

## Table of Contents




Key map of the Harkness Heights Neighborhood

## Acknowledgments

Commissioned by the Councilperson Rafael Espinoza, Pel Ona Architects and Urbanists worked on this project between October 24 and December 20, 2018. The Pel Ona team was provided with the six rules developed by Berkeley-Regis United Neighbor's (BRUN's) Zoning Committee. The team was asked to analyze and revise these rules focusing only on Harkness Heights.

The team produced some initial ideas and shared them with Councilperson Espinoza on November 8, 2018. This was followed by two neighborhood meetings on November 15 and December 13 where the team presented their survey findings and overlay zoning proposals and, after some heated discussions, received valuable input to revise and arrive at what is presented in this document.

This project has been initiated, encouraged, supported with valuable input by Councilperson Espinoza. As the project team, we sincerely express our gratitude. He attended all the neighborhood meetings and resolved several challenging differences in opinions among the neighbors. His former aid Amanda Sandoval also attended all meetings, shared her experiences of living near the neighborhood and provided valuable input. Thank you Amanda.

This project was brought to Pel Ona via the CityCenter of the University of Colorado, Denver. Since Korkut, one of the principals of Pel Ona, teaches in the College of Architecture and Planning, City Center contacted Korkut as an expert in crafting zoning regulations. In order to provide a constructive inkage between practice and education, for this project, Pel Ona hired two graduate students as interns (Naomi Grunditz and Matthew Bossler) who were at the time taking Korkut's Design Policy and Regulation course. As the Pel Ona team, we express our gratitude to CityCenter, to Nolbert D. Chavez, director of CityCenter, and also to Jessi Zemetra, program manager. Thank you for connecting us with Councilperson Espinoza.

Above all, we should mention Tom Mobley, the president of Harkness Height Neighborhood Association, and Greg Sader. Their leadership made this project move forward. We also express our gratitude to all the residents who participated the meetings and provided valuable input. Last, but not least, thank you Laura Sprengelmeyer for hosting the meetings in your home.

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Figure I: A typical view from the sidewalk to the homes

PEL•ONA ARCHITECTS AND URBANISTS

The team surveyed Grove Street within the Harkness Heights neighborhood to understand and analyze the building height in terms of number of stories as the current zoning uses this method. The code defines a half story as habitable space where total gross floor area is less than $75 \%$ of the floor area below. The total gross floor area counted towards the percentage must have a floor-to-ceiling distance of at least 5 feet. See Denver Zoning Code Section 13.1.2.3.B. 3 for more information. The image below presents the frequencies of one story, one-and-a-half story, two story and two-and-a-half story high buildings. Note that one story and one-and-a-half story buildings together make up $86 \%$ of the sample.


| $\cdots$ | 1 Story $42 \%$ of Grove Street |
| :---: | :---: |
| - | $11 / 2$ Story $44 \%$ of Grove Street |
| $1$ | 2 Story <br> 12\% of Grove Street |
|  | 2 1/2 Story $2 \%$ of Grove Street |

Figure 2: Frequencies of buildings with different heights along Grove Street. The sample set includes 49 roperties.


Figure 4: 1 1/2 Story high examples


## Community Character: Setbacks

Front Setback (Primary Street Setback) For Harkness Heights, the zoning currently requires a Block Sensitive Setback for the front yard. For this neighborhood, the Block Sensitive Setback is typically more restrictive than the $20^{\prime}$ setback specified for the Urban House building form which is the only building form permitted within U-SU-C zoning district. To substantiate this, the team surveyed the average Block Sensitive Setback for ten randomly hosen block faces in Harkness Heights. Below these ten blocks and the average front setbacks are listed.


Side Yard Setback Wide side yard setbacks are very common in Harkness Heights. The houses typically present to the street, and facades that are not too wide ( $28^{\prime}, 32^{\prime}$ ) are typical. In the neighborhood meetings, the discrepancy between what is permitted by the Urban House building form and the existing side yard setbacks in the neighborhood was mentioned. That is the reason why the team conducted the survey that is presented below.

The survey was conducted for the 48 properties located on the East side of Grove Street and Irving Street. The table presented below shows the street averages as well as the overall averages for all 48 properties. The smaller side setback, which is typically the north side, are consistently around 5 ', whereas the larger side yard setback, which is typically on the south side, are around 14'.

| BLOCK FACES | FACADE <br> WIDTH | SIDE <br> SETBACK <br> (SMALLER) | SIDE <br> SETBACK <br> (LARGER) | SIDE <br> SETBACKS <br> (TOTAL) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Grove, E side | $32^{\prime}$ | $5^{\prime}$ | $14^{\prime}$ | $19^{\prime}$ |
| Irving, E side | $29^{\prime}$ | $5^{\prime}$ | $14^{\prime}$ | $18^{\prime}$ |
| Average (Existing) | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ |
| Recommended | N/A | $5^{\prime}$ | min | $\mathbf{5}^{\prime}$ min |

Table 1: Typical side yard setbacks at Grove and Irving. Note, all figures rounded to the nearest integer and this analysis includes duplexes.


Figure 8: In the above image are two typical bungalow style buildings with 26 ft to 30 ft wide front facades. On 50 ft wide lots, which are most typical in the neighborhood, these dimensions suggest uround a total of 20 ft combined side yard setback ( 5 ft on the narrow side, 15 ft on the larger side).

## Community Character: Front Porches

Another common characteristic of homes in Harkness Heights is the presence of well-sized front porches. In order to substantiate this observation, the team surveyed 49 homes on Grove Street. Out these 49 homes, only one home did not have a porch. Three homes had smaller porch/stoop areas. The remainder of homes had porches that were 105 s.f. all the way up to 304 s.f.. Removing the outliers, most porches fell between 128-206 s.f..

Porches are an important aspect of an active, neighborly social life. They also contribute to a consistent street face in Harkness Heights and create entrances that contribute to the single-story scale of the street face. Presented below are porch sizes in three categories and corresponding frequency in the form of percentages.


Distribution of Porch Area


Graph 1: Frequencies or porches in various size categories. The highest frequency for instance (the Illest bar shown) indicates that 13 porches out of 49 have a total square footage between 150 and
f. The graph also shows that only 4 porches out of 49 have a total square footage less than 90 s.f.

