

From: Scala, Mary Joy
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 9:06 AM
To: 'Pat Punch'; 'pastorhodari@gmail.com'
Subject: BAR Action - 632 W MAIn Street - February 17, 2016

February 24, 2016

Delevan First Baptist Church
632 West Main Street
Charlottesville, VA 22903

RE: Certificate of Appropriateness Application

BAR 16-02-02
632 W Main Street
Tax Parcel 029001000
Pat Punch, Building Goodness Foundation, Applicant/Delevan First Baptist Church, Owner
Partial demolition conversion of a window to a door, ADA ramp

Dear Applicant,

The above referenced project was discussed before a meeting of the City of Charlottesville Board of Architectural Review (BAR) on February 17, 2016. The following action was taken:

The BAR approved (9-0) the application with the proviso that the door is changed to a four-panel door, and the walkway is stained (including the walking surface) dark gray, with black railings.

This certificate of appropriateness shall expire in 18 months (August 17, 2017), unless within that time period you have either: been issued a building permit for construction of the improvements if one is required, or if no building permit is required, commenced the project. The expiration date may differ if the COA is associated with a valid site plan. You may request an extension of the certificate of appropriateness *before this approval expires* for one additional year for reasonable cause.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 434-970-3130 or scala@charlottesville.org.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Joy Scala, AICP
Preservation and Design Planner

Mary Joy Scala, AICP
Preservation and Design Planner
City of Charlottesville
Department of Neighborhood Development Services
City Hall – 610 East Market Street
P.O. Box 911
Charlottesville, VA 22902
Ph 434.970.3130 FAX 434.970.3359
scala@charlottesville.org

**CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW
STAFF REPORT
February 17, 2016**



Certificate of Appropriateness Application

BAR 16-02-03

632 W Main Street

Tax Parcel 029001000

Pat Punch, Building Goodness Foundation, Applicant/Delevan First Baptist Church, Owner

Partial demolition conversion of a window to a door, ADA ramp

Background

The Delevan/First Baptist Church (1877-1883) is a contributing structure in the West Main Street ADC district, and is individually listed on the National Register. The historic survey is attached.

January 15, 2002 - A preliminary BAR discussion was held regarding the proposed expansion of First Baptist Church, including demolition of the Priority Press building.

April 16, 2002 - the BAR granted a COA to partially demolish all but the front 20 feet in depth of the Priority Press building. Staff had recommended denial of the demolition because it did not meet most of the review criteria for demolition. The BAR approved the partial demolition 6-1, with a suggestion that the east wall also be considered to be retained. This approval was extended by the BAR for one year, or until April 16, 2004. [expired]

May 20, 2003 - The BAR voted 6-1 to deny your request to demolish the rear (6 ft. deep service stair/corridor) portion of First Baptist Church based on City Code Sec. 34-577b (1-7) and the Design Review Guidelines demolition criteria (1-5).

The BAR made generally positive comments regarding the preliminary plan for the proposed addition. The majority accepted the proposed plan for handicapped access that would alter the front east stained glass window. Concern was expressed that the changes should not jeopardize the National Register listing. The BAR also suggested that the church look into selling historic tax credits.

March 20, 2012 - The BAR accepted (9-0) the applicant's request for deferral.

April 17, 2012- The BAR approved the application (9-0) to change a window into a door with the condition that transom glass back-painted gray be used. Options A and B are acceptable, but not C. A friendly suggestion was made to save/store the window. [approval expired]

Application

The applicant is renewing an expired request to replace an existing 43" x 72" window with a door on the basement level of the 7th Street SW façade. That façade has six bays; the subject window is located in the third bay from the rear. The new door is proposed to be a painted wood six-panel door with a solid transom, similar to Option A on the 2012 approval. The existing brick header and jambs will be maintained

The purpose of the door is to provide better and safer egress from the fellowship hall on the lower level. The proposed door would exit onto a newly proposed handicapped-accessible walkway leading to a rear unloading area. A 1" x 6" pressure-treated wood walkway will include wheel stops on both sides, and a painted steel pipe handrail. All exposed lumber would be stained a color TBD, but not the walkway surface.

Criteria, Standards and Guidelines

Review Criteria Generally

Sec. 34-284(b) of the City Code states that,

In considering a particular application the BAR shall approve the application unless it finds:

- (1) That the proposal does not meet specific standards set forth within this division or applicable provisions of the Design Guidelines established by the board pursuant to Sec.34-288(6); and*
- (2) The proposal is incompatible with the historic, cultural or architectural character of the district in which the property is located or the protected property that is the subject of the application.*

Pertinent Standards for Review of Construction and Alterations include:

- (1) Whether the material, texture, color, height, scale, mass and placement of the proposed addition, modification or construction are visually and architecturally compatible with the site and the applicable design control district;*
- (2) The harmony of the proposed change in terms of overall proportion and the size and placement of entrances, windows, awnings, exterior stairs and signs;*
- (3) The Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation set forth within the Code of Federal Regulations (36 C.F.R. §67.7(b)), as may be relevant;*
- (4) The effect of the proposed change on the historic district neighborhood;*
- (5) The impact of the proposed change on other protected features on the property, such as gardens, landscaping, fences, walls and walks;*
- (6) Whether the proposed method of construction, renovation or restoration could have an adverse impact on the structure or site, or adjacent buildings or structures;*
- (8) Any applicable provisions of the City's Design Guidelines.*

Pertinent Design Review Guidelines – Rehabilitation

C. WINDOWS

Windows add light to the interior of a building, provide ventilation, and allow a visual link to the outside. They also play a major part in defining a building's particular style. Because of the wide variety of architectural styles and periods of construction within the districts, there is a corresponding variation of styles, types, and sizes of windows.

Windows are one of the major character-defining features on buildings and can be varied by different designs of sills, panes, sashes, lintels, decorative caps, and shutters. They may occur in regular intervals or in asymmetrical patterns. Their size may highlight various bay divisions in the building. All of the windows may be the same or there may be a variety of types that give emphasis to certain parts of the building.

- 1) Prior to any repair or replacement of windows, a survey of existing window conditions is recommended. Note number of windows, whether each window is original or replaced, the material, type, hardware and finish, the condition of the frame, sash, sill, putty, and panes.*
- 2) Retain original windows when possible.*

- 3) *Uncover and repair covered up windows and reinstall windows where they have been blocked in.*
- 4) *If the window is no longer needed, the glass should be retained and the back side frosted, screened, or shuttered so that it appears from the outside to be in use.*
- 5) *Repair original windows by patching, splicing, consolidating or otherwise reinforcing. Wood that appears to be in bad condition because of peeling paint or separated joints often can be repaired.*
- 6) *Replace historic components of a window that are beyond repair with matching components.*
- 7) *Replace entire windows only when they are missing or beyond repair.*
- 8) *If a window on the primary façade of a building must be replaced and an existing window of the same style, material, and size is identified on a secondary elevation, place the historic window in the window opening on the primary façade.*
- 9) *Reconstruction should be based on physical evidence or old photographs.*
- 10) *Avoid changing the number, location, size, or glazing pattern of windows by cutting new openings, blocking in windows, or installing replacement sash that does not fit the window opening.*
- 11) *Do not use inappropriate materials or finishes that radically change the sash, depth of reveal, muntin configuration, reflective quality or color of the glazing, or appearance of the frame.*
- 12) *Use replacement windows with true divided lights or interior and exterior fixed muntins with internal spacers to replace historic or original examples.*
- 13) *If windows warrant replacement, appropriate material for new windows depends upon the context of the building within a historic district, and the age and design of the building. Sustainable materials such as wood, aluminum-clad wood, solid fiberglass, and metal windows are preferred. Vinyl windows are discouraged.*
- 14) *False muntins and internal removable grilles do not present an historic appearance and should not be used.*
- 15) *Do not use tinted or mirrored glass on major facades of the building. Translucent or low (e) glass may be strategies to keep heat gain down....*

D. ENTRANCES, PORCHES, AND DOORS

Entrances and porches are often the primary focal points of a historic building. Their decoration and articulation help define the style of the structure. Entrances are functional and ceremonial elements for all buildings. Porches have traditionally been a social gathering point as well as a transition area between the exterior and interior of a residence.

