

Memorandum

City of Lawrence/Douglas County

Planning and Development Services

TO: Lawrence – Douglas Co. Planning Commission
Lawrence Historic Resources Commission

FROM: Jeff Crick, AICP, Planner II

CC: Scott McCullough; Planning and Development Services Director
Lynne Braddock Zollner, AICP; Historic Resources Administrator

Date: For March 21st, 2016 Joint PC/HRC Meeting

RE: Revisions to the Oread Design Guidelines since February Joint Discussion

Based on comments and feedback received from the joint Historic Resources Commission/Planning Commission guidelines review on February 18th, 2016, staff has made the following revisions to the Oread Neighborhood Design Guidelines draft:

1. Incorporated [Draft Addendum A: Parking Diagrams](#) into the Guidelines Text
 - a. Inclusion of revised Option 1 into the acceptable parking configurations
 - b. Removal of all stacked parking options from the Addendum A list as acceptable parking configurations (p. 59, 62)

2. Updated “Acknowledgments” page
3. Removed extraneous references to “Alley Dwellings” that was embedded into the text

4. Map correction to match District 4 “Hancock Historic District” to the Hancock National Register Historic District
5. Clarification to the MU Zoning District paragraph (p. 83, 113)
6. Clarification to give Oread Neighborhood Design Guidelines priority in discrepancy with the Land Development Code (p. 83, 113)

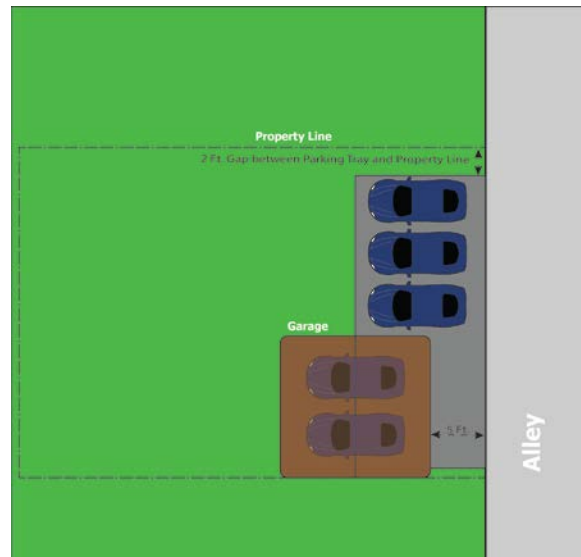


Figure 1: Revised Option 1 Parking Diagram

Lawrence/Douglas County Planning Office

OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN GUIDELINES CITY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS

21 MARCH 2016



Urban Development Services
Ann Benson McGlone, LLC.

LAWRENCE-DOUGLAS COUNTY PLANNING OFFICE

OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN GUIDELINES

March 2016

URBAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES + ANN BENSON MCGLONE, LLC

OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN GUIDELINES

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Michael Dever, Vice Mayor
Aron Cromwell
Hugh Carter
Mike Amyx*

2016

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Leslie Soden, Vice Mayor
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Matthew Herbert
Lisa Larsen*

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Chad Lamer
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Lara Adams Burger
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OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITY

*Oread Neighborhood Association
Oread Residents Association*

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ORGANIZATION AND USE OF GUIDELINES



INTRODUCTION

The introduction to these Guidelines provides a very brief background and history of the Oread Neighborhood, a description of the forces that have shaped it over time and the factors leading to the preparation of these Design Guidelines.

It is recommended that all users of the Guidelines review this section to gain an understanding of the essential design qualities of the Oread Neighborhood that are important to the community.

CHAPTER 1

USER'S GUIDE

Chapter 2 provides basic information on the use of the Guidelines including a description of the processes for new construction, infill redevelopment, and renovation of existing buildings and property. Specifically, this section addresses Design Review, Permitting, Variances and Penalties for Violations.

CHAPTER 2

CHARACTER OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Chapter 3 contains a general description of the character defining features of the neighborhood in three important areas.

- The public realm includes the areas that are outside the property lines, such as streets, sidewalks and alleys, landscaping, historic elements and variations by districts.
- Individual lot and site character is defined by configuration and the relationship of the principal building to the street and side yards.
- Architectural styles and related scale and size of buildings are also identified.

CHAPTER 3

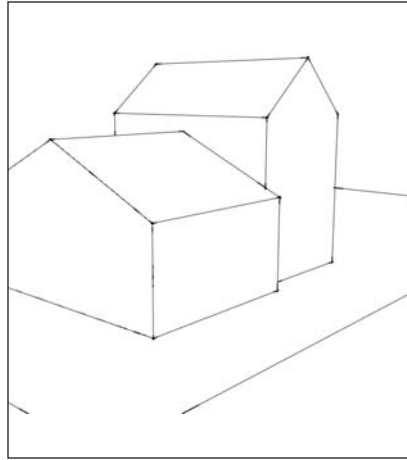


NEIGHBORHOOD-WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Chapter 4 addresses guidelines that are applicable across the neighborhood in all districts. Guidelines address:

- Public realm – streets, sidewalks, parkways, front yard landscaping, retaining walls and fences, alleys and front yard setbacks.
- Site development guidelines address the relationship of lots/buildings to one another, the development of individual lots including open space, on-site parking, main and accessory structures.
- Building guidelines address the defining architectural elements specific to each building such as massing, roof shape and slope, porches, fenestration, building materials, details, additions, exterior lighting, emergency egress and sustainability features.

CHAPTER 4



DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

Chapter 5 identifies guidelines for variations within Stadium North (District 1), High Density (District 2) and the two historic districts – Hancock (District 4) and Oread (District 5).

CHAPTER 5



COMMERCIAL & MIXED USE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Chapter 6 contains guidelines for non-residential properties, addressing site development, building design, location of parking and types and design of signage.

CHAPTER 6



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Oread Neighborhood Design Guidelines is to provide a shared understanding of the principal design characteristics that help shape and define the Oread Neighborhood. Over time, as the neighborhood changes and evolves, these essential design characteristics will be maintained and enhanced to ensure that the unique and historic character of the neighborhood remains.

The Design Guidelines are intended to give owners, developers, design review board members, staff and elected officials a clear understanding of the expectations of the design review process. The Design Guidelines should make the review process more predictable and therefore more efficient.

The Design Guidelines are intended to encourage development that conforms to the size, orientation and setting of existing buildings in the neighborhood; reduce the need for zoning variances for structures that conform to the patterns of the existing neighborhood; identify the important physical characteristics of the neighborhood; foster development that is

compatible; conserve cultural and historic resources; maintain property values; and encourage investment.

The design guidelines are intended to be a resource to homeowners, property owners, architects, developers, Commissioners and City Staff. The guidelines should lay the groundwork for positive dialogue between the various stakeholders. It is anticipated that the guidelines will be a source of inspiration that will help property owners understand what it means to build structures that are compatible with the neighborhood.

