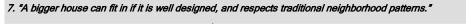
Houston Heights East - Compatible Design Survey - Survery Results Sheet

Part 1: Overall Issues in the District

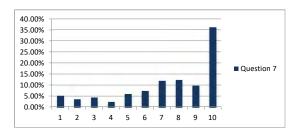






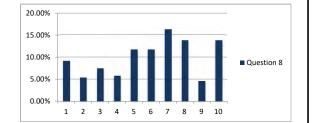


Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	4	3	3	0	6	10	13	13	8	39	99
Mail-in Responses	9	6	8	6	9	8	16	17	16	49	144
Total Responses	13	9	11	6	15	18	29	30	24	88	243
Response Percentages	5.35%	3.70%	4.53%	2.47%	6.17%	7.41%	11.93%	12.35%	9.88%	36.21%	
										swered question skipped question	243 9

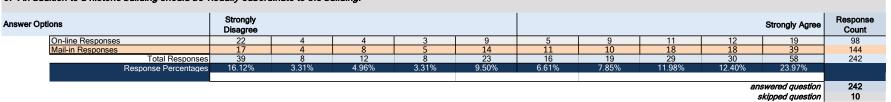


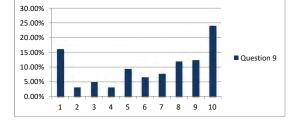


or Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	7	5	7	7	9	13	16	18	4	13	99
Mail-in Responses	15	8	11	7	19	15	23	15	7	20	140
Total Responses	22	13	18	14	28	28	39	33	11	33	239
Response Percentages	9.21%	5.44%	7.53%	5.86%	11.72%	11.72%	16.32%	13.81%	4.60%	13.81%	
										swered question skipped question	239 13



9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."





10. Have you previously attended a community workshop for this

project?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	26.0%	26
No	74.0%	72
	answered question	98
	skipped guestion	3

11. What are the key issues related to the treatment of historic hulldings in the district?

mstoric buildings in the district?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	116
answered question	11
skipped question	13

Part 2: Design Tools

12. Building Size in Relation to Lot Size Keeping a building in proportion to its lot can help minimize a sense of out-of-scale houses. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

swer Opt	ons	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	13	6	1	1	6	9	2	7	18	35	98
	Mail-in Responses	19	3	8	2	4	6	9	15	10	74	150
	Total Responses	32	9	9	3	10	15	11	22	28	109	248
	Response Percentages	12.90%	3.63%	3.63%	1.21%	4.03%	6.05%	4.44%	8.87%	11.29%	43.95%	
	_										swered question skipped question	248 4

13. Lot Coverage All areas of a property that are covered by buildings and roofed porches are included in lot coverage. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	17	5	3	2	7	10	2	11	10	31	98
Mail-in Responses	22	6	11	6	5	3	9	18	10	60	150
Total Response	s 39	11	14	8	12	13	11	29	20	91	248
Response Percentage	s 15.73%	4.44%	5.65%	3.23%	4.84%	5.24%	4.44%	11.69%	8.06%	36.69%	
									an	swered question	248
										skipped question	4

14. One-Story Element A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

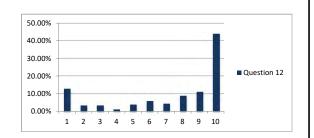
nswer Options	Strongly Disagree							Strongly Agree	Response Count		
On-line Responses	11	6	5	2	6	6	12	14	12	25	99
Mail-in Responses	18	7	8	7	10	10	11	20	9	48	148
Total Responses	29	13	13	9	16	16	23	34	21	73	247
Response Percentages	11.74%	5.26%	5.26%	3.64%	6.48%	6.48%	9.31%	13.77%	8.50%	29.55%	
answered question										247	
									•	skipped question	5

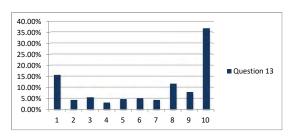
15. Maximum Building Envelope A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

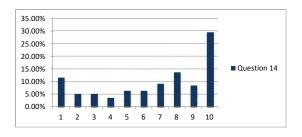
swer Opti	ons	Strongly Disagree							Strongly Agree	Response Count		
	On-line Responses	18	3	3	3	6	8	6	16	9	26	98
	Mail-in Responses	20	5	9	5	8	6	12	19	10	53	147
	Total Responses	38	8	12	8	14	14	18	35	19	79	245
	Response Percentages	15.51%	3.27%	4.90%	3.27%	5.71%	5.71%	7.35%	14.29%	7.76%	32.24%	
answered question skipped question											245 7	

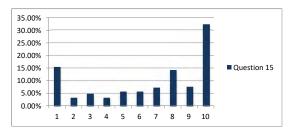
16. Side Wall Offset Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

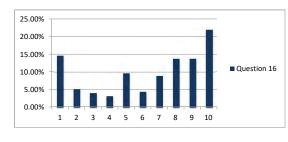
,													
wer Opt	ons	Strongly Disagree							Strongly Agree	Response Count			
	On-line Responses	19	6	1	4	7	9	7	13	13	19	98	
	Mail-in Responses	17	7	9	4	17	2	15	21	21	35	148	
	Total Responses	36	13	10	8	24	11	22	34	34	54	246	
	Response Percentages	14.63%	5.28%	4.07%	3.25%	9.76%	4.47%	8.94%	13.82%	13.82%	21.95%		
		answered question									246		
		skinned question											











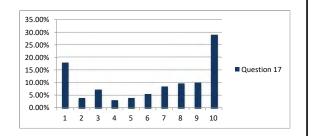
17. Wall Height Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

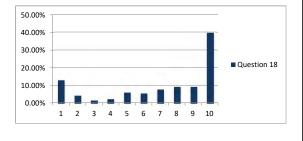
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree							Strongly Agree	Response Count		
On-line Responses	20	3	6	3	7	9	8	7	7	28	98
Mail-in Responses	24	7	12	5	3	5	13	17	18	43	147
Total Responses	44	10	18	8	10	14	21	24	25	71	245
Response Percentages	17.96%	4.08%	7.35%	3.27%	4.08%	5.71%	8.57%	9.80%	10.20%	28.98%	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									or	newarad augetian	245

answered question 245 skipped question 7

18. Parking Location The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

er Opti	ons	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	11	7	2	2	6	10	11	11	10	28	98
	Mail-in Responses	21	4	2	4	9	4	8	12	13	69	146
	Total Responses	32	11	4	6	15	14	19	23	23	97	244
	Response Percentages	13.11%	4.51%	1.64%	2.46%	6.15%	5.74%	7.79%	9.43%	9.43%	39.75%	
	•									an	swered question	244
										4	skipped question	8

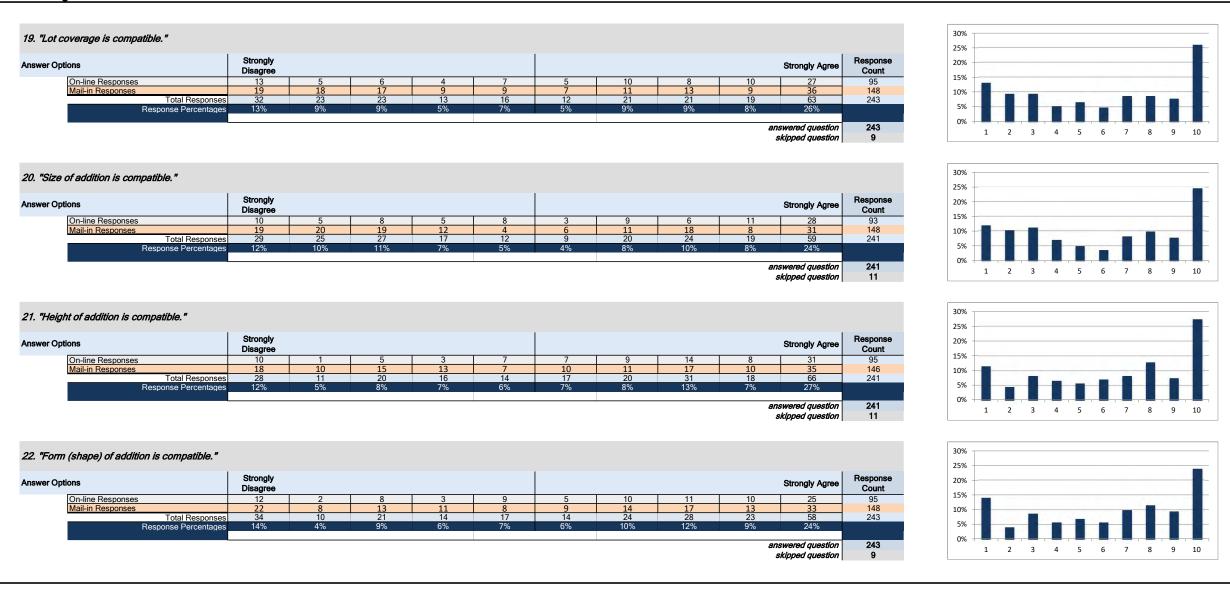




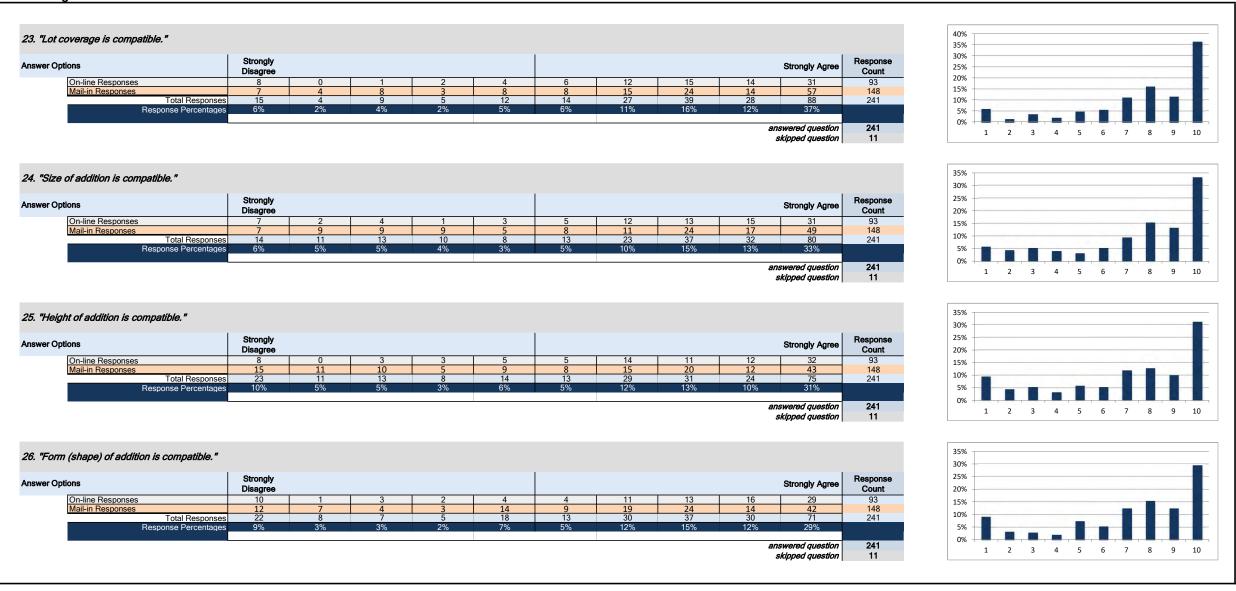
PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT March 15, 2017
D.19

Part 3: Building Scenarios

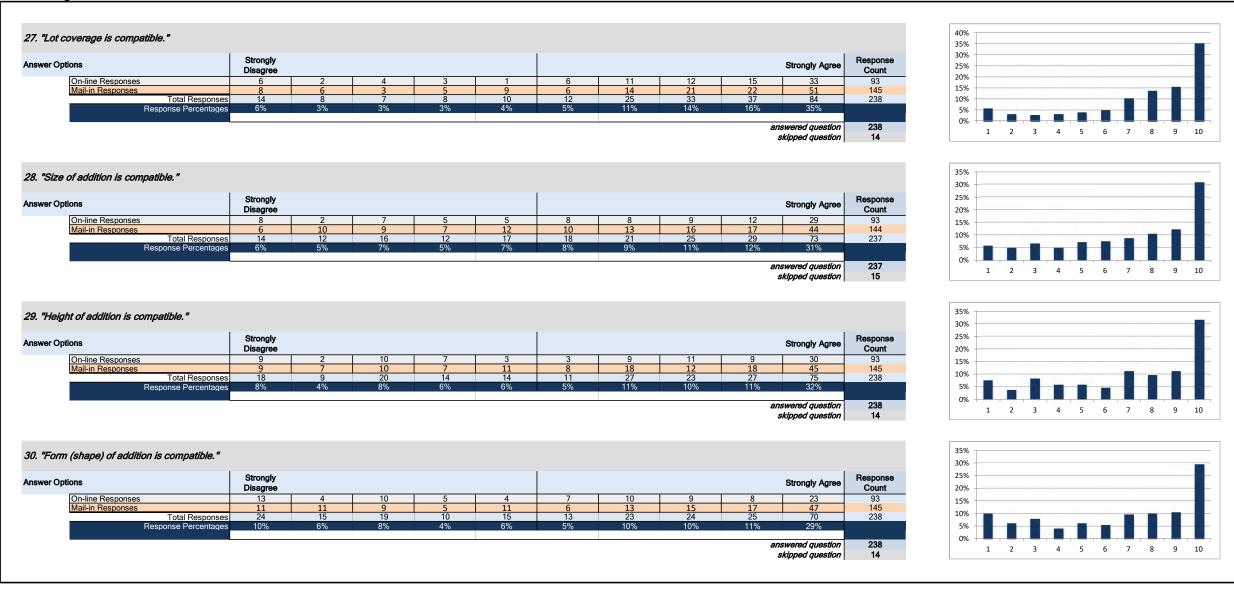
Building Scenario A



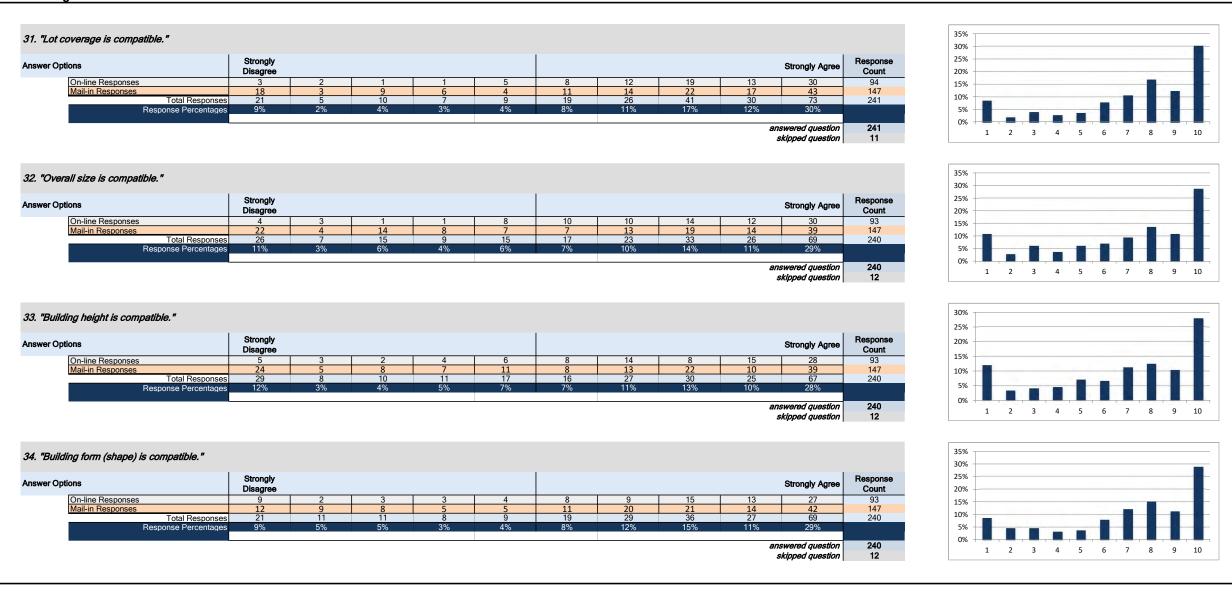
Building Scenario B



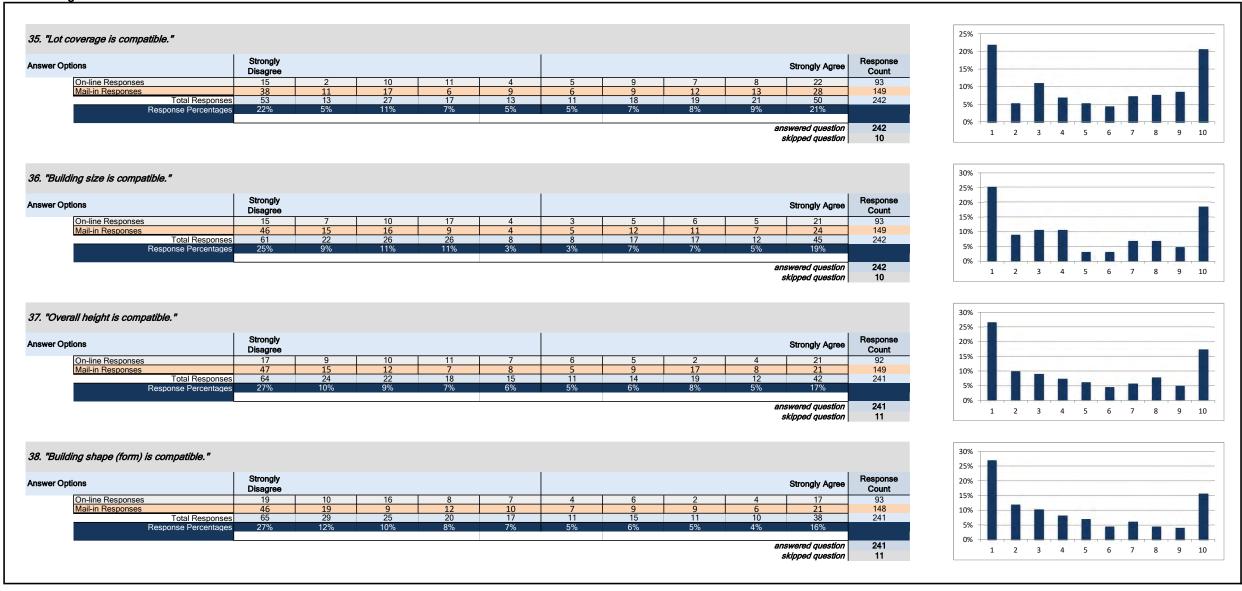
Building Scenario C



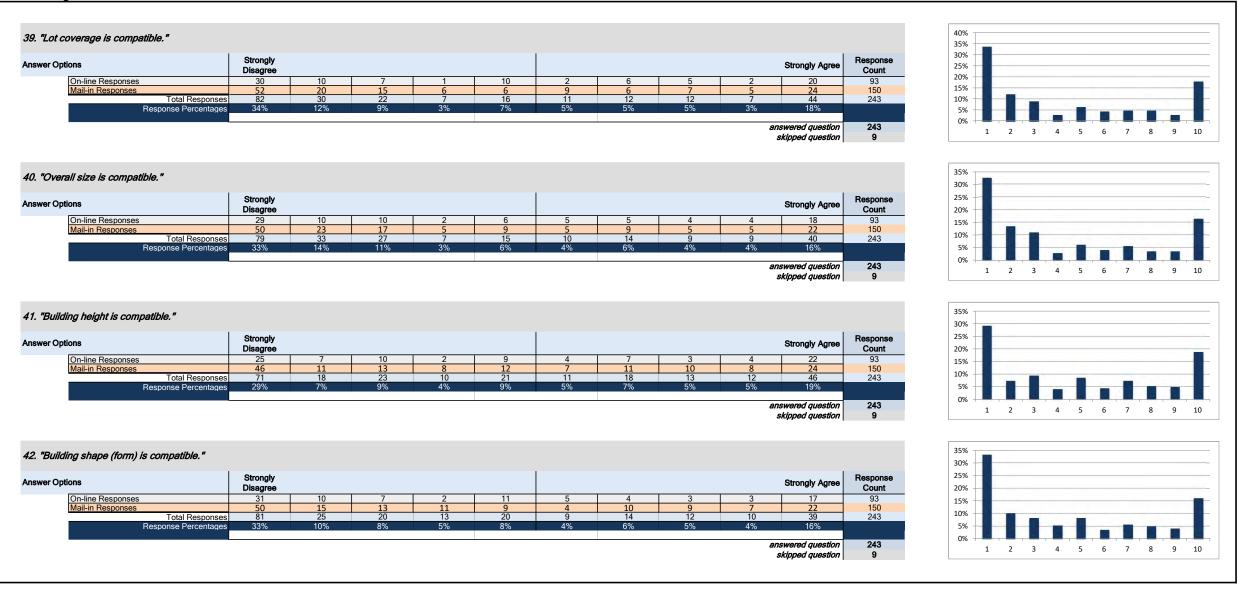
Building Scenario D



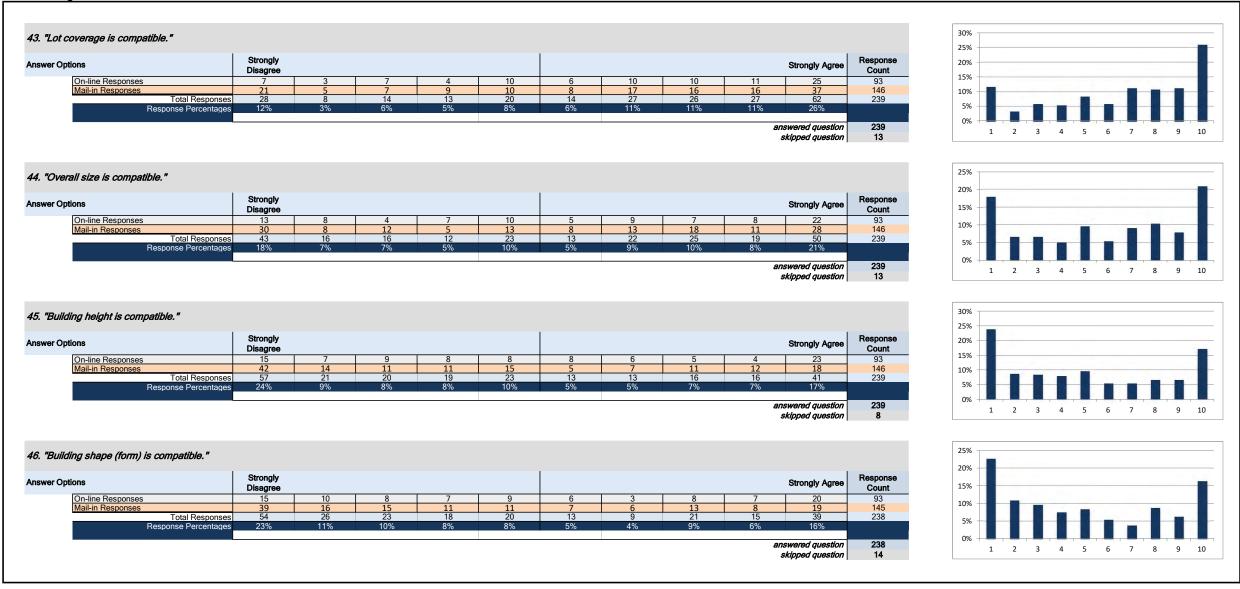
Building Scenario E



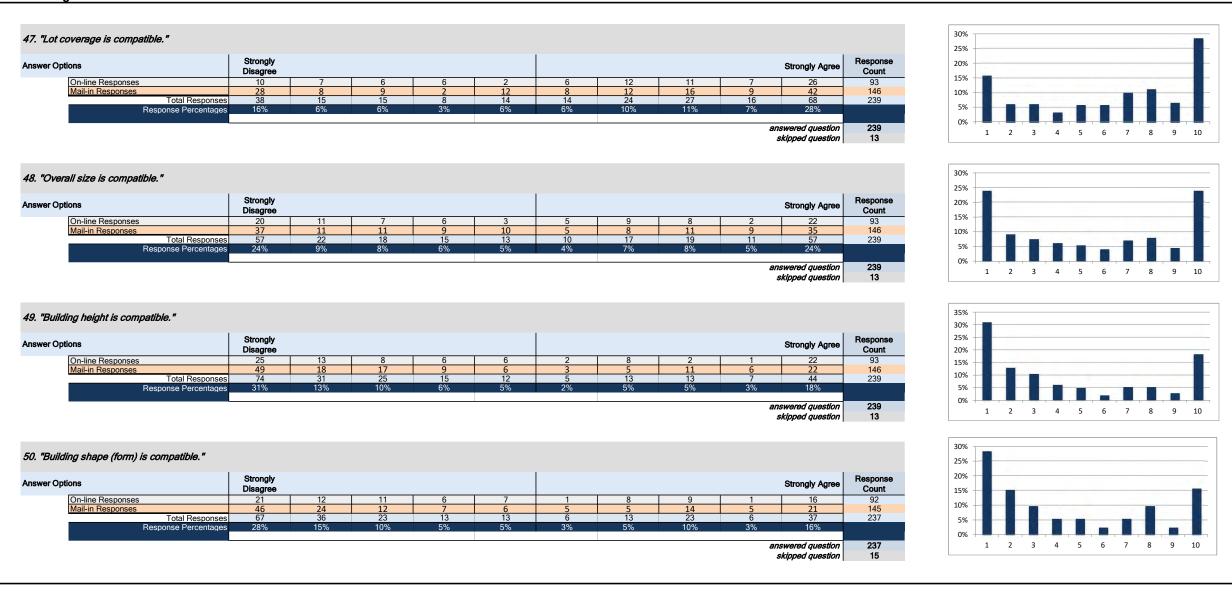
Building Scenario F



Building Scenario G

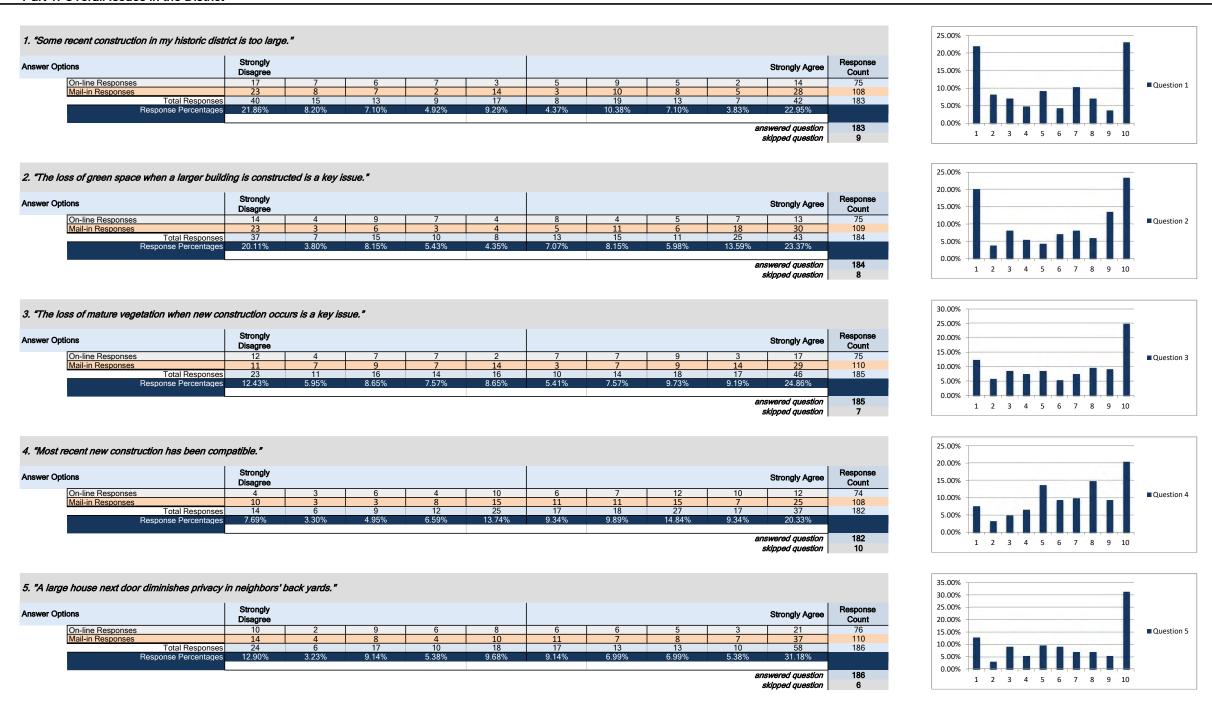


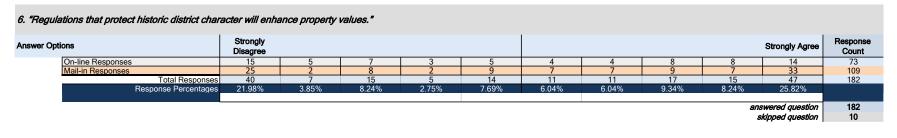
Building Scenario H

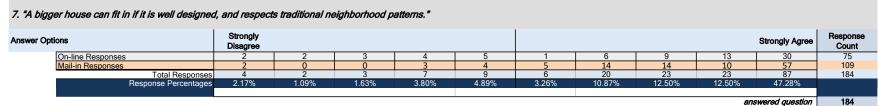


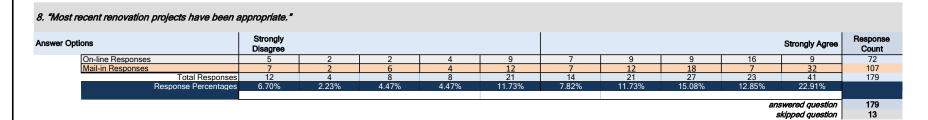
Houston Heights South - Compatible Design Survey - Survery Results Sheet

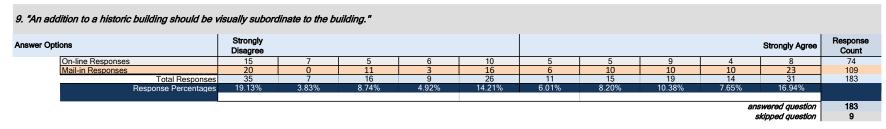
Part 1: Overall Issues in the District

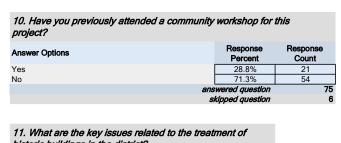


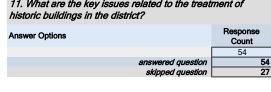


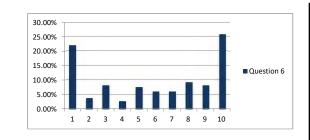


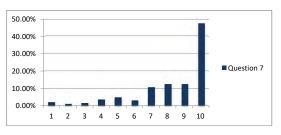


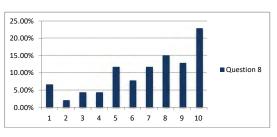


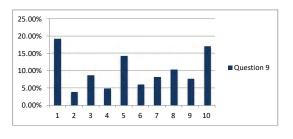












Part 2: Design Tools

12. Building Size in Relation to Lot Size Keeping a building in proportion to its lot can help minimize a sense of out-of-scale houses. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

er Opti	ons	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	17	4	2	2	5	4	8	5	8	19	74
	Mail-in Responses	22	4	11	1	4	3	7	11	9	38	110
	Total Responses	39	8	13	3	9	7	15	16	17	57	184
	Response Percentages	21.20%	4.35%	7.07%	1.63%	4.89%	3.80%	8.15%	8.70%	9.24%	30.98%	
answered										swered question	184	
skipped question										8		

13. Lot Coverage All areas of a property that are covered by buildings and roofed porches are included in lot coverage. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

nswer Opti	ons	Strongly Disagree		•	, , , , , , ,						Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	20	4	5	9	1	4	5	6	5	15	74
	Mail-in Responses	22	5	10	8	5	6	5	11	9	29	110
	Total Responses		9	15	17	6	10	10	17	14	44	184
	Response Percentages	22.83%	4.89%	8.15%	9.24%	3.26%	5.43%	5.43%	9.24%	7.61%	23.91%	
	-									an	swered question	184
											skipped question	8

14. One-Story Element A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

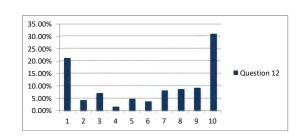
er Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	12	6	3	3	7	7	11	8	5	12	74
Mail-in Responses	28	1	3	4	16	6	11	10	12	20	111
Total Responses	40	7	6	7	23	13	22	18	17	32	185
Response Percentages	21.62%	3.78%	3.24%	3.78%	12.43%	7.03%	11.89%	9.73%	9.19%	17.30%	
										ewored avection	105

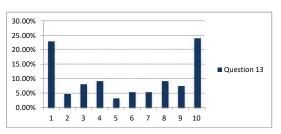
15. Maximum Building Envelope A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

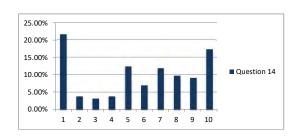
nswer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	15	5	4	4	7	9	6	8	7	9	74
Mail-in Responses	26	4	10	3	4	3	8	12	8	32	110
Total Responses	41	9	14	7	11	12	14	20	15	41	184
Response Percentages	22.28%	4.89%	7.61%	3.80%	5.98%	6.52%	7.61%	10.87%	8.15%	22.28%	
									an	swered question	184
									4	skipped question	8

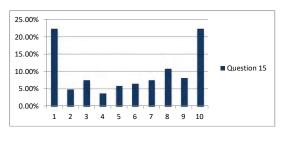
16. Side Wall Offset Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

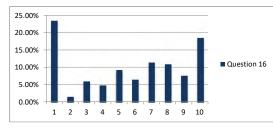
nswer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	15	1	5	5	3	9	12	5	8	11	74
Mail-in Responses	28	2	6	4	14	3	9	15	6	23	110
Total Responses	43	3	11	9	17	12	21	20	14	34	184
Response Percentages	23.37%	1.63%	5.98%	4.89%	9.24%	6.52%	11.41%	10.87%	7.61%	18.48%	
									an	swered question	184
										skipped question	8











D.30 PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT March 15, 2017

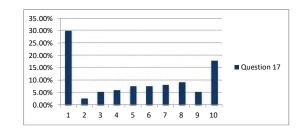
skipped question

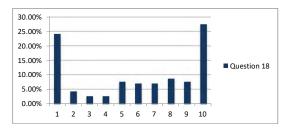
17. Wall Height Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

er Opti	ons	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	18	4	7	8	6	5	3	7	5	11	74
	Mail-in Responses	37	1	3	3	8	9	12	10	5	22	110
	Total Responses	55	5	10	11	14	14	15	17	10	33	184
	Response Percentages	29.89%	2.72%	5.43%	5.98%	7.61%	7.61%	8.15%	9.24%	5.43%	17.93%	
	•									an	swered question	184
											skipped question	8

18. Parking Location The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

nswer Opti	ons	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	18	3	2	3	5	7	7	7	8	15	75
	Mail-in Responses	26	5	3	2	9	6	6	9	6	35	107
	Total Responses	44	8	5	5	14	13	13	16	14	50	182
	Response Percentages	24.18%	4.40%	2.75%	2.75%	7.69%	7.14%	7.14%	8.79%	7.69%	27.47%	
	•									ar	swered question	182
												40