The important focal point of an entrance or porch is the door. Doors are often a character-defining feature of the architectural style of a building. The variety of door types in the districts reflects the variety of styles, particularly of residential buildings.

1. *The original details and shape of porches should be retained including the outline, roof height, and roof pitch.*
2. *Inspect masonry, wood, and metal on porches and entrances for signs of rust, peeling paint, wood deterioration, open joints around frames, deteriorating putty, inadequate caulking, and improper drainage, and correct any of these conditions.*
3. *Repair damaged elements, matching the detail of the existing original fabric.*
4. *Replace an entire porch only if it is too deteriorated to repair or is completely missing, and design to match the original as closely as possible.*
5. *Do not strip entrances and porches of historic material and details.*
6. *Give more importance to front or side porches than to utilitarian back porches.*

7. Do not remove or radically change entrances and porches important in defining the building's overall historic character.
8. Avoid adding decorative elements incompatible with the existing structure.
9. In general, avoid adding a new entrance to the primary facade, or facades visible from the street.
10. Do not enclose porches on primary elevations and avoid enclosing porches on secondary elevations in a manner that radically changes the historic appearance.
11. Provide needed barrier-free access in ways that least alter the features of the building.
 - a. For residential buildings, try to use ramps that are removable or portable rather than permanent.
 - b. On nonresidential buildings, comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act while minimizing the visual impact of ramps that affect the appearance of a building.
12. The original size and shape of door openings should be maintained.
13. Original door openings should not be filled in.
14. When possible, reuse hardware and locks that are original or important to the historical evolution of the building.
15. Avoid substituting the original doors with stock size doors that do not fit the opening properly or are not compatible with the style of the building.
16. Retain transom windows and sidelights.
17. When installing storm or screen doors, ensure that they relate to the character of the existing door.
 - a. They should be a simple design where lock rails and stiles are similar in placement and size.
 - b. Avoid using aluminum colored storm doors.
 - c. If the existing storm door is aluminum, consider painting it to match the existing door.
 - d. Use a zinc chromate primer before painting to ensure adhesion.

Pertinent Standards for Review of Demolitions include:

- (a) *The historic, architectural or cultural significance, if any, of the specific structure or property, including, without limitation:*
- (1) *The age of the structure or property;*
 - (2) *Whether it has been designated a National Historic Landmark, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register;*
 - (3) *Whether, and to what extent, the building or structure is associated with an historic person, architect or master craftsman, or with an historic event;*
 - (4) *Whether the building or structure, or any of its features, represent an infrequent or the first or last remaining example within the city of a particular architectural style or feature;*
 - (5) *Whether the building or structure is of such old or distinctive design, texture or material that it could not be reproduced, or could be reproduced only with great difficulty; and*
 - (6) *The degree to which distinguishing characteristics, qualities, features or materials remain;*
- (b) *Whether, and to what extent, a contributing structure is linked, historically or aesthetically, to other buildings or structures within an existing major design control district, or is one of a group of properties within such a district whose concentration or continuity possesses greater significance than many of its component buildings and structures.*
- (c) *The overall condition and structural integrity of the building or structure, as indicated by studies prepared by a qualified professional engineer and provided by the applicant or other information provided to the board;*
- (d) *Whether, and to what extent, the applicant proposes means, methods or plans for moving, removing or demolishing the structure or property that preserves portions, features or materials that are significant to the property's historic, architectural or cultural value; and*
- (e) *Any applicable provisions of the city's Design Guidelines.*

Pertinent Design Review Guidelines – Demolition

1. *The standards established by the City Code (see above).*
2. *The public necessity of the proposed demolition.*

3. *The public purpose or interest in land or buildings to be protected.*
4. *Whether or not a relocation of the structure would be a practical and preferable alternative to demolition.*
5. *Whether or not the proposed demolition would affect adversely or positively other historic buildings or the character of the historic district.*
6. *The reason for demolishing the structure and whether or not alternatives exist.*
7. *Whether or not there has been a professional economic and structural feasibility study for rehabilitating or reusing the structure and whether or not its findings support the proposed demolition.*

Discussion and Recommendations

The previous approval included a non-custom size door, with painted wood flat trim to fill the gap with the existing opening, and a painted wood panel transom in lieu of a glass transom. The proposal would use salvaged brick to extend the existing brick mold to the ground. These details should be confirmed.

The proposed finish on the pressure treated walkway should be discussed.

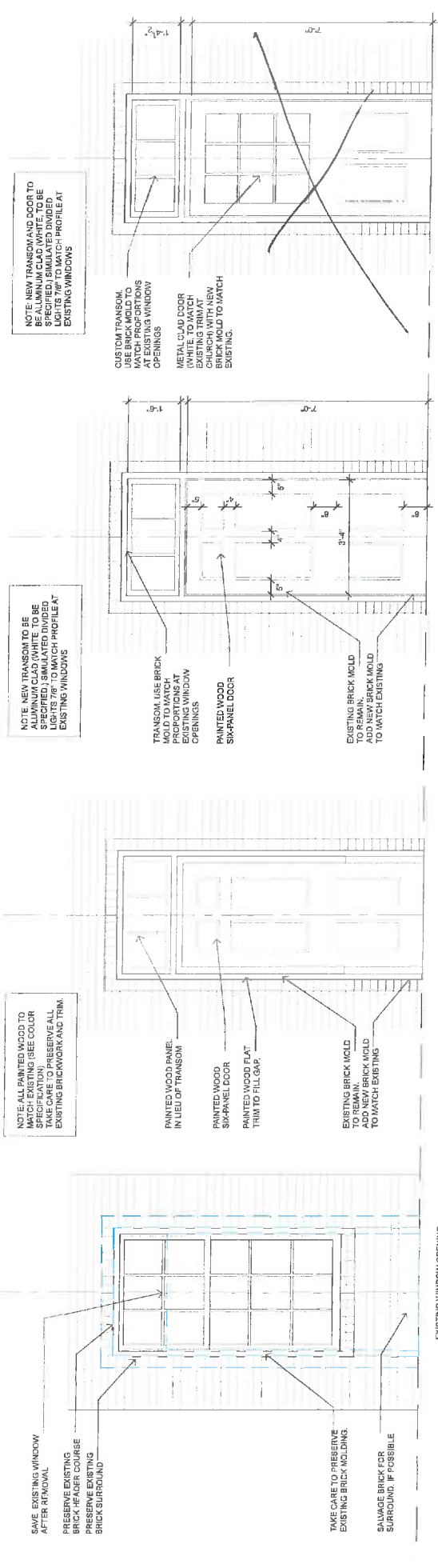
Suggested Motion

Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for Demolition and Rehabilitation, I move to find that the proposal to change a window to a door and to construct an accessible walkway satisfies the BAR's criteria and is compatible with this property and other properties in the West Main Street ADC district, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted (or with the following modifications ...).



EXISTING DOOR
WEST FACADE, EXISTING
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

WEST FACADE, WITH PROPOSED OPTION "B"
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SAVE EXISTING WINDOW
AFTER REMOVAL
PRESERVE EXISTING
BRICK HANGER COURSE
PRESERVE EXISTING
BRICK SURROUND

TAKE CARE TO PRESERVE
EXISTING BRICK MOLDING
SALVAGE BRICK FOR
SURROUND, IF POSSIBLE

EXISTING WINDOW OPENING

NOTE: ALL PAINTED WOOD TO
MATCH EXISTING (SEE COLOR
SCHEDULE). TAKE CARE TO PRESERVE ALL
EXISTING BRICKWORK AND TRIM.

