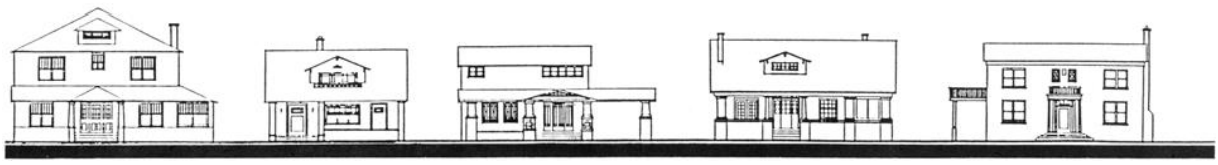
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October 10, 2002



HYDE PARK DESIGN GUIDELINES

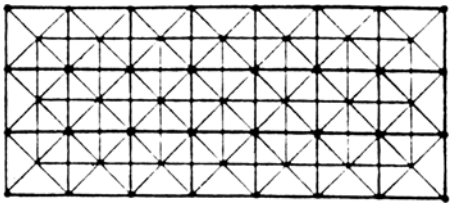
A Guide to Rehabilitation and New Construction in the Hyde Park Historic District



HYDE PARK DESIGN GUIDELINES

A Guide to Rehabilitation and New Construction in the Hyde Park Historic District

Tampa Architectural Review Commission
City of Tampa
Florida



Consultant to the City of Tampa in 1988:
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History and Architectural Styles of Hyde Park

The year 1886 forecast a new era in Tampa. Staggering under the blow of yellow fever epidemics that had closed everything from hotels to cigar factories, the City of Tampa received word that Henry Bradley Plant would spend a "million dollars or more" developing Port Tampa and would build a splendid resort, the Tampa Bay Hotel, on the western bank of the Hillsborough River. To support this development, the city agreed to extend Lafayette Street (now Kennedy) a half mile west of the river and build a bridge at that point. It was from Jesse J. Hayden, owner of the ferry across the river, and his daughter Mrs. Donald McKay that Plant bought the land for the Tampa Bay Hotel.

In 1888 the bridge was erected, Plant extended his railroad across the river, and the cornerstone of the Tampa Bay Hotel was laid. When Plant sent out invitations to the grand opening ball in January 1891, one telegraphed reply read "Where is Tampa Bay?" Plant wired his response, "Follow the crowd."

The construction of this bridge made the area west of the river accessible to Tampa and prompted the development of Hyde Park. The hotel construction project invigorated the economy of the city and further encouraged growth west of the river.

As early as 1829, Levi Coller had farmed the area and sold vegetables to the U. S. Army outpost at Fort Brooke in downtown Tampa. In 1838, this land passed to his daughters and their husbands, Jeanette and W. T Haskins (who returned east of the river for lack of a bridge), and Nancy and Robert Jackson. In 1886, O. H. Platt of Hyde Park, Illinois purchased 20 acres from Jackson and named the area Hyde Park.

Citrus groves covered much of the area west of the river, until building in Tampa's first suburb prevailed. James M. Watrous, who built his home at 1307 Morrison Avenue in 1882, and William A. Morrison, who established a residence at 850 Newport Avenue by 1885, were early citrus growers. By 1910, all the large citrus groves had been subdivided encompassing nearly 100 acres south of Swann Avenue between Magnolia and Orleans avenues.

Hyde Park is a combination of individual subdivisions developed in a conventional grid with the major streets perpendicular to the Bayshore. In 1907, Swann and Holtsinger began filling the mud flats along the waterfront "and in 1914, Bayshore paved, but the concentration of building before 1915 did not face the Bay.[vi]

The main artery into the development of quarter acre lots was the 80-foot-wide Hyde Park Avenue. Street car service along Swann and Rome existed as early as 1892, and along Bayshore by 1909, adding to the accessibility of Hyde Park established by the bridge and the railroad.

Between 1913 and 1928, the area flourished. Large revival style residences continued to appear until the Florida building boom of 1924-26 ended abruptly, and the Stock Market Crash of 1929 engulfed not only Florida, but the entire nation in the Great Depression. After the Depression, construction in Hyde Park followed the national trend toward smaller homes. Although the post-

World War II growth trend in Tampa was to the west and northwest, the neighborhood remained relatively stable until the shift back to near-urban living and the emerging popularity of preservation in the 1970s and 1980s stimulated a new period of development in Hyde Park.

Architectural Styles

Because development in Hyde Park did not follow a continuous pattern, the district is a mixture of styles, sizes, and ages. Nineteenth century building between 1879 and 1899 ranged through the southeast segment of the district from Plant Avenue and Hyde Park Avenue to Newport Avenue and Morrison Avenue and represented a variety of revival styles. This random pattern continued throughout the development of the district, which remained unified by continuity in landscape, street orientation, and site relationships.

The stylistic influences in Hyde Park range from revivals (Queen Anne, Tudor, Classical, Colonial, French Second Empire and Mediterranean) to new directions in architecture (Prairie and Bungalow). Along with these styles, popular throughout the country around the turn of the century, are vernacular examples that lack academic influences, and eclectic examples that exhibit a mixture of influences.

Some of the earlier buildings of the district may be described as vernacular. Typically, two story wood frame, these residences are often distinguished by carpentry details such as decorative entryways, brackets, and eaves.

The **Queen Anne Revival Style** is characterized by asymmetrical massing, varied roof forms, turrets, bays, and pavilions. The Queen Anne Revival Style, popularized in England in the nineteenth century by Richard Norman Shaw, was based on medieval models rather than on the namesake, Queen Anne period of the early eighteenth century. In America, Queen Anne Revival freely absorbed various influences and adapted them to the needs of a newly affluent middle class. A variety of textures, materials, colors, and distinctive millwork contribute to the complexity of such Tampa examples at 341 Plant Avenue, Circa 1889 and at 801 Delaware Avenue, Circa 1911. Some Classical and Colonial Revival influences may be perceived in both buildings.



Queen Anne Revival Style

The **Tudor Revival Style** draws from elements and forms characteristic of sixteenth century England, such as the application of mock half-timbering over stucco, steeply pitched roof lines, casement windows, and dominant fireplaces and chimneys. The typically asymmetrical massing expresses the rambling interior plan. This style, which varies in scale from large estate homes to cottages, is represented at 901 Delaware Avenue.



Tudor Revival Style

The typical example of turn-of-the-century **Neo-Classical Revival Style** is characterized by symmetry, a full-height portico entry, and cornices and pediments with such classical details as egg and dart molding, dentils, modillions, or fret. Since the Golden Age of Greece in the Fifth Century B. C., classical forms have been revived and reinterpreted in cycles, most remarkably in the Greek Revival, which predominated in the first half of the nineteenth century. An early example of the Neo-Classical Revival is the Taliaferro House at 305 Hyde Park Avenue, c.a. 1893. Influences of this style are found in the use of classical details in several styles, such as the Colonial Revival, Queen Anne Revival, and in simpler vernacular examples.



Neo-Classical Revival Style

The **Colonial Revival Style**, a gesture to the domestic architecture of the period leading to the American independence, emerged from the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The references range from Dutch Colonial with gambrel roof to the dignified simplicity of the rectangular two-story American Foursquare. The typical material is horizontal wood siding. The plain lines of the symmetrical plan and façade may be broken by dormers, shutters, balustrade, or single-story entry stoop. Classical details found on the exterior may be more extensive inside.



Colonial Revival Style

The **French Second Empire Revival Style** is relatively uncommon in Florida, represented in Hyde Park by a single distinguished example, the 1908 Hutchinson House at 304 Plant Avenue The characteristic feature of this style is the high mansard roof above the second story, often covered with patterned slate and edged with a decorative iron gallery. The plan and façade are often asymmetrical, detailed with curved door and window lintels of contrasting masonry.



French Second Empire Revival Style

A style that adapted readily to the cultural heritage and the climate of Florida and became a visual history of the Florida Boom is the **Mediterranean Revival Style**. The stucco, tile and cast stone asymmetrical compositions interpreted influences ranging from Italian villas (Tuscan Revival) to Islamic-Spanish palaces (Spanish Revival), to the missions of Spanish Colonial America (Mission Revival). Loggias, arches, decorative scuppers to drain flat roofs, towers, grillwork, decorative ceramics, and exposed beams may be found in all scales of residential and commercial buildings.



Mediterranean Revival Style



Mediterranean Revival Style

Alongside revival styles, architecture of this century took new directions to address the needs of a growing nation. The **Craftsman Style** expressed the middle-class philosophies of suburban living, back to nature, and craftsmanship. The exposed structure as a design element, found in such distant sources as the Alps and the Orient, was introduced to Americans by the international expositions early in the century.

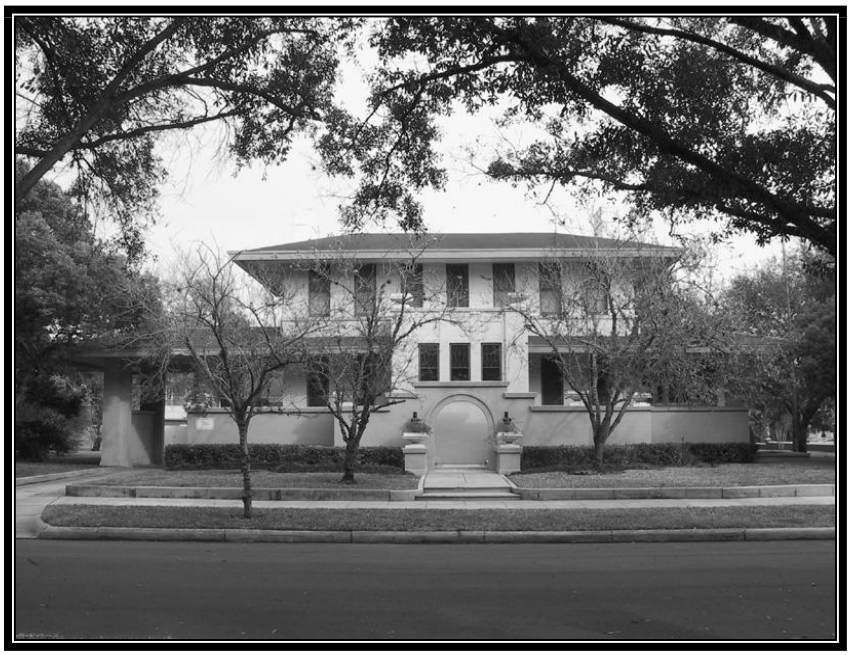
In 1903, California architects Greene and Greene designed the first recognized **Craftsman Style**, combining simplicity with craftsmanship, structure as a visual element, and furnishings that conformed with the architecture. Gustav Stickley applied Craftsman philosophy to his furniture designs and then to the housing needs of the middle classes by publishing scaled-down versions of the bungalow in his magazine, THE CRAFTSMAN. The public readily embraced his affordable bungalows, soon featured in such popular magazines as LADIES HOME JOURNAL and available by mail order through Sears, Roebuck and Company. Although some bungalows were the result of mass production development, the true concept of this "democratic" style was craftsmanship, harmony, simplicity of design, and association with nature.

Exposed beams and rafters, porches for outdoor living, numerous windows, and wide eaves were typical features of the bungalow. The interior was efficiently organized with a minimum of hallways, built-in furnishings, and an important fireplace. When a second story was present, the perimeter was distinctly smaller than the first story, prompting such descriptions as "camelback" and "airplane bungalow." Bungalow Terrace in Hyde Park is a unique example of a bungalow court, a planned development comprised only of Craftsman Style bungalows and used extensively in California.



Craftsman Style

Another new direction at the turn of the century, the **Prairie School**, grew out of the Midwest where Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture became a horizontal extension of the prairie, an integration of building and site, Cantilevered eaves and terraces with planters flowed into open spaces centered about massive fireplaces. Horizontal bands of windows, contrasting horizontal trim, low roof pitch, and geometric details were distinctive features. The Leiman House, designed in 1916 by Tampa architect M. Leo Elliott, stands as a unique example of fully developed Prairie Style in Hyde Park. However, influence of early Prairie School work also may be found in the district.



Prairie Style

Many noteworthy buildings in Hyde Park that contribute to the character and ambience of the district do not fall into an identifiable stylistic category. Other **Vernacular Style** or eclectic buildings may embody features from various styles and, while they are not readily categorized, are important elements in a district that is a compatible mixture of turn-of-the-century styles. This compatibility, created by such features as scale, massing, orientation, landscape, and materials, determines the visual significance of the district. It is the architectural significance, this visible reminder of local history and cultural heritage and this compatible ambience that makes Hyde Park worthy of preservation for present and future generations.



Vernacular Style

Purpose of the Design Guidelines

Design Guidelines for historic districts do a number of important things. They are foremost a communication tool between the Architectural Review Commission (A.R.C.) and the public, describing the context of the neighborhood in terms of its history and its architectural styles, while providing a framework or philosophy for design review. Further, they describe in some detail the building elements that are important to each architectural style in the district and suggest a variety of solutions for rehabilitation and new construction that might best preserve the neighborhood's character. Finally, the guidelines are used along with **"The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation"** by the A.R.C. when reviewing construction activities in Hyde Park Historic District.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation were initially drafted in 1979. This document provides the basis for many design guidelines including those of Hyde Park. The basic philosophy of **The Standards** is best indicated in the definition of rehabilitation as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration that makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property that are significant to its historic, architectural and cultural values." It implies a gentle, thoughtful process that respects the original character of each historic building, while allowing for orderly change. **The Standards** are included in the next section for reference.

Using the Design Guidelines

Developed in coordination with Chapter 27, Article IX, Historic Preservation, Tampa Code of Ordinances, the guidelines apply to residential as well as commercial structures located in the Historic District. A property owner must obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness from the A.R.C. prior to the issuance of building permit. It is recommended that people planning to do rehabilitation, new construction, or an addition contact the staff early in the planning process. For new construction it is required by the ordinance that the applicant contact the A.R.C. for preliminary review of the proposed project prior to beginning construction documents.

Please contact the staff of the Architectural Review Commission at the offices of the City of Tampa, Architectural Review & Historic Preservation Division regarding the Hyde Park Historic District, the ordinance, or the guidelines. Staff can be reached by telephone at (813) 274-3100, Option 3, or by email at historicpreservation@tampagov.net.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

Historic properties that are considered significant through associated historic, architectural, and cultural values often require rehabilitation to serve viable functions. Recognition of the importance of preservation of significant properties and of the economic benefits of recycling buildings prompted the need for standards and guidelines. The document that sets forth the prevailing philosophy for work on historic buildings is **The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings** (1983). Conformance with these standards in the treatment of buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places is required for certain types of funding and is endorsed by preservation agencies and professionals.

The Standards encourage selection of a function for a historic property appropriate to its physical characteristics and context, which allows preservation of distinctive features and examples of craftsmanship. According to **The Standards**, deteriorated elements should be repaired and preserved rather than replaced. If replacement is unavoidable, historic elements should be matched in quality and visual character. Alterations and additions may be of compatible contemporary design and should be carried out in such a manner that any future decision to remove them would not impair the integrity of the property. Cleaning procedures that are potentially harsh or damaging must be avoided.

Rehabilitation, by definition, assumes that some alterations must take place to make a building efficient and to comply with code requirements for life safety, conservation of energy and accessibility. Because of the many styles of buildings within the Hyde Park Historic District, the particular elements that define the character of each property must be identified so that the work necessary for current use can be integrated with historic preservation goals. Because guidelines cannot address conditions peculiar to a single building, property owners are encouraged to utilize professional preservation expertise including assistance from the staff of the Architectural Review Commission during the initial planning process and for advice throughout the project.

The Tampa Historic Preservation Ordinance, as part of its Review Criteria for its Architectural Review Commission, has provided design guidelines for use within the Hyde Park Historic District. These design guidelines were developed out of the information found in **The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings** and out of the specific needs of the Hyde Park Historic District. The A.R.C. will use the design guidelines as a basis for review of all applications for Certificates of Appropriateness.

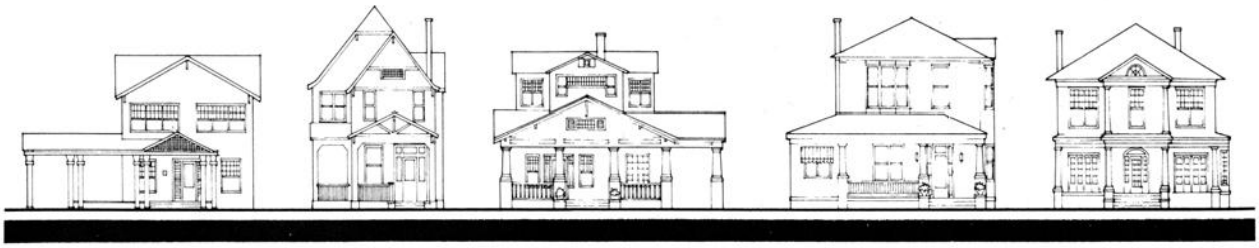
The most frequent use of **The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation** has been to determine if a rehabilitation project qualified as a "Certified Rehabilitation" pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and previous legislation. These standards may be used again in subsequent legislation. This type of evaluation is required for benefits under Federal Tax Incentive programs.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and the design guidelines are different. Granting of a Certificate of Appropriateness does not imply that a project has met the criteria to be considered a

"Certified Rehabilitation." For a project to be considered under the Federal Tax Incentive program, the project must be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer of the State of Florida and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards may be used as a guide by the Architectural Review Commission when reviewing all Certificates of Appropriateness. **The Standards**, which are reinforced by the more detailed guidelines, are as follows:

1. Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for property which requires minimal alteration of the building, structure or site and its environment or to use a property for its originally intended purpose.
2. The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.
3. All buildings, structures and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations that have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.
4. Changes which may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right and this significance shall be recognized and respected.
5. Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure or site shall be treated with sensitivity.
6. Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced, wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplication of features, substantiated by historic, physical or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.
7. The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historic building materials shall not be undertaken.
8. Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by or adjacent to any project.
9. Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural or cultural material, and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood or environment.
10. Wherever possible, new additions or alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.



Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Existing Buildings

Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Existing Buildings

Introduction

Buildings in Hyde Park represent various styles indicative of the building trends of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The diverse styles relate well to each other due to continuity of elements such as setback, size, height, materials, roof forms, and color. Although there are often several styles of buildings along a street, repetition of these elements creates a unified streetscape.

A successful rehabilitation might involve repair or replacement of original building details or the introduction of new elements that are not original but with careful selection and planning, it can relate properly to the original components of the building and the surrounding neighborhood.

The following guidelines, photographs and sketches show sensitive rehabilitation treatments and help describe how the elements of each building determine its shape and character, and how that character contributes to the neighborhood as a whole.

Maintaining Original Building Characteristics

The key to a successful rehabilitation is maintaining characteristic details and historic fabric. If replacement of existing materials is essential, materials similar in proportion and style to the original should be used. Saving the rotted parts may later assist in matching replacements. Items such as wood siding and soffits, fascias and brackets and wooden sash windows and doors, often can be restored or, at the least, duplicated.



Before Rehabilitation



After Rehabilitation

An example of an appropriate rehabilitation where original building characteristics were maintained.

When introducing new elements to the exterior, materials similar in proportion and detail to the characteristic style of the particular building should be used. The new materials selected should also be compatible with the existing materials of the individual building and other buildings along the street. Application of such uncharacteristic materials as aluminum siding, vinyl siding and metal frame windows obscures the original character of the building and of the neighborhood. The building should not be made to look either older or newer than it really is by using details from another style or period. This alters both the building and the streetscape.

A modification, repair or replacement of original building characteristics will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the

A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to contain minor appropriate modifications, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than the minor modifications, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.

It is Permissible to...

Repair original building materials and details and leave them in place on the building.

Replace deteriorated materials with materials that match as closely as possible the proportion and detail of the original material.

Replace deteriorated details with new details that match as closely as possible the original details.

Add new materials or details to the building that are characteristic of the particular style of the building; these materials should be in similar scale with the original building.

It is Not Permissible to...

Strip original materials or details from a building when they can be repaired.

Replace original details with new details that do not match the original in scale, proportion, or detail.

Add uncharacteristic materials to the building. For example: aluminum siding, vinyl siding, metal frame windows, etc.

Uncovering Original Detail

In approaching a rehabilitation project, every effort should be made to uncover any previously encased or hidden finishes and details such as siding, stone, ornamental plaster or brick and decorative structural elements such as pylons, beams, and brackets. It is often the case that the "sealing" of these items in an enclosure of metal, plastic, or other material, has created a poorly ventilated condition that leads to deterioration. In addition, the covering of original materials on these historic buildings detracts from the building's overall harmony within the historic streetscape and the community.

Paint should not always be stripped from a building.

If historic detail is uncovered during rehabilitation, technical assistance should be sought from the staff of the A.R.C. for the proper method of preservation of the detail.





The photo on the left shows a column that has been covered by aluminum siding.
The photo on the right shows an exposed restored column of similar proportions.

Removal of any material from a building will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the work. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to contain removal of materials not original or historically significant to the building, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes removal of original materials, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.

It is Permissible to...

Uncover original detail that has been covered by later changes to the building and repair these details, if necessary.

Uncover original wall materials that have been covered during later modifications by aluminum, vinyl, or asbestos siding.

Test a method of material removal to confirm results.

It is Not Permissible to...

Cover any original architectural details.

Sandblast to remove paint, stucco, or plaster.

Use flame to remove paint from wood surfaces.

Remove paint from any surface that was originally painted. For example: soft brick may have been painted at construction to avoid future deterioration.

Use excessively harsh cleaning methods.

Suggested Procedures

Investigate a building to see if hidden detail exists and remove the materials concealing it.

Return a building covered with materials such as aluminum or vinyl siding or imitation stone stucco to original materials.

