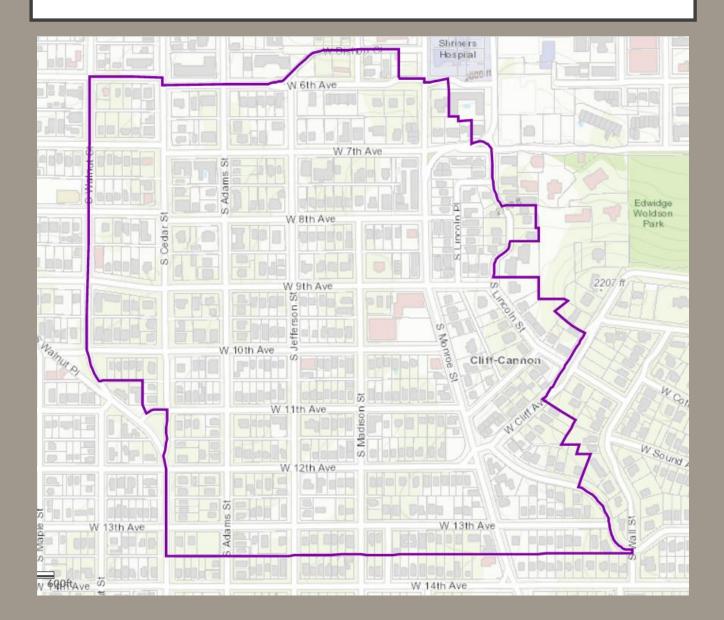
# CANNON STREETCAR SUBURB LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Plan Commission Workshop August 2020 Prepared by the Spokane Historic Preservation Office

# PROPOSED BOUNDARY



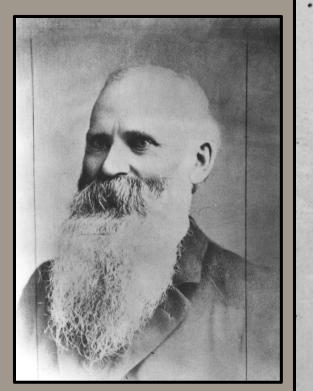
# CANNON HISTORY IN A NUTSHELL

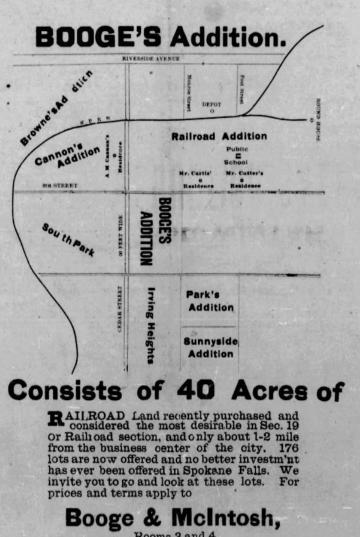
- The district was platted from 1883-1902 as part of 8 different additions
- District's oldest home built in 1888
- Monroe Cable Car Line 1890-1894
- Only 18 homes in the district were constructed before 1899 (92 in BA)
- In 1899, the Cannon Hill Car Line began operation
- 220 homes were built in the district from 1899 through 1909
- The district experienced a WWII building boom from 1942-1955