NOTE: NEW TRANSOM TO BE
ALUMINUM CLAD (WHITE TO BE
SPECIFIED), SIMULATED DIVIDED
LIGHTS 7/8" TO MATCH PROFILE AT
EXISTING WINDOWS

NOTE: NEW TRANSOM AND DOOR TO
BE ALUMINUM CLAD (WHITE TO BE
SPECIFIED), SIMULATED DIVIDED
LIGHTS 7/8" TO MATCH PROFILE AT
EXISTING WINDOWS

PAINTED WOOD PANEL
IN LIEU OF TRANSOM

PAINTED WOOD
SIX-PANEL DOOR

PAINTED WOOD FLAT
TRIM TO FULL GAP

EXISTING BRICK MOLD
TO REMAIN.
ADD NEW BRICK MOLD
TO MATCH EXISTING

TRANSOM USE BRICK
MOLD TO MATCH
PROPORTIONS AT
EXISTING WINDOW
OPENINGS

PAINTED WOOD
SIX-PANEL DOOR

EXISTING BRICK MOLD
TO MATCH EXISTING
ADD NEW BRICK MOLD
TO MATCH EXISTING

CUSTOM TRANSOM
USE BRICK MOLD TO
MATCH PROPORTIONS
AT EXISTING WINDOW
OPENINGS

METAL GLASS DOOR
(WHITE TO MATCH
EXISTING TRIM AT
CHURCH) WITH NEW
BRICK MOLD TO MATCH
EXISTING

A GOOD WOOD DOOR SET INTO EXISTING
MASONRY OPENING WITH PANELS TO
BE REMAINING

B BETTER, BUT CUSTOM
WOOD DOOR SET INTO EXISTING MASONRY OPENING
WITH TRANSOM (OR PANELS IN EXCHANGE)

C BEST, BUT CUSTOM
WOOD DOOR SET INTO EXISTING
MASONRY OPENING, SIMULATED DIVIDED LIGHTS TO
MATCH PROPORTION OF EXISTING WINDOWS.
TRANSOM ABOVE DOOR TO MATCH EXISTING
AND DURABLE AND MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT

WEST FACADE, DETAIL ELEVATIONS
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

SKETCHWELL
ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN
JESSIE C. HAPMAN
ARCHITECT

1421 HAZEL STREET
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22902
VF 434-978-0211 jessie@sketchwelldesign.com

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
632 WEST MAIN STREET
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

DRAWING TITLE:

DOOR SKETCHES
WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: AS NOTED
APRIL 11, 2012

Options approved 2012

Architectural And Historic Survey



Identification

STREET ADDRESS	632 West Main Street	HISTORIC NAME	Delevan/First Baptist Church
MAP & PARCEL	29-1	DATE / PERIOD	1877-1883
CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK	1-303	STYLE	Victorian Romanesque
PRESENT ZONING	M-1	HEIGHT (to cornice) OR STORIES	1 storey
ORIGINAL OWNER	Delevan Baptist Church	DIMENSIONS AND LAND AREA	12,980 sq. ft.
ORIGINAL USE	Church	CONDITION	Good
PRESENT USE	Church	SURVEYOR	Thomsen/Bibb
PRESENT OWNER	First Baptist Congregation	DATE OF SURVEY	1977/1985
ADDRESS	632 West Main Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901	SOURCES:	City/County Records Alexander, <u>Recollections of Early Ch'ville</u> Richard T. McKinney, <u>Keeping the Faith</u>

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

First Baptist Church is an excellent example of Victorian Romanesque style. The building is rectangular in form, three bays wide by six bays long. A high single-storey facade fronts on Main Street, but because of ground slope, the main floor is raised above a full-storey basement at the sides and rear. Construction is brick, common bond on the facade, American elsewhere. A square, projecting tower of brick forms the central bay on the entrance facade. Above the peak of the roof gable, the tower supports a large octagonal lantern on a square base, both of wood. The lantern is decorated with attenuated corner pilasters and is covered with a domed roof. Matching projecting towerlets stand at the facade corners and rise slightly above the roof eaves. The main structure is covered with a gable roof of red, composition shingle. Eaves are finished with a white-painted projecting wood cornice above a corbel-arch supported brick overhang. Projecting piers suggestive of pilasters separate the bays along the side wall of the main floor and serve to buttress the high walls. A corbelled brick water table separates the basement from main floor. Main floor windows, one each bay, are high, semi-circular headed, double-hung sash with leaded stained glass. Basement windows are large, six-over-nine-light, double-hung sash. Main entry is through paneled, double doors, with segmental-arch lintel, in the base of the tower. A single window like other main-floor windows is located in the tower above the door. A low, wrought iron fence, with alternating tall and short piles, and gothic-motif gateposts, surrounds the Church yard.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1863, the 800 black members of the Charlottesville Baptist Church petitioned for, and were granted, approval to separate from the church and form their own congregation. They conducted services in the parent church for awhile and later in the basement of the old Delevan Hotel, taking its name for the congregation. Built in the 1820's by General John H. Cocke of Brems as a temperance hotel, the building had later housed a classical school and had been used as a military hospital during the Civil War. A free school for blacks had been conducted there since the War. The hotel was popularly known as "the Mudwall" because of the terre pise wall that enclosed the property. The congregation purchased the hotel building in 1868 (ACDB 68-76). When the deteriorating old building was condemned in 1876, it was demolished, and work was begun immediately on the present church building. The cornerstone was laid on November 7, 1877, and Builders and Mechanics Liens give December 12, 1883 as the date of completion (ALDR 82-45B, B3-76). It was dedicated on January 2, 1884, but apparently was not yet quite ready for occupancy, as there is a record of the first service being held there in the basement on July 3, 1884. With the completion of the new building the congregation changed its name from "the Delevan Baptist Church of Charlottesville" to "the First Colored Baptist Church of Charlottesville".

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Delevan Baptist Church, #104-0376
Charlottesville, Virginia**

Section 7,8 Page 2

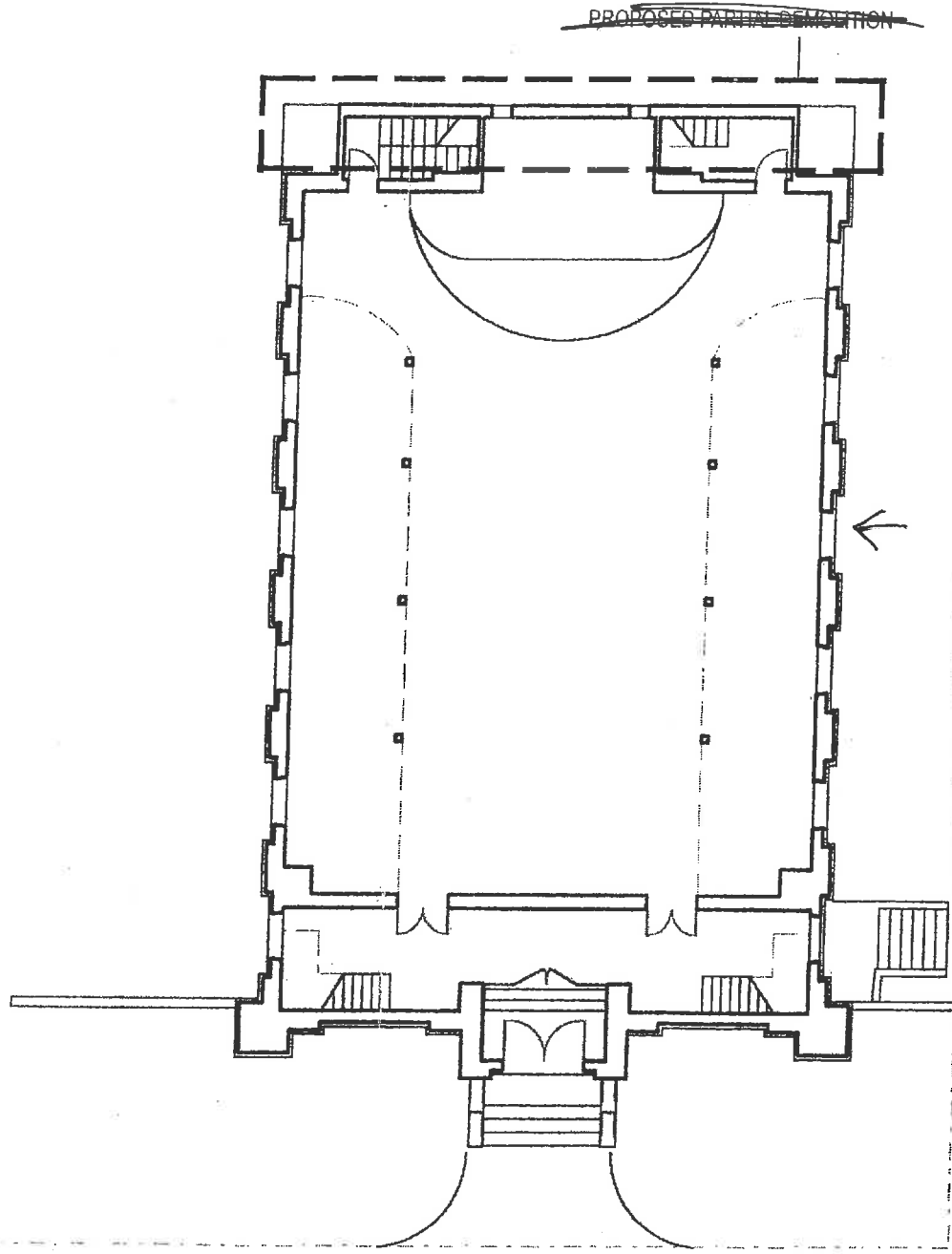
7. Architectural Description (additional information):

