

TYPE III - HISTORIC REVIEW BOARD SUBMITTAL

Date

APPLICANT:

Name Bogdan Smolinets  
Address 15730 SE Bybee DR Portland OR 97236

OWNER:

Name Peter Ng  
Address 168 Terrace Ave, Oregon City OR

REQUEST:

Description of project 2-story mixed use building

LOCATION:

Address 920 7th Street, Oregon City, OR 97045  
Map and tax lot number 2-2E-31AD 09400 and 09601

I. BACKGROUND:

1. Existing Conditions New construction.  
(Originally to replace the existing Olson Retail building)
2. Project Description 2-story mixed use building

CODE RESPONSES:

17.40.060 - Exterior alteration and new construction.

- A. Except as provided pursuant to subsection I of this section, no person shall alter any historic site in such a manner as to affect its exterior appearance, nor shall there be any new construction in an historic district, conservation district, historic corridor, or on a landmark site, unless a certificate of appropriateness has previously been issued by the historic review board. Any building addition that is thirty percent or more in area of the historic building (be it individual or cumulative) shall be considered new construction in a district. Further, no major public improvements shall be made in the district unless approved by the board and given a certificate of appropriateness.
- B. Application for such a certificate shall be made to the planning staff and shall be referred to the historic review board. The application shall be in such form and detail as the board prescribes.
- C. Archeological Monitoring Recommendation. For all projects that will involve ground disturbance, the applicant shall provide,
  1. A letter or email from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Archaeological Division indicating the level of recommended archeological monitoring on-site, or demonstrate that the applicant had notified the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and that the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office had not commented within forty-five days of notification by the applicant; and
  2. A letter or email from the applicable tribal cultural resource representative of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs and the Confederated Tribes of the Yakama Nation indicating the level of recommended archeological monitoring on-site, or demonstrate that the applicant had notified the applicable tribal cultural resource representative and that the applicable tribal cultural resource representative had not commented within forty-five days of notification by the applicant.

If, after forty-five days notice from the applicant, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office or the applicable tribal cultural resource representative fails to provide comment, the city will not require the letter or email as part of the completeness review. For the purpose of this section, ground disturbance is defined as the movement of native soils.

D. [1.] The historic review board, after notice and public hearing held pursuant to Chapter 17.50, shall approve the issuance, approve the issuance with conditions or disapprove issuance of the certificate of appropriateness.

F. For construction of new structures in an historic or conservation district, or on an historic site, the criteria to be used by the board in reaching its decision on the certificate of appropriateness shall include the following:

1. The purpose of the historic conservation district as set forth in Section 17.40.010;

**Applicant response:**

2. The provisions of the city comprehensive plan;

3. The economic effect of the new proposed structure on the historic value of the district or historic site;

4. The effect of the proposed new structure on the historic value of the district or historic site;

5. The general compatibility of the exterior design, arrangement, proportion, detail, scale, color, texture and materials proposed to be used in the construction of the new building or structure;

**Applicant response:**

6. Economic, social, environmental and energy consequences;

**Applicant response:**

7. Design guidelines adopted by the historic review board.

## **Design Guidelines for New Construction – McLoughlin Commercial**

### **1. STYLE**

Determining the appropriate style for a new infill project is an important initial step in the design process. Each historic district has different styles that were prevalent during the historic period of significance. These styles are what create the historic context. New construction shall complement one of these styles to support the historic context. Use of other styles dilutes and distracts from the historic context of the district. While there may be several styles dominant within the district, the specific choice of a style shall be compatible with adjacent properties, the block, and the neighborhood. It also must be fitting for the particular function of the building and its size.

Outside of the Seventh Street Commercial Corridor, commercial uses shall employ a residential style architecture to better integrate into the neighborhood fabric. The larger residential styles, such as Queen Anne, Vernacular [single buildings or grouped], and Foursquare, are appropriate. They create a suitable transition to adjacent residential areas and can be built relatively close together to achieve appropriate density. These styles could be utilized for any uses: retail, office or multifamily residential. The carriage building on High Street is an existing residential style structure used for commercial purposes.

**Applicant response:**

WE PROVIDED THE STYLE OF 11 STORY APARTMENT BUILDING TO MATCH THE STYLE OF EXISTING NEIGHBOR BUILDING. PLEASE SEE ATTACHED PICTURES

### **2. SITE**

Siting principles involve both how the site is used and how the building(s) is placed within the site. The specific lot location and its topography can dictate many requirements.

