



Date: July 3, 2025

To: Karin Sumrall, Senior Planning + Design Architect, Hillwood Communities  
Andrew Piper, Vice President, Hillwood Communities

From: Tina M. Furgens, AICP, Deputy Director of Development Services/Planning Director

RE: Planning Director Determination for Hunter Ranch (Landmark) Architectural Variety and Building Mass and Form Interpretation – Updated to include Design Feature #18

As permitted under the Hunter Ranch MPC Section 7.10.2D, the Director may approve alternative standards that meet or exceed the MPC standards in MPC Section 7.10. (Site and Building Design); in other words, the alternatives being granted shall be the same or better degree achieved than that of the current standard. In addition, the Director took into consideration and applied the following provisions listed below from MPC Section 7.10.1 (Purpose) in a manner appropriate for residential development, as well as other prior Director Determinations issued for single-family housing design in the City of Denton:

- A. Promote high-quality development and construction;
- D. Provide variety and visual interest in the exterior design of buildings; and
- E. Enhance the streetscape and diminish the prominence of garages and parking areas.

### **Architectural Variety**

For the purposes of determining architectural variety as required in MPC Section 7.10.3D (Architectural Variety), the addition or removal of design features (not a change in building materials alone) shall be used to distinguish building elevations. MPC Section 7.10.3E (Building Mass and Form) states: “Buildings shall incorporate at least three of the following design features to provide visual relief along the front of the residence.”

For the list below, the text shown in “black text” is the list included in MPC Section 7.10.3E. The “***bold italicized text***” are additional design elements that can be used to meet the requirements of MPC Section 7.10.3D and 7.10.3E. It should be noted that per the property owner/developer’s request, the design features in 7.10.3E. has been increased to four design features (instead of three) which the Director has no objection.

### **MPC Section 7.10.3E. Building Mass and Form**

Buildings shall incorporate at least ***four*** of the following design features to provide visual relief along the front of the residence:

1. Dormers (***while a window is preferred, it is not required***);

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2. Gables;
3. Recessed entries, a minimum of three feet deep;
4. Covered front porches;
5. Cupolas;
6. Architectural pillars or posts;
7. Bay window with a minimum 24 inches projection;
8. ***Variable roof pitch and nested roofs;***
9. ***Shed Roof;***
10. ***Balconies;***
11. ***Stoops;***
12. ***Awnings over garage doors;***
13. ***Split garage doors where a column or post divides single-car garage doors;***
14. ***Side-entry, J-swing, or alley garages;***
15. ***Changes in wall plane where an entire section of the garage or home at least 8-feet in width extends at least 24-inches out from the primary wall plane;***
16. ***Minimum 10% increase in the percentage of windows and doors (excluding garage doors) above the minimum required (15%) for a total 25%; and/or***
17. ***More than one of the following decorative masonry details incorporated:***
  - ***Masonry in the gables or across the front of the home: rowlock or soldier course rows around windows and garage doors, basket weave herringbone, or other distinctive brick patterns in gables; cedar shake or stucco board accents in gables.***
  - ***Horizontal stucco banding extending across the majority of the home's width for the uppermost 30-50% of the façade for homes that otherwise are clad in a single material.***
18. ***Integrated roof extension window awning with supportive brackets***

***Refer to Attachment A for supporting reference materials to help define these terms, and that are applied to residences constructed elsewhere in Denton.***

#### **Front-Entry Garages**

For the purposes of providing alternate design considerations for front-entry garages, the Director is approving design relief in two areas: 1) reduction of the garage off-set from the building to accommodate a variety of plan types where architectural relief is achieved; and 2) for smaller lot widths (45 feet or less) allowing the garage entry to exceed the 40% of the ground floor building-frontage to accommodate a typical two-car garage entrance.

The 24-inches off-set is preferred to be achieved measuring the off-set from a primary building wall associated with enclosed, occupiable, climate controlled living area to the garage face as this still provides an appropriate off-set and achieves the original intent for variable building plane off-sets and diminishing the prominence of the garage entrances, coupled with the property owner/developer's

commitment to providing four architectural design elements in 7.10.3E above.

Alternatively, staff recognizes that covered porches (whether climate controlled or not) can be designed in a manner that also achieves the desired architectural relief, provided that the covered porch is of a minimum size, even if the aforementioned 24-inch offset referenced above is not provided. As such, alternate design relief is being provided to accommodate porches for structures that do not achieve the 24-inch off-set between the garage face and primary building wall.