## Community Character: Home Size

For home sizes, the team surveyed all of the 309 properties located in Harkness Heights. The average home size in the neighborhood is 1,369 s.f. However, Harkness Heights contains a large variety of sizes. The smallest existing home is only 346 s.f. (a rear unit on a half lot at 4241 N. Hooker St.). The two smallest homes on full lots are 4233 N. Knox Ct. ( 432 s.f.), built in 1912, and 4111 N. Julian St. (616 s.f.), built in 1923. The largest home is 4105 N Irving St. (2,980 s.f.) built in 1925. Like 4105 N. Irving, many of the largest homes in the Harkness Heights have been renovated and are potentially double the size of the original construction. City records, that the team utilized for the survey, do not record renovations as a separate item. The Year Built designation in the Assessor's data simply indicates the effective oldest age of the structure (see Appendix A for a list of all 309 homes).


4169 N. King Street, built 1909 2,484 s.f.


4200 N. King Street, built 1934, 1,824 s.f.


4128 N. Irving Street, built 1972, 1,080 s.f.

Figure 10: Examples of various home sizes in the neighborhood

Are Newer Buildings Larger? The short answer is yes. However, there are some important nuances. The chart presented on the right shows the average size of homes built in each decade. Note that there are only 11 homes out of 309 built after 1960, so those categories were expanded to include three decade ranges. The chart shows that average home size was at around 1,539 s.f. in the earliest days of the Harkness Heights. The range has a wide diversity of small and large houses, even in the early days. Home size dipped in during the Great Depression though World War II before rising dramatically. Though there are only five homes built after 1991, their average size is nearly double that of homes built between 1921-1950. Note that these numbers do not differentiate between original building size and renovations. However, it is clear that newer homes are, on the whole, some of the largest in Harkness Heights. The table below lists the 20 largest homes among all 309 properties. Note that there is no home larger that 3,000 s.f. in the entire Harkness Heights Neighborhood. The twentieth largest house has a floor area of just 2,235 s.f., which means the rest of the 289 homes have floor areas of less than 2,234 s.f. Note also that these numbers do not include the basements. Next, the team will look at the basement sizes.

| Rank |  |  | Address |  | Square Footage | Year Built |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \#20 | 4171 | N | IRVING | ST | 2,235 sf | 1910 |
| \#19 | 4149 | N | IRVING | ST | 2,275 sf | 1910 |
| \#18 | 3301 | W | 42ND | AVE | 2,284 sf | 1959 |
| \#17 | 4185 | N | HOOKER | ST | 2,299 sf | 1920 |
| \#16 | 4211 | N | HOOKER | ST | 2,302 sf | 1908 |
| \#15 | 4235 | N | KING | ST | 2,302 sf | 1908 |
| \#14 | 4224 | N | JULIAN | ST | 2,406 sf | 2014 |
| \#13 | 4163 | N | HOOKER | ST | 2,414 sf | 1961 |
| \#12 | 4169 | N | KING | ST | 2,484 sf | 1909 |
| \#11 | 4221 | N | GROVE | ST | 2,489 sf | 1924 |
| \#10 | 4175 | N | KING | ST | 2,498 sf | 1903 |
| \#9 | 4228 | N | GROVE | ST | 2,520 sf | 1911 |
| \#8 | 4251 | N | GROVE | ST | 2,567 sf | 1910 |
| \#7 | 4204 | N | kNOX | CT | 2,612 sf | 1919 |
| \#6 | 4223 | N | KNOX | CT | 2,624 sf | 1912 |
| \#5 | 4121 | N | KNOX | CT | 2,650 sf | 1907 |
| \#4 | 4205 | N | IRVING | ST | 2,682 sf | 1902 |
| \#3 | 4255 | N | KING | ST | 2,685 sf | 1910 |
| \#2 | 4136 | N | KING | ST | 2,784 sf | 2014 |
| \#1 | 4105 | N | IRVING | ST | 2,980 sf | 1925 |



Basement Size Many homes in Harkness Heights enjoy added square footage provided by basements. The average basement size is 891 s.f. (graph below), but basements can range all the way up to 2,197 s.f. of total basement. The finished size of basements is usually slightly smaller. The average finished basement size is only 584 s.f., but ranges all the way to 1,900 s.f..

PEL•ONA ARCHITECTS AND URBANISTS

## Component 1: Harkness Heights Bungalow, A New Building Form

In light of the two primary objectives listed on page 3, the team crafted a new building form to replace the Urban House form, which is the only form permitted in the U-SU-C zone. Providing a more restrictive building envelope, or "the glass box" as the neighbors like to call it, is an effective way to preserve the scale and massing characteristics of the neighborhood. BRUN's proposed R3 suggests a more restrictive envelope and bulk for he front $65 \%$ of the lot. The team's proposal is to introduce a new building form called Harkness Heights Bungalow or H.H. Bungalow. The H.H. Bungalow is the working title because it implies that this building form may have a wider use than Harkness Heights and can be utilized in other Denver neighborhoods. This building form may be either applied as an overlay zone or used as the permitted building form in certain areas, including Harkness Heights, via re-zoning and re-mapping.

The H.H. Bungalow building form is defined by a more distinct bulk regulation, height limit, minimum side setbacks, maximum building size, porch requirement and permitted bulk encroachments. On the right, the Urban House building form is compared with the H.H. Bungalow.

Front, Middle, and Rear Zones: H.H. Bungalow proposes to further divide the Front Zone ( $65 \%$ in Urban House) into Front and Middle Zones ( $40 \%$ and $25 \%$ respectively). It applies a more restrictive bulk only to the Front Zone to protect the character of the block face. Meanwhile, it allows a more permissive bulk in the Middle Zone and thus provides flexible renovation possibilities. This will encourage preservation of the existing homes.

Height: As mentioned previously, one and one-and-a-half story heights are common in Harkness Heights (see Figure 2 - Figure 6 on page 3). The H.H Bungalow therefore, restricts the height on the Front Zone to one-and-a-half stories maximum. The team believes that restricting the number of stories, rather than the maximum height in feet, is a much more effective way to protect the scale. One-and-a-half stories as defined by Denver's code, is actually a two-story building with the second story being smaller (maximum $75 \%$ of the floor area below). Figure 13 shows a typical Harkness Heights building in the proposed the H.H. Bungalow building envelope. In order to protect the dominant scale, the team considered applying further bulk restrictions or additional second story setback in the form of percentages. The team decided not to propose this restriction because (a) the H.H. Bungalow requires a covered porch which will have an important role in protecting he scale and (b) to keep the rules simple so that their administration can be practical.

