



**Submitted at Meeting
Date: 5/24/23 Item: 7
by KME Architects
and Chattel, Inc.**

John S. Park

**Beverly
Green**

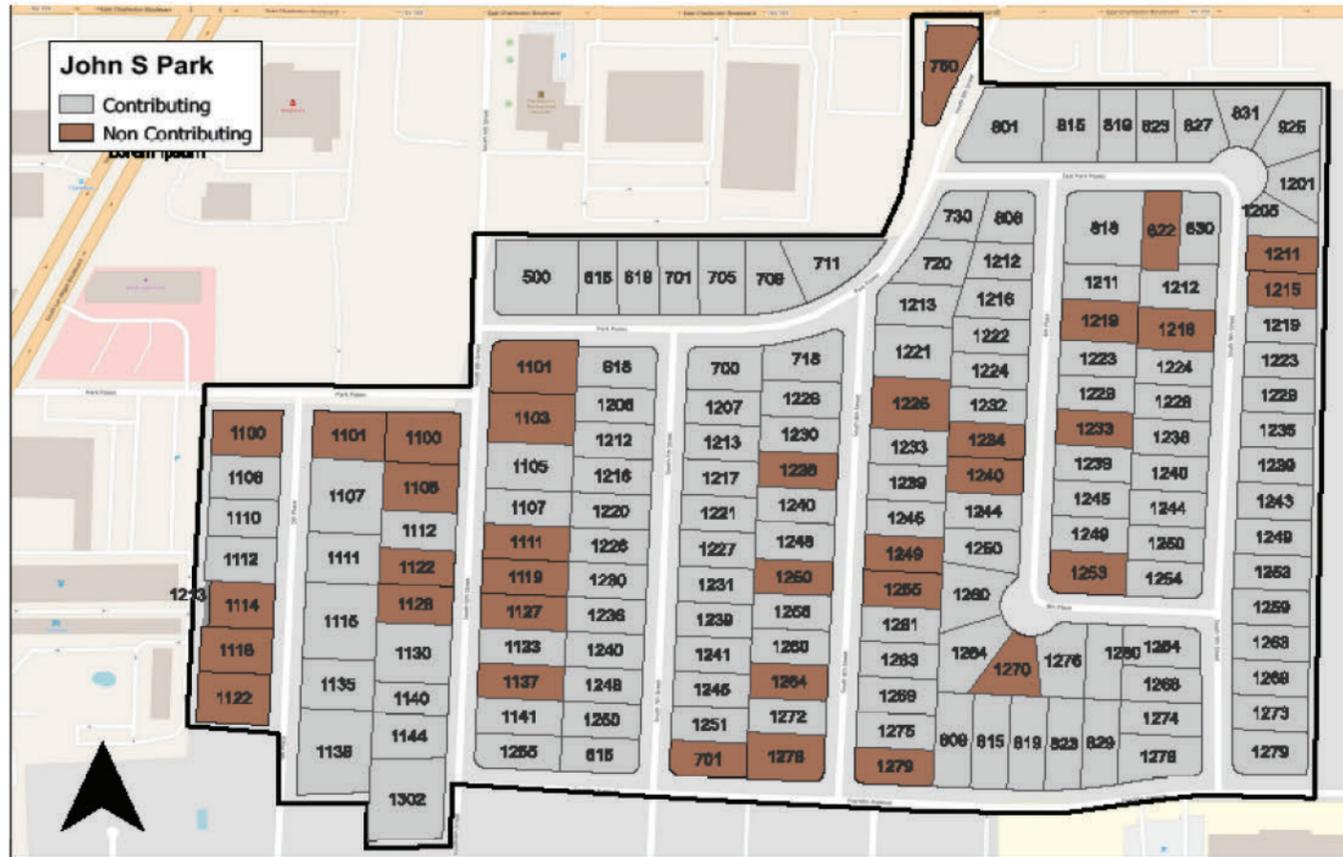
Design Guidelines