Located at 632 West Main Street, at the corner of 7th Street in Charlottesville, the cornerstone for the First Baptist Church (now the Delevan Baptist Church) was laid in 1877 and the building completed in 1883. This rectangular three-bay brick building is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style and features a projecting brick square entrance tower topped by an octagonal wooden lantern on a square base. The main entry is at the base of the tower through paneled double-leaf doors with a segmental-arched lintel. Matching projecting brick towers stand at the façade corners and rise slightly above the roof eaves. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The six-bay sides of the brick building are articulated into bays by projecting piers that also serve to buttress the high walls, and contain double-hung, round-arched stained-glass windows and a corbelled brick cornice. The rear of the building has a hip-roofed rectangular apse with a taller gable-roofed projecting. A corbelled brick water table separates the basement level from the main floor. The basement level windows contain square-headed six-over-nine double-hung windows.

8. Significance Statement (additional information):

Originally listed as part of the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area nomination, the Delevan Baptist Church was placed in the Virginia Landmarks Register on October 20, 1981 and in the National Register of Historic Places on October 21, 1982.

First Baptist Church, now known as the Delevan Baptist Church, is directly related to the African-American community that was growing in the eastern portion of the proposed Fifeville-Castle Hill Historic District by the 1870s and is a significant contributing resource and visual landmark within this area. Black Baptists who had formerly worshipped at Charlottesville's white First Baptist Church purchased the property on which the Delevan Hospital stood (formerly known as "Mudwall") in 1868 and began construction in 1877 of what would be called the First Colored Baptist Church, completed ca. 1883. Although several other Baptist congregations split off from the "first" church, this building made a bold statement for the African-American community in downtown Charlottesville. It stands today as the only institutional building within the proposed district's boundaries and would have been convenient to the growing number of African-Americans in the Fifeville and Castle Hill neighborhoods.



AN - ELEVATION

100

1/16" = 1'-0"
04.29.03

FLC
anist



Board of Architectural Review (BAR)

Certificate of Appropriateness

Please Return To: City of Charlottesville
Department of Neighborhood Development Services
P.O. Box 911, City Hall
Charlottesville, Virginia 22902
Telephone (434) 970-3130 Fax (434) 970-3359

Please submit ten (10) copies of application form and all attachments.
For a new construction project, please include \$375 application fee. For all other projects requiring BAR approval, please include \$125 application fee. For projects that require only administrative approval, please include \$100 administrative fee. Make checks payable to the City of Charlottesville.
The BAR meets the third Tuesday of the month.
Deadline for submittals is Tuesday 3 weeks prior to next BAR meeting by 3:30 p.m.

DEVELAN

Owner Name	<u>FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH</u>	Applicant Name	<u>PAT PUNCH, BUILDING GOODNESS FDN.</u>
Project Name/Description	<u>FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH EXIT DOOR</u>		
Property Address	<u>632 W. MAIN ST, CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22903</u>		

Applicant Information

Address: 1710 GORDON AVE
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22903
Email: PATPUNCH3@GMAIL.COM
Phone: (W) 962-9075 (H) 973-0993
FAX: _____

Property Owner Information (if not applicant)

Address: 632 W. MAIN ST
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22903
Email: PASTORHODARI@gmail.com
Phone: (W) 979-0952 (H) _____
FAX: _____

Do you intend to apply for Federal or State Tax Credits for this project? NO

Signature of Applicant

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct. (Signature also denotes commitment to pay invoice for required mail notices.)

[Signature] 1/18/16
Signature Date

PAT PUNCH 1/18/16
Print Name Date

Property Owner Permission (if not applicant)

I have read this application and hereby give my consent to its submission.

[Signature] 1/25/16
Signature Date

REV. HODARI HAMILTON
Print Name Date

Description of Proposed Work (attach separate narrative if necessary): INSTALL NEW EXIT DOOR IN EXISTING WINDOW OPENING AT LOWER LEVEL OF WEST FACADE; ADD WALKWAY TO REAR DRIVEWAY

List All Attachments (see reverse side for submittal requirements):

SHANK & GRAY ARCHITECTS, DRAWING A1-A3 DATED 1-18-16
SHOWING WALKWAY & SITE PLAN, PHOTOS OF EXISTING WEST FACADE and SKETCH of NEW EXIT DOOR

For Office Use Only	Approved/Disapproved by: _____
Received by: _____	Date: _____
Fee paid: <u>1/27/16</u> Cash/Ck. # <u>30142196</u>	Conditions of approval: _____
Date Received: _____	_____

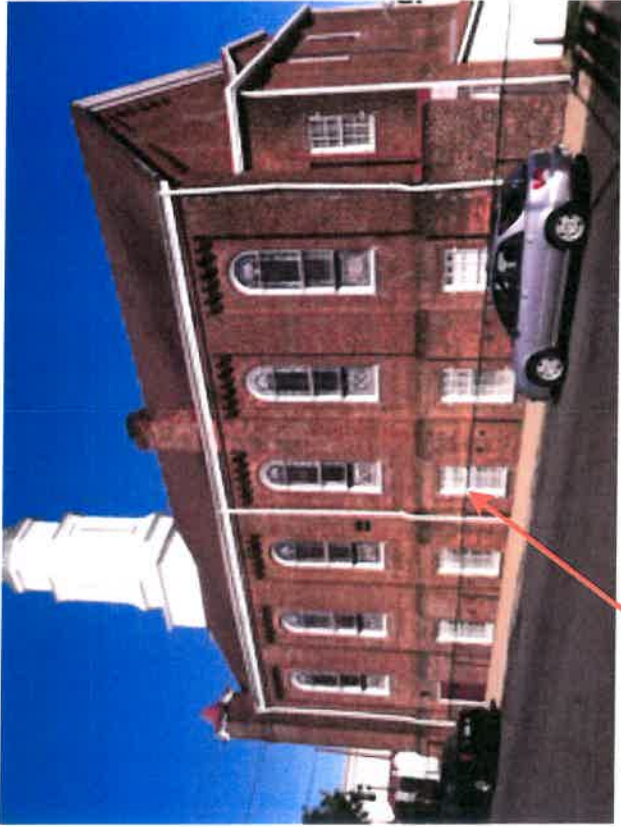
PK6-0010

Narrative for Proposed First Baptist Church Exit Door and Walkway

In order to provide better and safer egress from the fellowship hall on the lower level this proposal is to add a new exit door with a solid transom on the west façade in an existing window opening as shown attached sketch. The existing brick header and jambs will be maintained; the area below the existing window sill will be removed down to finish floor elevation and new jambs in this area will be constructed using salvaged bricks to match the existing jambs above.

