DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICESPlanning DivisionmemorandumTO:The Urbana Historic Preservation CommissionFROM:Robert Myers, AICP, Planning ManagerDATE:May 28, 2010SUBJECT:HP-2010-COA-02: 812 W. Main Street. Request for a Certificate of
Appropriateness to demolish a detached garage, Federico Bassetti, applicant.

Introduction

On May 6, 2010, Community Development Services Department received a Building Permit application to demolish a detached garage at 812 W Main Street. The 800 block of West Main Street was designated a local historic district by the Urbana City Council on November 5, 2007, Ordinance Number 2007-10-119. Per Sections XII-6.A and XII-6.C of the Urbana Zoning Ordinance, the permit may not be issued unless the Historic Preservation Commission finds that the work complies with the Historic Preservation Ordinance (Article XII of the Urbana Zoning Ordinance), in which case a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) would be issued.

Background

In August 2007, the City of Urbana received an application to designate the 800 block of West Main Street as a local historic district. The application indicated 812 W Main Street as a "contributing" structure. On November 5, 2007, the Urbana City Council approved the application (Ordinance No. 2007-10-119) but with changes to the status of certain properties as either contributing or noncontributing to the historic district. The ordinance specified 812 W Main Street as "noncontributing" to the historic district.

Section XII-6.A of the Urbana Zoning Ordinance requires a COA for any alteration, relocation, construction, removal, or demolition that affects the exterior architectural appearance of any building within a historic district. Table XII-2 specifies that the Historic Preservation Commission review demolition of noncontributing buildings through the Certificate of Appropriateness process. The Historic Preservation Commission makes the final decision on the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the Commission denies the Certificate, the petitioner may apply to the Historic Preservation Commission for a Certificate of Economic Hardship or appeal the Commission's decision to the Urbana City Council.

Description of the Proposed Changes

The petitioner's application is to demolish a detached frame garage located at the rear, northeast corner of the lot. The size of the garage is 21 feet by 21 feet (441 square feet in area). Although the garage would not be immediately replaced, the petitioner indicates that he does expect to build a new garage within the next few years. The petitioner indicates that the garage must be removed for the property to qualify for homeowners insurance. This is a consequence of the framing having been weakened by long term water damage and dry rot. This is in addition to inadequate initial construction.

History and Architecture

According to the West Main Street Historic District application, 812 W. Main Street was constructed circa 1904, and its design was influenced by Tudor Revival architecture. The house was first occupied by George P. and Clara Bliss who lived there from 1904 through 1919. Mr. Bliss was the president of the Abstract Company of Champaign County. The house was converted to a duplex about 1987. Today, although the house retains its traditional built form and defining roofline, the original exterior is obscured by wide lap aluminum siding.

Based on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the garage in question was constructed between 1923 and 1945. The 1945 Sanborn map indicates a one-story frame garage with an asphalt shingle roof. Today the garage has a modern, two-car garage door on the lower front. Under the front gable the wall is clad with plain wood shingles and has a small ventilation window. The sides and rear of the garage are clad with wood lap siding which appears to be original. Former window and door openings on the west side wall have been enclosed with newer lap siding.

Current Condition

Visually the garage does not appear to be leaning, but the siding and roof need repair. An interior visual inspection of the garage shows extensive damage due to water and dry rot. The extent is indicated by water staining and what appears to be mold. The juncture of the roof and walls is especially damaged. Overall, the garage is in a very deteriorated condition. Much of the structural framing would need to be replaced in order to save the building. The petitioner indicates that in seeking insurance for the property the rates quoted were many times higher than normal, and that in order to be insured at a regular rate the garage would need to be removed.

Discussion

Requirements for a Certificate of Appropriateness

According to Section XII-6.B.2 of the Urbana Zoning Ordinance, the criteria to be used by the Preservation Commission in making its determination for a Certificate of Appropriateness shall include:

1) The maintenance of the significant original qualities or character of the buildings, structures, sites or objects including, if significant, its appurtenances. The removal or alteration of any historic or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.

