

Motion Sheet for PLNHLC2021-01074

**Madeleine Choir School Field House
67 N B Street
New Construction**



POTENTIAL MOTIONS

CONSISTENT WITH STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Motion to Approve

Based on the discussion, analysis, and findings in the staff report and staff memo, and the input received during the public hearing, I move that the Historic Landmark Commission **Approve** petition PLNHLC2021-01074, which is a proposal for the new construction of a gymnasium/classroom building on the Madeleine Choir School campus, with the condition that final design details are delegated to Planning Staff.

Included in the approval are the following zoning modifications:

1. Exceed the 35-foot maximum height in the I (Institutional) zoning district by approximately 3 feet, 6 inches to accommodate a safety screen for a roof-top play area.
2. Reduction of the required 20 foot front yard setback to zero feet to accommodate ADA parking where a parking lot currently exists on 2nd Avenue.

NOT CONSISTENT WITH STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Motion to Deny

Based on the testimony, plans presented, and input received during the public hearing, I move that the Historic Landmark Commission **deny** the proposed New Construction as presented in petition PLNHLC2021-01074 because it does not comply with the following standards of approval:

- The Historic Landmark Commission should list what standards, factors, etc. were considered to recommend denial if different than what is in the staff report.
- *Specifically, the commission should make findings related to the standard or standards with which the proposal does not comply.*

Included for Reference: 21A.34.020.H – Standards for New Construction

1. Settlement Patterns & Neighborhood Character

a. Block and Street Patterns

The design of the project preserves and reflects the historic block, street, and alley patterns that give the district its unique character. Changes to the block and street pattern may be considered when advocated by an adopted city plan.

b. Lot and Site Patterns

The design of the project preserves the pattern of lot and building site sizes that create the urban character of the historic context and the block face. Changes to the lot and site pattern may be considered when advocated by an adopted city plan.

c. The Public Realm

The project relates to adjacent streets and engages with sidewalks in a manner that reflects the character of the historic context and the block face. Projects should maintain the depth of yard and height of principal elevation of those existing on the block face in order to support consistency in the definition of public and semi-public spaces.

d. Building Placement

Buildings are placed such that the project maintains and reflects the historic pattern of setbacks and building depth established within the historic context and the block face. Buildings should maintain the setback demonstrated by existing buildings of that type constructed in the district or site's period of significance.

e. Building Orientation

The building is designed such that principal entrances and pathways are oriented such that they address the street in the pattern established in the historic context and the block face.

2. Site Access, Parking & Services

a. Site Access

The design of the project allows for site access that is similar, in form and function, with patterns common in the historic context and the block face.

(1) Pedestrian

Safe pedestrian access is provided through architecturally highlighted entrances and walkways, consistent with patterns common in the historic context and the block face.

(2) Vehicular

Vehicular access is located in the least obtrusive manner possible. Where possible, garage doors and parking should be located to the rear or to the side of the building.

b. Site and Building Services and Utilities.

Utilities and site/building services (such as HVAC systems, venting fans, and dumpsters) are located such that they are to the rear of the building or on the roof and screened from public spaces and public properties.

3. Landscape and Lighting

a. Grading of Land

The site's landscape, such as grading and retaining walls, addresses the public way in a manner that reflects the character of the historic context and the block face.

b. Landscape Structures

Landscape structures, such as arbors, walls, fences, address the public way in a manner that reflects the character of the historic context and the block face.

c. Lighting

Where appropriate lighting is used to enhance significant elements of the design and reflects the character of the historic context and the block face.

4. Building Form and Scale

a. Character of the Street Block

The design of the building reflects the historic character of the street facade in terms of scale, composition, and modeling.

(1) Height

The height of the project reflects the character of the historic context and the block face. Projects taller than those existing on the block face step back their upper floors to present a base that is in scale with the historic context and the block face.

(2) Width

The width of the project reflects the character of the historic context and the block face. Projects wider than those existing on the block face modulate the facade to express a series of volumes in scale with the historic context and the block face.

(3) Massing

The shape, form, and proportion of buildings, reflects the character of the historic context and the block face.

(4) Roof Forms

The building incorporates roof shapes that reflect forms found in the historic context and the block face.

5. Building Character

a. Facade Articulation and proportion

The design of the project reflects patterns of articulation and proportion established in the historic context and the block face. As appropriate, facade articulations reflect those typical of other buildings on the block face. These articulations are of similar

dimension to those found elsewhere in the context, but have a depth of not less than 12 inches.

(1) Rhythm of Openings

The facades are designed to reflect the rhythm of openings (doors, windows, recessed balconies, etc.) established in the historic context and the block face.

(2) Proportion and Scale of Openings

The facades are designed using openings (doors, windows, recessed balconies, etc.) of similar proportion and scale to that established in the historic context and the block face.

(3) Ratio of Wall to Openings

Facades are designed to reflect the ratio of wall to openings (doors, windows, recessed balconies, etc.) established in the historic context and the block face.

(4) Balconies, Porches, and External Stairs

The project, as appropriate, incorporates entrances, balconies, porches, stairways, and other projections that reflect patterns established in the historic context and the block face.

6. Building Materials, Elements and Detailing

a. Materials

Building facades, other than windows and doors, incorporate no less than 80% durable material such as, but not limited to, wood, brick, masonry, textured or patterned concrete and/or cut stone. These materials reflect those found elsewhere in the district and/or setting in terms of scale and character.

b. Materials on Street-facing Facades

The following materials are not considered to be appropriate and are prohibited for use on facades which face a public street: vinyl siding and aluminum siding.

c. Windows

Windows and other openings are incorporated in a manner that reflects patterns, materials, and detailing established in the district and/or setting.

d. Architectural Elements and Details

The design of the building features architectural elements and details that reflect those characteristic of the district and/or setting.

7. Signage Location

Locations for signage are provided such that they are an integral part of the site and architectural design and are complimentary to the principal structure.