A pressure-treated wood walkway is also proposed to allow easy and convenient access to a concrete passenger unloading area adjacent to the existing driveway at the rear of the building. This walkway will be level and include wheel stops on both sides and a painted steel pipe handrail. See attached drawings A1-A3 by Shank & Gray Architects dated 1-18-16 for walkway details and site plan.

Photographs of Church, context and nearby examples of similar situations.



First Baptist Church, from Seventh Street.

Sketchwell Architecture & Design

1421 Hazel Street Charlottesville, VA 22902



Contiguous property: former Standard Produce Building. Owned by First Baptist Church.

T 434-979-0211

E jessie@sketchwelldesign.com

W sketchwelldesign.com

West facade, First Baptist Church.



West facade, from the sidewalk on West Main Street, showing existing door and proposed.



Window detail. Note that ceiling is dropped below window head inside.

Secondary doors at First Baptist Church.



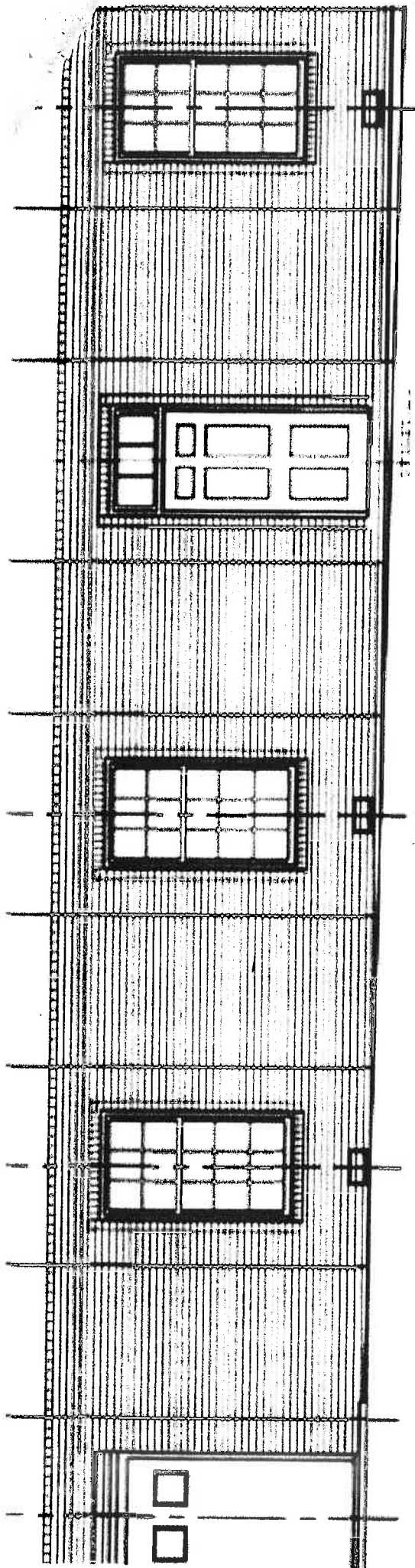
East service entrance. Most likely was a window at some point.