Porches / Porte Cocheres / Detached Garages

Porches and porte cocheres are an important historic feature and should be preserved. Many porte cocheres predate a detached garage behind the house. These porte cocheres are the visual reminders of the impact of the carriage and the automobile on the design of the home.

The porch in its original design form was intended not only for protection from the elements and, in many cases, as a focal point for the entrance to the home, but also as a cool, ventilated and visually open space. Enclosing a porch changes the overall character of a residential building and should be avoided.



Typical Porte Cochere

If a porch must be enclosed, the enclosure should be designed so that it does not destroy the visual openness of the porch and the harmonious effect of these elements along the streetscape. Likewise, the removal of a porch can make a building façade seem flatter and less inviting. Without a porch, there is no transition from sidewalk to house.

Modification, enclosure, or removal of a porch or porte cochere will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the work. The application shall be reviewed at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.



Typical Porte Cochere



**This appropriate partial porch enclosure is an addition,
but its details blend with the original details of the building.**



Typical Open Porch

It is Permissible to...

Maintain the porch, porte cochere, or garage and preserve the original use of each of these outdoor areas of the house.

Maintain the garage in its original use.

Repair deteriorated details such as porch columns, railings, and ornamentations.

Replace deteriorated details such as porch columns, railings and ornamentation with new material that reproduces as closely as possible the original detail in material, proportions, and finishes.

When other alternatives for enclosing space are not available, it is appropriate to enclose a porch in a manner that does not destroy the original openness and focus of that area.

Enclose a garage with materials similar in size, proportion, and detail to the original building.

It is Not Permissible to...

Enclose a porch unless the method of enclosure preserves the original openness, focus, and transition from outside to inside through the use of an appropriately fitted transparent material and details compatible with the original character.

Remove or destroy original detail from the porch or porte cochere.

Completely or partially remove a porch or porte cochere or their details.

Add or replace columns and railings with elements such as decorative wrought iron not in keeping with the style and period of the house.

Change the roofline or roof materials so that they are incompatible with the house or architectural style.

Enlarge a porte cochere.

Add a porte cochere where one did not exist on the historic building.

Suggested Procedures

If additional interior space is needed, investigate a compatible addition to the back of the house that is less visible from the street.

If an earlier addition inappropriately enclosed a porch, returning an inappropriately enclosed porch or porte cochere to its original open state would be appropriate.

Ornamentation and Architectural Details

The recognizable building styles within the historic district of Hyde Park draw much of their character from the preserved ornamentation of the architecture Attention to detail by the craftsmen in Hyde Park is evident in the brickwork, carved wooden brackets ornamental stone and plaster and other embellishments throughout the district. These items must be carefully preserved or refurbished to match the original ornamentation as closely as possible.

A modification, repair or replacement of ornamentation or detail will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to contain minor modifications, repairs or appropriate replacements, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than minor modifications, repairs, or appropriate replacements, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.

Refer to “Architectural Styles in Hyde Park” for discussion of specific architectural style characteristics.



Typical Brickwork Detail



Woodwork Detail



Stonework Detail

It is Permissible to...

Maintain original building ornamentation and architectural details.

Repair deteriorated ornamental and architectural details or replace them with ornamentation or details that match as closely as possible the original.

It is Not Permissible to...

Remove ornamentation or architectural details.

Replace ornamentation with new uncharacteristic ornamentation. An example of this would be replacing original wood brackets with wrought iron.

Porch Supports and Ornamentation

Decorative elements on the porches often are a repeat of the same treatment that appears on the main portion of the building. These decorative features enhance the individual style of the building and reinforce the overall charm and character of the streetscape. Maintain the original porch supports and ornamentation and use existing original materials where possible.



Craftsman Spool Column



Craftsman Pylon Column

Wooden brackets, detailed beam and rafter treatment, “spool” columns, (short, round concrete or wood columns) and pylons (tapered, truncated rectangular columns) embellish the many bungalow porches within the district. These are unique to this style of architecture and represent workmanship prevalent in the era in which they were built; therefore, it is important to preserve these elements.



Porch Handrails



Hand Rail Detail



Wood Porch Detail

A modification, repair or replacement of any porch ornamentation will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to contain minor modifications, repairs or appropriate replacements, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than minor modifications, repairs, or appropriate replacements, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.



Three Examples of Columns as Porch Support and Ornamentation

It is Permissible to...

Maintain original porch supports and ornamentation, woodwork, railings, beams and rafter treatments, wood brackets, and columns.

Repair deteriorated porch ornamentation or, if necessary, replace porch supports and ornamentation with new items that match the original as closely as possible.

Replace original porch supports and ornamentation with new elements when the originals have been removed during previous alterations. If no evidence of the original design exists, select new elements that match the building style in scale, proportion, and degree of detail.

It is Not Permissible to...

Remove original porch supports and ornamentation.

Cover original porch ornamentation with another material that obscures the detail or ornamentation.

Replace original porch columns with new uncharacteristic columns. For example, replacing “spool” columns with decorative aluminum columns is inappropriate.

Replace original porch ornamentation with new uncharacteristic ornamentation. For example, replacing wood porch railings with metal pipe railings is inappropriate.

Light Fixtures

Exterior wall-bracketed or soffit-mounted lights provide light and decoration along the streetscape. Maintain and restore the original decorative fixtures wherever possible.

Lights can be used to focus attention on particular details or to accent planting areas; however, do not use flood lights to light façades. High intensity lights or light that intrudes upon adjacent properties should not be used. Lighting the exterior of buildings within the district must be accomplished without distracting from the harmony and unity of the street.

Light fixtures that are indicative of the period and style of architecture for each building are encouraged. Contemporary light fixtures may be used; however, they should be in an appropriate scale for the building and should not detract from historic detail. Light sources may be recessed in ceilings or concealed.



Appropriate Period Lighting Fixture



Fixture that Blends with the Detail of House



Pendant Fixture



This flood light attached to a building is inappropriate.

A Certificate of Appropriateness is not required for these modifications; however, the A.R.C. suggests the following:

Suggested Procedures

Maintain or restore original light fixtures.

Provide new wall or bracketed or soffit mounted exterior light fixtures that are in the correct style and scale for the building.

Provide light fixtures that are in an appropriate scale and form for the building.

Dormers

A dormer is a structure projecting from the main roof, usually housing a window or ventilating louver.

Dormers were installed in both one and two-story rooflines in many of the different styles of architecture in the district. The dormer should be retained in its original form as it is an important element of the façade design. New dormers, where desired, should match the original architectural style of the building; location of new dormers should preserve the original balance and massing of the building. Where dormers already exist, the new dormer should be of the same proportions, materials, and colors as the original.

Changes, replacement, removal, or addition of dormers will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the work. The application shall be reviewed at the regular A.R.C. public hearing.



Typical Craftsman Dormer



Typical Dormers with Windows



Typical Vent Dormers

It is Permissible to...

Maintain existing dormers. Repair or replace windows or louvers.

It is Not Permissible to...

Remove a dormer from a building.

Remove windows or vented openings from dormers.

Add or alter a dormer unless it is compatible with the architectural style of the building and other existing dormers in proportion, slope, materials, and colors.

Hardware

Maintain the original decorative builder's hardware wherever possible. If replacements are necessary, select items similar to those originally used. If the original hardware was destroyed or replaced and no record of the original is available, investigate the original hardware used on a building of similar architectural style within the district to determine what would be appropriate, or seek professional advice.

Salvage yards and antique shops often have an assortment of old door and window hardware. Use hardware appropriate to the style and period of architecture of the building.

Compatible contemporary hardware may be used; however, it should be similar in scale, proportion, and material to the original hardware of the building.

A Certificate of Appropriateness is not required for these modifications; however, the A.R.C. suggests the following:

Suggested Procedures

Maintain existing original hardware where possible.

Use hardware in a similar style and scale to the building if replacement hardware is necessary.

Use contemporary hardware that is similar in scale, proportion, and material to what would have been used on the building.





Examples of Appropriate Door Hardware

Doors

Most of the original doors in the Hyde Park Historic District are divided into wood panels and glass lights. Every effort should be made to retain as much of the existing detail as possible. Similarly, the wide door trim of the frame, the side lights (glass on both sides of the doors) and the transom windows (glass over the doors) should be retained. If the old doors cannot be saved, their replacements should be the same size and type as the originals. Doors should be selected to capture the basic character of the original doors and to fill the entire original opening. Flush doors without trim or panels should not be used; they do not reflect the original character of Hyde Park's architecture.

Door frames when replaced should conform to the individual style of architecture of the building. Do not use imitations of styles or embellishments that do not fit the period or style of architecture. Stock doors and frames with scalloped frills or other inappropriate ornamentation should be avoided.

The practice of blocking or filling the transom or side lights of a door opening is not permitted since it radically alters not only the basic proportions of the opening, but also the overall appearance of the façade of the house.

If screen doors are used, they should be of simple design and blend in with the design of the inner door and the house. Use wooden screen doors rather than aluminum, metal, or jalousie doors.



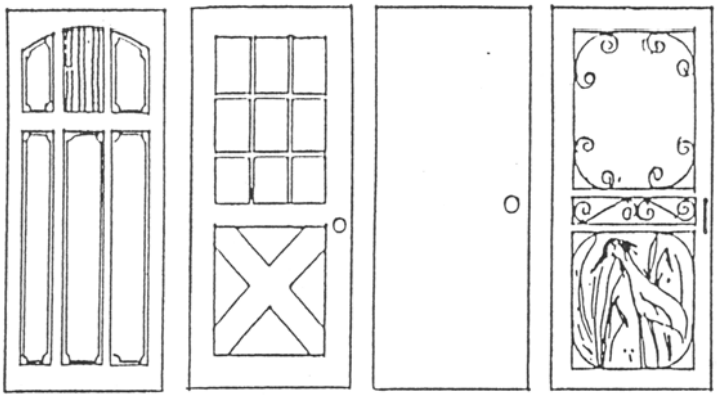


Typical Doors with Side Lights





Appropriate Screen Doors



Inappropriate Doors



Appropriate Door

The function of existing openings may be changed if the opening is preserved and if the change does not alter the architectural or historic character of the building. Placing new doors on the primary façade should be avoided.

A change, repair, replacement, or addition of doors requires a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to

contain an appropriate change, repair, replacement, or addition, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than an appropriate change, repair, replacement, or addition, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.

It is Permissible to...

Maintain and repair existing original doors, door frames, side lights, and transoms.

Replace doors, when repair is not possible, with doors that are similar in style and finish to the original doors.

Change the function of an original opening if the opening is preserved and if the change does not alter the architectural or historic character of the building.

Maintain and repair original screen doors. Add wood screen doors to buildings.

It is Not Permissible to...

Remove original doors from buildings.

Use doors that are overly decorative and out of character with the style of the building (e.g. Victorian stained glass doors).

Enlarge door openings to change standard doors to larger or double doors.

Block or fill doors, transoms, or side lights.

Use aluminum screen doors.

Relocate the front door of a building.

Windows, Window Screens, Shutters and Awnings

Windows are important to the scale and character of the building and to the composition of the building form.

It is important to maintain the original size, shape, and design of windows. It is also important to retain the wood trim that frames the window opening.

Double hung sash windows are the type most commonly found in Hyde Park, although casement windows often appear. The characteristic number of panes varies from house to house. Replacement of windows with the same glass pane configuration is essential. Replacement windows should fill the entire original opening and not be reconstructed to a smaller or larger size. Window openings should not be altered on the street façade without careful consideration to the overall pattern, rhythm, or symmetry.

Reflective glass is not permitted for use within the district. Lightly tinted glass may be acceptable; however, the tinted glass must be reviewed and approved by the A.R.C.

Window shutters may be added if there is historical precedent. They should correspond in size to the windows and wall area and be, or appear to be, operable.

Canvas awnings were used as both decorative and functional devices on some houses in Hyde Park. Awnings should be used only if there is historical precedent.

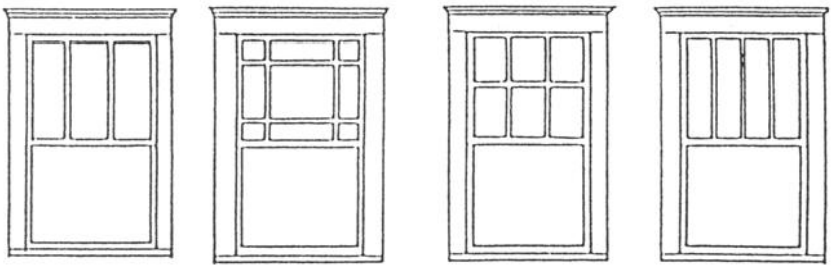


Appropriate Affixed Awning

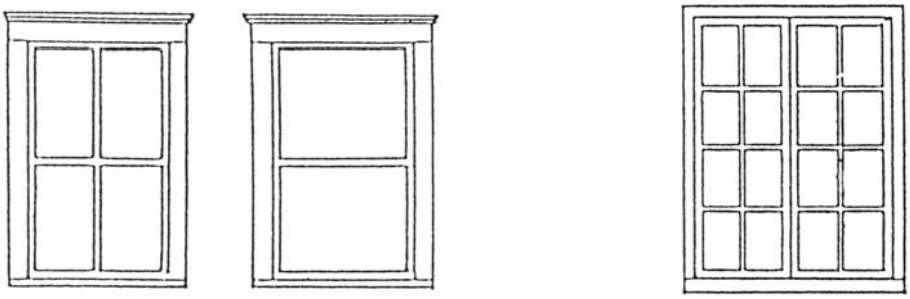
A change, alteration, repair, replacement or addition of windows, shutters or awnings will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to be an appropriate change, alteration, repair, replacement or addition, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than what is deemed appropriate, the

A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.

Appropriate Windows



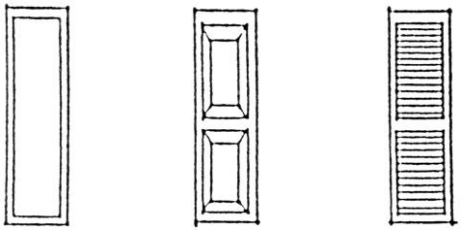
Double Hung Windows **Casement Windows**



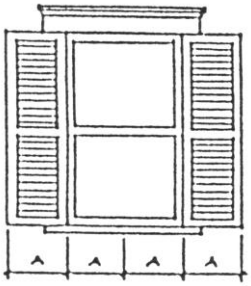
Double Hung
Two Over Two **One Over One** **With Divided Lights**



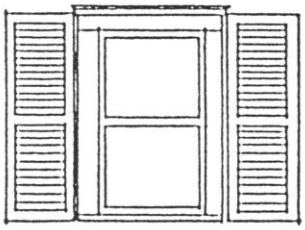
Window placement that adds to the interior and exterior appearance of the house.



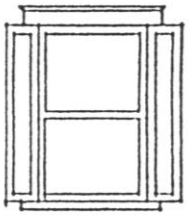
SHUTTERS



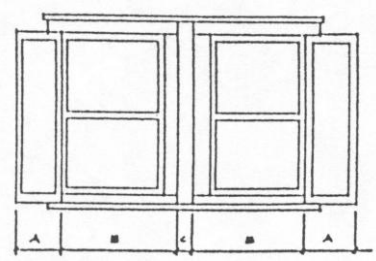
SHUTTERS COVER WINDOWS WHEN CLOSED



SHUTTERS ARE TOO LARGE



SHUTTERS ARE TOO NARROW



NOT SUITABLE
SHUTTERS SHOULD COVER WINDOWS COMPLETELY WHEN CLOSED.

It is Permissible to...

Maintain the existing number and locations of window openings.

Repair the existing windows and wood window trim; use the repaired windows in the existing repaired window frames.

Use shutters or awnings only on buildings that originally used shutters and awnings.

Maintain the size, proportions and locations of original shutters and awnings.

Replace existing windows with new windows of size, proportion, and window pane pattern as close to the original as possible, and when the original windows cannot be restored.

Remove, add, or rearrange windows on backs of buildings to accommodate functional changes.

Use clear solar glass or, under certain circumstances, lightly tinted glass.

Use awnings on building styles that historically used awnings.

Use shutters on building styles that historically used shutters; the shutters must be sized so that they will cover the window when closed. There also is a need for enough space between windows for shutters to lie flat, next to each other.

Use shutters and hardware that are functional.

Maintain wood window screens.

It is Not Permissible to...

Alter the overall size of windows.

Alter the window pane pattern of windows.

Replace sound wood sash windows and frames.

Replace wood screen windows with metal sash windows and frames.

Change the operation of windows; for example, replacing double hung windows with casement windows or fixed glass.

Use jalousie windows, awning windows or picture windows within the district or introduce glass block on any building where it did not originally exist.

Use aluminum awnings.

Use reflective glass.

Use shutters on building styles that historically did not use shutters.

Remove wood window screens.

Use shutters that are sized too small or too large to cover the window when closed, or that overlap when open.

Add or rearrange windows on the street façades unless careful attention is given to overall window patterns on the façade, and the addition or removal does not destroy the overall window pattern. Windows being added should match existing window size, proportion, and design.

Woodwork and Exposed Structural Supports

The Historic District's character is greatly enhanced by its decorative elements such as cornices, railings, columns, brackets, and beams. The use of trim accentuates and softens the outline of the façades and imparts an individual character.

Simple classical columns throughout the district are usually round with a slight taper below a simple capital. Square tapered pylon columns, or round spool columns (called "elephantine") are especially prevalent in Hyde Park. These wooden or concrete, truncated columns usually sit on masonry porch piers, often in an asymmetrical configuration.

Exposed structural elements, such as beams and rafter tails, become decorative elements in the bungalow style. More complex woodwork is represented in elaborate classical details, intricate brackets and cornices and decorative balustrades.



Porch Columns as Structural Supports

These and other details are perhaps the most distinctive parts of the buildings in the district, and their removal would constitute a significant departure from the unique architectural character of the district. If at all possible, the original details should be maintained or repaired. Replacements, when necessary, should appear similar in shape and character to the original. Do not replace columns or rails with decorative wrought iron. These are incompatible with the original design elements within the district.

A modification, repair or replacement of woodwork or exposed structural supports will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to contain minor modifications, repairs or appropriate replacements, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than minor modifications, repairs, or appropriate replacements, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.





Exposed Beams and Rafter Tails

It is Permissible to...

Maintain or repair original woodwork and details.

When necessary, replace original woodwork or details with similar elements that match the original as closely as possible in size, proportion, and material.

It is Not Permissible to...

Remove or cover original woodwork and detail.

Replace original woodwork and detail with materials or with uncharacteristic details such as wrought iron.

Replace exposed original structural, decorative columns with new columns manufactured from obtrusive materials.

Replace exposed original structural, decorative columns with new columns manufactured from intrusive materials.

Siding and Stucco

The prevalent type of exterior building material on houses in the Historic District is wood siding. This siding is one of the most distinctive characteristics of frame houses in Hyde Park. It consists of overlapping wood boards running horizontally.

This siding should be maintained. If it must be replaced, the new siding should match the original as closely as possible, especially with respect to board size and width of exposure. The original corner boards also should be retained or replaced in their full original width. Using the same size boards and trim will retain the scale and appearance of the building. For most buildings, the wood siding should not run continuously around the corners of the building but should be trimmed at a corner with a corner board.

The use of vinyl, aluminum or asbestos siding and soffits of vinyl and aluminum are not permitted. These materials are incompatible with wood siding. Window, door, fascia, and corner trims cannot be duplicated in these materials. Covering wood siding with vinyl, aluminum or asbestos siding may seal the wall in such a way that the original wood will rot.

Stucco may be an inappropriate material on certain styles within the district, especially if it is not a material original to the building. Ornamental shingles in Hyde Park appear on gable ends and as wall materials on some of the smaller-scale buildings. Often these shingles were stained or painted in a contrasting color. These materials are appropriate if indicated by historical precedent.

Modification or replacement of siding or stucco will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to contain minor modifications, repairs or appropriate replacements, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than minor modifications, repairs, or appropriate replacements, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.

Wood Siding and Shingles

It is Permissible to…

Maintain existing wood siding and trim.

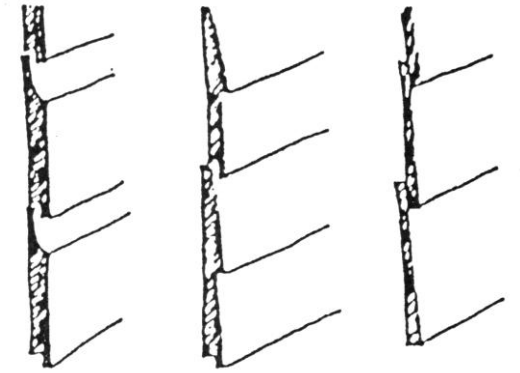
Replace deteriorated existing material with material that matches the original as closely as possible in size and shape. The replacement should match the detail of the original in width of board, lap and trim such as door and window trim, fascia, soffits and cornerboards.

It is Not Permissible to...

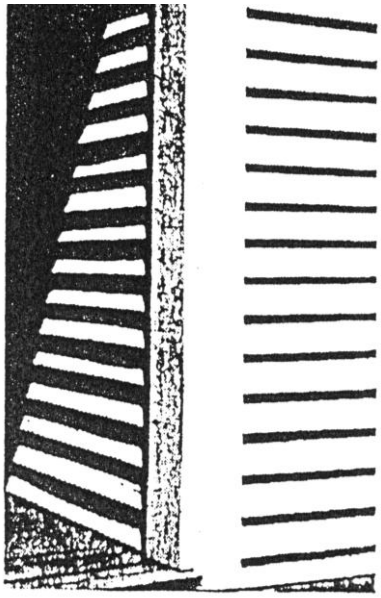
Replace wood siding with vinyl, aluminum, or asbestos siding.

Replace wood siding with brick, stone, or stucco if this material was not original to the building.