The Goals for the Oread Neighborhood Design Guidelines are intended to capture the breadth and depth of the community's vision for their neighborhood, and can be a reminder of the neighborhood's ability to work together to achieve common solutions that benefit all. The goals were developed by the community during the public workshops.

1.A. BACKGROUND & 1.B. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION



Much of the neighborhood is occupied by students living in traditional larger single-family residences.



The Oread Neighborhood Plan, approved in 2010, seeks to retain the character of the neighborhood.

A. BACKGROUND AND NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

The Oread Neighborhood is situated between a thriving downtown and the University of Kansas. The neighborhood is attractive to home owners as well as students because of the proximity to both the university and downtown. These same attributes make it attractive to landlords, developers and others looking for investment opportunities. Each of these different interest groups has a vision and interest in the development of the neighborhood.

The Oread Neighborhood differs significantly from adjacent single family neighborhoods in that the majority of Oread Neighborhood is zoned multi-family. The higher density brings more concerns about parking, trash, privacy, noise and code compliance. As residences are enlarged or converted to rental units, issues have been raised concerning the design integrity of the neighborhood.

In an attempt to address these concerns the City/County Planning Commission recommended and the City Commission adopted a Neighborhood Plan for Oread in 2010. Through a lengthy inclusive process, many of the neighborhood issues and concerns were identified. An action plan was developed to systematically address these issues. It was recognized at that time that the Oread Neighborhood consisted of five distinct areas whereby design guidelines would be beneficial. Accordingly, an implementation plan was established to create overlay districts to address the specific needs of certain areas. These guidelines address the specific needs of each overlay area.

B. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

These guidelines were developed in a collaborative manner with input from community interest groups and City Staff. A community meeting and three community workshops were held to determine the community's interest, concerns, priorities and goals regarding the physical development of their neighborhood.

The meetings were attended by a mixture of people who both owned property and lived in the neighborhood, or who owned property and invested in the neighborhood. There was very little attendance by people who rented in the neighborhood. Most of the participants had been actively involved in the earlier neighborhood planning process.

Attendees were asked what was the one thing they would change about their neighborhood, what their favorite architectural feature was, what was the top design priority that needed to be resolved and what were their worries about adopting design guidelines.

The community also had an opportunity to react to a variety of housing types, densities and styles to help establish the level of community preferences, interest and support for alternative housing forms. The guidelines are a direct result of the community input.

These guidelines are exclusive to the Oread Neighborhood and are a direct reflection of the diversity and interest of the people who compose this distinctive place.



Initial community meeting on April 13, 2012.



Community workshop on April 14, 2012.



Community Workshop on April 14, 2012.

1.C. WHY HAVE DESIGN GUIDELINES & 1.D. HISTORY OF PLANNING



Guidelines should encourage changes that are compatible with the neighborhood.



Guidelines should encourage quality development.



Guidelines should protect unique character.

C. WHY HAVE DESIGN GUIDELINES?

- To sustain the unique character of a place
- Assure that changes to the neighborhood are in keeping with that character
- Encourage quality development which protects investment and helps attract other quality developers
- Establish clear development expectations for both neighbors and developers
- Reduce tensions related to development/redevelopment within the neighborhood
- Establish a framework for change
- Create a cohesive neighborhood attractive to both homeowners and developers
- Encourage creativity and a diverse range of architecture within a framework of community expectations

D. STRONG HISTORY OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

The Design Guidelines are built on a strong history of community planning. Beginning in 1979, the neighborhood created the original Oread Neighborhood Plan. In 1998 the neighborhood participated in the city-wide *Horizon 2020*, a Comprehensive Plan for Lawrence and Unincorporated Douglas County. The Hancock Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2004 and in 2007 the Oread Historic District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. An updated Neighborhood Plan was adopted in 2010.

These Design Guidelines are based on the Goals, Policies and Implementation Strategies outlined in the Oread Neighborhood Plan of 2010. Listed on the following page are those policies and strategies that are specific to the overlay district design guidelines.

2010 OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN DESIGN GUIDELINE EXCERPTS

3.1.1.1 Land Use Policies

B. Create overlay district(s) to establish appropriate standards for specific areas regarding density, bulk, massing, and scale, building coverage, mix of housing types, and parking requirements.

E. New development should respect the historic integrity of the neighborhood.

3.1.1.2 Land Use Implementation Strategies

A. Encouraging more owner occupants and families to locate in the planning area is an important key to the long-term health of the neighborhood. Families can bring an increased level of stability and contribute to the diversity of the character of the area. (Policy 3.1.1.1.A)

1. Action - Amend the Land Development Code to permit by right detached dwellings (single-dwelling use) in multi-dwelling zoning districts (RM) with certain standards.

B. There is growing concern about congregate living. Parking, building lot coverage, and number of bedrooms permitted are some of the issues that have been identified. (Policy 3.1.1.1.B and Policy 3.1.1.1.C)

1. Action - Amend the Land Development Code to address neighborhood concerns while maintaining congregate living as a feasible option for owners and students.

C. There are areas of the neighborhood that are zoned more intensely than the historical development pattern and zoning regulations are not always consistent with development expectations. . . .

1. Action - Create an overlay district(s) that establish standards to regulate bulk and mass of structures, maintain open space on individually platted lots, and regulate parking.

2. Action - Create an overlay district(s) that provides greater latitude to certain areas (generally most closely adjacent to KU) to develop more densely by allowing increased building heights, etc. 3.1.2 Goal 2 – Preservation

3.1.2.1 Preservation Policies

A. Continue the preservation and protection of historic resources in the neighborhood.

B. Infill structures should be compatible with the massing, scale, and bulk of the historic structures in the surrounding area.

C. Historic infrastructure should be preserved and repaired. (eg. stone curbs, hitching posts, steps, brick streets and sidewalks).

3.1.2.2 Preservation Implementation Strategies

B. Utilization of the Lawrence Register of Historic Places will help with the protection of identified historic resources. (Policy 3.1.2.1.A and Policy 3.1.2.1.E)

1. Action - Consider creating a local ordinance historic district with design guidelines for the Hancock Historic District.

2. Action - Consider creating design guidelines for the Lawrence Register, Oread Historic District.

1.E. GOAL OF THE DESIGN GUIDELINES

1.E. GOALS OF THE DESIGN GUIDELINES

The Goals for the Oread Neighborhood Design Guidelines are intended to capture the breadth and depth of the community's vision for their neighborhood, and can be a reminder of the neighborhood's ability to work together to achieve common solutions that benefit all. The goals were developed by the community during public workshops.

1

Retain existing historic character.



2

Preserve the visual continuity of each district within the neighborhood.