Commercial buildings are to face the street squarely with their primary face and display areas in full view, to engage the pedestrian, and to be set back only slightly, if at all from the front and side lot lines. Small courtyard area may be appropriate for multifamily and certain commercial uses. Vehicle access to be on the less visible sides or rear.

## SITE CHARACTERISTICS OF MCLOUGHLIN COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

- Rectangular footprint that largely fills the width of the lot.
- Oriented to street for access, and display. No or small setback from the sidewalk along street; may not extend all way to rear lot line.
- Small front or side setback is appropriate for residential uses.
- Central or individual ground floor customer-tenant entries. Grouped residential entry to lobby or foyer. Separate service entries.
- Vehicle access and storage at side or rear; may be hidden under the building.
- Landscape: small plantings if there are setbacks; otherwise street trees. Upper story gardens visible from the sidewalk were not used in the historic period, and are discouraged.

Applicant Response: *SITE IS MOSTLY FLAT WITH SOME SLOPE TOWARD FRONT RIGHT. AT THE 7TH STREET WE INTEND TO USE EXISTING PARKING LOT WITH SOME IMPROVEMENTS.*

### 3. BUILDING FORM

Address the overall size, shape and bulk of the building. The architectural style used for the building defines many aspects of its appropriate form and proportions. Excessive variation in the size, shape, or configuration creates an inappropriate solution that is stylistically incorrect and not complementary to the district. The building form needs to relate to the buildings in the immediate neighborhood, and to take into account both similarities and changes on the block. The new building form shall reference the principles, proportions and scale of an historically appropriate style. Existing commercial historic buildings are now less numerous in the districts. Acceptable styles will produce new infill form based on historic character qualities of the original buildings and those found in other similar districts. This new development will then successfully relate to adjacent residential neighborhoods. The appropriate style and form of the new buildings depends upon the site and neighboring, or transitioning context.

## BUILDING FORM CHARACTERISTICS OF MCLOUGHLIN COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

- Building form and foot print primarily rectangular, possible rectangular additions or wings; possible interior light court, courtyard or areaway.
- Massing: A simple rectangular primary form encompassing the primary and visible facades. a parapet or false front that provides the height boundary of the building and hides the view of the roof. Single story with retail or service use; Two or three story with single or mixed use. Basement option
- Ground floor typically has high ceilings; retail use with office or residential use above.
- Height: Main level close to grade. Single story buildings: minimum 16 foot high parapet. First to Second floor height to be at least 12 feet unless for multi-family use, then may be 10 feet. Upper floor to floor heights at least 10 feet. Maximum Height: Per City code
- Height for Commercial Buildings using a Residential Style: First to Second floor height to be at least 10 feet. Main Floor Level Height Above Grade: 2½ feet minimum. Eave Height: 28 feet maximum. Ridge Height maximum: 40 feet.
- Residential styles, including Queen Anne, or Foursquare, are encouraged on Seventh above John Q Adams and on Center and High, and where facing or adjoining residential zoning. Alternatively, the use(s) may be embodied in a grouping of smaller buildings.
- Full width one or two story porches at front (accessed by interior stair), or rear are appropriate for residential.
- Grade level or depressed parking if accessed from rear or rear end of side and generally concealed from sidewalk by building wall, provided commercial or residential use is located along primary street.

Applicant Response: *WE PROPOSE A 2 STORY CONVENTIONAL WOOD FRAME BUILDING WITH ARCHIT. STYLE COMPOSITION ROOF, HORIZONTAL SIDING, HARDI PLANK, WITH WOOD TRIMS TO MATCH EXISTING NEIGHBORS WITH FINISHES AND COLORS.*

### 4. DESIGN COMPOSITION

Include a range of more detailed design issues that address groups of elements, individual elements, their design and how they relate to the overall composition and finish. The principles place a traditional emphasis on the design's composition as seen from the exterior, rather than as a result of interior functional planning requirements. They also outwardly convey a sense of quality craftsmanship. The design composition principles, being more detailed, and stylistically dependent, are typically developed after the previous principles are resolved. These principles also reflect historically appropriate materials, respective finishes, and unobtrusive integration of new technology.