May 24, 2023

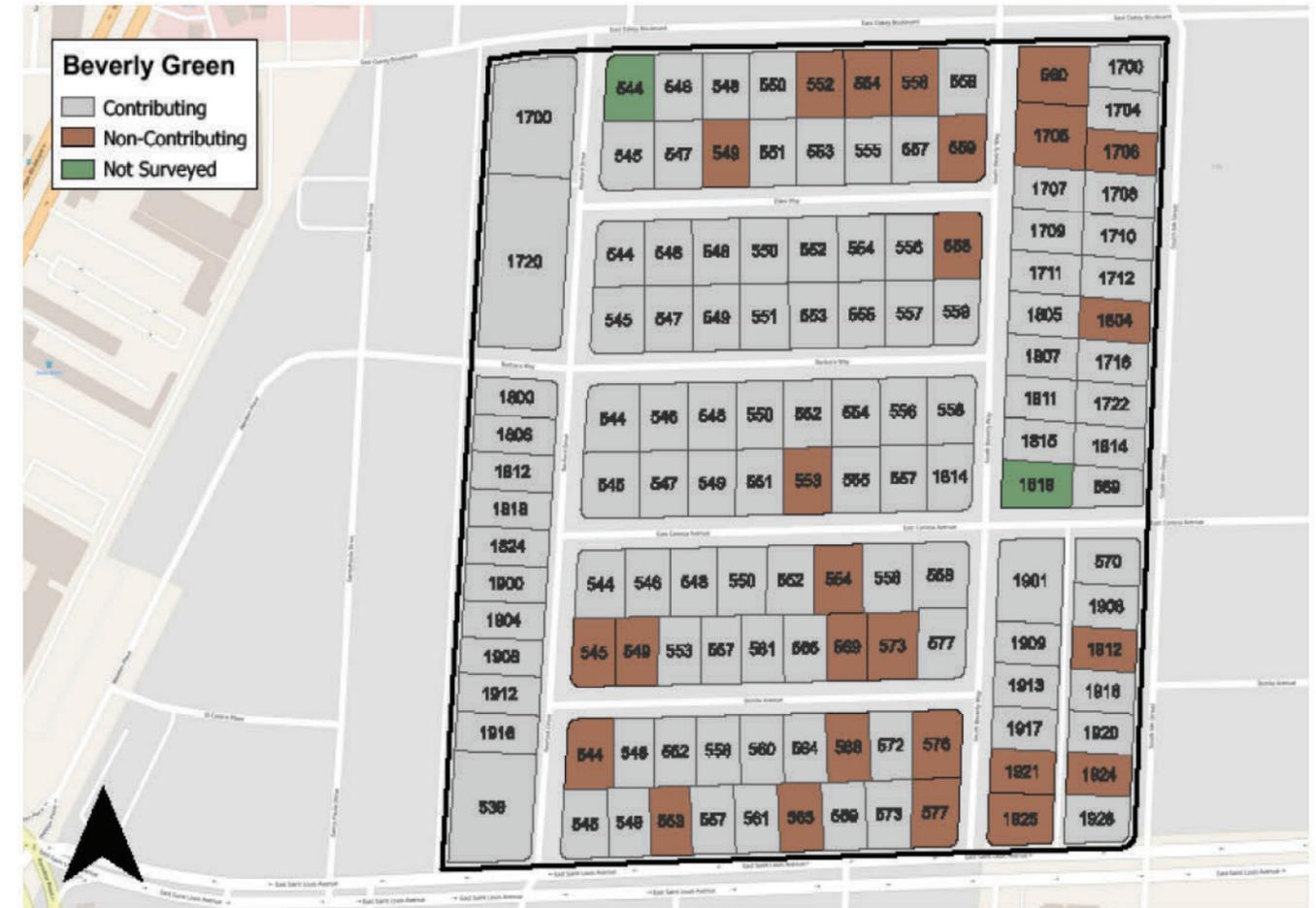
John S. Park

Beverly Green



Listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the City Historic Property Register in 2002