DENVER ZONING (U-SU-C) REQUIREMENTS


Figure 11: The building envelope required by Urban House building form. Shown in a $50^{\prime} x 125^{\prime}$ lot with a Denver hill which is typical in the neighborhood.

|  | Front zone <br> $(65 \%)$ | Rear zone <br> $(35 \%)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Height: | 2.5 stories | 1 story |
| Bulk plane: | $30^{\prime} / 17^{\prime} / 45^{\circ}$ | $17^{\prime} / 10^{\prime} / 45^{\circ}$ |

Side setback:
3'min., total of $10^{\prime}$
Front setback
20' min./ Block Sensitive Setback

## Rear setback:

12 ' min. (from the alley)
Lot coverage $37.5 \% \max$
H.H. BUNGALOW A NEW BUILDING FORM


Figure 12: The building envelope proposed by the H.H. Bungalow building form. Shown in a $50^{\prime} \times 125^{\prime}$ lot with a Denver hill which is typical in the neighborhood.

|  | Front zone (40 \%) | Middle zone (25 \%) | Rear zone (35 \%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Height: | 1.5 stories | 2 stories | 1 story |
| Bulk plane: | 28'/13'/45 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 28'/14'/45 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 17'/10'/45 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Side setback for lots with width of 45 feet or wider: |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5, \min . \\ & \text { total of } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5, \mathrm{~min} . \\ & \text { total of } 15, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { 'min. } \\ & \text { total of } 15 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ |
| for lots with width of less than 45 feet: |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 ' \min . \\ & \text { total of } 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { 'min. } \\ & \text { total of } 10^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { 'min. } \\ & \text { total of } 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Front setback: 20' min. / Block Sensitive Setback |  |  |  |
| Rear setback: $12{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{min}$. (from the alley) |  |  |  |
| Lot coverage: 37.5 \% max. |  |  |  |
| Maximum bui | ding size (ex | basement and g | ge): $\mathbf{3 0 0 0} \mathbf{s}$. |



Side Setbacks: As mentioned previously, smaller building fronts with ample side setbacks are common in Harkness Heights (see Table 1 and Figure 8 on page 4). The most frequent lot size is 50 ' x 125 '. On these lots, having a building front width between $28^{\prime}$ and $32^{\prime}$ means that the side setbacks shall have a total of $18^{\prime}$ to $22^{\prime}$. The team believes that a total of $18^{\prime}$ may be too restrictive for future development. Adding approximately $10 \%$ wiggle room to this number suggests a side setback of a total of $15^{\prime}$, which is what the H.H Bungalow requires. This requirement applies to the front, middle and rear zones. Also, this requirement would be too restrictive if it was to be applied o narrow lots. That is the reason why the H.H. Bungalow applies this setback requirement only to lots that have 45 ' or greater widths.

Building Size: Limiting the building size is the most controversial of all other regulation components proposed in this document. However, the team believes, it is most effective method of preservation for the neighborhood character. Our analysis shows that currently Urban House allows a building with 6,070 s.f. of total floor area, not including the basement, on a $50^{\prime} \times 125^{\prime}$

|  | No Garage (Ground floor is max lot coverage) s.f. | $\begin{aligned} & <15 \text { ' Separation between } \\ & \text { garage and house (garage is } \\ & \text { fully yubtracted from lot } \\ & \text { coverage } 400 \text { s.f. assumed) s.f. } \end{aligned}$ | 15' Separation between garage and house ( $50 \%$ of garage is subtracted from lot coverage 200 s.f. of 400 s.f. garage assumed) s.f. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban House |  |  |  |
| $30^{\prime} \times 125$ ' Lot | 3163 | 2666 | 2897 |
| H.H. Bungalow |  |  |  |
| $30^{\prime} \times 125$ ' Lot | 2361 | 1902 | 2095 |
| Urban House |  |  |  |
| 50'x125' Lot | 6070 | 5343 | 5870 |
| H.H. Bungalow |  |  |  |
| 50'x125' Lot | 4008 | 3608 | 3808 |

Table 3: Maximum total square footages (not including the garage) permitted by the Urban House and the H.H. Bungalow on a $30^{\prime} x 125^{\prime}$ lot and a $50^{\prime} \times 125^{\prime}$ lot.
lot (see table 3 above). The H.H. Bungalow in spite of all the additional restrictions, still allows a building with 4,008 s.f. of total floor area. Compared with the typical square footages in the neighborhood we have reviewed on page 5, these sizes are very large. Taking the risk of simplifying the matter too much, we propose the following metaphor: We have a basket of fruit; plums, tangerines, small apples. Then we introduce a water melon. It just doesn't fit in the basket. To clarify, in principle the team sees no problem with a block face of tangerines and water melons. However, that is not the character of Harkness Heights, nor is it the character desired by the neighbors. This is the kind of transformation the neighbors would like to avoid the most. In light of the analysis provided on page 5 , the team suggests adopting a maximum size of 3,000 s.f. floor area, not including the basement. The team believes that this number is still effective in preserving the neighborhood's character.

Porch requirement: Presence of covered porches is another character defining element in Harkness Heights. BRUN proposes to require a minimum size, by asking for a minimum $6^{\prime}$ depth and a minimum $8^{\prime}$ width or $40 \%$ of the width, whichever is wider, of the unit's front facade. The team's survey of the existing porches (see figure 9 and graph 1 on page 4) convinced the team to require larger porch sizes. Only $10 \%$ of the surveyed houses have porches with widths that are $40 \%$ of the width of the unit or narrower. A porch that is $8^{\prime}$ wide and $6^{\prime}$ deep has a total floor area of 48 s.f., whereas the average porch size among the surveyed properties is 167 s.f. (see graph 1 on page 4 ). The eam proposes:
H.H. Bungalow Porch Requirement

Minimum depth: 6 feet
Minimum size: 120 square feet
120 s.f. with $8^{\prime}$ depth provides a $15^{\prime}$ wide porch ( $8^{\prime}$ depth is encouraged because according to the current zoning regulations the porch is permitted to encroach into the front yard setback up to 8 feet). The team believes that a $15^{\prime}$ wide porch provides enough presence along the sidewalk.