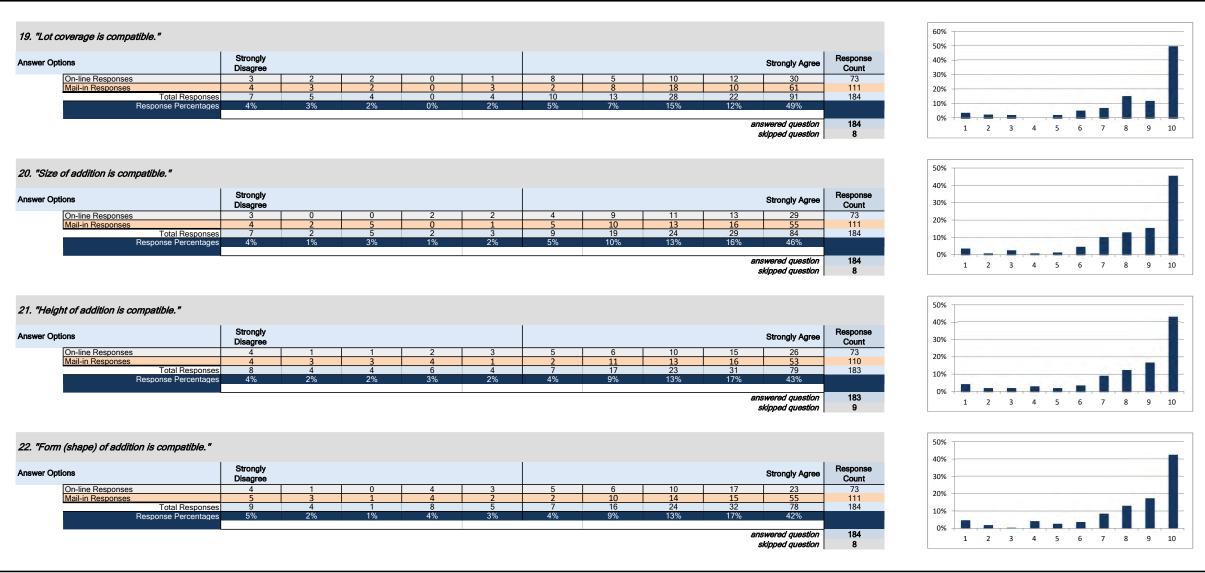




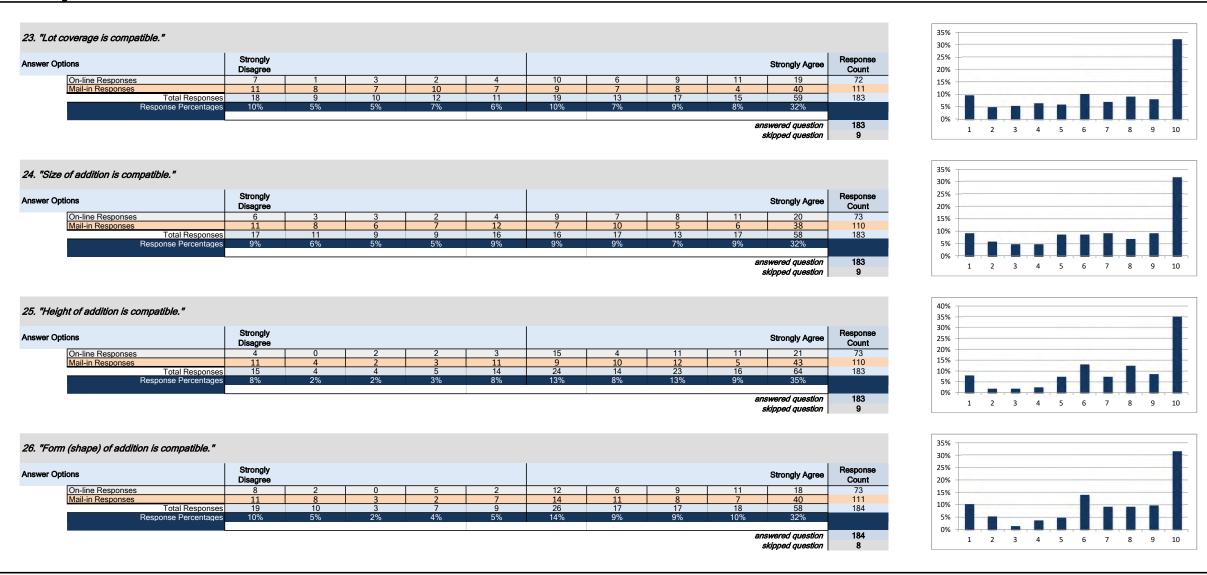
PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT March 15, 2017
D.31

Part 3: Building Scenarios

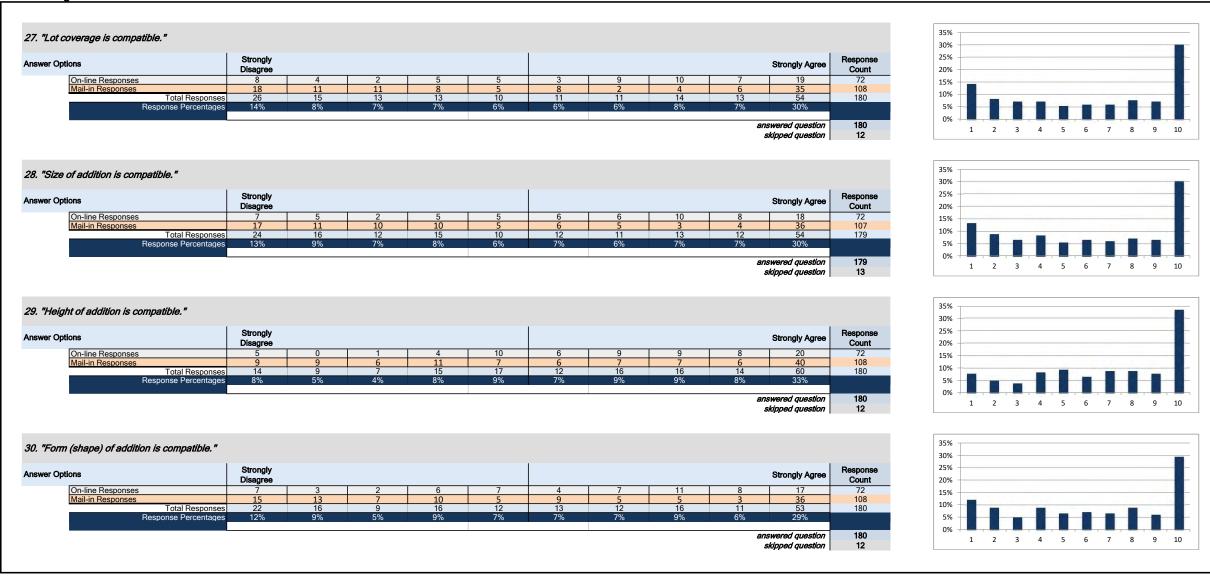
Building Scenario A



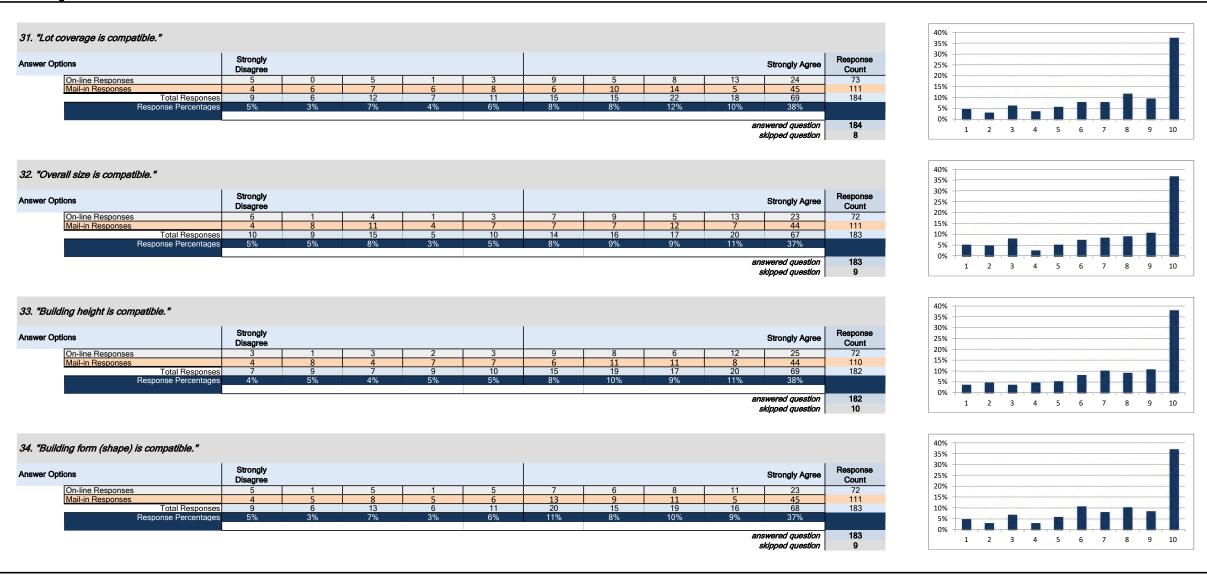
Building Scenario B



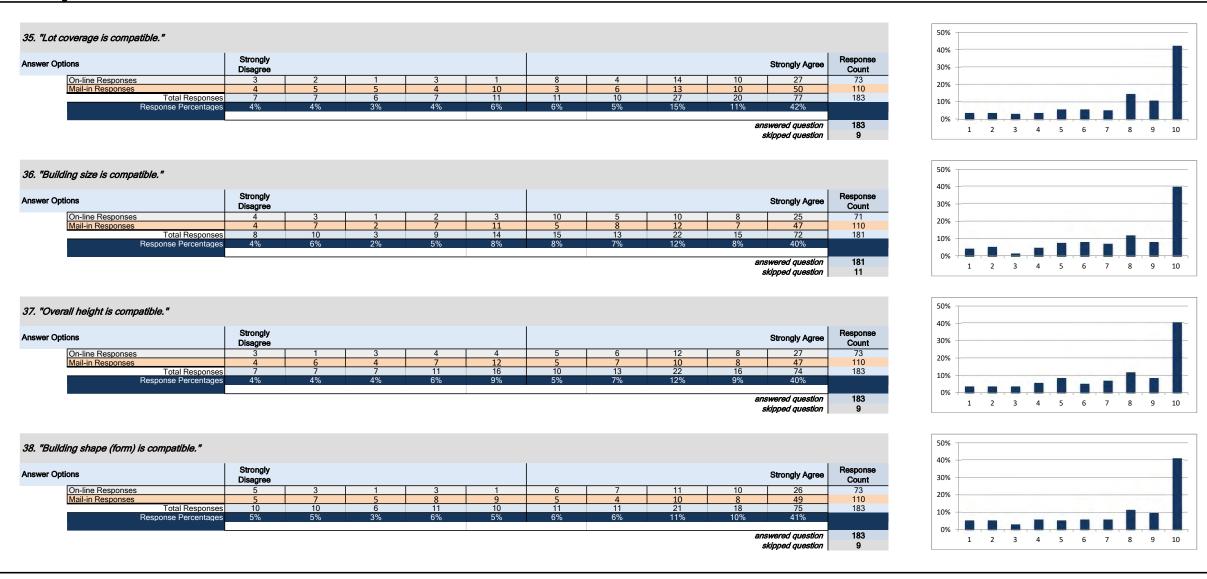
Building Scenario C



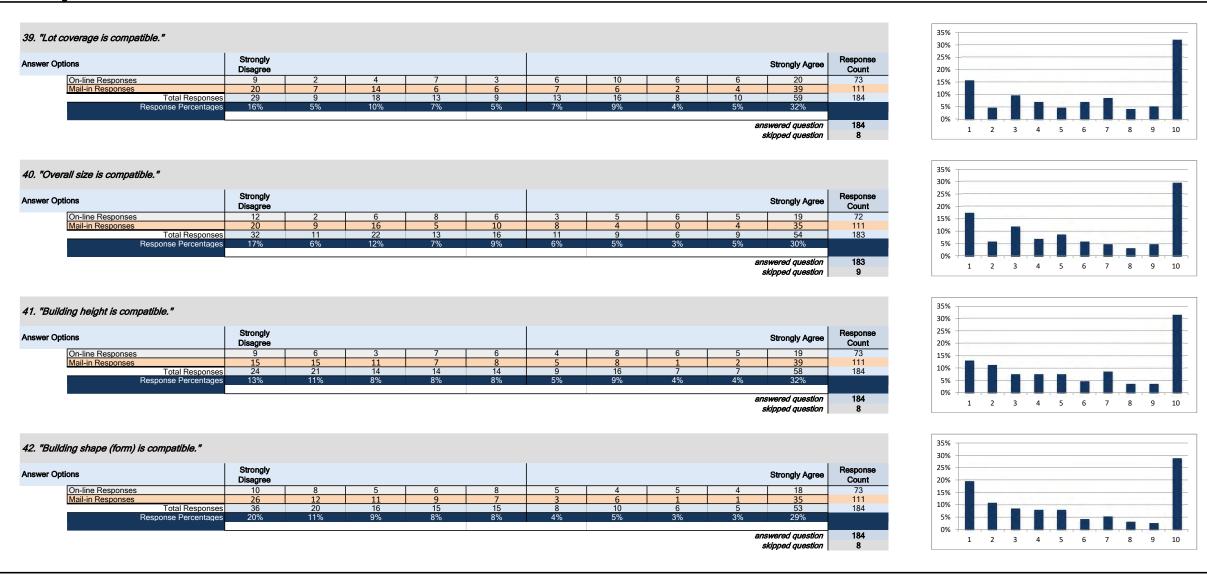
Building Scenario D



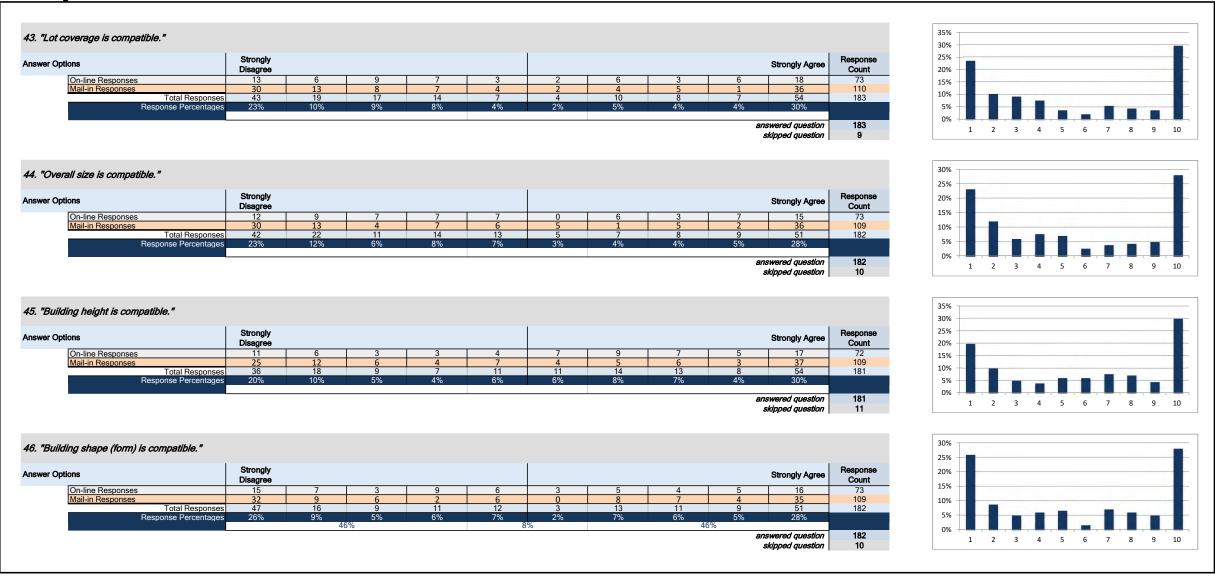
Building Scenario E



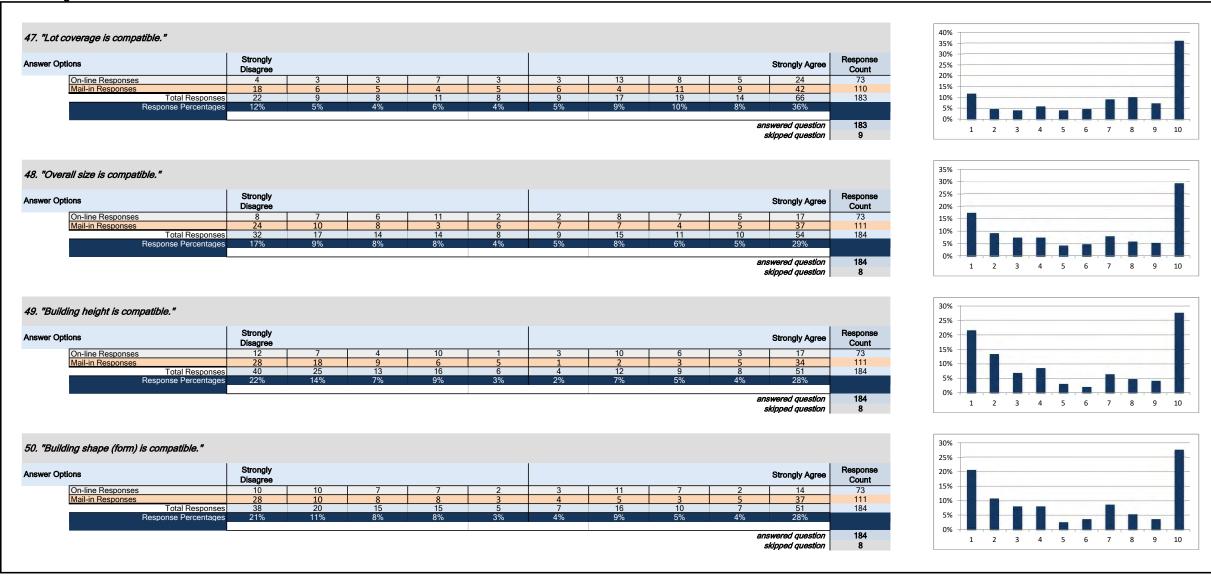
Building Scenario F



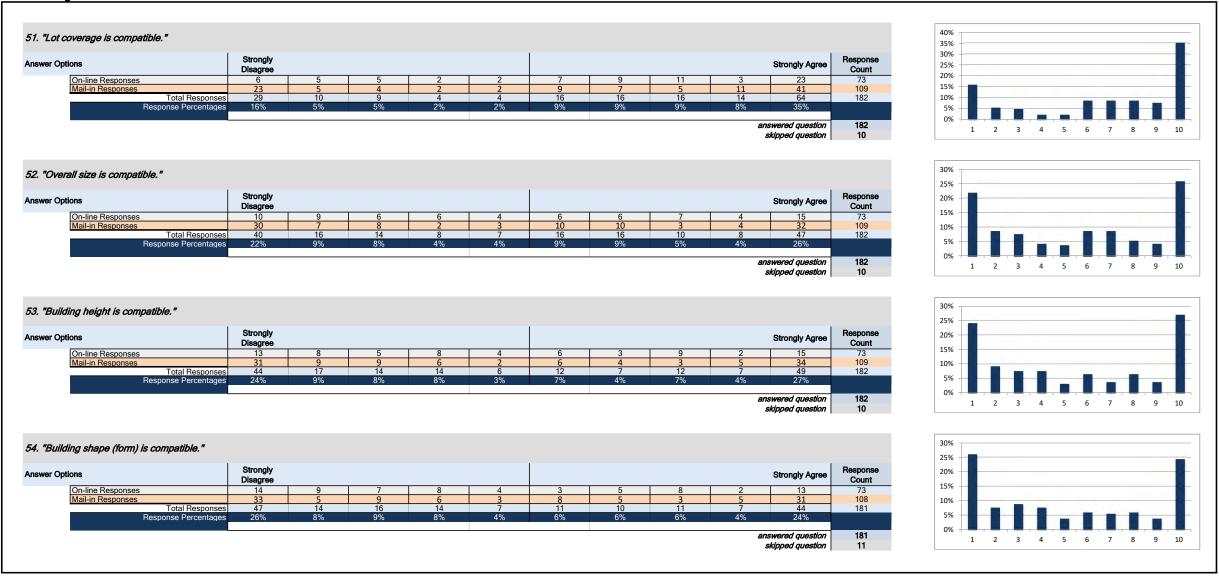
Building Scenario G



Building Scenario H

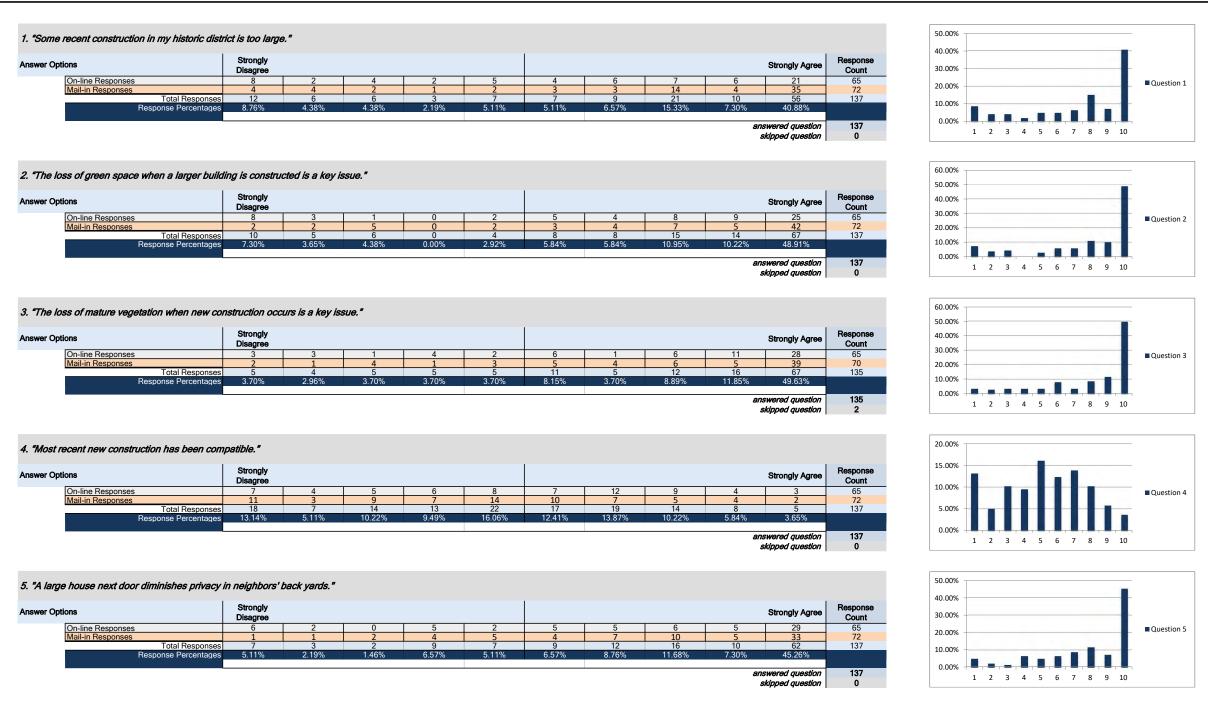


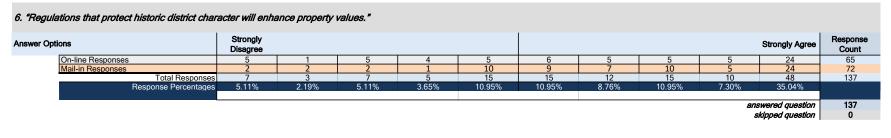
Building Scenario I

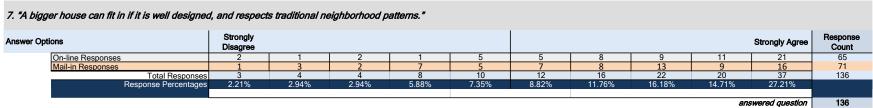


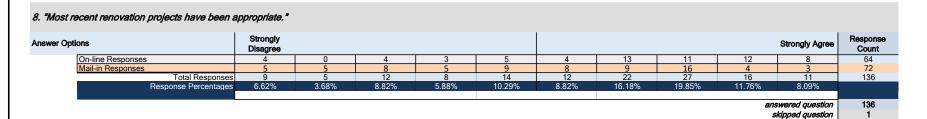
Houston Heights West - Compatible Design Survey - Survery Results Sheet

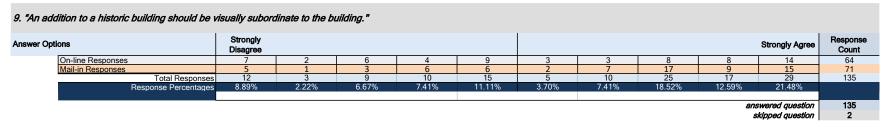
Part 1: Overall Issues in the District

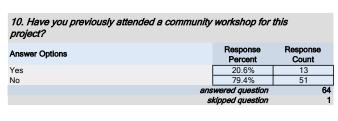


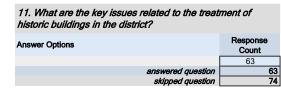


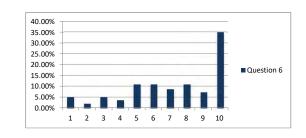


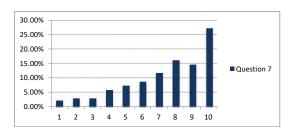


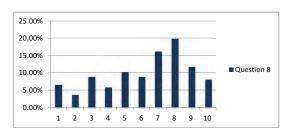


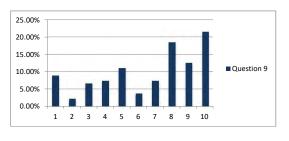




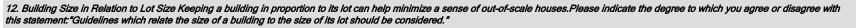








Part 2: Design Tools



swer Options		Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-li	ine Responses	5	2	2	1	3	3	6	4	8	28	62
Mail-	in Responses	2	2	1	0	0	3	7	16	5	36	72
	Total Responses	7	4	3	1	3	6	13	20	13	64	134
	Response Percentages	5.22%	2.99%	2.24%	0.75%	2.24%	4.48%	9.70%	14.93%	9.70%	47.76%	
	-									ar	swered question	134
											skipped question	3

13. Lot Coverage All areas of a property that are covered by buildings and roofed porches are included in lot coverage. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

Answer Opti	ons	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	7	2	3	2	5	2	9	5	3	25	63
	Mail-in Responses	4	3	1	3	0	4	5	12	6	34	72
	Total Responses	11	5	4	5	5	6	14	17	9	59	135
	Response Percentages	8.15%	3.70%	2.96%	3.70%	3.70%	4.44%	10.37%	12.59%	6.67%	43.70%	
										an	swered question	135
											skipped question	2

14. One-Story Element A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

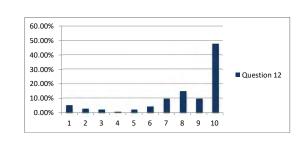
wer Opt	ons	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	6	3	3	5	6	4	9	9	4	14	63
	Mail-in Responses	3	3	7	1	6	10	8	10	6	18	72
	Total Responses	9	6	10	6	12	14	17	19	10	32	135
	Response Percentages	6.67%	4.44%	7.41%	4.44%	8.89%	10.37%	12.59%	14.07%	7.41%	23.70%	
										ar	swered question	135

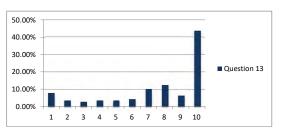
15. Maximum Building Envelope A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

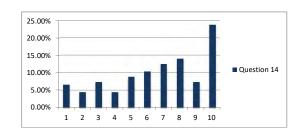
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	6	4	4	3	4	3	8	5	6	20	63
Mail-in Responses	2	3	2	1	7	9	7	7	8	24	70
Total Responses	8	7	6	4	11	12	15	12	14	44	133
Response Percentages	6.02%	5.26%	4.51%	3.01%	8.27%	9.02%	11.28%	9.02%	10.53%	33.08%	
									اه	newered augetion	133

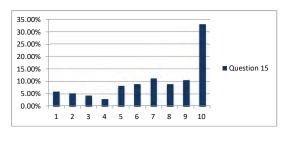
16. Side Wall Offset Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

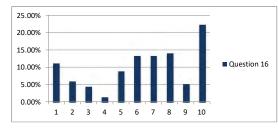
Answer Optio	ns	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	8	5	4	1	7	8	8	6	3	13	63
1	Mail-in Responses	7	3	2	1	5	10	10	13	4	17	72
_	Total Responses	15	8	6	2	12	18	18	19	7	30	135
	Response Percentages	11.11%	5.93%	4.44%	1.48%	8.89%	13.33%	13.33%	14.07%	5.19%	22.22%	
			22.	96%		22.	22%		54.	81%		
_										ar	swered question	135
											skipped question	2











PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT March 15, 2017 D.43

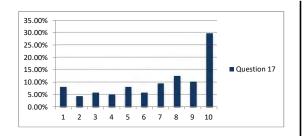
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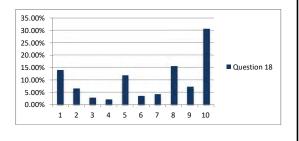
17. Wall Height Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Opt	ons	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	6	3	8	2	5	3	2	8	7	19	63
	Mail-in Responses	5	3	0	5	6	5	11	9	7	21	72
	Total Responses	11	6	8	7	11	8	13	17	14	40	135
	Response Percentages	8.15%	4.44%	5.93%	5.19%	8.15%	5.93%	9.63%	12.59%	10.37%	29.63%	
										ar	swered question	135
											- -	^

18. Parking Location The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

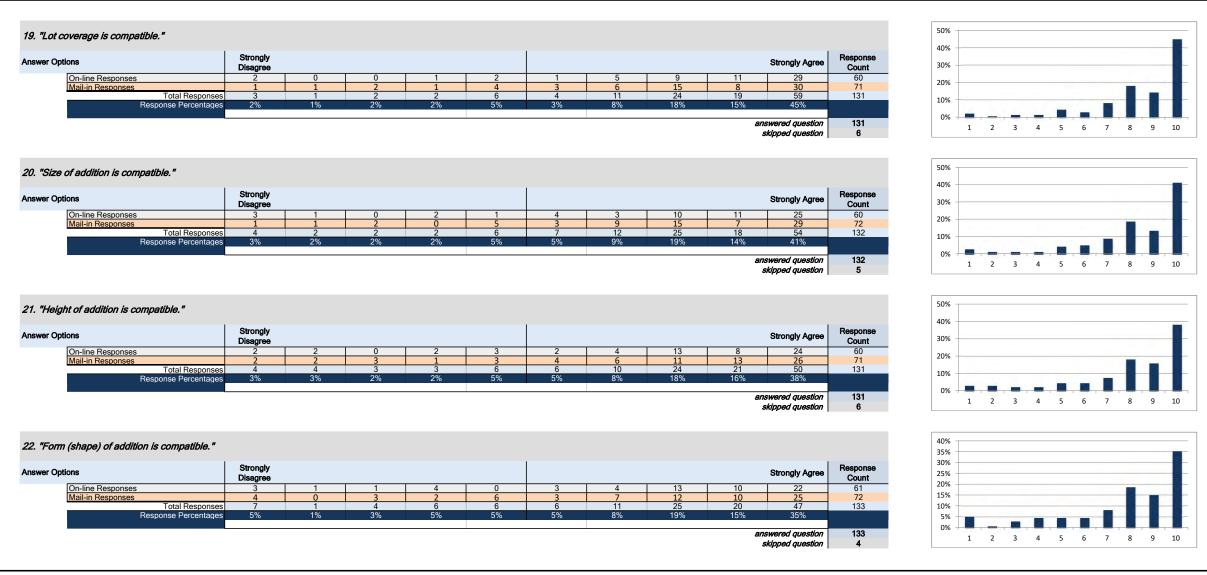
wer Opt	ons	Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree	Response Count			
	On-line Responses	12	5	2	3	5	1	4	7	5	19	63
	Mail-in Responses	7	4	2	0	11	4	2	14	5	22	71
	Total Responses	19	9	4	3	16	5	6	21	10	41	134
	Response Percentages	14.18%	6.72%	2.99%	2.24%	11.94%	3.73%	4.48%	15.67%	7.46%	30.60%	
										an	swered question	134
											skipped question	3



