



City of Longview

1525 Broadway
Longview, WA 98632
www.ci.longview.wa.us

Special Meeting

Historic Preservation Commission

Monday, June 3, 2019

5:30 PM

Small Conference Room, City Hall

1. **ROLL CALL**
2. **CONSTITUENT COMMENTS**
3. **BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS**
4. **REPORTS**
5. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

19-000191 Columbia Theatre Door replacement project

The Columbia Theatre has previewed a proposal to replace the entry doors with new wood doors with large glass panels inset in the center. The existing hardware will be re-used. Initially the

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Review the proposal and the standards for rehabilitation for the appropriate approach to the project. Provide feedback to the design team ahead of a submission of a certificate of appropriateness.

6. **NEW BUSINESS**
7. **ADJOURNMENT**

STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION & GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.



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.

GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

INTRODUCTION

In **Rehabilitation**, historic building materials and character-defining features are protected and maintained as they are in the treatment Preservation. However, greater latitude is given in the **Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings** to replace extensively deteriorated, damaged, or missing features using either the same material or compatible substitute materials. Of the four treatments, only **Rehabilitation** allows alterations and the construction of a new addition, if necessary for a continuing or new use for the historic building.

Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Materials and Features

The guidance for the treatment **Rehabilitation** begins with recommendations to identify the form and detailing of those architectural materials and features that are important in defining the building's historic character and which must be retained to preserve that character. Therefore, guidance on *identifying, retaining, and preserving* character-defining features is always given first.

Protect and Maintain Historic Materials and Features

After identifying those materials and features that are important and must be retained in the process of **Rehabilitation** work, then *protecting and maintaining* them are addressed. Protection generally involves the least degree of intervention and is preparatory to other work. Protection includes the maintenance of historic materials and features as well as ensuring that the property is protected before and

during rehabilitation work. A historic building undergoing rehabilitation will often require more extensive work. Thus, an overall evaluation of its physical condition should always begin at this level.

Repair Historic Materials and Features

Next, when the physical condition of character-defining materials and features warrants additional work, *repairing* is recommended. **Rehabilitation** guidance for the repair of historic materials, such as masonry, again begins with the least degree of intervention possible. In rehabilitation, repairing also includes the limited replacement in kind or with a compatible substitute material of extensively deteriorated or missing components of features when there are surviving prototypes features that can be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. Although using the same kind of material is always the preferred option, a substitute material may be an acceptable alternative if the form, design, and scale, as well as the substitute material itself, can effectively replicate the appearance of the remaining features.

Replace Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features

Following repair in the hierarchy, **Rehabilitation** guidance is provided for *replacing* an entire character-defining feature with new material because the level of deterioration or damage of materials precludes repair. If the missing feature is character defining or if it is critical to the survival of the building (e.g., a roof), it should be replaced to match the historic feature based on physical or his-

toric documentation of its form and detailing. As with repair, the preferred option is always replacement of the entire feature in kind (i.e., with the same material, such as wood for wood). However, when this is not feasible, a compatible substitute material that can reproduce the overall appearance of the historic material may be considered.

It should be noted that, while the National Park Service guidelines recommend the replacement of an entire character-defining feature that is extensively deteriorated, the guidelines never recommend removal and replacement with new material of a feature that could reasonably be repaired and, thus, preserved.

Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features

When an entire interior or exterior feature is missing, such as a porch, it no longer plays a role in physically defining the historic character of the building unless it can be accurately recovered in form and detailing through the process of carefully documenting the historic appearance. If the feature is not critical to the survival of the building, allowing the building to remain without the feature is one option. But if the missing feature is important to the historic character of the building, its replacement is always recommended in the **Rehabilitation** guidelines as the first, or preferred, course of action. If adequate documentary and physical evidence exists, the feature may be accurately reproduced. A second option in a rehabilitation treatment for replacing a missing feature, particularly when the available information about the feature is inadequate to permit an accurate reconstruction, is to *design* a new feature that is compatible with the overall historic character of the building. The new design should always take into account the size, scale, and material of the building itself and should be clearly differentiated from the authentic historic features. For properties that have changed over time, and where those changes have acquired

significance, reestablishing missing historic features generally should not be undertaken if the missing features did not coexist with the features currently on the building. Juxtaposing historic features that did not exist concurrently will result in a false sense of the building's history.