3

Create a framework so that mixed residential uses can thrive.



4

Distinguish the difference between historic development patterns and current zoning regulations.



5

Recognize differing densities in different parts of neighborhood.



6

Ensure that additions, alterations and infill are compatible.



7

Encourage good design without stifling creativity.



8

Protect private property values and investment.



9

Better utilize and enhance alleys.



1.F. PROCESS

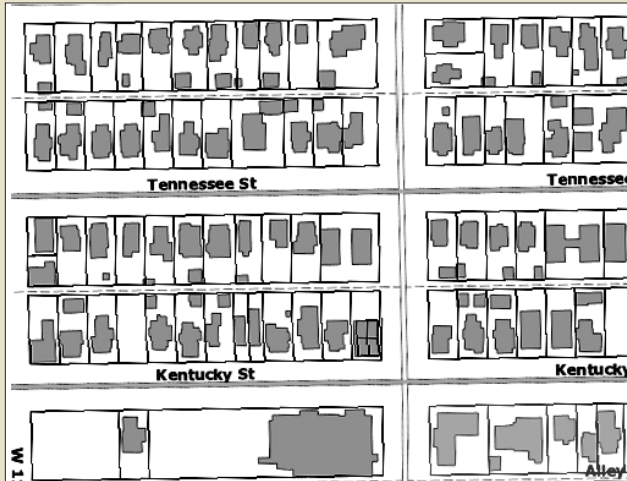


Figure-ground plane analysis shows a fairly dense neighborhood.



Historic block pattern.



Character of the neighborhood.

F. THE PROCESS USED FOR ESTABLISHING THE OREAD DESIGN GUIDELINES.

F1. Historic Patterns

Before determining if a new development, addition or remodel is in keeping with the neighborhood character, it is important to understand the distinctiveness of the historic development pattern and character. That way a project may be examined in terms of how well and to what extent it follows these patterns. A community workshop was held to examine and define the current and historic characteristics and patterns of each district. This was done through a process that engaged the community in determining and verifying the findings.

F2. Character Areas

The characteristics of the Oread Neighborhood were sub-divided into three categories – the public realm, the development of the lot and site, and the design of buildings. The historic patterns that occur in each of these three areas are described in Chapter 3.

F3. Tolerance for Change

After determining the patterns that make Oread a unique and beautiful neighborhood, the consultant team explored the community's tolerance for change and diversity away from the original patterns. After reviewing myriad illustrations of public amenities, housing densities and building styles, there was a general consensus that not all of the examples would be appropriate to the Oread Neighborhood. This process helped to clarify and refine the expectations of the community. Chapter 4 describes the specific community expectations through a series of neighborhood wide design guidelines.

F4. Neighborhood Characteristics

According to the 2010 Neighborhood Plan, there are five distinct character districts within the Oread Neighborhood by which these guidelines will be applied. The most typical of the neighborhood conditions and patterns can generally be found in the largest district - District 3. It is the district of medium density with District 1 being less dense and District 2 being more dense. District 3 is not a designated historic area, unlike the Oread and Hancock Historic Districts, although it does contain historic properties some of which fall under the historic review.

F5. Distinct Districts

These Design Guidelines use District 3 as the normal condition or neighborhood-wide standards. Variations to that norm, which vary in the other districts are described in Chapter 5.

F6. Hierarchy of Patterns

These guidelines look at existing character patterns in a methodical order. First, the guidelines examine the Public Realm, then the Development of the Lot or Site, and finally examine the design character of individual structures. The idea is that by first looking at the broader public issues, narrowing in on the relationships to surrounding lots, and lastly the design of the structure, the applicant and HRC Staff will begin to make decisions and determinations will be made in a systematic way.



Oread Neighborhood.



Public Realm - street, sidewalks, front yard.



Development of the lot and site - relationship of primary building to street and neighbors.

1.F PROCESS



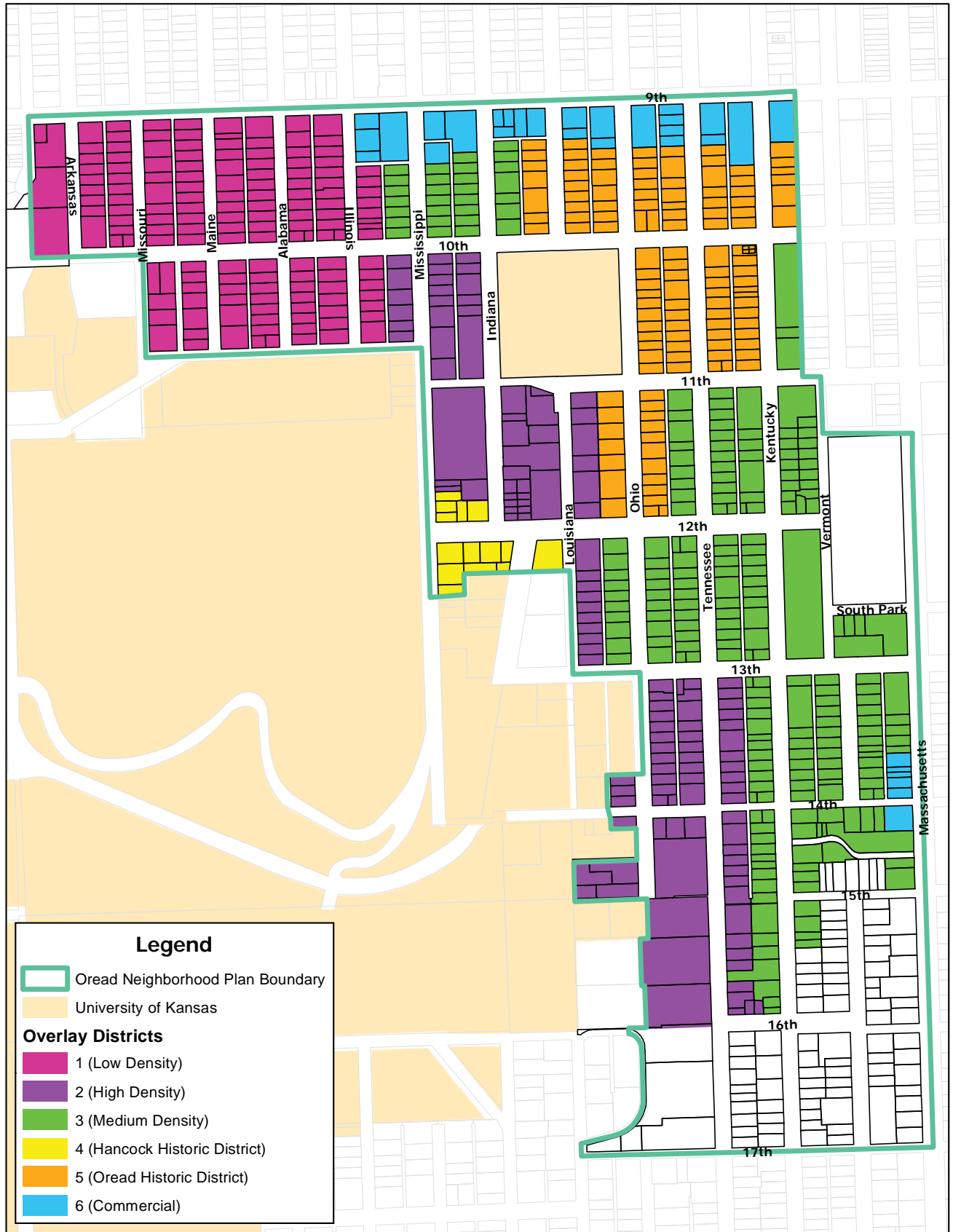
Design of the structure: roof, porch, doors, windows, etc.