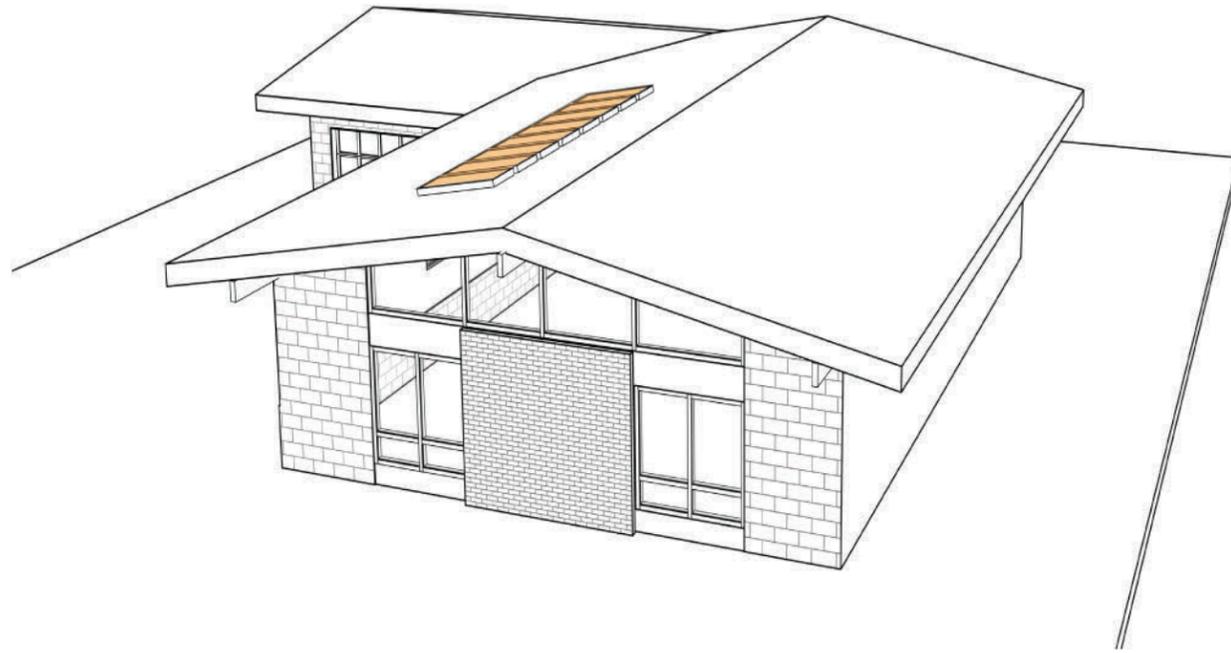
Contains 161 resources, 126 of which are currently contributing and 35 of which are non-contributing



Listed in the City Historic Property Register in 2016

Contains 124 resources, with 96 contributing (45 individually eligible for listing in the National Register), 26 found non-contributing, and two not surveyed.

Design Guidelines Contents - High Level Overview



Section 1: Introduction

- Purpose and development of design guidelines
- Existing guidance and local regulations

Section 2: How to Use the Design Guidelines

- Design review process
- How to design a successful project
- Glossary

Section 3: John S. Park and Beverly Green Historic Districts

- Overview and history of each district
- Architectural styles and character-defining features

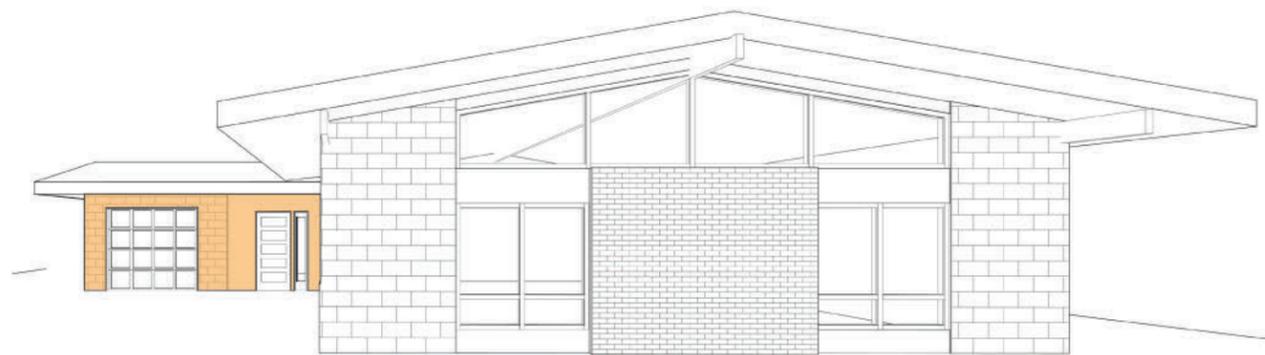
Section 4: Guidelines for the Treatment of District Properties