The house at 812 W. Main was built circa 1904. Although the house retains its original building form it has been covered with modern, wide lap siding. The circa 1930's garage retains original wood shingles under the front gable, but the original doors have been replaced with modern garage doors. The ordinance enacting the West Main Street Historic District designated the property as noncontributing to the historic district. The garage retains only minor historic integrity in conveying a sense of historical time and place for the district. Consequently demolition would not appreciably impact the character and integrity of the district.

2) The compatibility of proposed new additions and new construction to the original architecture of the landmark shall be evaluated against general guidelines of height, proportions of the structure's front façade, proportions of openings into the facility, the relationship of building masses and spaces, roof shapes, appurtenances, the scale of building or structure, and the directional expression of front elevation.

The application is for the demolition and does not include any new additions or construction. This criterion, therefore, does not apply.

3) The Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Historic Preservation Projects," as revised.

The final criterion relates to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for alterations to historic properties, which do not explicitly refer to demolition. Demolition does not meet any of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Options

The Historic Preservation Commission has the following options in this case:

- 1. Grant the requested Certificate of Appropriateness.
- 2. Grant the requested Certificate of Appropriateness, subject to certain conditions.
- 3. Deny the requested Certificate of Appropriateness. If the Commission finds the application is inconsistent with the criteria and denies the application, the Commission should provide the reasons for denial and may recommend to the applicant ways to comply with the criteria. A denial of the requested COA must set forth why this "noncontributing" building is important enough to the historic district to deny the application.

Should the Historic Preservation Commission choose to deny this application, the petitioner would have three options: (1) in case of a denial accompanied by a recommendation, he may amend his application for a Certificate of Appropriateness within 60 days, (2) apply for a Certificate of Economic Hardship with evidence that denial of this application is financially infeasible, or (3) appeal to City Council within 30 days (Articles XII-6.C through XII-6.E of the Urbana Zoning Ordinance).

Staff Recommendation

Based on the findings outlined herein, and without the benefit of considering additional evidence that may be presented at the public hearing, City staff recommends that the Historic Preservation Commission **APPROVE** a Certificate of Appropriateness to allow demolition of the garage.

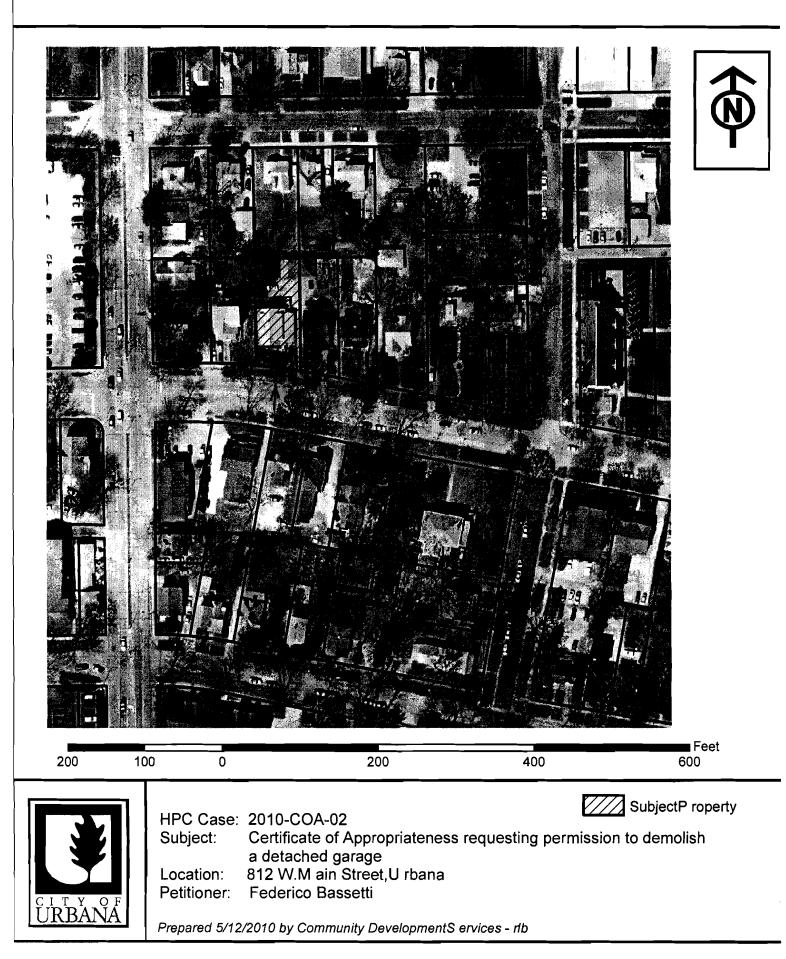
Attachments:

Exhibit A: Location Map Exhibit B: Application Exhibit C: Photographs of 812 W. Main St. Exhibit D: Main Street Historic District application excerpt Exhibit E: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1923 and 1945 Exhibit F: Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Historic Preservation Projects"

cc:

Federico Basetti, PO Box 894, Urbana, IL 61803 Carl Hill, Hillshire Construction, 1809 Autumn Ridge, Urbana, IL 61802 Gordon Skinner, Building Safety Division Manager

Exhibit A: Location & AerialM ap





DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Building Safety Division

memorandum

TO:	Rebecca Bird, Planner
FROM:	Gordon R. Skinner, Building Safety Division Manager
DATE:	May 6, 2010
SUBJECT:	812 W. Main St.; Building permit application for demolition of garage

On May 6, 2010, the Building Safety Division received an application for a permit to demolish a garage at 812 W. Main St., Urbana.

Per section XII-6.C of the Historic Preservation Ordinance, the attached application is being forwarded by the Building Safety Division for your consideration as the application for a Certificate of Appropriateness.

GRS:vpp



BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION

	BUILDING			MAY 0 5 2010		
URBANA Building Safety Division 400 S. Vine St. Urbana, IL 61801 217-384-2443 Fax 217-384-0200 www.city.urbana.il.us						
Project Address:	812 N. MAI	N ST				
Suite or Apt.#:	-	Lot #:				
Type of Improvement:	Please attach plans/drav	wings and any additio	onal information to describe project	ot.		
🗌 New 🗌 Additio	on 🖾 Alteration 🔲 Re	pair/Replace 🔲 i	Foundation only 🛛 🖾 Wreckin	g		
Other (specify-i.e.	rehab, moving, etc.)					
Use of Building/Structu Residential		Cost of Const				
One Family – Zero	Lot Line 🗆 Yes 🗇 No	Demolition/Ca	arpentry, etc \$,2000			
🗹 Two Family		To be installed	d but not included in the above co	əst:		
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 Service station, rep Hospital, Institution 			<u> </u>			
 Office, bank, profes School, Library, oth Mercantile/Retail 	ssional		Describe the current use of the bu changed, describe the new use.			
Parking Garage						
 Storage, Warehous Other – Specify 	se					
AREA INFORMATION -	- NEW CONSTRUCTION, AD		OLITIONS ONLY]		
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Garage Area: □ attached _____ Ø detached 2[x2]