G. THE FIVE DISTRICTS OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

This section reflects the district boundaries that were established by the 2010 neighborhood planning process. The design guidelines are written for these specific districts and in no way tried to redefine or change boundaries.

Starting with a map of the entire neighborhood, there are individual district maps that generally describe the character areas of the districts. Chapter 3 has more in-depth information regarding neighborhood character.

The portions of the map within the boundary that are left white are parts of the Oread Neighborhood Overlay do not require additional standards.



DISTRICT ONE



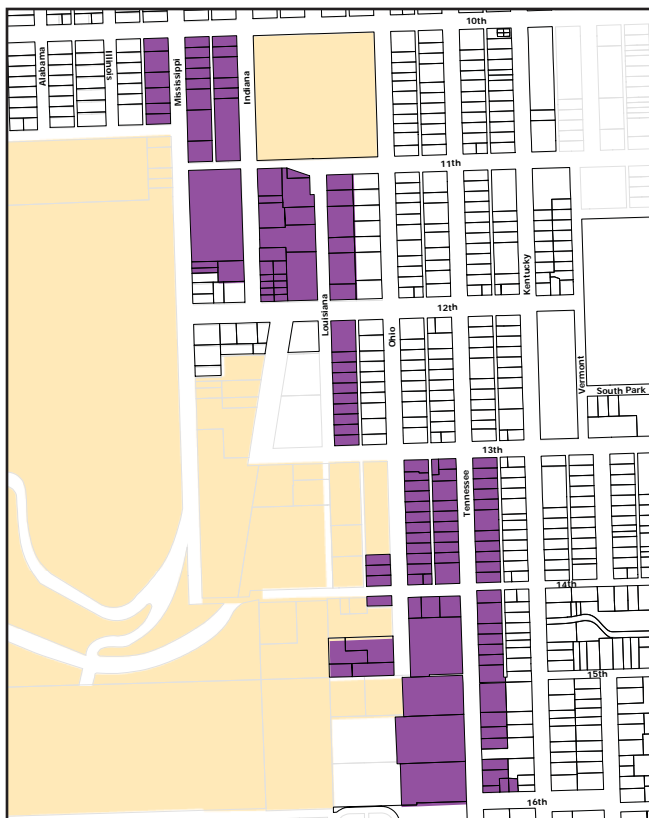
District 1 Low Density

Located just north of the University of Kansas, this district is predominately single family residences with intermittent duplexes, triplexes and quadplexes. The district is less dense (6 or less dwelling units per acre) than most parts of Oread, with smaller scale homes, larger yards, and houses spaced farther apart. The many one story homes in this area give it a unique character.

The district is composed of a wide variety of architectural styles constructed over a long period. Here you will find Victorian Queen Annes, Craftsman Bungalows, and 20th Century Revival Tudors. This was the last area of Oread to develop so Post-War Minimal Traditional houses are unique to this area. More recent apartments exist on the fringes.

The tree lined streets are slightly narrower and the houses closer to the street giving a comfortable and more intimate scale to this part of the neighborhood. Direct adjacency to campus puts parking pressure on the area, especially during football games.

DISTRICT TWO



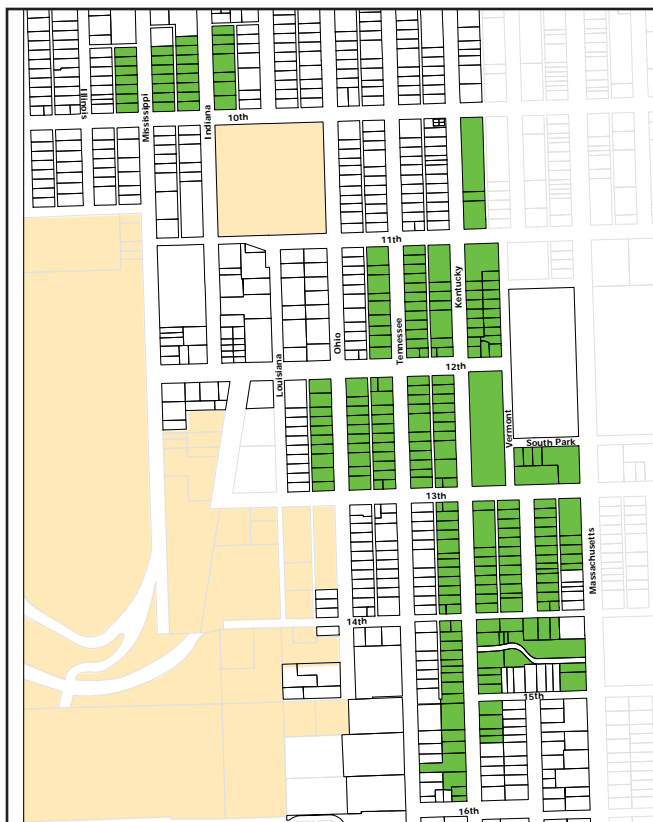
District 2 High Density

District 2 is located adjacent to the east side of the University of Kansas campus. It has the highest density (16+ dwelling units per acre) of any Oread district. The proximity to campus has made it a prime location for apartments, multi-dwelling residential and mixed-use developments.

The character of the neighborhood is diverse. There are large Greek houses, Scholarship Halls, and multi-dwelling complexes that are of a “campus” scale. Interspersed are substantial pockets of older homes, converted to congregate or multi-dwelling uses. The character of this area is distinctly different with larger scale structures, fewer street trees, and hilly terrain. Off-street parking is more visible due to lack of alleys. The prominent homes are large “Comfortable House” Foursquares with wide eaves and deep porches.

Apartment complexes in this area, constructed in the 70's and '80's, are now approaching 30 to 40 years in age and offer re-development potential and opportunities for improvements in the neighborhood.