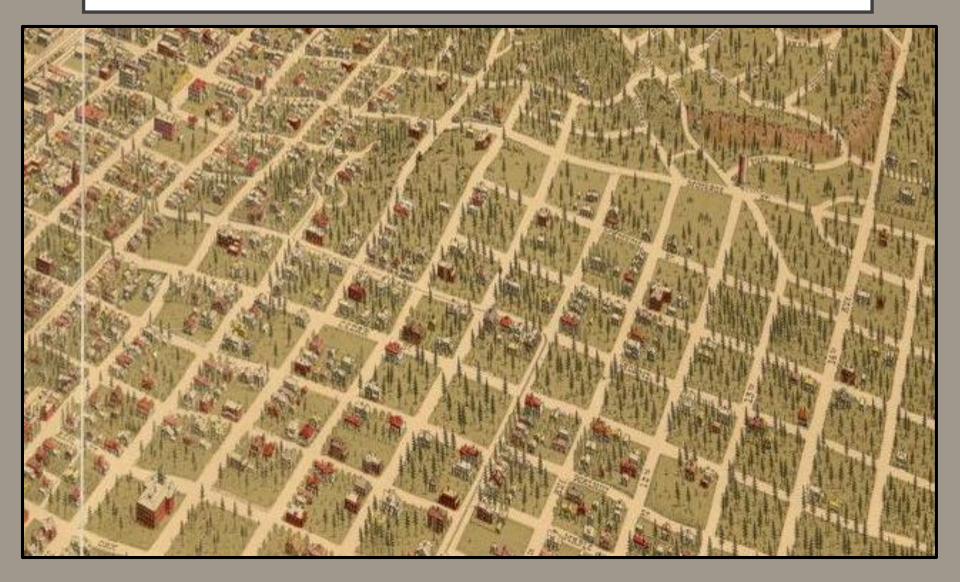
## EARLY DEVELOPMENT





Rooms 3 and 4, BROWNE'S BLOCK. TOOK UP THE LAST BODY. The last body in the old Mountain View cemetery was exhumed yesterday by the Washington Undertaking company. The cemetery was in use from nine to fifteen years ago and is now staked off into town lots and a good many houses stand over where the old graves used to be. The body exhumed was that of a child of Sheriff Pugh, buried over nine years ago, and will be taken up to his ranch at Saltese lake, where the family burying ground is located.

# EARLY DEVELOPMENT



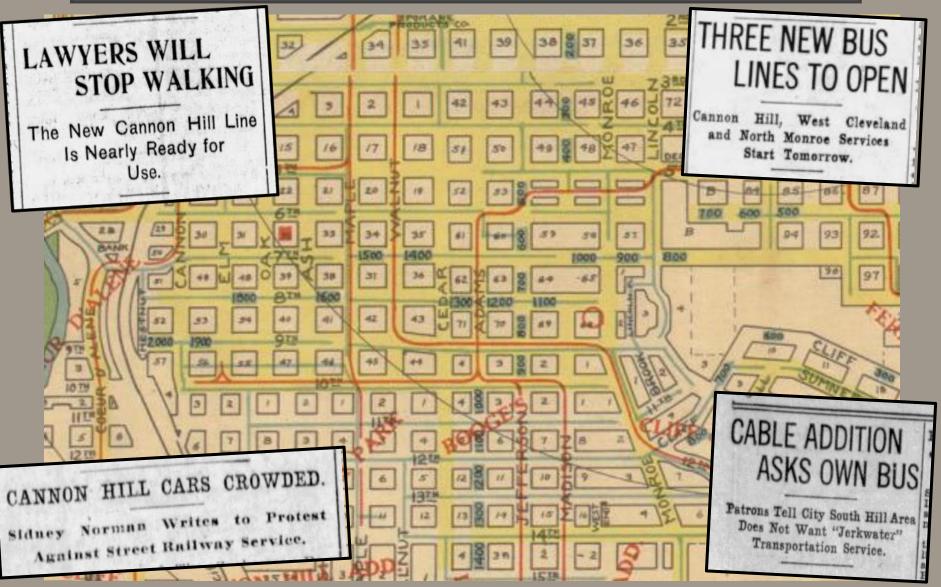
# WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

#### Category A:

The Cannon Streetcar Suburb Historic District provides a case to explore how public transportation impacted residential development, especially in areas with topographic separation from the city center. The district's transportation history exemplifies the development of transportation technology, especially the transition from cable car, to electric rail car, to bus and automobile, and, most importantly, how those transitions impacted the residential development of the neighborhood and at the same time encouraged modifications to the existing building stock.