Another important characteristic of the porches in Harkness Heights is that they are almost exclusively one story. This is the reason why the team has introduced a new term the H.H. Bungalow and defined it by revising the porch definition that is currently in Article 13 of the code
H.H. Bungalow Porch (revising the porch definition)

A one or two story covered structure attached to a building providing access to the building. A porch may be covered and must be at least $50 \%$ open on each covered, it is distinguished from a patio by enclosure of the porch on all ope sides by low walls or railings, excent where pedestrian access is provided to access the porch. A porch floor elevation is required to be within 42 inches of the base plane and cannot be lower than the base plane elevation. A porch should have enough enclosure to encourage use.

The reason for requiring the porch elevation to be placed within 42 inches of the base plane elevation, and not below it, is that the team was made aware of a practice that has been observed in Highland Neighborhood. Some developers have removed the Denver hill in the front, a few feet shy of the building corners. This way, the building corners still touch the ground on a higher elevation to keep the base plane at this high elevation. However, this exposes the walk-out basement to the sidewalk, making the building look taller. If this practice happened on a $50^{\prime}$ wide lot with a $30^{\prime}$ building face, approximately $26^{\prime}$ of the Denver hill would be removed. This would not fit the character of Harkness Heights. Thus, the proposed porch requirement guarantees approximately an additional 15' of preservation of the Denver hill. The team is aware of the fact that applying a porch requirement to lots with existing structures may create non-conformity including some cases where compliance may be difficult. The team trusts the discretion of the Zoning Administrator in enforcing the porch requirement in a flexible and reasonable way.

## Component 1: Harkness Heights Bungalow, A New Building Form



Figure 14: Typical bungalow with a shed and gable dormer showing the dimensional standards.

Finished Floor Requirement To encourage basements and protect the dominant scale of the neighborhood, the team recommends that the elevation of the ground level finished floor be raised above the base plane.

Finished Floor: 60\% of the ground level finished floor must be 12-36 inches above the base plane.


Figure 15: The above image shows how the dormers encroach into the bulk plane

Dormer and Gable End Encroachments In order for the H.H. Bungalow's more restrictive bulk plane to allow reasonable architectural plans on the second floors, dormers and gable ends should be permitted to encroach into the bulk plane. In order to simplify the rule, the team incorporated the dimensional standards in the following definition of a dormer.

Dormer, is a building element containing windows that projects from a principal roof with a maximum width of 12 feet, minimum width of 4 feet, a separation from a building corner of at least 3 feet, and a separation from any adjacent dormer of at least 4 feet. A dormer roof may be gable, hip, or shed (with 4 to 12 slope minimum), but cannot be flat or reverse sloped.


Figure 16: The above image shows the additional "glass box' created by the permitted encroachmen one of G' measured vertically

This definition is similar to definitions adopted in other districts. In addition to the dormers, gable ends should be permitted to encroach into the bulk plane. Gables that are parallel to the street are a common feature in Harkness Heights. Figure 13 on page 7 shows a gable end encroaching into the bulk plane (the section highlighted in red). Permitting some encroachment would make this gable end conforming. In Article 13 of the code, the term "gable" is defined as the upper portion of a sidewall that comes to a triangular point at the ridge of a sloping roof

Now that the terms gable and dormer are defined, the team can provide the following regulation.

Encroachment Rule: Dormers and gable ends are permitted to encroach into the bulk plane up to $\mathbf{6}$ feet measured vertically. In no case dormers are allowed to be higher than the ridge of the major roof that they are projected from. Total length of encroaching dormers (measured at the intersection line) cannot exceed $\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ of length of side wall.

## Component 2: Rooftop Decks

The team was informed both by Councilperson, Espinoza, and by the current residents, that there is a strong sentiment to not allow rooftop decks, balconies, terraces and upper story porches because these may take away from the privacy of the backyard. BRUN proposes two options: not allowing rooftop decks at all or allowing only certain kinds. The consensus in the neighborhood meetings was to not allow rooftop decks at all. Thus, the team revised the language proposed by BRUN in order to prevent rooftop decks:

Any unenclosed deck, patio, terrace, porch, exterior balcony, or similar unenclosed building element located on the roof of the first, second, or third story or on the roof of any story above the second story of a structure shall be prohibited.


Figure 17: A view to the sidewalk with mature street trees located on the tree lawns. A consistent row
if street trees that are close to the traffic flow slows down the traffic, creates a comfortable sidewalk for walking, and prevents formation of heat islands on the streets.

## Component 3: Street Trees

Maintaining a consistent row of street trees located on the tree lawn close to the traffic flow is important not only to preserve the neighborhood character but also to slow down the vehicular traffic, create a comfortable sidewalk for walking, and prevent formation of heat islands on the streets. Currently, the street tree canopy provides an appealing walking experience on most of the sidewalks in Harkness Heights. However, the fact that trees were missing, especially in front of a few newly constructed buildings, convinced the team that adopting a street tree requirement that is contingent to each building permit is a good idea. The team discussed BRUN's suggestion of requiring a tree on the front yard and decided that the better place for street trees is the tree lawn, located within the street right-of-way. In addition to the three reasons mentioned above; calming the traffic, providing a canopy for the pedestrians on the sidewalk, and preventing heat islands, we have observed that in Harkness Heights the view to the front porch from the sidewalk is visually not obstructed. This visual connection encourages neighborly interaction.

The team discussed if it would be problematic to require trees to be planted and maintained, not on the private lot, but within the street right of way. After reviewing the following language that is currently in the code and having a conversation with the current City Forester, Rob Davis, the team decided to require planting a tree and maintaining it within the tree lawn along the street frontage.

Sec. 57-19.
Planting, maintaining, replacing, and removing of trees on public property. Through the development and permitting process, the city forester may require the planting of trees on the public right-of-way or other public places in the city. The city forester shall establish rules and regulations for the planting, replacing, and maintaining of trees on any public right-of-way or other public place in the city and it shall be unlawful for any person to plant trees upon any public right-of-way or other public place in the city except as prescribed in such rules and regulations. ...
(Ord. No. 121-02, § 1, 2-19-02; Ord. No. 325-08, § 1, 6-23-08; Ord. No. 1017-17, § 1, 10-16-2017)
Another issue about the street tree requirement is spacing. Desired street tree spacing is usually somewhere around $35^{\prime}$ to $40^{\prime}$ on center. The $50^{\prime}$ frontage that is most common in Harkness Heights, suggests a problem: requiring one tree would result in too spread out spacing or requiring two trees would end up with too tight of spacing (around 25' on center). Furthermore, the spacing in some existing situations may not be equal. The evaluation of the existing trees' health suggests one more challenge. In order to address all of these challenges, the team decided to require a tree for every 40 of frontage (this
means two required trees for a lot with of $50^{\prime}$ ), but leave the final decision to the City Forester's discretion. Thus, we crafted the tree requirement with the following language:

At least one deciduous street tree with large canopy (approved by the City Forester) shall be planted and maintained for each 40 feet of lot frontage.