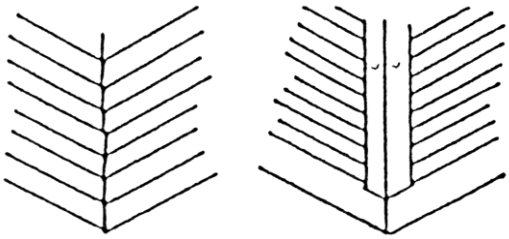
WOOD SIDING PROFILES AND CORNERBOARDS



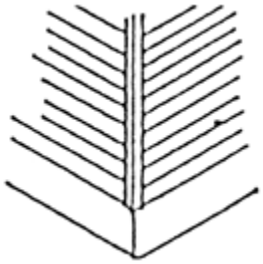
NOVELTY DOLLY VARDEN BEVELLED



WOOD SIDING WITH CORNERBOARDS



APPROPRIATE (SOMETIMES)

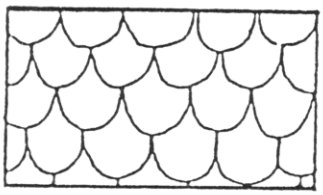


INAPPROPRIATE

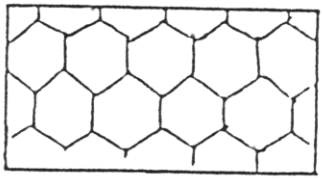
CORNERBOARDS ARE DETAILS THAT PROVIDE
A FINISHED APPEARANCE TO FRAME CONSTRUCTION

SIDING MATERIALS

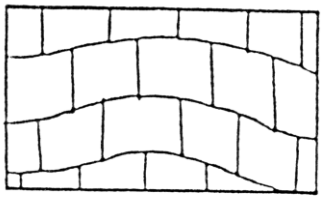
Appropriate decorative shingles:



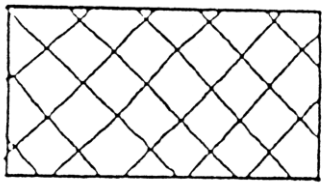
FISH SCALE



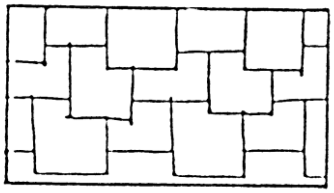
HEXAGONAL



WAVY

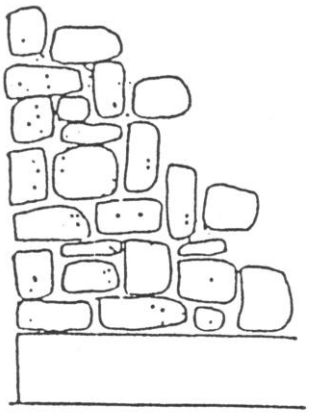


DIAMOND

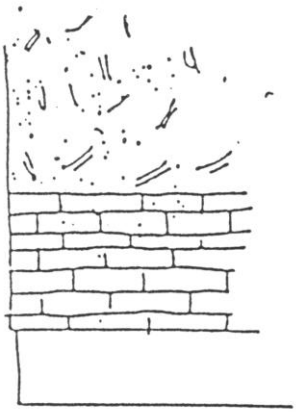


STAGGERED BUTT

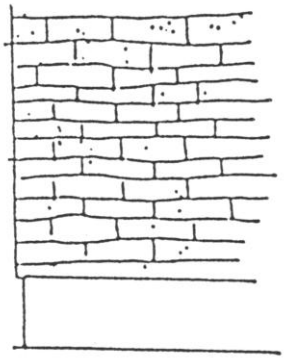
Inappropriate siding materials:



ARTIFICIAL STONE



STUCCO WITH ARTIFICIAL STONE OR BRICK



ARTIFICIAL BRICK

Stucco

It is Permissible to...

Maintain existing original stucco and stucco texture.

Repair stucco with a stucco mixture that duplicates the original as closely as possible in appearance and texture.

It is Not Permissible to...

Remove stucco from any originally stuccoed surface.

Use imitation brick or stone.

Stucco any surface that was originally not intended to have stucco.

Use stucco on any building that did not originally use stucco or use stucco as the dominant exterior material on most styles in Hyde Park.

Brick and Stone

Brick walls are a major contributing design element to the character of Hyde Park. There are several different colors and textures of brick within the district. These colors should be maintained and not be painted or covered with any form of plaster or siding.

Brick painted originally should be maintained. Brick or Stone surfaces may have been painted or whitewashed for practical and aesthetic reasons. Some brick was not capable of withstanding exposure to weather unless painted.

A number of different brick patterns exist within the Historic District. These patterns are important to retain as they are evidence of the period in which they were built and of the craftsmanship prevalent during that period.

Cast stone and, to a lesser extent, terra cotta and limestone, were used within the district. These materials should be maintained in their original color and texture.

Some examples of ashlar (cut stone masonry) or random laid stone may be found in walls, foundations or as accent materials. Where repaired or replaced, great care must be taken to reproduce the original characteristics of the stone as closely as possible. As with brick, stone should not be covered with other forms of wall materials, nor should it be painted.

If new brickwork is to be done, it should be matched as closely as possible to the original in color, texture, and size. Mortar joints should match in type, color, and width. This retains the scale and overall texture of the entire wall and the building. Maintaining the width of mortar joints is extremely important to the overall character of the building. Colored mortar joints that contrast greatly with the original brickwork are inappropriate. When repointing mortar joints, employ

mortar physically compatible with the original mortar. Mortar joint width must be maintained during repointing.

A modification or replacement of brick, stone, terra cotta or cast stone will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the

A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to contain minor modifications, repairs or appropriate replacements, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than minor modifications, repairs, or appropriate replacements, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.

It is Permissible to...

Maintain existing brick, cast stone, terra cotta, or stone walls.

Repair brick or stone walls with new material that matches the original material as closely as possible.

Repoint mortar joints with compatible material.

Maintain the original color of the brick or stone and of the mortar.

Maintain painted surfaces if they are original.

It is Not Permissible to...

Remove or cover brick or stone.

Change the width of mortar joints in a masonry wall.

Use imitation stucco brick, stucco stone, or brick veneer.

Paint brick or stone that has never been painted.

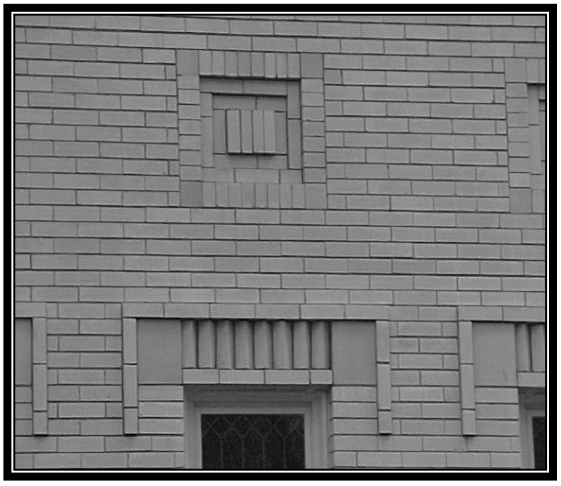
Remove paint from brick or stone that was painted originally for practical or aesthetic reasons.



Brick was sometimes painted for practical reasons.



Typical Stonework Detail



Typical Brickwork Detail

Roofs and Roofing

Often, the architectural character of an older building is expressed most in its roof form and roofing material. Most of the roofs in Hyde Park are either gabled or hipped, some with combinations of both. The roofs overhang the building walls to protect the window and door openings and to provide shade. These eaves are sometimes enclosed and, in many cases, embellished with carved wooden brackets. In other cases, rafter tails (the ends of the structural members of the roof) are exposed rather than covered by soffits. Wood fascia boards (a horizontal board between the edge of the roof and the soffit) are also quite common among the various architectural styles.

Each of these elements is important in defining the character of the house and its surroundings. Every effort should be made to retain these features or repair them. Where repair is not practical, they should be replaced with comparable details. Metal or synthetic soffits and fascias are not compatible with the materials characteristic of Hyde Park.

The materials used for the roofs of buildings throughout the district vary. Sawn wood shingles, slate, and metal roofing were common. Clay tile was often used on Mediterranean Revival style buildings as well as others in the district. Composition materials such as asphalt or asbestos shingles were introduced later. It is important to repair or replace roofing with materials similar to the original in size, color, and texture.

A modification or replacement of a roof or roofing will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator shall review the application to determine the extent of the alterations. If the application involves minor roof repairs or replacement with appropriate materials, staff may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application involves roof repairs that reach beyond the roof surface or where roofing material is not similar to existing roof material, then the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular A.R.C. public hearing.

It is Permissible to...

Maintain the original roofline.

Maintain the original roofing material.

Repair or replace roofing with material as close to the original as possible in size, shape, color, and texture.

It is Not Permissible to...

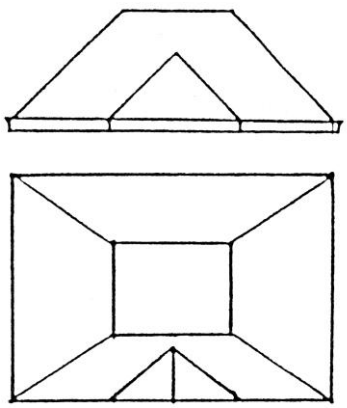
Alter the original roofline.

Replace the roofing with a material that is not characteristic of the building's style.

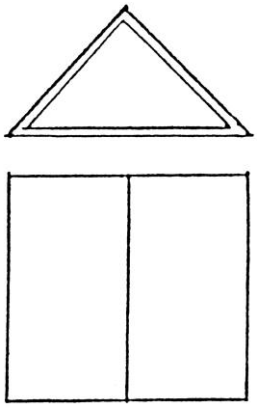
Add soffits to buildings on that they were not original.

Replace soffits with metal or synthetic material.

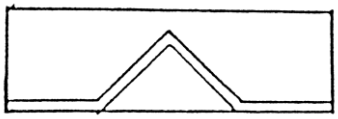
APPROPRIATE ROOFING CONFIGURATIONS

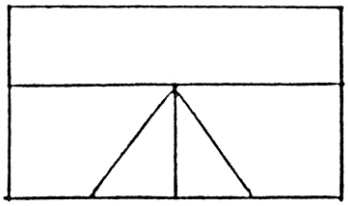


HIPPED ROOF WITH CENTRAL GABLE



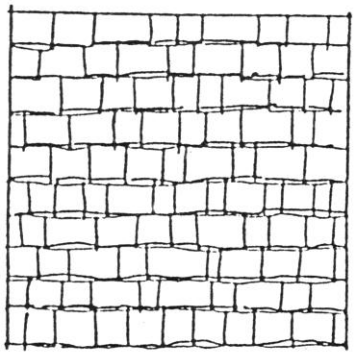
END GABLE



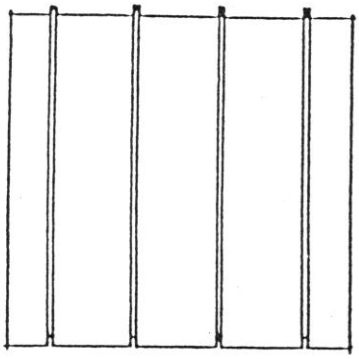


SIDE GABLE ROOF WITH CENTRAL GABLE

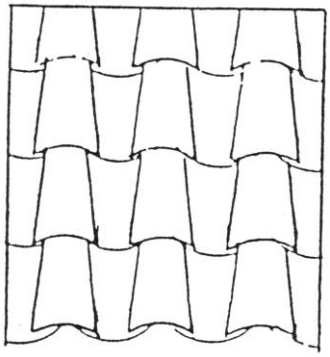
APPROPRIATE ROOFING MATERIALS



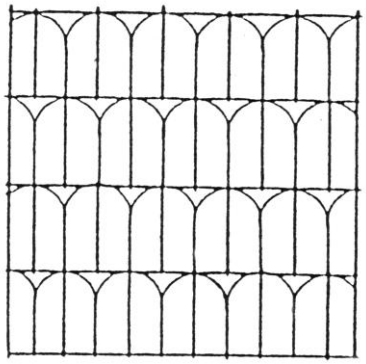
Sawn Wood Shingles



5 V-Crimp Sheet Metal



Clay Tile

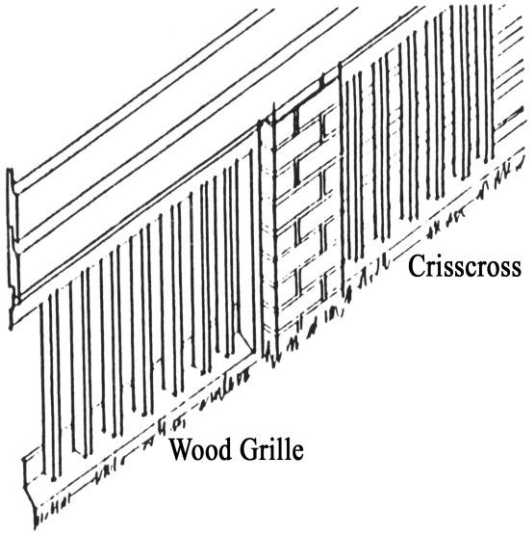


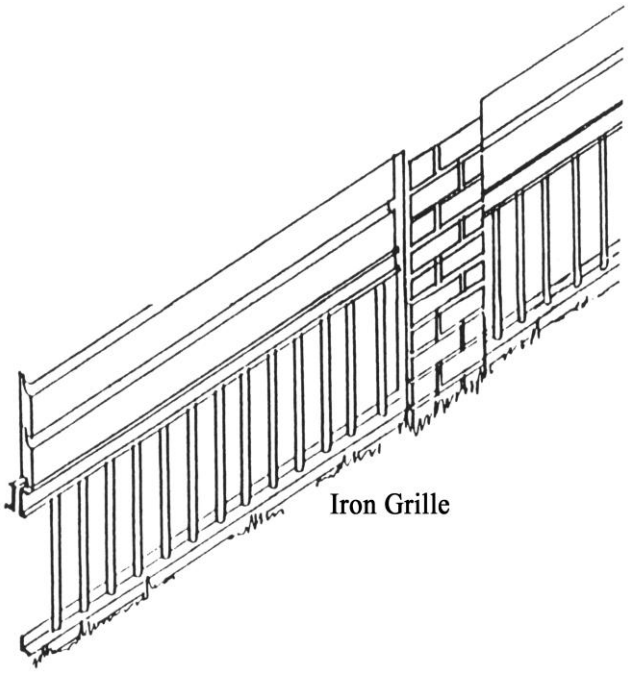
Patterned interlocking sheet metal

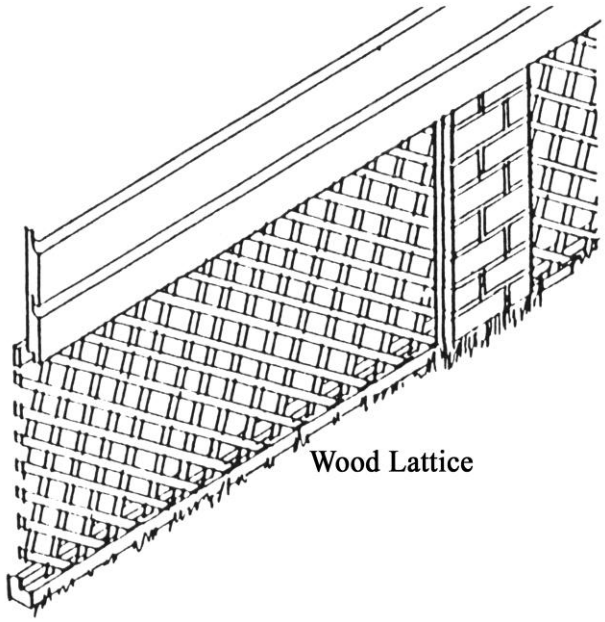
Foundation Enclosures

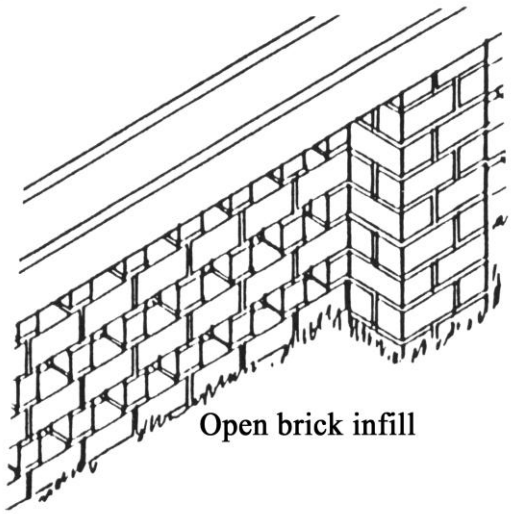
Some of the foundations of the raised buildings in Hyde Park were originally enclosed with open brickwork, iron ventilating grates, or wood lattices. These materials were often decorative and also open to allow ventilation. If repair or replacement is necessary, use materials similar to the original and in the same pattern as the original. Do not use concrete, plywood, metal grating, stucco, or other materials not original to the building. These materials detract from the overall historic appearance of the building. Foundations should be enclosed only with materials that are appropriate to the building style.

A modification, repair, replacement, or addition of foundation will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to contain minor modifications, repairs, appropriate replacements or appropriate additions, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than minor modifications, repairs, or appropriate replacements, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.









It is Permissible to...

Retain and maintain open pier foundations.

Maintain existing foundation enclosures.

Repair or replace deteriorated foundation enclosures as closely as possible to the original in size, shape, pattern, material, and color.

Develop a foundation enclosure compatible with the style of the building if the original enclosure has been removed.

It is Not Permissible to...

Remove foundation enclosures.

Enclose a foundation that was originally intended to be open unless enclosed with materials appropriate to the building style.

Use a new foundation enclosure that is not characteristic of the style of the building.

Use materials such as concrete block, plywood, metal gratings, or stucco that are not used as foundation enclosures in the Historic District.

Modern Equipment

Insensitive installation of modern equipment such as air-conditioners, conventional antennas, satellite dishes, skylights, fire escapes, security bars, and hurricane shutters can seriously detract from the character of the Hyde Park Historic District.

If central air conditioning is not economically or architecturally feasible, installation of a window or wall unit is acceptable on the street façades. Locate central a/c units as far as possible from the street and public view.

Conventional antennas, satellite dishes, and communication equipment should be installed in such a manner so that they cannot be seen from the front street. Electric and cable lines should be concealed. The mounting devices for this equipment should be as unobtrusive as possible.

Skylights should not be installed on rooflines where they can be visible from the front street. These items, although of modern convenience and purpose, detract from the historic character of the neighborhood. If these are installed, they must be as unobtrusive as possible.

Security bars visible from the street within the historic district are not desirable. If these are installed, they should be as unobtrusive as possible. Internally mounted security bars should also be considered. Electronic security systems are another alternative.

A Certificate of Appropriateness is not required for these modifications; however, the A.R.C. suggests the following:

Air Conditioning

Locate the outdoor portion of a central air conditioner as far from the street as possible and out of public view. Locate window units as far from the street as possible and out of public view.

Antennas and Satellite Dishes

Install these so they cannot be seen from the front street.

Security Bars

Install them so they cannot be seen from the street.

If used on the street façade, they should be as unobtrusive as possible. Electronic security systems should be investigated as another alternative for security.

Investigate interior security bars and security systems.

Solar Collectors

Where solar collectors are to be added, it is recommended that these should not be visible from the front street. They should be designed and installed so as not to detract from the historic fabric of the building.

An addition of a solar collector will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to be located appropriately on the building, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the location of the solar collector is inappropriate, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.

It is Permissible to...

Locate solar collectors on portions of the building not visible from the front street.

It is Not Permissible to...

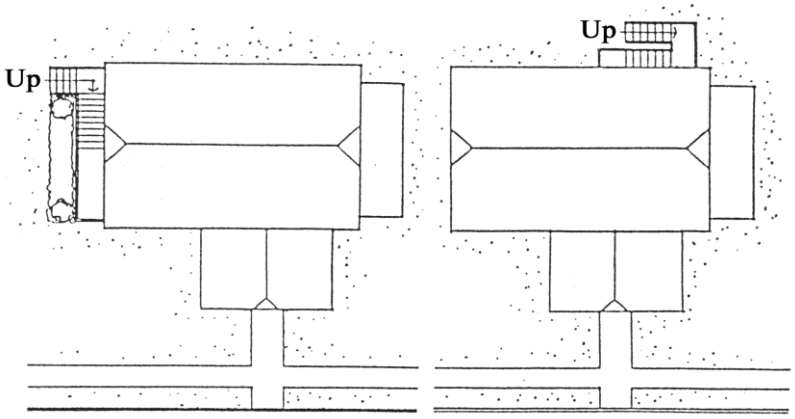
Locate solar collectors so that they will be visible from the front street.

Fire Stairs

Fire stairs, where required to be added by code, should be designed to be as unobtrusive as possible. Fire stairs should be designed of materials similar to those used on the original building exterior and in harmony with the historic fabric of the building.

A modification, repair, replacement, or addition of a fire stair will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to commencement of the work. The application shall be reviewed at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.

APPROPRIATE FIRE STAIR LOCATIONS



ALONG THE SIDE **ALONG THE BACK**
SCREENED BY LANDSCAPING

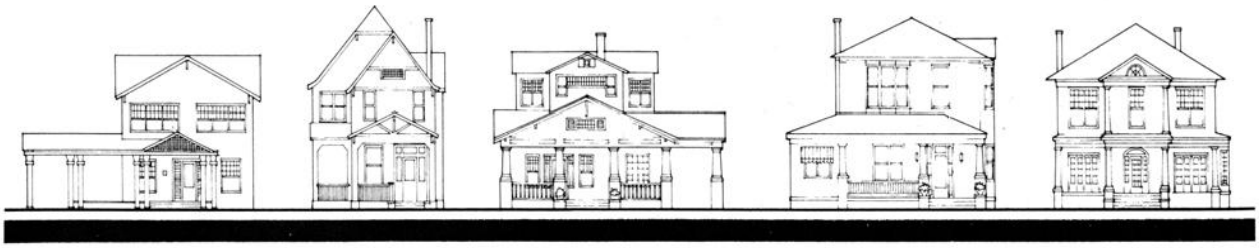
It is Permissible to...