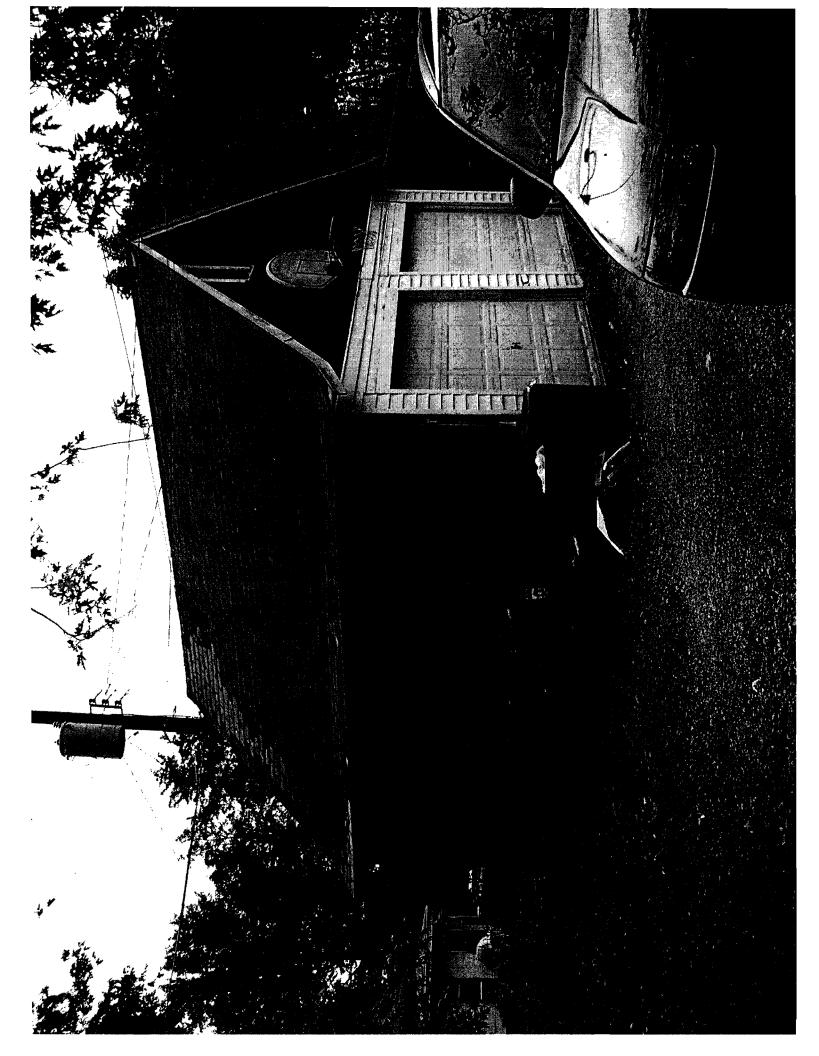
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