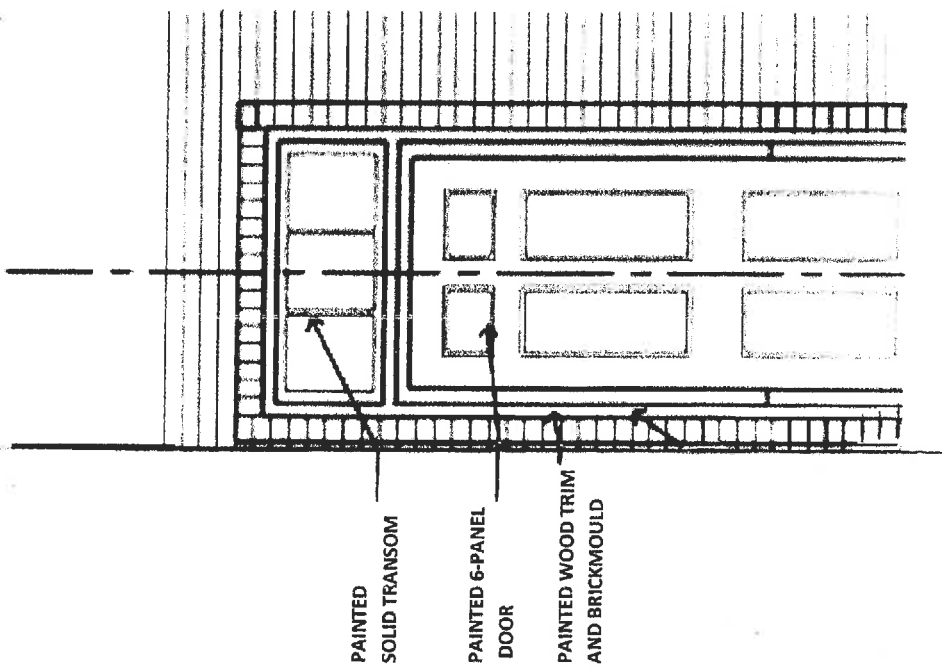
Rear door



*Existing door to basement public area.
(Note removal of header course)*



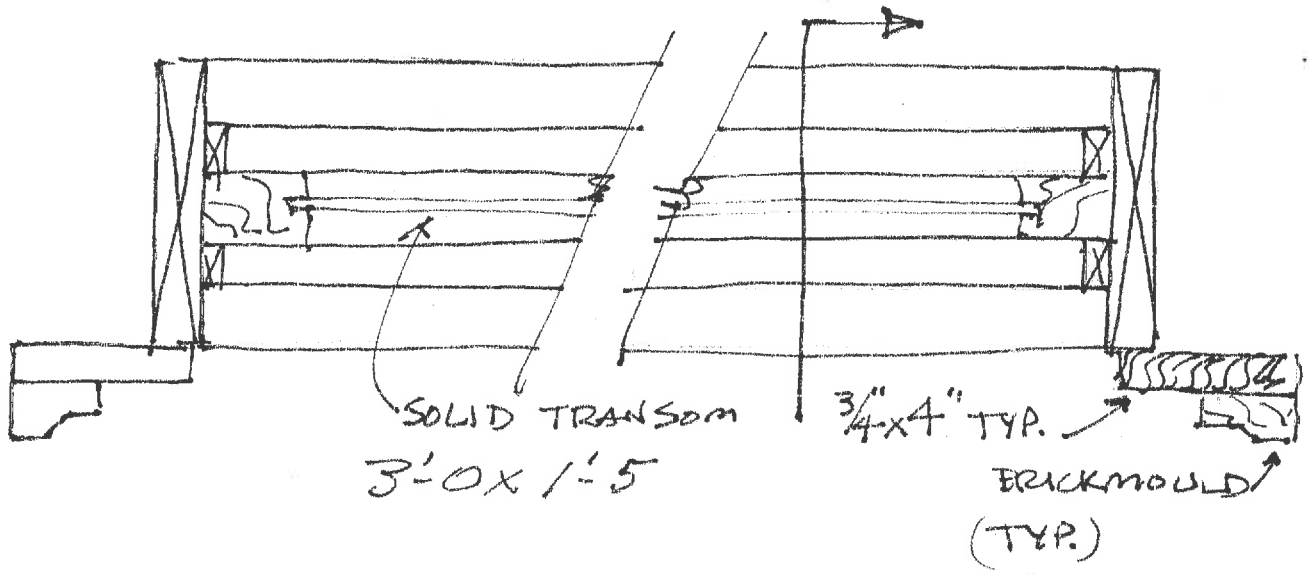
PROPOSED NEW
DOOR AND TRANSOM



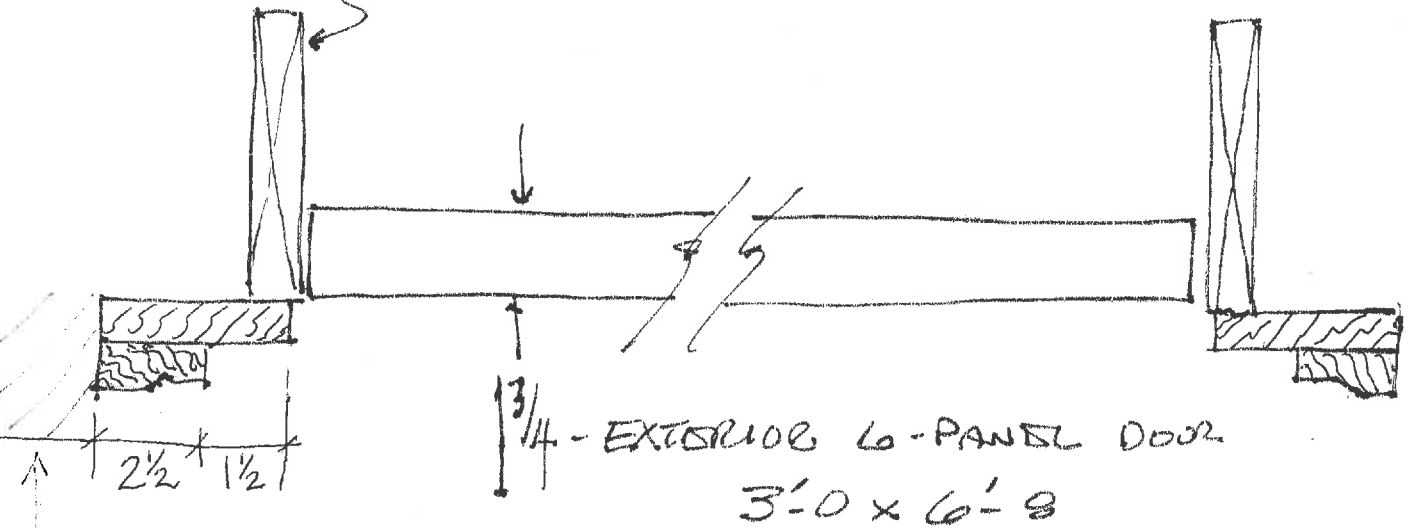
PAINTED
SOLID TRANSOM

PAINTED 6-PANEL
DOOR

PAINTED WOOD TRIM
AND BRICKMOULD



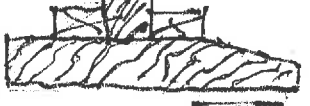
JAMBS 1" X 6" TYP.



BRICK JAMB

SOLID TRANSOM

2"



3/4" DOOR

FIRST BAPTIST

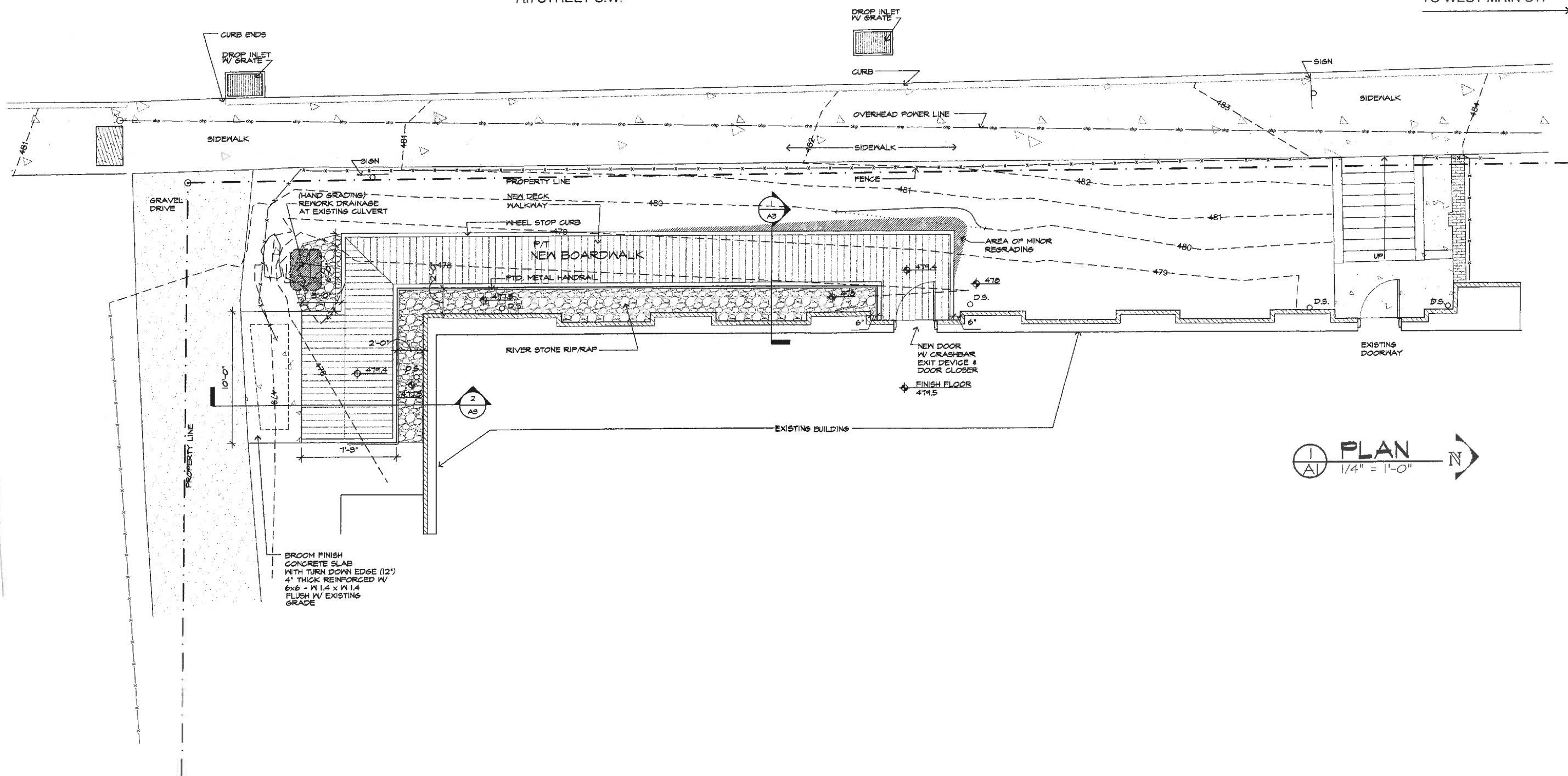
Building
Goodness
Foundation

9/21/15

Temporary Benchmark:
Chiseled square on
Back of Curb.
Elev. = 481.29'

7th STREET S.W.