## DESIGN COMPOSITION CHARACTERISTICS OF MCLOUGHLIN COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

- Mostly single or double store design to 100 feet in width. Wider than 100 feet requires style change.
- False front: covering front gable roof or just an extended wall; may have a parapet on each side (possibly not rear) hiding a low sloped roof.
- Streetcar Commercial: wood or masonry construction and finish; generous ground floor retail display with individual or grouped upper level double hung windows in an otherwise solid wall.
- Large ground floor storefront windows with short bulkhead wall below and very often with transom windows above; wood frames or appropriate metal. Trim at window/transom frame edges.
- Often recessed store entries; side entries typically not recessed. Separate entries for individual stores.
- Streetcar Multifamily: wood or masonry construction and finish. Less emphasis on retail display, but location public and lobby areas adjoining the public way. Possible upper level window bays within the width and height of the primary or side façades. Possible entry projection.
- Upper Level Entry: typically a single shared entry with small lobby.
- Upper story wood framed windows designed as 'punched' openings in the otherwise solid wall, regularly spaced; individual, paired double hung design or triple units with fixed center and double hung side lights. Possible transom windows. Possible flat arch windows in masonry walls.
- Façade with modest, but defining cornice, possible belt cornice. Wood exteriors can support more detailing; masonry or plaster finished buildings with less detail and ornamentation; typically, no significant form projections or recesses except window bays or entries.
- Materials/Finish: cement plaster (stucco), brick, concrete with plaster over, horizontal board siding; fabric awnings, possible flat steel/wood building supported canopy.

### Applicant Response:

WINDOWS AND DOORS, WITH HORIZONTAL BOARD SIDING  
TO MATCH EXISTING NEIGHBORS STYLE.

### 17.40.065 - Historic Preservation Incentives.

*A. Purpose. Historic preservation incentives increase the potential for historically designated properties to be used, protected, renovated, and preserved. Incentives make preservation more attractive to owners of locally designated structures because they provide flexibility and economic opportunities.*

*B. Eligibility for Historic Preservation Incentives. All exterior alterations of designated structures and new construction in historic and conservation districts are eligible for historic preservation incentives if the exterior alteration or new construction has received a certificate of appropriateness from the Historic Review Board per OCMC 17.50.110(c).*

*C. Incentives Allowed. The dimensional standards of the underlying zone as well as for accessory buildings (OCMC 17.54.100) may be adjusted to allow for compatible development if the expansion or new construction is approved through historic design review.*

*D. Process. The applicant must request the incentive at the time of application to the Historic Review Board.*

### Applicant Response:

### ALSO

#### Relevant Character Guidelines:

Topography (see page 34 of Guidelines)

Landscaping (see page 34 of Guidelines)

Spacing (see page 36 of Guidelines)

Heights (see page 38 of Guidelines)

Widths (see page 38 of Guidelines)

Context Scale (see page 40 of Guidelines)

Volume (see page 40 of Guidelines)

Proportion (see page 44 of Guidelines)

Porches (see page 46 of Guidelines)

Dormers (see page 47 of Guidelines)

Foundations (see page 56 of Guidelines)

Windows (see page 63 of Guidelines)

Staff will review your application based on these guidelines. If you propose anything that does not meet these character guidelines, please include an explanation in your application of how your design differs and why you think it is still compatible with the District.



# OREGON CITY

## Community Development - Planning

221 Molalla Ave. Suite 200 | Oregon City OR 97045

Ph (503) 722-3789 | Fax (503) 722-3880

### Construction Costs for Historic Review for New Construction

The cost of Planning Division review for Site Plan and Design Review and Detailed Development Plans is based on the construction cost of the project. The construction costs is defined as all costs to complete the project, including soft costs. The estimate does exclude interior furniture or moving expenses.

Address: 920 7th St. Oregon City, OR 97045

Project Description: 2 STORY MIXED USE BUILDING

#### Section I - Construction Costs

Design Work	\$
Site Prep	\$
Consultants	\$
Excavation	\$
Utilities	\$
Foundation	\$
Framing material/wall construction	\$
Interior finish (walls, doors, floor finish, cabinetry, light fixtures, etc.)	\$
Supplemental information (fire suppression, hvac, electrical, plumbing, etc.)	\$
Roofing	\$
Landscaping	\$
Paving	\$
Other	\$
<b>Total Section I</b>	\$

#### Section II - Permits

Building	\$
Electrical	\$
Plumbing	\$
Mechanical	\$
Land Use	\$
<b>Total Section II</b>	\$

#### Section III - Total

Section I Total	\$
Section II Total	\$
<b>Total Section III</b>	<u>\$1,500.000</u>

Office Use Only -

Building Official Verification: \_\_\_\_\_