Trees shall be planted on the tree lawn within the street right-of-way, unless otherwise is instructed by the City Forester.
City Forester may reduce or waive this requirement depending on the spacing and the condition of the existing trees.


Figure 18: A map of the half blocks facing Grove Street with the tree canop highlighted to analyze the current condition of the street trees.

## Component 4: Privacy Fences and Retaining Walls

After observing a few problematic cases where tall walls were located within the front yard along the street, the team decided to address privacy fences and retaining walls. Privacy fences, when constructed within the front yard, blocks the previously mentioned visual connection between the front yard and he sidewalk, and presents an uninviting or unfriendly face of the house to the public.

We have identified the following issues with the current regulations:

1. The maximum 4 feet low fence height (10.5.5.2) and the maximum 4 feet height for a retaining wall (10.5.6.2) are too permissive for Harkness Heights. We suggest maximum 3 feet for both.
2. When multiple retaining walls need to be employed as terraces, the code requires a 4 feet separation between the retaining walls (10.5.6.2) but it does not require a separation between the retaining wall and a fence or a garden wall. It allows locating a 4 feet tall garden wall or fence on top of a 4 feet tall retaining wall, which can potentially result in an 8 feet tall wall along the sidewalk. This may cause a problem, especially in Harkness Heights because there are many houses located on Denver hills.
3. The $50 \%$ transparency requirement for tall fences (10.5.5.1.C.2) may not be desirable if the fence is to be used as a privacy fence. We suggest not to enforce this for residential properties.
4. The current code identifies the zones where low and tall fences are allowed on a lot by using the reference "at or behind primary street facing primary structure facade." This reference becomes problematic when the house footprint has curves or angles. Not that we haven't observed any such conditions in the neighborhood, nevertheless it would be prudent to simplify the code for future conditions. Thus, we suggest using the setback line as reference instead of the building face.

In the light of these diagnoses, and also after receiving neighbors' input, the team has crafted the following language.

Low fence or garden wall means maximum 4 feet tall. High fence or garden wall (for privacy) means maximum 6 feet tall. Tall fences shall have a minimum of a 2 feet setback from the front setback line (which is either 20 feet or the block sensitive setback) on interior lots and on the interior side of the corner lots; a minimum of $\mathbf{1 5}$ feet setback from the front setback line, on the street side of the corner lots

When provided, retaining walls within front and side yards facing any street, shall be built to a maximum height of 3 feet and successive walls may be built provided that they are separated by at least $\mathbf{3}$ feet. However, this standard shall not apply to limit the height or require terracing when one or more Retaining Walls are used as an integral part of a below-grade window well or other basement egress area that is allowed by this Code to encroach into the Primary Street Setback area (revised from 10.5.6.2.A Retaining Wall Standards)

When a garden wall or a fence needs to be located near any retaining wall, there shall be a minimum 3 feet separation between the retaining wall and the fence or the garden wall.

Figure 19 (below) shows the zones in which these setbacks apply. Note that the low fences or walls can take place within both of the hatched zones, whereas the tall fence or wall can only take place within the course hatched zone. Figure 20 (below) shows a condition of two retaining walls and a low fence with the maximum heights and minimum separations.


Figure 19: Lot diagrams showing where the low and high fences permitted. Shown are $50^{\prime} x 125^{\prime}$ lots with detached garages.

## Summary of the Proposed Regulations

The proposed components in this document can be adopted as one overlay district or separate overlay districts. Some of the components may have larger applications than others that are more specific to Harkness Heights. This is why, the team believes, before the decision about the grouping of the components has been reached, a study should be done about where else in Denver applying these components may be useful.


Three zones:
Front (40\%), Middle (25\%), Rear (35\%)
Height:
1.5 stories on the front zone, 2 stories in the middle zone, 1 story in the rear zone

Bulk:
$28^{\prime} / 13^{\prime} / 45^{\circ}$ on the front zone, $28^{\prime} / 14^{\prime} / 45^{\circ}$ in the middle zone
Side setback:
In the front, middle and rear zones of the lots with frontage of $45^{\prime}$ or larger: $5^{\prime}$ min., total of $15^{\prime}$

Building size:
3000 s.f. max. (excluding the basement).
Porch:
Depth: 6' min, Size: 120 s.f. min
Ground level finished floor
$60 \%$ of the ground level finished floor 12 " -36 " above the base plane
Encroachments into the bulk:
Dormers and gable ends: 6' max. measured vertically

## COMPONENT 2: ROOFTOP DECKS

No rooftop decks, patios, terraces, porches, exterior balconies, or similar unenclosed building elements on upper floors.

## COMPONENT 3: STREET TREE REQUIREMENT

1 deciduous street tree for each 40 feet of lot frontage
On the tree lawns within the street right-of-way
City Forester may reduce or waive this requirement depending on the spacing and the condition of the existing trees.