# A DISTRICT DEFINED BY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION



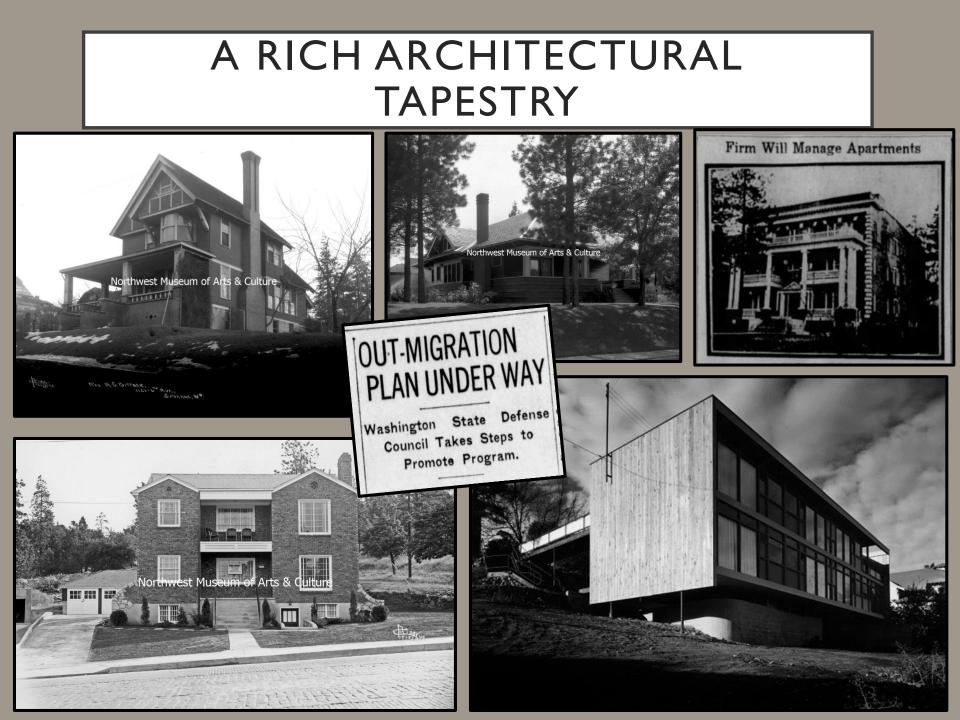
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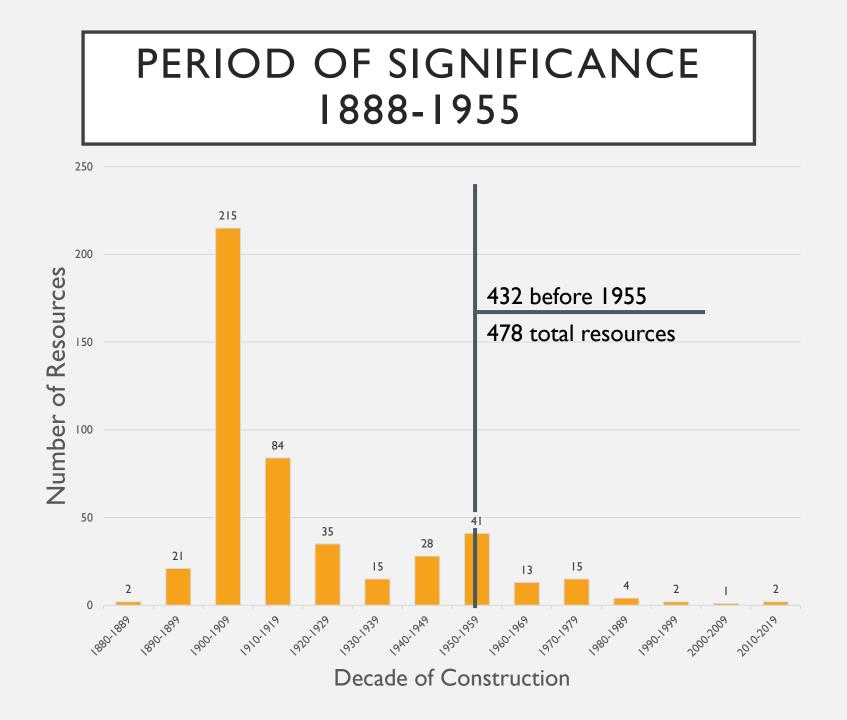
#### Category C:

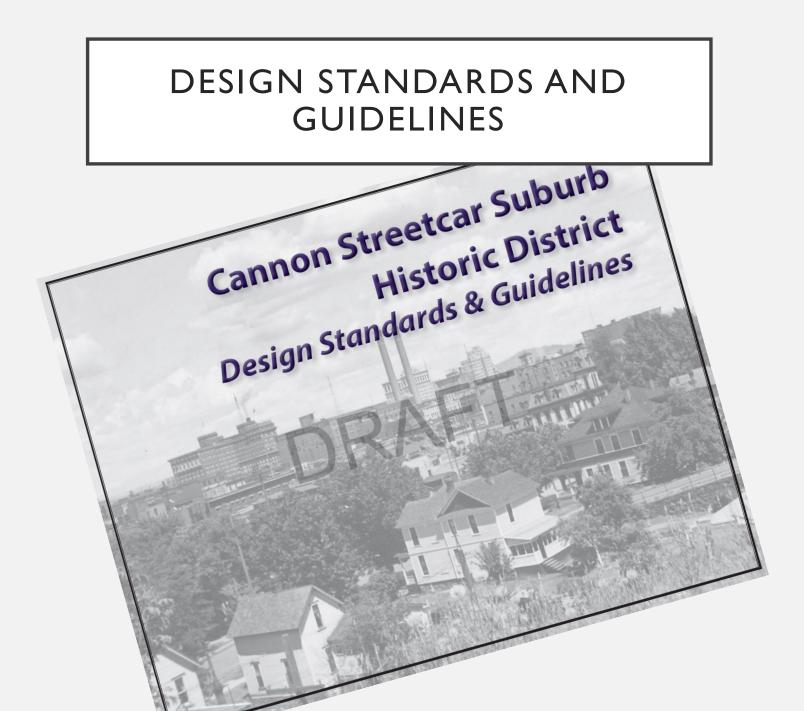
The Cannon Streetcar Suburb Historic District features a rich and eclectic variety of architectural styles, forms, and types. It includes work from some of Spokane's most notable architects including Kirtland Cutter, J.K. Dow, and Albert Held, but also the work of less-known Spokane architects, like Arthur Cowley and Earl W. Morrison, who are deserving of more research and recognition. Although the district was primarily built as single-family residential, there are a considerable number of buildings that were originally constructed to be apartment complexes and duplexes. Many of the apartment buildings are tall three story structures that provide visual variety to the district's block faces. Additionally, the neighborhood provides an opportunity to examine how architects incorporated automobile provisions into already existing homes.

# A RICH ARCHITECTURAL TAPESTRY







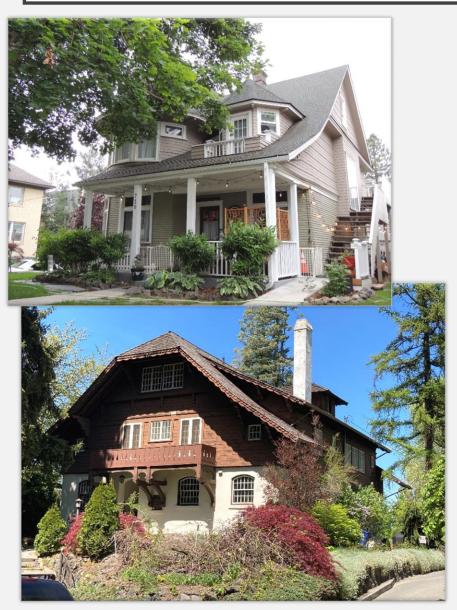


### THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS

- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings was first published in 1983
- It consists of 10 basic tenets of rehabilitation that can be broadly applied to historic buildings all across the country
- It is the basis for review used for the great majority of Preservation Commissions in the US
- It was codified by the City as our Standards in an ordinance revision in 2019



### SECRETARY'S STANDARDS & CANNON STREETCAR SUBURB'S GUIDELINES



The **Standards** are a series of concepts about maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations.