DISTRICT THREE



District 3 Medium Density

District 3 is located mainly on the eastern edge of the Oread Neighborhood. It serves as the basis for the design guidelines for all the districts in the overlay area. The other district guidelines are modifications to this standard.

Here the streets are lined with stately trees that create a magnificent canopy. Most off-street parking is accessed from the alleys, so driveways are rare. The homes sit back from the street with simple, elegant facades. Wide, shaded porches add to the character. The original single family homes, constructed between the 1880's and the turn-of-the-century, are generally two stories and represent a wide array of styles and sizes. Many have been converted to multi-dwelling uses. Others have been replaced with modern apartments (7 to 15 dwelling units per acre).

Older commercial buildings and more recent professional buildings can be found near Massachusetts Street.

HANCOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT



District 4

Hancock Historic District

Hancock Historic District is a unique and charming area of the Oread Neighborhood located on a substantial rise that overlooks the University of Kansas.

This small district boasts a beautiful and historic public improvement project that adds to the allure of the area: a pair of curved stone steps ascends from Mississippi Street to W. 12th Street in the grand fashion of the City Beautiful Movement. At the top of the stairs on W. 12th Street a planter of native stone forms a charming esplanade in the center of the street until it intersects with Indiana Street.

The homes in this district are mature and stately, perched on top of the hill overlooking the campus. Most of the lots are larger than those found in the rest of neighborhood, creating a more landscaped setting for most of the homes. The variety of styles, mostly 20th century revivals, add to the character.

OREAD HISTORIC DISTRICT



District 5

Oread Historic District

Oread Historic District is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is a charming and distinguished area with some of the oldest homes in the City. There are excellent examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and 20th Century Revival styles side by side with the more vernacular National Folk and Foursquare homes. They range in size from grand to simple.

The streets are lined with tall deciduous trees. On the west side of the streets, the houses are set back with elevated front yards. Dominant porches and shade dappled yards add to the appeal of this area. On the east side of the streets, the homes are placed closer to the street with shallow front yards that are relatively flat. Parking is off the alleys so driveways are rare.

Remnants of the historic past remain. Some streets are still paved with the original brick. Hitching posts and stone steps can still be found.



2

CHAPTER 2 : USER'S GUIDE

The User Guide provides property owners, architects/engineers/designers and others with an overview and general description of the steps to be used when considering new development, redevelopment, additions, and renovations to existing buildings in the Oread Neighborhood. The User's Guide is meant to assist anyone contemplating improvements to property and buildings in an orderly process of evaluation, study of alternatives, and recommendations for City Staff and the Historic Resources Commission.

A

HOW TO USE THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN GUIDELINES



1

The Owner Initiates a Project

These guidelines only take effect when an owner decides to undertake a change to their property. An owner is not required to make changes to meet the guidelines. However, once an owner has decided to begin a development project in the Oread Neighborhood, these Design Guidelines are applied and are intended to assist in making the design review process as smooth and efficient as possible.

2

Confirm the Zoning is Appropriate for the Intended Use

The underlying zoning for the property must support the intended use or the project will not be able to proceed. Zoning regulations will apply to all properties and it is a good idea to be familiar with the general regulations.

3

Read Chapter 1 to Understand the Intent of the Design Guidelines

Chapter 1 will help an owner understand the community's vision for their neighborhood. It will also help an owner understand how these guidelines are part of a more comprehensive plan for the city.

4

Review the Neighborhood Boundaries and Locate the Property

Determine which Overlay District in which the property is located. Read the description of that specific district in Chapter 1 to get an overview of the design characteristics common in that particular area of the neighborhood.

5

Read Chapter 3 to Become Familiar with the Established Patterns

Chapter 3 sets the model for prioritizing the guidelines by establishing a hierarchy of review. The hierarchy includes the character of the Public Realm, the character of individual lots, and the character of the architecture.

6

Read Chapter 4 for the Neighborhood Wide Design Guidelines

This chapter is the heart of the Design Guidelines that applies to all districts. First read the section on the Public Realm and make sure the project fits within the larger framework of the neighborhood. Then focus on the next section which deals with the development of the site. Finally read the section on the architecture to ensure the project will fit into the architectural character of the neighborhood.

7

If the Project is in District 1, 2, 4, or 5 - Review Chapter 5

Chapter 5 describes conditions that are unique to the individual districts. In addition to the neighborhood-wide design guidelines in Chapter 4, districts 1, 2, 4, and 5 have district-specific guidelines as noted in Chapter 5.

8

If the Project is Commercial - Review Chapter 6

The guidelines for commercial and mixed-use properties are located in this chapter.

B UNDERSTANDING THE PRINCIPALS AND APPLICABILITY OF DESIGN REVIEW

The following design principals apply to all projects, both public and private, within the Overlay District boundaries of the Oread Neighborhood.



1

The Oread Design Guidelines are to be utilized to plan projects. Additionally, the guidelines establish criteria for City Staff and the Historic Resources Commission and City Commission to review and evaluate various development applications including site plans, rezoning, and plats, building permits, and Certificates of Appropriateness, in a fair and timely manner.

2

The guidelines apply when improvements to the exterior of structures and sites requiring City review, such as a site plan, rezoning, plats, and building permit are submitted. When improvements do not require City review, the guidelines provide recommendations for improvements such as landscaping and fences.

3

Given the variations between districts and the variety of architecture, each project will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

4

Structures that contain original, character defining features shall be more carefully reviewed than those structures that do not contain features consistent with the historic patterns of design.

CHAPTER 2 USERS'S GUIDE TO DESIGN GUIDELINES

5

Individual guidelines should be looked at in relation to the purpose and goals of the guidelines. The intent of the guidelines is important and solutions should be reviewed in that light recognizing that creative solutions may meet the intent of the guideline without specific adherence.

6

The "shall" statements offer relatively little flexibility, unless choices are provided within the statements themselves. The "should" or "may" statements offer flexibility and indicate that the City is open to design features that are equal to or better than those stated so long as the intent is satisfied.

7

The Design Guidelines are not applied retroactively. The Design Guidelines are applied to proposed improvements.

8

Existing structures that have non-contributing elements are encouraged to make alterations that will improve the overall appearance of the building.

9

Projects that have received approval elsewhere in the district do not necessarily act as a precedent for proposed projects. All proposals will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

10

City staff and the Historic Resources Commission and City Commission have the authority and discretion to examine the whole situation, or extenuating circumstances, and approve projects that do not meet the letter of these guidelines. Where exceptions are granted, staff will clearly document the reasons.

11

Nothing in these Design Guidelines will be construed to prevent routine maintenance or repair, nor shall it be construed to prevent the City of Lawrence from performing work that is required for public safety. However, the City agrees to take into consideration the historic and neighborhood importance of these guidelines and will strive to meet the community's intent as expressed in these guidelines.