Locate fire stairs on portions of the building that do not have important architectural features.

Use materials and detail on the new stair to be compatible with the building.

It is Not Permissible to...

Locate a fire stair on the street façade of a building.



Design of Compatible New Construction

Design of Compatible New Construction

The major development of Hyde Park extended from the late 1880s through the mid-1920s. Just as Hyde Park includes a diverse set of architectural styles reflecting the evolving architectural thoughts of each of these four decades, architecture as an art continues to evolve. Creative solutions reflecting current architectural design theory and practice are encouraged in the design of new construction in this historic district.

While these guidelines set general criteria for compatible new construction, exceptions to these criteria will be made by the Architectural Review Commission when necessary to acknowledge and encourage creative design solutions that are sensitive to the character of the district.

Construction of new buildings within the Hyde Park Historic District can have a positive revitalizing impact on the district if steps are taken to ensure that the historic, architectural, and cultural features of the district are preserved or enhanced. The focus of design guidelines is on the compatibility of new construction with the existing character of the neighborhood without dictating style.

The term “compatible design” refers to architectural design and construction that will fit harmoniously into the Historic District. Most new construction in Hyde Park will be in the form of infill on a site adjacent to existing buildings.

These design guidelines do not dictate style, but they set up criteria under which new design can be accurately compared with the setting the Historic District creates. New construction is encouraged to be unique in design while reflecting the basic scale, materials and quality found in the early buildings in Hyde Park. Replicating styles from the past does not allow creativity and integrity of expression of the present and should not be confused with compatible design.

Any new construction within the Hyde Park Historic District will require a Certificate of Appropriateness. All applications for Certificates of Appropriateness will be reviewed by the Architectural Review Commission to assure that the design guidelines have been followed, and that the new construction will be compatible with the Hyde Park Historic District.

It is recommended that advice be sought from the Architectural Review Commission during the early planning stages of a new construction project.

Screen Enclosures

A screen enclosure is a structure that does not have a solid roof. A screen enclosure can be a freestanding structure or attached to a structure with a roof and can only be approved on a site that also contains a primary structure. A screen enclosure cannot be a principle use on a building site.

A screen enclosure shall be compatible in design with the primary structure on the site. Compatible design shall mean architectural design and construction that is planned with the same stylistic elements as the primary structure.

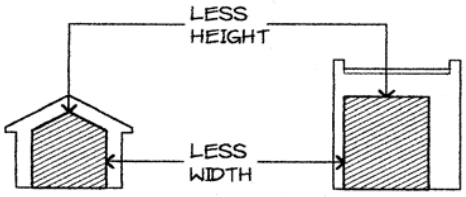
The ARC shall include the following criteria in consideration for a screen enclosure:

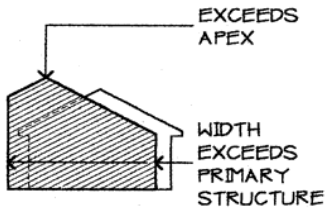
Scale – The proportion between the height and width used to determine the relationship of a building.

- The screen enclosure shall have a height and width ratio that is consistent with the primary structure and shall not exceed the height or width of the façade to which the screen enclosure is attached.

- The permitted size of a freestanding screen enclosure shall not exceed the square footage permitted for an accessory structure as permitted in the zoning classification in which the enclosure is located.

- The screen enclosure shall be subordinate in height and width to the primary structure on the building site. The apex of the screen enclosure shall not exceed the roof ridge of the solid roof to which the enclosure is connected. For a freestanding screen enclosure, the apex shall not exceed the highest point on the primary structure.





APPROPRIATE **INAPPROPRIATE**

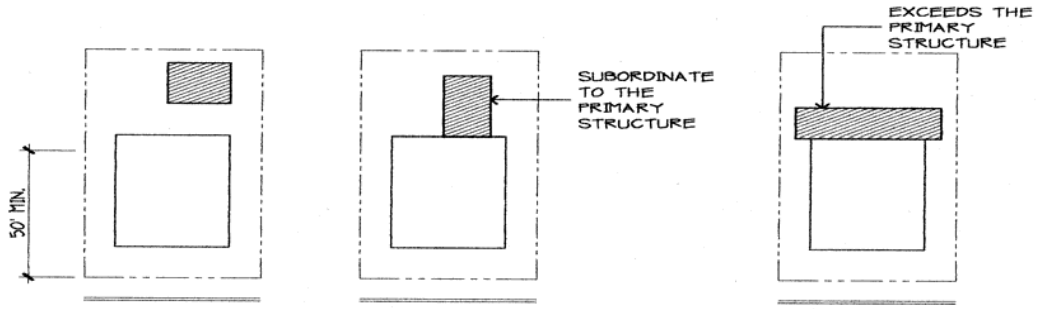
SCALE

Primary Structure

Screen Enclosure

Setback – The recession of a solid from a wall or plane.

- The screen enclosure shall have setbacks that are subordinate to the primary structure.
- When the screen enclosure is attached to the primary structure, the screen enclosure shall be recessed from the wall where the attachment occurs and shall conform to the zoning requirements of the City of Tampa Code of Ordinances. The ARC can require a greater setback than required by the code.
- A freestanding screen enclosure shall meet the setback requirement for an accessory structure for the zoning district in which the structure is located.



APPROPRIATE **INAPPROPRIATE**

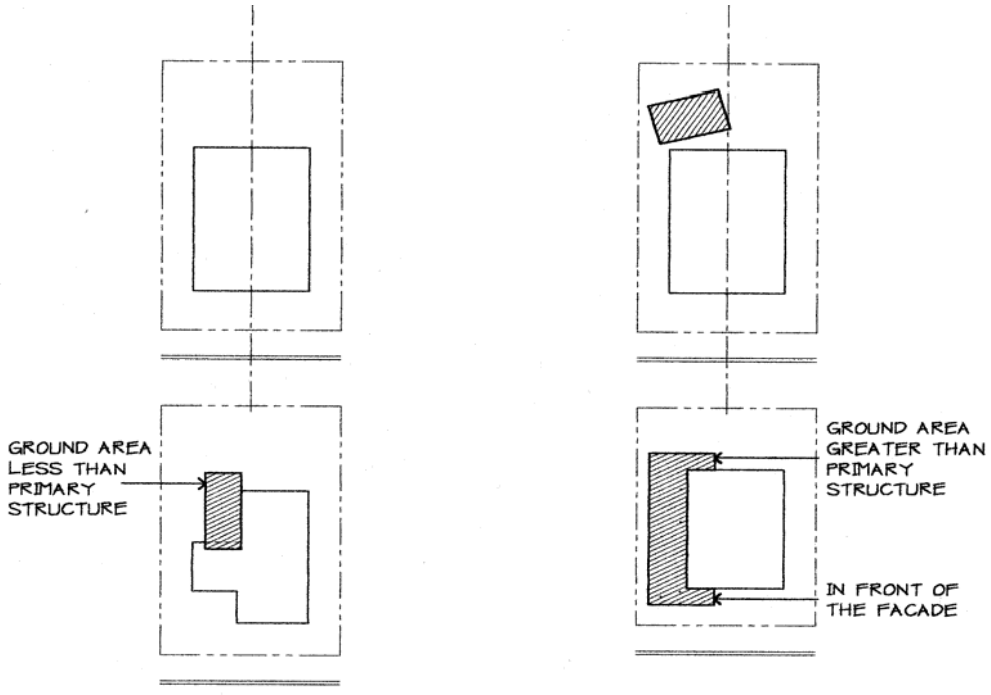
SETBACKS

Primary Structure

Screen Enclosure

Orientation and Site Coverage – Orientation is the direction of the building in relationship to other buildings on the site. The site coverage is the percentage of the total site that the building covers.

- The screen enclosure shall be oriented so that the building mass complements the primary structure.
- The screen enclosure shall be behind the front yard façade of the primary structure.
- The screen enclosure shall be beyond the side yard setback of the primary structure.
- The ground floor area of the screen enclosure shall be less than the ground floor area of the primary structure.



APPROPRIATE **INAPPROPRIATE**

ORIENTATION & SITE COVERAGE

Primary Structure

Screen Enclosure

Alignment, Rhythm, and Spacing – The components of the building on the site shall complement one another. The rhythm of the building form shall be in sequence with the primary building, and the spacing of the building elements shall be compatible with the primary building.

- Delineate the screen enclosure so that the rhythm of the architectural elements is compatible with the primary building on the site.

- The screen enclosure shall be shaped and sited to reflect the primary structure's alignment and rhythm.



APPROPRIATE **INAPPROPRIATE**

ALIGNMENT, RHYTHM & SPACING

Primary Structure

Screen Enclosure

Form and Detail: Link with Architectural Details – The exterior details and forms should provide a visual link with the primary structure.

- The screen enclosure shall be compatible with the stylistic elements of the primary structure.

- The screen enclosure shall use similar forms that are found in the primary structure and there shall be visual linkage between the primary structure and the screen enclosure.

- Detail and trim shall complement the primary structure and express a change of plane, finish a surface, or to act as a transition between different materials.

- Details and trim should be functional, rather than applied decoration.

- Incompatible decoration or detail shall not be permitted.

Maintain Materials within the Building Site – The building materials used for the primary structure shall be the principal materials employed for the project.

- The screen enclosure shall use materials used in the primary structure. Fine wire mesh screening, which may not exist in the primary structure, is, nevertheless, historically employed as a building material in Hyde Park and an appropriate material for a screen enclosure.

- Exposed aluminum channels with fiberglass screen panels are not permitted materials for screen enclosures in the Hyde Park Historic District.

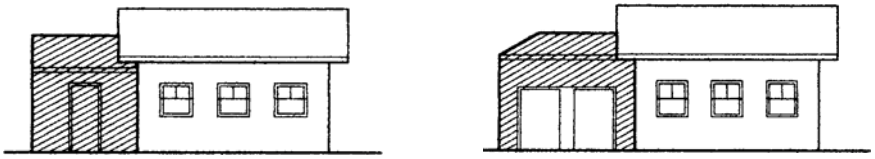
Maintain Quality within the Building Site – The inherent or distinguishing characteristics of the Hyde Park Historic District. Quality can be seen in materials used, detailing, and execution of workmanship.

- Use materials for the screen enclosure that are used in the primary structure and utilize construction methods and techniques that allow quality detailing to be realized.

- Screen enclosures shall not use universal or stock design solutions designed to “fit any style.”

Façade Proportions and Fenestration Patterns – The relation that exists between the articulation of the width and height of the primary structure on the site.

- Maintain similar proportions of the elevations of the screen enclosure with that of the primary structure.
- Doors, or other forms of fenestration, shall have the same proportions to those used on the primary structure.
- Provide a pattern of articulation that recalls similar patterns of the primary structure.



APPROPRIATE **INAPPROPRIATE**

Figure 1
FAÇADE PROPORTION & FENSESTRATION PATTERN



APPROPRIATE **INAPPROPRIATE**

Figure 2
FAÇADE PROPORTION & FENSESTRATION PATTERN

Primary Structure

Screen Enclosure

Entrances and (Porch) Projections – The focal point of a structure that affords entry or a visual invite.

- Maintain a visual continuity between the screen enclosure entrances and the primary structure.
- Projections shall be compatible with the primary structure.

Roof Form – The exterior surface and its supporting structures of the screen enclosures.

- Use a roof form that is compatible with the primary structure.
- The roof shall be compatible with the size, shape, and slope of the primary structure.



APPROPRIATE **INAPPROPRIATE**

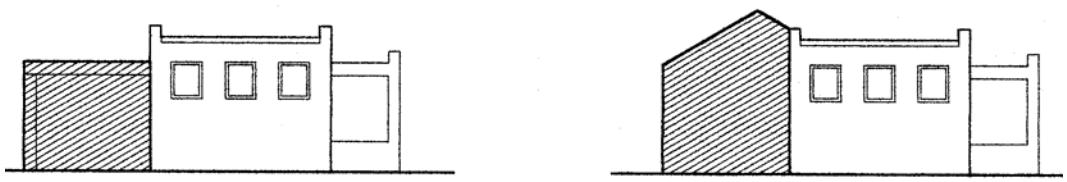
ROOF FORM & COMPATIBILITY

Primary Structure

Screen Enclosure

Horizontal, Vertical, or Non-Directional Emphasis – Occupying or restricted to a similar level as the primary structure.

- The directional elements of the screen enclosure shall complement the primary structure.
- All emphasis shall be directed to the primary structure to provide the stylistic emphasis of the building site.



APPROPRIATE **INAPPROPRIATE**

HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL EMPHASIS

Primary Structure

Screen Enclosure

Design Criteria for New Construction and Additions: Compatible Design

Design guidelines focus attention on those special visual and spatial qualities that a historic district is established to protect. The following list of criteria will be considered by the Architectural Review Commission in the review of applications for a Certificate of Appropriateness. The criteria apply to new construction, both commercial and residential. Since architectural styles and details vary within the district, the A.R.C. will review new projects on an individual basis in terms of neighborhood context.

Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness must be made for all new construction and additions. The A.R.C. will consider the following ten items during their review of the application.

1. **Scale: height and width**. The proportions and size of the new building compared with other buildings in a block.

2. **Massing and building form**. Relationship of building massing and form to other buildings in the district.

3. **Setback**. Maintaining the regular building setback that occurs in Hyde Park.

4. **Orientation and site coverage**. The front of the new building in relationship to the front of other buildings along a block, and the percentage of the site that the building covers compared to nearby buildings.

5. **Alignment, rhythm, and spacing**. The effect a new building will have on existing patterns along the block.

6. **Maintaining materials within the district**. The use of materials common to the district and the avoidance of use of inappropriate materials in construction.

7. **Trim and detail: Link between old and new**. New construction should be compatible with historic buildings without necessarily copying their detail.

8. **Façade proportions and window patterns**. Location and proportions of windows and their relation to the overall size of the building.

9. **Entrances and porch projections**. Size, shape and proportion of entrances and porches.

10. **Roof forms**. Shapes and materials.

11. **Maintaining quality within the district**. Maintaining the quality of design, detailing and execution in new construction that was present in early buildings in the Historic district. Many modest buildings represent that quality in their carefully executed design and detail.

The A.R.C. offers suggestions for the following items, and the staff of the A.R.C. is available for discussion of these items: **paint and stain colors**. Recommendations will be made to the applicant when plans are reviewed by the A.R.C.

These standards apply to a building moved to a new location within the district as well as to new construction.



A one-story addition to the left of the original structure is compatible with the existing.

Scale: Height and Width

The proportion of a new building and the major relationship to neighboring buildings are components in establishing compatibility within the neighborhood.

The height-width ratio, that is, the relationship between the height and width of the front façade, (in the case of corner lots, two façades including porches, wings and porte cocheres), should be of similar proportions to the neighboring buildings.

It is Permissible to...

Add a new building on a site that is similar in height and width to buildings on adjacent sites.

Integrate a new building wider than the buildings on adjacent sites by breaking the building mass or dividing the building width to conform with building widths on adjacent sites.

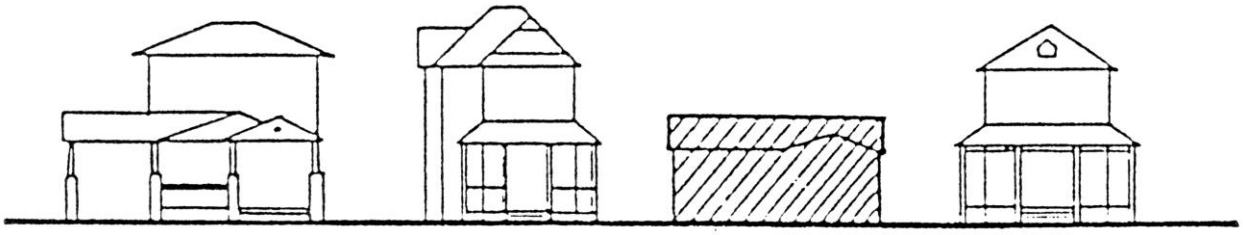
Add a new building that is wider and higher than buildings on adjacent sites if the new building is divided up to suggest buildings of similar width to adjacent buildings, and if the height of the building at the street façade and at sides facing adjacent sites is similar to the height of buildings on those sites. This is achieved by placing the taller masses away from the street and adjacent building.

It is Not Permissible to...

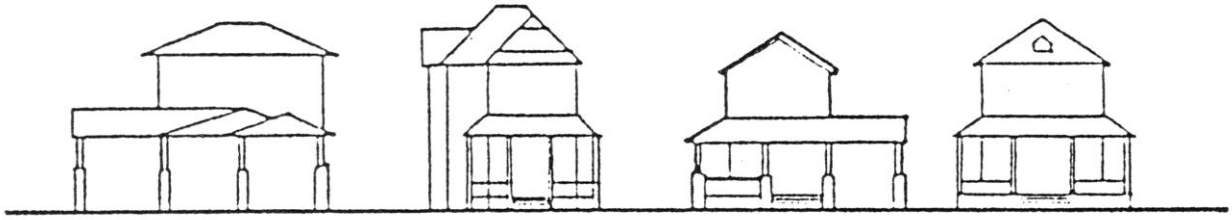
Add a new building to a site that does not maintain or suggest the widths of buildings on adjacent sites.

Add a new building to a site that does not maintain or blend with the heights of buildings on adjacent sites.

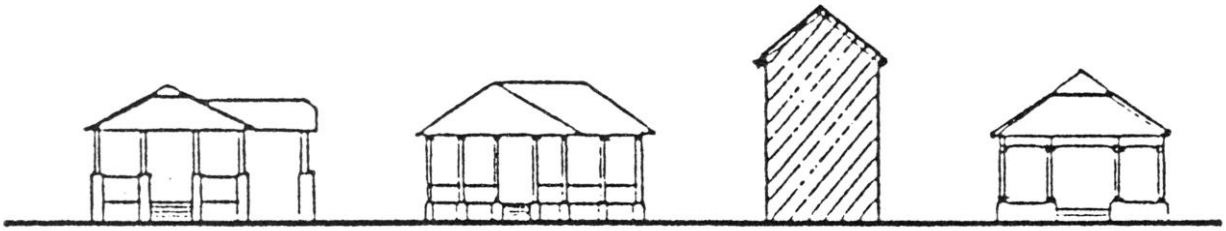
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS: HEIGHT AND WIDTH FOR INFILL CONSTRUCTION



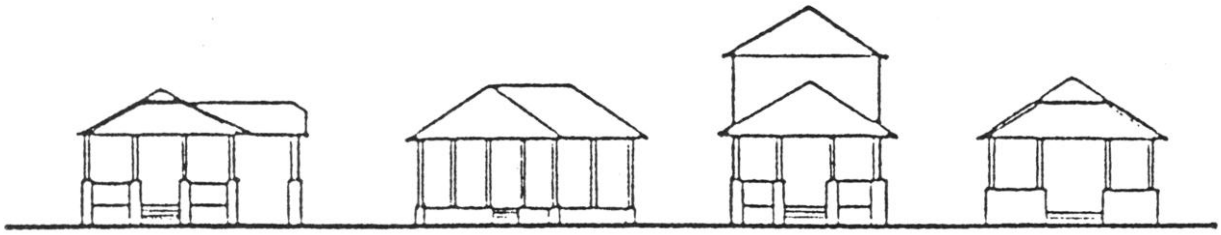
Inappropriate: too wide and low.



Appropriate: height and width consistent with neighboring houses.

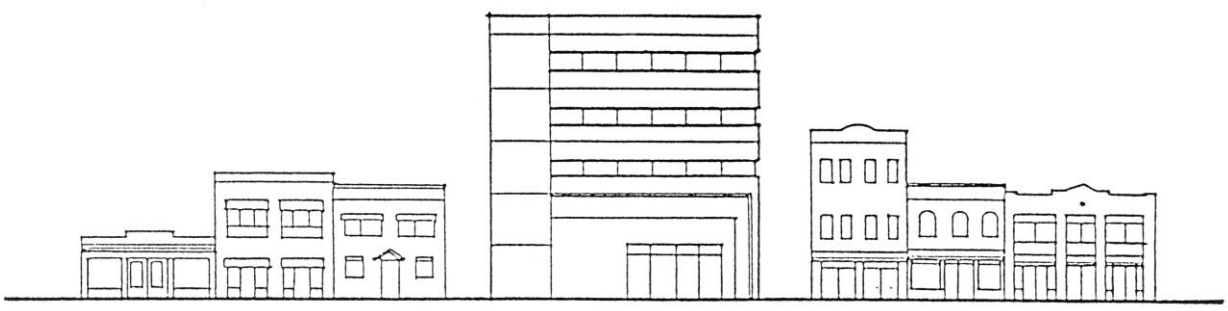


Inappropriate: too narrow and tall.



Appropriate: porch and hipped roof break down height and mass of building.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS: HEIGHT AND WIDTH FOR INFILL CONSTRUCTION



Inappropriate: New building's height and width are out of scale with rest of street.



Appropriate: New building steps down in height and breaks up width to reflect scale of street.

Massing and Building Form

To maintain the existing character of the Hyde Park Historic District, new buildings should have similar massing and building form to neighboring buildings. Massing may be defined as the three-dimensional geometric composition of a building, or the overall "bulk" of a building and how the building is placed on its site. Having a consistency of massing will allow a new building to be compatible with the adjacent building and the entire neighborhood.

It is Permissible to...