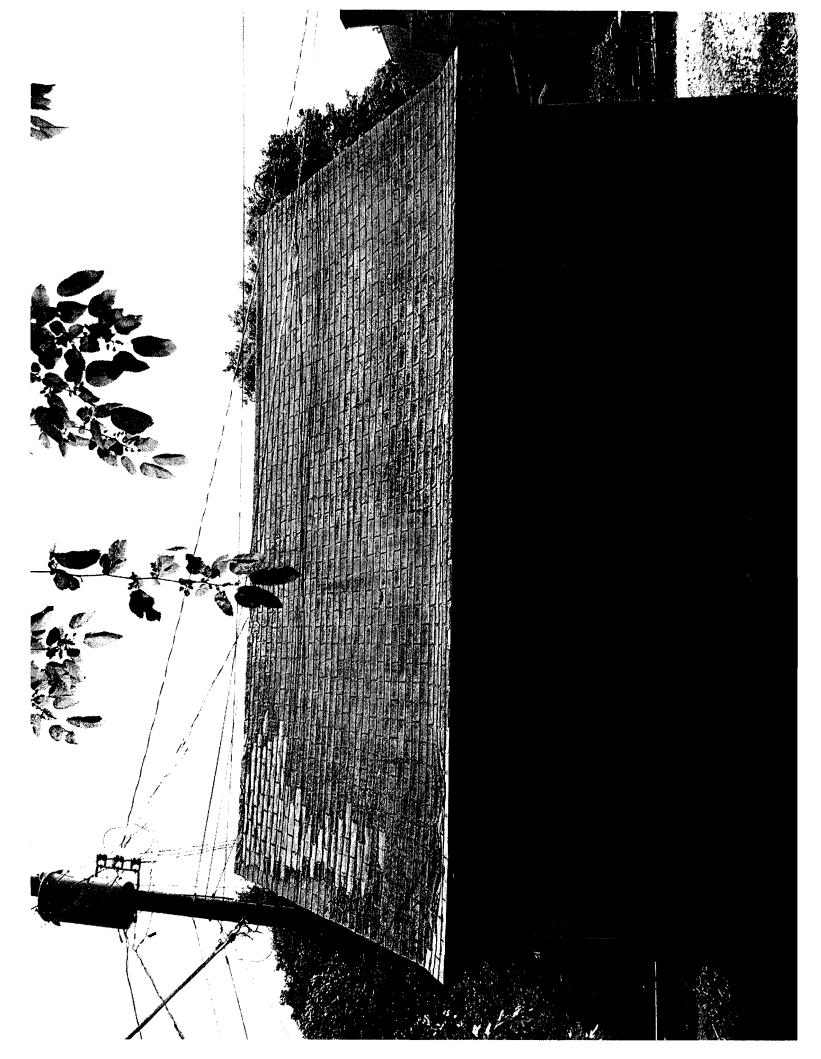
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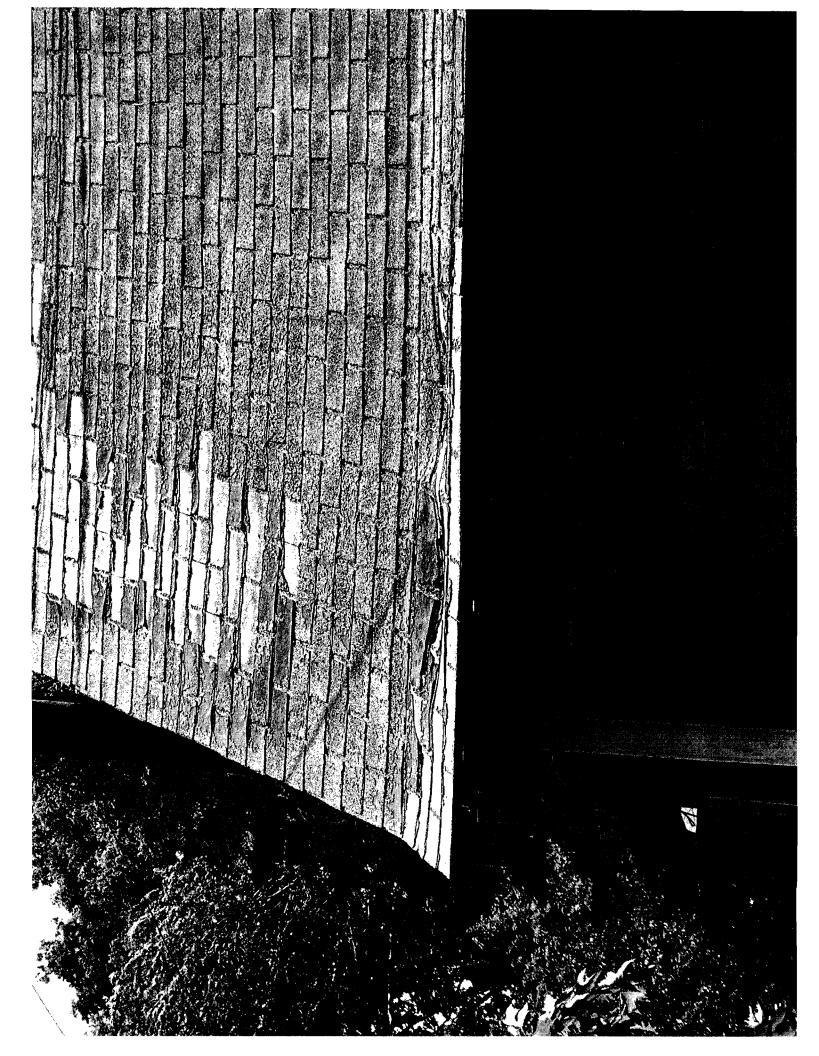