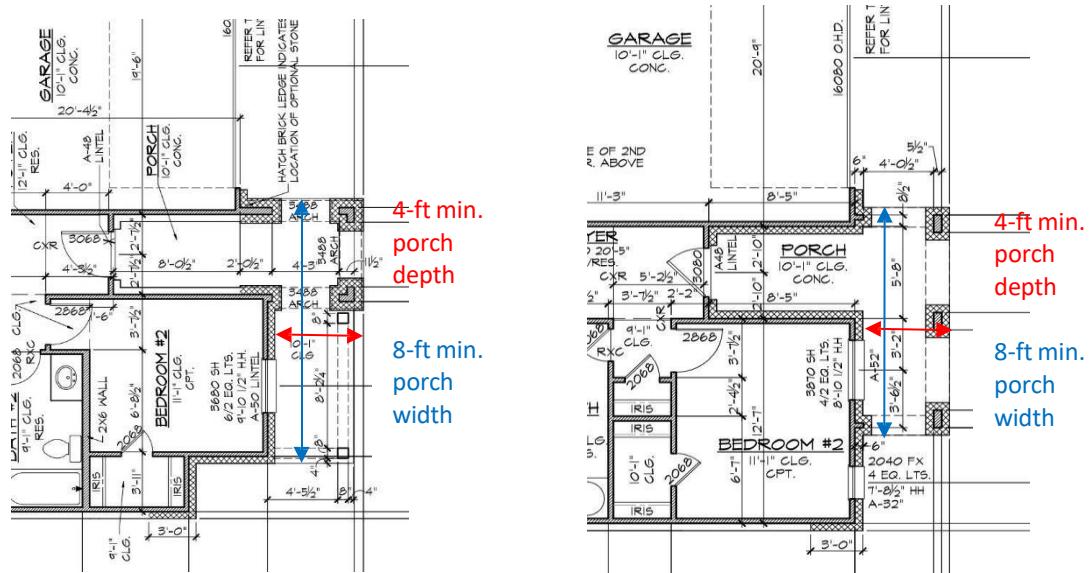
Allowing the front-entry garage to exceed the 40% limitation is because mathematically for smaller lots, a two-car garage entrance would otherwise not be able to comply thereby prohibiting smaller front-entry housing options. Garage prominence shall be diminished with the 24-inches required off-set, coupled with additional design features provided in accordance with 7.10.3F.2.b.i. below.

For the list below, the text shown in "black text" is the list included in MPC Section 7.10.3F (Garage Design). The "***bold italicized text***" are additional design elements that shall be used to meet the requirements of MPC Section 7.10.3F.

### MPC Section 7.10.3F Garage Design

1. Where alleys are present, garages shall be accessed from the alley to the maximum extent practicable.
2. For front-entry garages:
  - a. The garage shall be offset a minimum of **24-inches** from the building;

***Exception: the 24-inches off-set referenced above may be reduced to 0-inches provided that a covered porch, minimum 4-feet in depth (measured from the exterior building wall face to the edge of the column exterior) and minimum 8-feet in width, with supporting columns is provided (does not have to be climate controlled) (see image below)***



***Arrows above denote where measurements are taken from for covered porch minimum width and depth. Note that a recessed entry area may count towards the minimum 8-foot width dimension, but not the minimum 4-foot porch depth dimension.***

and

- b. The total width of the garage door(s) shall not occupy more than 40 percent of the ground-floor building frontage, ***except as provided in b.i. below.***
  - i. ***For lot widths 45 feet or less, the garage door(s) may exceed 40% the width of the ground-floor building frontage, provided that the structure shall have a minimum of four design elements from the list provided in 7.10.3E. Building Mass and Form above, and of which one of the design elements shall be from the list below:***
    - a) ***Covered front porch;***
    - b) ***Split garage doors where a column or post divides single-car garage doors;***
    - c) ***Stoops;***
    - d) ***Balcony;***
    - e) ***Variable roof pitch and nested roofs; or***
    - f) ***Dormers.***

### **Building Materials**

For the purposes of determining building materials as required in MPC Section 7.10.3H (Building Materials), the Director approves these material allowances due to state law limitations (adopted in 2019) associated with cities regulating exterior building materials.

For the list below, the text shown in “black text” is the list included in MPC Section 7.10.3H (Building Materials). The “***bold italicized text***” are additional materials that can be used to meet the requirements of MPC Section 7.10.3H.

### **MPC Section 7.10.3H. Building Materials**

1. Exterior finishes shall be of wood, masonry, or cementitious siding.
2. Masonry ***and cementitious siding*** shall comprise a minimum of 50 percent of the exterior finishes of the total building elevation.
3. Other building materials may be approved by the Director provided they meet the intent of this section.

Sincerely,



Tina M. Furgens, AICP  
Deputy Director of Development Services/Planning Director

Enclosures:  
Attachment A – Architectural Design Elements Defined

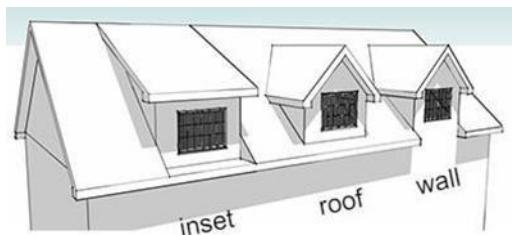
## Attachment A – Architectural Design Elements Define

### Dormers:

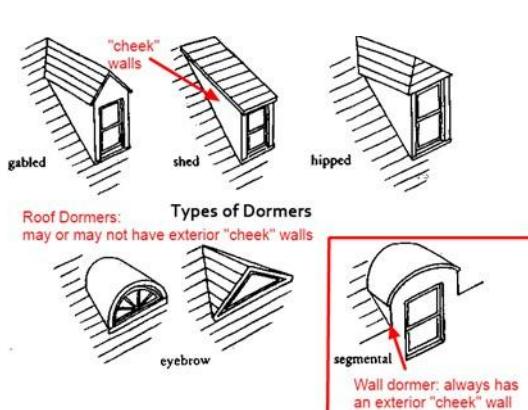
**Definition:** Dormer means projecting structure which is set vertically on a sloping building roof, having its own roof, which may be flat, arched, gabled or hip in shape. While a window within the dormer is preferred, it is not required.