Alterations

Some exterior and interior alterations to a historic building are generally needed as part of a **Rehabilitation** project to ensure its continued use, but it is most important that such alterations do not radically change, obscure, or destroy character-defining spaces, materials, features, or finishes. Alterations may include changes to the site or setting, such as the selective removal of buildings or other features of the building site or setting that are intrusive, not character defining, or outside the building's period of significance.

Code-Required Work: Accessibility and Life Safety

Sensitive solutions to meeting code requirements in a **Rehabilitation** project are an important part of protecting the historic character of the building. Work that must be done to meet accessibility and life-safety requirements must also be assessed for its potential impact on the historic building, its site, and setting.

Resilience to Natural Hazards

Resilience to natural hazards should be addressed as part of a **Rehabilitation** project. A historic building may have existing characteristics or features that help to address or minimize the impacts of natural hazards. These should always be used to best advantage when considering new adaptive treatments so as to have the least impact on the historic character of the building, its site, and setting.

Sustainability

Sustainability should be addressed as part of a **Rehabilitation** project. Good preservation practice is often synonymous with sustainability. Existing energy-efficient features should be retained and repaired. Only sustainability treatments should be considered that will have the least impact on the historic character of the building.

The topic of sustainability is addressed in detail in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

New Exterior Additions and Related New Construction

Rehabilitation is the only treatment that allows expanding a historic building by enlarging it with an addition. However, the **Rehabilitation** guidelines emphasize that new additions should be considered only after it is determined that meeting specific new needs cannot be achieved by altering non-character-defining interior spaces. If the use cannot be accommodated in this way, then an attached exterior addition may be considered. New additions should be designed and constructed so that the character-defining features of the historic building, its site, and setting are not negatively impacted. Generally, a new addition should be subordinate to the historic building. A new addition should be compatible, but differentiated enough so that it is not confused as historic or original to the building. The same guidance applies to new construction so that it does not negatively impact the historic character of the building or its site.

Rehabilitation as a Treatment. *When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular time is not appropriate, Rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Rehabilitation should be developed.*

ENTRANCES AND PORCHES

RECOMMENDED

NOT RECOMMENDED



[24] Rotted boards in the beaded-board porch ceiling are being replaced with new matching beaded board.

Identifying, retaining, and preserving entrances and porches and their functional and decorative features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. The materials themselves (including masonry, wood, and metal) are significant, as are their features, such as doors, transoms, pilasters, columns, balustrades, stairs, roofs, and projecting canopies.

Retaining a historic entrance or porch even though it will no longer be used because of a change in the building's function.

Protecting and maintaining the masonry, wood, and metals which comprise entrances and porches through appropriate surface treatments, such as cleaning, paint removal, and reapplication of protective coating systems.

Protecting entrances and porches against arson and vandalism before work begins by covering them and by installing alarm systems keyed into local protection agencies.

Protecting entrance and porch features when working on other features of the building.

Evaluating the overall condition of entrances and porches to determine whether more than protection and maintenance, such as repairs to entrance and porch features, will be necessary.

Repairing entrances and porches by patching, splicing, consolidating, and otherwise reinforcing them using recognized preservation methods. Repair may include the limited replacement in kind or with a compatible substitute material of those extensively deteriorated features or missing components of features when there are surviving prototypes, such as balustrades, columns, and stairs.

Removing or substantially changing entrances and porches which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Cutting new entrances on a primary façade.