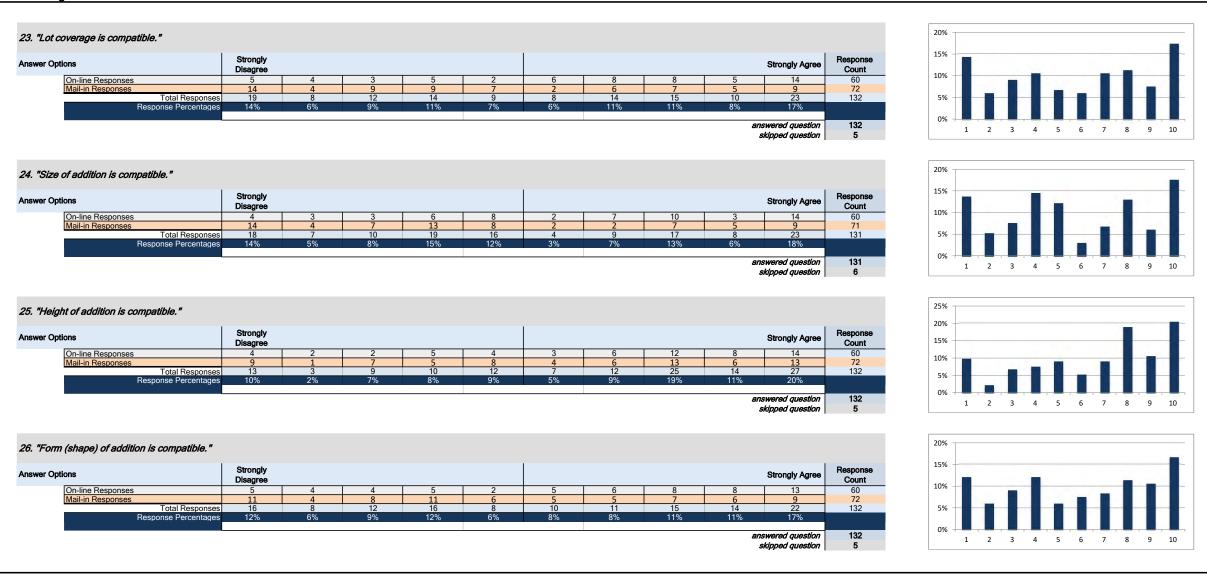


Part 3: Building Scenarios

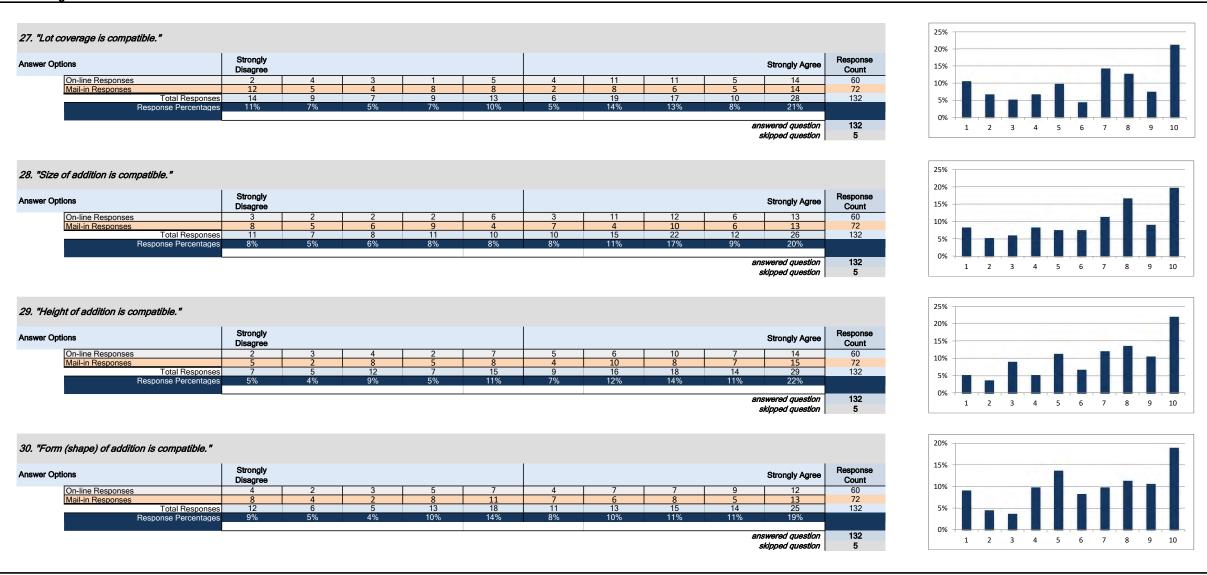
Building Scenario A



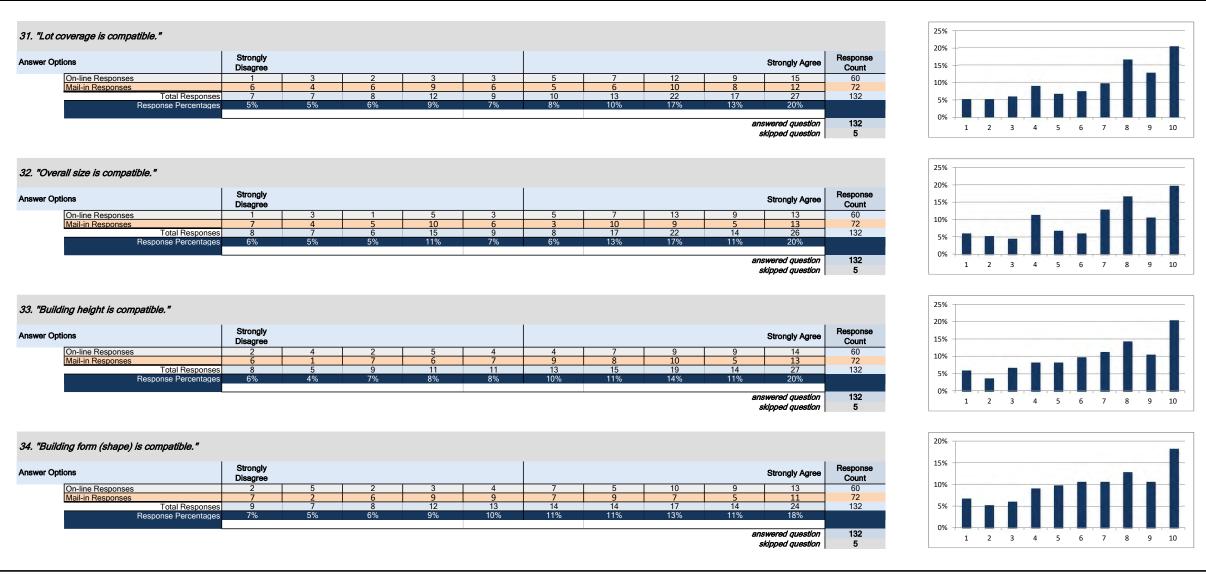
Building Scenario B



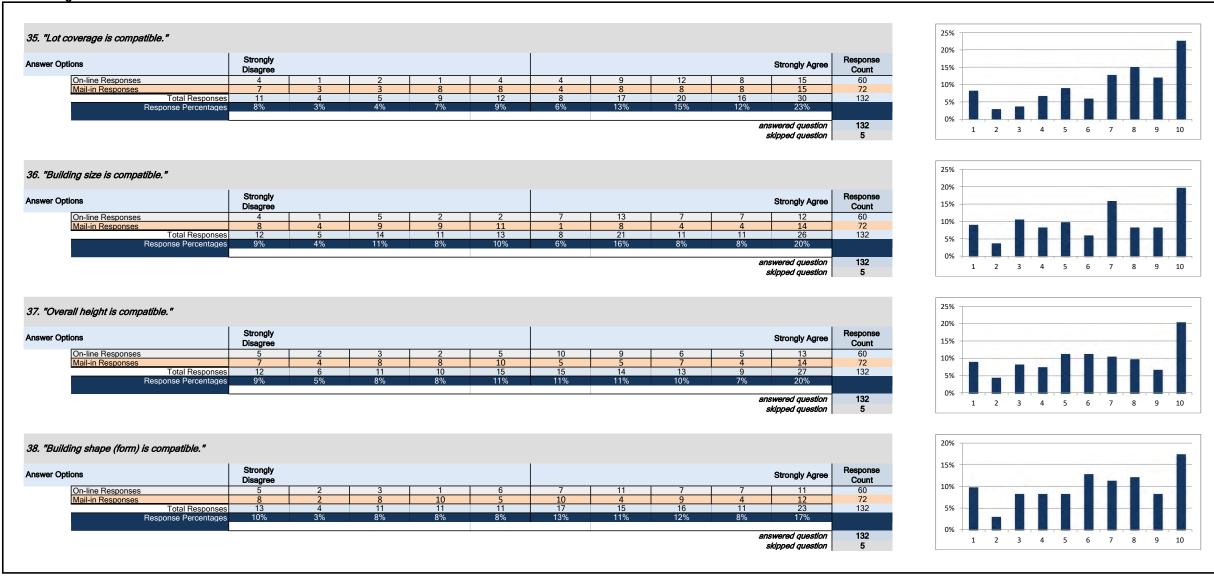
Building Scenario C



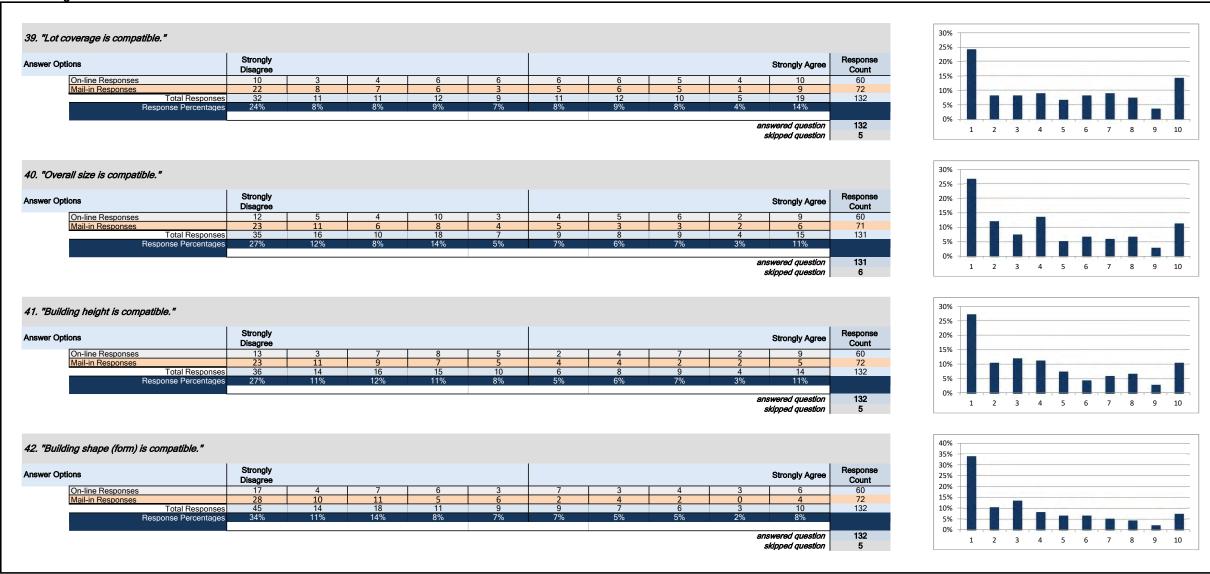
Building Scenario D



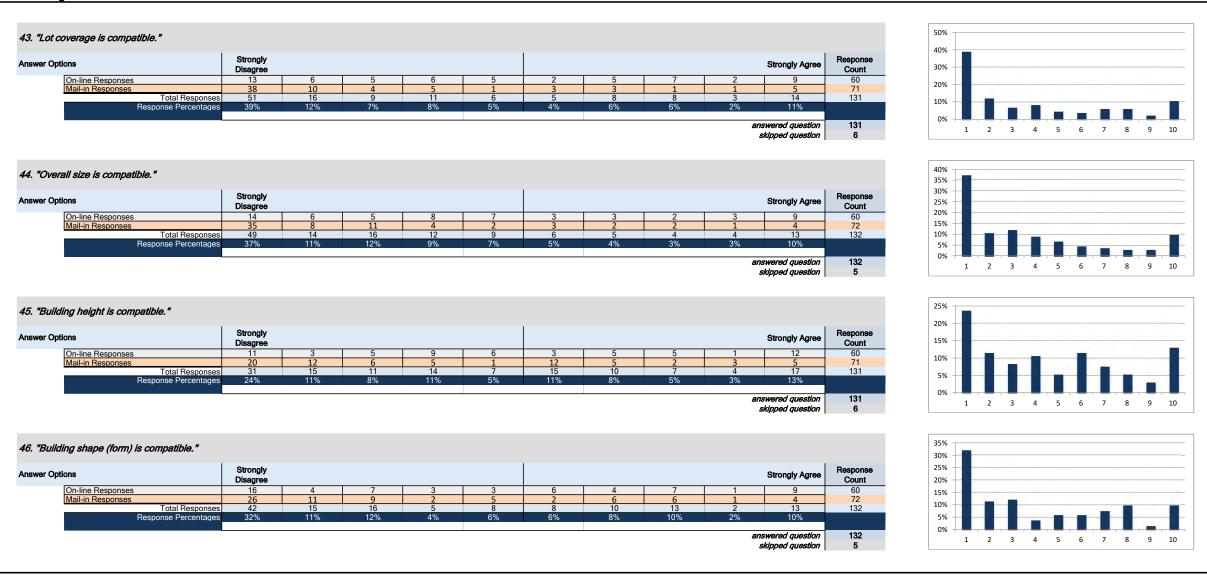
Building Scenario E



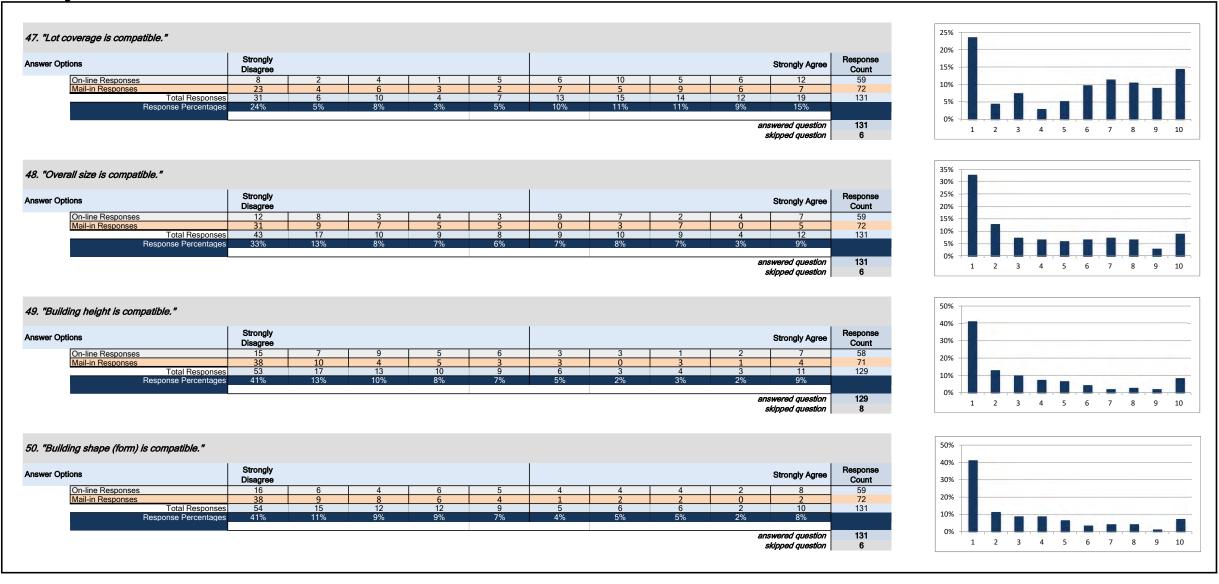
Building Scenario F



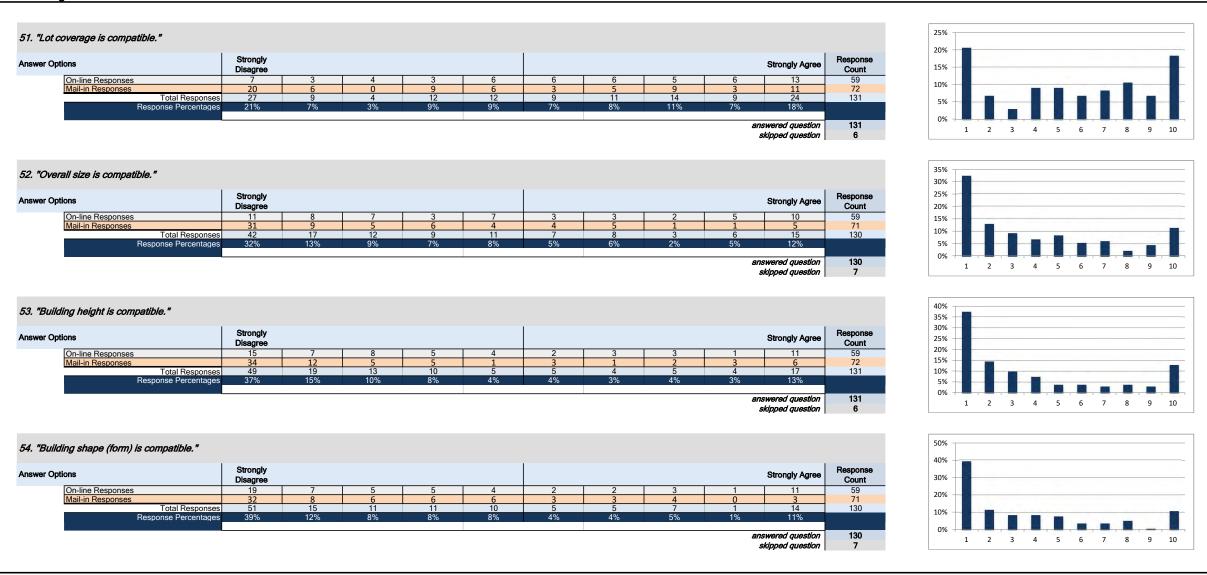
Building Scenario G



Building Scenario H

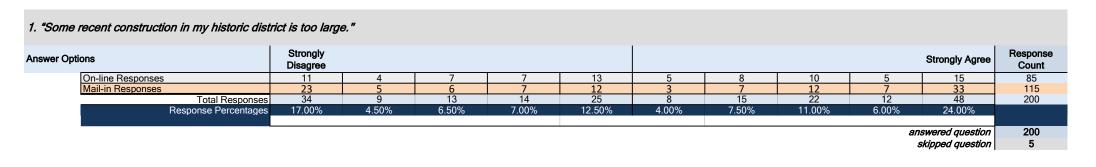


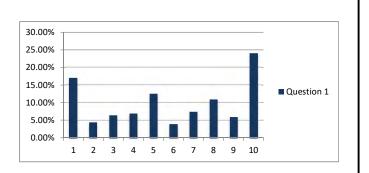
Building Scenario I

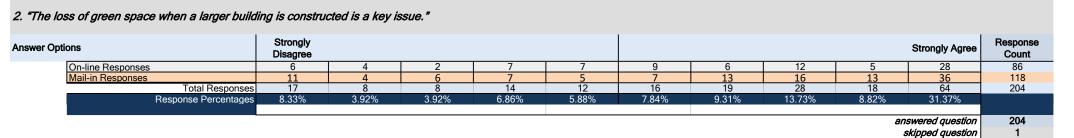


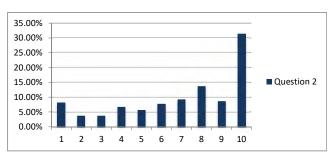
Norhill - Compatible Design Survey - Survery Results Sheet

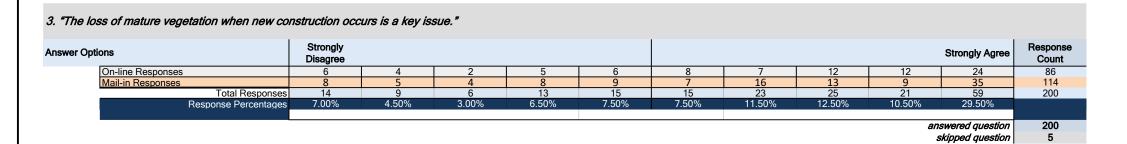
Part 1: Overall Issues in the District

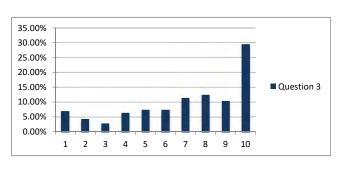


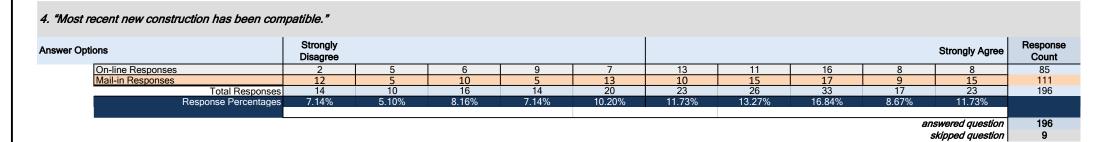


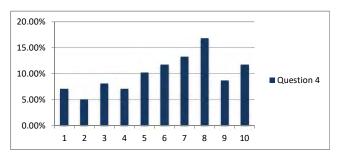


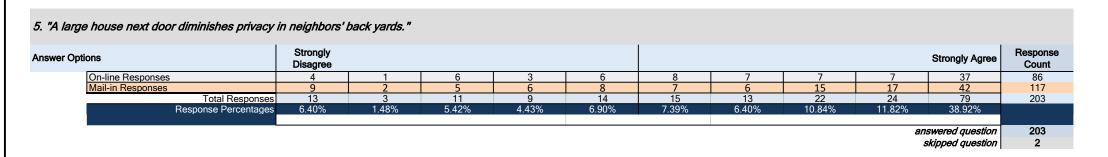


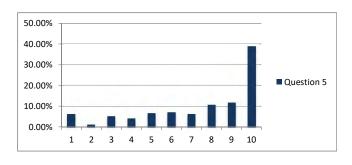


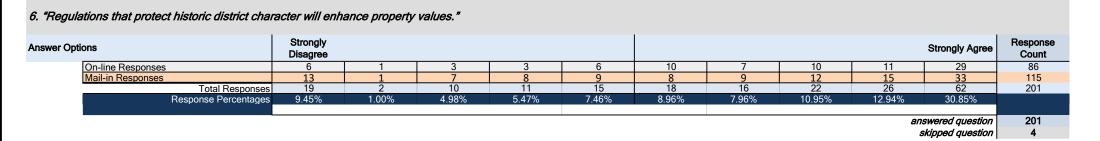


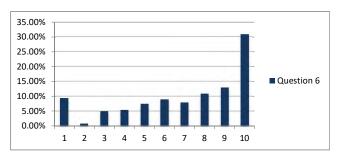


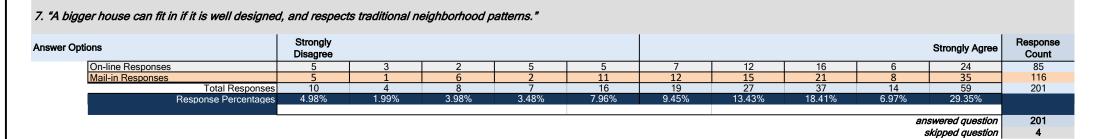


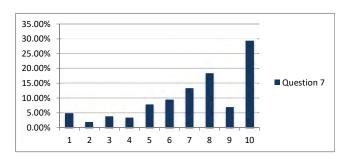


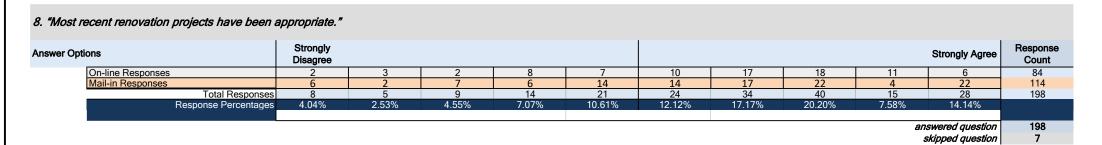


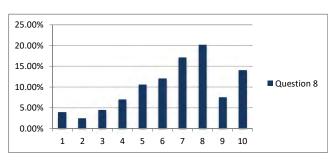


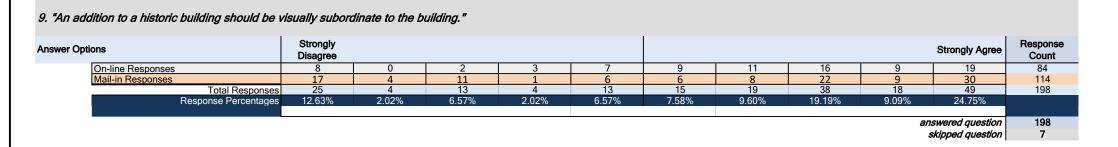


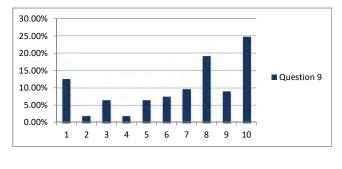


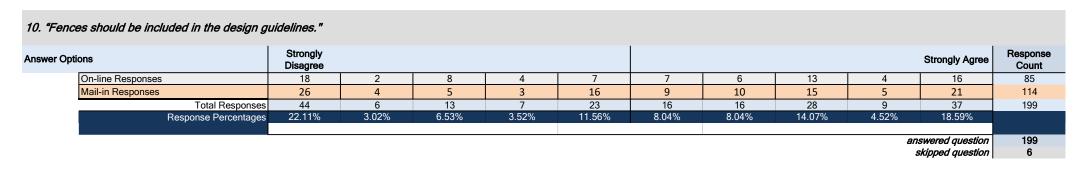


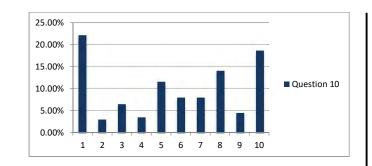










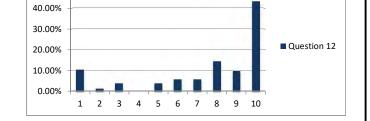


Answer Options		Response Count
		84
	answered question	84
	skipped question	121

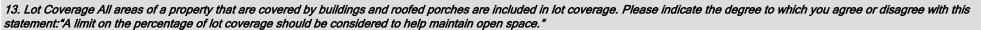
Part 2: Design Tools

12. Building Size in Relation to Lot Size Keeping a building in proportion to its lot can help minimize a sense of out-of-scale houses. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

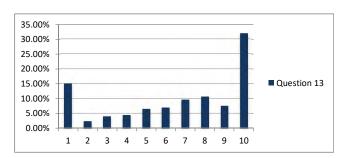
Answer Opti	ons	Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree	Response Count			
	On-line Responses	5	0	4	0	3	7	6	13	9	35	82
	Mail-in Responses	16	3	4	0	5	5	6	16	11	51	117
	Total Responses	21	3	8	0	8	12	12	29	20	86	199
	Response Percentages	10.55%	1.51%	4.02%	0.00%	4.02%	6.03%	6.03%	14.57%	10.05%	43.22%	
										ai	swered question	199
											skipped question	6



50.00%

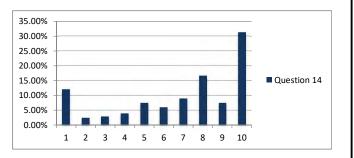


ver Options	Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree	Response Count			
On-line Responses	11	3	5	4	7	5	11	9	4	23	82
Mail-in Responses	19	2	3	5	6	9	8	12	11	40	115
Total Responses	30	5	8	9	13	14	19	21	15	63	197
Response Percentages	15.23%	2.54%	4.06%	4.57%	6.60%	7.11%	9.64%	10.66%	7.61%	31.98%	
<u> </u>	answered question								197		
		skinned question									R



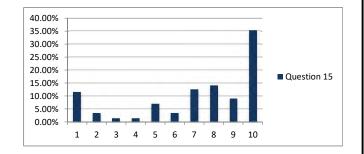
14. One-Story Element A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

swer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	7	2	5	4	4	7	6	15	7	25	82
Mail-in Responses	17	3	1	4	11	5	12	18	8	37	116
Total Responses	24	5	6	8	15	12	18	33	15	62	198
Response Percentages	12.12%	2.53%	3.03%	4.04%	7.58%	6.06%	9.09%	16.67%	7.58%	31.31%	
									ar	swered question	198
										skipped question	7

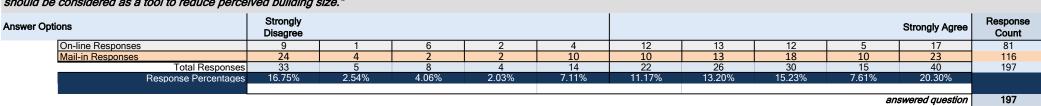


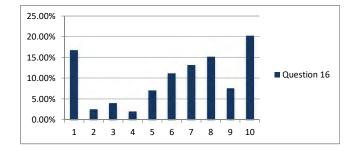
15. Maximum Building Envelope A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Answer Options	,	Strongly Disagree		·							Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line	e Responses	6	3	0	0	4	4	11	17	5	32	82
Mail-in	Responses	17	4	3	3	10	3	14	11	13	38	116
	Total Responses	23	7	3	3	14	7	25	28	18	70	198
	Response Percentages	11.62%	3.54%	1.52%	1.52%	7.07%	3.54%	12.63%	14.14%	9.09%	35.35%	
										aı	nswered question	198
											skinned auestion	7



16. Side Wall Offset Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."





PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT March 15, 2017

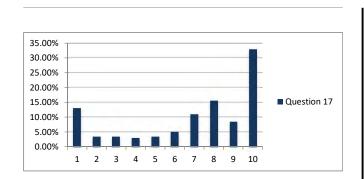
skipped question

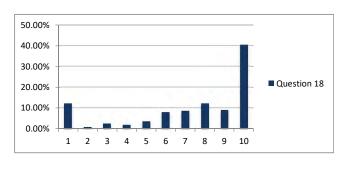
17. Wall Height Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Answer Opti	ons	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	8	1	2	4	5	3	10	16	5	28	82
	Mail-in Responses	18	6	5	2	2	7	12	15	12	37	116
	Total Responses	26	7	7	6	7	10	22	31	17	65	198
	Response Percentages	13.13%	3.54%	3.54%	3.03%	3.54%	5.05%	11.11%	15.66%	8.59%	32.83%	
										а	nswered question	198
											skipped question	7

18. Parking Location The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	9	2	1	2	3	9	6	9	10	30	81
Mail-in Responses	15	0	4	2	4	7	11	15	8	50	116
Total Resp	nses 24	2	5	4	7	16	17	24	18	80	197
Response Percer	tages 12.18%	1.02%	2.54%	2.03%	3.55%	8.12%	8.63%	12.18%	9.14%	40.61%	
		·			·			·		nswered auestion	197

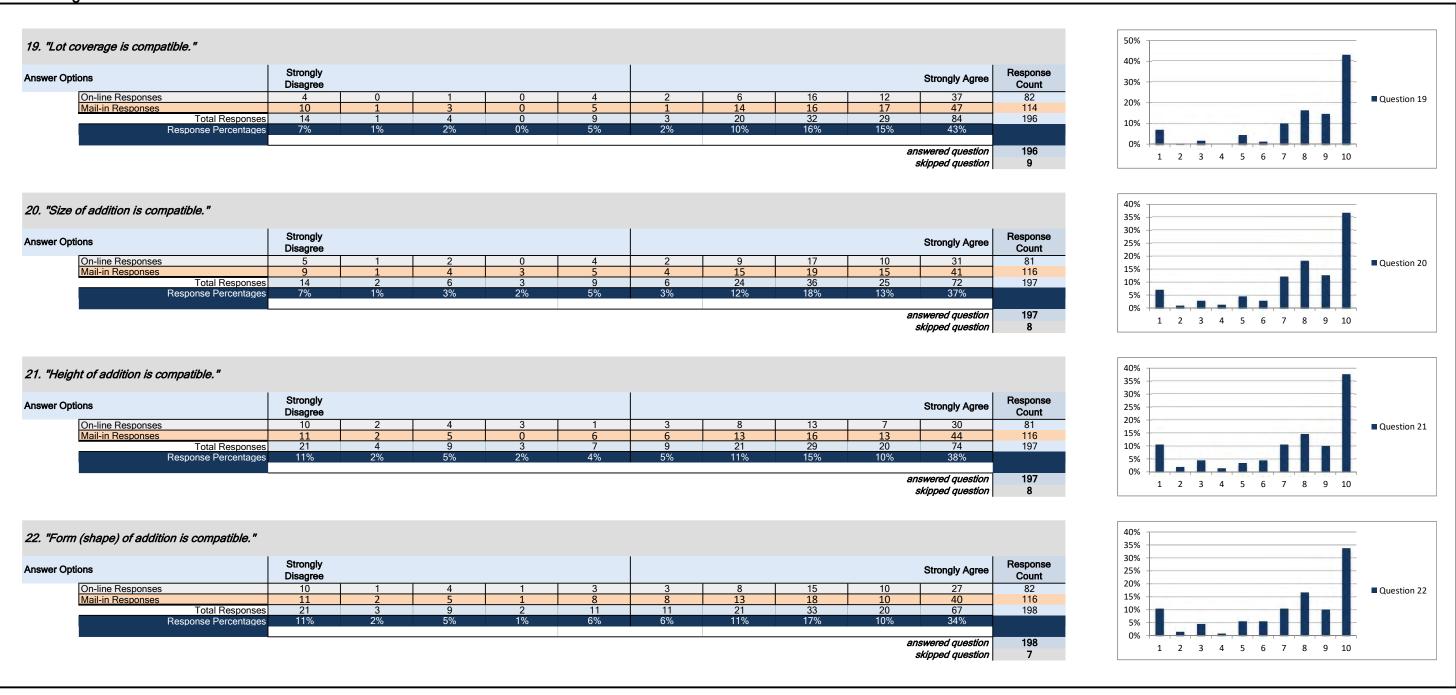




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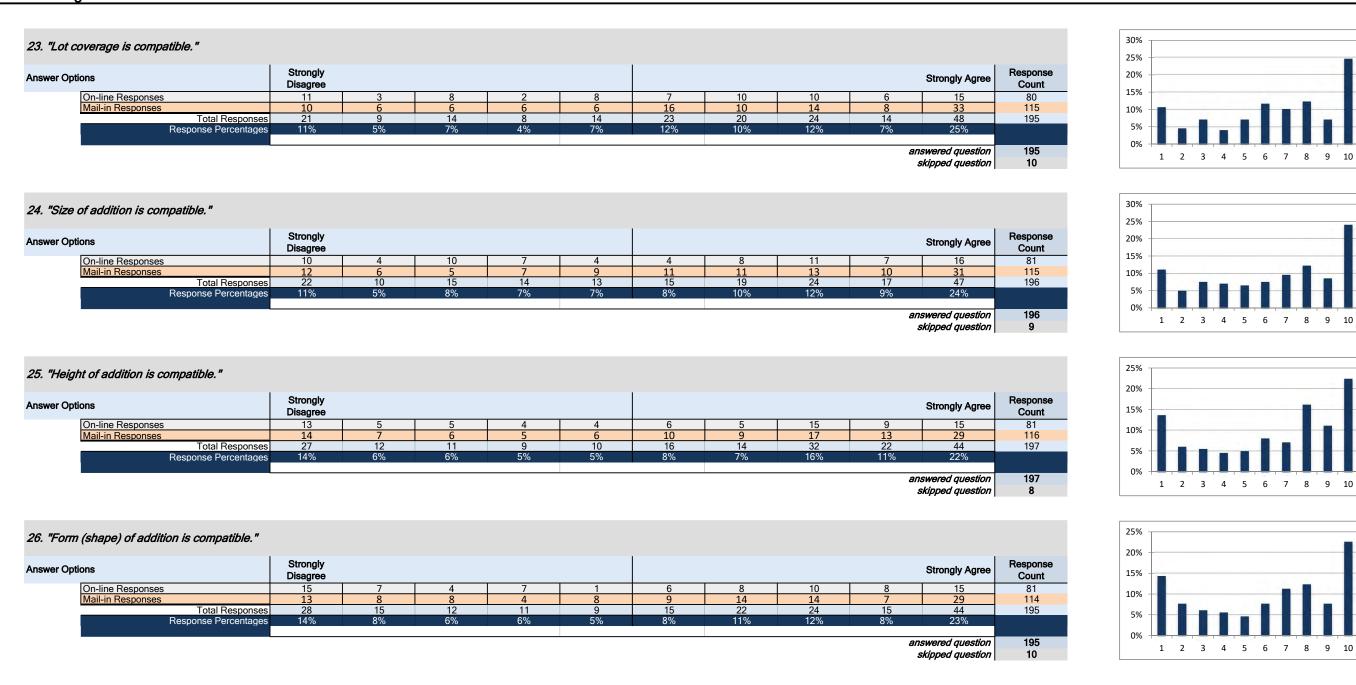
Part 3: Building Scenarios