REVIEW PROCESS

The following is the basic process laid out in a step by step manner to help guide the applicant through the design review process with the Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Office.

1

APPLICANT

Applicant decides to begin a project in the Oread Neighborhood.

Gather all available information about the lot/site and building(s), including a concept plan (or boundary improvements survey) and zoning designation.

2

APPLICANT / CITY STAFF

Meet with City staff to review objectives for the project and initial conclusions regarding applicable zoning standards, general, and district specific guidelines.

Review with staff any additional issues pertinent to the project such as provisions of utility services, streets, alleys, etc.

3

APPLICANT / ARCHITECT-ENGINEER-DESIGNER / CITY STAFF

Incorporate staff comments and complete a design that you believe meets the intentions and criteria of the Design Guidelines for the neighborhood and the district. Work with your project designer, architect, or engineer to prepare a design for the proposed project and submit the appropriate application.

City staff may administratively approve the design at this point. Depending on the scale and scope of the project, or compliance with the Design Guidelines, the project may need to be submitted to Historic Resources Commission for review.

4

APPLICANT / HISTORIC RESOURCES COMMISSION

If city staff is unable to approve the project, the applicant may appeal to HRC for review in a public meeting. The HRC will review the project for compliance with the intentions and criteria of the Design Guidelines.

A person aggrieved by City staff's decision determining whether the Development/Design Standards have been met, may file a written appeal with the Historic Resources Commission within 10 working days after the decision is rendered.

5

APPLICANT / CITY COMMISSION

A person aggrieved by a Historic Resources Commission decision determining whether the Development/Design Standards are met, may file a written appeal with the City Commission within 10 working days after the decision has been rendered. Within 30 days after the City Commission's final decision, in passing upon an appeal pursuant to this Section, any person aggrieved by the decision may file an action in District Court to determine the reasonableness of the decision.



3

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTER of the OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

One of the first steps in maintaining and enhancing the character of a neighborhood is to understand the basic features and attributes that make up the general traits of a place. Knowing why a certain place is special makes it easier to identify and verbalize why some structures seem to “fit in” and others don’t.

This chapter describes the character of the Oread Neighborhood on three basic levels, from the broader neighborhood to the more specific structures. The first level of scrutiny begins at the **Public Realm**. This can generally be described as that area where the public has access to the neighborhood. It can be both a physical access, such as on streets, alleys, and sidewalks, as well as a visual access of front yards and to some extent the side yards. The public realm encompasses the space between the front of one house and the front of another house across the street. It can be thought of as a great outdoor room created with facades of houses being the walls and the tree canopy being the roof. Another aspect of the Public Realm is the alleys. Because they provide vehicular access to most of the properties, alleys become “the

other front door.” A place where neighbors meet neighbors, alleys can also be shared space of the Public Realm.

The second level of scrutiny of the neighborhood character is to understand the **lot** and **site** elements how buildings are placed relative to each other and the neighboring site. The location of driveways, parking, accessory structures, of trees, and fences contribute to the patterns of the individual lot.

Finally this chapter looks at the character of the **Architectural styles**. There are certain styles and forms that are consistently found within the neighborhood. Understanding the massing, materials, patterns and ornamentation of existing buildings will inform and direct the construction of new buildings. This does not mean that new buildings need to replicate old styles, but that new construction is influenced by the defining characteristics found in the structures already within the neighborhood.

3.A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION



Front yards have an open feeling.



The streets are defined by tall, canopy trees.

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OREAD

The Oread Neighborhood is a diverse neighborhood situated between a vibrant downtown and the campus of the University of Kansas. It is filled with beautiful old homes, shade covered streets and residents who care deeply about what happens in their neighborhood.

The neighborhood is one of the oldest in the city and boasts two historic districts and many individually listed historic properties. The majority construction occurred between 1877 and 1945, the period of significance. Although there are a wide range of architectural styles represented, the neighborhood is a harmonious blending of architectural forms.

B. CHARACTER OF THE PUBLIC REALM

NOTE: Historic patterns should be based on the Period of Significance.

Only properties built within the period of significance should be used to establish patterns. Incongruent, later construction in the neighborhood should not be used as precedents to set patterns or a gradual character transformation will occur.

In Districts 2 - 5 use buildings built before 1929 as examples to establish pattern. These properties can be identified on historic maps. In District 1, use buildings built before 1945 to establish historic patterns.

The Public Realm is the area that can be seen from the streets, alleys, and sidewalks. It includes streets, sidewalks, parkways and front yards.

B1. Topography

The neighborhood gets its name from Mount Oread, a significant geological rise above the Kansas River. The significant change in elevation is an important character defining feature of the neighborhood. The steep hill begins at Tennessee Street and rises to the west

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

and begins rising from W. 9th Street to the south. The natural elevation change was embraced by the early builders and houses were placed well above the street, the front yards following a natural grade up to a sidewalk and up again to the front porches. Houses literally step up the hill on streets like Louisiana or W. 12th.

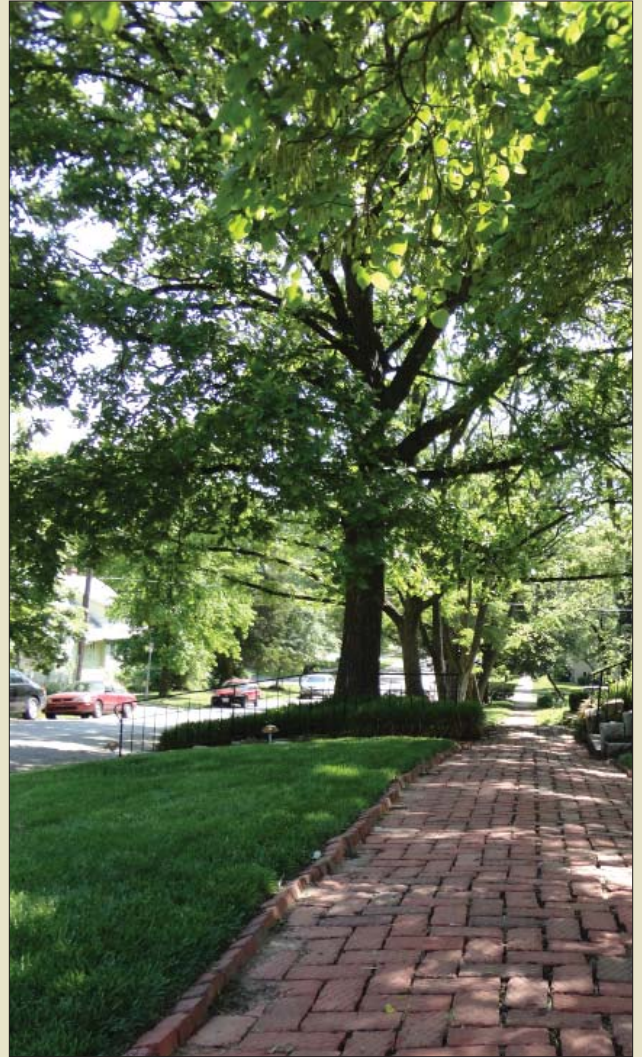
At the apex of the hill was Old College (currently Gertrude Sellards Pearson and Corbin Residence Halls) the site of the original college. Also located at the top of the hill is the new Oread Hotel, a number of residences, as well as scholarship halls and Greek houses associated with the university.