Altering utilitarian or service entrances so they compete visually with the historic primary entrance; increasing their size so that they appear significantly more important; or adding decorative details that cannot be documented to the building or are incompatible with the building's historic character.

Removing a historic entrance or porch that will no longer be required for the building's new use.

Failing to protect and maintain entrance and porch materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of entrances and porches results.

Leaving entrances and porches unprotected and subject to vandalism before work begins, thereby also allowing the interior to be damaged if it can be accessed through unprotected entrances.

Failing to protect materials and features when working on other features of the building.

Failing to undertake adequate measures to ensure the protection of entrance and porch features.

Removing entrances and porches that could be stabilized, repaired, and conserved, or using untested consolidants, improper repair techniques, or unskilled personnel, potentially causing further damage to historic materials.

Replacing an entire entrance or porch feature when repair of the feature and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing components are feasible.

ENTRANCES AND PORCHES

RECOMMENDED

Replacing in kind an entire entrance or porch that is too deteriorated to repair (if the overall form and detailing are still evident) using the physical evidence as a model to reproduce the feature or when the replacement can be based on historic documentation. If using the same kind of material is not feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

NOT RECOMMENDED

Removing an entrance or porch that is unrepairable and not replacing it, or replacing it with a new entrance or porch that does not match.

Using a substitute material for the replacement that does not convey the same appearance of the surviving components of entrance or porch features or that is physically incompatible.



[25] The new infill designs for the garage door openings in this commercial building (a) converted for restaurant use and in this mill building (b) rehabilitated for residential use are compatible with the historic character of the buildings.



ENTRANCES AND PORCHES

RECOMMENDED

NOT RECOMMENDED

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it is specific to Rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns have been addressed.

Designing the Replacement for Missing Historic Features

Designing and installing a new entrance or porch when the historic feature is completely missing or has previously been replaced by one that is incompatible. It may be an accurate restoration based on documentary and physical evidence, but only when the historic entrance or porch to be replaced coexisted with the features currently on the building. Or, it may be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

Creating an inaccurate appearance because the replacement for the missing entrance or porch is based upon insufficient physical or historic documentation, is not a compatible design, or because the feature to be replaced did not coexist with the features currently on the building.

Alterations and Additions for a New Use

Enclosing historic porches on secondary elevations only, when required by a new use, in a manner that preserves the historic character of the building (e.g., using large sheets of glass and recessing the enclosure wall behind existing posts and balustrades).

Enclosing porches in a manner that results in a diminution or loss of historic character by using solid materials rather than clear glazing, or by placing the enclosure in front of, rather than behind, the historic features.

Designing and constructing additional entrances or porches on secondary elevations when required for the new use in a manner that preserves the historic character of the building (i.e., ensuring that the new entrance or porch is clearly subordinate to historic primary entrances or porches).

Constructing secondary or service entrances and porches that are incompatible in size and scale or detailing with the historic building or that obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining features.

[26] **Not Recommended:** Installing a screened enclosure is never recommended on a front or otherwise prominent historic porch. In limited instances, it may be possible to add screening on a porch at the rear or on a secondary façade; however, the enclosure should match the color of the porch and be placed behind columns and railings so that it does not obscure these features.



STOREFRONTS

RECOMMENDED

Identifying, retaining, and preserving storefronts and their functional and decorative features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. The storefront materials (including wood, masonry, metals, ceramic tile, clear glass, and pigmented structural glass) and the configuration of the storefront are significant, as are features, such as display windows, base panels, bulkheads, signs, doors, transoms, kick plates, corner posts, piers, and entablatures. The removal of inappropriate, non-historic cladding, false mansard roofs, and other later, non-significant alterations can help reveal the historic character of the storefront.

Retaining later, non-original features that have acquired significance over time.

NOT RECOMMENDED

Removing or substantially changing storefronts and their features which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Changing the storefront so that it has a residential rather than commercial appearance.

Introducing features from an earlier period that are not compatible with the historic character of the storefront.