Building Scenario A



PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT March 15, 2017
D.59

Building Scenario B



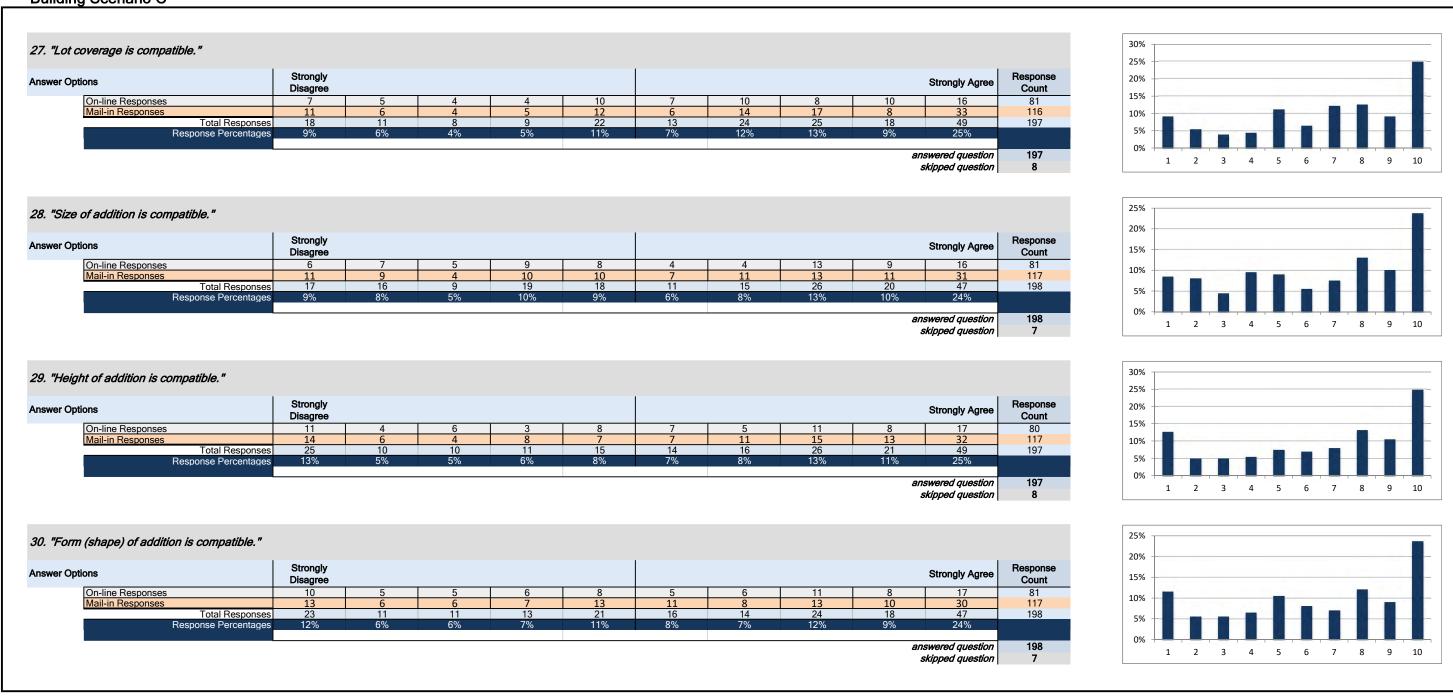
■ Question 23

■ Question 24

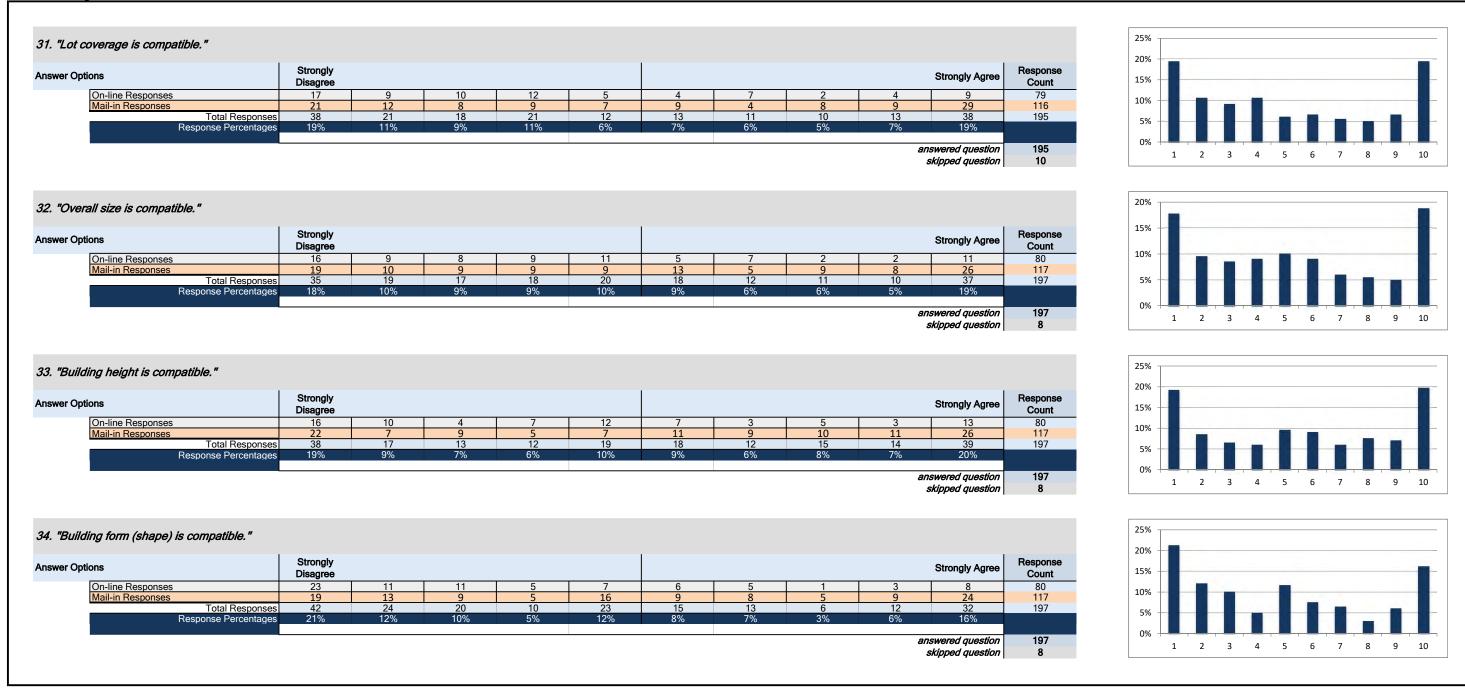
■ Question 25

■ Question 26

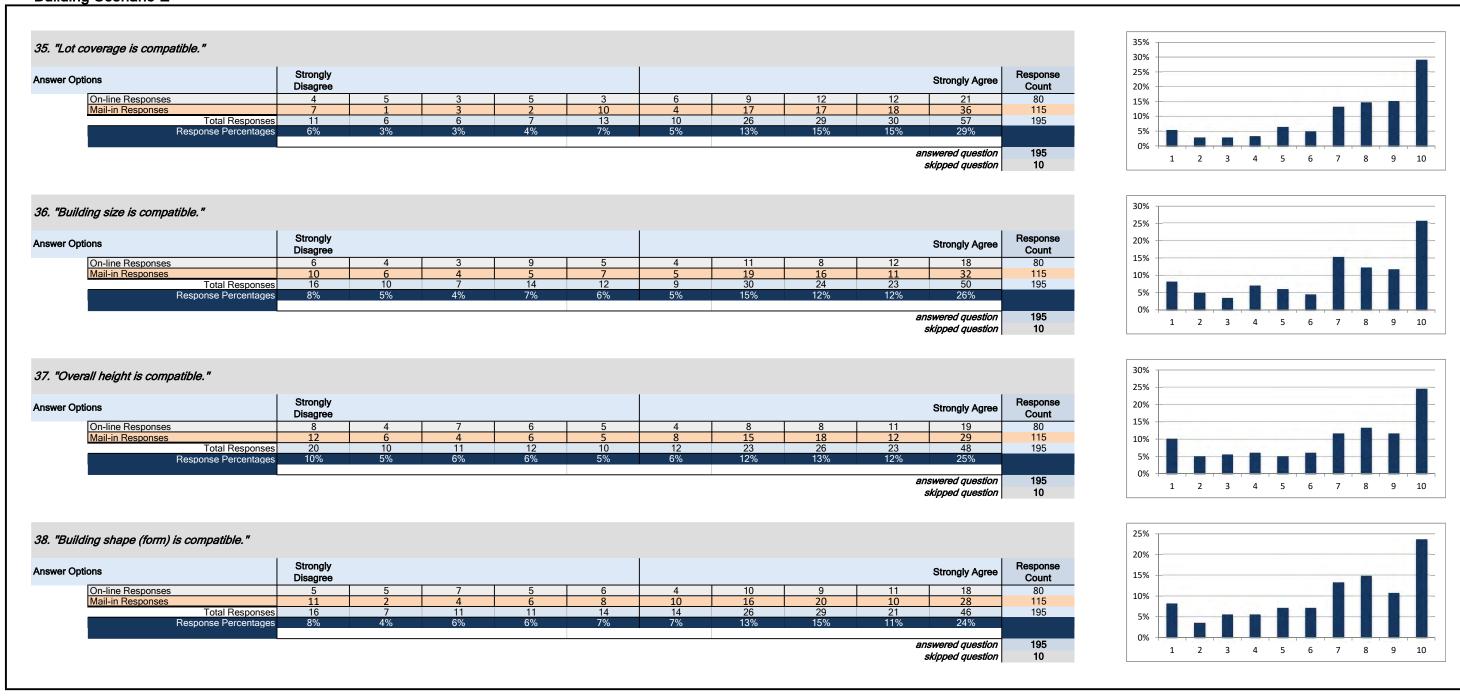
Building Scenario C



Building Scenario D



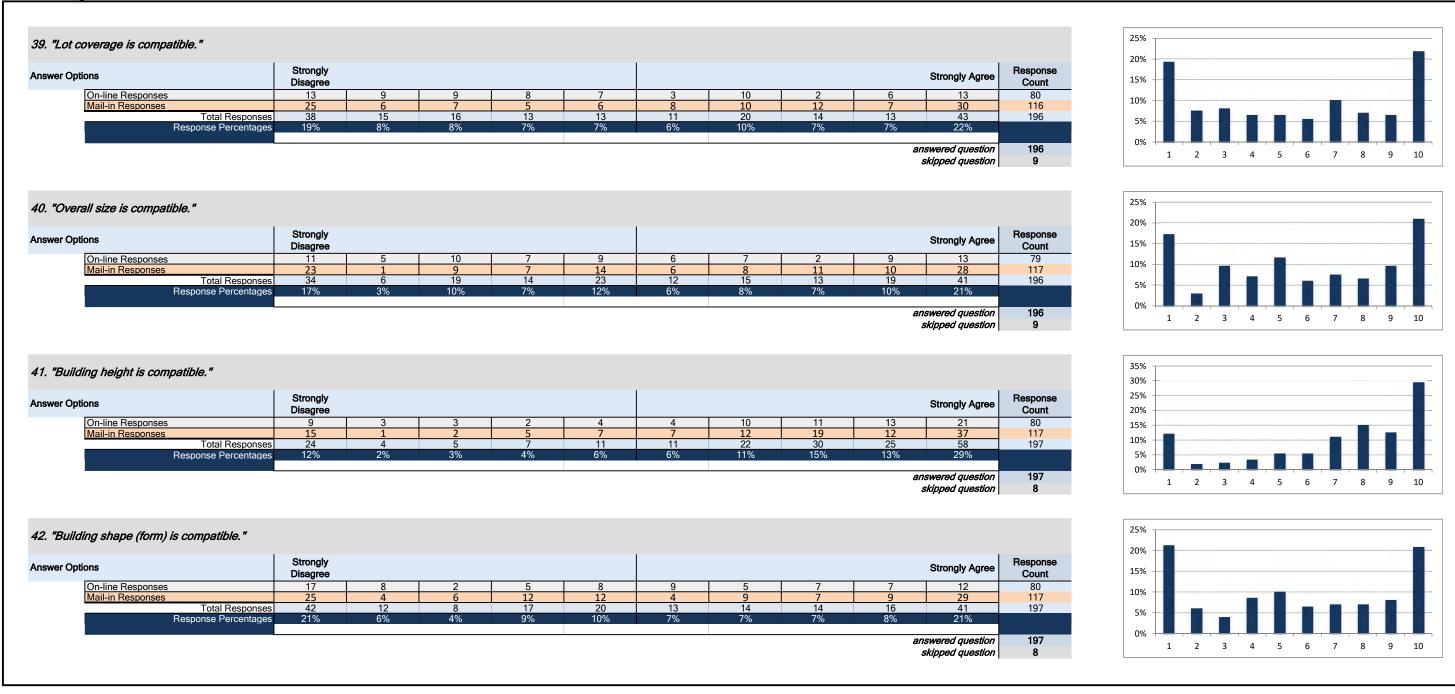
Building Scenario E



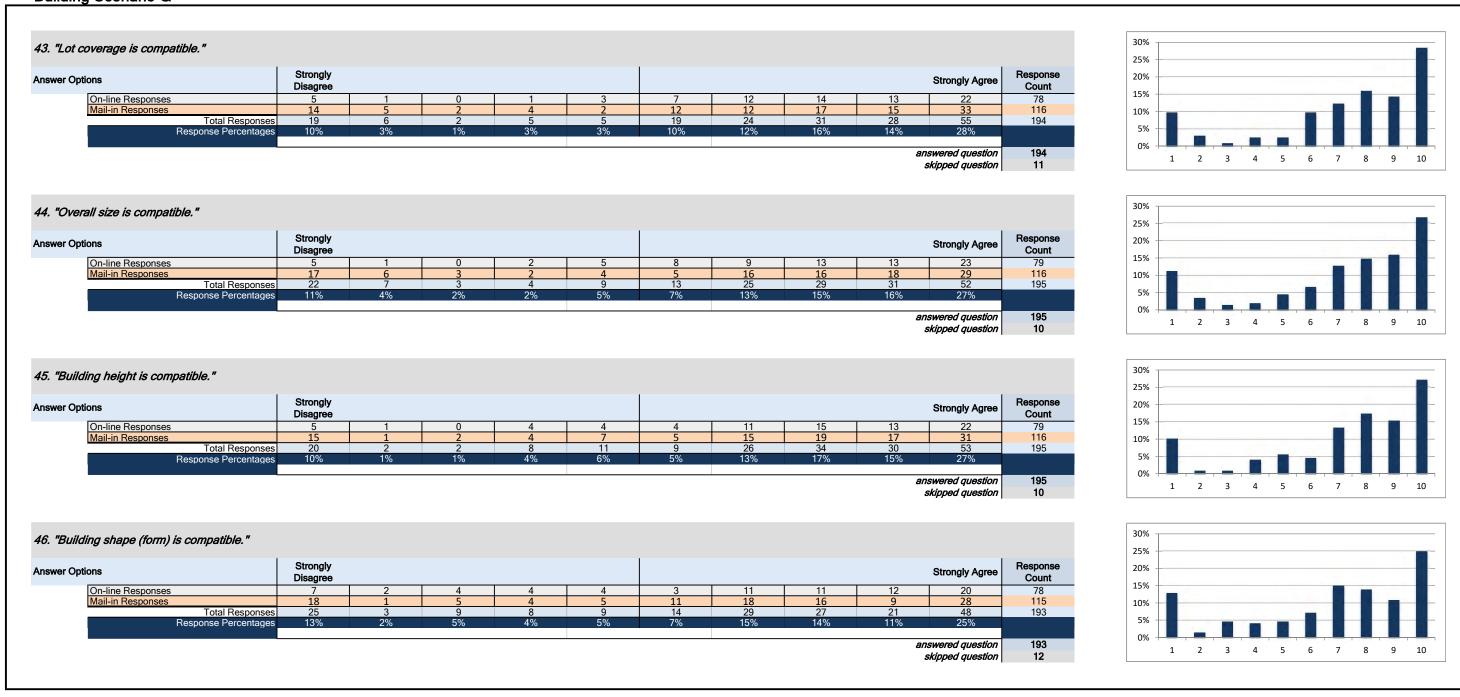
PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT March 15, 2017

D.63

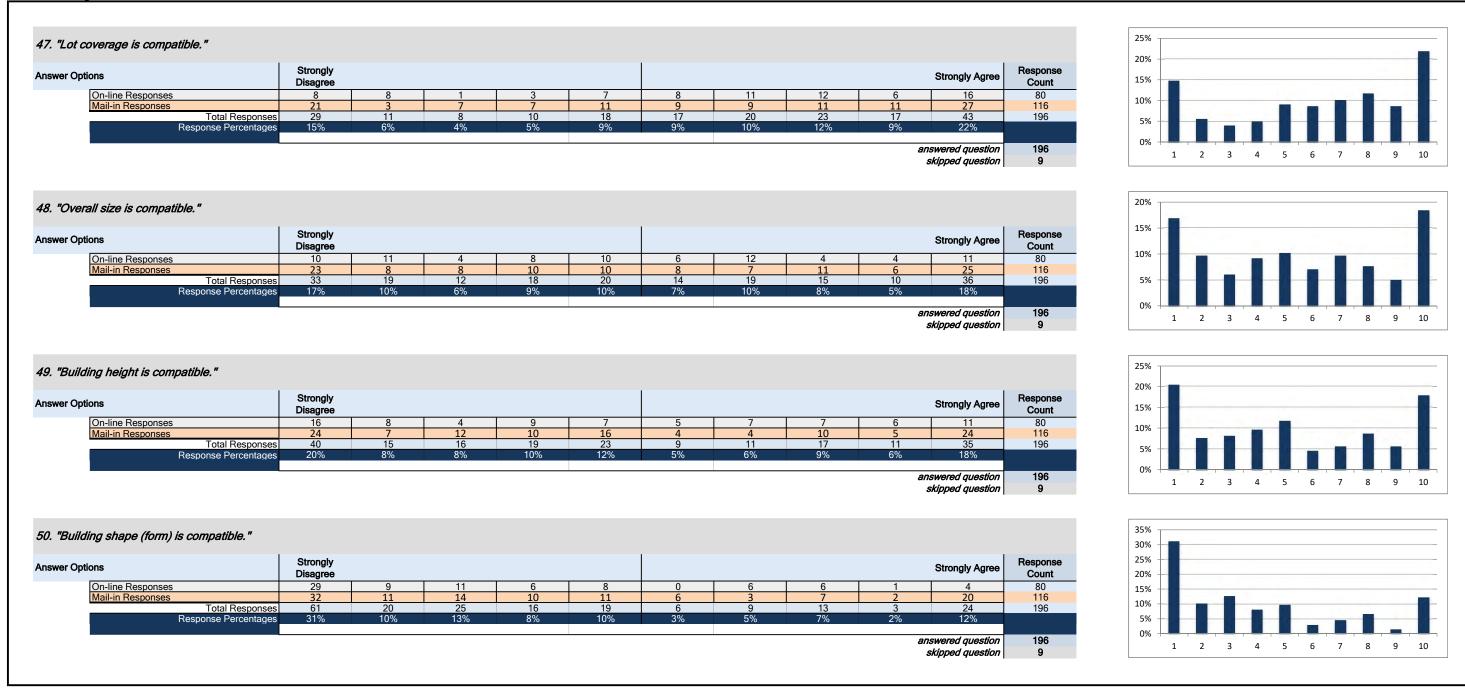
Building Scenario F



Building Scenario G

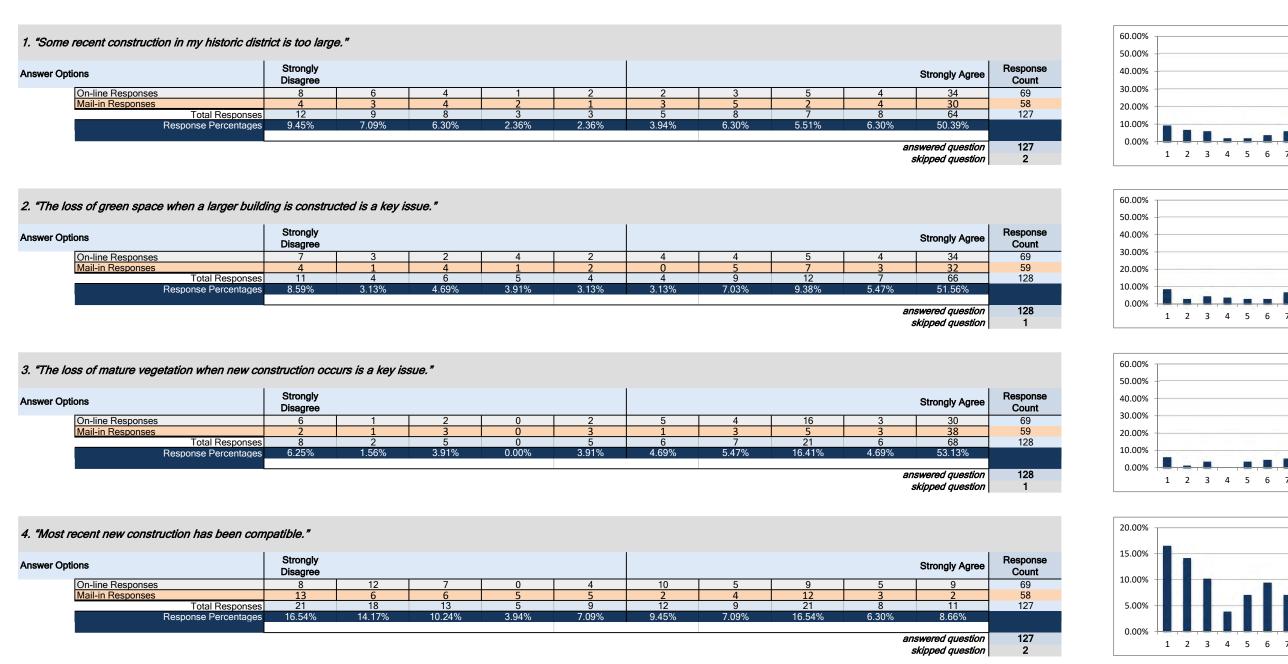


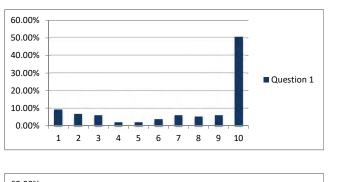
Building Scenario H

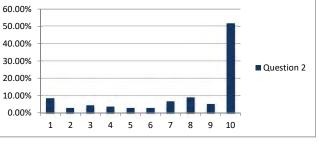


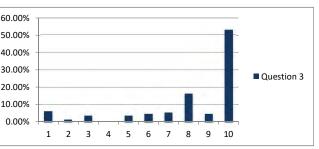
Woodland Heights - Compatible Design Survey - Survery Results Sheet

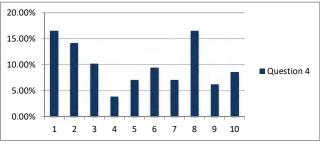
Part 1: Overall Issues in the District



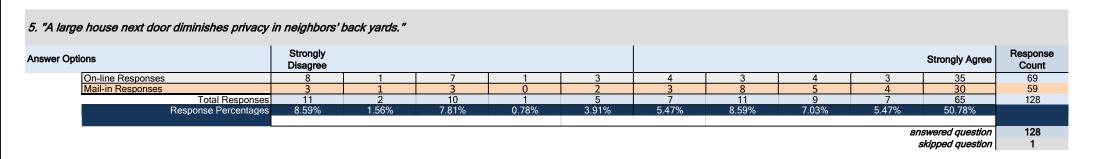


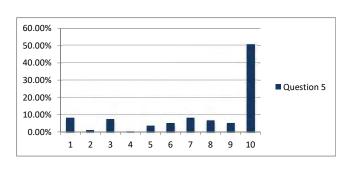


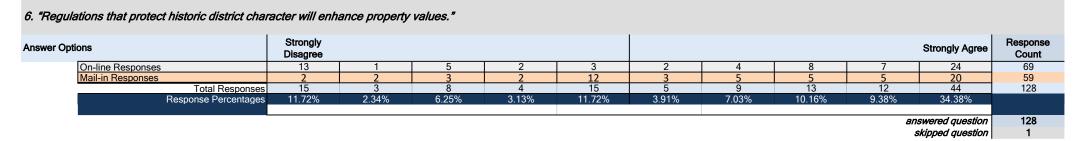


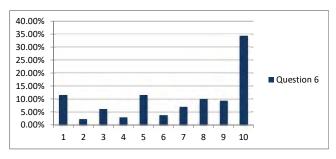


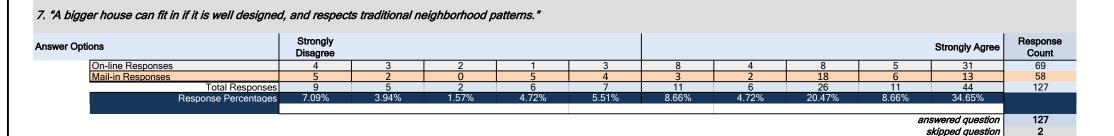
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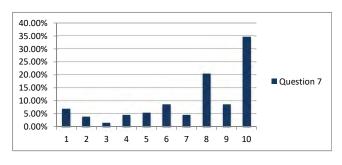


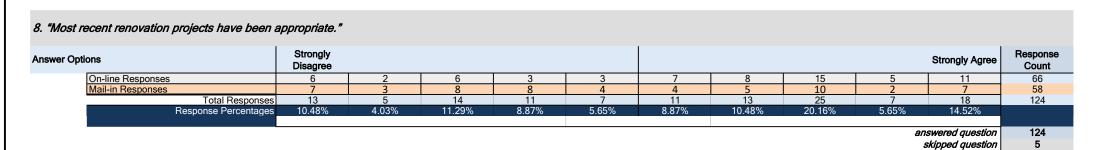


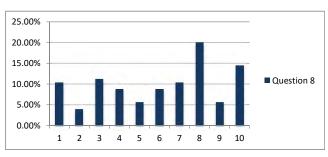


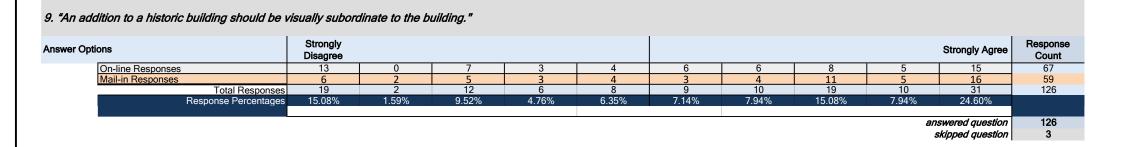


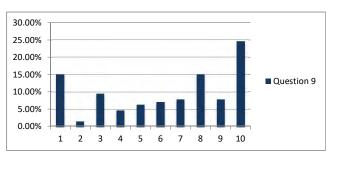






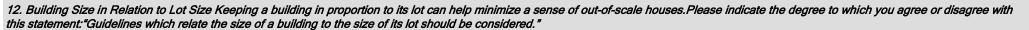






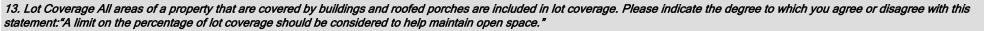
Answer Options		sponse ercent	Response Count	9
Yes		1.9%	22	
No		8.1%	47	
	answered	question question		69
11. What are the key issues related to the	treatment	of		
11. What are the key issues related to the historic buildings in the district?	treatment	of		
historic buildings in the district?	Res	of sponse	2	
historic buildings in the district?	Res	sponse	?	
11. What are the key issues related to the historic buildings in the district? Answer Options answered que	Re:	sponse Count		

Part 2: Design Tools

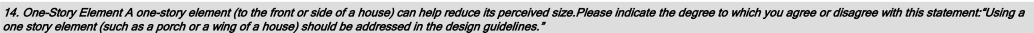


Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	7	2	4	0	5	1	3	5	4	35	66
Mail-in Responses	5	2	3	1	0	0	2	7	6	32	58
Total Responses	12	4	7	1	5	1	5	12	10	67	124
Response Percentages	9.68%	3.23%	5.65%	0.81%	4.03%	0.81%	4.03%	9.68%	8.06%	54.03%	
						,					
		•	•	•	•	•		•	ar	swered question	124
										skipped auestion	5

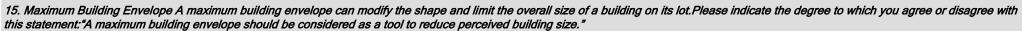




nswer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	11	1	3	3	2	4	4	9	5	25	67
Mail-in Responses	5	2	3	1	1	0	6	9	5	26	58
Total Responses	16	3	6	4	3	4	10	18	10	51	125
Response Percentages	12.80%	2.40%	4.80%	3.20%	2.40%	3.20%	8.00%	14.40%	8.00%	40.80%	
									aı	nswered question	125
										skinned guestion	4



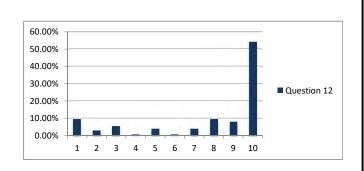
swer Optic	ons	Strongly Disagree					Strongly Agree				Response Count	
	On-line Responses	8	1	2	1	1	6	8	9	4	27	67
[Mail-in Responses	4	2	1	2	5	4	5	10	4	21	58
_	Total Responses	12	3	3	3	6	10	13	19	8	48	125
	Response Percentages	9.60%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	4.80%	8.00%	10.40%	15.20%	6.40%	38.40%	
										aı	swered question	125
											ekinned augetion	A

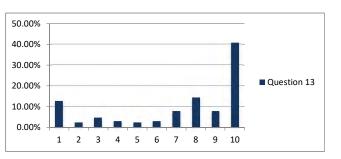


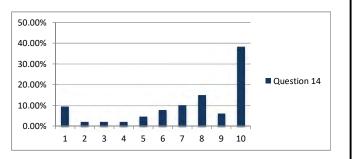
	•			•		_						
Answer Opti	ons	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	8	4	4	2	3	2	8	2	8	26	67
	Mail-in Responses	2	4	3	3	5	2	5	1	7	26	58
	Total Responses	10	8	7	5	8	4	13	3	15	52	125
	Response Percentages	8.00%	6.40%	5.60%	4.00%	6.40%	3.20%	10.40%	2.40%	12.00%	41.60%	
										a	nswered question	125
											ckinned avection	A

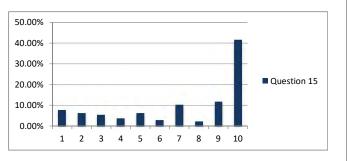
16. Side Wall Offset Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

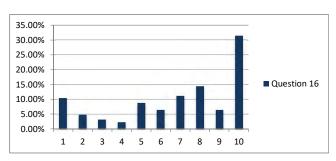
unswer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	10	5	0	2	2	7	5	9	3	22	65
Mail-in Responses	3	1	4	1	9	1	9	9	5	17	59
Total Responses	13	6	4	3	11	8	14	18	8	39	124
Response Percentages	10.48%	4.84%	3.23%	2.42%	8.87%	6.45%	11.29%	14.52%	6.45%	31.45%	
										nswered question skipped question	









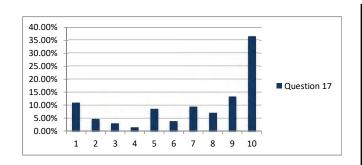


17. Wall Height Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

minic onou	a bo comoracioa ao a toor to roadoo p	oroonroa banc	ing oile.									
Answer Opt	Answer Options Strongly Disagree										Strongly Agree	Response Count
	On-line Responses	9	4	0	0	8	4	7	4	8	23	67
	Mail-in Responses	5	2	4	2	3	1	5	5	9	23	59
	Total Responses	14	6	4	2	11	5	12	9	17	46	126
	Response Percentages	11.11%	4.76%	3.17%	1.59%	8.73%	3.97%	9.52%	7.14%	13.49%	36.51%	
										a	nswered question	126

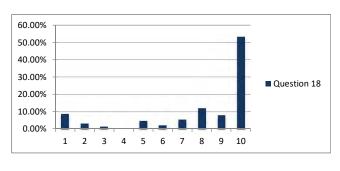
18. Parking Location The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with this statement: "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

Answer Options	Strongly Disagree									Strongly Agree	Response Count
On-line Responses	6	2	2	0	3	2	3	12	5	32	67
Mail-in Responses	5	2	0	0	3	1	4	3	5	34	57
Total Responses	11	4	2	0	6	3	7	15	10	66	124
Response Percentages	8.87%	3.23%	1.61%	0.00%	4.84%	2.42%	5.65%	12.10%	8.06%	53.23%	
									-	newered auestion	124



skipped question 3

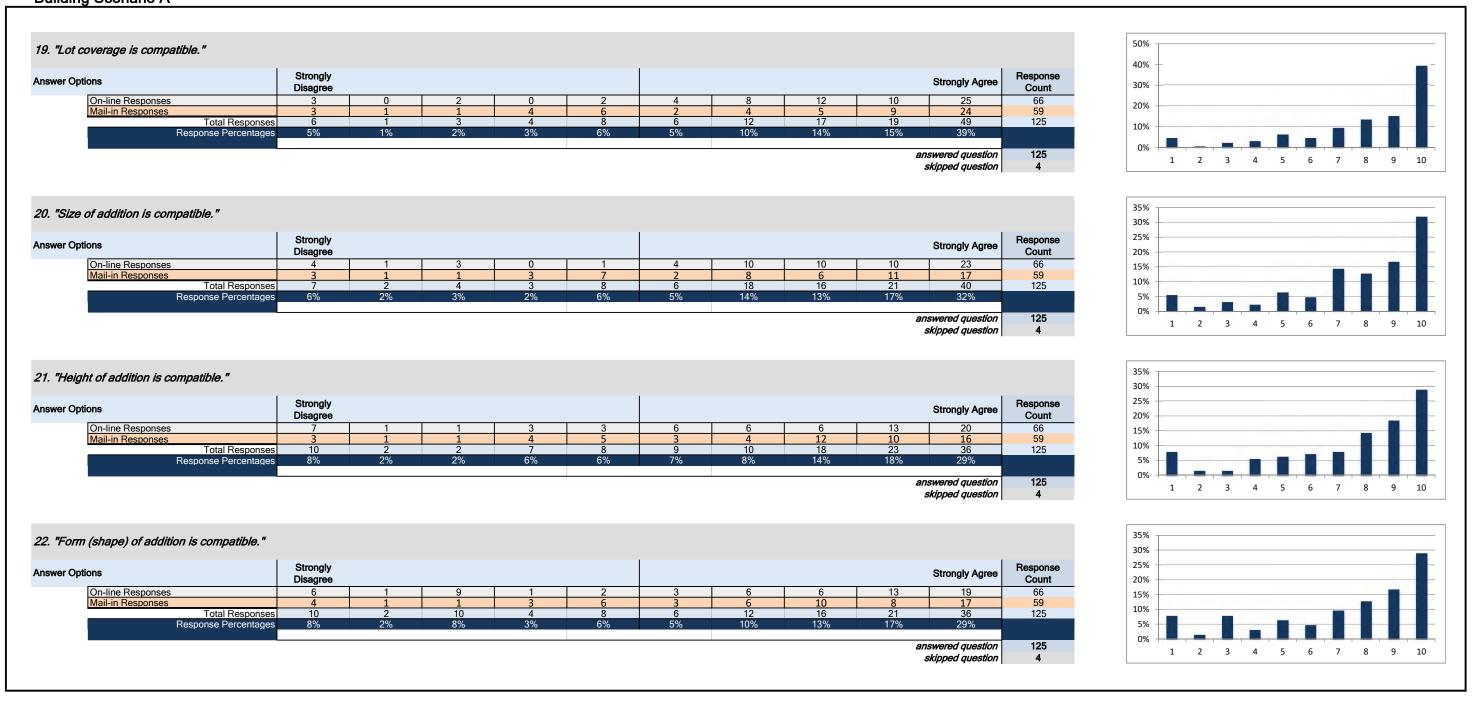
skipped question



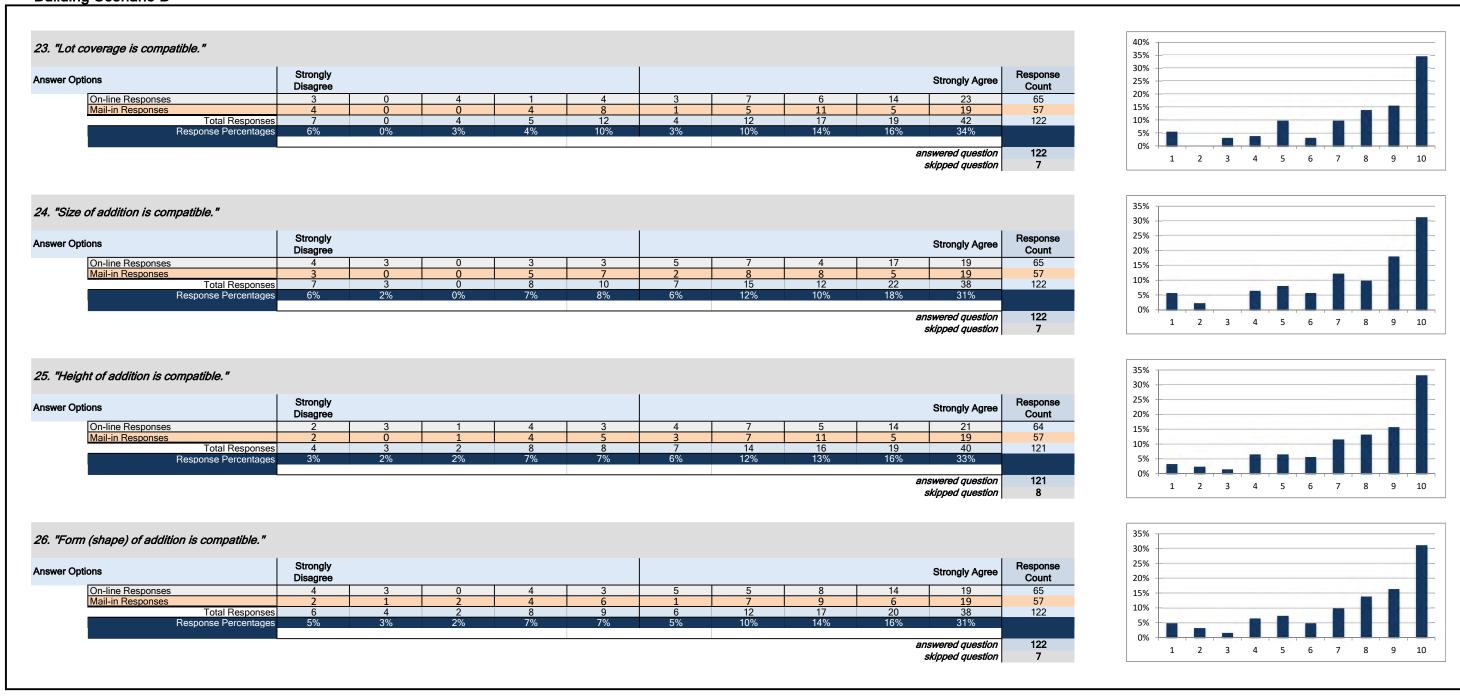
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Part 3: Building Scenarios