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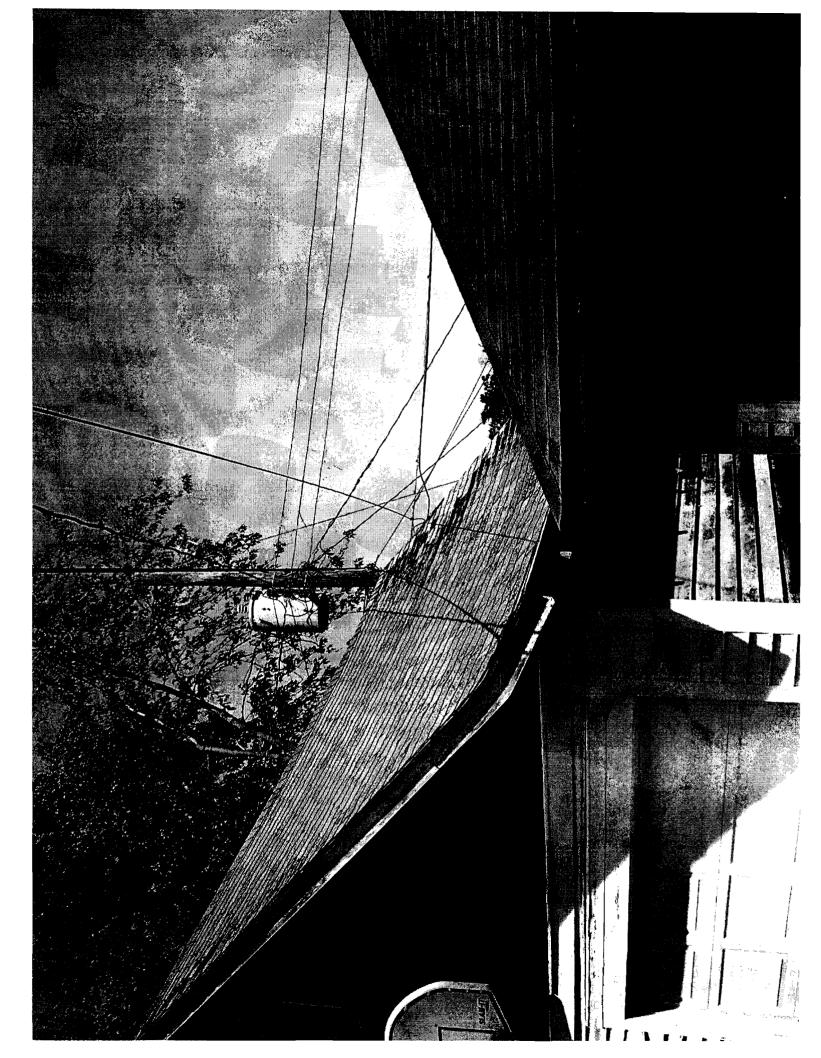