Changing the location of the storefront's historic main entrance.

Replacing or covering a glass transom with solid material or inappropriate signage, or installing an incompatible awning over it.

Removing later features that may have acquired significance.



[28] This new storefront, which replaced one that was missing, is compatible with the historic character of the building.

STOREFRONTS

RECOMMENDED	NOT RECOMMENDED
<i>Protecting and maintaining</i> masonry, wood, glass, ceramic tile, and metals which comprise storefronts through appropriate treatments, such as cleaning, paint removal, and reapplication of protective coating systems.	Failing to protect and maintain storefront materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of storefront features results.
Protecting storefronts against arson and vandalism before work begins by covering windows and doors and by installing alarm systems keyed into local protection agencies.	Leaving the storefront unprotected and subject to vandalism before work begins, thereby also allowing the interior to be damaged if it can be accessed through unprotected entrances.
Protecting the storefront when working on other features of the building.	Failing to protect the storefront when working on other features of the building.
Evaluating the overall condition of the storefront to determine whether more than protection and maintenance, such as repairs to storefront features, will be necessary.	Failing to undertake adequate measures to ensure the protection of storefront features.



[27] This original c. 1940s storefront, with its character-defining angled and curved glass display window and recessed entrance with a decorative terrazzo paving, is in good condition and should be retained in a rehabilitation project.

STOREFRONTS

RECOMMENDED

NOT RECOMMENDED

Repairing storefronts by patching, splicing, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing them using recognized preservation methods. Repair may include the limited replacement in kind or with a compatible substitute material of those extensively deteriorated or missing components of storefronts when there are surviving prototypes, such as transoms, base panels, kick plates, piers, or signs.

Removing storefronts that could be stabilized, repaired, and conserved, or using untested consolidants, improper repair techniques, or unskilled personnel, potentially causing further damage to historic materials.

Replacing in kind an entire storefront that is too deteriorated to repair (if the overall form and detailing are still evident) using the physical evidence as a model to reproduce the feature or when the replacement can be based on historic documentation. If using the same kind of material is not feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Replacing a storefront feature when repair of the feature and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing components are feasible.

Using a substitute material for the replacement that does not convey the same appearance of the surviving components of the storefront or that is physically incompatible.

Removing a storefront that is unrepairable and not replacing it or replacing it with a new storefront that does not match.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it is specific to Rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns have been addressed.

Designing the Replacement for Missing Historic Features

Designing and installing a new storefront when the historic storefront is completely missing or has previously been replaced by one that is incompatible. It may be an accurate restoration based on documentary and physical evidence, but only when the historic storefront to be replaced coexisted with the features currently on the building. Or, it may be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

Creating an inaccurate appearance because the replacement for the missing storefront is based upon insufficient physical or historic documentation, is not a compatible design, or because the feature to be replaced did not coexist with the features currently on the building.

Using new, over-scaled, or internally-lit signs unless there is a historic precedent for them or using other types of signs that obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining features of the storefront and the building.

STOREFRONTS

RECOMMENDED

Replacing missing awnings or canopies that can be historically documented to the building, or adding new signage, awnings, or canopies that are compatible with the historic character of the building.

NOT RECOMMENDED

Adding vinyl awnings, or other awnings that are inappropriately sized or shaped, which are incompatible with the historic character of the building; awnings that do not extend over the entire length of the storefront; or large canopies supported by posts that project out over the sidewalk, unless their existence can be historically documented.

Alterations and Additions for a New Use

Retaining the glazing and the transparency (i.e., which allows the openness of the interior to be experienced from the exterior) that is so important in defining the character of a historic storefront when the building is being converted for residential use. Window treatments (necessary for occupants' privacy) should be installed that are uniform and compatible with the commercial appearance of the building, such as screens or wood blinds. When display cases still exist behind the storefront, the screening should be set at the back of the display case.