TO WEST MAIN ST. →



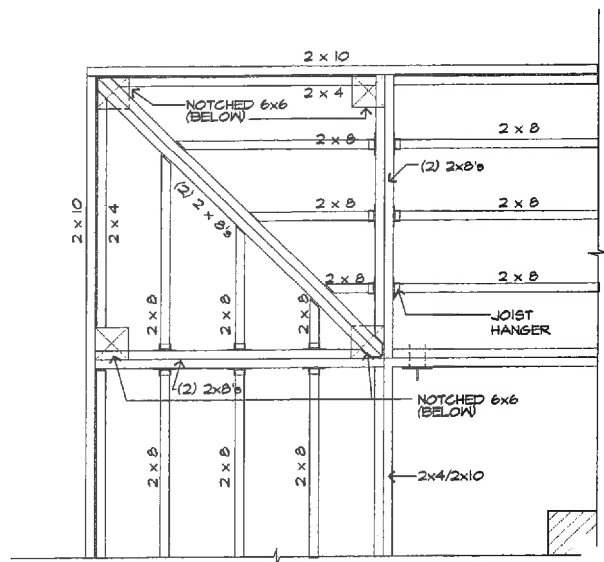
BROOM FINISH
CONCRETE SLAB
WITH TURN DOWN EDGE (12")
4" THICK REINFORCED W/
6x6 - W 1.4 x W 1.4
FLUSH W/ EXISTING
GRADE

PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0" → N

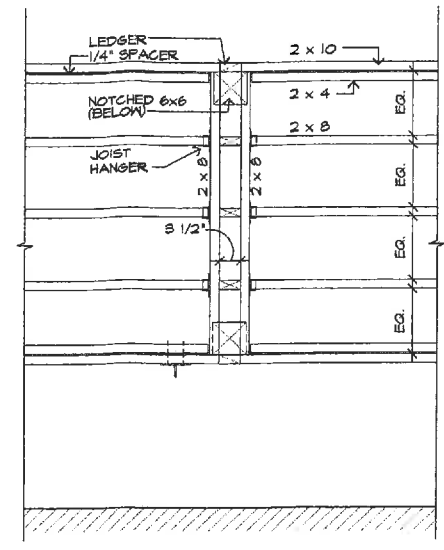
PLAN
SECTION
DETAIL

com
date
revisi

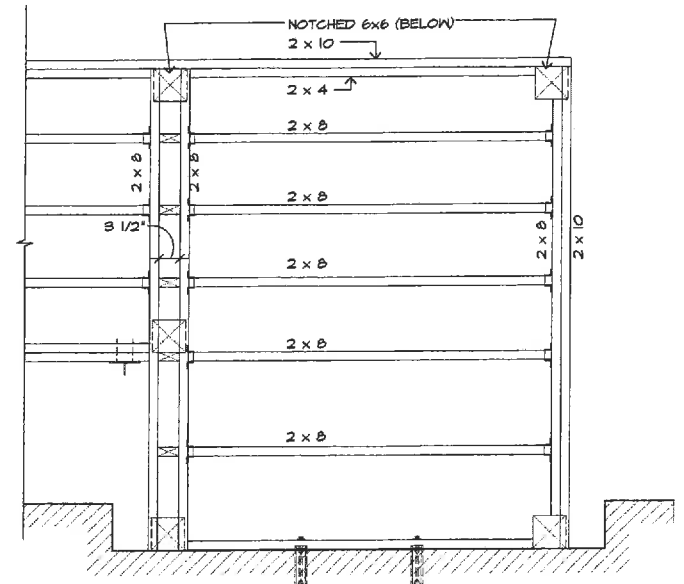
SI



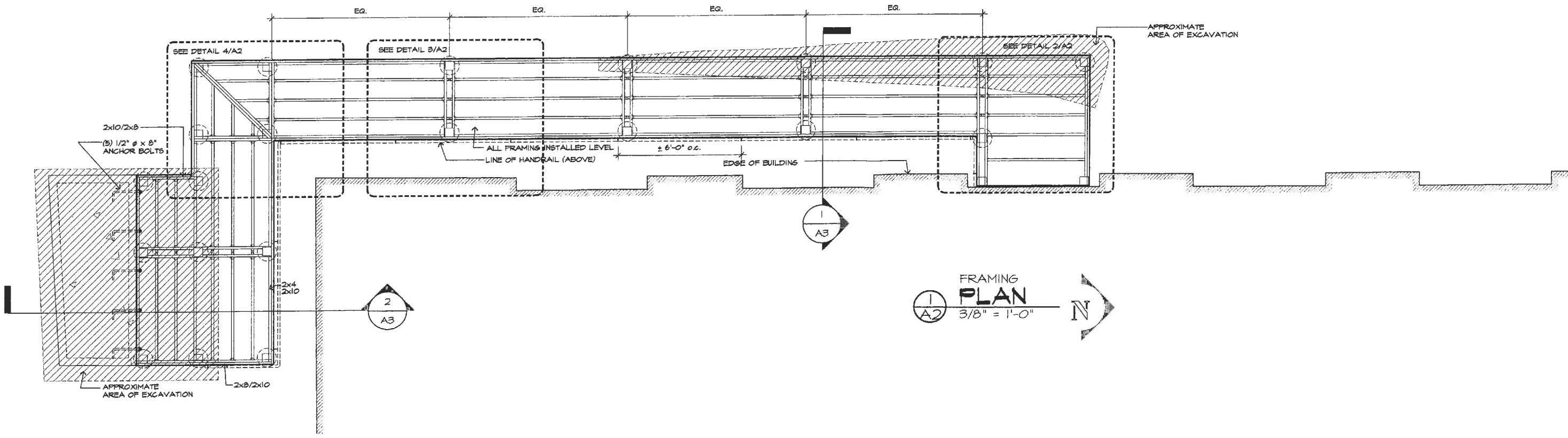
4
A2
@ CORNER
DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"