There have been some significant changes to the topography in recent years that have altered the character of the neighborhood. Large pieces of hillside have been removed to create flat parking and building sites.

B2. Network of Streets and Sidewalks

The Oread Neighborhood reflects the original street and block configuration of Lawrence that was laid out in 1854. The primary blocks run north/south with the residential lots facing east or west. This layout is a character defining feature of the neighborhood.

The streets are laid out in a rigid grid pattern. This very inflexible grid occurs despite the great change in elevation caused by the presence of Mount Oread. The result is streets that have remarkably steep grades, seemingly straight up the hill. These steep streets are a character defining feature. Many residents and students alike who describe the Oread Neighborhood refer to the steep incline of the streets.



Sidewalks are separated from the street with a wide parkway. Many of the original brick sidewalks are still common.



Neighborhood topography.

3.B. CHARACTER OF THE PUBLIC REALM



Lawns and boulevards are generally graded down to the sidewalk and curb.



Significantly sloped sites are often more heavily landscaped.



Typical front yard landscaping.

Buildings materials of both the sidewalks and the streets vary. A significant character defining material is the red brick streets and sidewalks. These streets and sidewalks give the neighborhood a character not found in newer developments.

Sidewalks in Oread are almost always situated away from the curb with a planting area located between the street and the sidewalk. This greenspace is called a parkway. Although parkways can also be referred to as right-of-ways; the term parkway is a more descriptive name for the greenspace common between street and curb.

This pattern of connected sidewalks separated from the street by a planting area is a character defining feature of the neighborhood. Within this overall neighborhood pattern there are a great variety of conditions and experiences that exist from block to block. Some of the obvious variables include the vertical location of the sidewalk and the distance from the street. However, within a particular block there is a constant pattern, which does not necessarily match what is happening across the street.

B3. Landscape

The landscape of the public realm consists of both the planting areas between the sidewalks and the street, and the front yards. It also includes those special areas of unique street features, including wide sidewalks and stairways.

Landscaping is an important part of the character of the Oread Neighborhood. The stately deciduous trees that line the streets create a canopy of shade and shadow that gives depth and character to the neighborhood. The large trees are generally planted in the parkway with smaller ornamental trees closer to the

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

houses, although there are blocks where the larger trees are located in the front yard. Where trees have been removed or are missing there is an abrupt change in the landscape, the light quality and the ambiance of the street.

Parkways and front yards are generally grass or low plantings that allow for a clear view of the house beyond. The exception is on the significantly sloped sites with large parkways that are landscaped more densely with native trees and shrubs.

B4. Fences and Retaining Walls

Front yard fences are rare in the Oread Neighborhood. Front lawns that gently merge, one into another down the block, is by far the most typical condition. Those historic fences that do exist are cast iron or wooden picket, usually no higher than 42 inches, with significant spacing between the pickets. This spacing makes the fences appear transparent which is a character defining feature. In recent years there has been a proliferation of front yard fences on newer or renovated structures that are taller than the older fences.

Some historic retaining walls exist in the neighborhood. These are low, usually not higher than 24 inches, made of native limestone with a planting bed behind that allows plants to trail over the wall. They are usually located within the front yard at the edge of the sidewalk. The exception is the very large, limestone retaining walls around Old College.



Front yard fences are not that common.



A more traditional style fence.



Retaining walls were traditionally low and made of native stone.

3.B. CHARACTER OF THE PUBLIC REALM



Hitching posts are still commonly found.



Brick streets and stone curbs are important to neighborhood character.



Most parking is uncovered since many of the garages are no longer in existence.

B5. Historic Elements

Sprinkled throughout the neighborhood's Public Realm are interesting artifacts from different periods of history. These are important character defining features. These individual items give the neighborhood a place in time, and attest to the age and dignity of the residences. Items such as hitching posts and limestone curbs are a wonderful reminder of just how old this neighborhood is. Limestone curbs are a valuable asset that are often found today only in upscale developments.

Stairs leading from street to the sidewalk, or from the sidewalk to front porches contribute to the character of the public realm. Bricks with various stamped names of manufacturers or the "City of Lawrence" add to the charm of the neighborhood.

B6. Alleys

Alleys are an important part of the neighborhood's Public Realm. Because most parking occurs off the alley, it assumes an important role in the interface of neighbor to neighbor. It is the primary access for residents, while front doors are generally reserved for use by visitors and guests.

Alleys are both paved and unpaved. Most are not in good condition, often marked by potholes and deteriorating asphalt. Since garbage collection also occurs in most alleys, the alleys bear the added burden of twice weekly heavy garbage truck use.

Garbage receptacles vary greatly, even within a block. Some units share large receptacles, some have the medium receptacles, and others have numerous standard garbage cans.

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

Rear fences exist intermittently along the alleys. The frequency varies between the different areas of the neighborhood. Where they do exist, they are often privacy fences. In general, landscaping and other aesthetic amenities are not present in the alleys. Occasionally someone will have planted a tree or a small flower bed, but these are the exception rather than the rule.

Lighting in the alleys is provided by individual property owners and some utility pole lighting.

Alley parking will be discussed in a later section on the characteristics of individual lots.

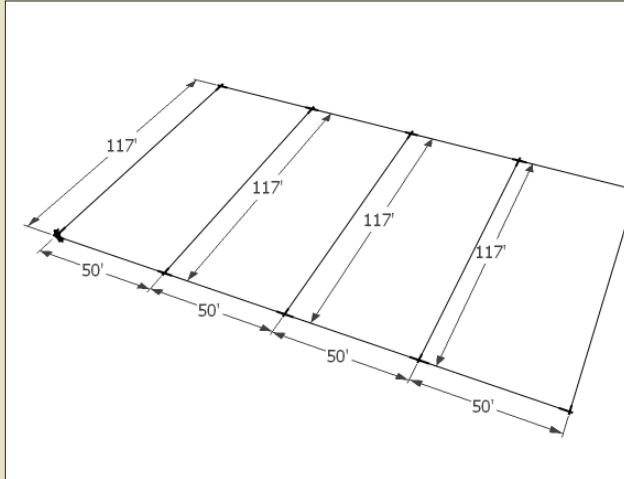


Some units use large dumpsters for alley garbage pickup.