Replacing storefront glazing with solid material for occupants' privacy when the building is being converted for residential use.

Installing window treatments in storefront windows that have a residential appearance, which are incompatible with the commercial character of the building.

Installing window treatments that are not uniform in a series of repetitive storefront windows.



[29] The rehabilitation of the 1910 Māālaea General Store (a), which served the workers' camp at the Wailuku Sugar Company on the Hawaiian island of Maui, included the reconstruction of the original parapet (b).



Resources:

Washington State DAHP survey of Historic Theatres:

<https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/theater%20survey.pdf>

Page 55- discussion of glass.

Page 100- Columbia Theatre

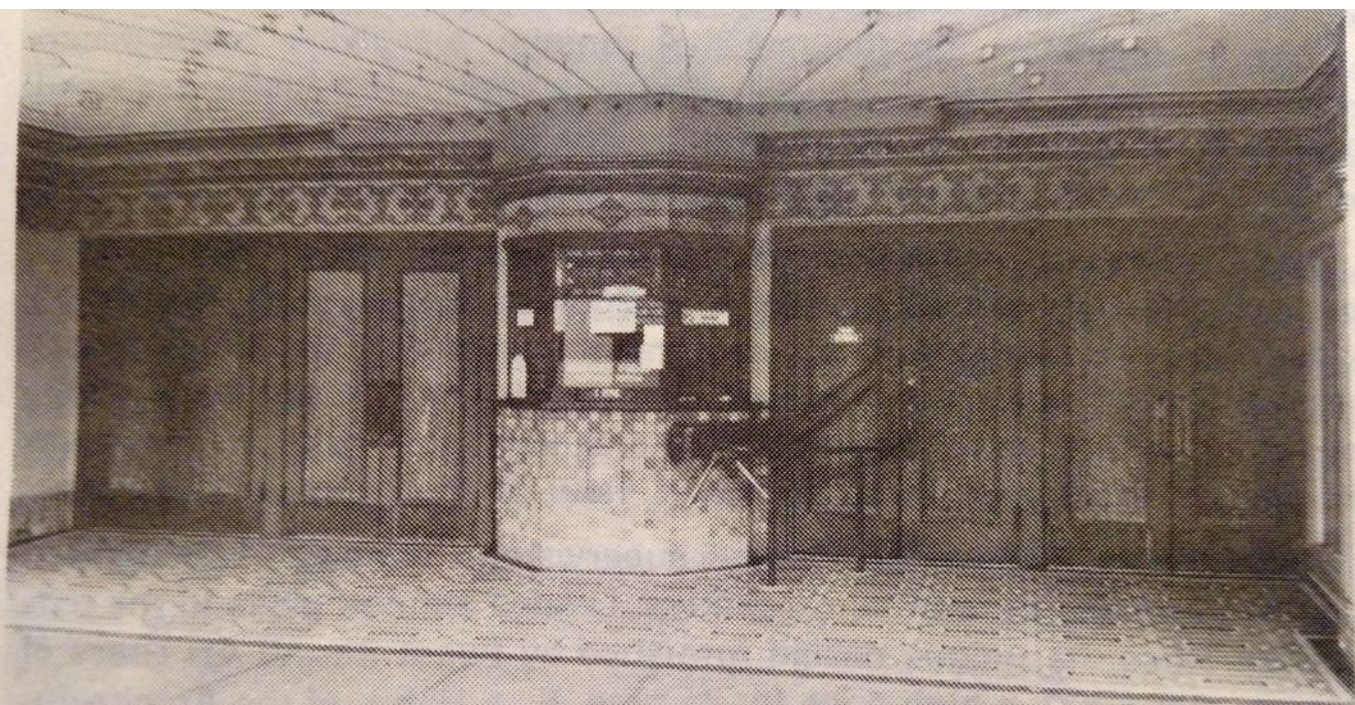
Full contents of Local Historic Register for Columbia Theatre:

<https://mylongview.box.com/v/ColumbiaTheatre>

Attached- 1993 Door rehabilitation project approved by HPC.