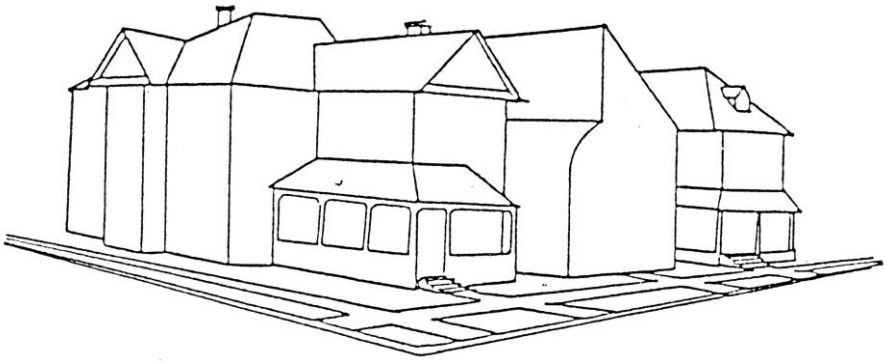
Use massing and form in new construction similar to adjacent historic buildings.

Have a building form that is unique in Hyde Park but relates to the neighboring buildings and to the neighborhood through its overall massing.

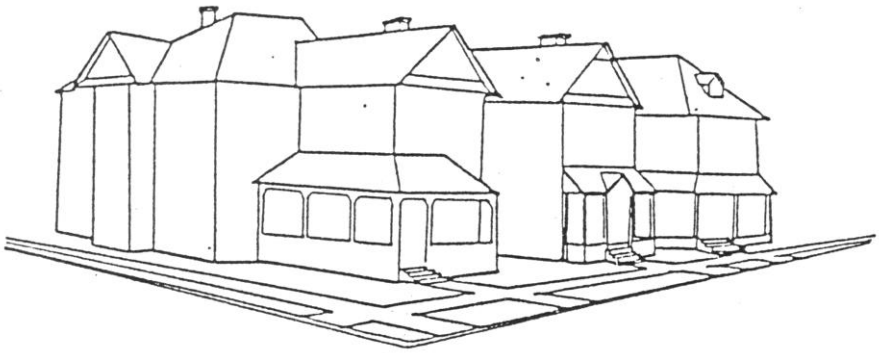
Use elements such as roof forms, lines, openings, and other characteristics that are similar to those found in the district.

It is Not Permissible to...

Use massing and building forms that are completely foreign to the Hyde Park Historic District.



Inappropriate: Large massing and uncharacteristic form.



Appropriate: Massing and form reflecting that of its neighbor without replicating them.

Setback

To maintain the existing character of the façades within a block, the construction of additions and new buildings should be in conformance with the existing setbacks along that block. Maintaining uniform setbacks of the porte cocheres, porches and main building addresses prevailing patterns of an area and promotes the compatibility of the new building with the neighborhood.

It is Permissible to...

Keep the visual mass of the building at or near the same setback as buildings on adjacent sites.

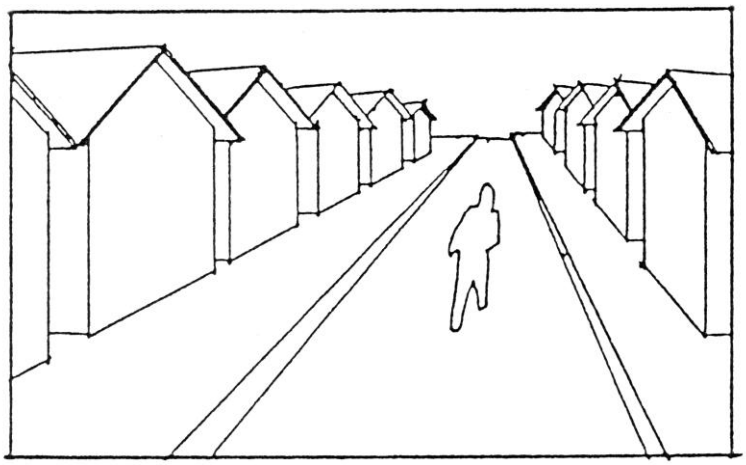
Keep wings, porches, and secondary structural elements at similar setbacks to porches and porte cocheres on adjacent buildings.

It is Not Permissible to...

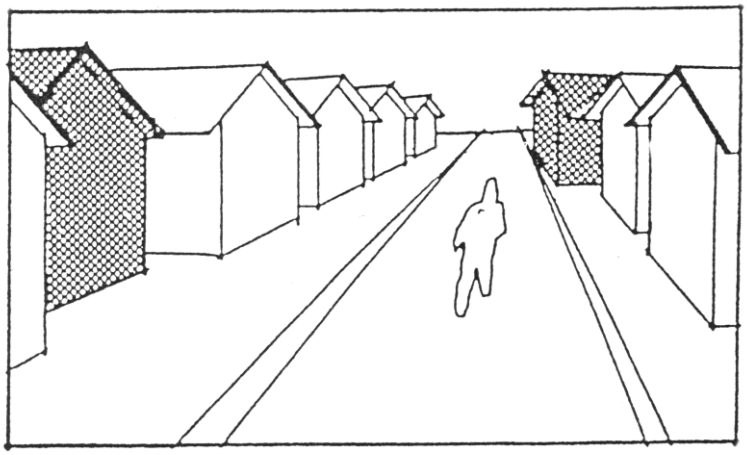
Place a building on a site in a location that is greatly different from the location of buildings on adjacent sites.

NOTE:

If a variance is necessary to allow a new building to have a similar setback to the buildings on adjacent sites, the Architectural Review Commission will review a site plan indicating proposed setbacks and may grant the variance at the regular public hearing in conjunction with the Certificate of Appropriateness approval process.



Uniform setbacks and building spacing are typical.



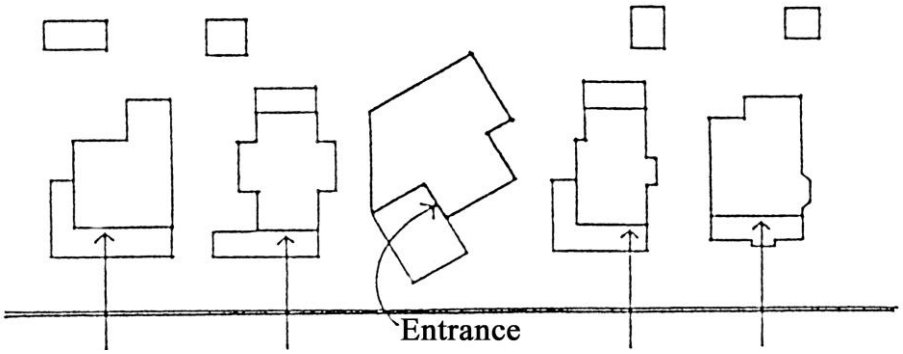
Inappropriate setbacks will be discouraged.

Orientation and Site Coverage

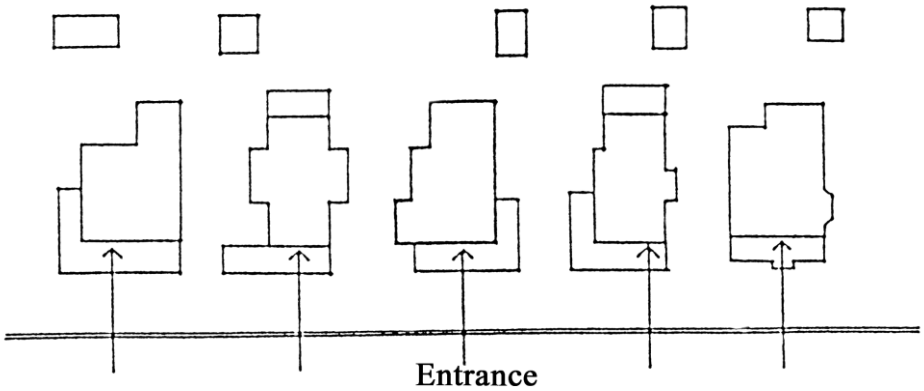
The principal façades of new buildings within the district should be oriented parallel to the street. Also, main entryways should be located along these principal façades. This is a consistent pattern throughout the district that should be preserved to maintain the prevailing visual continuity. When this pattern of primary façades and entryways is moved from the street side of the building, the activity along the street will be lost and the character of Hyde Park will change.

Lot coverage, or that percentage of lot area covered by buildings on a lot, should be of a similar proportion to the site coverage on adjacent lots. Side and rear setbacks, as governed by zoning regulations, limit the minimum spacing between buildings; however, the overall proportions of building-to-lot area should remain consistent from lot to lot along the block. If lots are combined to create a larger development, the building-to-lot proportions should be "suggested" by breaking large building masses into smaller elements. This will visually suggest a relationship with adjacent buildings.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING ORIENTATION AND SITE COVERAGE

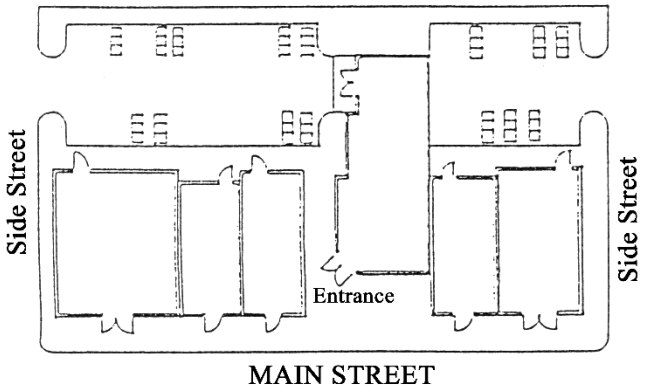


Inappropriate: Building has angled entrance and covers a disproportionate amount of its site.

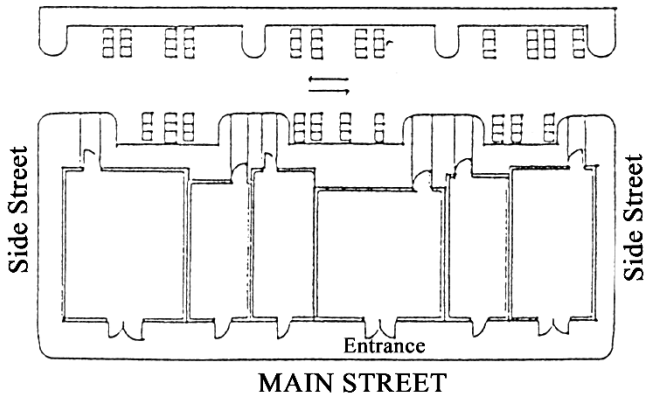


Appropriate: Building entrance is oriented to street; site coverage is proportional to neighboring street.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING ORIENTATION AND SITE COVERAGE



Inappropriate: Building pulls away from main street; awkward siting breaks up rear parking.



Appropriate: Building faces main street and uses existing parking along the back.

Historically, the proportions of building-to-lots along the streets in Hyde Park are consistent. This is a design feature of the district that should be preserved or, at least, visually suggested.

It is Permissible to...

Orient the primary façade of a new building parallel with the street.

Provide primary entrances on the street façade.

Maintain the building-to-lot proportions present on adjacent sites.

It is Not Permissible to...

Orient the primary façade of a building other than parallel to the street.

Provide primary entrances on non-street façades if no primary entrance exists on street façades.

Develop a building that does not maintain or suggest building-to-lot proportions of adjacent sites.

Alignment, Rhythm, and Spacing

Along a block, the uniformity of the proportions of the façades and the spacing of the buildings must be considered in new construction to achieve harmony along the streetscape. Spacing between buildings should be consistent along the street. The consistent spacing of buildings maintains or establishes a rhythm that is historically prevalent in the district. This applies to new construction in both residential and commercial areas within the district.

Porches, protruding bays, balconies, colonnades, and other façade elements should be aligned with those of existing buildings along the street. This alignment creates harmony and maintains the rhythm of façade proportions along the block length.

Front widths of new buildings should correspond with other building widths; however, a long façade can be broken into separate elements. This would suggest front widths similar to those of neighboring buildings.

It is Permissible to...

Align the façade of a new building with the façades of existing buildings on adjacent sites.

Allow the addition of a new building to continue the rhythm of buildings on a block by having similar spacing relative to other buildings along that street.

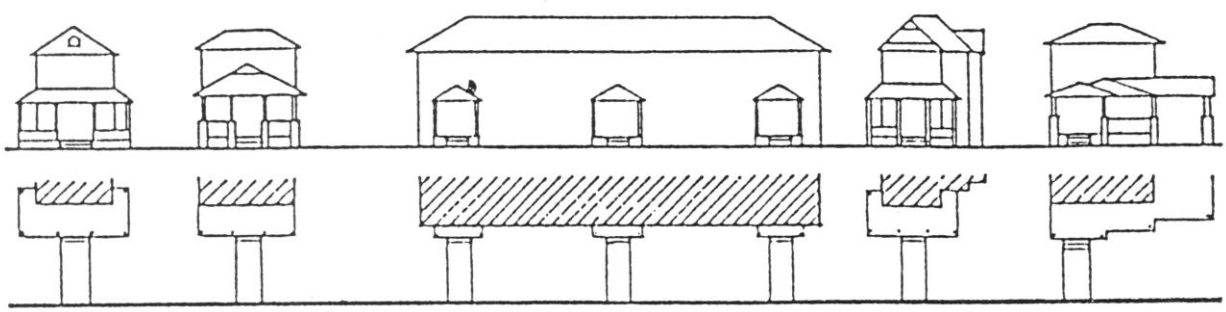
Allow the addition of a new building larger than the buildings on adjacent sites by dividing up the long façade to suggest smaller building masses.

It is Not Permissible to...

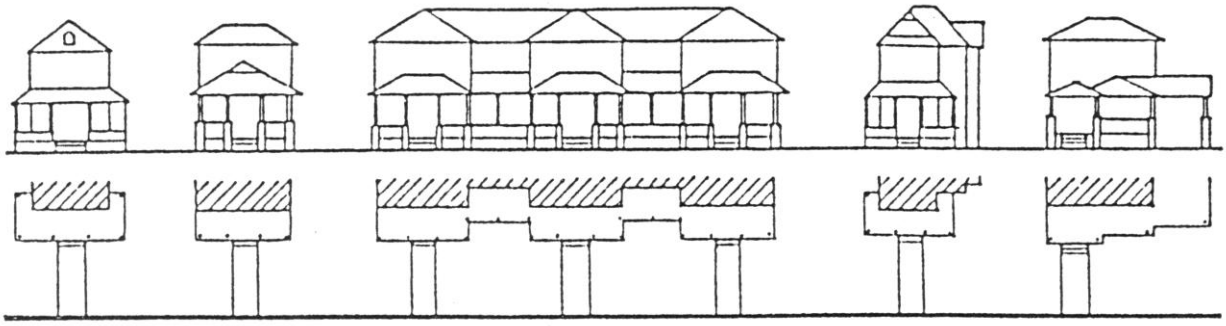
Place the primary façade of a new building out of alignment with the existing buildings on adjacent sites.

Add a building to a site that does not maintain or suggest the spacing of buildings on adjacent sites.

ALIGNMENT, RHYTHM, AND SPACING



Inappropriate: Massive building is sited out of alignment with other buildings on the street.



Appropriate: Building is shaped and sited to reflect street's alignment and rhythm.

Maintaining Materials Within the District

The prevalent styles found within the district utilize various common building materials of the Tampa Bay area. Wood siding and brick flourish as the dominant wall materials with stone, rusticated masonry (a concrete product cast to look like cut stone) and stucco used primarily for ornamentation. Rusticated masonry or stone was sometimes used as wall material. Stucco is found primarily in Mediterranean Revival style buildings.

It is important to utilize building materials that are commonly found within the Historic District. Materials that are not part of the historic fabric of the district may detract from the continuity and character of the area.

Wood siding is preferred over aluminum, vinyl, and other synthetic materials. Artificial siding may be considered; however, the specific material and profile must be approved by the A.R.C. Imitation brick or imitation stone is inappropriate and will not be approved by the A.R.C.

A materials source file is kept in the office of the staff of the A.R.C. for use by persons involved in a rehabilitation or new construction project.

It is Permissible to...

Use materials present in the Historic District as exterior wall materials in new construction.

It is Not Permissible to...

Use stucco on buildings where it is incompatible with the building style.

Use prefabricated buildings.

Use metal buildings.

Trim and Detail: Link Between Old and New

The exterior details and forms of new construction should provide a visual link between the old and new buildings. New buildings should not copy a style or period of architecture found along the block within the district. New construction in the Historic District should be compatible but should not copy historic detail. Using similar forms such as those found in windows, doors, parapets, rooflines, and other façade elements, can help establish continuity and compatibility within the block and the Historic District as a whole.

Detail and trim should be used to accomplish purposes similar to those used historically, for functional as well as decorative purposes, such as to express a change of plane, to finish what would otherwise be a ragged or rough edge, to act as a transition between different materials or even the simple function of shedding water. Copying historical detail and trim is not necessary and generally should be avoided.

Detail should be functional with a high level of craftsmanship, rather than applied decoration.

It is Permissible to...

Design a new building using similar forms to those present in the Historic District.

Use details that are functional and contain a high level of craftsmanship.

It is Not Permissible to...

Apply incompatible decoration or detail from the past on a new building.

Façade Proportions / Window Patterns

The front façades of buildings within the Historic District may vary in style and detail; however, certain proportional relationships exist among buildings in the immediate setting. It is important to maintain the relationship between the width and height of the front elevation of buildings on the block. Also, the proportion of openings within the street side façade, or more specifically, the relationship of width to height of windows and doors and their placement along the façade should reflect the same relationships within existing façades along the street, or visible from the street.

Walking or driving down a street in Hyde Park, one notices a pattern of window and door openings on each of the houses along the block. This rhythm of solids to voids, walls to windows, and alternation of strong and less dominant elements should be reflected in the façade of a new building.

Windows are an important design element as they help to establish the scale and character of the building. Windows and window patterns in new construction should be of similar proportion and size to the windows of the other buildings on that block.

Most of the original doors in the Hyde Park Historic District are divided into wood panels and glass. Many doors also have glass side lights and transoms. New doors should reflect these patterns. New doors should capture the basic character of doors on historic buildings without copying them.

Screen doors, although popular, seldom blend with either the inner door or with the building. Further, most stock screen doors have incompatible embellishments. If screen doors are used, they should be of simple design and blend in with the design of the inner door and the house. Use wooden screen doors and not shiny aluminum or metal louvered doors.

It is Permissible to...

Maintain similar proportions of width to height on the façade of a new building to façades of buildings on adjacent sites.

Provide windows of overall proportions similar to the windows used on buildings on adjacent sites.

Provide doors of overall proportions similar to those used on buildings on adjacent sites.

Provide a pattern of windows and doors on a new building façade that recalls similar patterns on façades of other buildings in the Hyde Park Historic District.

It is Not Permissible to...

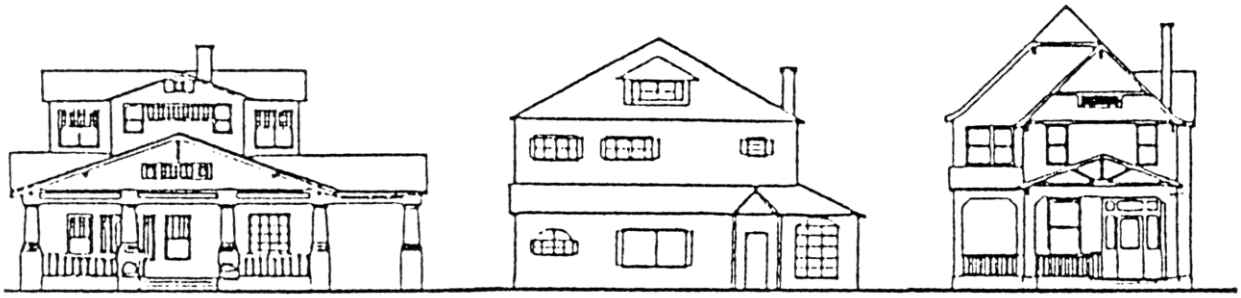
Erect a new building that does not maintain the proportions or patterns of windows similar to those in the district.

Provide windows of overall proportions that are greatly different from windows on buildings on adjacent sites.

Use window and door types incompatible with the character of the district.

Install single pane picture windows where they previously did not exist.

FAÇADE PROPORTIONS AND WINDOW PATTERNS



Inappropriate: Doors and windows are spaced awkwardly, and window style is out of character with neighborhood.



Appropriate: Fenestration follows rhythm set by adjacent buildings; windows are patterned after existing styles.

Entrances and Porch Projections

Moving past a sequence of buildings in the Historic District, one experiences a rhythm of entrances and porch projections. The main entrances of the buildings in almost all cases are parallel to the street. New buildings should have comparable elements, such as porch projections, to establish visual continuity and create a pleasant transition between building and sidewalk. These porches also divide the length of the street in a pleasing pattern and relieve an otherwise flatter appearance of the buildings.

Entrances into buildings in the Historic District are usually raised above ground level a few steps. New buildings should reflect the pattern of raising the first floor a few steps above street level to continue this pattern of construction in Hyde Park.

The design of porches in new construction within the district should capture the character of the porches on historic buildings within the district without imitating them. Ornamentations and details of new porches and entrances should also be compatible with detail on historic structures without copying them.

It is Permissible to...

Place the main entrance to a building parallel to the primary street.

Raise the entrance and first floor a few steps above street level in keeping with the building's context.

Design an entrance that uses elements of a porch to create a transition from outside to inside for specific styles.