- Guidelines for exterior features

Section 5: Guidelines for Site and Setting

- Fences and gates, landscaping, neighborhood identity

Appendix: Online Bookshelf



Key Aspects of Design Guidelines

3 PRESERVATION BRIEFS

Improving Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings

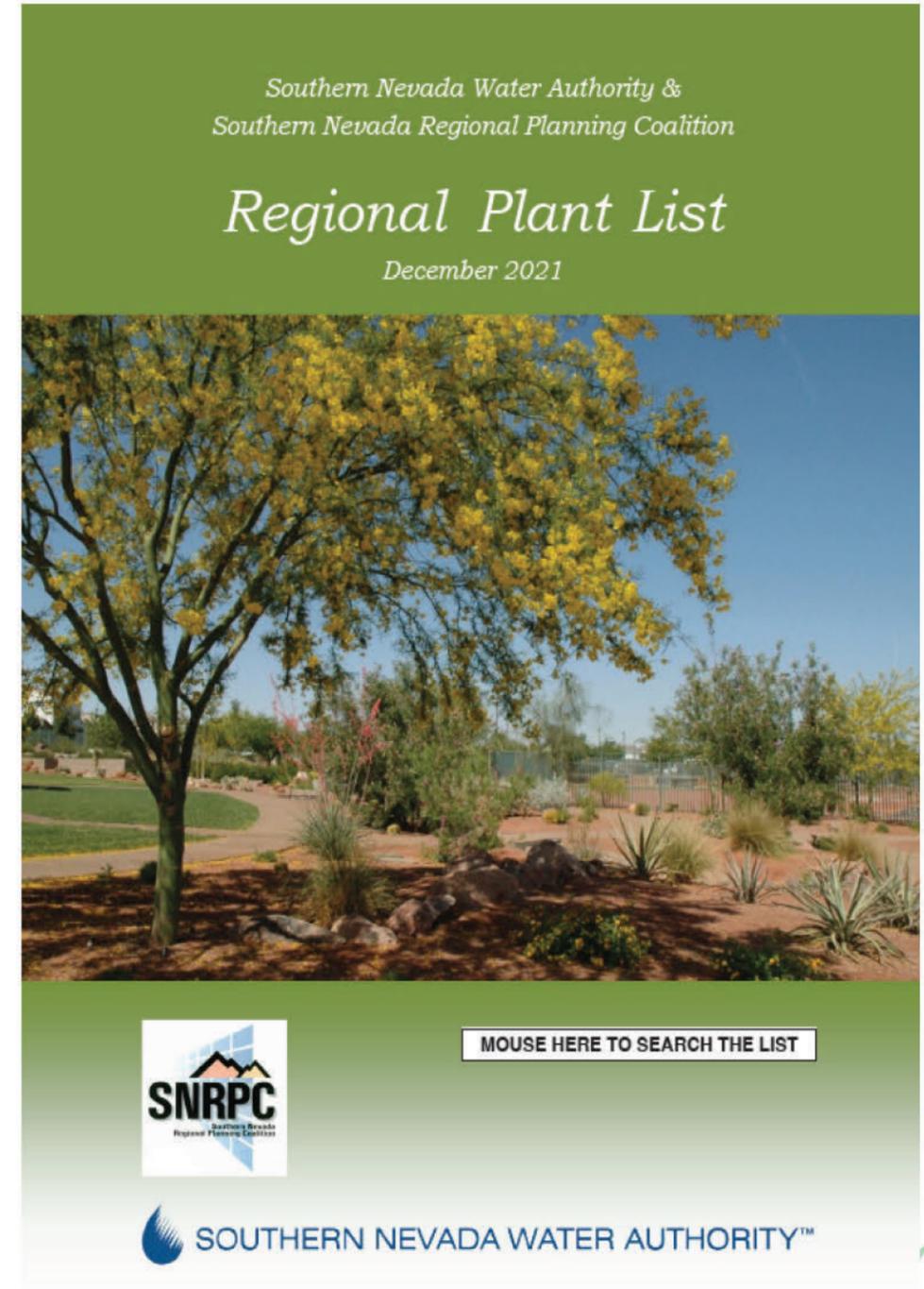
Jo Ellen Hensley and Antonio Aguilar

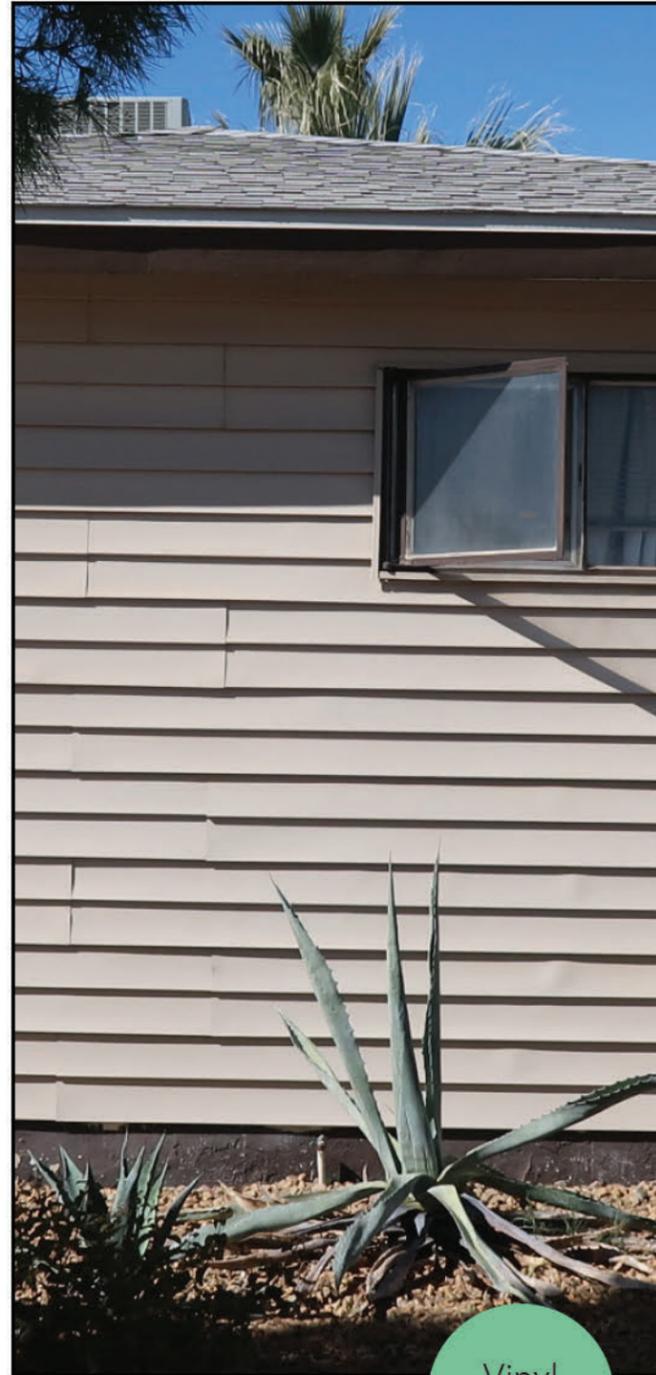


The concept of energy conservation in buildings is not new. Throughout history building owners have dealt with changing fuel supplies and the need for efficient use of these fuels. Gone are the days of the cheap and abundant energy of the 1950's. Today with energy resources being depleted and the concern over the effect of greenhouse gases on climate change, owners of historic buildings are seeking ways to make their buildings more energy efficient. These concerns are key components of sustainability — a term that generally refers to the ability to maintain the environmental, social, and economic needs for human existence. The topic of sustainable or “green” building practices is too broad to cover in this brief. Rather, this preservation brief is intended to help property owners, preservation professionals, and stewards of historic buildings make informed decisions when considering energy efficiency improvements to historic buildings.