## COMPONENT 4: PRIVACY FENCES AND RETAINING WALLS

Low fence or garden wall height:
4' max.
Tall (privacy) fence or garden wall height:
6' max.
Setbacks on interior lots and the interior side on corner lots:
$2^{\prime}$ min. from the front setback line
Setbacks on the street side of corner lots:
$15 '$ min. from the front setback line
Retaining wall height
3' max.
Required separation between retaining walls
3' min.
Required separation between retaining walls and fences or garden walls 3' min

## PEL•ONA ARCHITECTS AND URBANISTS

## APPENDICES:

Appendix A: Existing home and porch sizes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 25

## Appendix A: Existing home and porch sizes

| SITE_NBR | SITE_NAME | SITE_MODE | AREA_ABG | BSMT_AREA | [FBSMT_SQFT | cCYRBLT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3501 | 415T | AVE | 1442 | 0 | 0 | 1954 |
| 3301 | 42ND | AVE | 2284 | 1327 | 1327 | 1959 |
| 3470 | 42ND | AVE | 1560 | 1560 | 1250 | 1989 |
| 3501 | 42ND | AVE | 1573 | 1573 | 1400 | 1963 |
| 4203 | FEDERAL | BLVD | 1128 | 524 | 0 | 1922 |
| 4205 | FEDERAL | BLVD | 1128 | 524 | 0 | 1922 |
| 4231 | FEDERAL | BLVD | 1004 | 414 | 351 | 1922 |
| 4235 | FEDERAL | BLVD | 888 | 888 | 700 | 1946 |
| 4243 | FEDERAL | BLVD | 1248 | 1248 | 998 | 1919 |
| 4253 | FEDERAL | BLVD | 1232 | 1232 | 1150 | 1928 |
| 4261 | FEDERAL | BLVD | 1804 | 1514 | 1383 | 1912 |
| 4267 | FEDERAL | BLVD | 1234 | 617 | 500 | 1912 |
| 4277 | FEDERAL | BLVD | 1839 | 1539 | 1381 | 1925 |
| 4135 | Green | CT | 1318 | 1318 | 1318 | 1922 |
| 4200 | GREEN | CT | 1204 | 1204 | 1204 | 1929 |
| 4211 | GREEN | CT | 1678 | 1570 | 1570 | 1924 |
| 4212 | Green | CT | 1298 | 1298 | 1258 | 1915 |
| 4220 | GREEN | CT | 1022 | 1022 | 0 | 1911 |
| 4221 | Green | CT | 1628 | 624 | 0 | 1905 |
| 4226 | GREEN | CT | 1228 | 742 | 625 | 1925 |
| 4229 | Green | CT | 973 | 973 | 485 | 1929 |
| 4235 | Green | CT | 992 | 525 | 0 | 1924 |
| 4236 | Green | CT | 1400 | 1000 | 960 | 1925 |
| 4240 | GREEN | CT | 1020 | 1020 | 860 | 1923 |
| 4245 | Green | CT | 1015 | 525 | 210 | 1924 |
| 4253 | GREEN | CT | 1064 | 125 | 0 | 1923 |
| 4254 | GREEN | CT | 1528 | 389 | 0 | 1908 |
| 4257 | GREEN | CT | 1159 | 403 | 0 | 1905 |
| 4260 | Green | CT | 941 | 941 | 700 | 1925 |
| 4268 | GREEN | CT | 1484 | 486 | 386 | 1908 |
| 4271 | GREEN | CT | 930 | 930 | 0 | 1910 |
| 4276 | GREEN | CT | 2071 | 967 | 639 | 1910 |
| 4277 | Green | CT | 1384 | 553 | 0 | 1907 |
| 4281 | GREEN | CT | 1312 | 660 | 0 | 1908 |
| 4288 | GREEN | CT | 1150 | 1150 | 1000 | 1921 |
| 4292 | GREEN | CT | 1354 | 1402 | 1262 | 1922 |
| 4295 | Green | CT | 1690 | 1690 | 1500 | 1925 |
| 4135 | Grove | ST | 1163 | 644 | 0 | 1912 |
| 4150 | Grove | ST | 767 | 767 | 500 | 1912 |
| 4174 | Grove | ST | 1738 | 915 | 700 | 1915 |
| 4184 | GROVE | ST | 1232 | 1151 | 597 | 1922 |
| 4200 | Grove | ST | 1230 | 1317 | 1253 | 1910 |
| 4205 | GROVE | ST | 1375 | 725 | 0 | 1913 |
| 4212 | GROVE | ST | 1570 | 496 | 0 | 1913 |
| 4215 | GROVE | ST | 979 | 979 | 223 | 1931 |
|  | Grove | ST | 1570 | 598 | 240 | 1913 |

SITE_NBR SITE_NAME SITE_MODE AREA_ABG $\quad$ BSMT_AREA $\operatorname{FBSMT}$ SQFT CCYRBLT


309 residential properties listed in the Harkness Heights subdivision. The dataset comes from a City Assessor and is available at https://www.denvergov.org/opendata/dataset ity-and-county-of-denver-real-property-resid
**Year Built designation in the Assessor's data simply indicates the effective oldest age of the structure