The **Guidelines** offer general design and technical recommendations to assist in applying the Standards to a specific property.

**Together**, they provide a framework and guidance for decision-making about work or changes to a historic property. Owner Applies for Building Permit for street-facing side of building

Property flagged as in Cannon's – referred to HPO

Applicant completes a Certificate of Appropriateness application (can be done online)

HPO makes administrative decision (admin review fee \$25)

Administrative review can be completed within 24-48 hours

#### **NON-CONTRIBUTING** EXAMPLE OF DESIGN REVIEW



- Applicant applies for a permit to build new porches/stairways
- Non-contributing structure built outside the period of significance
- Flagged in permit system as being within the Cannon Streetcar Suburb Historic District
- Administrative review only
- Certificate of Appropriateness submitted online with plans for new entries
- Decision completed within 48 hours and provided back to the applicant via email

## FLOWCHART FOR DESIGN REVIEW...CONTRIBUTING

**Owner Applies for Building Permit** 

Property flagged in Cannon's – referred to HPO for next step

Applicant completes online Certificate of Appropriateness Application



HPO decides if review is ADMINISTRATIVE or FULL SHLC

Administrative: Decision made and COA given within 48 hours

If <u>full review</u> required, public hearing scheduled on next SHLC agenda (3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday of each month)

Staff report is submitted to the applicant and SHLC 10 days prior to meeting

Decision made at meeting, CoA approval or denial issued following day

#### CONTRIBUTING EXAMPLE OF DESIGN REVIEW





- Applicant applies for a permit to change the windows within the dormer to a more historically appropriate appearance
- Flagged in permit system as being within the Cannon Streetcar Suburb Historic District
- Application made online for a Certificate of Appropriateness with detailed plans and materials
- HPO reviews application and determines whether its administrative or full SHLC review
- In this case, they are using metal clad wood windows in a historically appropriate configuration – Administrative
- If opposite changing out original windows to what is there now it would need full SHLC review

### NEW CONSTRUCTION: COMPATIBLE VS COMPARABLE

Compatible new design is not imitative or meant to be indistinguishable from old







#### COMPATIBILITY OF DESIGN RATING

#### New Construction in a Historic District Setting

This rating scoresheet provides the framework for evaluating the visual compatibility of a proposed construction project for a specific site in the Browne's Addition Local Historic District, which is listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places. The rating allows for variety in meeting the stated goal of visual compatibility without requiring specific materials or elements.

|   | Scoring   | Urban Form          | Design  | Overall |        |
|---|---|---------------------|---------|---------|--------|
|   | Highly Compatible (80%)   | 42+                 | 70+     | 112+    |        |
|   | Compatible (60%)  | 31+                 | 53+     | 84+     |        |
|   | Incompatible (50%)  | <26                 | <44     | <70     |        |
| Sectio  | n1: Context Sensitive Design                                      | and Urban Form      |         |         |        |
|   | xt compatibility with:  |                     |         |         |        |
|   | ic Character Area   |                     |         | 0-4     | 1      |
| Facing  | Facing block fronts   |                     |         |         |        |
|   | Adjacent buildings  |                     |         |         |        |
| Street  | scape factors   |                     |         |         |        |
| Maintains common setback on block front               |   |                     |         |         | 1      |
| Maintains lot coverage patterns                       |   |                     |         |         | 3      |
| Maintains rhythm, spacing                             |   |                     |         | 0-4     | 1      |
|   | Maintains ground story at c                                       | ommon position      |         | 0-4     | 4 _/19 |
| Scale.  | massing, height   |                     |         |         |        |
| ,   | Scale   |                     |         |         |        |
| Maintains scale of district and to humans             |   |                     |         |         | 1      |
|   | Massing   |                     |         | -       |        |
|   | Relates to historic patterns of massing of dominant and secondary |                     |         |         |        |
| Large forms modulated with horizontal/vertical breaks |   |                     |         | 0-      | 2      |
|   | Roof forms related to bu  |                     |         | 0-      | 2      |
|   | Height  |                     |         |         |        |
|   | Avoids difference in heig   | ht of more than two | stories | 0-4     | 1      |
|   | Uses floor heights to furt  |                     |         | 0-4     | 1      |
|   |   |                     | ,       |         | /18    |
| Provision for automobiles: Maintains patterns         |   |                     |         |         | 1 /4   |