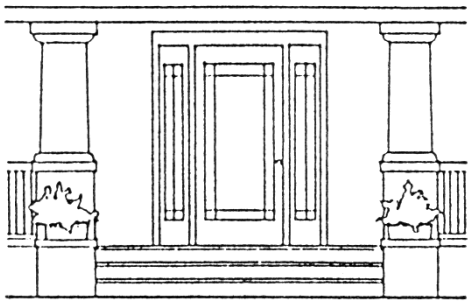
Design a porch or entrance with modern detail that reminds one of detail present on other porches in the Historic District.

It is Not Permissible to...

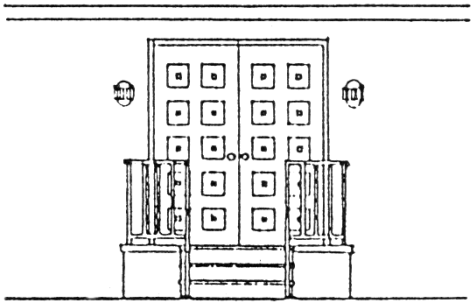
Place the main entrance on the side or rear of a building.

Design an entrance that is simply a door and creates no transition from outside to inside.

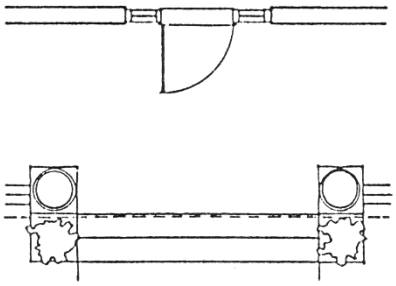
ENTRANCE PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

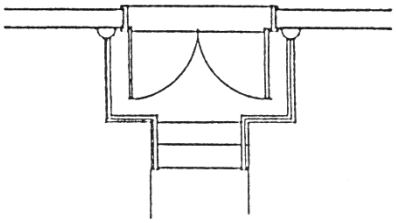


Appropriate scale and details.



Inappropriate stock double doors and narrow stoop.





Roof Forms and Materials

In new construction, it is important to use similar roof and parapet forms drawn from historic structures in the district.

Often, the architectural character of an older building is expressed in its roof form and roofing material. Most of the roofs in Hyde Park are either gabled or hipped, some with combinations of both. The roofs project beyond the building walls to protect the window and door openings and to provide shade. These eaves are sometimes enclosed with wood soffits (the underside of a roof overhang) that are vented. (Enclosed metal soffits are inappropriate). Wood fascia boards (a horizontal board between the edge of the roof and the soffit) are also quite common among the various architectural styles. Each of these elements is important in defining the character of the house and its surroundings.

The materials used for the roofs of buildings throughout the district vary. Clay tile and flat parapet roofs are common in the Mediterranean Revival style. Other styles incorporate clay tile, metal, slate or composition materials such as asphalt or asbestos shingles. Design of roofs for new buildings should relate to the size, slope, color, and texture of other roofs on the block.

It is Permissible to...

Add a new building with a roof that relates to the overall size, shape, slope, color, and texture of roofs on adjacent sites or in other areas of the Historic District.

Use materials on a new roof that are similar to materials found on roofs in the Historic District.

It is Not Permissible to...

Use a roof of a size, shape, or slope not present in the Historic District.

Use a roof material that is not in use in the Historic District.

Maintaining Quality Within the District

Construction in Hyde Park through the 1930s contained a high degree of quality. This quality can be seen in the materials that were used. The detailing and execution of these materials also shows a pride of workmanship. The quality that was present during the early development of Hyde Park is one element that has given the Historic District its character. In new construction, quality of materials, design, detailing, and execution should be present to ensure the continued positive character of the Historic District. Modest buildings constructed on relatively low budgets can show quality of design and detail with careful material selection and construction.

Suggested Treatment

Use a design that is planned for the specific site.

Use quality materials that approach the level of quality present in older buildings in Hyde Park.

Utilize construction methods and techniques that allow quality design and detailing to be realized.

Consult an architect with preservation experience to assist in a project. Do not use universal or stock design solutions designed to “fit any style.”

Paint and Stain Colors

In selecting paint and stain colors within the Historic District, it is important to consider how the color selected will blend with other buildings on the street.

Generally, the number of colors for the exterior should be limited in keeping with other buildings within the Historic District. Light colors visually reduce the massiveness of a wall and absorb less heat.

Historic precedent shows that a wide range of colors were used in Hyde Park. Light chalky tones, deep rich tones, and pastels all have their place in Hyde Park's development. Successful color combinations unify a building, while inappropriately chosen colors may emphasize unimportant details or draw attention away from more important elements of a building.

Wood surfaces should be stained or painted and not left untreated.

After a wide range of suggested colors is available from the staff of the A.R.C.

Suggested Treatment

Use colors provided in the Hyde Park Historic District "reference palate" in painting of new construction.

Avoid using white as a primary building color.

Avoid using bright or brilliant colors as a primary building color. Use color to accent important detail.

Avoid allowing wood to weather.



Signs

Signs

Sign Regulations

These guidelines for sign design and placement are specifically for those properties within the Historic District that are commercially zoned, zoned for multi-family buildings, or used for other non-residential purposes.

Signs within the district must be approved by the A.R.C. The Tampa City Sign Code establishes maximum parameters for signs; however, these design guidelines will further refine the sign regulations to meet the specific character of the Hyde Park Historic District.

District Standards

The intent of these guidelines for signs within the district is to prevent visual disruption of the character of the district.

The underlying standard for sign design within the Historic District is to design and locate the sign so that it relates to rather than obscures or disrupts, the elements of the historic building or property on which it is attached.

The sign should not hide architectural detail or features of a building. It should not visually clutter or interfere with views of the building.



Inappropriate: Wall sign is too large and obscures architectural detail.



Appropriate: Ground sign adds to rather than detracts from building.

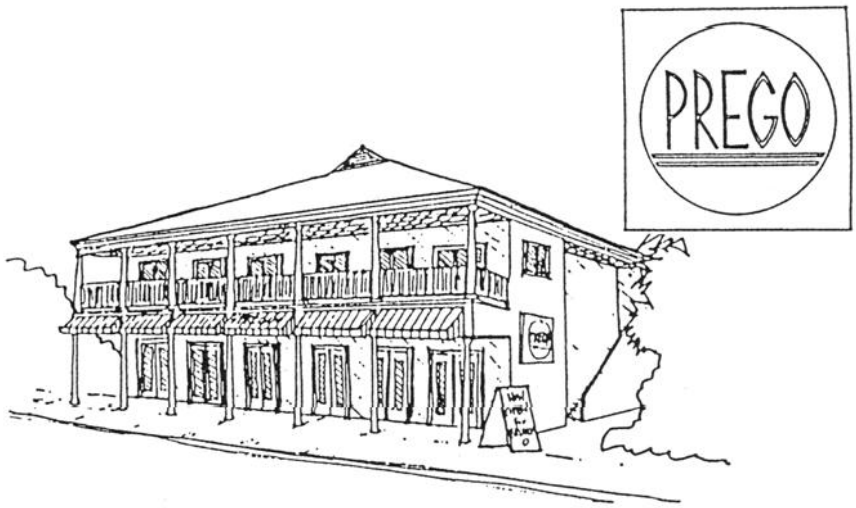
Since architectural styles within the Historic District vary, sign styles that reflect the period of architecture of the building or its identity are encouraged.

The size of signs shall be in proportion with the size of the building. For wall mounted signs, one-quarter square foot of sign for each linear foot of primary street building frontage, not to exceed twenty-five square feet, is the recommended maximum.

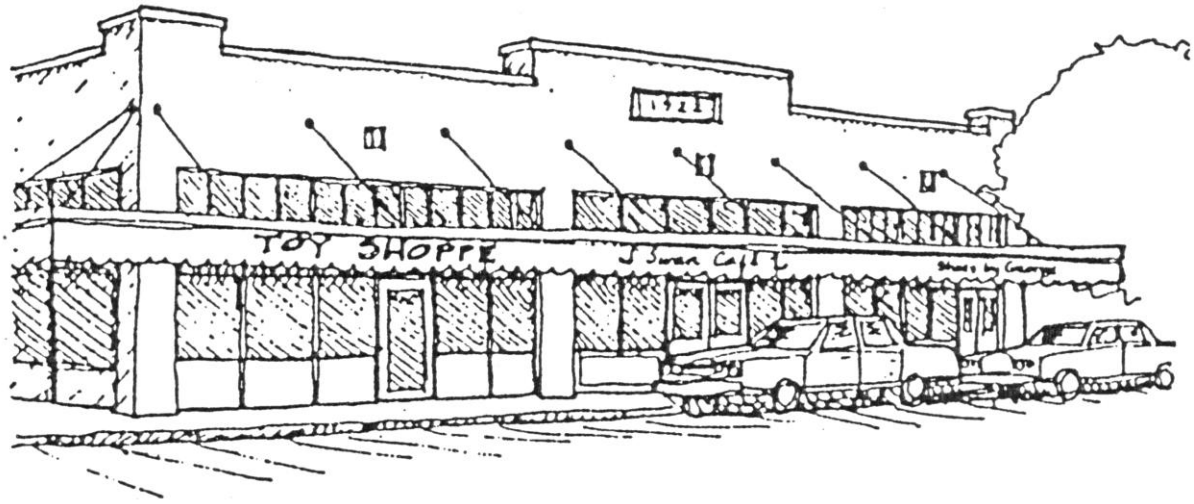
The City of Tampa Sign Code specifically prohibits certain types of signs such as off-site signs, signs that project over the right-of-way and what are commonly known as billboards within the designated zoning for Hyde Park.

Lighted signs. Appropriately designed lighted signs are acceptable for use within the Hyde Park Historic District. Signs lighted from a concealed exterior source are encouraged.

Ground signs and pylon signs are permitted within the district to identify a building and its parking area. Their preferred location is near the entrance to the parking area. Twenty-five square feet is the recommended maximum; however, smaller signs are recommended on most residentially scaled buildings. For internally lighted signs and neon signs twelve square feet is the recommended maximum.



This building uses a mix of wall, canopy, and temporary signs.



Shops sharing a canopy may use a different sign style for each shop.

Wall signs are encouraged adjacent to businesses within the Historic District and shall be in keeping with the style of the building. The location of wall signs shall be limited by the sign code; size shall not exceed one-quarter square foot per linear foot of building frontage, up to a maximum of twenty-five square feet. This guideline is not intended, however, to inhibit the design of unusual signs that may nevertheless maintain the character of the building.

Window signs that are painted on, attached to or visible through a window should cover no more than twenty-five percent of each glass panel and be limited to one per business. A business may have more than one window sign as long as the signs cover, in aggregate, no more than twenty-five percent of the total storefront glass surface of the business.

Sign heights are limited by the sign code; however, in the district, on commercially zoned properties, the maximum recommended height on the building is below the second-floor eave

height, or in single story buildings, below the roof overhang. The maximum height of ground signs or pylon signs shall be eighteen feet and shall maintain a minimum of eight feet between grade and the bottom of the sign face.

Projecting signs are appropriate within the district and shall be limited to one per business. There must be at least seventy-five feet between projecting signs where there are adjacent businesses so that they do not appear cluttered. Projecting signs can only project four feet from a building. They can only project eighteen inches into the right-of-way. Signs that project more than eighteen inches into the right-of-way must receive a variance from the Architectural Review Commission and an Authorization for Encroachment from City Council.

Shingle signs or canopy signs are encouraged for commercial businesses in residentially scaled areas and shall not exceed six square feet per occupancy.

Signs in residentially zoned areas are limited to four square feet and shall be non-illuminated.

The Architectural Review Commission will grant Certificates of Appropriateness for signs that are appropriate to the character and scale of Hyde Park. Signs that are used elsewhere in the City may not be satisfactory for use within the Historic District. The A.R.C. will have the power to require redesign before a Certificate of Appropriateness is granted. For these reasons it is suggested that applicants discuss plans for new signs with the staff of the A.R.C. before they are designed or constructed.

A Certificate of Appropriateness must be applied for from the A.R.C. for any new sign on any site in the Historic District. A Certificate of Appropriateness may be issued by the Administrator of the A.R.C. after staff review of the item.

It is Permissible to...

Use signs that follow the parameters set forth in this section and relate to the scale and character of the Hyde Park Historic District.

It is Not Permissible to...

Design or use signs that violate the parameters set forth in this section.

Use signs that are obtrusive and detract from the scale and character of the Hyde Park Historic District.



Landscape and Site Elements

Landscape and Site Elements

These guidelines for the Hyde Park Historic District are intended to supplement the existing City of Tampa Ordinances that regulate site clearing, tree removal and landscaping.

It is important to maintain existing grand trees and landscaping in a rehabilitation or new construction within the Historic District. The City of Tampa Code of Ordinances should be referenced for these requirements.

Landscaping within the Hyde Park Historic District provides visual continuity throughout the neighborhood. Large trees line many of the streets, creating canopies. Planting strips divide most sidewalks from the curbs, contributing to this almost uninterrupted greenery. It is important to maintain these planting strips. They can be planted with grass or other plant ground cover. Planting along the sidewalks should not visually obstruct or interrupt pedestrian movement along these walkways.

Front yards should not be fully paved either to accommodate increased parking or to eliminate lawn maintenance. This includes using materials such as turf-blocks, gravel, and mulch when the intent is a total substitute for lawns.

Most commonly, plants are utilized for their aesthetic qualities, but they also serve useful purposes such as shading and climate control, privacy, erosion control, and wind resistance. Landscaping and site details within the Historic District must conform to the requirements of the City of Tampa Code, Chapter 13, governing trees, tree removal, site clearing, and landscaping. These ordinances also provide lists of appropriate trees and landscaping for various uses. Planting varies within the district; however, plant materials should be chosen to be similar to those used along the streetscape, and within the district. Landscape elements are important to the overall character of Hyde Park and should be considered as a part of any site rehabilitation or new construction.



Typical Planting Strip between Sidewalk and Street

Where vacant sites occur within the district, visual continuity should be maintained by means of a continuous hedge, fence or retaining wall, similar to that used on adjacent or nearby occupied sites. These open lots can be “softened” by this treatment of the sidewalk edge.

Landscaping will be reviewed by the A.R.C. as part of new construction and parking. The A.R.C. reviews requests for the removal of grand trees within the Historic District. The A.R.C. suggests the following for general landscape and site elements:

Suggested Treatments

Design landscape elements to be a continuation of landscape elements on adjacent sites. Continue the planting strip of trees at the street edge.

Use landscape elements to buffer parking and service areas of the building.

Use landscape elements that accent the scale, proportion, and massing of a building.

Place landscape elements to enhance and continue the pedestrian scale that is present along the streets in the Hyde Park Historic District.

Retaining Walls

Walls that retain the earth between differing grade elevations are prevalent in the Historic District, especially along the sidewalks. Brick, stone, and rusticated masonry (a cast concrete product formed to look like rough cut stone) walls with concrete copings (a top course of a wall) used to finish at the top are the most common.

These walls vary in height along the streets due to changes in grade and aesthetic considerations. It is important to maintain the height and consistency of these walls along the street.

A Certificate of Appropriateness is required for these modifications. The A.R.C. suggests the following:

It is Permissible to…

Maintain and repair existing retaining walls in areas where they are present.

Design compatible retaining walls for new construction when they are present on adjacent sites.





Typical Retaining Walls along Street

Urns and Planters

Many of the original urns and planters are still intact on porches and balconies and in streetside yards throughout the district. These planters are desirable because they enhance the architecture and provide historic character to the buildings.

It is important to retain original planters and urns wherever possible.

The introduction of rough-sawn planters or stained or unfinished wood planters is not appropriate for use on sites where historic buildings are present.

A Certificate of Appropriateness is not required for these modifications; however, the A.R.C. suggests the following:

Suggested Treatments

Maintain and repair existing urns and planters.

Use contemporary urns and planters that capture the character of Hyde Park without being overly decorative.

Avoid urns and planters that are not characteristic of the area, for example, rough-sawn wood or wrought iron.



More elaborate urns that match the building style



Typical Planting.

Parking

Parking requirements for properties within the district are set forth in the City of Tampa Code of Ordinances. Additionally, standards for screening for these parking lots and parking spaces are provided City of Tampa Landscape Code.

These guidelines are intended to strengthen the district in retaining its visual character and appeal through careful screening of parking by the buildings themselves, and by landscaping, fencing, and walls.

Because of the negative visual impact of vehicles and machinery adjacent to historic fabric, every attempt should be made to obscure parking from the view of pedestrians by the careful placement of the buildings on the site, landscaping, fencing, walls, and general arrangement of the site. Parking design that surrounds a building within the Historic District is not permitted as it destroys the view of the building and inhibits pedestrian access.

A building with residential character should maintain planting in front of the building on the primary street; parking should be limited in front of buildings of residential character.

These standards go beyond the standards in other areas of the City of Tampa to assure the protection of the character of the Hyde Park Historic District.

A Certificate of Appropriateness must be applied for from the A.R.C. for any new parking within the Historic District. A Certificate of Appropriateness may be issued by the Administrator of the A.R.C. after staff review of the item.

It is Permissible to...

Provide parking to meet the City of Tampa Code of Ordinances that does not distract from the visual character of Hyde Park Historic District.

Screen parking from the street with landscaping, fencing, walls, or buildings.

Design all parking to maintain the character of adjacent front yards.

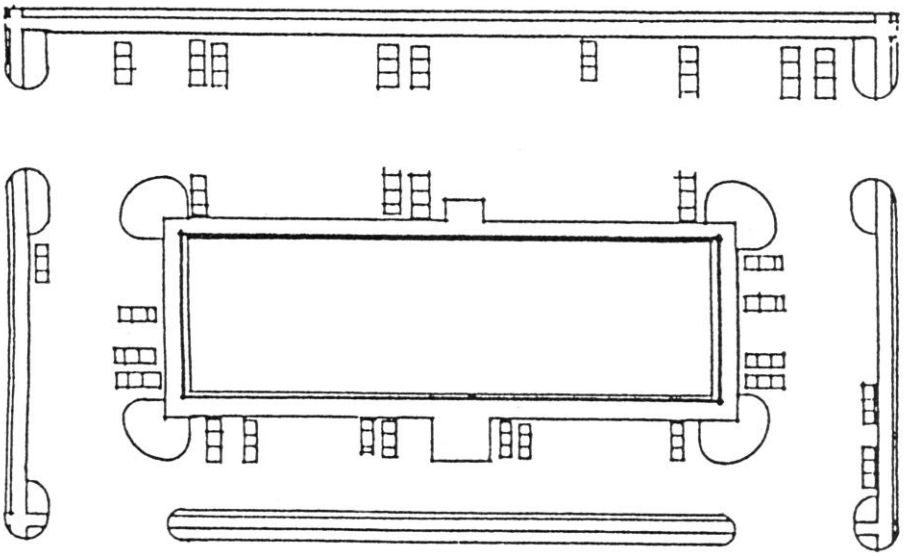
It is Not Permissible to...

Place parking completely around a building.

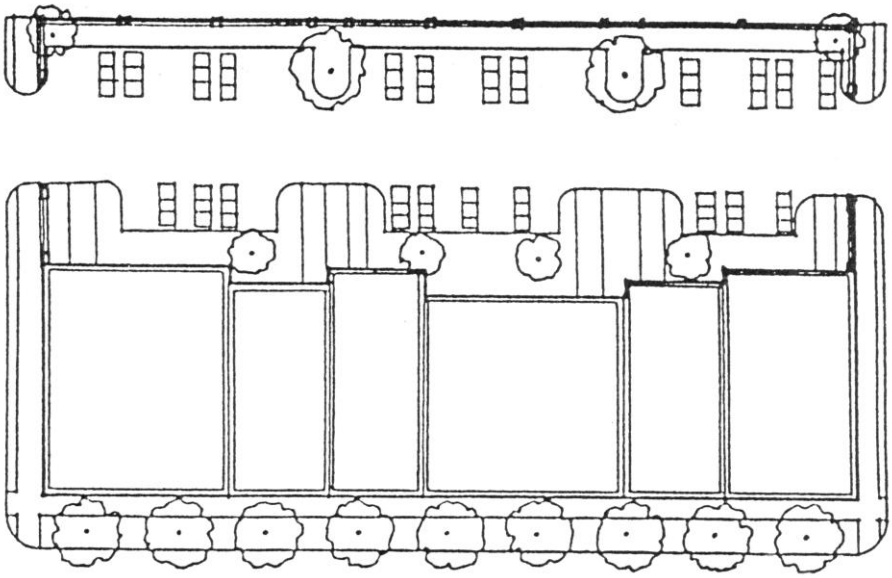
Place parking in front of a building without screening it from public view.

Place parking in front yards in a residential area.

COMMERCIAL PARKING ARRANGEMENTS



Inappropriate: Unscreened parking surrounds building.



Appropriate: Landscaping and walls obscure parking from pedestrian view.

Pavement, Driveways, and Curbs

Within the Historic District, concrete paving is the prevalent material for driveways, sidewalks, and interior lot drives visible from the street. This concrete is “scored” as shown in the sketch. It also is poured in-place with control-joints and expansion joints to allow the concrete to move with changes in temperature. It is important to maintain the original sidewalks wherever possible. Where new driveways are proposed, or where paving is to be disturbed, the replacement driveway or paving should match the design of the original. Walkway width should remain constant along the entire street.

Driveways may be modified where necessary but must meet the City of Tampa Transportation Division’s requirements for size and location. Concrete aprons and concrete ribbon drives are appropriate for use within the district and are preferred.

Other forms of paving such as brick pavers and hexagonal pavers and quarry tile may be used within the interior of lots as access to buildings. Do not use pebble-surface materials or asphalt where it is visible from the street. Do not pave front yards with concrete or asphalt in the Historic District. This includes using paving materials such as turf-blocks, gravel, and mulch, when the intent is a total substitute for lawns.

Curbs (granite or concrete) and other paving within the right-of-way are maintained by the City of Tampa. The City of Tampa Transportation Division should be notified if these are to be altered or repaired. Where granite curbs exist, they must be maintained.