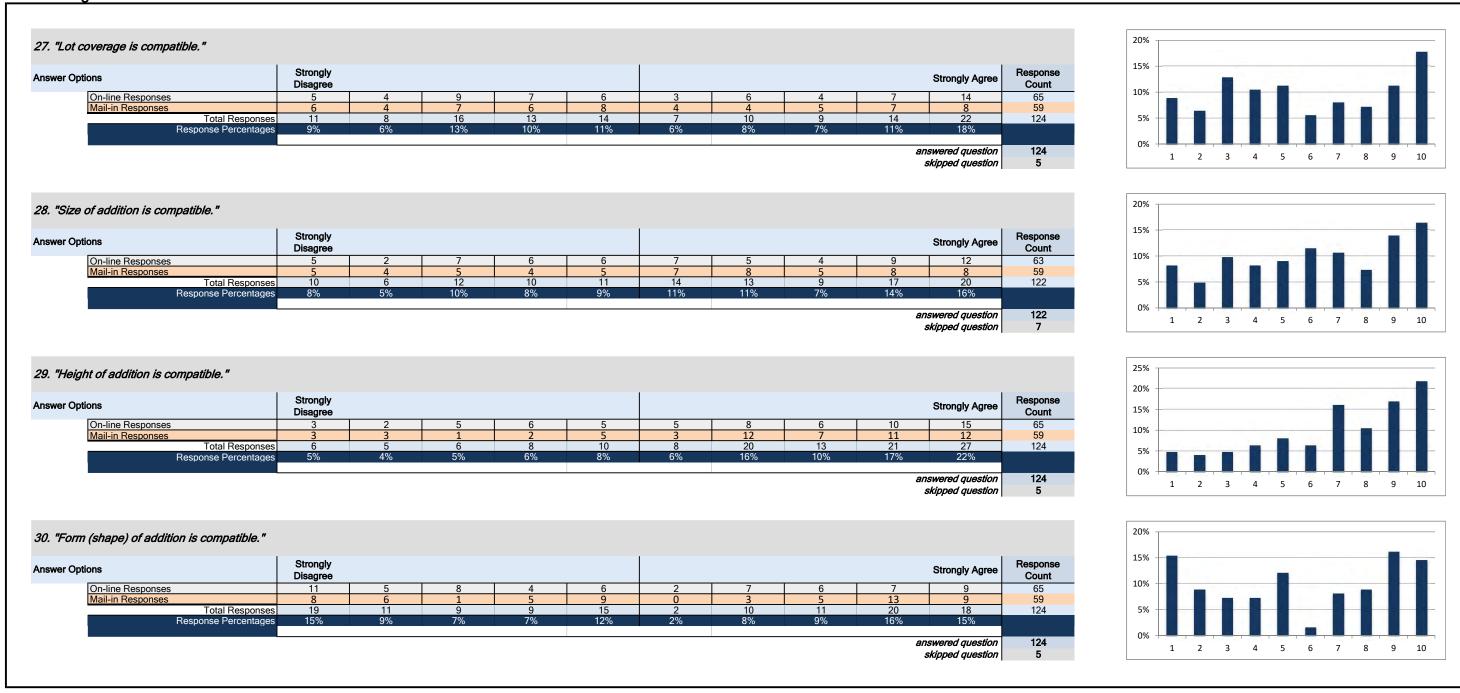
Building Scenario A



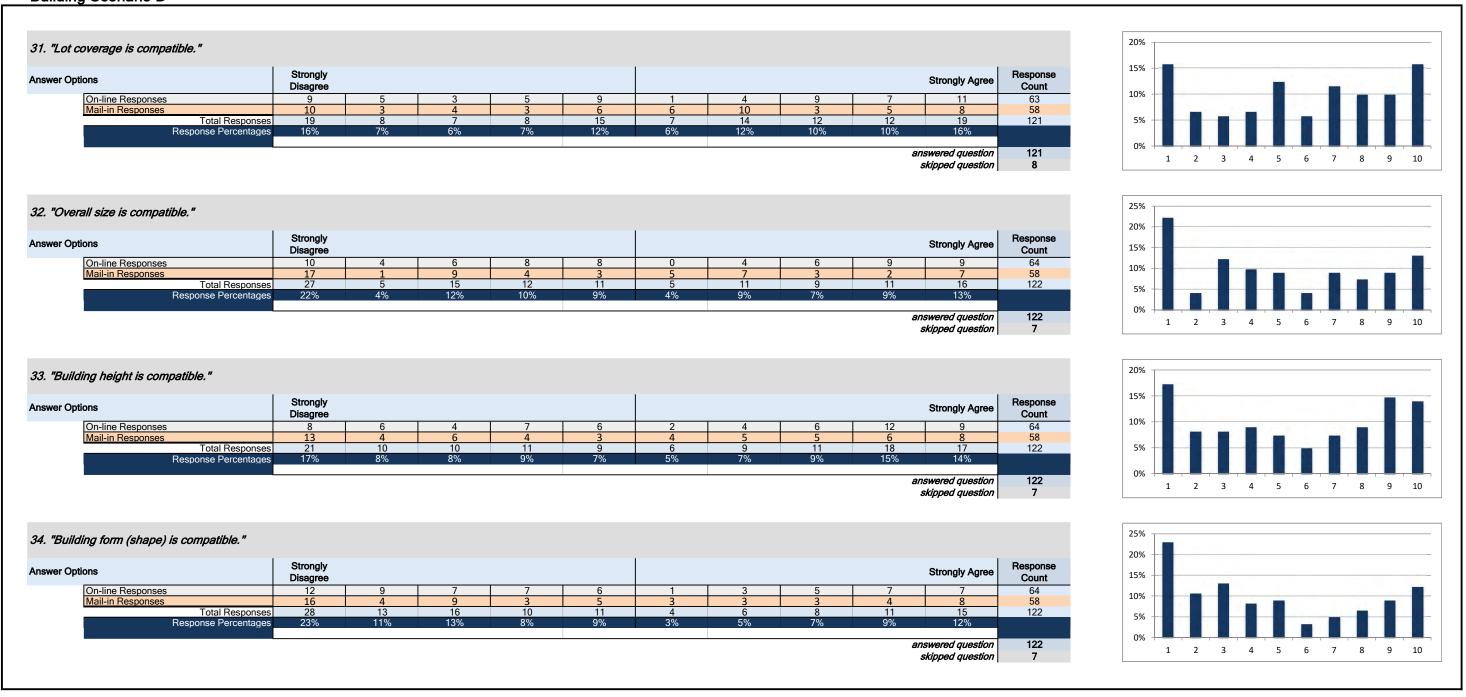
Building Scenario B



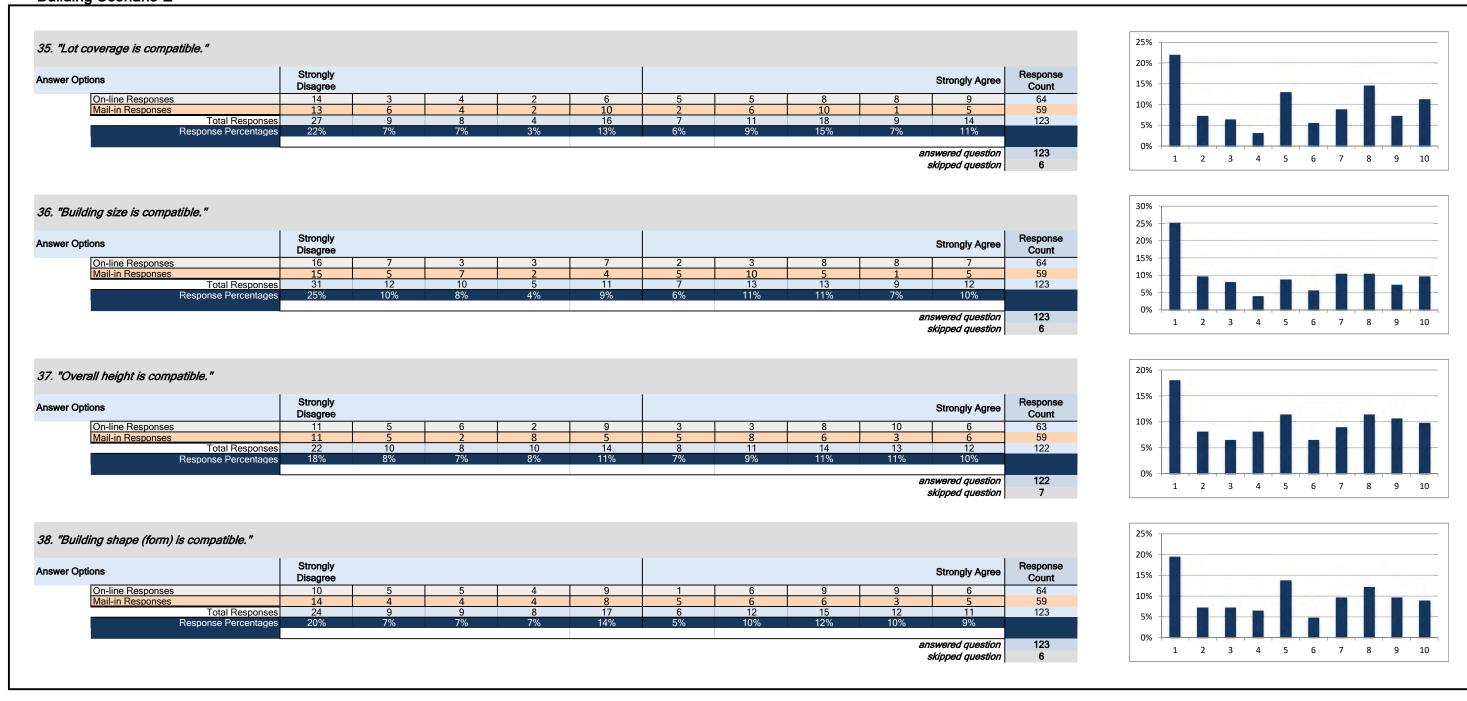
Building Scenario C



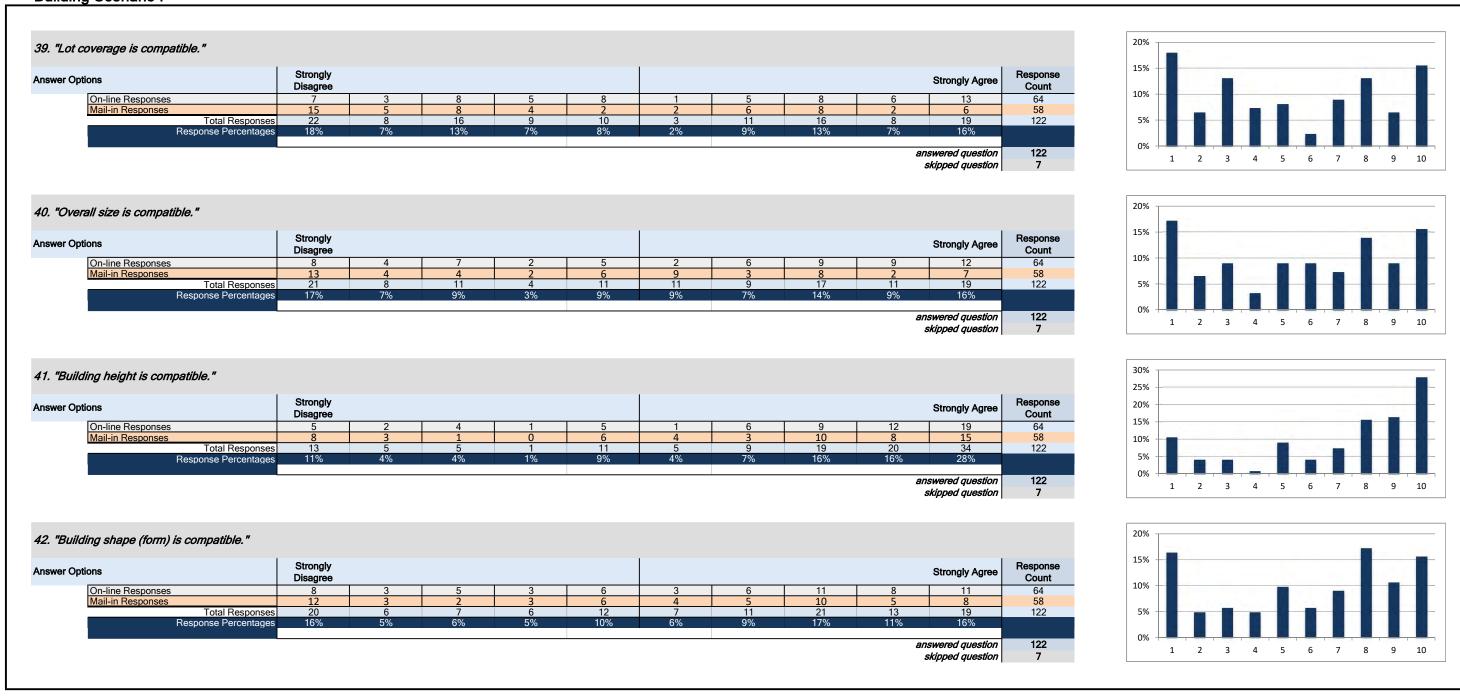
Building Scenario D



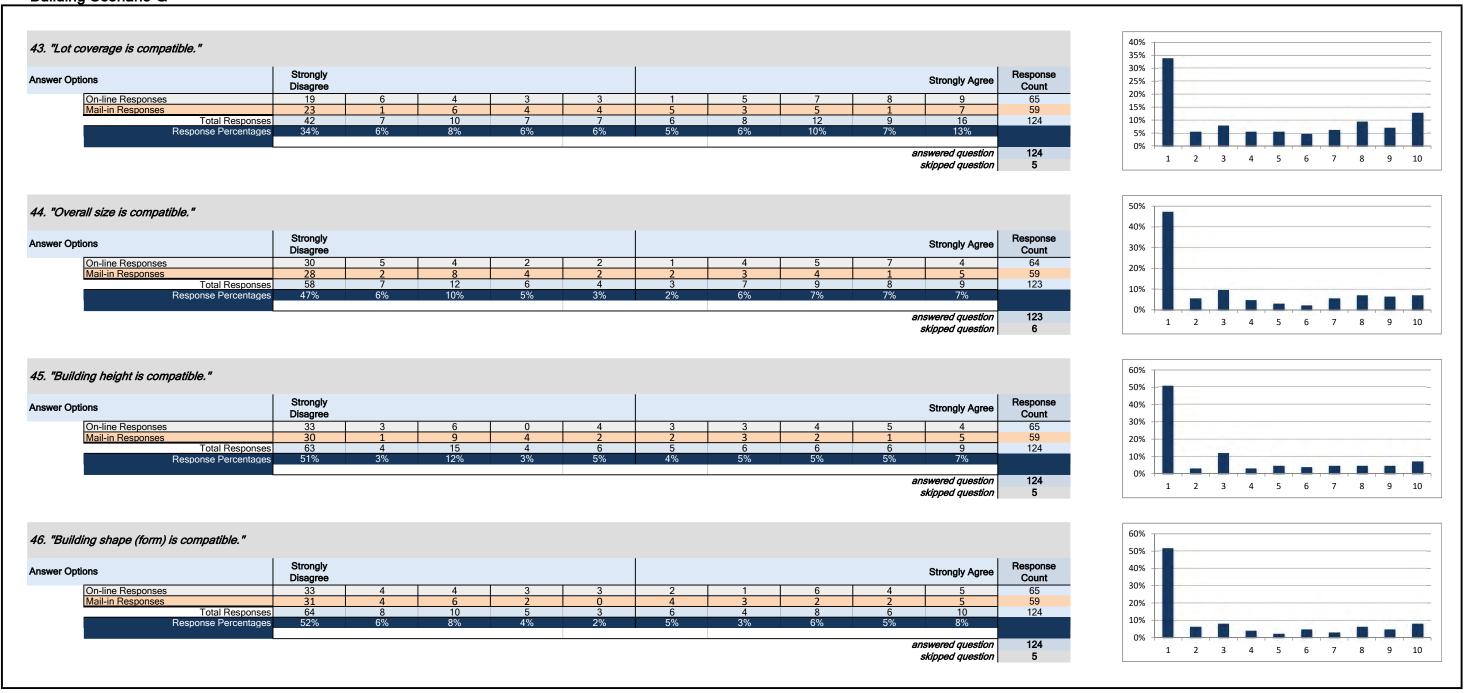
Building Scenario E



Building Scenario F



Building Scenario G



COMPATIBLE DESIGN SURVEY: ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS



HOUSTON HISTORIC DISTRICTS DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT STRATEGY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This appendix presents the original Compatible Design Survey documents that were mailed to property owners in January 2017. The Compatible Design Surveys are presented in the following order:

- Freeland
- Houston Heights East
- Houston Heights South
- Houston Heights West
- Norhill
- Woodland Heights

See Section 5 of the Strategy Paper for a description of the findings from the Compatible Design Survey.



Introduction to the Survey

What are the keys to designing a compatible house or addition in a historic district? At previous community workshops, participants evaluated a series of alternative building models for new houses and additions. Some models were rated as being either clearly appropriate or clearly inappropriate. For other models, opinions were mixed, or there wasn't enough feedback to draw clear conclusions, and so this survey focuses on those models for which we did not receive clear direction. We have also updated some illustrations to more closely reflect the character of individual historic districts. Your answers will help us recommend building design tools to be included in the Freeland Historic District design guidelines.

The survey is divided into three parts:

Part 1: Overall Issues In the District

This section asks the extent to which you agree or disagree with issues that were mentioned in previous workshops.

Part 2: Building Design Tools

This section asks you to comment on the usefulness of design techniques that can affect compatibility, in terms of mass, scale, and relationship of a building to its neighbors.

Part 3: Building Scenarios

This section presents eight house designs -- four that show different approaches for constructing an addition to a historic single-family home, and four that illustrate new single-family homes in the historic district. Each scenario incorporates a combination of the design techniques described in Part 2 and will help us determine how effective these tools may be in achieving compatible designs.

A full-color version of the survey is available online at: www.surveymonkey.com/r/VPS-FL

Or

Return this survey in the postage-paid envelope provided.

All surveys must be completed online or postmarked no later than Friday, January 27, 2017.

Questions? Please contact Steph McDougal at the City of Houston Planning Department at Steph.McDougal@houstontx.gov or 832-393-6541.

WRITE YOUR I.D. # HERE



Find your Unique ID number on the letter that came with your survey.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

A background paper, titled Houston Historic Districts Potential Design Tools provides further information about the design tools in Part 2.

Find it online at: http://tinyurl.com/COH-DG-Tools

THANK YOU!

Thank you for participating in this Compatible Building Design Survey for the Freeland Historic District! Your response will help us develop tools that meet your historic district's unique needs.

Part 1: Overall Issues in the District

The following statements reflect comments made in community workshops and other meetings. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statements as they apply to this historic district. The objective is to identify key issues that should be addressed in the design guidelines. (Select one answer for each question unless otherwise noted.)

1. "Some recent construction in my historic district is large."	6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."
	ongly Strongly Strongly Obsagree Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."	7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."
	ongly Strongly Strongly Oisagree Agree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construct occurs is a key issue."	8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."
	ongly Strongly Strongly Strongly agree Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible	9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."
	ongly Strongly Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."	10. "Maintaining traditional setbacks is important to retaining the character of the neighborhood"
	ongly Strongly Strongly agree Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11. What are the key issues related to the treatment of	f historic buildings in the district?



Part 2: Design Tools

Design guidelines promote compatibility in historic districts. They may address the potential visual impacts of new construction and promote preservation of green space on individual lots. This section asks some questions about some design techniques that may be used to create a more compatible design.

Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statements below. The objective is to identify some of the design techniques that should be addressed in the guidelines. Please understand that agreeing with a statement in this section doesn't necessarily mean that it will become a requirement.

Building Size in Relation to Lot Size

Keeping a building in proportion to its lot can help minimize a sense of out-of-scale houses.



Building with a lower proportion of building area to lot size



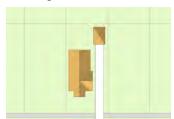
Building with a higher proportion of building area to lot size

1. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

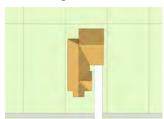
Stror Disa									ongly Agree
(1)	\bigcirc	(3)	(4)	(5)	6	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Lot Coverage

All areas of a property that are covered by buildings and roofed porches are included in lot coverage.



Building with a lower lot coverage



Building with a higher lot coverage

2. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

One-Story Element

A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size.



Building with no one-story element



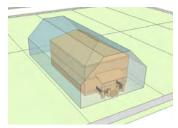
Building with a one-story element

3. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

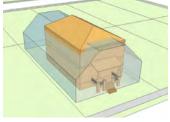
Stro	· .							Str	ongly
Disa	gree							1	Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Maximum Building Envelope

A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot.



Building complies with a maximum building envelope



Building exceeds maximum building envelope

4. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Strongly Disagree									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



Part 2: Design Tools (Continued)

Side Wall Offset

Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house.





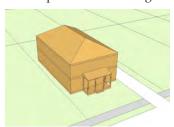
Building with no side wall offset

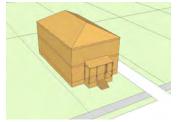
Building with a side wall offset

5. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Wall Height

Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size.





Two-story building with traditional wall height

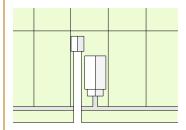
Two-story building with taller wall heights

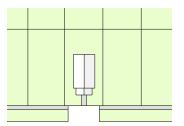
6. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Stron	igly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Parking Location

The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site





Parking is located in the rear with a side driveway access.

Parking is located in the front setback area.

7. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

Stron	ngly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$



Part 3: Building Scenarios

Each of the design scenarios on the following pages illustrates a house that could be built on an average size lot in the historic district. Here's what we want you to know before you begin this section:

- 1. In the initial workshops, people expressed a strong preference for smaller houses, such as this one (right). With that established, we are now seeking the point at which you consider a larger house or addition to be "too large." Therefore, the models you will be reviewing purposefully do not ask about smaller houses.
- 2. Each picture shows a block that retains its historic character, in which all buildings shown would be classified as Contributing to the historic district. Although that is not a typical condition for every block in the district, changes that require a Certificate of Appropriateness only consider the proposed project's compatibility with Contributing buildings. Therefore, this survey presents only Contributing examples of neighboring buildings.
- 3. The models shown do not represent the City's or the consultants' recommendations, which are still being developed. The models selected are only being used to help understand what the community feels is compatible and incompatible within the historic context.
- 4. We do not intend to suggest designs that would be in conflict with deed restrictions, where those are in place, even though in some cases a model may appear to do so. You should answer these questions anyway, with the assurance that no changes to deed restrictions will be proposed.

With that in mind, and considering the historic context that is illustrated, please comment on the appropriateness of each design. Please select the one answer for each question that best describes your opinion regarding each addition or new house that is shown.

Your responses will help us identify some of the design techniques that can influence compatibility and to determine if there is a "threshold" of building scale that is considered appropriate. You will help us understand which design techniques should be considered in the guidelines.





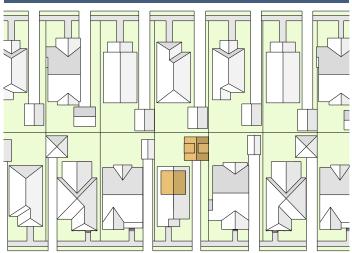
BUILDING SCENARIO A

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and set in from the side walls. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stron	ngly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stron	igiy						Str	ongiy	
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Stron Disag								Stı	rongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



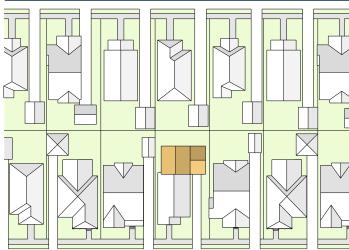
BUILDING SCENARIO B

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. It also includes an attached one-story garage that extends to the side. This design reduces open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

Strongly									ongly
Disagree									Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

9	Stron	gly							Str	ongly
I	Disag	gree							4	Agree
(1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Stron	gly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



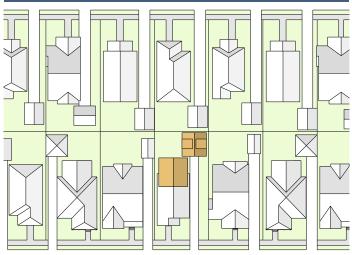
BUILDING SCENARIO C

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stron									ongly
Disa	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stron		Str	ongly						
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stron	ngly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Stroi Disa	0.								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



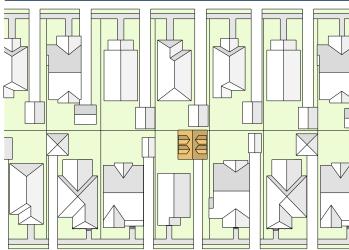
BUILDING SCENARIO D

This scenario illustrates a new one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design preserves the historic building on the site. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disag	· ·								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

Strongly Disagree									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stron									ongly
Disa	3166							4	Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Stror	ngly				Str	ongly			
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



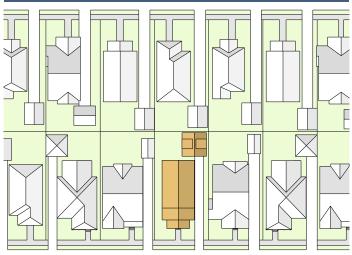
BUILDING SCENARIO E

This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot. The new buildings meet the required side yard setbacks, and also maintains the traditional setbacks of the context area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS





1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stron	ıgly		Str	ongly					
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Overall size is compatible.

Stron	ıgly						Stro	ongly	
Disag	gree							I	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Stror	ıgly						Str	ongly	
Disag	gree								Agree
$\widehat{(1)}$	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	(9)	$\widehat{(10)}$

Stron Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	(3)	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



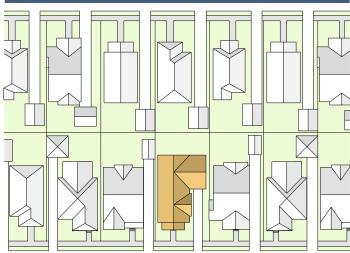
BUILDING SCENARIO F

This scenario illustrates a new one-story home with variations in side walls, and an attached garage in the rear that extends to the side. This design reduces open space on the lot. The new building meets the required side yard setbacks, but doesn't maintain the traditional setbacks of the context area toward the rear of the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disag	· .								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Overall size is compatible.

Stror									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Stron	ngly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

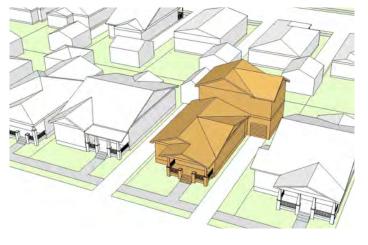
	ngly igree								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



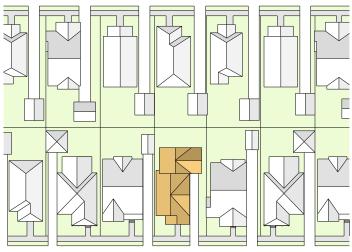
BUILDING SCENARIO G

This scenario illustrates a new home with a one-story portion in the front, and a two-story portion in the rear that extends to the side. This design retains some open space on the lot. The new building meets the required side yard setbacks, but doesn't maintain the traditional setbacks of the context area toward the rear of the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

Strongly

Agree (10)

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



2. Overall size is compatible.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Strongly

Disagree

Stror Disa									ongly Agree
\bigcirc	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	(10)

3. Building height is compatible.

Stror	igly							Str	ongly
Disa	gree							1	Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	9	(10)

Stror Disa	· .								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



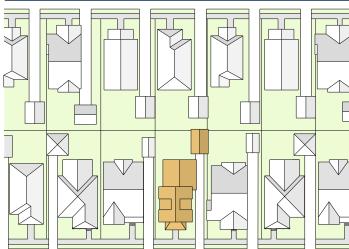
BUILDING SCENARIO H

This scenario illustrates a new one-and-a-half story home with dormers in front, and a one-story portion in the rear. It also includes a detached garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot. The new buildings meet the required side yard setbacks, and also maintains the traditional setbacks of the context area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disag	· ·								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Overall size is compatible.

Stroi Disa									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Stron	Str	ongly							
Disag	gree							4	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Stron	igly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



Introduction to the Survey

What are the keys to designing a compatible house or addition in a historic district? At previous community workshops, participants evaluated a series of alternative building models for new houses and additions. Some models were rated as being either clearly appropriate or clearly inappropriate. For other models, opinions were mixed, or there wasn't enough feedback to draw clear conclusions, and so this survey focuses on those models for which we did not receive clear direction. We have also updated some illustrations to more closely reflect the character of individual historic districts. Your answers will help us recommend building design tools to be included in the Houston Heights East Historic District design guidelines.

The survey is divided into three parts:

Part 1: Overall Issues In the District

This section asks the extent to which you agree or disagree with issues that were mentioned in previous workshops.

Part 2: Building Design Tools

This section asks you to comment on the usefulness of design techniques that can affect compatibility, in terms of mass, scale, and relationship of a building to its neighbors.

Part 3: Building Scenarios

This section presents eight house designs -- three that show different approaches for constructing an addition to a historic single-family home, and five that illustrate new single-family homes in the historic district. Each scenario incorporates a combination of the design techniques described in Part 2 and will help us determine how effective these tools may be in achieving compatible designs.

A full-color version of the survey is available online at: www.surveymonkey.com/r/VPS-HHE

Or

Return this survey in the postage-paid envelope provided.

All surveys must be completed online or postmarked no later than Friday, January 27, 2017.

Questions? Please contact Steph McDougal at the City of Houston Planning Department at Steph.McDougal@houstontx.gov or 832-393-6541.

HOUSTON HEIGHTS EAST

WRITE YOUR I.D. # HERE



Find your Unique ID number on the letter that came with your survey.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

A background paper, titled Houston Historic Districts Potential Design Tools provides further information about the design tools in Part 2.

Find it online at: http://tinyurl.com/COH-DG-Tools

THANK YOU!

Thank you for participating in this Compatible Building Design Survey for the Houston Heights East Historic District! Your response will help us develop tools that meet your historic district's unique needs.



Part 1: Overall Issues in the District

The following statements reflect comments made in community workshops and other meetings. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statements as they apply to this historic district. The objective is to identify key issues that should be addressed in the design guidelines. (Select one answer for each question unless otherwise noted.)

1. "Some recent construction in my historic district is too large."	6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."	7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construction occurs is a key issue."	8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible."	9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."	
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
11. What are the key issues related to the treatment of history	oric buildings in the district?



Part 2: Design Tools

Design guidelines promote compatibility in historic districts. They may address the potential visual impacts of new construction and promote preservation of green space on individual lots. This section asks some questions about some design techniques that may be used to create a more compatible design.

Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statements below. The objective is to identify some of the design techniques that should be addressed in the guidelines. Please understand that agreeing with a statement in this section doesn't necessarily mean that it will become a requirement.

Building Size in Relation to Lot Size

Keeping a building in proportion to its lot can help minimize a sense of out-of-scale houses.



Building with a lower proportion of building area to lot size



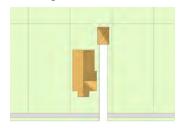
Building with a higher proportion of building area to lot size

1. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

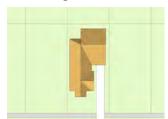
Stron	ngly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
$\widehat{(1)}$	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{(10)}$

Lot Coverage

All areas of a property that are covered by buildings and roofed porches are included in lot coverage.



Building with a lower lot coverage



Building with a higher lot coverage

2. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

One-Story Element

A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size.



Building with no one-story element



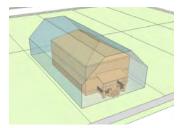
Building with a one-story element

3. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

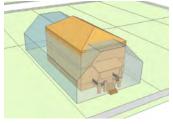
Stro	\sim .							Str	ongly
Disa	gree							1	Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Maximum Building Envelope

A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot.



Building complies with a maximum building envelope



Building exceeds maximum building envelope

4. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Stror Disas	· .								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

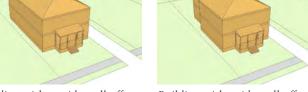


Part 2: Design Tools (Continued)

Side Wall Offset

Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house.





Building with no side wall offset

Building with a side wall offset

5. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree (10)

Wall Height

Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size.





Two-story building with traditional wall height

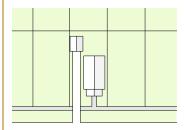
Two-story building with taller wall heights

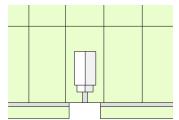
6. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Stron	ngly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Parking Location

The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site





Parking is located in the rear with a side driveway access.

Parking is located in the front setback area.

7. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

Stron	ngly							Str	ongly
Disa	gree								Agree
(1)	\bigcirc	(3)	\bigcirc	(5)	6	$\overline{7}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$



Part 3: Building Scenarios

Each of the design scenarios on the following pages illustrates a house that could be built on an average size lot in the historic district. Here's what we want you to know before you begin this section:

- 1. In the initial workshops, people expressed a strong preference for smaller houses, such as this one (right). With that established, we are now seeking the point at which you consider a larger house or addition to be "too large". Therefore, the models you will be reviewing purposefully do not ask about smaller houses.
- 2. Each picture shows a block that retains its historic character, in which all buildings shown would be classified as Contributing to the historic district. Although that is not a typical condition for every block in the district, changes that require a Certificate of Appropriateness only consider the proposed project's compatibility with Contributing buildings. Therefore, this survey presents only Contributing examples of neighboring buildings.
- 3. The models shown do not represent the City's or the consultants' recommendations, which are still being developed. The models selected are only being used to help understand what the community feels is compatible and incompatible within the historic context.
- 4. We do not intend to suggest designs that would be in conflict with deed restrictions, where those are in place, even though in some cases a model may appear to do so. You should answer these questions anyway, with the assurance that no changes to deed restrictions will be proposed.

With that in mind, and considering the historic context that is illustrated, please comment on the appropriateness of each design. Please select the one answer for each question that best describes your opinion regarding each addition or new house that is shown.

Your responses will help us identify some of the design techniques that can influence compatibility and to determine if there is a "threshold" of building scale that is considered appropriate. You will help us understand which design techniques should be considered in the guidelines.





BUILDING SCENARIO A

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. It also includes an attached one-story garage that extends to the side, accessed off the alley. This design reduces open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW





STREET LEVEL VIEWS

Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



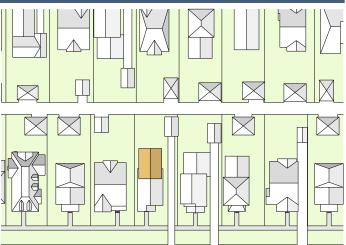
BUILDING SCENARIO B

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disaş								St	rongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stror									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stro Disa	ngly gree								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

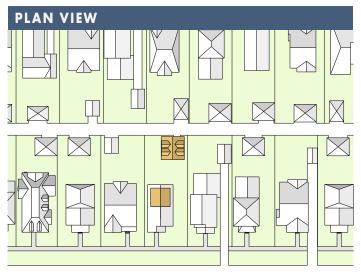


BUILDING SCENARIO C

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and set in from the side walls. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot, accessed off the alley. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW





STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disag								St	rongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stror	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stron	igly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



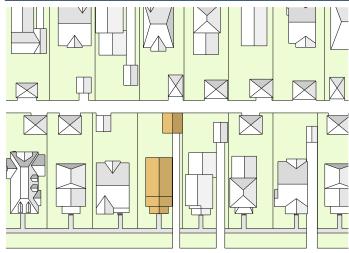
BUILDING SCENARIO D

This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Overall size is compatible.

Stror Disas									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Stroi Disa	· .								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

4. Building shape (form) is compatible.

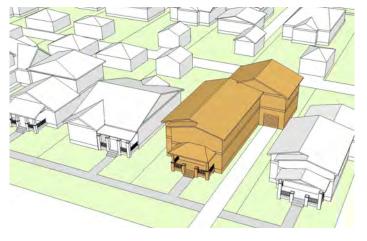
Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



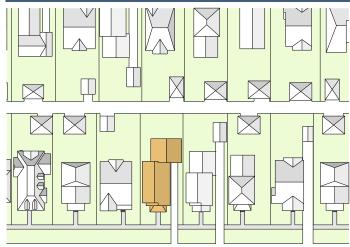
BUILDING SCENARIO E

This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with an offset portion in the rear. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Overall size is compatible.

3. Building height is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
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 7
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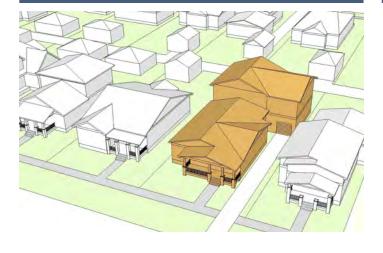
4. Building shape (form) is compatible.



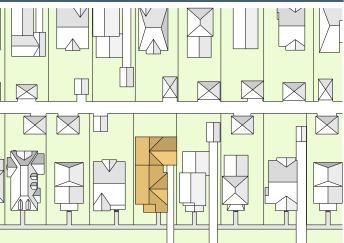
BUILDING SCENARIO F

This scenario illustrates a new home with a one-story portion in the front and a two-story portion in the rear that extends to the side. This design reduces open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Overall size is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
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 9
 10

3. Building height is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
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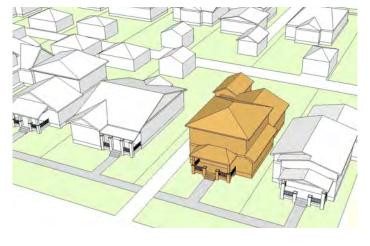
4. Building shape (form) is compatible.



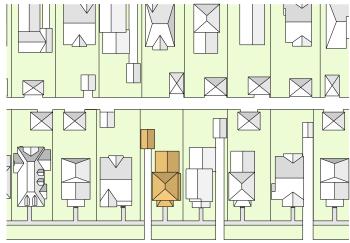
BUILDING SCENARIO G

This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front and along the side. It also has a detached one-story garage in the rear. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







STREET LEVEL VIEWS

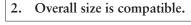


Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



3. Building height is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)

4. Building shape (form) is compatible.



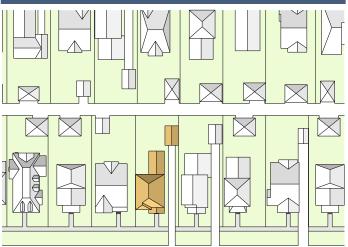
BUILDING SCENARIO H

This scenario illustrates a new two-story building with a one-story front portion in the rear and a one-story front porch element. It also has a detached one-story garage in the rear. This design retains some open space on the lot.

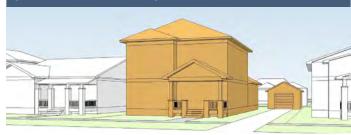
BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.



2. Overall size is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Building height is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
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 10

4. Building shape (form) is compatible.



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This section presents nine house designs -- four that show different approaches for constructing an addition to a historic single-family home, and five that illustrate new single-family homes in the historic district. Each scenario incorporates a combination of the design techniques described in Part 2 and will help us determine how effective these tools may be in achieving compatible designs.

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Or

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Find your Unique ID number on the letter that came with your survey.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Find it online at: http://tinyurl.com/COH-DG-Tools

THANK YOU!

Thank you for participating in this Compatible Building Design Survey for the Houston Heights South Historic District! Your response will help us develop tools that meet your historic district's unique needs.

Part 1: Overall Issues in the District

The following statements reflect comments made in community workshops and other meetings. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statements as they apply to this historic district. The objective is to identify key issues that should be addressed in the design guidelines. (Select one answer for each question unless otherwise noted.)

1. "Some recent construction in my historic district is too large."	6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."	7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construction occurs is a key issue."	8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible."	9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."	
Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
11. What are the key issues related to the treatment of histo	oric buildings in the district?



Part 2: Design Tools

Design guidelines promote compatibility in historic districts. They may address the potential visual impacts of new construction and promote preservation of green space on individual lots. This section asks some questions about some design techniques that may be used to create a more compatible design.

Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statements below. The objective is to identify some of the design techniques that should be addressed in the guidelines. Please understand that agreeing with a statement in this section doesn't necessarily mean that it will become a requirement.

Building Size in Relation to Lot Size

Keeping a building in proportion to its lot can help minimize a sense of out-of-scale houses.



Building with a lower proportion of building area to lot size



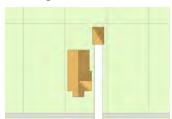
Building with a higher proportion of building area to lot size

1. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

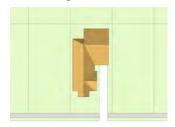
Stror Disa									ongly Agree
(1)	\bigcirc	(3)	(4)	(5)	6	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Lot Coverage

All areas of a property that are covered by buildings and roofed porches are included in lot coverage.



Building with a lower lot coverage



Building with a higher lot coverage

2. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

One-Story Element

A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size.



Building with no one-story element



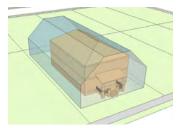
Building with a one-story element

3. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

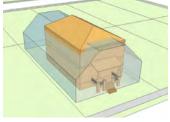
Stro	\sim .							Str	ongly
Disa	gree							1	Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Maximum Building Envelope

A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot.