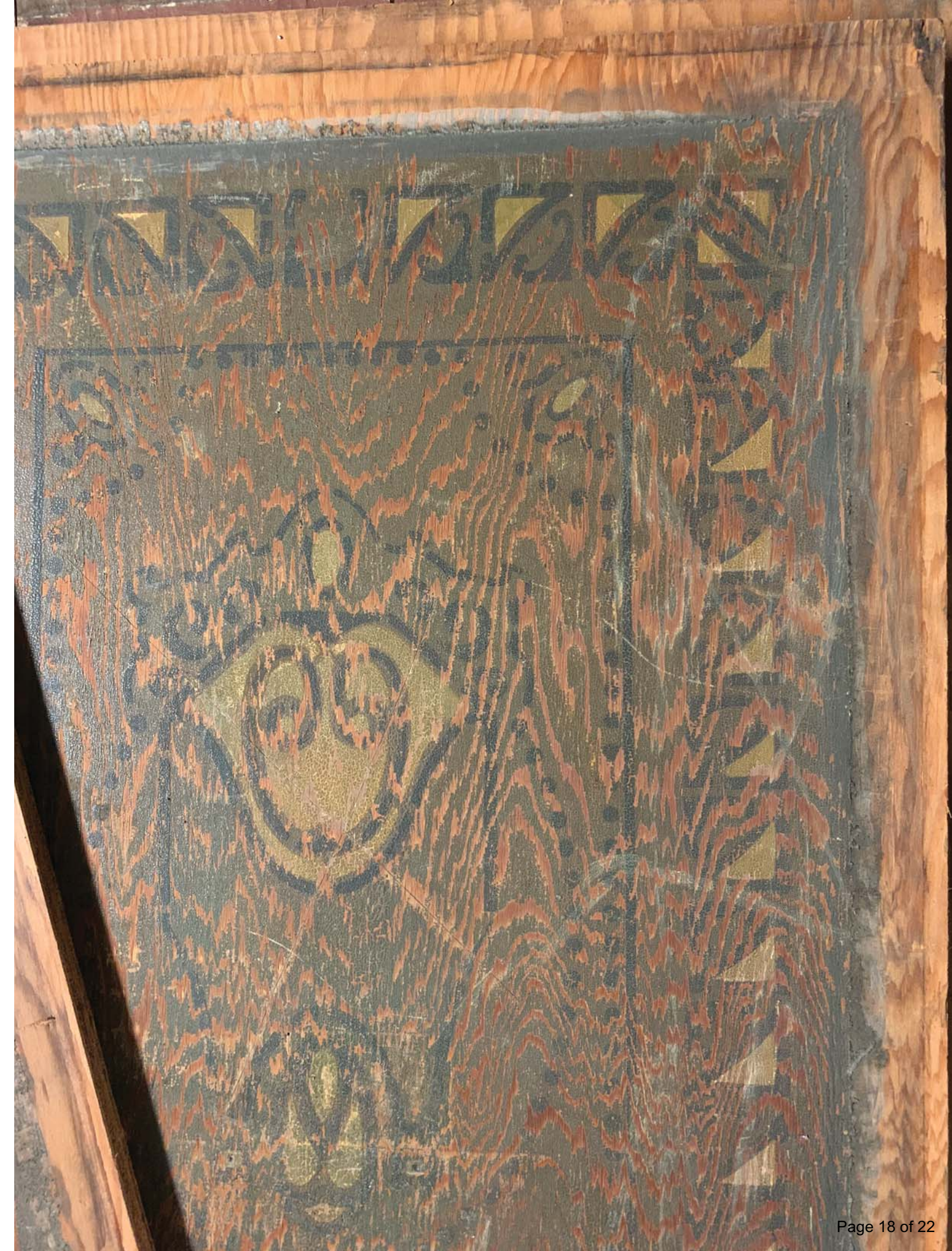
Attached: Photos of the Columbia Theatre doors





A close-up of the ticket booth shows some of the original tiles and stained glass.
Photo by Mr. C's Photography of Longview.