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4221 | Grove |  | ST | 2489 | 1017 | 900 | 1924 |
| 4228 | Grove |  | ST | 2520 | 706 | 0 | 1911 |
| 4229 | Grove |  | ST | 950 | 622 | 299 | 1915 |
| 4235 | Grove |  | ST | 1292 | 1292 | 650 | 1922 |
| 4236 | Grove |  | ST | 1175 | 547 | 123 | 1914 |
| 4244 | Grove |  | ST | 1203 | 753 | 675 | 1927 |
| 4245 | Grove |  | ST | 1252 | 745 | 0 | 1922 |
| 4250 | Grove |  | ST | 1411 | 756 | 650 | 1916 |
| 4251 | GROVE |  | ST | 2567 | 931 | 931 | 910 |
| 4258 | Grove |  | ST | 1009 | 533 | 0 | 1910 |
| 4261 | GROVE |  | ST | 1067 | 600 | $\bigcirc$ | 1912 |
| 4266 | GROVE |  | ST | 1672 | 1672 | 885 | 1910 |
| 4269 | GROVE |  | ST | 1097 | 1097 | 800 | 1915 |
| 4276 | Grove |  | ST | 2100 | 1200 | 0 | 1925 |
| 4277 | Grove |  | ST | 1149 | 683 | 445 | 1912 |
| 4282 | Grove |  | ST | 1278 | 775 | 775 | 1909 |
| 4285 | GROVE |  | ST | 1294 | 688 | 413 | 1909 |
| 4296 | Grove |  | ST | 987 | 859 | 396 | 1922 |
| 4297 | GROVE |  | ST | 1171 | 1171 | 1000 | 1926 |
| 4298 | Grove |  | ST | 987 | 859 | 815 | 1922 |
| 4101 | HOOKER |  | ST | 1673 | 1526 | 1300 | 1949 |
| 4110 | Hooker |  | ST | 969 | 669 | 669 | 1922 |
| 4115 | Hooker |  | ST | 976 | 976 | 789 | 1953 |
| 4120 | Hooker |  | ST | 1118 | 1118 | 0 | 1923 |
| 4121 | HOOKER |  | ST | 1962 | 981 | 981 | 1912 |
| 4128 | Hooker |  | ST | 2004 | 840 | 420 | 1910 |
| 4131 | Hooker |  | ST | 1213 | 1213 | 787 | 1922 |
| 4135 | HOOKER |  | ST | 1126 | 679 | 300 | 1922 |
| 4138 | HOOKER |  | ST | 1337 | 818 | 491 | 1912 |
| 4144 | HOOKER |  | ST | 1720 | 449 | 307 | 1912 |
| 4145 | Hooker |  | ST | 1190 | 1190 | 1190 | 1926 |
| 4149 | HOOKER |  | ST | 1497 | 1497 | 1198 | 1923 |
| 4150 | HOOKER |  | ST | 1441 | 846 | 786 | 1912 |
| 4160 | HOOKER |  | ST | 997 | 997 | 312 | 1927 |
| 4162 | Hooker |  | ST | 889 | 889 | 750 | 1921 |
| 4163 | HOOKER |  | ST | 2414 | 1401 | 1401 | 1961 |
| 4169 | HOOKER |  | ST | 1661 | 1184 | 1184 | 194 |
| 4175 | HOOKER |  | ST | 1182 | 172 | 0 | 1909 |
| 4182 | Hooker |  | ST | 1050 | 750 | 0 | 1922 |
| 4185 | HOOKER |  | ST | 2299 | 2197 | 1900 | 1920 |
| 4186 | HOOKER |  | ST | 1523 | 1420 | 1127 | 192 |
| 4194 | Hooker |  | ST | 1796 | 898 | 637 | 1914 |
| 4200 | Hooker |  | ST | 2040 | 1020 | 900 | 1914 |
| 4211 | HOOKER |  | ST | 2302 | 1702 | 1492 | 1908 |
| 4220 | Hooker |  | ST | 1193 | 581 | 581 | 1908 |
| 4225 | Hooker |  | ST | 1024 | 1024 | 0 | 1920 |
| 4228 | HOOKER | s | ST | 1114 | 960 | 960 | 1941 |


| SITE_NBR | SITE_NAME | SITE_MODE | AREA_ABG | BSMT_AREA | FBSMT_SQFT | CCYRBLT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4236 | IRVING | ST | 1238 | 1238 | 1238 | 1925 |
| 4239 | IRVING | ST | 1562 | 1447 | 999 | 1922 |
| 4244 | IRVING | ST | 2092 | 686 | 0 | 1905 |
| 4245 | IRVING | ST | 970 | 781 | 82 | 1908 |
| 4250 | IRVING | ST | 1983 | 1983 | 1750 | 1920 |
| 4253 | IRVING | ST | 888 | 244 | 0 | 1910 |
| 4257 | IRVING | ST | 979 | 555 | 87 | 1916 |
| 4258 | IRVING | ST | 1249 | 1249 | 1249 | 1927 |
| 4264 | IRVING | ST | 1484 | 1012 | 1000 | 1922 |
| 4265 | IRVING | ST | 1633 | 1092 | 1092 | 1911 |
| 4270 | IRVING | ST | 1008 | 1008 | , | 1923 |
| 4277 | IRVING | ST | 1257 | 1257 | 600 | 1921 |
| 4279 | IRVING | ST | 1239 | 1100 | 0 | 1910 |
| 4284 | IRVING | ST | 1027 | 1014 | 200 | 1914 |
| 4295 | IRVING | ST | 988 | 988 | 850 | 1937 |
| 4100 | JULIAN | ST | 957 | 566 | 0 | 1911 |
| 4105 | JULIAN | ST | 1085 | 0 | 0 | 1975 |
| 4110 | JULIAN | ST | 973 | 498 | 498 | 1911 |
| 4111 | JULIAN | ST | 616 | 0 | 0 | 1923 |
| 4118 | JULIAN | ST | 1120 | 562 | 500 | 1911 |
| 4119 | JULIAN | ST | 913 | 421 | 0 | 1909 |
| 4127 | JULIAN | ST | 2095 | 356 | 11 | 1924 |
| 4128 | JULIAN | ST | 1617 | 1185 | 1185 | 1929 |
| 4136 | JULIAN | ST | 1703 | 603 | 0 | 1930 |
| 4141 | JULIAN | ST | 1135 | 1135 | 900 | 1952 |
| 4142 | JULIAN | ST | 1684 | 972 | 0 | 1908 |
| 4150 | JULIAN | ST | 939 | 403 | 0 | 1911 |
| 4151 | JULIAN | ST | 1070 | 885 | 750 | 1910 |
| 4160 | julian | ST | 1250 | 1250 | 1150 | 1923 |
| 4161 | JULIAN | ST | 1616 | 731 | 548 | 1910 |
| 4167 | JULIAN | ST | 1321 | 1230 | 1097 | 1906 |
| 4170 | JULIAN | ST | 1896 | 981 | 400 | 1929 |
| 4176 | JULIAN | ST | 1451 | 210 | 0 | 1906 |
| 4177 | JULIAN | ST | 1712 | 1150 | 0 | 1906 |
| 4184 | JULIAN | ST | 1042 | 1042 | 938 | 1930 |
| 4185 | JULIAN | ST | 1175 | 1175 | 1075 | 1923 |
| 4189 | JULIAN | ST | 1541 | 455 | - 0 | 1905 |
| 4194 | JULIAN | ST | 1585 | 1585 | 1585 | 1923 |
| 4200 | JUlian | ST | 1268 | 1268 | 1268 | 1955 |
| 4203 | JULIAN | ST | 1908 | 1823 | 1823 | 1919 |
| 4212 | JULIAN | ST | 1568 | 1568 | 384 | 1919 |
| 4221 | JULIAN | ST | 1741 | 660 | 0 | 1912 |
| 4224 | JULIAN | ST | 2406 | 1203 | 31000 | 2014 |
| 4229 | JULIAN | ST | 1327 | 1111 | 173 | 1908 |
| 4230 | JULIAN | ST | 1008 | 573 | 0 | 1908 |
| 4236 | JULIAN | ST | 1122 | 1014 | -963 | 1922 |
| 4237 | JULIAN | ST | 1938 | 780 | 700 | 1909 |