Building complies with a maximum building envelope



Building exceeds maximum building envelope

4. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Stror Disa									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



Part 2: Design Tools (Continued)

Side Wall Offset

Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house.





Building with no side wall offset

Building with a side wall offset

5. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree (10)

Wall Height

Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size.





Two-story building with traditional wall height

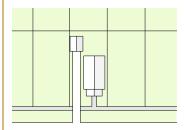
Two-story building with taller wall heights

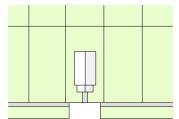
6. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree (10)

Parking Location

The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site





Parking is located in the rear with a side driveway access.

Parking is located in the front setback area.

7. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

Stroi	ngly						Str	ongly
Disa	gree							Agree
(1)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	(5)	$\overline{7}$	(o)	\bigcirc	10



Part 3: Building Scenarios

Each of the design scenarios on the following pages illustrates a house that could be built on an average size lot in the historic district. Here's what we want you to know before you begin this section:

- 1. In the initial workshops, people expressed a strong preference for smaller houses, such as this one (right). With that established, we are now seeking the point at which you consider a larger house or addition to be "too large". Therefore, the models you will be reviewing purposefully do not ask about smaller houses.
- 2. Each picture shows a block that retains its historic character, in which all buildings shown would be classified as Contributing to the historic district. Although that is not a typical condition for every block in the district, changes that require a Certificate of Appropriateness only consider the proposed project's compatibility with Contributing buildings. Therefore, this survey presents only Contributing examples of neighboring buildings.
- 3. The models shown do not represent the City's or the consultants' recommendations, which are still being developed. The models selected are only being used to help understand what the community feels is compatible and incompatible within the historic context.
- 4. We do not intend to suggest designs that would be in conflict with deed restrictions, where those are in place, even though in some cases a model may appear to do so. You should answer these questions anyway, with the assurance that no changes to deed restrictions will be proposed.

With that in mind, and considering the historic context that is illustrated, please comment on the appropriateness of each design. Please select the one answer for each question that best describes your opinion regarding each addition or new house that is shown.

Your responses will help us identify some of the design techniques that can influence compatibility and to determine if there is a "threshold" of building scale that is considered appropriate. You will help us understand which design techniques should be considered in the guidelines.



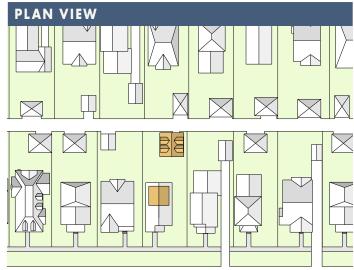


BUILDING SCENARIO A

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and set in from the side walls. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot, accessed off the alley. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW





STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stron Disag	· ·								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stron	ıgly						Str	ongly	
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Strongly Strong.									ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.

Stroi Disa	0,								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

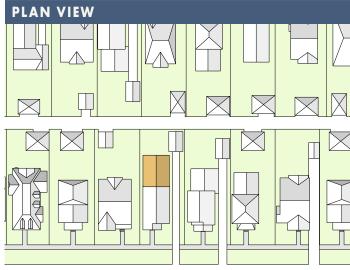


BUILDING SCENARIO B

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW





STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

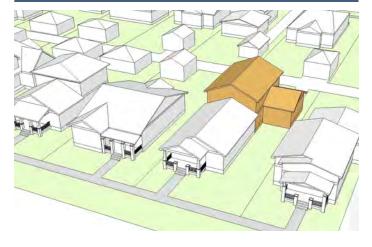
4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



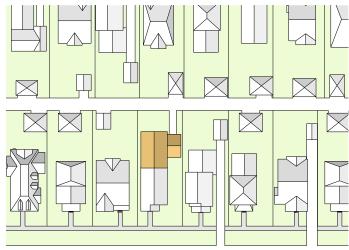
BUILDING SCENARIO C

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. It also includes an attached one-story garage that extends to the side, accessed off the alley. This design reduces open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

3. Height of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.

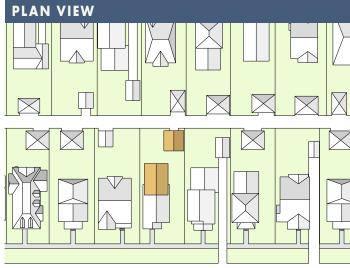


BUILDING SCENARIO D

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot, accessed off the alley. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW





STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

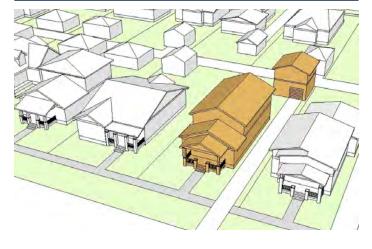
4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



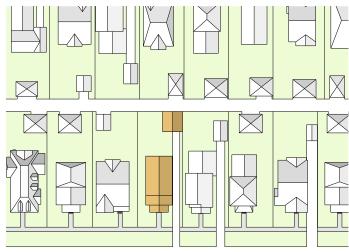
BUILDING SCENARIO E

This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Overall size is compatible.

3. Building height is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

4. Building form (shape) is compatible.

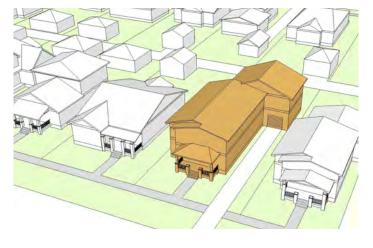


BUILDING SCENARIO F

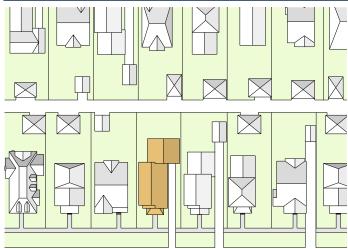
This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with an offset portion in the rear. This design retains some open space on

BIRD'S EYE VIEW

STREET LEVEL VIEWS







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.





1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disas									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Overall size is compatible.

Stror Disa									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

	ongly agree								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Building form (shape) is compatible.

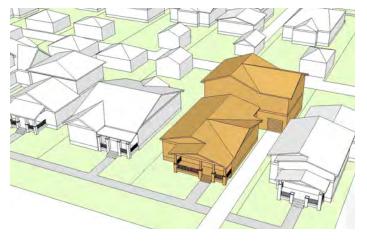
Strongly Strongl Disagree Agree										
L	лsa _ξ	, _				_	_	_	_	Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	9	(10)



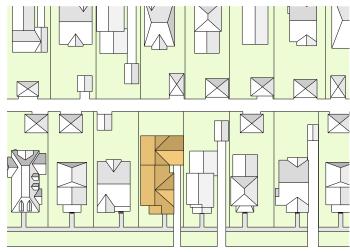
BUILDING SCENARIO G

This scenario illustrates a new home with a one-story portion in the front and a two-story portion in the rear that extends to the side. This design reduces open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stron Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Overall size is compatible.

Stron	ıgly						Strongly						
Disag	gree							1	Agree				
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10				

3. Building height is compatible.

Stroi	ngly							Str	ongly
Disa	gree								Agree
$\widehat{(1)}$	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	(9)	$\widehat{(10)}$

4. Building form (shape) is compatible.

Stroi Disa	<i>-</i>								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



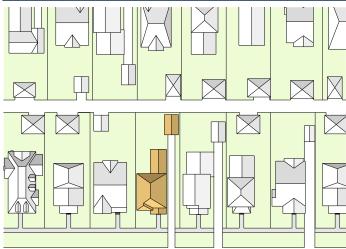
BUILDING SCENARIO H

This scenario illustrates a new two-story building with a one-story front portion in the rear and a one-story front porch element. It also includes a one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disag								Str	ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Overall size is compatible.

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Stroi Disa	· .								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

4. Building form (shape) is compatible.

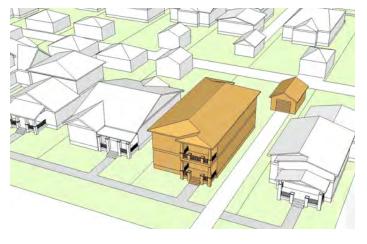
Stror	0,								Agree
Disag	_								Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)



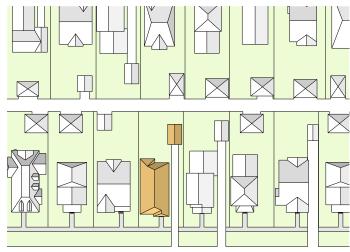
BUILDING SCENARIO I

This scenario illustrates a new two-story building with a two-story front porch element. It also includes a one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stron	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Overall size is compatible.

Stror	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{7}$	(8)	9	(10)

3. Building height is compatible.

Stror Disag	· .								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

4. Building form (shape) is compatible.

	igly gree								ongly Agree
(1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



Introduction to the Survey

What are the keys to designing a compatible house or addition in a historic district? At previous community workshops, participants evaluated a series of alternative building models for new houses and additions. Some models were rated as being either clearly appropriate or clearly inappropriate. For other models, opinions were mixed, or there wasn't enough feedback to draw clear conclusions, and so this survey focuses on those models for which we did not receive clear direction. We have also updated some illustrations to more closely reflect the character of individual historic districts. Your answers will help us recommend building design tools to be included in the Houston Heights West Historic District design guidelines.

The survey is divided into three parts:

Part 1: Overall Issues In the District

This section asks the extent to which you agree or disagree with issues that were mentioned in previous workshops.

Part 2: Building Design Tools

This section asks you to comment on the usefulness of design techniques that can affect compatibility, in terms of mass, scale, and relationship of a building to its neighbors.

Part 3: Building Scenarios

This section presents nine house designs -- four that show different approaches for constructing an addition to a historic single-family home, and five that illustrate new single-family homes in the historic district. Each scenario incorporates a combination of the design techniques described in Part 2 and will help us determine how effective these tools may be in achieving compatible designs.

A full-color version of the survey is available online at: www.surveymonkey.com/r/VPS-HHW

Or

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Questions? Please contact Steph McDougal at the City of Houston Planning Department at Steph.McDougal@houstontx.gov or 832-393-6541.

HOUSTON HEIGHTS WEST

WRITE YOUR I.D. # HERE



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THANK YOU!

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Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."	7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construction occurs is a key issue."	8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible."	9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."	
Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
11. What are the key issues related to the treatment of histo	oric buildings in the district?



Part 2: Design Tools

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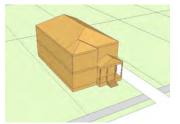
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Building Size in Relation to Lot Size

Keeping a building in proportion to its lot can help minimize a sense of out-of-scale houses.



Building with a lower proportion of building area to lot size



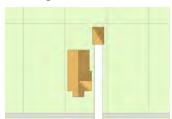
Building with a higher proportion of building area to lot size

1. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

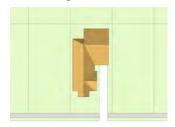
Stror Disa									ongly Agree
(1)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	(4)	(5)	6	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Lot Coverage

All areas of a property that are covered by buildings and roofed porches are included in lot coverage.



Building with a lower lot coverage



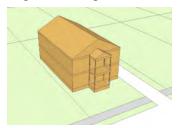
Building with a higher lot coverage

2. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

One-Story Element

A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size.



Building with no one-story element



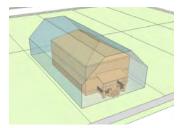
Building with a one-story element

3. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

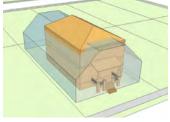
Stror	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Maximum Building Envelope

A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot.



Building complies with a maximum building envelope



Building exceeds maximum building envelope

4. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Strongly Disagree									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

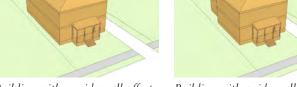


Part 2: Design Tools (Continued)

Side Wall Offset

Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house.





Building with no side wall offset

Building with a side wall offset

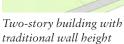
5. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

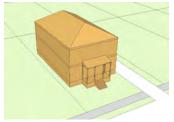
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree (10)

Wall Height

Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size.







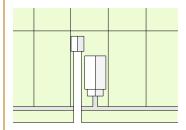
Two-story building with taller wall heights

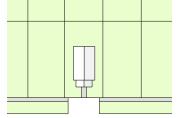
6. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Strongly Disagree									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Parking Location

The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site





Parking is located in the rear with a side driveway access.

Parking is located in the front setback area.

7. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

Strongly							Str	ongly
Disagree								Agree
\bigcirc	$\overline{(3)}$	\bigcirc	(5)	6	$\overline{7}$	(8)	(9)	$\widehat{10}$



Part 3: Building Scenarios

Each of the design scenarios on the following pages illustrates a house that could be built on an average size lot in the historic district. Here's what we want you to know before you begin this section:

- 1. In the initial workshops, people expressed a strong preference for smaller houses, such as this one (right). With that established, we are now seeking the point at which you consider a larger house or addition to be "too large". Therefore, the models you will be reviewing purposefully do not ask about smaller houses.
- 2. Each picture shows a block that retains its historic character, in which all buildings shown would be classified as Contributing to the historic district. Although that is not a typical condition for every block in the district, changes that require a Certificate of Appropriateness only consider the proposed project's compatibility with Contributing buildings. Therefore, this survey presents only Contributing examples of neighboring buildings.
- 3. The models shown do not represent the City's or the consultants' recommendations, which are still being developed. The models selected are only being used to help understand what the community feels is compatible and incompatible within the historic context.
- 4. We do not intend to suggest designs that would be in conflict with deed restrictions, where those are in place, even though in some cases a model may appear to do so. You should answer these questions anyway, with the assurance that no changes to deed restrictions will be proposed.

With that in mind, and considering the historic context that is illustrated, please comment on the appropriateness of each design. Please select the one answer for each question that best describes your opinion regarding each addition or new house that is shown.

Your responses will help us identify some of the design techniques that can influence compatibility and to determine if there is a "threshold" of building scale that is considered appropriate. You will help us understand which design techniques should be considered in the guidelines.



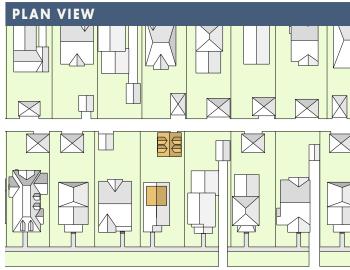


BUILDING SCENARIO A

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and set in from the side walls. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot, accessed off the alley. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW





STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

3. Height of addition is compatible.

4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.

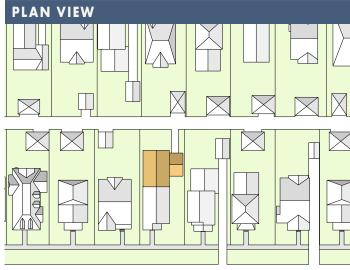


BUILDING SCENARIO B

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. It also includes an attached one-story garage that extends to the side, accessed off the alley. This design reduces open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW





STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

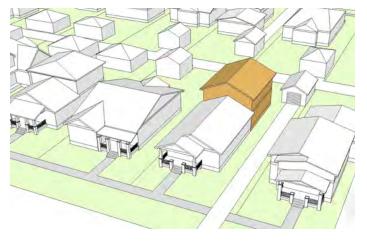
4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



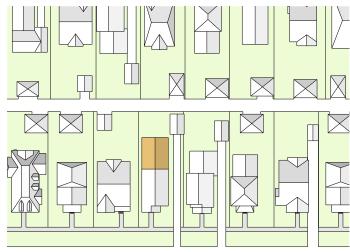
BUILDING SCENARIO C

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stron	ıgly		Str	ongly					
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stror	ıgly				Str	ongly			
Disag	gree							I	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stron	ngly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
$\widehat{(1)}$	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	(9)	$\widehat{(10)}$

4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.

Stror Disa									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

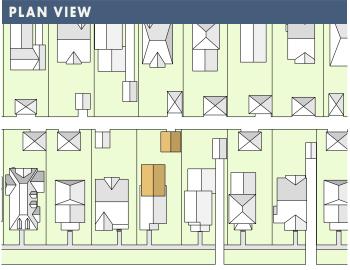


BUILDING SCENARIO D

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot, accessed from the alley. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW





STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

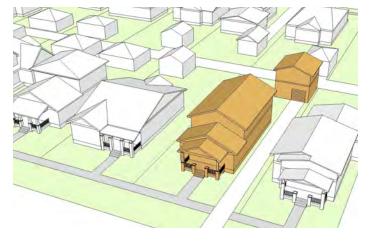
4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



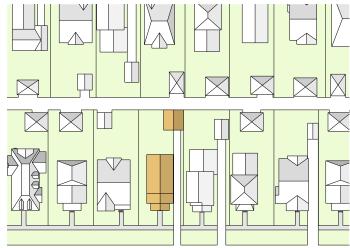
BUILDING SCENARIO E

This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Overall size is compatible.

3. Building height is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

4. Building form (shape) is compatible.



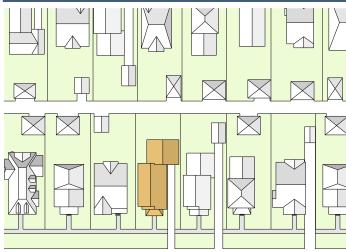
BUILDING SCENARIO F

This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with an offset portion in the rear. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Strongly Disagree							Stı	ongly Agree	
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Overall size is compatible.

Strongly									ongly
Disagree									Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Stroi Disa	ngly gree								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

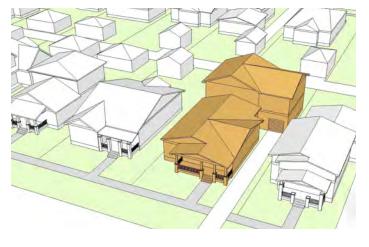
Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



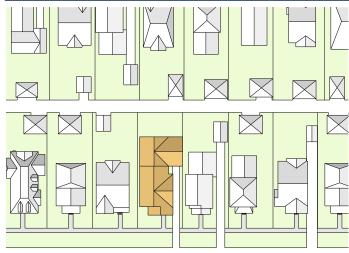
BUILDING SCENARIO G

This scenario illustrates a new home with a one-story portion in the front and a two-story portion in the rear that extends to the side. This design reduces open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Strongly										
Disag	gree							1	Agree	
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10	



2. Overall size is compatible.

Strongly									ongly
Disagree									Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

	Stron Disag									ongly Agree
(1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	(9)	$\widehat{(10)}$

Stroi Disa									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



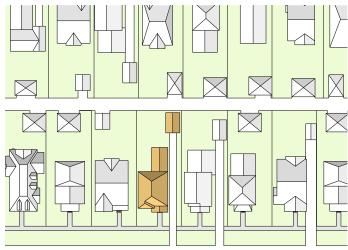
BUILDING SCENARIO H

This scenario illustrates a new two-story building with a one-story front portion in the rear and a one-story front porch element. It also includes a one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.





Strongly Disagree									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Overall size is compatible.

Strongly									ongly
Disagree									Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Strongly Disagree									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



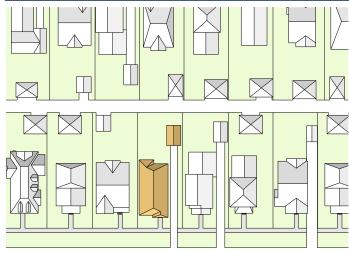
BUILDING SCENARIO I

This scenario illustrates a new two-story building with a two-story front porch element. It also includes a one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW







Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Overall size is compatible.

Stron	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Stron	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Stroi Disa	· .								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



Introduction to the Survey

What are the keys to designing a compatible house or addition in a historic district? At previous community workshops, participants evaluated a series of alternative building models for new houses and additions. Some models were rated as being either clearly appropriate or clearly inappropriate. For other models, opinions were mixed, or there wasn't enough feedback to draw clear conclusions, and so this survey focuses on those models for which we did not receive clear direction. We have also updated some illustrations to more closely reflect the character of individual historic districts. Your answers will help us recommend building design tools to be included in the Norhill Historic District design guidelines.

The survey is divided into three parts:

Part 1: Overall Issues In the District

This section asks the extent to which you agree or disagree with issues that were mentioned in previous workshops.

Part 2: Building Design Tools

This section asks you to comment on the usefulness of design techniques that can affect compatibility, in terms of mass, scale, and relationship of a building to its neighbors.

Part 3: Building Scenarios

This section presents eight house designs -- four that show different approaches for constructing an addition to a historic single-family home, and four that illustrate new single-family homes in the historic district. Each scenario incorporates a combination of the design techniques described in Part 2 and will help us determine how effective these tools may be in achieving compatible designs.

A full-color version of the survey is available online at: www.surveymonkey.com/r/VPS-NH

Or

Return this survey in the postage-paid envelope provided.

All surveys must be completed online or postmarked no later than Friday, January 27, 2017.

Questions? Please contact Steph McDougal at the City of Houston Planning Department at Steph.McDougal@houstontx.gov or 832-393-6541.

WRITE YOUR I.D. # HERE



Find your Unique ID number on the letter that came with your survey.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

A background paper, titled Houston Historic Districts Potential Design Tools provides further information about the design tools in Part 2.

Find it online at: http://tinyurl.com/COH-DG-Tools

THANK YOU!

Thank you for participating in this Compatible Building Design Survey for the Norhill Historic District! Your response will help us develop tools that meet your historic district's unique needs.

Part 1: Overall Issues in the District

11. What are the key issues related to the treatment of historic buildings in the district?

The following statements reflect comments made in community workshops and other meetings. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statements as they apply to this historic district. The objective is to identify key issues that should be addressed in the design guidelines. (Select one answer for each question unless otherwise noted.)

1. "Some recent construction in my historic di large."	strict is too	6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."
Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2. "The loss of green space when a larger buil constructed is a key issue."	ding is	7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."
Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new coccurs is a key issue."	construction	8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."
Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
4. "Most recent new construction has been co	mpatible."	9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."
Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
5. "A large house next door diminishes privac neighbors' back yards."	y in	10. "Fences should be included in the design guidelines."
Strongly	Strongly	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
Disagree (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	Agree 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Part 2: Design Tools

Design guidelines promote compatibility in historic districts. They may address the potential visual impacts of new construction and promote preservation of green space on individual lots. This section asks some questions about some design techniques that may be used to create a more compatible design.

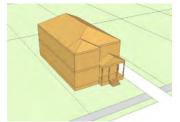
Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statements below. The objective is to identify some of the design techniques that should be addressed in the guidelines. Please understand that agreeing with a statement in this section doesn't necessarily mean that it will become a requirement.

Building Size in Relation to Lot Size

Keeping a building in proportion to its lot can help minimize a sense of out-of-scale houses.



Building with a lower proportion of building area to lot size



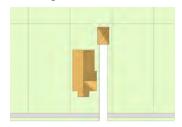
Building with a higher proportion of building area to lot size

1. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

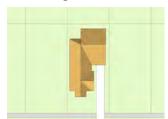
Stron Disag									ongly Agree
(1)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	(5)	6	$\overline{7}$	(8)	9	10

Lot Coverage

All areas of a property that are covered by buildings and roofed porches are included in lot coverage.



Building with a lower lot coverage



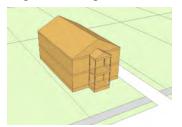
Building with a higher lot coverage

2. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

Stror Disag	· .								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

One-Story Element

A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size.



Building with no one-story element



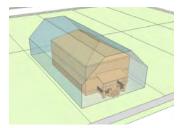
Building with a one-story element

3. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

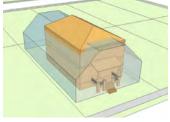
Stro	· .							Str	ongly
Disa	gree							1	Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Maximum Building Envelope

A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot.



Building complies with a maximum building envelope



Building exceeds maximum building envelope

4. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Stror Disa									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

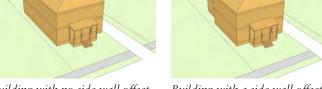


Part 2: Design Tools (Continued)

Side Wall Offset

Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house.





Building with no side wall offset

Building with a side wall offset

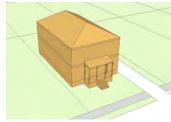
5. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree (10)

Wall Height

Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size.





Two-story building with traditional wall height

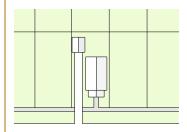
Two-story building with taller wall heights

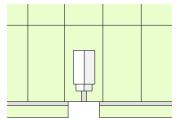
6. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Stron	ngly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Parking Location

The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site





Parking is located in the rear with a side driveway access.

Parking is located in the front setback area.

7. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

Stroi	ngly						Str	ongly
Disa	gree							Agree
(1)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	(5)	$\overline{7}$	(o)	\bigcirc	10



Part 3: Building Scenarios

Each of the design scenarios on the following pages illustrates a house that could be built on an average size lot in the historic district. Here's what we want you to know before you begin this section:

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Your responses will help us identify some of the design techniques that can influence compatibility and to determine if there is a "threshold" of building scale that is considered appropriate. You will help us understand which design techniques should be considered in the guidelines.





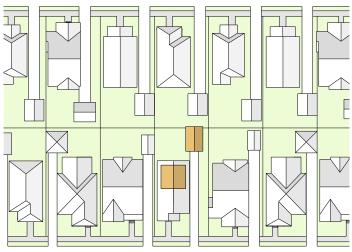
BUILDING SCENARIO A

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and set in from the side walls. It also includes a one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disag								St	rongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stron	igly						Str	ongly	
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stron Disag	· ·								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Stror Disa									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



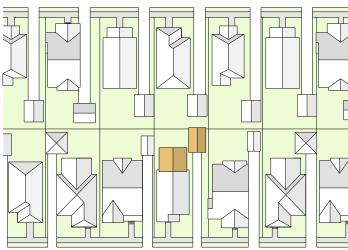
BUILDING SCENARIO B

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear that is offset from the existing side walls. It also includes a one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disa	0.							Sti	rongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stron								Str	ongly
Disa	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stron	ngly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Stror Disa									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



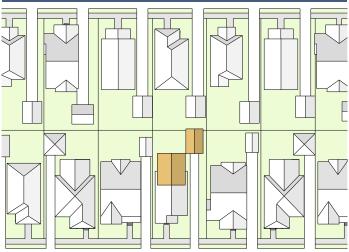
BUILDING SCENARIO C

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Strongly Disagree									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stron	ngly						Str	ongly	
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stron	ıgly							Stı	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
$\widehat{(1)}$	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Stror Disaş									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



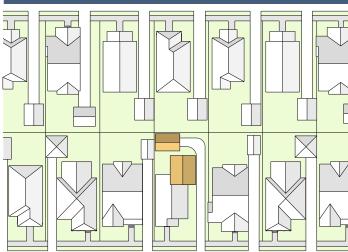
BUILDING SCENARIO D

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear that is centered on the lot. It also includes a one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disa									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stron								Str	ongly
Disa	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stron Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

	ngly igree								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



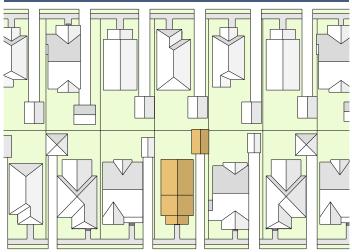
BUILDING SCENARIO E

This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stron									ongly
Disag	gree							4	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



2. Overall size is compatible.

Stron	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Disag	0.								ongiy Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Stror Disag								Stı	rongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



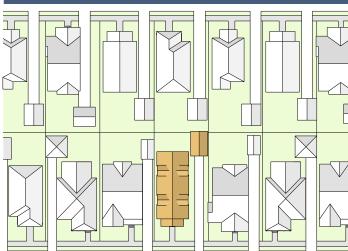
BUILDING SCENARIO F

This scenario illustrates a new one-story home with dormers. It also includes a one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design reduces open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Overall size is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Building height is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

4. Building from (shape) is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 (1)
 (2)
 (3)
 (4)
 (5)
 (6)
 (7)
 (8)
 (9)
 (10)



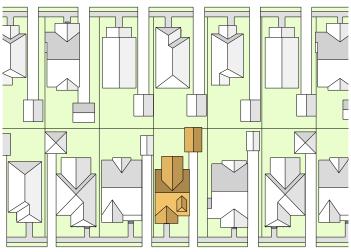
BUILDING SCENARIO G

This scenario illustrates a new one-story home with a one-and-a-half story portion in the rear. It also includes a detached one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stron	igly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

2. Overall size is compatible.

Stron	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							I	Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Stro	0.		Str	ongly					
Disa	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Stror Disa									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



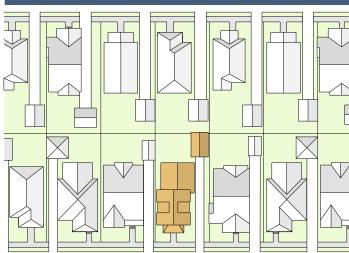
BUILDING SCENARIO H

This scenario illustrates a new one-and-a-half story home with dormers in front, and a one-story portion in the rear. It also includes a detached one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

STREET LEVEL VIEWS



1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
$\widehat{(1)}$	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	(9)	$\widehat{(10)}$

2. Overall size is compatible.

Stroi									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Stron									ongly
Disa	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

	ngly igree								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



Introduction to the Survey

What are the keys to designing a compatible house or addition in a historic district? At previous community workshops, participants evaluated a series of alternative building models for new houses and additions. Some models were rated as being either clearly appropriate or clearly inappropriate. For other models, opinions were mixed, or there wasn't enough feedback to draw clear conclusions, and so this survey focuses on those models for which we did not receive clear direction. We have also updated some illustrations to more closely reflect the character of individual historic districts. Your answers will help us recommend building design tools to be included in the Woodland Heights Historic District design guidelines.

The survey is divided into three parts:

Part 1: Overall Issues In the District

This section asks the extent to which you agree or disagree with issues that were mentioned in previous workshops.

Part 2: Building Design Tools

This section asks you to comment on the usefulness of design techniques that can affect compatibility, in terms of mass, scale, and relationship of a building to its neighbors.

Part 3: Building Scenarios

This section presents seven house designs -- three that show different approaches for constructing an addition to a historic single-family home, and four that illustrate new single-family homes in the historic district. Each scenario incorporates a combination of the design techniques described in Part 2 and will help us determine how effective these tools may be in achieving compatible designs.

A full-color version of the survey is available online at: www.surveymonkey.com/r/VPS-WH

Or

Return this survey in the postage-paid envelope provided.

All surveys must be completed online or postmarked no later than Friday, January 27, 2017.

Questions? Please contact Steph McDougal at the City of Houston Planning Department at Steph.McDougal@houstontx.gov or 832-393-6541.

WRITE YOUR I.D. # HERE



Find your Unique ID number on the letter that came with your survey.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

A background paper, titled Houston Historic Districts Potential Design Tools provides further information about the design tools in Part 2.

Find it online at: http://tinyurl.com/COH-DG-Tools

THANK YOU!

Thank you for participating in this Compatible Building Design Survey for the Woodland Heights Historic District! Your response will help us develop tools that meet your historic district's unique needs.

Part 1: Overall Issues in the District

The following statements reflect comments made in community workshops and other meetings. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statements as they apply to this historic district. The objective is to identify key issues that should be addressed in the design guidelines. (Select one answer for each question unless otherwise noted.)

1. "Some recent construction in my historic district is too large."	6. "Regulations that protect historic district character will enhance property values."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2. "The loss of green space when a larger building is constructed is a key issue."	7. "A bigger house can fit in if it is well designed, and respects traditional neighborhood patterns."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3. "The loss of mature vegetation when new construction occurs is a key issue."	8. "Most recent renovation projects have been appropriate."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
4. "Most recent new construction has been compatible."	9. "An addition to a historic building should be visually subordinate to the building."
Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree	Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
5. "A large house next door diminishes privacy in neighbors' back yards."	
Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
11. What are the key issues related to the treatment of history	oric buildings in the district?



Part 2: Design Tools

Design guidelines promote compatibility in historic districts. They may address the potential visual impacts of new construction and promote preservation of green space on individual lots. This section asks some questions about some design techniques that may be used to create a more compatible design.

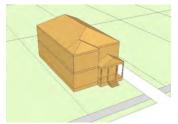
Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statements below. The objective is to identify some of the design techniques that should be addressed in the guidelines. Please understand that agreeing with a statement in this section doesn't necessarily mean that it will become a requirement.

Building Size in Relation to Lot Size

Keeping a building in proportion to its lot can help minimize a sense of out-of-scale houses.



Building with a lower proportion of building area to lot size



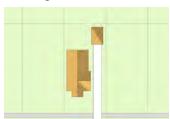
Building with a higher proportion of building area to lot size

1. "Guidelines which relate the size of a building to the size of its lot should be considered."

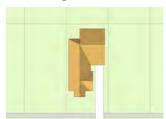
Stron									ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
(1)	\bigcirc	(3)	\bigcirc	(5)	6	$\overline{7}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Lot Coverage

All areas of a property that are covered by buildings and roofed porches are included in lot coverage.



Building with a lower lot coverage



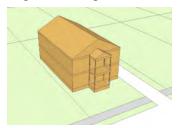
Building with a higher lot coverage

2. "A limit on the percentage of lot coverage should be considered to help maintain open space."

Stror Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

One-Story Element

A one-story element (to the front or side of a house) can help reduce its perceived size.



Building with no one-story element



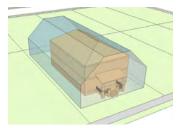
Building with a one-story element

3. "Using a one story element (such as a porch or a wing of a house) should be addressed in the design guidelines."

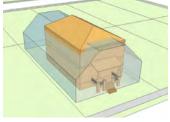
Stror	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{(7)}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Maximum Building Envelope

A maximum building envelope can modify the shape and limit the overall size of a building on its lot.



Building complies with a maximum building envelope



Building exceeds maximum building envelope

4. "A maximum building envelope should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

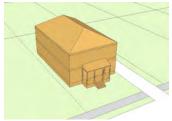
Stror Disag	· .								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

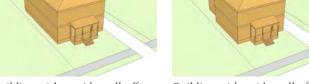


Part 2: Design Tools (Continued)

Side Wall Offset

Limiting the length of a side wall can reduce the perceived size of a house.





Building with no side wall offset

Building with a side wall offset

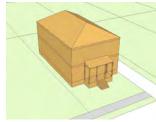
5. "A side wall offset should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Strongly Strongly Disagree Agree (10)

Wall Height

Guidelines can limit the height of all or part of a wall to reduce perceived building size.





Two-story building with traditional wall height

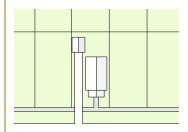
Two-story building with taller wall heights

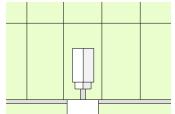
6. "A wall height limit should be considered as a tool to reduce perceived building size."

Stror	ngly							Stı	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Parking Location

The location of a garage and a surface parking area can influence the perception of open space and the perceived size of all buildings on a site





Parking is located in the rear with a side driveway access.

Parking is located in the front setback area.

7. "Design guidelines should address appropriate parking locations."

Stroi Disa					ongly Agree
	(2)	(F)			10



Part 3: Building Scenarios

Each of the design scenarios on the following pages illustrates a house that could be built on an average size lot in the historic district. Here's what we want you to know before you begin this section:

- 1. In the initial workshops, people expressed a strong preference for smaller houses, such as this one (right). With that established, we are now seeking the point at which you consider a larger house or addition to be "too large". Therefore, the models you will be reviewing purposefully do not ask about smaller houses.
- 2. Each picture shows a block that retains its historic character, in which all buildings shown would be classified as Contributing to the historic district. Although that is not a typical condition for every block in the district, changes that require a Certificate of Appropriateness only consider the proposed project's compatibility with Contributing buildings. Therefore, this survey presents only Contributing examples of neighboring buildings.
- 3. The models shown do not represent the City's or the consultants' recommendations, which are still being developed. The models selected are only being used to help understand what the community feels is compatible and incompatible within the historic context.
- 4. We do not intend to suggest designs that would be in conflict with deed restrictions, where those are in place, even though in some cases a model may appear to do so. You should answer these questions anyway, with the assurance that no changes to deed restrictions will be proposed.

With that in mind, and considering the historic context that is illustrated, please comment on the appropriateness of each design. Please select the one answer for each question that best describes your opinion regarding each addition or new house that is shown.

Your responses will help us identify some of the design techniques that can influence compatibility and to determine if there is a "threshold" of building scale that is considered appropriate. You will help us understand which design techniques should be considered in the guidelines.





