Element 7 - Relationship of materials. A majority of buildings are faced with brick and feature stone or cast stone trim. Sash windows are historically wood but, in many cases, have been replaced with windows of modern materials. Stone is used for window sills on a majority of buildings within the district. While roofs within the district are generally flat and not visible, pitched roofs typically feature visible slate or asphalt shingles.

There is a vast difference in usage of materials and colors for the proposed structure, in comparison with the color palette and materials used on the district's historic-age and contemporary buildings.

New Building

Four materials, using seven colors, are proposed for the façade.

Most of the materials have varying sheen finishes.

- CMU (four colors)
- Metal board and batten siding
- Travertine
- Metal soffit and fascia

Existing Buildings

Typically two materials and colors are used on the facades.

Most of the mate rials have matte finishes.

- Brick (if varies ated brick is used, it is similar in color/tone ard reads as a single, mottled color)
- Stone (stone or cast stone)



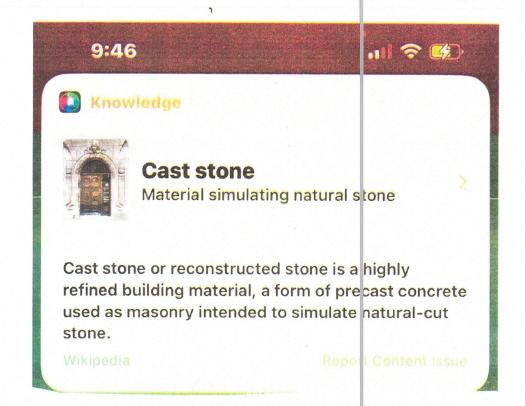
Streetscape view, looking west on W. Willis. Subject property is denoted by the m_i tal fence at bottom left (\bigstar). There are two dominant wall materials for each building on this block: brick and stone.



Above: Selected colors of CMU blocks, submitted by applicant and photographed by staff. Staff agrees the colors fall within the district's dominate colors.

Staff's concern is how the multiple cladding materials relate to the district as well as to each other. In contrast to the above streetscape photo, which shows two dominate wall materials and colors per building, the subject property has four wall materials and seven colors.

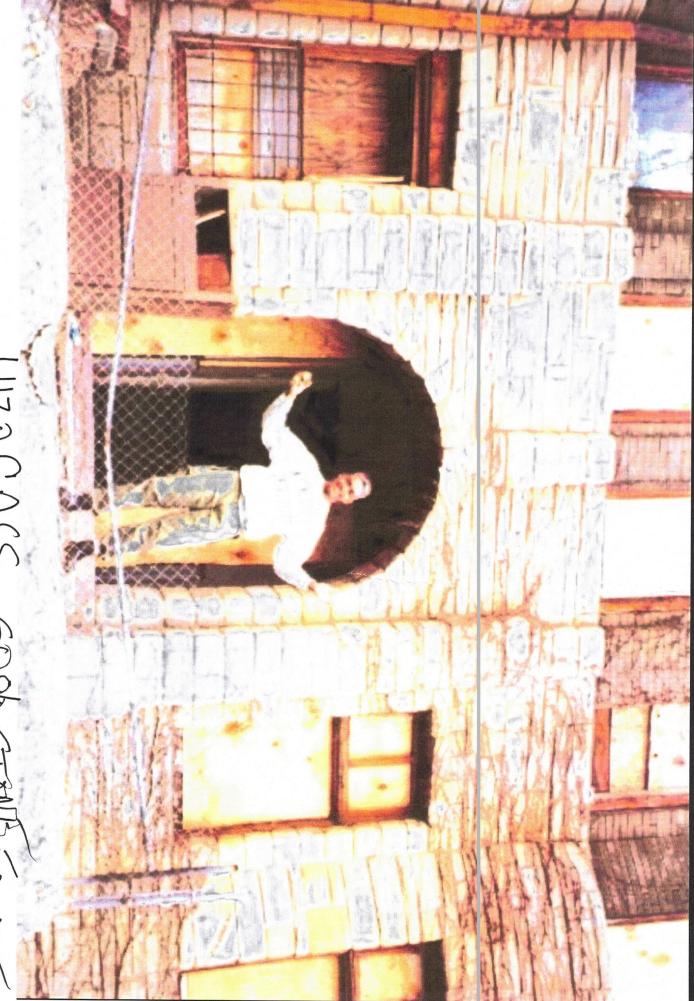






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4120 CASS 50% STONE FACADE