Urban Design total

#### Section 2. Design Components

\_\_/52

| General: Compatible Orientation, Design Quality, Present | be                     |      |
|--|------------------------|------|
| Entrance oriented to street                              | 0-3                    |      |
| Evidence of traditional design principles                | 0-3                    |      |
| Compatible, well-designed presence                       | 0-3                    |      |
| 360-degree design  | 0-3                    | /12  |
| Use of façade material                                   |                        |      |
| Uses material(s) found in district                       | 0-5                    |      |
| Uses primary façade material                             | 0-4                    |      |
| Respects "rule of five" for total number of material     | s 0-3                  |      |
| Uses materials in traditional manner                     | 0-3                    | /15  |
| Use of secondary façade and accent materials             |                        |      |
| Uses materials in district                               | 0-3                    |      |
| Materials changed at vertical plane, story breaks, b     | ays 0-3                | /6   |
| Use of Color   |                        |      |
| One color dominant                                       | 0-5                    |      |
| Dominant color traditional mineral-based color           | 0-5                    |      |
| Color similar in value and saturation as context         | 0-3                    |      |
| Secondary colors compatible contrast with domina         | nt 0-2                 | /15  |
| Façade design  |                        |      |
| Has elements of similar scale as context                 | 0-5                    |      |
| Avoids mixing disparate elements                         | 0-5                    |      |
| Has degree of articulation similar to context            | 0-5                    |      |
| Has logical and compatible fenestration                  | 0-5                    |      |
| Clear evidence of architectural design principles        | 0-5                    | /25  |
| Incentivized aspect of the design                        |                        |      |
| Response to context                                      | 5                      |      |
| Comparability/differentiation ratio                      | 5                      |      |
| Uses metal or wood windows and doors                     | 5                      | /15  |
| Design Component Total:                                  |                        | _/88 |
|  | Urban Form Score:      | /52  |
|  | Design Score:          | /88  |
|  | Compatibility ranking: |      |

## FLOWCHART FOR DESIGN REVIEW...NEW CONSTRUCTION

Proponent contacts HPO for preliminary plan review with Design Review Committee (DRC)

Project is scored for compatibility by the DRC/staff using the "Compatibility of Design Rating" sheet

Depending upon score, a conversation can begin about the appropriateness of that design for a specific site in the historic district

Architect may revise plans (or not) and submit for full SHLC review

Public hearing scheduled on next SHLC agenda (3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday of each month)

Staff report is submitted to the applicant and SHLC 10 days prior to meeting

Decision made at meeting, CoA approval or denial issued following day

Appeal of decision same as any other CoA – Hearings Examiner

# NEXT STEPS

- SEPA Determination
- Combined Mail Notice for the SEPA Determination & Plan Commission Hearing
- Public comment period
- Consider comments and pursue the appropriate additional engagement opportunities with the neighborhood
- Bring the district before SHLC for preliminary approval
- Send out ballots and begin 60 day voting period
- Once the voting period is complete the SHLC will make a recommendation to city council depending on the results of the vote

# **QUESTIONS?**