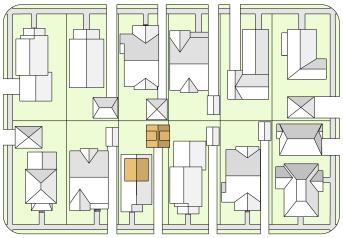
BUILDING SCENARIO A

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a rooftop addition that is set back from the front wall and set in from the side walls. It also includes a one-and-a-half story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



STREET LEVEL VIEWS

Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Strongly

Disagree									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Strongly



2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stron Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stron Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Stron									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



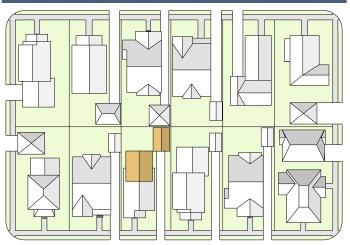
BUILDING SCENARIO B

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the roof and rear. This design retains some open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Size of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

4. Form (shape) of addition is compatible.



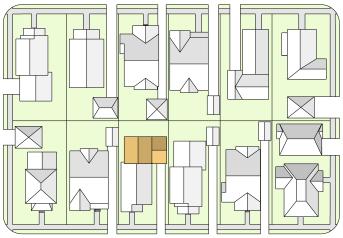
BUILDING SCENARIO C

This scenario illustrates a historic one-story home with a two-story addition to the rear. It also includes an attached one-story garage that extends to the side. This design reduces open space on the lot, while increasing livable area.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



STREET LEVEL VIEWS

Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Strongly

Disag	gree								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

Strongly



2. Size of addition is compatible.

Stron Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. Height of addition is compatible.

Stroi Disa	· .								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

	ongly agree								ongly Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10



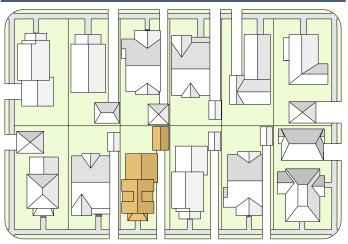
BUILDING SCENARIO D

This scenario illustrates a new one-and-a-half story home with dormers in front, and a one-story portion in the rear. It also includes a detached one-story garage located to the rear of the lot. This design reduces open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Overall size is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Building height is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

4. Building form (shape) is compatible.



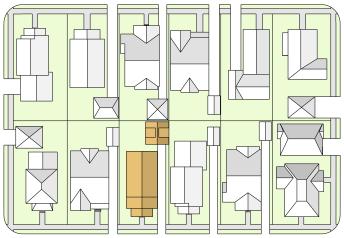
BUILDING SCENARIO E

This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also includes a detached garage in the rear with a secondary living space above. This design reduces open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.



2. Overall size is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Building height is compatible.

Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)

4. Building form (shape) is compatible.



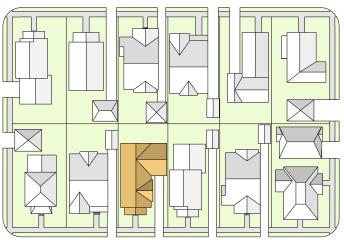
BUILDING SCENARIO F

This scenario illustrates a new one-story home with variations in side walls and an attached garage in the rear. This design reduces open space on the lot.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10



2. Overall size is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

3. Building height is compatible.

 Strongly Disagree
 Strongly Agree

 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

4. Building form (shape) is compatible.



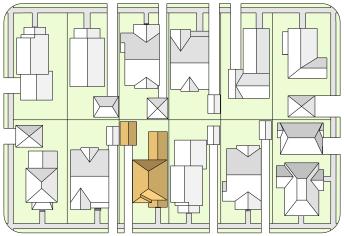
BUILDING SCENARIO G

This scenario illustrates a new two-story home with a one-story portion in front. It also has a one-story detached garage in the rear.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW



PLAN VIEW



STREET LEVEL VIEWS



Please respond to each of the statements below by selecting the answer that best describes your opinion.

1. Lot coverage is compatible.

Disa	0.								Agree
1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

2. Overall size is compatible.

Stron	ıgly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree							1	Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. Building height is compatible.

Stron	igly							Str	ongly
Disag	gree								Agree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	$\overline{7}$	(8)	9	$\widehat{10}$

Stron Disag									ongly Agree
1	2	(3)	4	(5)	6	7	8	9	10

BACKGROUND MAPS

HOUSTON HISTORIC DISTRICTS DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT STRATEGY REPORT



INTRODUCTION

City staff assembled a series of maps derived from Geographic Information System technology (GIS) data for each historic district. This appears here as a series of maps for each of the historic districts to help understand the degree of consistency or diversity that exists as well as other patterns of development.

For each of the historic districts, five maps were developed from GIS data and are included in this appendix:

- Building Age
- Building Size
- Lot Coverage
- Lot Size
- Floor Area Ratio

A map showing those structures that are contributing and noncontributing also was generated for each district. In some districts, historic Sanborn fire insurance maps were also available and are included in this appendix.

This series of data maps helps to document historical and current development patterns. This informed the recommendations for design standards that appear in Appendix B.

FREELAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

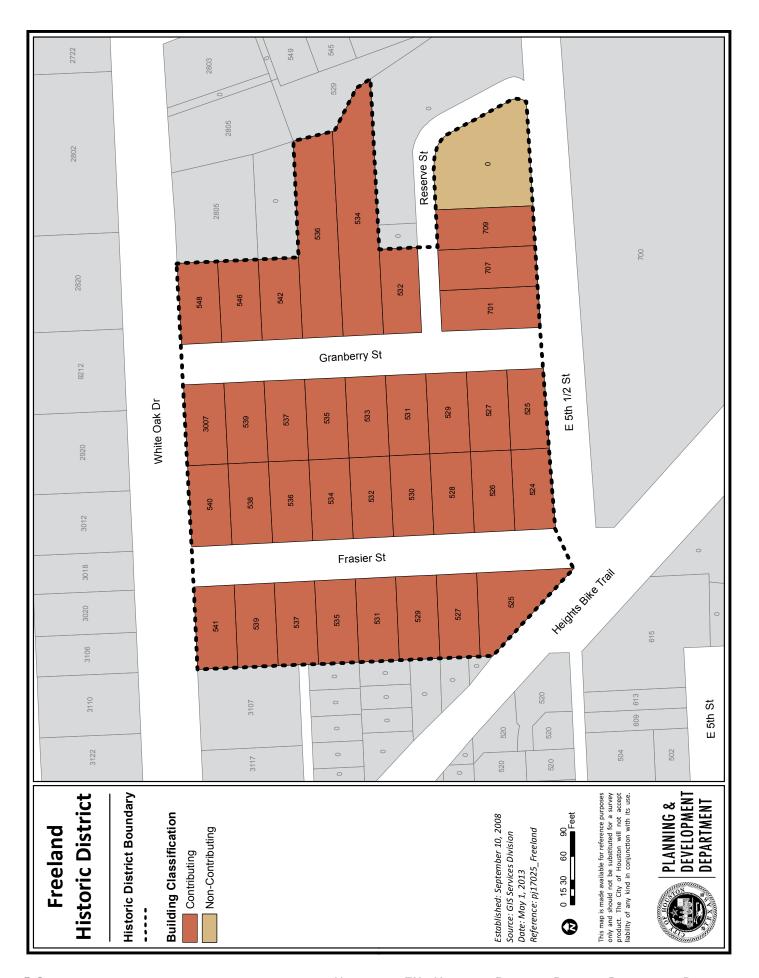


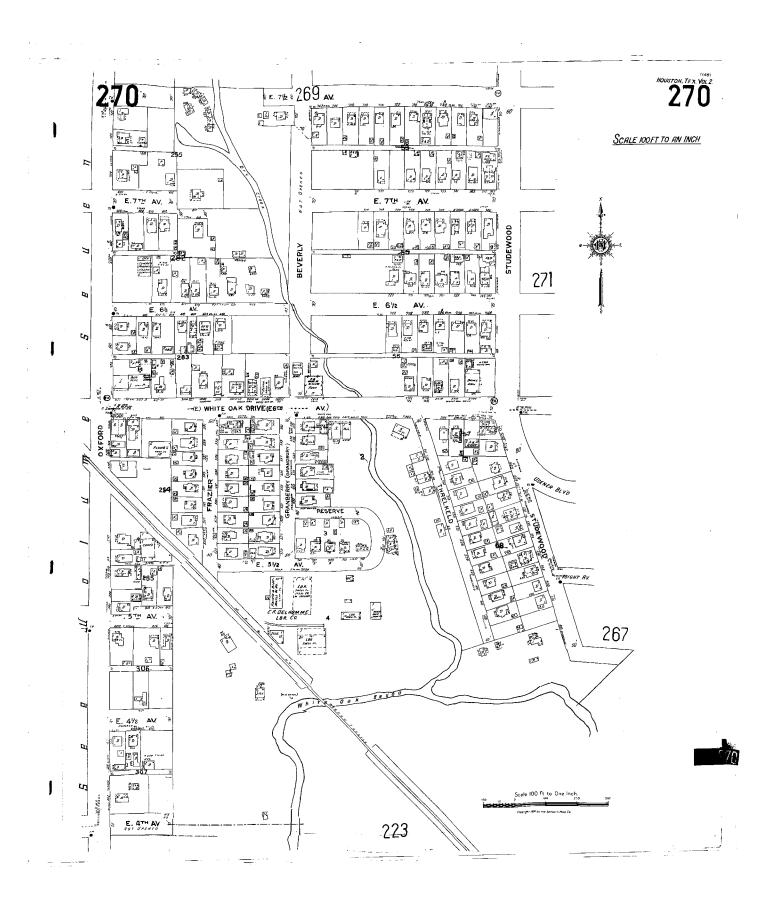












HOUSTON HEIGHTS EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT

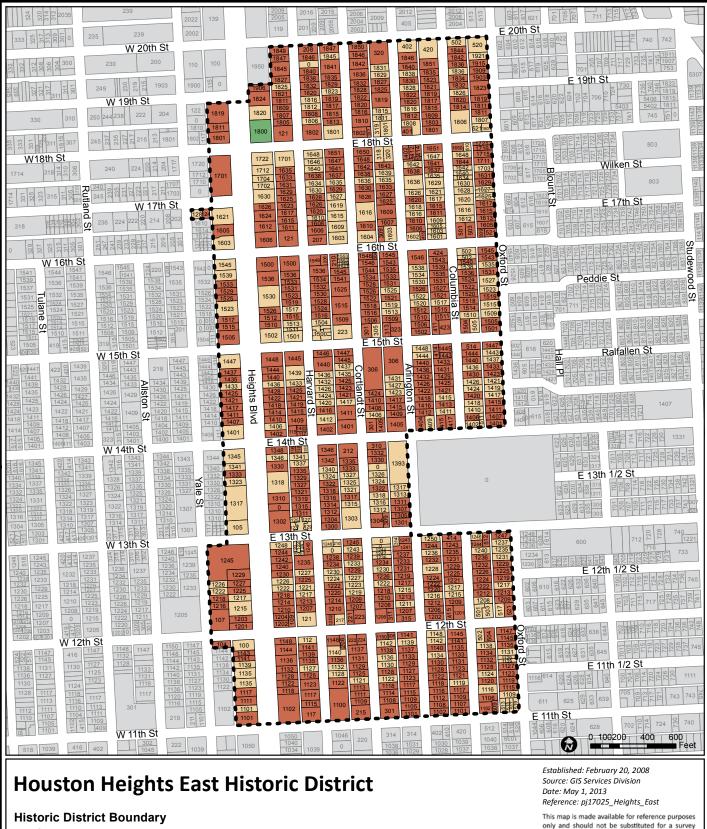












Building Classification

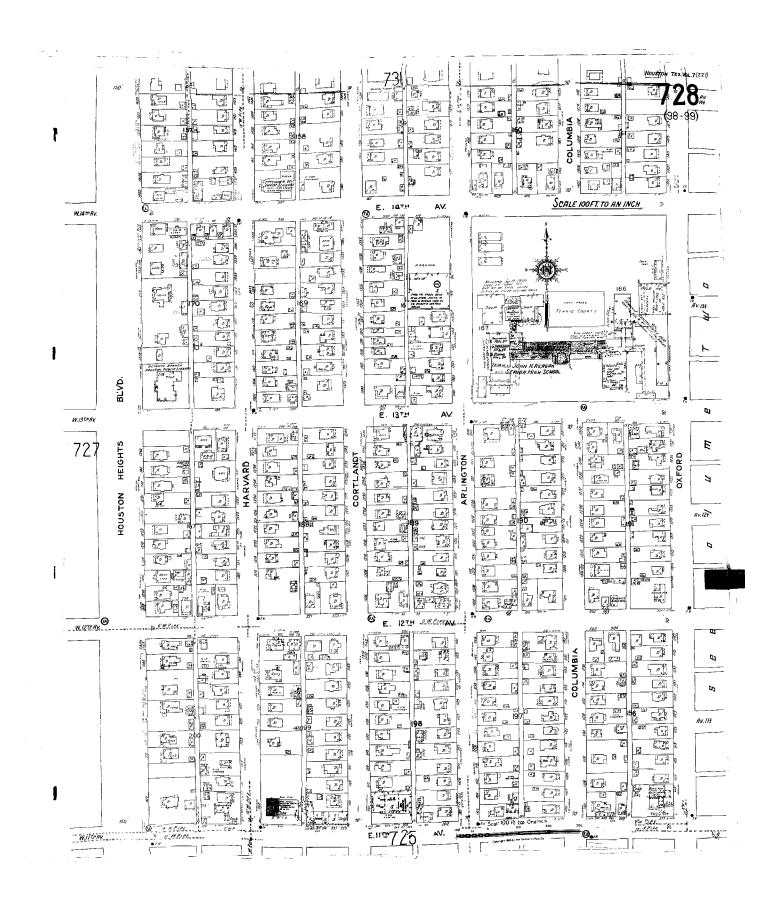
Contributing

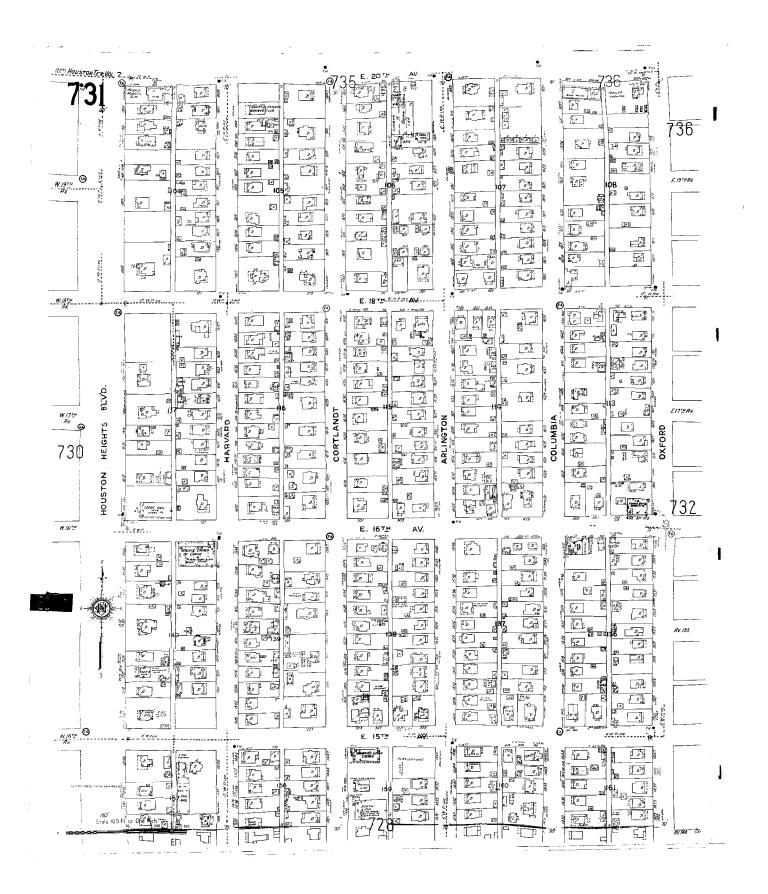
Non-Contributing

Park

product. The City of Houston will not accept liability of any kind in conjunction with its use.





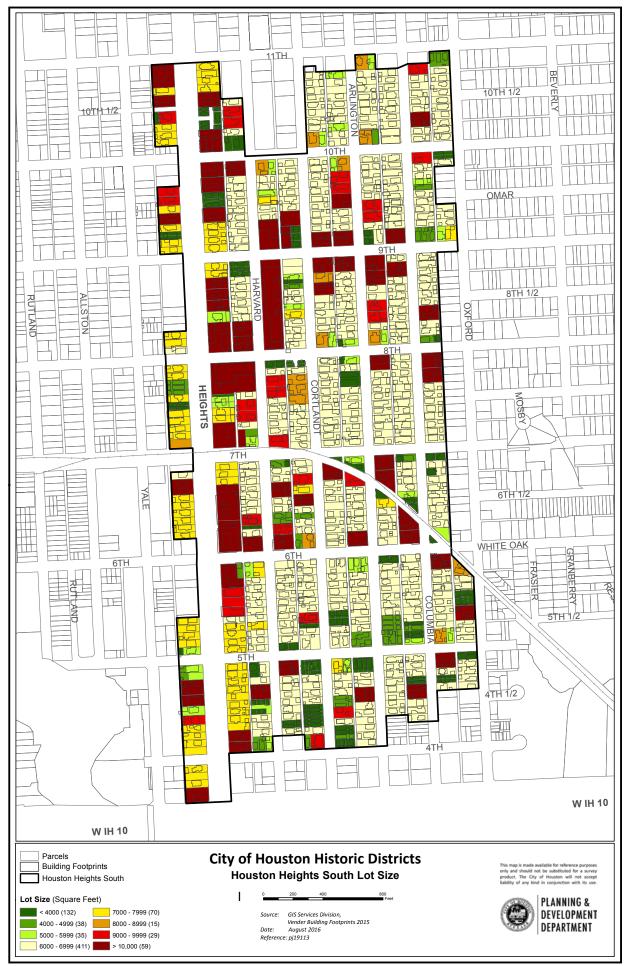


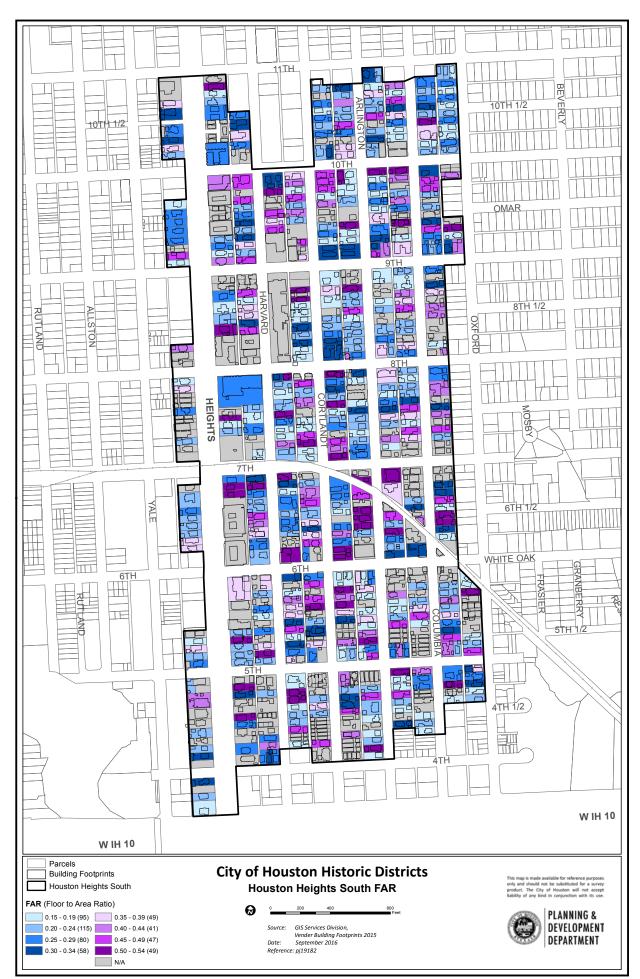
HOUSTON HEIGHTS SOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

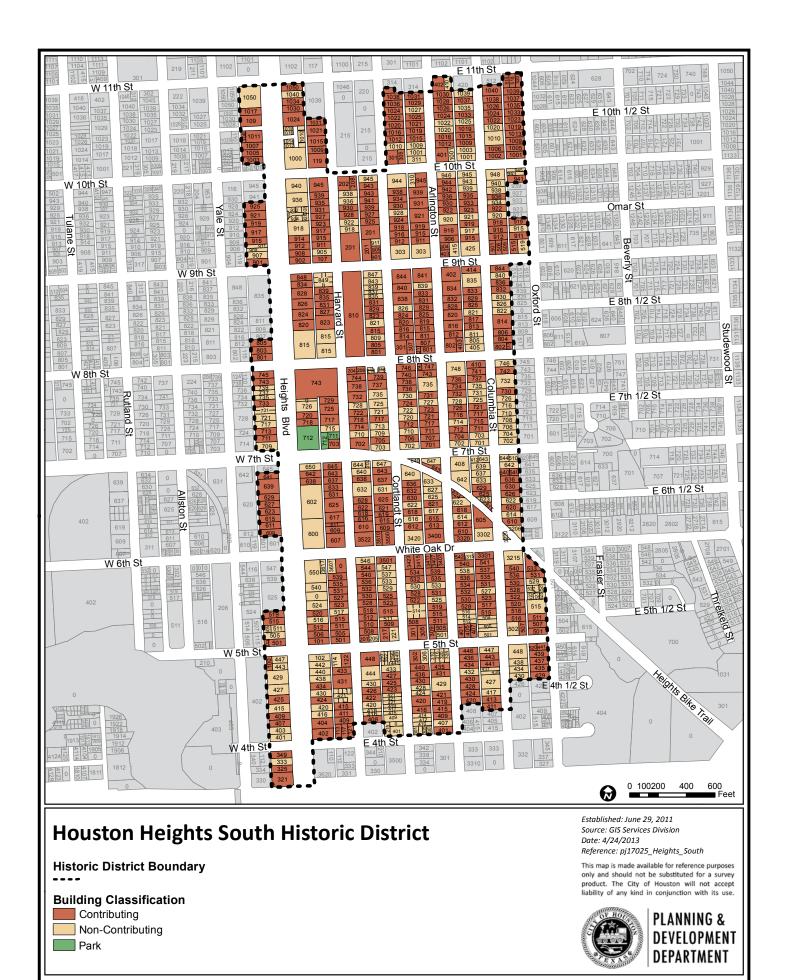












HOUSTON HEIGHTS WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

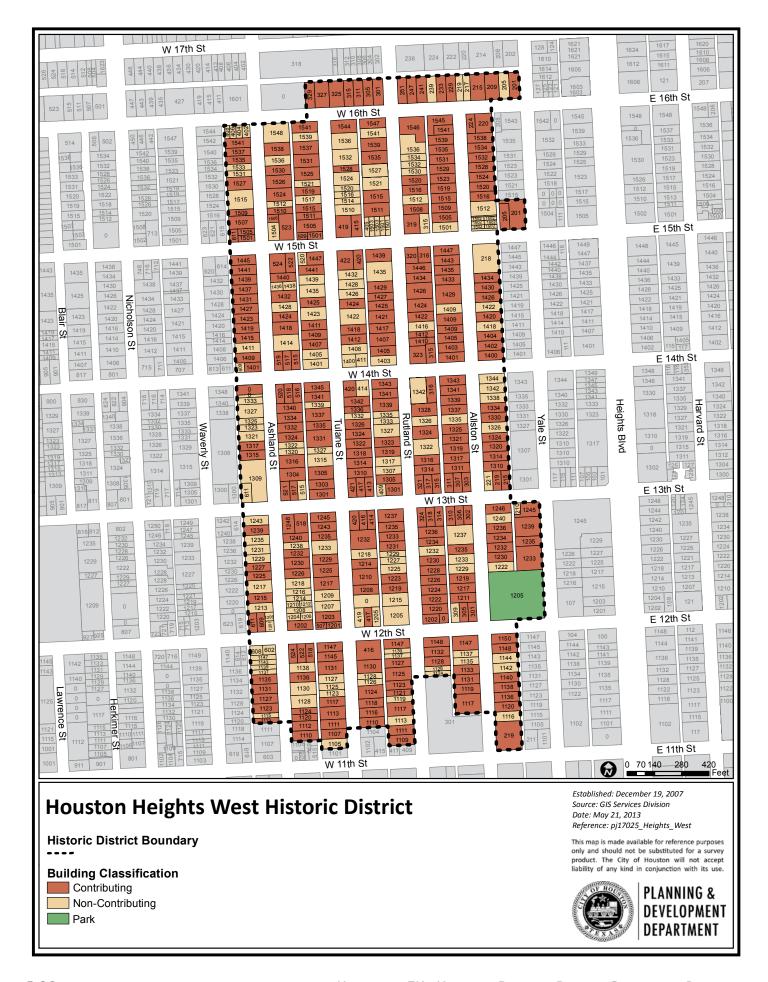






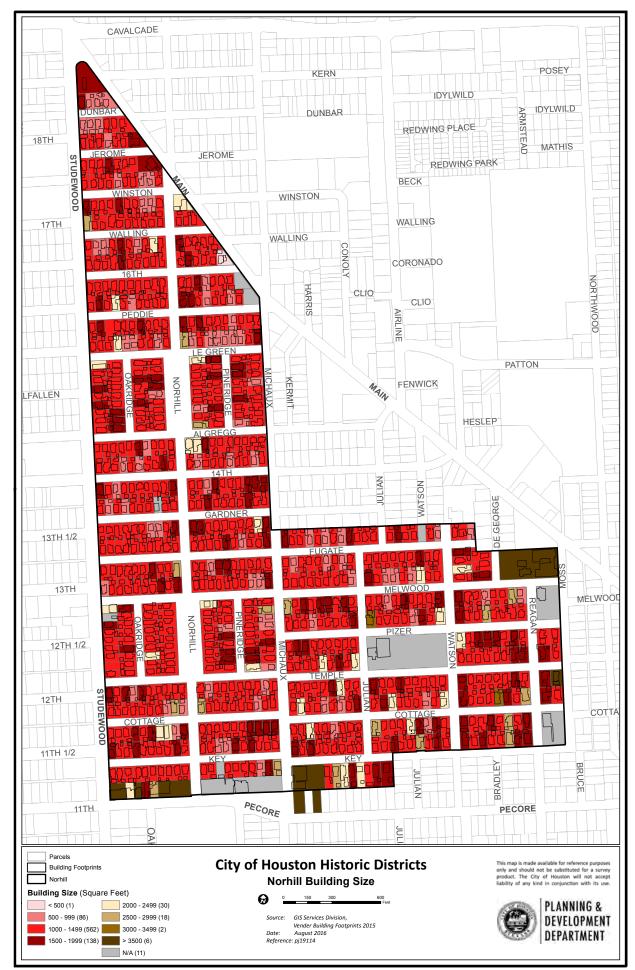






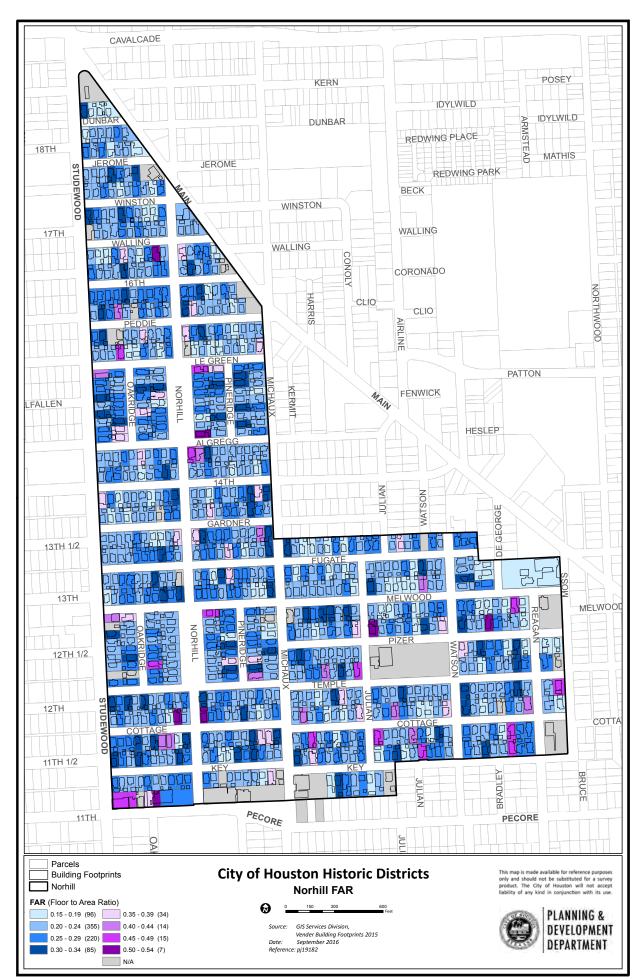
NORHILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