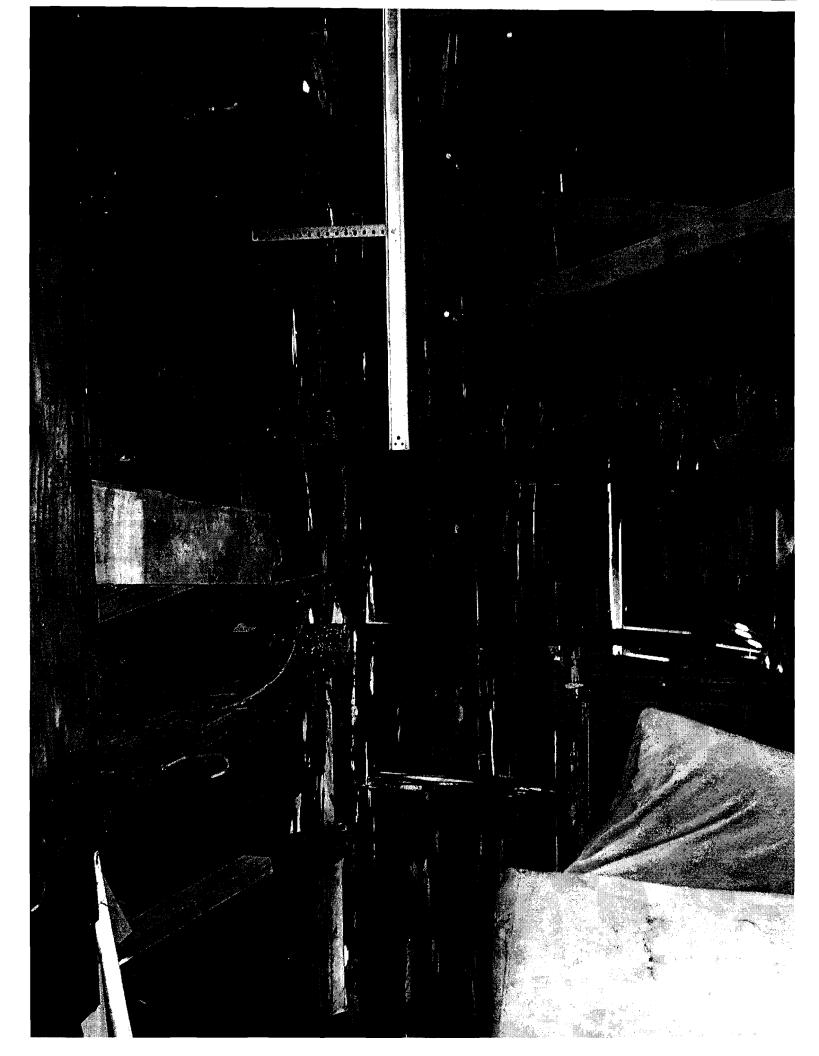


















Aug. 2007 historic district application

There is a shared driveway of patterned concrete between 806 and 808 W. Main Street.

808 W. Main Contributing Qualifying Criteria: Significant Heritage Value

This house, built in 1904, was influenced by the Dutch Colonial Revival Style. Two stories tall, with a side-facing asphalt shingle gambrel roof with flared ends and a boxed cornice, it is clad in artificial siding and sits on a brick foundation. The first story is dominated by a full width porch; the low-pitched hip roof is supported by fluted square posts with capitals, which sit atop brick pedestals. The pedestals rise from the ground and are capped with limestone; along the porch between the pedestals are simple balustrades. The roof line of the porch peaks in the center to form a pediment. A window is located on the left behind the porch, with a bay window in the center, and a door with sidelights. On the second story are two gabled wall dormers, each with flared ends, a boxed cornice, and a 12/1 double-hung sash.

This house was built by John R. Smith, owner of Smith's Ice and Packing Co. (the packing refers to pork packing) in Urbana.

810 W. Main Contributing Qualifying Criteria: Significant Heritage Value

This is a Dormer Front Bungalow, built circa 1920. It is 1½ stories tall, with a brick foundation and side gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles, which extends down to form a wide overhang and roof for the small corner porch. The front of the first story is clad in brick, with artificial siding on the sides and the roof dormer. To the left of the porch are a row of seven 3/1 doublehung sash with a continuous concrete sill; the porch contains the entrance door. The roof dormer above has a gabled roof and contains a row of four 3/1 double-hung sash. A two-car garage, built between 1923 and 1945 (according to Sanborn maps), sits on the rear of the property; it has a hip roof and modern overhead doors.

This house first appears on the Sanborn map of 1923.

There is a shared driveway in patterned concrete, lined with curbs, between 810 and 812 W. Main Street.

812 W. Main Contributing Qualifying Criteria: Significant Heritage Value

This 1½-story house, built circa 1904, was influenced by Tudor Revival architecture. The house features a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, the eastern slope of which extends farther than the west slope in order to cover a one-story wing; the eaves of the main roof are flared. The overhanging roof is supported by small triangular knee braces. The house sits on a brick foundation and is clad in artificial siding. The roof has long shed dormers on either side. The

front façade features three 1/1 double-hung windows, an entrance door surmounted by a simple pedimented hood, and a second entrance door (located on the side wing) on the first story, with a row of four 9/1 windows beneath the gable on the second story. To the rear of the lot is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story front gabled, two-car garage. The eaves are flared to match the main house, and the gable is wood shingled and features a small vertical window. The garage was built between 1923 and 1945, according to Sanborn maps.

The house was first occupied by George P. and Clara Bliss, who lived here from 1904 until 1919. George Bliss was the president of the Abstract Co. of Champaign County. The house was converted into a duplex ca. 1987.