Inappropriate
Paving a Front Yard breaks up continuity along a street

Drives and Walkways

A modification, replacement or addition of a driveway or pavement will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to contain minor modifications or appropriate replacements, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than minor modifications, repairs, or appropriate replacements, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.

It is Permissible to...

Maintain the original sidewalks, driveways, and curbs where possible.

Develop new sidewalks, site paving, and driveways to be similar in material and appearance to original sidewalks, site paving, and driveways in Hyde Park

It is Not Permissible to...

Use asphalt or concrete paving as a substitute for lawns and planting.

Use uncharacteristic paving materials such as pebble surface material or asphalt where it will be visible from the street.

Remove cartouches from sidewalks



Appropriate Ribbon Driveway





Ribbon driveways, scored concrete, and sidewalk stamps are typical of the area.

Fences and Walls

The fences in the Historic District vary from one architectural style to another. Most fences are of the painted wooden variety. In other cases, where brick or stone was used on the building, brick or stone walls were commonly used. There are also some examples of original wrought iron fences. Older buildings whose ground levels were constructed of rusticated masonry (cast concrete imitating stonework) were also common within the district, and this same rusticated masonry was repeated in pillars and portions of fences and retaining walls.

It is important to maintain the original historic fences and walls where possible. When a fence or wall remains from Hyde Park period of historic significance, the fence or wall shall be restored using original materials and original construction techniques. Where new fences are introduced, do not use materials that are incompatible with the style, texture, or exterior materials of the buildings on the site. Unpainted wood fences or chain-link are not permitted within the district.



Unpainted wood fencing is inappropriate.

Ornamental iron fences may be appropriate where compatible with the style of the building. In some cases, where certain fencing materials are predominant along the street on adjacent properties, this type of fencing can be used. In these cases, or where questions arise, advice from the staff of the A.R.C. should be sought.

Fence height should conform to the City of Tampa Code of Ordinances. Fences or walls along the primary façade should fall behind the building setback line. Some of the fence designs suitable for use within the district are depicted here.

Within commercial zones of the Historic District, alternative fence materials may be acceptable providing that these types of fences cannot be seen from the public right-of-way, such as along rear lot-lines. Again, advice from the staff of the A.R.C. should be sought when an exception to these guidelines is contemplated.



Appropriate Side Yard Fence

Vines help modern wood fence blend with the character of the neighborhood.

A modification, replacement or addition of a fence or wall will require a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to the commencement of the construction. The Administrator of the A.R.C. shall review the application for compliance with the design guidelines. If the application is deemed by the Administrator to contain minor modifications, repairs or appropriate replacements, the Administrator may issue the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the application includes work other than minor modifications, repairs, or appropriate replacements, the A.R.C. shall review the application at the regular A.R.C. public hearing for a decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness.



Inappropriate Front Yard Fence

It is Permissible to...

Maintain existing original fences and walls.

Design new fences and walls that will be compatible with historic fences and walls in the Hyde Park Historic District in scale, height, material, color, and texture.

Design new fences and walls that will be compatible with the style or period of building to that they are being added.

Paint or stain wood fences to increase their longevity and improve their compatibility to the historic building stock.

It is Not Permissible to…

Remove existing original fences or walls that are in good condition.

Use materials that are uncharacteristic of the Historic District, for example, unpainted wood fences or chain link fences.

Design new fences or walls that are incompatible with the scale and height of other fences and walls in the Historic District.

Locate fences in the front yard setback or front building line of an existing structure.

Street Lights

Early street lights in the Hyde Park Historic District can be found south of Swann Avenue and east of Rome Avenue. These street lights have an iron post topped with an illuminated globe. Use street lights similar to these early examples when new street lighting is planned within the Historic District. This type of street lighting will maintain continuity within the district both in the evening and during daylight hours.

A Certificate of Appropriateness must be applied for from the A.R.C. for any additions, modifications, or removal of street lighting. A Certificate of Appropriateness may be issued by the Administrator of the A.R.C. after staff review of the item.



Typical Style Street Light





Typical Mail Boxes

It is Permissible to...

Maintain original or early street lights within the Historic District.

Add street lights of similar proportion and design for use in the District.

It is Not Permissible to...

Remove existing original or early street lights.

Add standard pole-mounted street lighting.

Add street lights that are overly decorative and are not in keeping with the character of Hyde Park.



Hyde Park
Commercial Design Guidelines

Hyde Park Commercial Design Guidelines

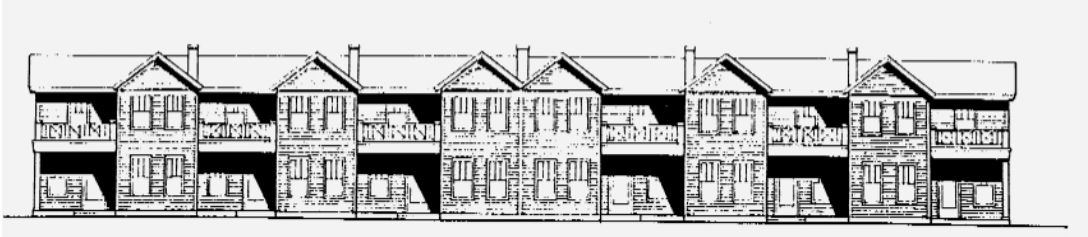
Hyde Park is primarily residential in character with two- and three-story residences, neighborhood commercial structures, schools, and churches along tree lined streets. Commercial areas and multi-family structures are scattered throughout the district but integrate with their surroundings by maintaining the elements that give the district its residential character.

Large scale commercial or residential projects may occur as a result of developmental pressures and the implementation of higher land use densities in portions of Hyde Park. Where poorly planned, such development may have an adverse effect on the historic district. The Commercial Design Guidelines have been established in order to ensure that new development relates to the land use patterns and historic building characteristics evident in the district.

New development projects are required to meet the City of Tampa's Code of Ordinances regulations for parking, landscaping, water retention, signs, fences, ext. The Commercial Guidelines are intended to supplement these codes in order to retain the high standard of appearance, quality of construction and continuity in the historic district, and do not supersede City regulations.



Appropriate New Commercial Streetscape



Appropriate New Multi-Family Residential Streetscape

Existing Historic Context: Mid-Scale Structures

Commercial Structures

The most common form of historic commercial buildings is a one or two story, flat-roofed masonry structure, built out to the sidewalk. Though relatively simple in building form and mass, these structures often have some sort of decorative parapet treatment, display windows on the street, and an awning or canopy projecting over the pedestrian right-of-way.

Some buildings effectively combine commercial and residential uses. In these cases, residential units are located above the ground floor while commercial establishments at street level provide support services for tenants and the adjacent community.

In most cases, parking is located behind the building with automobile access from the alley or a side drive.



Commercial and Residential Uses Combined: Structure is built out to zero lot-line with protected pedestrian areas.

Multi-Family Structures

Typically, multi-family buildings in Hyde Park exhibit a compatible relationship with the neighborhood and district despite their larger size. Large wall planes broken into smaller components give the appearance of a scale and mass more consistent with the surrounding buildings. Unique courtyards, entrances, and landscaped areas are created by varying façade configurations.

Windows, doors, porches, balconies, and other architectural details facing the street, are used to create a repeating pattern that suggests a relationship to adjacent residential properties and other buildings in the historic district. This creates a rhythm and alignment of features.

Parking for these facilities is usually located behind the structure and/or on the street.



Historic Apartment Building: Façade mass is broken into vertical elements.

Design of Compatible New Construction

Replicating styles from the past does not always allow creativity and integrity of expression and should not be confused with compatible new design. New construction is encouraged to be a good example of the period in which it is built. While reflecting current architectural design theories, new construction should respond to its context by using scale, massing, rhythm, proportion, detailing, similar building materials, and other elements that are characteristic of the historic district.

Because Hyde Park is a pedestrian-oriented neighborhood, new projects should relate to the human experience and scale providing unobstructed pedestrian access, and shelter and/or shade along the street.

New development is encouraged to offer a variety of options in either housing units or commercial establishments, or both. Mixed use development is appropriate in commercially zoned areas of the historic district as it fosters a sense of community by providing support services for that area. Commercial establishments should offer services that encourage neighborhood use.

While commercial franchises are acceptable, plans for their construction must meet all of the Hyde Park Guidelines' criteria. More compatible design, site planning, and use of materials than is usually present in stock building plans will be required. Signs must also be appropriately scaled and conform to the district's sign regulations.

It is recommended that people planning new development contact the ARC staff early in the planning process. A two-step review is required for new construction. Approval of preliminary plans must be granted before the ARC will review construction documents for final approval.



Extensive landscaping and references to historic elements allow this structure to fit more appropriately into its context.



Appropriately scaled contemporary commercial building with focus on street front and protected pedestrian areas.

Scale: Height, Width and Massing

One of the features that makes Hyde Park unique is the consistency of a relatively modest vertical and horizontal scale. This relationship between the height and width of the front façade should be maintained, or suggested, in new construction.

New construction of a larger scale than existing buildings can be integrated into the streetscape by breaking wall planes into segments and placing taller masses away from the street and adjacent buildings.

Compatible massing and building form can be achieved through geometric composition. Roof forms, porches, courtyards, and architectural lines are elements that may allow large buildings to fit more appropriately into their context.



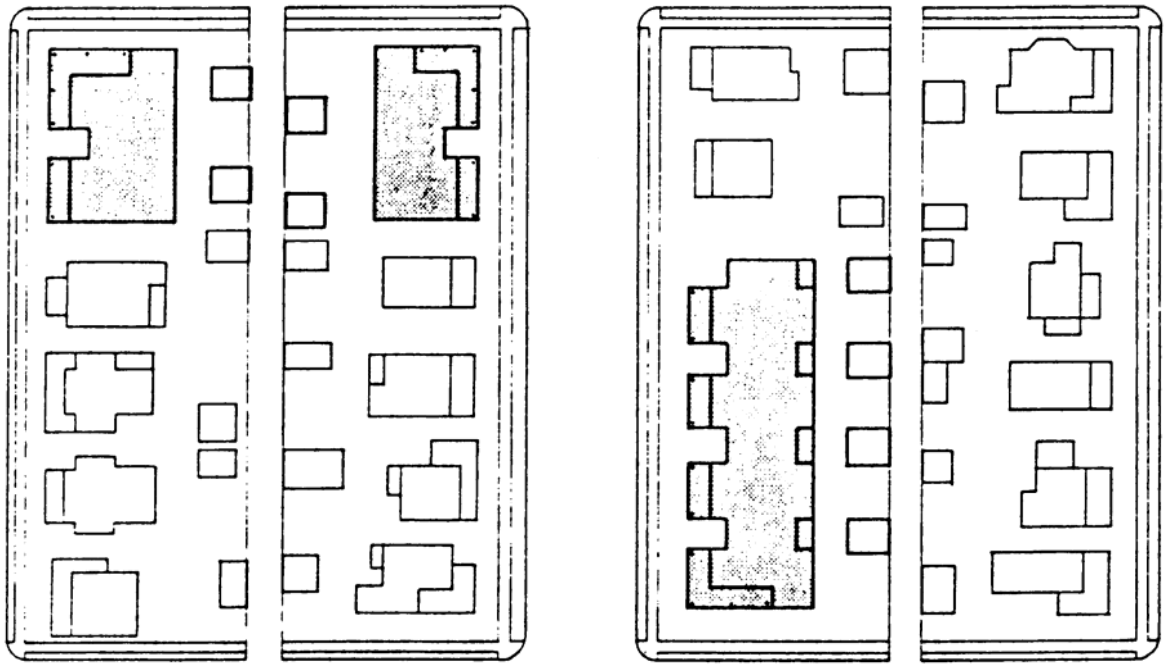
The residential portions of Old Hyde Park Village suggest a scale similar to the surrounding neighborhoods by segmenting its large mass, both vertically and horizontally.

Setbacks

To maintain the existing character of the streetscape, the construction of new buildings shall conform with the setbacks and pattern of site planning along that block and in the vicinity.

Where compatible, new commercial buildings are encouraged to be built out to the front lot line. Residential development should conform with existing residential setbacks in the vicinity.

If variances are necessary to allow new buildings or development projects to conform with the Design Guidelines, the Architectural Review Commission will review construction and site plans.



New Multi-Family Infill in Residential Area: Setbacks are consistent along block length. Street façades are broken into smaller components suggesting a similarity to adjacent buildings.

Orientation, Site Coverage and Floor Area Ratio

Existing buildings in the historic district are oriented with facades parallel to the street. New development shall reflect this pattern. Main entryways are to be located on street facades or from courtyards similarly oriented.

Site coverage and floor area ratio figures are set forth in the City of Tampa Code of Ordinances. In some cases, zoning allows for densities higher than may be appropriate for the historic district. Design that is compatible with the building pattern and scale of the district is important in preserving its character and providing a transition between new development and adjacent buildings. The ARC may not approve projects that maximize land use when scale and site coverage are determined to adversely affect the character of the district.



Inappropriate Development: Scale and site coverage adversely affect the character of the historic district.

Alignment, Spacing, and Rhythm

Uniformity of façade proportions must be considered in new construction. Spacing between new buildings, or the suggestion of spacing by breaking long facades into separate elements, shall appear consistent along the street. Porches, bays, balconies, awnings, and other façade elements help to establish a rhythm and visual harmony along the block length.

Façade Proportions and Fenestration

Although Facades vary in style, proportional relationships exist between buildings, It is important to maintain or suggest the relationship between height and width, and the ratio between solid (wall) and void (window and porch) areas. The pattern, rhythm and proportions of windows and doors should relate to the proportions of buildings in the immediate vicinity.



Similar façade proportions and window pattern suggest a relationship to the historic context.

Materials

The high quality of construction, materials, and design that were present during the early development of Hyde Park are elements that have contributed to its distinctive character. A similar emphasis will be required for new development to ensure the continued visual quality of the district.

Historically, wood, brick, stone, stucco, and rusticated masonry have been the most prevalent exterior building materials in the historic district. Artificial materials, such as aluminum siding, vinyl siding, imitation brick and stone, and other synthetic materials, are not part of the historic fabric of the district and may detract from the historic appearance and character of the area.

Although it may be considered acceptable in some circumstances, the use of artificial siding materials on new construction is not always appropriate. Its use on contributing buildings is inappropriate.

New construction need not copy historic detail but may use similar forms and elements to establish continuity with adjacent buildings.

Entrances and Canopies

Typically, residential buildings in Hyde Park were built on pier foundations giving an elevated importance to the entrance. Courtyards oriented toward the street, and elevated porches projecting from the front of buildings provide a transition from the public to private domain.

Similar entrance treatments should be emphasized in plans for new residential development.

New Commercial buildings should also reflect their historic counterparts with entrance and window fronts facing the street.

Canopies, providing definition to entries, and shade and shelter to pedestrians, are appropriate for new commercial development. Should a canopy or awning extend into the right-of-way, an authorization for encroachment must be requested from the Department of Housing and Development Coordination.



A contemporary entrance and canopy facing the street.

Site Design Elements

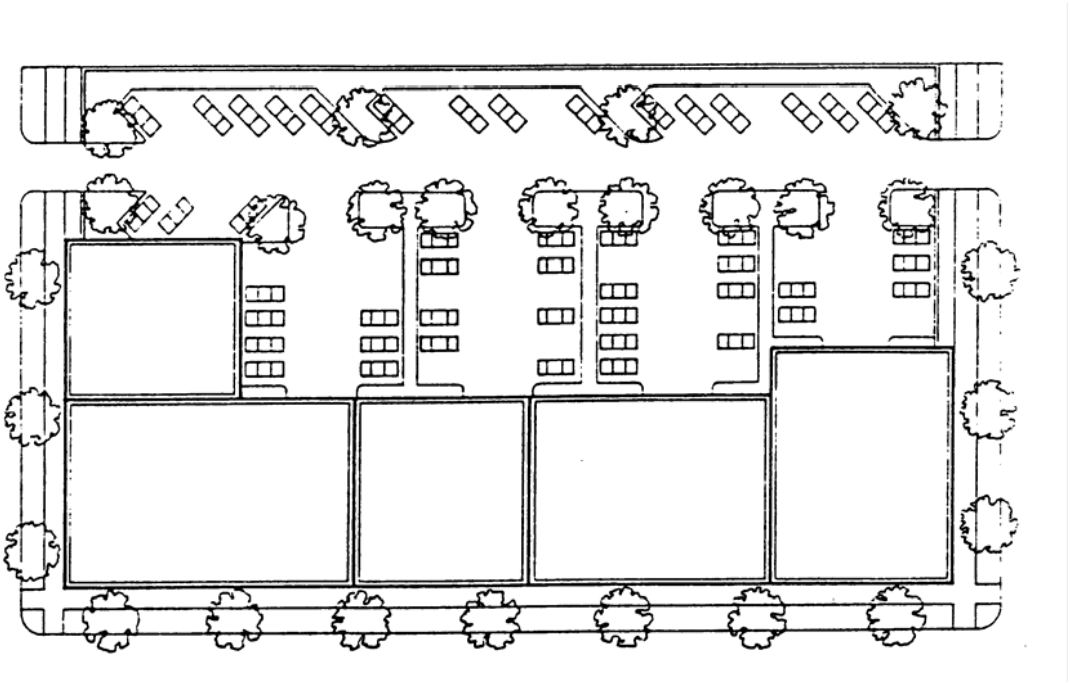
Site Planning

While a variety of architectural styles are evident in the district, the development pattern is nearly consistent. For this reason, it is critical that new projects relate to the existing street and building pattern through appropriate site planning.

Residential projects should suggest a similarity to other residential areas, in terms of apparent lot coverage, setbacks and site design elements.

New commercial buildings should be sited to promote and encourage pedestrian use rather than the automobile.

Auto access and parking facilities should be placed to the rear of the building or located so as to have the least amount of visibility from the street. Walls and landscaping may be necessary to screen areas designated for automobile use.



Appropriate site planning: Landscaping helps shield parking areas, creates shade for pedestrian traffic and enhances the streetscape. Locating parking facilities behind buildings creates a safe, unobstructed environment for pedestrians and mitigates the negative aspects of parking lots. Commercial structures built out to the sidewalk are pedestrian friendly and are an appropriate building form in commercial areas of the historic district. This site plan could accommodate storm water retention requirements beneath the parking surface.

Landscaping

Landscaping is an important element in the residential areas of Hyde Park. New residential projects should reflect characteristic landscape patterns and materials.

Landscaping can be used as an effective way of creating continuity between old buildings and new development. It can also be employed to screen parking and service areas.

Planting strips between the sidewalk and street, and the canopy of live oaks are distinguishing features of the district that must be maintained. “Grand” trees and some tree species, are afforded protection by the City of Tampa’s Tree, Site Clearing, and Landscaping Ordinances. Persons planning new development should contact the Tree Inspections and Site Plan Review Department.

Landscaping will be reviewed by the Architectural Review Commission as part of plans for new construction and parking.

Parking, Pavement and Driveways

Careful site planning and screening of parking lots is required in order to obscure automobiles and machinery. Off-street parking that surrounds or is located in front of a building is generally not permitted as it inhibits pedestrian access and detracts from the streetscape.

Landscaping and screening, supplemental to City regulations, may be necessary to conceal parking areas.

Creative solutions to the parking issues are often required, especially for large-scale projects. Removing auto access and parking from the pedestrian right-of-way by locating it behind a structure, below grade underneath a structure, or above the first level can be effective ways of creating a safe and pleasing environment for the pedestrian.

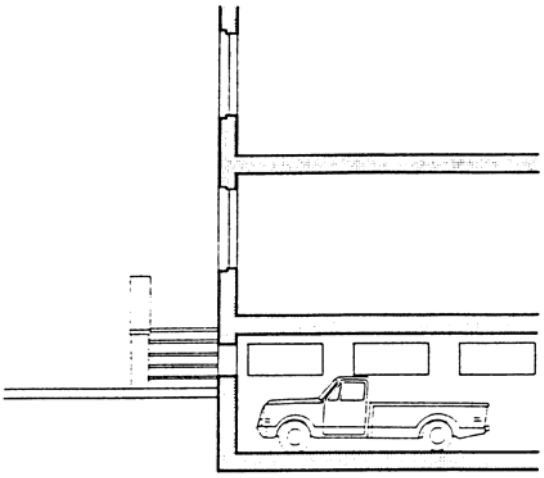
Parking garages shall be obscured by other buildings, extensive landscaping and/or shall exhibit a significant amount of architectural detailing and design.

Generally, no more than the minimum parking spaces required by City Code of Ordinances will be approved by the ARC.

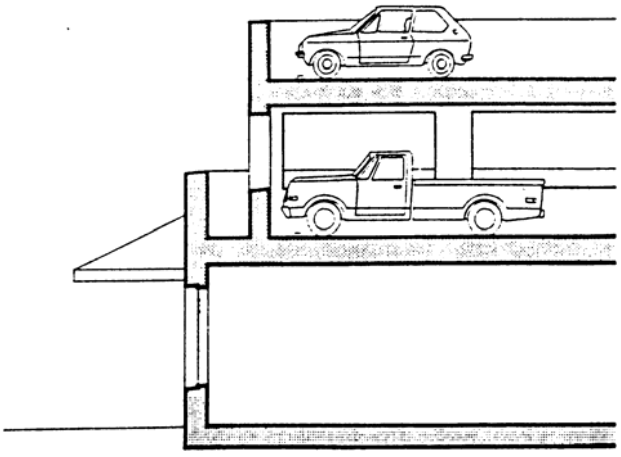
Shared parking arrangements are encouraged among part-time users or as collective facilities for neighboring businesses.

The most common material used for paving is scored concrete with control joints to allow for expansion and contraction. Where new driveways are proposed or paving is to be disturbed, it should be constructed of, or replaced with, this material. Ribbon driveways are the preferred driveway treatment for residential projects.