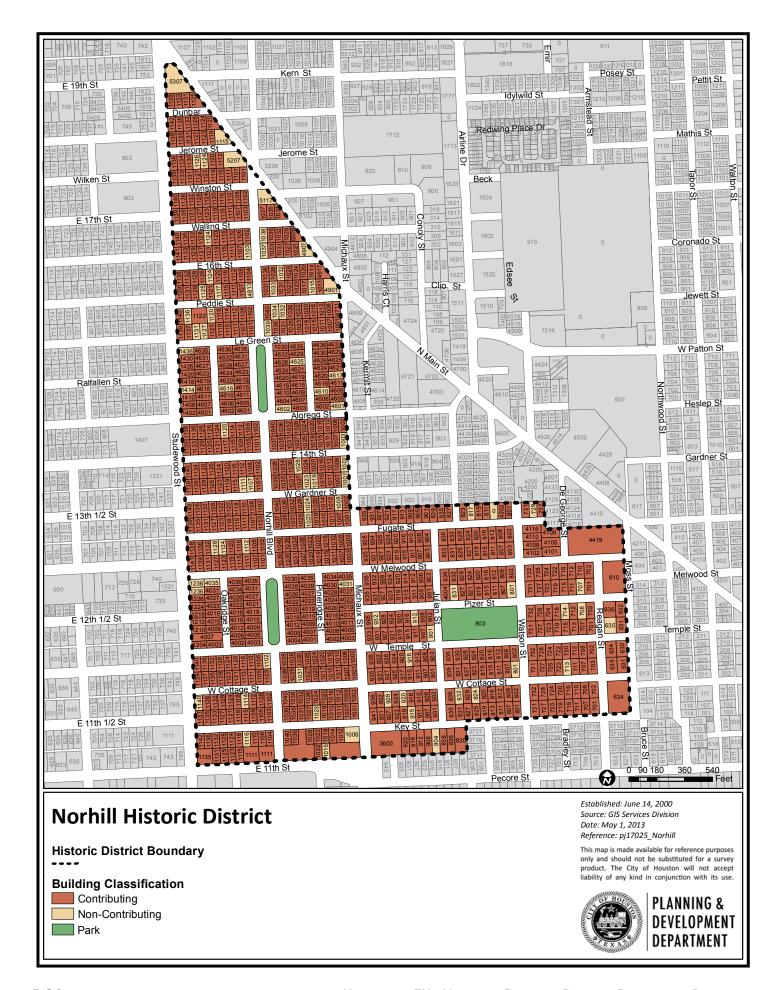


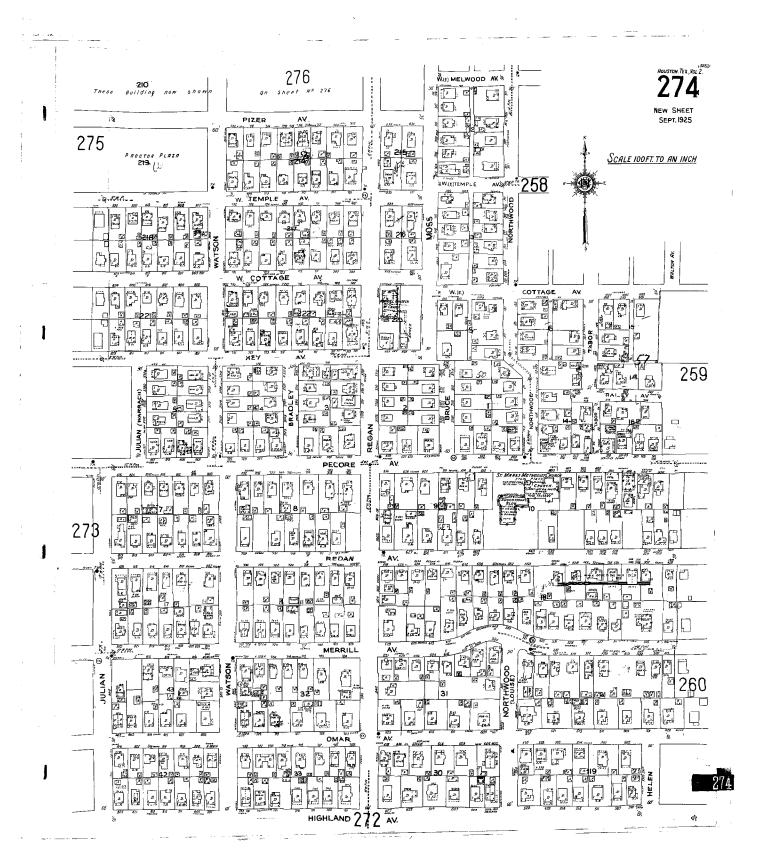


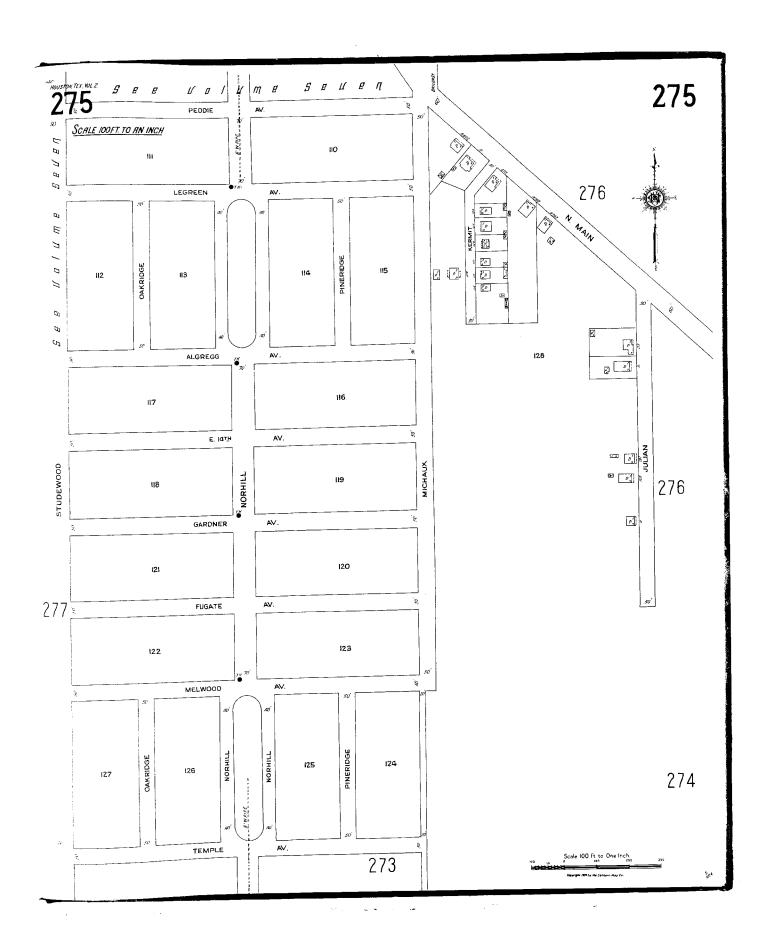


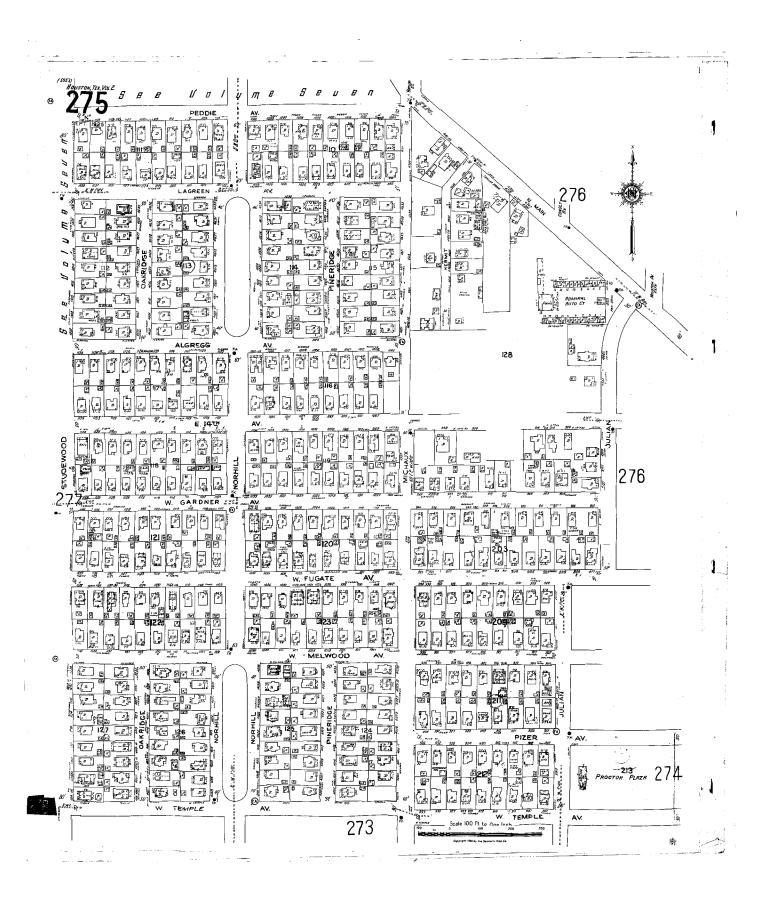


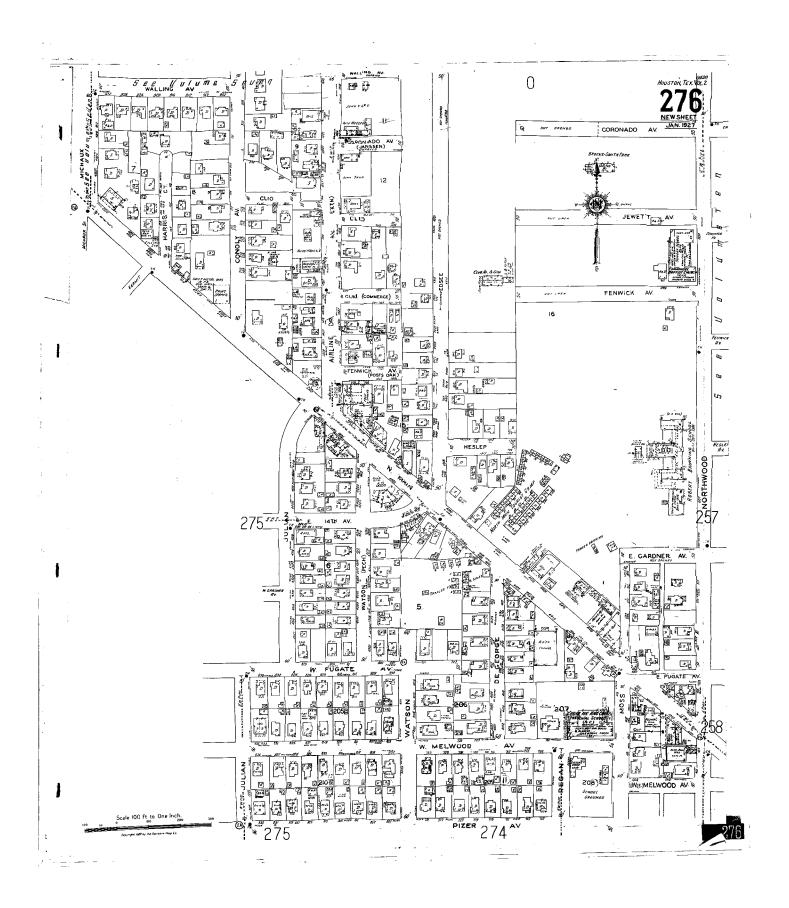


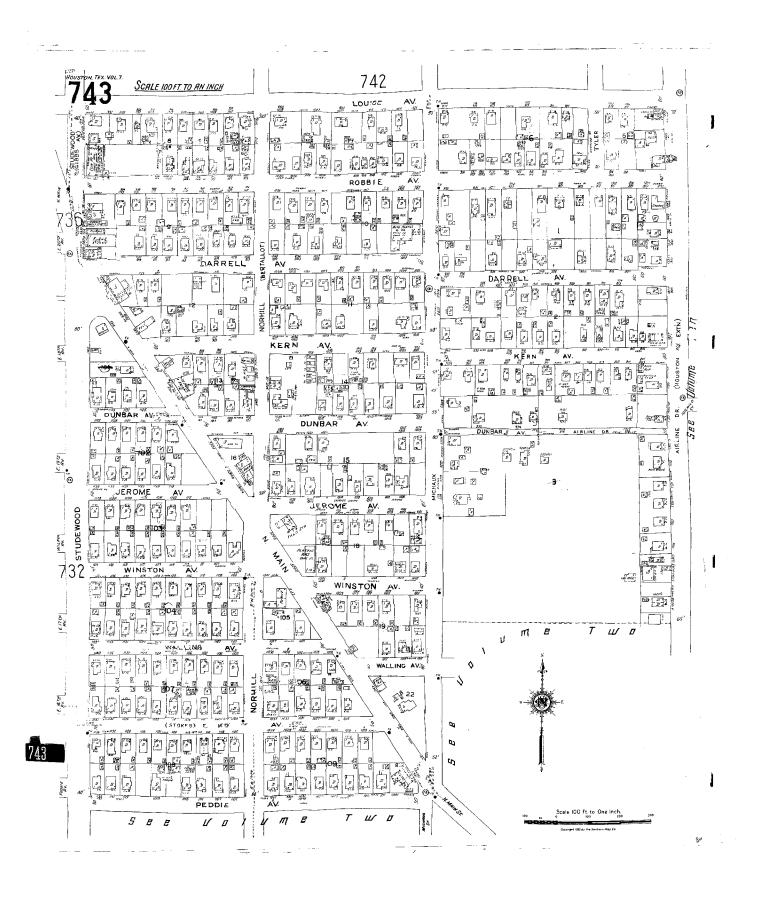












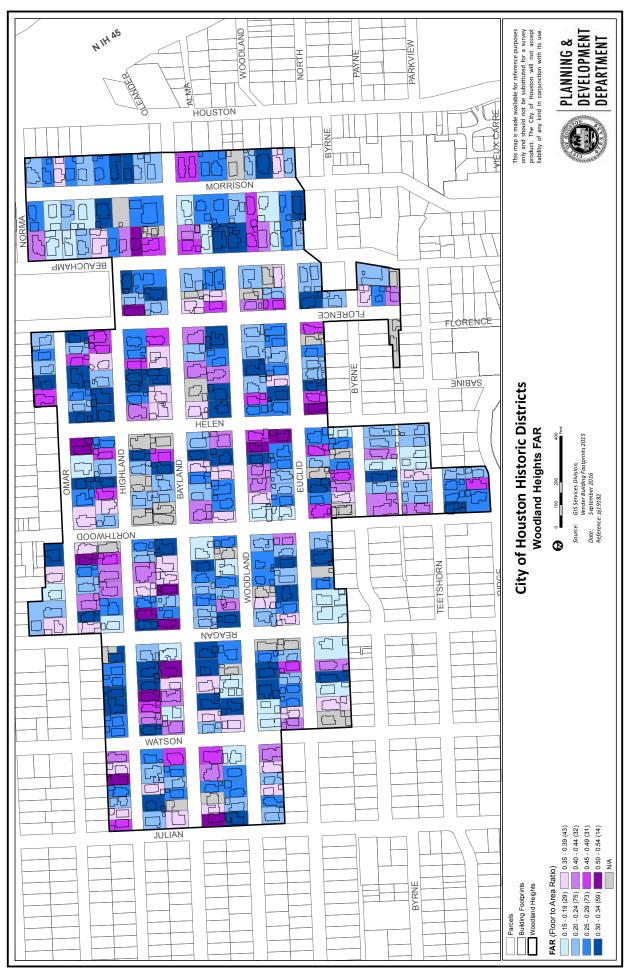
WOODLAND HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

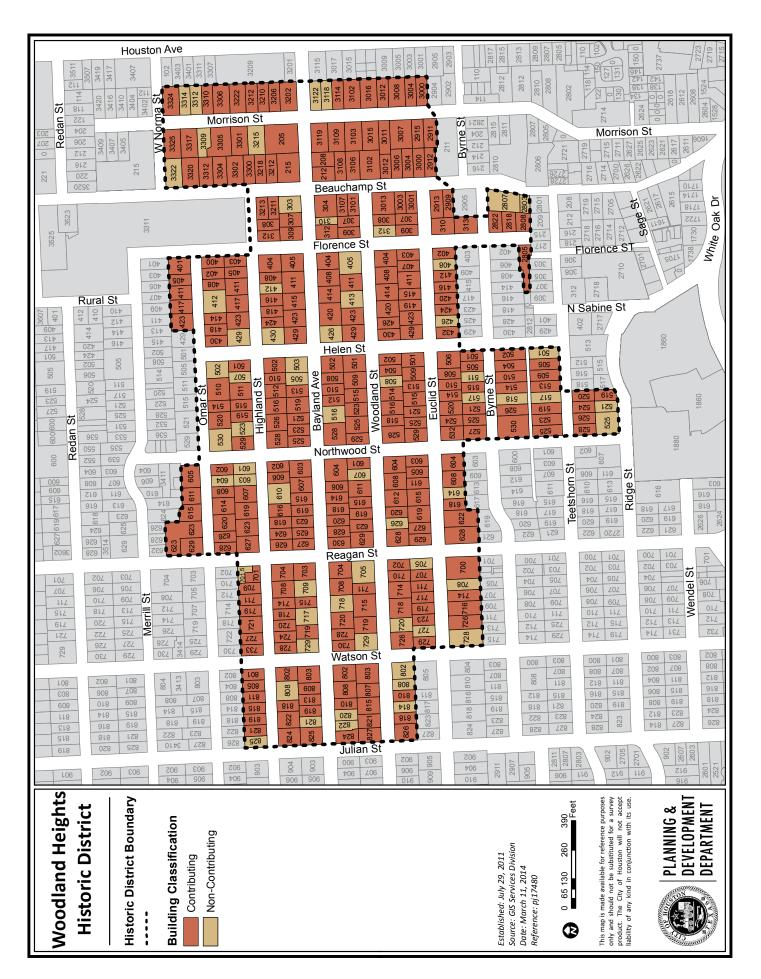












CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS



HOUSTON HISTORIC DISTRICTS DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT STRATEGY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This appendix presents a series of posters that describe different Character Areas which appear in the historic districts. These are based on GIS data (shown in Appendix F) as well as field observations. They address distinguishing features that may be considered when identifying those aspects of a context area that are important for determining appropriateness of design proposals.

These Character Area posters provide descriptions of some of the key features that are found in various parts of the historic districts. They include some statistical data, such as the percentage of lot coverage, and range of house sizes, as well as some narrative about the degree of consistency or diversity that exists in terms of the percentage of contributing structures and size of buildings.

In a community workshop held in September of 2016, participants helped to edit these descriptions. (At that time, they were called Typologies, but are now named Character Areas.)





DESCRIPTION:

Character Area 1A has a high degree of consistency, in terms of building age and traditional development patterns. It retains a high percentage of buildings that "contribute" to a historic district. It has streets with curb and gutter (whereas Character Area 1B does not).

Distinguishing Neighborhood Features:

- Rectilinear street grid
- Street widths range from 25 ft. to 30 ft.
- Parallel on-street parking
- Narrow, rectangular-shaped lots
- No alleys

Distinguishing Site Features:

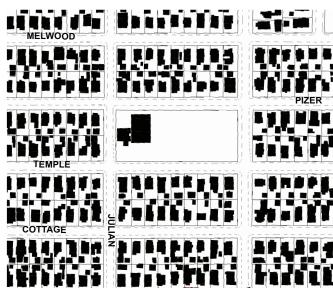
- Uniform front yard setbacks
- Front yards are open and inviting.
- Parking is typically in a detached garage, located in the rear of the lot. As a result, garages are visually subordinate to the street.
- Driveways create wider side yard setbacks on one side of each parcel. This results in a sense of a greater separation between buildings.

Distinguishing Building Features:

- The majority of houses are one story in height.
- Most buildings date from the period of historic significance, typically from the 1920s and into the 1940s.
- Homes are modest in scale. Most range from 1,000 sf to 1,500 sf.
- New buildings and additions appear to be in scale with historic structures.
- One-story porches are typical and orient to the
- Primary entrances face the street.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS:





STREET PATTERN: Grid Pattern STREET WIDTH: 25 ft.-30 ft.

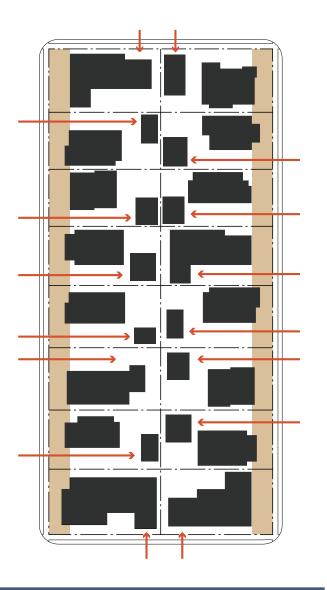
PUBLIC REALM: • Curb and Gutter

• Tree lawn between Street and Sidewalk

LANDSCAPING: Medium - Dense **CONSISTENCY:** Very Uniform

ALLEYWAY: No

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:



BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:





In general, homes in this character area have a consistent setback and streets include tree lawns and detached sidewalks with pathways leading to front doors.





Home size is consistent throughout this character area. One-story homes with uniform lot sizes, floor-area-ratios, and parking in the rear are common. However, materials and styles vary.

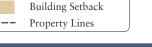


Tree coverage and landscaping have an effect on the privacy and visibility of design features.



Porch features define the character within the character area and provide a human scale to the structure.





BUILDING HEIGHT: 1-Story

BUILDING SIZE: 1,000 sf.-1,500 sf.

FLOOR AREA RATIO: Majority 0.20-0.29 **BUILDING AGE:** 1920-1940

ROOF FORM: Primarily Gable and Hip

PORCH / ENTRY: 1-Story Porch Connecting to Sidewalk

LOT ORIENTATION: Primarily North & South

LOT DEPTH & WIDTH: 105'x50'

LOT SIZE: 5,000 sf.-6,000 sf.

LOT COVERAGE: 30%-50%

BLOCK END CAP: 0%

SETBACKS: 10 ft.-15 ft.

PARKING: Side Drive Leading to Rear

Garage

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT MARCH 15, 2017

GROUP 1

DESCRIPTION:

Character Area 1B has a high degree of consistency, in terms of building age and traditional development patterns. It retains a high percentage of buildings that "contribute" to a historic district. It has streets with no curb and gutter (whereas Character Area 1A does). This results in a sense of a greater setback and in many cases larger lawns. In some areas, however, this area is used for parking.

Distinguishing Neighborhood Features:

- Rectilinear street grid
- Street widths range from 25 ft. to 30 ft.
- Informal on-street parking
- Narrow, rectangular-shaped lots
- No alleys

Distinguishing Site Features:

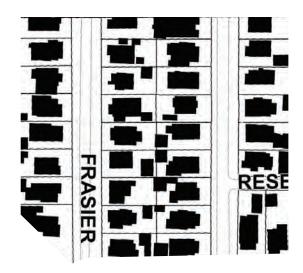
- Uniform front yard setbacks
- Front yards are open and inviting.
- Parking is typically in a detached garage, located in the rear of the lot. As a result, garages are visually subordinate to the street.
- Driveways create wider side yard setbacks on one side of each parcel. This results in a sense of a greater separation between buildings.

Distinguishing Building Features:

- The majority of houses are one story in height.
- Most buildings date from the period of historic significance, typically from the 1920s and into the 1940s.
- Homes are modest in scale. Most range from 1,000 sf to 1,500 sf.
- New buildings and additions appear to be in scale with historic buildings.
- One-story porches are typical and orient to the
- Primary entrances face the street.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS:





STREET PATTERN: Grid Pattern STREET WIDTH: 20 ft.

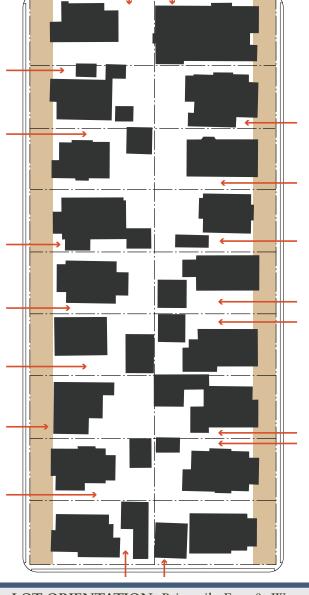
PUBLIC REALM: • NO Curb and Gutter

• Tree lawn between Street and Sidewalk

LANDSCAPING: Medium - Dense **CONSISTENCY:** Very Uniform

ALLEYWAY: No

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:



LOT ORIENTATION: Primarily East & West

LOT DEPTH & WIDTH: 105'x50'

LOT SIZE: 5,000 sf.-6,000 sf.

LOT COVERAGE: 30%-50%

BLOCK END CAP: 0%

SETBACKS: 10 ft.-20 ft.

PARKING: Side Drive Leading to Rear

Garage

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:





In general, homes in this character area have a consistent setback and streets include tree lawns and detached sidewalks. Curb and gutter are not present at the street edge in this character area.





Home size is consistent throughout this character area. One-story homes with uniform lot sizes, floor-area-ratios, and parking in the rear are common. However, the materials and styles vary.



Tree coverage and landscaping have an effect on the privacy and visibility of design features.



Porch features define the character within the character area and provide a human scale to the structure.





BUILDING HEIGHT: 1-Story

BUILDING SIZE: 1,000 sf.-1,500 sf.

FLOOR AREA RATIO: Majority 0.20-0.29

BUILDING AGE: 1920-1940

ROOF FORM: Primarily Gable and Hip

PORCH / ENTRY: 1-Story Porch Connecting

to Sidewalk

MODERATE VARIATION

ONE & TWO-STORY MASSING TRADITIONAL PARKING LOCATION TRADITIONAL LOT SIZE

GROUP 2

DESCRIPTION:

Character Area 2A has a moderate range of variation, in terms of building age and traditional development patterns. It retains a high percentage of buildings that "contribute" to a historic district. The lots are oriented to the North/South like 2C (whereas Character Area 2B lots orient to the East/West).

Distinguishing Neighborhood Features:

- Rectilinear street grid
- Moderate street widths
- Formal on-street parking
- Narrow, rectangular-shaped lots
- No alleys

Distinguishing Site Features:

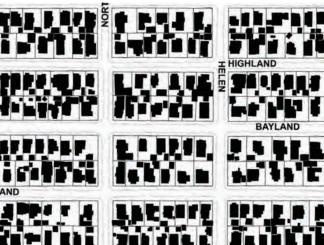
- Uniform front yard setbacks
- Front yards are open and inviting.
- Parking is typically in a detached garage, located in the rear of the lot. As a result, garages are visually subordinate to the street.
- Driveways create wider side yard setbacks on one side of each parcel. This results in a sense of a greater separation between buildings.

Distinguishing Building Features:

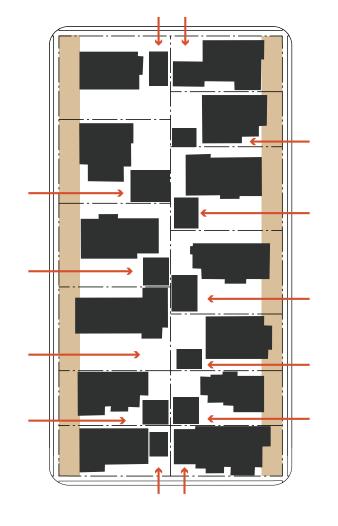
- Both 1 & 2-Story houses are common.
- Most buildings date from the period of historic significance, typically from the 1920s and into the 1940s.
- Homes are modest in scale. Most range from 1,000 sf to 1,500 sf.
- New buildings and additions appear to be in scale with historic buildings.
- One-story porches are typical and orient to the
- Primary entrances face the street.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS:





SITE CHARACTERISTICS:



LOT ORIENTATION: Primarily North & South

SETBACKS: 10 ft.-15 ft.

LOT SIZE: 5,000 sf.-6,000 sf.

PARKING: Side Drive Leading to Rear

Garage

LOT DEPTH & WIDTH: 100'x50'

BLOCK END CAP: 0%

LOT COVERAGE: 30%-50%

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:





Homes in this character area have consistent setbacks and streets include narrow tree lawns, detached sidewalks and curb and gutter at the street edge.





Home size and style varies moderately throughout this character area. One and two-story homes with varied massing, materiality, lot size, floor-area-ratio, and parking in the rear are present.



The old-growth street tree canopy is dense throughout this character area area.



Porches and side drive access to rear garages are consistent features.





BUILDING HEIGHT: 1 & 2-Stories BUILDING SIZE: 1,000 sf.-3,000 sf.

FLOOR AREA RATIO: Majority 0.20-0.39 (with

some higher)

BUILDING AGE: 1920-1940

ROOF FORM: Primarily Gable and Hip PORCH / ENTRY: 1-Story Porch Connecting

to Sidewalk

STREET PATTERN: Grid Pattern

STREET WIDTH: 25 ft.-30 ft.

PUBLIC REALM: • Curb and Gutter

• Tree lawn between Street and Sidewalk

LANDSCAPING: Medium - Dense

CONSISTENCY: Narrow Range of Variation

ALLEYWAY: No

MODERATE VARIATION

ONE & TWO-STORY MASSING TRADITIONAL PARKING LOCATION LARGE LOT SIZE **GROUP 2**

DESCRIPTION:

Character Area 2B has a moderate range of variation, in terms of building age and traditional development patterns. It retains a high percentage of buildings that "contribute" to a historic district. The lots are predominantly oriented to the East/West (whereas the lots in Character Areas 2A and 2C orient to the North/ South). Many lots at the block ends face cross-streets, which create a significant amount of Block End Cap conditions. Lot sizes are larger than Character Area 2A and Character Area 2C, as are building sizes.

Distinguishing Neighborhood Features:

- Rectilinear street grid
- Moderate street widths
- Formal on-street parking
- Large & deep, rectangular-shaped lots
- No alleys

Distinguishing Site Features:

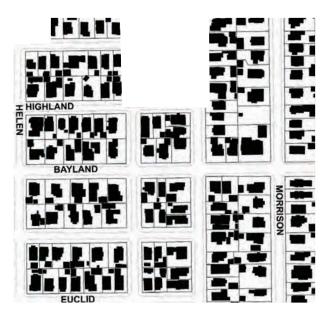
- Uniform front yard setbacks
- Front yards are open and inviting.
- Parking is typically in a detached garage, located in the rear of the lot. As a result, garages are visually subordinate to the street.
- Driveways create wider side yard setbacks on one side of each parcel. This results in a sense of a greater separation between buildings.

Distinguishing Building Features:

- Both 1 & 2-Story houses are common.
- Most buildings date from the period of historic significance, typically from the 1920s and into the 1940s.
- Homes are moderate in scale. Most range from 2,000 sf to 3,500 sf.
- New buildings and additions appear to be in scale with historic buildings.
- One-story porches are typical and orient to the
- Primary entrances face the street.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS:





STREET PATTERN: Grid Pattern STREET WIDTH: 25 ft.-30 ft.

PUBLIC REALM: • Curb and Gutter

• Tree lawn between Street and Sidewalk

LANDSCAPING: Medium - Dense

CONSISTENCY: Narrow Range of Variation

ALLEYWAY: No

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:



LOT ORIENTATION: Primarily East & West

LOT DEPTH & WIDTH: 130'x60'

LOT SIZE: 6,000 sf.-10,000 sf.

LOT COVERAGE: 30%-50%

BLOCK END CAP: 78%

SETBACKS: 10 ft.-15 ft.

PARKING: Side Drive Leading to Rear

Garage

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:





In general, homes in this character area have consistent setbacks and streets include narrow tree lawns, detached sidewalks and curb and gutter at the street edge





Home size and style varies throughout this character area. One and two-story homes with varied massing, materiality, floorarea-ratio, and parking in the rear are present. Lot sizes are considerably larger than those in Character Area 2A.





Block end-caps are present on approximately half of the side

Well-maintained historic homes are present throughout this character area area.





BUILDING HEIGHT: 1 & 2-Stories BUILDING SIZE: 2,000 sf.-3,500 sf.

FLOOR AREA RATIO: Majority 0.20-0.39 (with

some higher)

BUILDING AGE: 1920-1940

ROOF FORM: Primarily Gable and Hip

PORCH / ENTRY: 1-Story Porch Connecting

to Sidewalk

HOUSTON, TX: HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT

MODERATE VARIATION

ONE & TWO-STORY MASSING MIX OF PARKING LOCATIONS LARGE AGE DIFFERENCE

GROUP 2

DESCRIPTION:

Character Area 2C has a significant range of variation, in terms of building age and traditional development patterns. It retains a moderate percentage of buildings that "contribute" to a historic district (fewer than in Character Areas 2A and 2B). The lots are predominantly oriented to the North/South, similar to 2A (whereas the lots in 2B are oriented to the East/West). Its streets have a mix of those with curb & gutter and those without. This results in different parking patterns and garage locations.

Distinguishing Neighborhood Features:

- Rectilinear street grid
- Moderate street widths
- Narrow, rectangular-shaped lots
- No alleys

Distinguishing Site Features:

- Uniform front yard setbacks
- Front yards are open and inviting.
- Parking varies greatly. As a result, more parked cars can be noticed in front and side yards.
- Driveways are not always present. This results in less space between buildings.

Distinguishing Building Features:

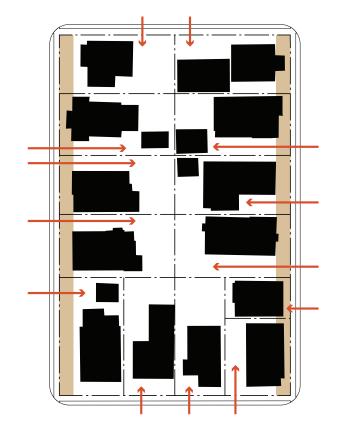
- Both 1 & 2-Story houses are common.
- Most buildings date from the period of historic significance, typically from the 1880s and into the 1920s.
- Homes are modest in scale. Most range from 1,000 sf to 1,500 sf.
- A moderate percentage of new buildings and additions appear to be out of scale with historic buildings.
- One and two-story porches are present and orient
- Primary entrances face the street.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS:





SITE CHARACTERISTICS:



BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:





In general, homes in this character area have consistent setbacks and streets include wide tree lawns, detached sidewalks and a mix of curb and gutter, and no curb and gutter at the street edge.



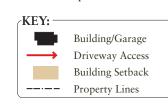


Home sizes and styles vary throughout this character area. One and two-story homes with varied massing, materiality, lot size, floor-area-ratio, and parking in the front and rear are present. Landscape vegetation is less dense than previous typologies.





Second story porches are consistent throughout this character area area. Some porches connect directly to the sidewalk.



STREET PATTERN: Grid Pattern

STREET WIDTH: 20 ft. (some 30 ft.)

PUBLIC REALM: • Mix of Curb and Gutter and No Curb and Gutter

> • Tree lawn between Street and Sidewalk

LANDSCAPING: Medium

CONSISTENCY: Significant Variation

ALLEYWAY: No

LOT ORIENTATION: North & South

LOT DEPTH & WIDTH: 100'x50'

LOT SIZE: 5,000 sf.-6,000 sf.

LOT COVERAGE: 30%-50%

BLOCK END CAP: 32.5%

SETBACKS: 10 ft.-15 ft.

PARKING: Mix of Parking. Side Drive Leading to Rear; Front Garage; On-Street; etc...

BUILDING HEIGHT: 1 & 2-Stories

BUILDING SIZE: 1,000 sf.-1,500 sf.

FLOOR AREA RATIO: Majority 0.20-0.34 (with

some higher)

BUILDING AGE: 1880s-1920

ROOF FORM: Primarily Gable and Hip

PORCH / ENTRY: 1 & 2-Story Porches

Connecting to Sidewalk



TRADITIONALLY CONSISTENT

SINGLE STORY MASSING TRADITIONAL PARKING LOCATION TRADITIONAL LOT SIZE

GROUP 3

DESCRIPTION:

Character Area 3A has a high degree of consistency, in terms of building age and traditional development patterns. It retains a high percentage of buildings that "contribute" to a historic district. The lots are predominantly oriented to the East/West. Streets have no curb & gutter. Lots are relatively large, with modest 1-story homes. This results in a lower FAR throughout this character area.

Distinguishing Neighborhood Features:

- Rectilinear street grid
- A mix of moderate and narrow street widths
- Large & deep, rectangular-shaped lots
- Alleys are present throughout

Distinguishing Site Features:

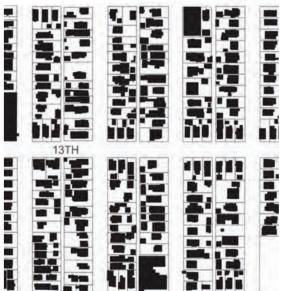
- Uniform, deep front yard setbacks
- Front yards are occasionally fenced.
- Parking is typically in a detached garage, located in the rear of the lot. As a result, garages are visually subordinate to the street (a few, more recent houses have front-facing garages).
- Driveways create wider side yard setbacks on one side of each parcel. This results in a sense of a greater separation between buildings.
- Moderate amount of Block End Cap conditions.

Distinguishing Building Features:

- The majority of houses are one story in height.
- 1940s.
- 1,000 sf to 2,000 sf.
- appear to be out of scale with historic buildings.
- One-story porches are typical and orient to the
- Primary entrances face the street.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS:





STREET PATTERN: Grid Pattern

STREET WIDTH: 20 ft. (E/W) & 35 ft. (N/S)

PUBLIC REALM: • No Curb and Gutter

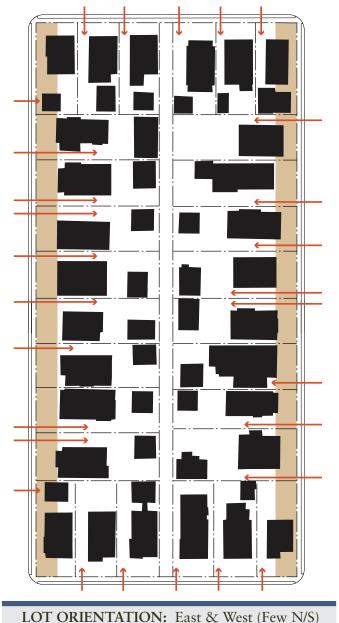
• Tree lawn between Street and Sidewalk

LANDSCAPING: Medium

CONSISTENCY: Significant Variation

ALLEYWAY: Yes

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:







In general, homes in this character area have consistent setbacks and streets include tree lawns and detached sidewalks with pathways leading to a front door.





Home size is consistent and throughout this character area. Onestory homes with a large lot size, floor-area-ratio, and side access to parking in the rear are common.



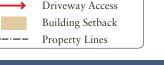
Lot variation is much greater than with previous character area areas.



Narrow streets with wide tree lawns and no curb and gutter give front yards a larger appearance.







BUILDING HEIGHT: 1 Story

BUILDING SIZE: 1,000 sf.-2,000 sf.

FLOOR AREA RATIO: Majority 0.15-0.29

BUILDING AGE: 1920-1940

ROOF FORM: Primarily Gable and Hip

PORCH / ENTRY: 1-Story Porch Connecting

to Sidewalk

HOUSTON, TX: HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT

- Most buildings date from the period of historic significance, typically from the 1920s and into the
- Homes are modest in scale. Most range from
- A low percentage of new buildings and additions

LOT COVERAGE: 30%-50%

LOT DEPTH & WIDTH: 135'x50'



TRADITIONALLY CONSISTENT

ONE & TWO-STORY MASSING TRADITIONAL PARKING LOCATION TRADITIONAL LOT SIZE GROUP 3
3.B

DESCRIPTION:

Character Area 3B has a moderate degree of consistency, in terms of building age and traditional development patterns. It retains a high percentage of buildings that "contribute" to a historic district (but somewhat less than Character Area 3A). The lots are predominantly oriented to the East/West. Streets have no curb & gutter, creating the appearance of larger lawns. In some areas, however, this area is used for parking.

Distinguishing Neighborhood Features:

- Rectilinear street grid
- Narrow street widths
- Large & deep, rectangular-shaped lots
- Alleys are present throughout

Distinguishing Site Features:

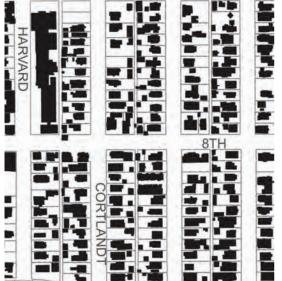
- Slightly varied, deep front yard setbacks
- Front yards are occasionally fenced.
- Parking is typically in a detached garage, located in the rear of the lot. As a result, garages are visually subordinate to the street (a few, more recent houses have front-facing garages).
- Driveways create wider side yard setbacks on one side of each parcel. This results in a sense of a greater separation between buildings.
- Moderate amount of Block End Cap conditions.

Distinguishing Building Features:

- Both 1 & 2-Story houses are common.
- Most buildings date from the period of historic significance, typically from the 1920s and into the 1940s.
- Homes are modest in scale. Most range from 1,000 sf to 2,000 sf.
- A low percentage of new buildings and additions appear to be out of scale with historic buildings.
- One-story porches are typical and orient to the street.
- Primary entrances face the street.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS:





STREET PATTERN: Grid Pattern

STREET WIDTH: 20 ft.

PUBLIC REALM: • NO Curb and Gutter

• Tree lawn between Street and Sidewalk

LANDSCAPING: Medium

CONSISTENCY: Significant Variation

ALLEYWAY: Yes

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:



LOT ORIENTATION: East & West LOT DEPTH & WIDTH: 135' (140')x50'

LOT SIZE: 5,000 sf.-8,000 sf.

LOT COVERAGE: 30%-50%

BLOCK END CAP: 50%

SETBACKS: 20 ft.-25 ft.

PARKING: Side Drive Leading to Rear

Garage

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:





Homes in this character area have a slightly varied setback and streets include tree lawns and detached sidewalks. Curb and gutter are not present at the street edge throughout this area.





Home size varies throughout this character area. One and twostory homes with a large lot size, varied floor-area-ratio, and parking in the rear are common. Materiality and architecture style of the buildings also varies.





Landscape vegetation is less abundant than other typologies. Some areas lack sidewalks

Block end-caps are present on the majority of the side streets in this character area.





BUILDING HEIGHT: 1 & 2-Stories

BUILDING SIZE: 1,000 sf.-2,000 sf.

FLOOR AREA RATIO: Majority 0.15-0.24 (with

few higher)

BUILDING AGE: 1920-1940

ROOF FORM: Primarily Gable and Hip

PORCH / ENTRY: 1-Story Porch Connecting

to Sidewalk

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT MARCH 15, 2017



SUBSTANTIAL VARIATION

ONE & TWO-STORY MASSING MIX OF PARKING LOCATIONS HIGH MIX OF LOT SIZES **GROUP 3**

DESCRIPTION:

Character Area 3D has a significant range of variation, in terms of building age and traditional development patterns. It has a low percentage of buildings that "contribute" to a historic district. The lots are predominantly oriented to the East/West. Streets have curb & gutter throughout (unlike other Group 3 Character Areas). Building setbacks have a moderate degree of variance due to a shallower pattern from new development.

Distinguishing Neighborhood Features:

- Rectilinear street grid
- Narrow street widths
- Formal on-street parking
- Large & deep, rectangular-shaped lots
- Alleys are present throughout

Distinguishing Site Features:

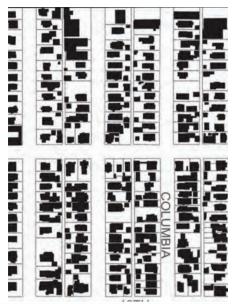
- Front yards are occasionally fenced.
- Parking varies greatly. Garages are accessed from both front yards and alleys.
- Driveways are not always present. This results in less space between buildings.
- Moderate amount of Block End Cap scenarios.

Distinguishing Building Features:

- Both 1 & 2-Story houses are common.
- A low amount of buildings date from the period of historic significance, typically from the 1920s and into the 1940s. A significant amount of new buildings have been constructed since the 1980s.
- Homes size varies significantly. Most range from 1,000 sf to 3,500 sf.
- A significant percentage of new buildings and additions appear to be out of scale with historic
- One-story porches are typical and orient to the
- Primary entrances face the street.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS:





STREET PATTERN: Grid Pattern

STREET WIDTH: 20 ft. (E/W) & 35 ft. (N/S)

PUBLIC REALM: • Curb and Gutter

• Tree lawn between Street and Sidewalk

LANDSCAPING: Medium

CONSISTENCY: Significant Variation

ALLEYWAY: Yes

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:



LOT ORIENTATION: East & West (Few N/S)

LOT DEPTH & WIDTH: 135'x50'

LOT SIZE: 5,000 sf.-10,000 sf.

LOT COVERAGE: 30%-60%

BLOCK END CAP: 50%

SETBACKS: 15 ft.-20 ft.

PARKING: Mix of Parking. Side Drive Leading to Rear; Front Garage; On-Street; etc...

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:





Homes in this character area have shallow setbacks with greater variation than other areas. Streets include tree lawns and detached sidewalks. Curb & gutter is consistent at the street edge.



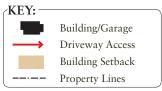


Home and lot sizes vary throughout this character area. Parking and access varies greatly based on new developments. Architectural styles of the buildings also varies due to the mix of new homes and modified lots.





Subdivided lots have been redeveloped with a large mix provide rear garage access from of architectural styles in some



the alleys

BUILDING HEIGHT: 1 & 2-Stories BUILDING SIZE: 1,000 sf.-3,500 sf. FLOOR AREA RATIO: Majority 0.45-0.59 (with some lower)

> **BUILDING AGE:** 1920-1940 (and 1980+) ROOF FORM: Primarily Gable and Hip

PORCH / ENTRY: 1-Story Porch Connecting to Sidewalk

HOUSTON, TX: HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGN GUIDELINES PROJECT