#### **Dormer Categories**

Dormers can be placed into three structural categories: roof dormer, wall dormer, and inset dormer.



**Cheek Wall** - The vertical sides of the dormer.



Wall dormers always have a “cheek” wall. This is what distinguishes it from a cross gable, which never has a check wall.

### Covered Front Porches vs Recessed Entries

A porch is a covered shelter projecting in front of the entrance of a house or building. The structure is external to the walls of the building but may be enclosed by walls, columns, rails, or screens extending from the main structure.

A recessed entry is a created when the front door is inset behind the front wall of the house by at least three feet, typically covered by the primary roof line and fully enclosed by walls on both sides. A recessed entry can be paired with a front porch if the width of the recessed space is enlarged by 24 inches or more on a single side or 12 inches or more on both sides of the front door.



*Covered front porch*



*Recessed entry*



*Wider recessed entry/covered porch*

### **Stoops**

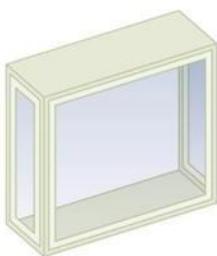
**Definition:** A stoop is a small staircase ending with a platform (covered or uncovered) that leads to the entrance of the residence. Depending on the style and number of steps, the stoop may include railing on one or both sides.



### **Projection Windows - Styles**



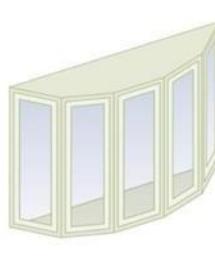
BAY WINDOW



BOX BAY WINDOW

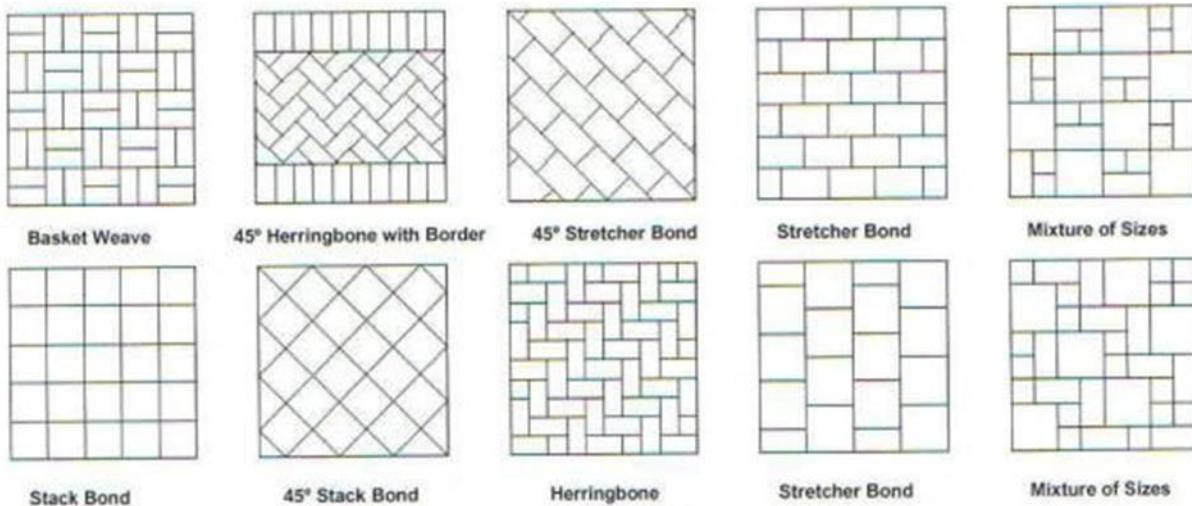


BUMP-OUT BAY WINDOW



BOW WINDOW

## Decorative Masonry Patterns



## Roof Designs

Below is an example of a split or lean-to gable style. This would be acceptable as a gable feature.



Example of a jerkinhead gable.



### **Integrated Roof Extension Window Awning with Supportive Brackets**

Below are examples that illustrate the integrated roof extension window awning with supportive brackets architectural design feature. Three key elements of this design feature include: 1) the roof extension projects (or extends) lower than the primary roof eave; 2) the roof extension is proportional to the width of the window; and 3) supportive brackets connect underneath the roof extension and attach to the exterior building wall.