* 309 residential properties listed in the Harkness Heights subdivision. The dataset comes rom a City Assessor and is available at https://www.denvergov.org/opendata/dataset **City records do not record renovations
***Year Built designation in the Assessor's data simply indicates the effective oldest age of the structure



| SITE_NBR | SITE_NAME | SITE_MODE | AREA_ABG | BSMT_AREA | FBSMT_SQFT | CCYRBLT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4255 | KING | ST | 2685 | 917 | 0 |  |
| 4259 | KING | ST | 938 | 106 | 0 |  |
| 4264 | KING | ST | 1776 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 4271 | kING | ST | 960 | 240 | 0 |  |
| 4272 | KING | ST | 985 | 461 | 230 |  |
| 4275 | KING | ST | 1984 | 968 | 616 |  |
| 4279 | KING | ST | 933 | 411 | 214 |  |
| 4280 | KING | ST | 783 | 381 | 0 |  |
| 4285 | kING | ST | 933 | 304 | 225 |  |
| 4290 | kING | ST | 1173 | 1173 | 1073 |  |
| 4291 | kING | ST | 933 | 371 | 0 |  |
| 4100 | kNOX | CT | 1972 | 1572 | 1085 |  |
| 4105 | kNOX | CT | 1288 | 1288 | 900 |  |
| 4111 | kNOX | CT | 1068 | 486 | 486 |  |
| 4120 | kNOX | CT | 1073 | 748 | 616 |  |
| 4121 | kNOX | CT | 2650 | 416 | 0 |  |
| 4127 | kNOX | CT | 1102 | 1102 | 1102 |  |
| 4128 | kNOX | CT | 1168 | 712 | 712 |  |
| 4135 | kNOX | CT | 1210 | 988 | 666 |  |
| 4140 | kNOX | CT | 1215 | 1106 | 0 |  |
| 4142 | kNOX | CT | 1410 | 306 | 0 |  |
| 4143 | kNOX | ст | 1648 | 453 | 0 |  |
| 4150 | kNOX | CT | 1563 | 1152 | 1100 |  |
| 4153 | kNOX | CT | 1799 | 495 | 350 |  |
| 4160 | kNOX | ст | 1229 | 1021 | 881 |  |
| 4166 | kNOX | ст | 1432 | 412 | 0 |  |
| 4171 | kNOX | CT | 1048 | 1017 | 971 |  |
| 4175 | kNOX | CT | 1423 | 150 | 0 |  |
| 4176 | kNOX | CT | 1848 | 276 | 0 |  |
| 4180 | kNOX | CT | 1242 | 1242 | 300 |  |
| 4185 | kNOX | CT | 1274 | 1274 | 1274 |  |
| 4190 | kNOX | CT | 1203 | 685 | 0 |  |
| 4195 | kNOX | CT | 1103 | 1045 | 950 |  |
| 4204 | kNOX | CT | 2612 | 2138 | 1888 |  |
| 4205 | kNOX | CT | 1373 | 1373 | 228 |  |
| 4208 | kNOX | CT | 1100 | 1100 | 1045 |  |
| 4213 | kNOX | CT | 1316 | 1316 | 1184 |  |
| 4222 | KNOX | ст | 1214 | 1214 | 804 |  |
| 4223 | kNOX | CT | 2624 | 1142 | 912 |  |
| 4229 | kNOX | ст | 1802 | 824 | 650 |  |
| 4230 | kNOX | CT | 929 | 929 | 817 |  |
| 4232 | kNOX | CT | 1082 | 563 | 0 |  |
| 4233 | kNOX | CT | 432 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 4242 | KNOX | CT | 1564 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 4245 | kNOX | CT | 1464 | 1397 | 1317 |  |
| 4252 | kNOX | CT | 1125 | 1125 |  |  |
| 4255 | kNOX | CT | 2016 | 959 | 0 |  |


| SITE_NBR | SITE_NAME | SITE_MODE | AREA_ABG | BSMT_AREA | FBSMT_SQFT | cCYRBLT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4260 | knox | CT | 1394 | 816 | 800 | 1929 |
| 4265 | kNox | CT | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 4270 | kNOX | CT | 1218 | 1218 | 0 | 1929 |
| 4271 | kNOX | CT | 1031 | 0 | 0 | 1949 |
| 4275 | kNOX | CT | 1577 | 503 | 400 | 1911 |
| 4280 | kNox | CT | 1164 | 1164 | 1014 | 1928 |
| 4284 | KNOX | CT | 816 | 816 | 444 | 1929 |
| 4290 | kNOX | CT | 1632 | 816 | 775 | 1929 |
| 4295 | kNOX | CT | 1118 | 1118 | 1118 | 1948 |
| 4126 | LOWELL | BLVD | 1267 | 580 | 480 | 1919 |
| 4130 | Lowell | BLVD | 994 | 566 | 300 | 1910 |
| 4136 | LOWELL | BLVD | 1780 | 559 | 400 | 1910 |
| 4140 | LOWELL | BLVD | 904 | 401 | 381 | 1924 |
| 4144 | LOWELL | BLVD | 946 | 685 | 651 | 1924 |
| 4150 | LOWELL | BLVD | 964 | 964 | 750 | 1918 |
| 4156 | LOWELL | BLVD | 1041 | 997 | 0 | 1932 |
| 4162 | LOWELL | BLVD | 908 | 515 | 0 | 1912 |
| 4176 | LOWELL | BLVD | 966 | 966 | 852 | 1925 |
| 4190 | LOWELL | BLVD | 957 | 957 | 860 | 1954 |
| 4194 | LOWELL | BLVD | 957 | 957 | 800 | 1954 |
| 4200 | LOWELL | BLVD | 1161 | 1161 | 1161 | 1948 |
| 4212 | LOWELL | BLVD | 840 | 840 | 598 | 1924 |
| 4220 | LOWELL | BLVD | 1332 | 807 | 807 | 1937 |
| 4230 | LOWELL | BLVD | 1351 | 1351 | 1200 | 1937 |
| 4236 | LOWELL | BLVD | 1838 | 0 | 0 | 2011 |
| 4238 | LOWELL | BLVD | 1838 | 0 | 0 | 2011 |
| 4244 | LOWELL | BLVD | 962 | 553 | 135 | 1924 |
|  | LOWELL | BLVD | 1008 | 1008 | 504 | 1926 |



Porch data is a sample 49 homes on Grove Street