3
A2
TYPICAL LAYOUT
DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"



2
A2
@ ENTRY-FRAMING
DETAIL
3/4" = 1'-0"



1
A2
FRAMING
PLAN
3/8" = 1'-0"

CHS
 AI
 510
 CH
 VII

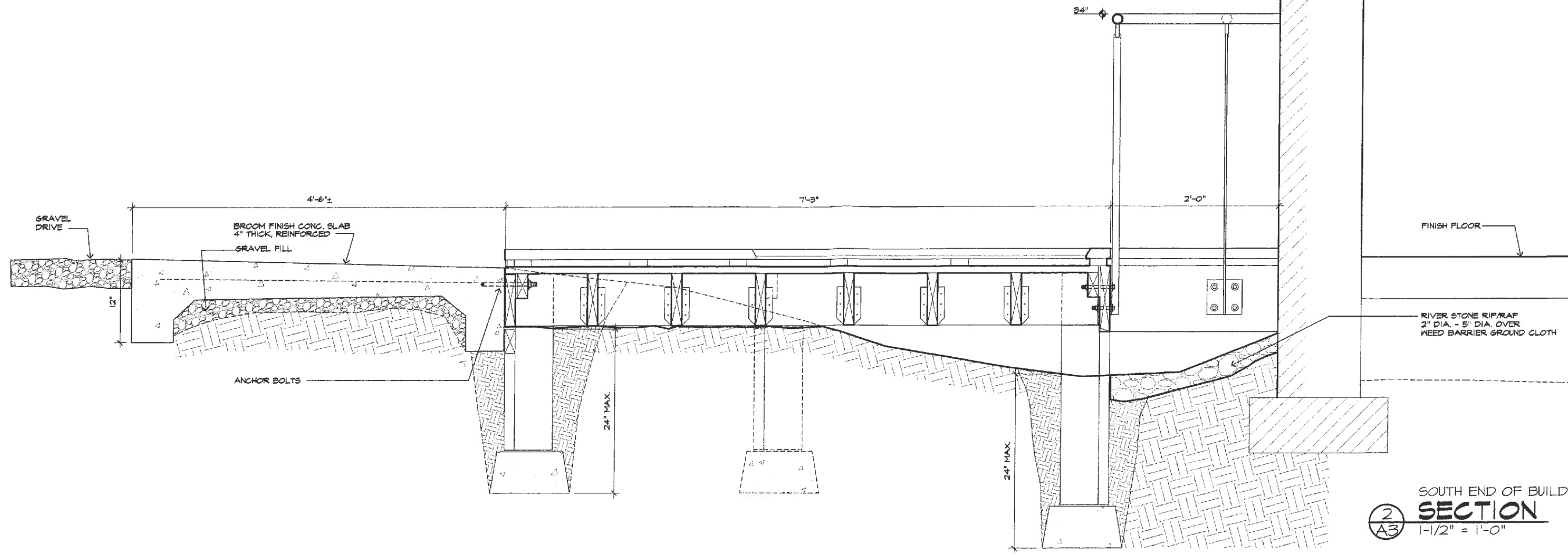
 FIR
 CH
 CH
 M
 CHA
 VI

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 date
 revision

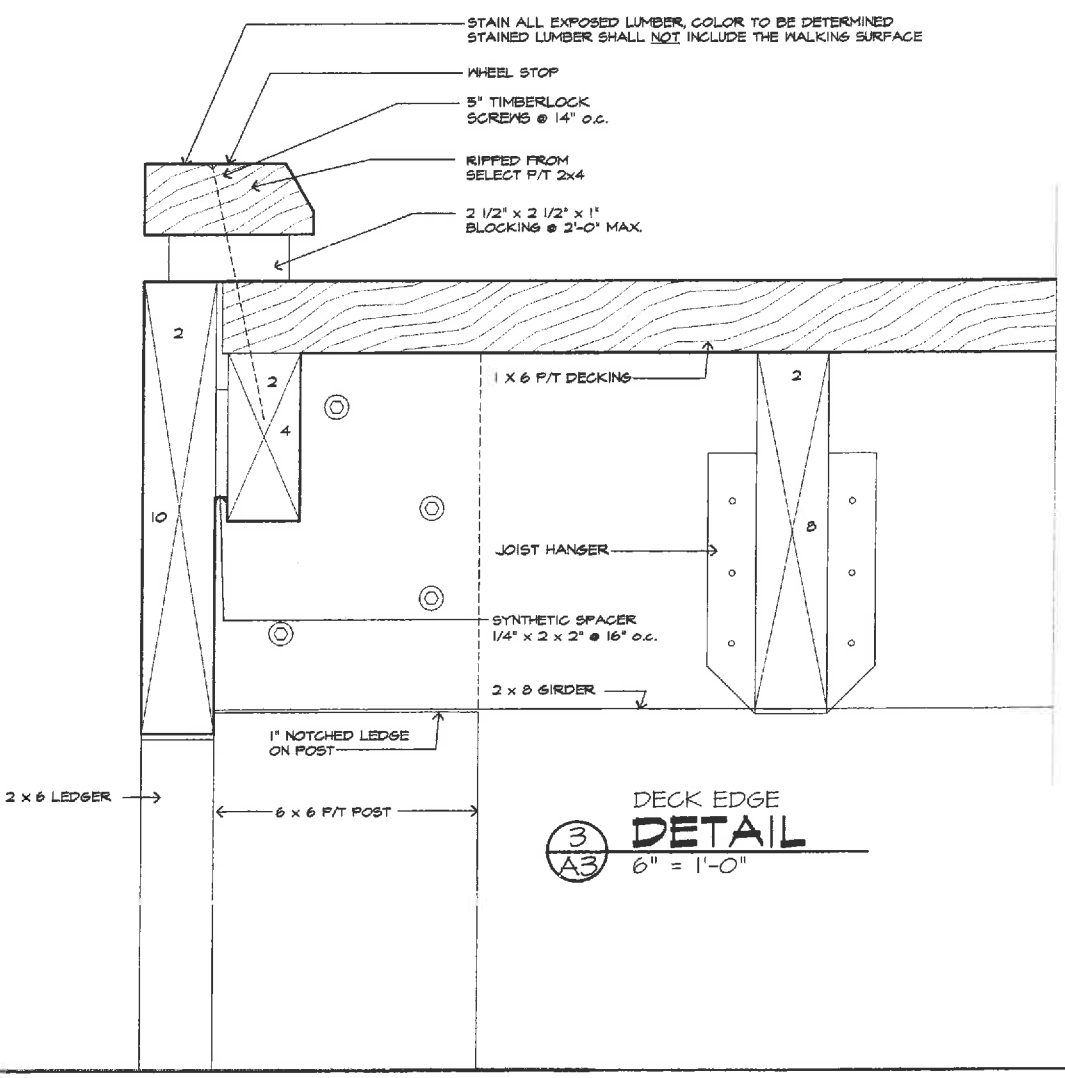
FRA



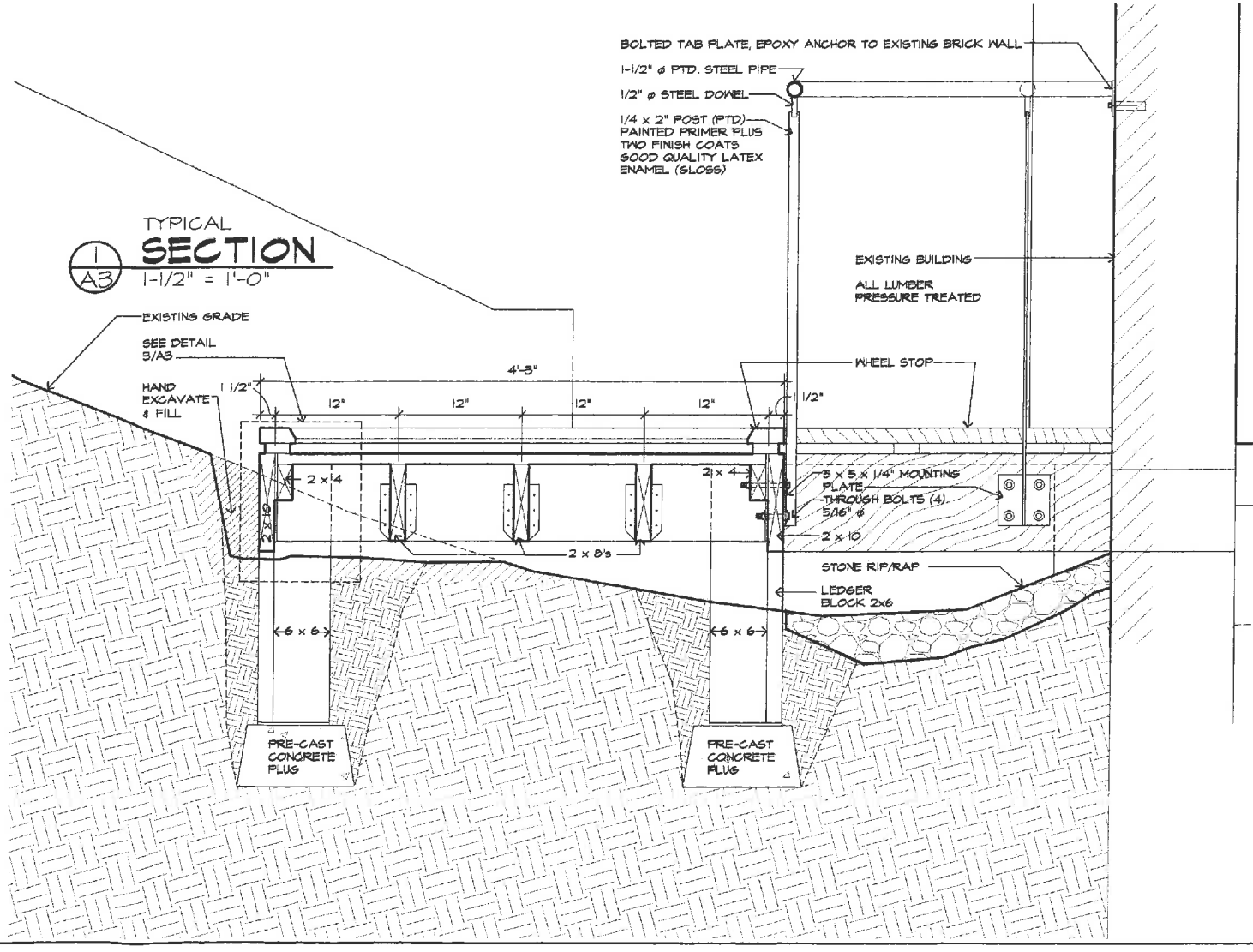
G:\Framing\framing\framing.dwg, 11/20/06 3:32:27 PM



2 SOUTH END OF BUILDING
A3 1-1/2" = 1'-0"



3 DECK EDGE
A3 6" = 1'-0"



1 TYPICAL
A3 SECTION
1-1/2" = 1'-0"

ARCHITECT

cont.
date
revis.

D