Inherent Energy Efficient Features of Historic Buildings

Before implementing any energy conservation measures, the existing energy-efficient characteristics of a historic building should be assessed. Buildings are more than the sum of their individual components. The design, materials, type of construction, size, shape, site orientation, surrounding landscape, and climate all play a role in how buildings perform. Historic building construction methods and materials often maximized natural sources of heat, light and ventilation to respond to local climatic conditions. The key to a successful rehabilitation project is to understand and identify the existing energy-efficient aspects of the historic building and how they function, as well as to understand and identify its character-defining features to ensure they are preserved. Whether rehabilitated for a new or





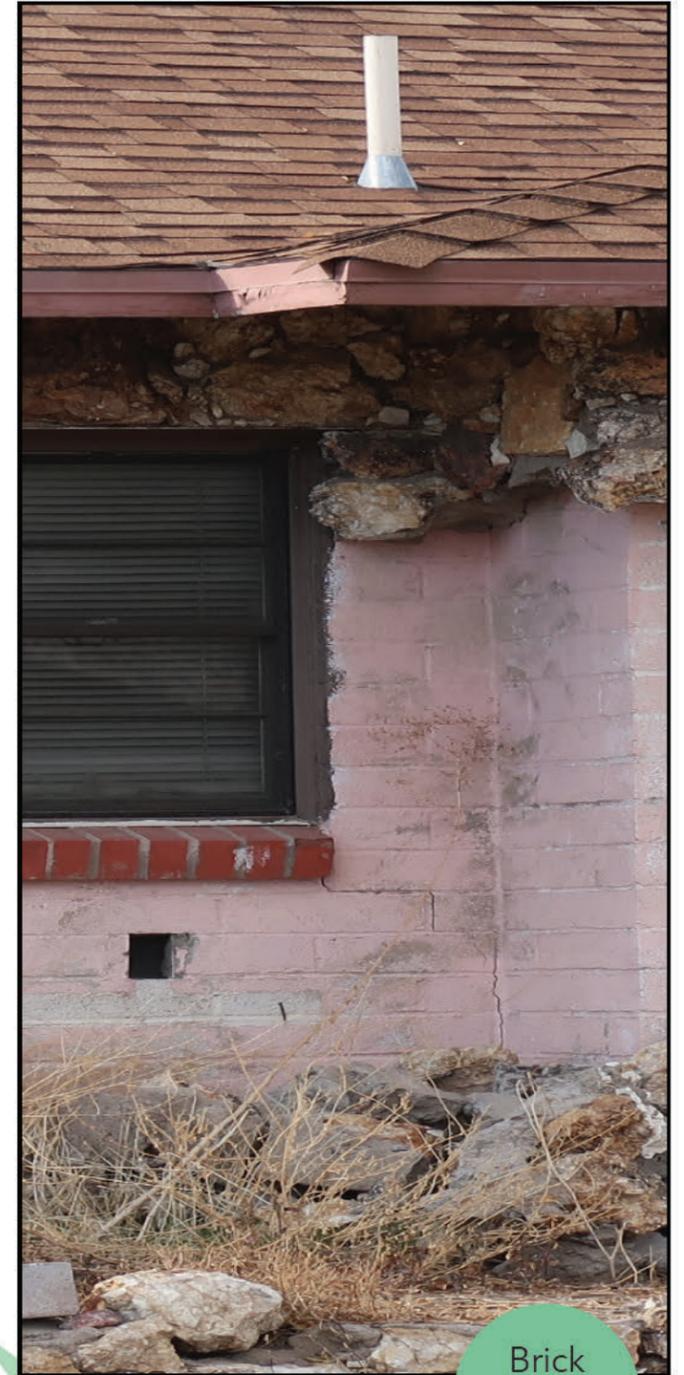
Vinyl Siding



Stucco



Weeping Mortar



Brick and Stone

Exterior Wall Materials



Glass Block



Wood Hung



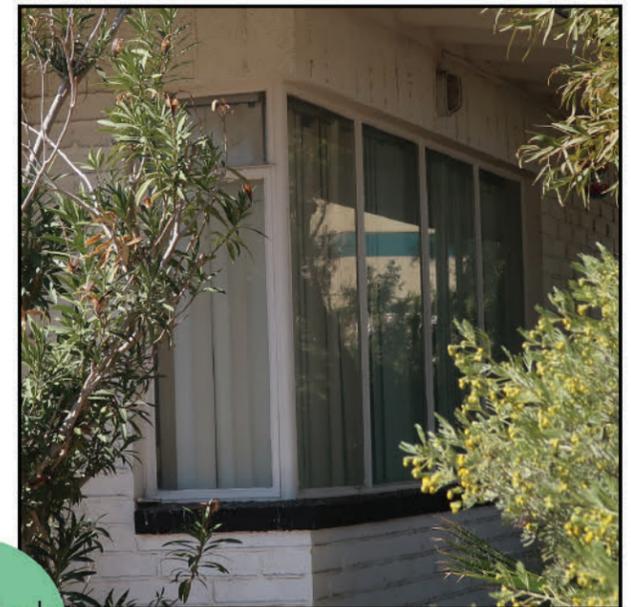
Aluminum



Aluminum Slider



Steel Sash Casement



Canvas Fabric



Aluminum



Awnings and Window Covers

Concrete



Rock



Foam



Asphalt Shingle

Roofs

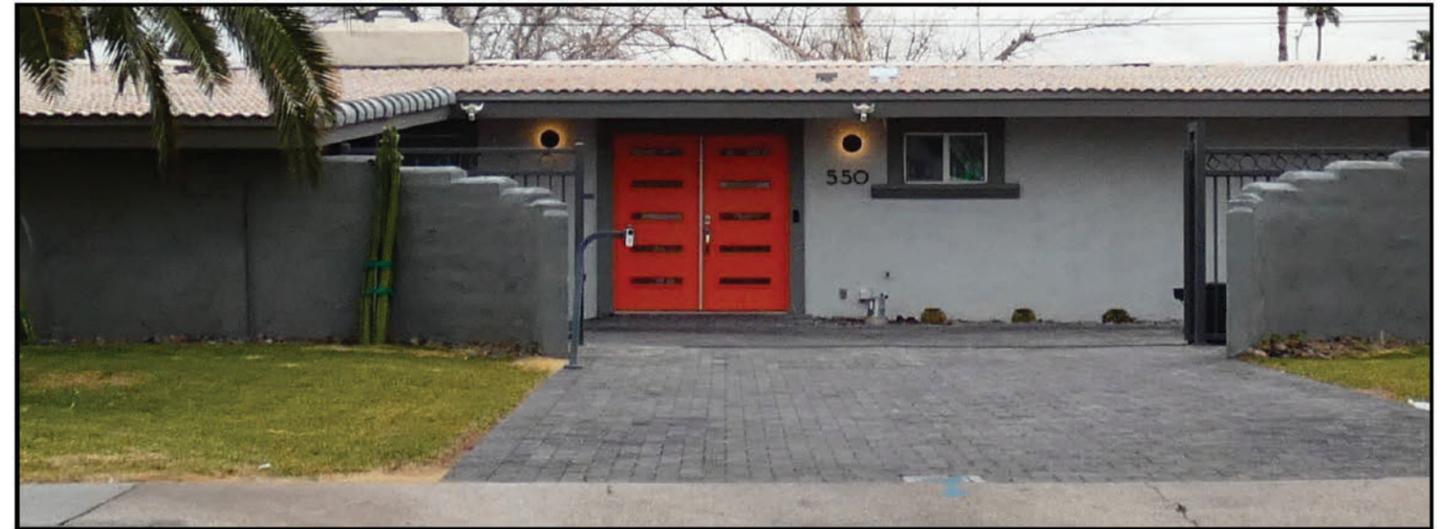








Garage/Casita Conversions, Additions, and Infill Construction



Steel



Steel and CMU



Process Timeline