814 W. Main Contributing Qualifying Criteria: Significant Heritage Value

The body of this house has no style, though it does have a Colonial Revival-influenced porch. The house, built circa 1904, is two stories, though the rear portion has been modified and is now three stories. The foundation is brick. Walls are clad in square butt shingles, with parts of the addition clad in artificial siding. A porch extends most of the width of the façade; its hip roof with small central pediment is supported by full-height columns. A large front gable dominates the façade, and extends from its peak to the side walls of the house. Within the gable on the second story are paired 1/1 double-hung sash with a pedimented window hood. The roof was most likely side gabled, originally, though the later modifications have created a shed roof above the tallest portion to the rear; the roof is covered by asphalt shingles

The house first appears in the 1904 city directory; Charles Bongart, a savings department manager at Busey Bank, was named as occupant. He lived there until 1909. From 1910 to 1929, the house was owned by the Postlewaite family.

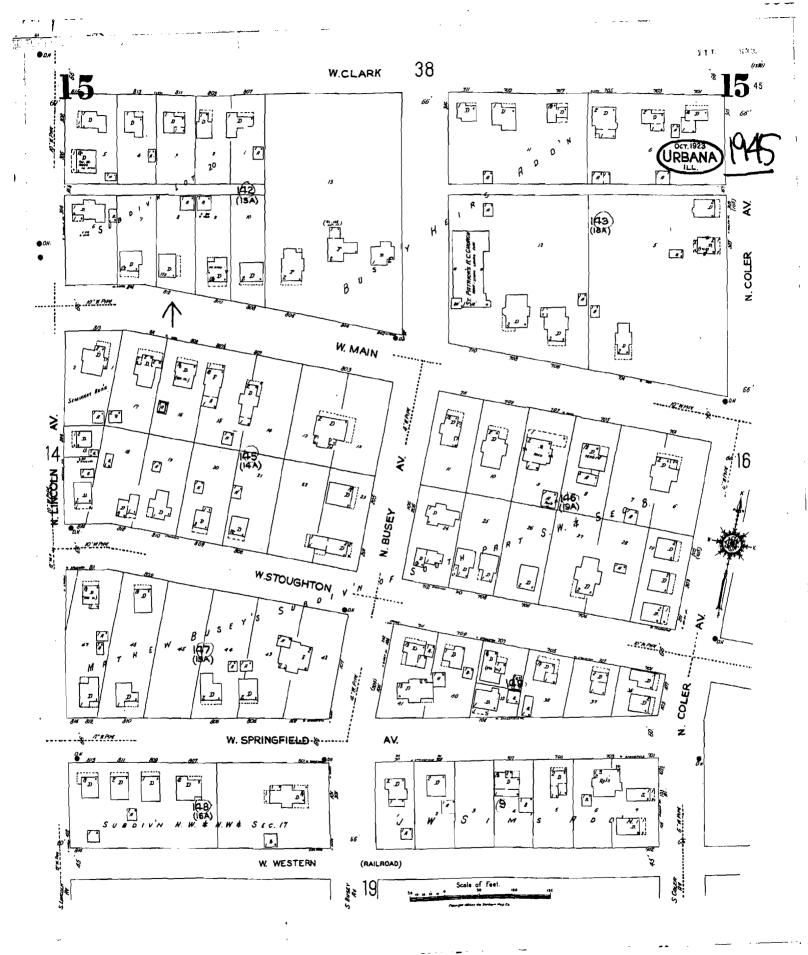
816 W. Main

Non-Contributing Due to Age

This is a one-story ranch house circa 1951. It has a concrete block foundation and is clad in vertical wood siding. The roof is side gabled with a low pitch, covered in asphalt shingles; there are several skylights. Most of the windows feature a fixed upper sash with lower moveable awning or hopper window. A garage is attached to the east of the house.



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EXHIBIT F

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

Standards for Preservation

- 1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
- 2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- 3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
- 4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- 6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
- 7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- 8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken

Standards for Rehabilitation

- 1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
- 2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- 3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
- 4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- 6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in

design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

- 7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- 8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- 9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
- 10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Standards for Restoration

- 1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period.
- Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.
- 3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
- 4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
- 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.
- 6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.
- Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
- 8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- 9. Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- 10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Standards for Reconstruction

- 1. Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.
- 2. Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure, or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- 3. Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.
- 4. Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will recreate the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.
- 5. A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.
- 6. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.