Ray Hewson
City Engineer
574-3375

Application For A
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS
Longview Historic Preservation Commission
Longview Washington

Application No. _____ Date 8-24-93

Instructions: Print neatly or type. Submit by the 1st of the month in order to be considered at the regular meeting on the third Thursday of that month. Submit three (3) copies. Insufficient documentation and incomplete applications will be returned.

Application is hereby made for issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness (under Longview Ordinance 16.12.050 (d) (2) for work as described below, and on plans, drawings, photographs, and descriptive material (attached):

Address of Proposed Work 1231 Vandusen Year Built 1924

Name of Building Columbia Theatre for the Perf. Arts

Owner of Building City of Longview Phone _____

Home Address _____

Name(s) & Address(es) of Agent(s) Ferris Albers, Pres.
_____ Phone _____

Name & Address of Architect or Designer _____

Name & Address of Builder or Contractor John Lucas Fine Woodworking

Information required for processing of application received:

- _____ 1. Plot Plan
- _____ 2. Two sets of plans and drawings to scale of all elevations on all sides. Drawings submitted must be of professional quality.
- ✓ _____ 3. Clear photograph of existing structure or property.
- _____ 4. Samples of material and color (roofing, siding, windows, etc...)
- _____ 5. Other _____
- _____ 6. Approximate dates of commencement _____ completion _____

DESCRIPTION OF WORK (check appropriate categories):

☐ Historic Restoration	☐ Dwelling	☐ Siding	☐ Fence
☒ Renovation	☐ Commercial	☐ Porch	☐ Wall
☐ New Construction	☐ Garage	☐ Parking	☐ Steps
☐ Demolition	☐ Addition	☐ Walks	☐ Signs
☐ Foundation	☐ Awnings	☐ Windows	☐ Roof
☐ Chimney	☐ Skylights	☒	<i>DOORS</i>

Itemize and describe all proposed work. Include size, style, material and color:

The work will restore the main entrance exterior doors of the Columbia Theatre for the Performing Arts to their original condition, duplicating as closely as possible the original colors.

One door, which has been cut shorter than the others - in order to have it open in, instead of out - may be beyond restoration. In which case the door would be duplicated exactly and re-installed to open out, as was its original function. The "traffic post" will need to be removed from the concrete sidewalk in order that the above mentioned door will open out.

The stencil work for which we have hired a template mod , will be restored at a later date as funds become available.



IMPORTANT: No work may differ from approved Certificate of Appropriateness.
State statutes dictate that unapproved work may be subject to fines &/or removal.
Certificate of Appropriateness is valid for 12 months from date of issuance.
Certificate may be renewed at discretion of the Historic District Commission.

Signature of Owner of Record _____

xSignature of Applicant (if different) Lynn A. Allen

Signature(s) of Agent(s) _____

The following information to be completed by the Historic Preservation Commission:

Date application received _____ Date of Public Hearing _____

Inspected prior to hearing _____ Commissioners: _____

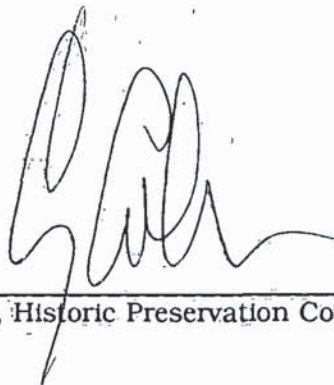
Inspection upon completion _____ Commissioners: _____

Planning & Building Dept. _____

The Longview Planning & Building Department and Historic Preservation Commission
has made the following determination:

(☒) Approved (Conditions) _____

() Denied (Reasons) _____



9/16/93

Chairman, Historic Preservation Commission Date