All Driveways, and off-street and handicapped parking facilities must be reviewed by the City Transportation Division for code compliance and functionality.



Appropriate: Parking located underneath structure, partially below grade.



Appropriate: Parking located above commercial uses.

Fences and Walls

Wooden fences are the most common fence type in Hyde Park. Where other materials are desired, they should complement the main structure. Fence materials that are uncharacteristic of the district, such as chain link, and vinyl, will not be permitted.

Fences and wall should never be constructed within the front yard setback. To do so disrupts the streetscape and detracts from the neighborhood setting.

Where City Code requires buffer walls between commercial and residential uses that are visible to the public, a well-designed, detailed, and landscaped wall shall be required to lessen its negative impact. Brick, stone, and stucco-on-block are common and appropriate materials for wall construction.

Handicapped Access

While an important concern, handicapped access ramps should intrude as little as possible on the street elevation while providing easy access to the building. Preferably, access should be located at side entrances or provided “at grade”. Visible ramps should be constructed of materials that complement the main structure.

Street Elements

The City has been careful to maintain historic street elements, such as street lights, brick paving, granite curbs, and sidewalk stamps, which contribute to the quality of environment throughout the district. New development should maintain these elements.

Storm Water Retention

Retention ponds should be sited as inconspicuously as possible and should not appear to be the most dominant front yard landscape feature.

Underground storage vaults, or leaching systems, are an effective and appropriate means of meeting code requirements and maintaining continuity of landscape elements.

All new construction and redevelopment projects must provide retention according to City requirements. The Storm Water Management Department should be contacted for review of retention system plans.

Artificial Siding

Definition: The term "artificial siding" shall be understood to include but not be limited to vinyl, aluminum, glass and wood fiber, and imitation brick, stone, and masonry. It shall also include materials applied to soffits, fascia, porch ceilings, and other architectural elements.

Historically, wood, masonry, and stucco have been the most prevalent siding materials in the Hyde Park Historic District. In order to protect the original fabric and historic integrity of the area, the use of artificial sidings in the historic district is discouraged. In compliance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, repair, or replacement with duplicate materials, is the preferred rehabilitation method. The use of artificial sidings should only be considered after all other appropriate alternatives have been examined.

It is Permissible to…

Maintain and repair original siding materials.

Replace damaged or deteriorated artificial materials on buildings currently using such materials.

In Some Circumstances,
It May be Considered Permissible to…

Use artificial siding materials on new construction.

Use artificial siding materials on non-contributing structures.

Use artificial siding on additions or renovations to structures already clad in such materials.

It is Not Permissible to…

Use artificial siding materials on contributing buildings.

Before the ARC will review an application for installation of artificial siding on a contributing building, the following criteria must be met and should be reflected in the application materials.

1. Any existing deterioration shall be identified, repaired and its causes corrected

2. Proposed siding must simulate the original material, taking into account size and dimension, surface texture, shape or profile, and linear direction.

3. Detail and trim elements (i.e. Window casings, sills, fascias, soffits, brackets, corner boards) are not to be removed, altered or covered to facilitate the installation of the new siding or trim cladding without approval by the ARC. If the removal of details is necessary for proper installation, they shall be replaced as close to their original configuration as possible. Deteriorated elements, replaced with either like or artificial materials, should duplicate the appearance of the original details.

4. New siding materials shall be properly ventilated and flashed to prevent interior moisture accumulation. Any insulation or other material used in conjunction with siding materials shall be penetrable to water vapor.

The ARC will review all applications for the use of artificial sidings. Each case will be decided on its own merit, and a decision shall not be rendered based on precedent or interpreted as precedent setting.

In the case that an individual asks for special consideration in his/her application for artificial siding due to economic constraints, the individual shall provide the information necessary to support the request.

Signs

Wall signs are encouraged adjacent to businesses within the Historic District and shall be in keeping with the style of the building. The location of wall signs shall be limited by the sign code; size shall not exceed one-quarter square foot per linear foot of building frontage, up to a maximum of twenty-five square feet. Individual letter shall not exceed ten inches in height, with width in proportion to height. This guideline is not intended, however, to inhibit the design of unusual signs that may nevertheless maintain the character of the building.

It is Not Permissible to…

Place commercial signs facing residential areas.

Fences and Walls

The fences in the historic district vary from one architectural style to another. Wooden fences are the most prevalent fence type throughout the district. In other cases, where brick or stone was used on the building, brick or stone walls were commonly used. There are also some examples of original wrought iron fences. Older buildings whose ground levels were constructed of rusticated masonry (cast concrete imitating stonework) were also common within the district, and this same rusticated masonry was repeated in pillars and portions of fences and retaining walls.

It is important to maintain the original walls where possible. Where new fences are introduced, do not use materials that are incompatible with the style, texture, or exterior materials of the buildings on the site. The A.R.C. encourages applicants to paint or stain wood fences to increase their longevity and to make them more compatible with the historic building stock in the Hyde Park Historic District. Chain link, vinyl, and chicken wire that are visible to the street are inappropriate within the district.

Ornamental iron fences may be appropriate where compatible with the style of the building. (Styles described in Section 1 on these guidelines). In some cases, where certain fencing materials are predominant along the street on adjacent properties, this type of fencing can be used. When fifty percent (50%) or less of the total fence on site is being replaced, the replacement fence will be allowed to match the existing fence in design and materials. This 50% rule does not apply to fence designs and materials that are considered inappropriate according to these guidelines. In these cases, or where questions arise, advice from the staff of the A.R.C. should be sought.

Fence height should conform to City of Tampa Codes. Fences or walls along the primary façade should fall behind the building setback line. Some fence designs suitable for use with the district are available from the A.R.C.

It is Permissible to…

Maintain existing original fences and walls.

Design new fences and walls that will be compatible with historic fences and walls in the Hyde Park Historic District in scale, height, material, color, and texture.

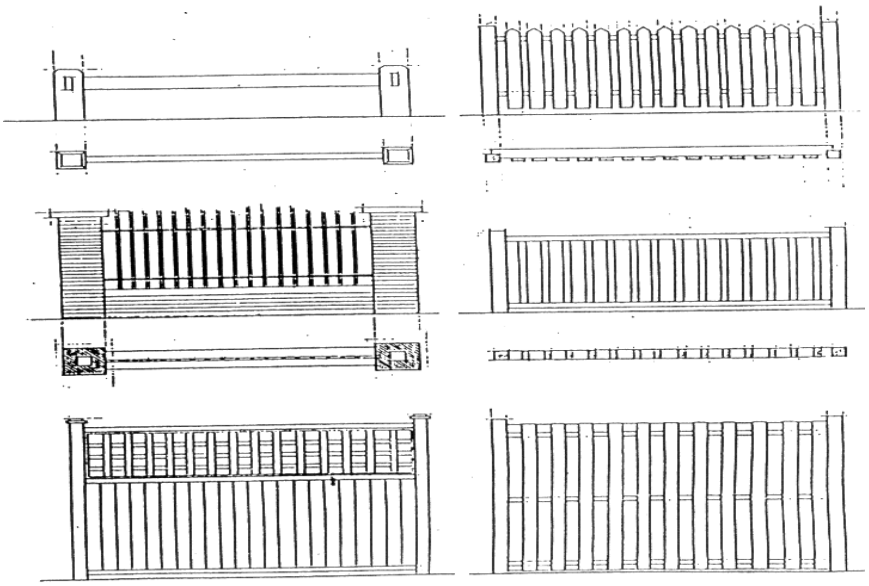
Design new fences and walls that will be compatible with the style or period of building to which they are being added.

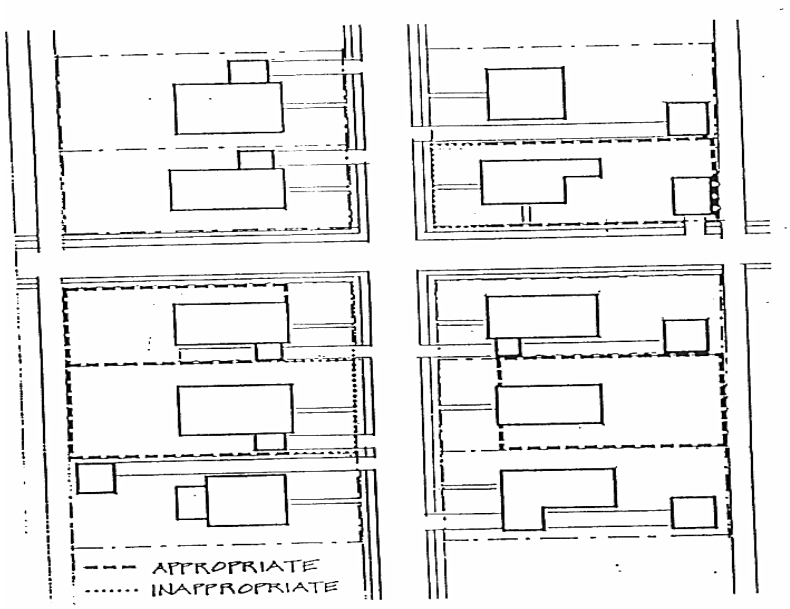
Paint or stain wood fences to increase their longevity and improve their compatibility to the historic building stock.

It is Not Permissible to…

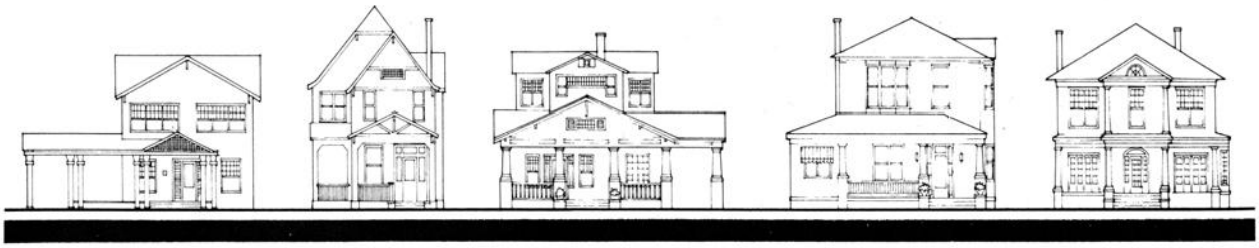
Remove existing original fences or walls that are in good condition.

Use fence materials and designs that are uncharacteristic of the historic district, for example, chain-link, vinyl, chicken wire, stockade, split rail fences, etc., that are visible from the street.





Fence Placement



Demolition

Demolition

The proposed demolition of contributing structures within the district is a serious issue that must be reviewed by the Architectural Review Commission. A demolished historic building is irreplaceable, and the demolition may have long term detrimental effects within the neighborhood.



Relocated Buildings

Relocated Buildings

The standards for New Construction and Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings discussed in these guidelines also apply to buildings moved to a new location. These standards apply to both buildings moved from one site to another within the Historic District and to buildings moving into the district from a site outside its boundaries. Also, they apply to moving a building out of the district. Elements such as height and width of the moved building must be consistent with the heights and widths of adjacent buildings. Setbacks, alignment and spacing similar to adjacent buildings will allow the relocated structure to blend in with its new surroundings. In addition to attention to proper site orientation and façade proportions, and similarity of forms, proper building materials and details will assure visual continuity along the block and within the neighborhood as a whole.

In evaluating a relocation application:



Vacant Sites: Minimum Standards

Vacant Sites: Minimum Standards

On vacant sites, the A.R.C. will encourage ground cover to be planted to cover the entire site. It should be properly irrigated in order that it may endure. Regular site maintenance must be sustained to ensure a respectable condition of the site until its new use is instituted. This includes lawn mowing and removal and replacement of dead plant materials.

After a demolition has taken place or a building is removed from a site within the Historic District, debris and all materials should be quickly and thoroughly removed. All plumbing, gas, and electrical lines must be disconnected and capped in a safe and thorough manner, acceptable to the City of Tampa and the utility companies, and the site must be planted with ground cover and maintained.

These standards apply to newly vacated sites as well as unoccupied sites within the Historic District and are in addition to the minimum standards outlined in City of Tampa Code of Ordinances.



Glossary

Glossary

A

ARCADE: A series of arches supported by columns or piers; a building or part of a building with a series of arches; a roofed passageway.

ARCH: A structural member shaped in the arc of a curve.

ARCHITRAVE: The lower part of a classical entablature, resting directly on the .capital of a column; the molding around a window or door.

ASPHALT: A brownish-black solid or semisolid mixture of bitumen used in paving, roofing, and waterproofing.

B

BALCONY: A platform extending from the façade of a building and surrounded by railing.

BALLOON RAMING: A type of light-weight construction consisting of two-inch boards of varying widths held together by nails and sometimes extending through two stories.

BALUSTER: A vertical, often vase-shaped, support for a rail.

BALUSTRADE: A series of balusters with a top and bottom rail.

BARREL TILE: A semi-cylindrical tile used for roofing.

BAS RELIEF: Sculptured figures projecting from a wall.

BAY: One unit of a building that consists of a series of similar units; commonly the number of window and door openings per floor or by the number of spaces between columns or piers.

BRACKET: A support element under eaves, shelves, or overhangs, often more decorative than functional.

C

CANOPY: An ornamental roof-like structure or a cloth covering held horizontally over an entrance.

CANTILEVER: A projecting beam or part of a structure supported only at one end.

CAPITAL: The decorated top of a column or pilaster that supports the entablature.

CASEMENT WINDOW: A window with the sash hung vertically and opening inward or outward.

CAST IRON: Iron shaped in a mold. It is brittle, hard, and not weldable.

CINDER BLOCK: A hollow, concrete building block made with coal cinders.

COLUMN: A vertical structural member, usually long and slender.

CORNICE: Projecting ornamental molding along the top of a building or wall.

CURTAIN WALL: A non-loadbearing wall used for enclosure that is applied to or in front of a structural system.

D

DORMER: A structure projecting from a sloping roof. Usually housing a window or ventilating louvers.

DORMER WINDOW: A window used for lighting the space in a roof in the same plane as the wall (wall dormer) or projecting from the slope of the roof (roof dormer).

DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW (SASH WINDOW): A window with two sashes, one above the other, arranged to slide vertically past each other.

E

EAVE: The projecting overhang at the lower edge of a roof.

ELL: A wing or addition extended from the back of a house, containing full-sized rooms.

F

FAÇADE: The face, or elevation of a building.

FENESTRATION: The design and placement of windows.

G

GABLE: A triangular wall section at the end of a pitched roof.

GABLED ROOF: A double-pitched roof with pitches at opposite but equal angles meeting at the roofs ridge.

GALLERY: A porch or veranda.

GRILLE: A framework of cast iron, or other material, in the form of bars.

GROUND SIGN: Any sign that is supported by structures or supports in or upon the ground and independent of support from any building.

H

HIPPED ROOF: A roof with four uniformly pitched sides.

J

JALOUSIE: A type of window or door with numerous horizontal slats, usually of glass or wood, operated by a crank mechanism.

K

KIOSK: A small freestanding structure used as an information center.

L

LATH: A narrow, thin strip of wood or metal used as a base for plaster or stucco.

LATTICE: A network of diagonally interlocking lath or other material used as screening.

LIGHT: A window or opening in a wall that admits light; also, a pane of glass.

LINTEL: The horizontal beam over a door or window.

LOUVERED: A door or window with fixed or movable slanted slats.

M

MANSARD ROOF: A roof having two slopes on all four sides, with the lower slope steeper than the upper.

MASONRY: Stonework or brickwork used in wall construction.

MASSING: The combining of several masses to form a building volume.

MOLDED BRICK: Brick shaped in a mold for decoration.

MOLDING: A continuous decorative band that is either carved into or applied to a surface.

MULLION: A vertical member separating windows, doors or panels set in a series.

MUNTINS: The wood or metal strips separating the panes of glass in a window.

P

PALE: A pointed stick or picket used in a fence.

PARAPET: A low, solid, protective wall or railing along the edge of a roof or balcony, usually used to surround a flat or built-up roof.

PEDIMENT: A wide low-pitched gable end of the roof; also, the triangular crowning element used over doors and window.

PILASTER: A shallow pier attached to a wall.

PYLON SIGN: A sign that is supported by structures or supports in or upon the ground. It is independent of support from any building and has a sign face that is constructed from ground level.

R

RAFTER: Part of a wooden roof frame, sloping down from the ridge to the eaves and establishing the pitch.

RIDGE: The highest part of a roof, running from end to end.

S

SASH: A frame in that the panes of glass in a window or door are set.

SETBACK: The distance from the lot line to the building. See the City of Tampa Code of Ordinances for the required building setbacks for new construction.

SHED ROOF: A single pitched roof over a small room or porch; usually attached to a main structure.

SHUTTER: A hipped cover or screen for a door or window.

SIDELIGHT: A framed area of fixed glass along the side of a door or window opening.

SIDING: Building material used for surfacing a frame building.

SOFFIT: The exposed underface of an overhead component of a building structure.

SPALLING: The flaking of brickwork due to movement of the building structure or other cause.

SPANDREL: The triangular space between the exterior curves of two arches.

SPINDLE: A turned wooden element used in stair railings and porch trim.

STRING COURSE: A narrow continuous ornamental band set in the face of a building as a design element.

STUCCO: A type of plasterwork, coarse or fine, used for surfacing exterior or interior walls.

STOCKADE FENCE: A fence made of upright, tightly spaced wooden slats.

T

TERRA COTTA: A fine-grained, brownish red, fired clay used for roof tiles and decorations.

TRANSOM WINDOW: A small window over a door or another window.

W

WAINSCOT: The lower part of an interior wall when finished in a material difference from the upper part.

WALL SIGN: A sign that is attached to or erected against the wall of a building with its face in a parallel plane to the plane of the building façade or wall; also includes the painting of a sign on a wall surface.

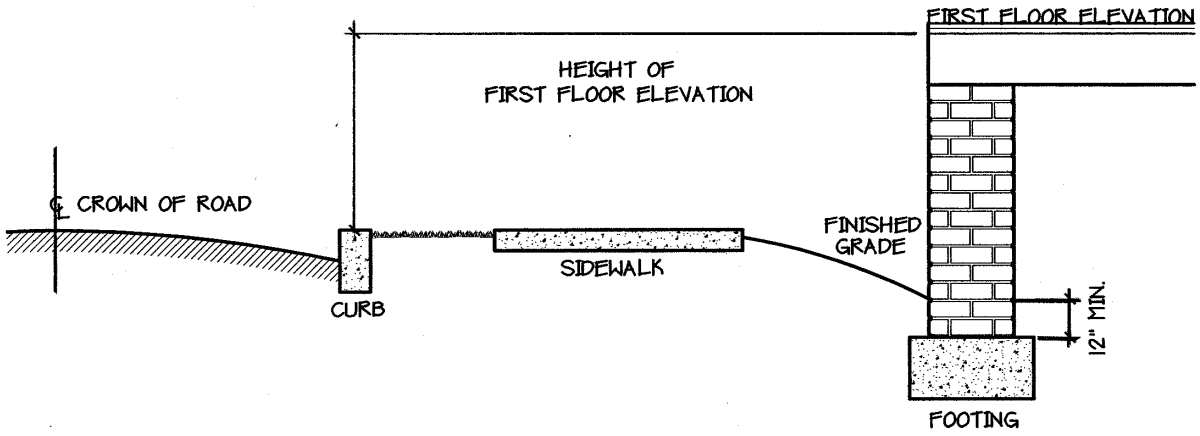
WINDOW SIGN: A sign that is painted on, attached to or visible through a window excluding displays of merchandise.



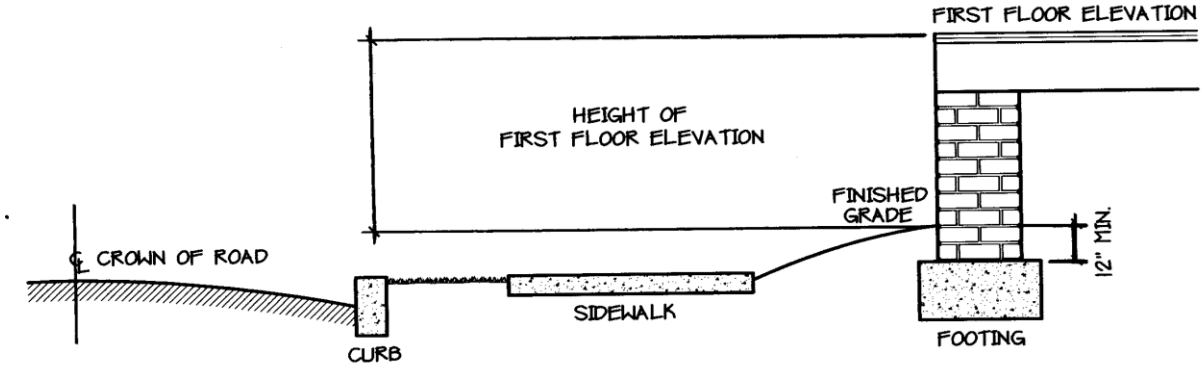
Policies

Measurement of Floor Elevation

When the finished grade is below the sidewalk, curb, or crown of paved road, the first-floor elevation shall be measured from the sidewalk, top of curb, or crown of paved road, as determined by the ARC, to the finished first floor elevation.



When the finished grade is above the sidewalk, curb, or crown of paved road, the first-floor elevation should be measured from the finished grade to the finished first floor elevation.



- Actual first level elevation to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- Elevation to be taken at the front entrance to the building and on a line perpendicular to the street.
- Finished grade is measured a minimum of twelve inches above the top of footing.
- First level elevation shall be clearly shown on site plan and elevation submitted for approval.
- If required by the ARC, the contractor shall demonstrate the final elevations by a certified drawing by registered land surveyor confirming the elevations.

***Policy voted on 4/7/03**