One of the more traditional garages.

3.C. CHARACTER OF INDIVIDUAL LOTS



The typical lot measures 50' wide by 117' deep. Variations do exist.



Figure-ground plan analysis shows a fairly dense and fully built out neighborhood.



A newer structure that has been built to the current side yard setback increases density.

C. CHARACTER OF INDIVIDUAL LOTS

C1. Lot Configuration

The consistent size and shape of lots in the Oread Neighborhood create a recognizable pattern that gives definition to the neighborhood. Those properties that are different from the original grid pattern, in size or shape, appear unrelated and contrasting.

The original lots were rectilinear. In general the width along the street face was 50 feet and the depth of the lot was 117 feet.

Over the years some lots have been combined and reconfigured, but for the most part the individual lots still remain. Lot consolidation is the exception rather than the rule. In a few instances corner lots were subdivided and a second home was added that faced the side street. In the late 20th Century, lots were combined and apartment houses were built that drastically changed the character of some districts.

There is some variation in lot size between districts. Although slight, these differences can be perceived in the spacing and rhythm of the streetscape, and help to delineate the character of each district.

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

C2. Principal Building

The character of a neighborhood is often determined by the location of the principal building on the site. How close the building is to the street and how close the building is to the neighboring structures are essential elements in determining character.

a. Relationship to Street

The location of the principal building to the street outlines the basic shape of the public realm. The outdoor volume that exists is framed by the existing faces of the structures on either side. In an existing neighborhood, like the Oread Neighborhood, the general pattern of front yard setbacks has long been established. City-wide zoning codes do not reflect these established patterns, but rather the patterns of new greenfield developments on the edge of town. Therefore, to maintain the character defining features of the Oread Neighborhood, it is important to establish and define the existing pattern.

The pattern is not as cleanly defined in later developments. Even in the original pattern there is a certain variation between the faces of the main structures along the street. That said, the variation is within a range that can be clearly defined.



The average front yard set back varies within each block and on each side of the block.

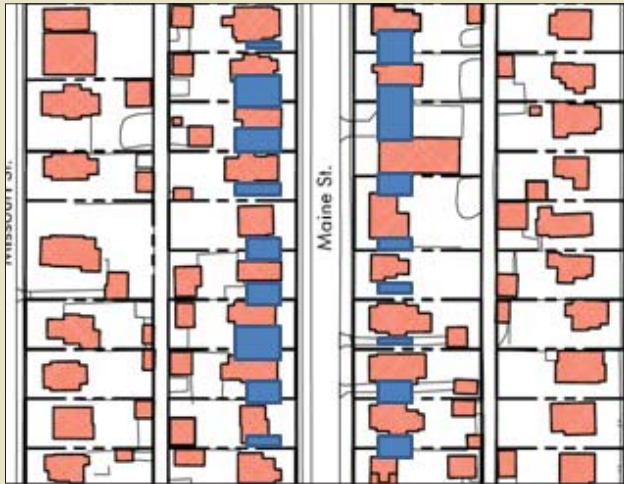


Typical block face.



House to sidewalk and sidewalk to curb distances help define the character.

3.C. CHARACTER OF INDIVIDUAL LOTS



Blue blocks show the variation in how much open space there is between structures.

Neighbor to Neighbor Relationships



The rhythm of the blue blocks (side yard open space) establishes neighborhood character.



Green denotes open space behind the structure, some of which is used for surface parking.

b. Relationship to Side Yards

The location of the principal building to the side yards also has a tremendous impact on the character of a neighborhood. The distance between buildings is important because it affects the views and light quality of both the principal building and the adjacent house.

There is a pattern or rhythm of building – space – building that varies from district to district. Tighter spaced buildings are found in the oldest part of the neighborhood where residences were constructed in the 1800's. A typical distance is 12 feet. After the turn of the century the homes were spaced with slightly more distance between buildings with approximately 15 feet between buildings. And those homes built in the 1920's to 1940's are spaced even farther apart, around 20 feet. This evolving change in spacing is part of the character differences that help differentiate the districts of the neighborhood.

Interestingly, there are also a number of buildings that were originally constructed off-center on their lot. Pushed to either one side or another, they are practically built to the lot line. They represent charming deviations from the norm, but should not be viewed as precedents for future development.

C3. Open Space and Rear Yards

Unlike the rear yards of post war houses, the rear yards of houses built at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century were functional. Carriage houses, out houses, and kitchen gardens played a significant role in the rear yards of houses. The front of the house served a more prominent social function. Front porches were for gatherings, visiting and passing a quiet evening with family. Back porches were for washtubs and laundry, canning and

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

crocks, and served the utilitarian needs of a family.

Modern Lawrence continues this utilitarian function for rear yards. Although parking for automobiles has replaced the carriages, rear yards with spacious green lawns are the exception rather than the rule. Social gatherings typically still happen on the front porch rather than in the rear yard.

On large lots, the rear yards and open space still offer respite from the urban lifestyle. Maps showing the footprint of houses allude to a significant open space in the rear yards, but closer examination shows that the open space is in actuality modern parking space.

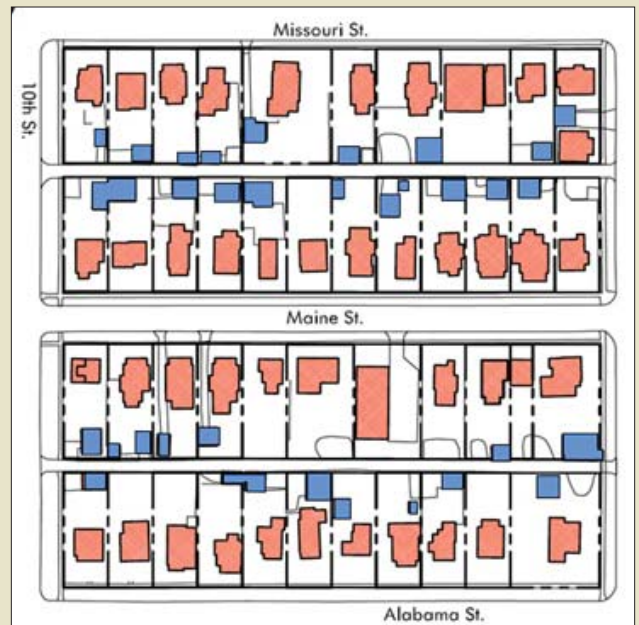
C4. Accessory Structures

Accessory structures in the Oread Neighborhood are often undersized wooden garages built in the early 20th century. Small in scale, they are more than likely used for storage than for automobiles. Often located on the rear lot line, they are reminders of another era in time. In the historic districts, these outbuildings take on a more significant role, adding character and a connection to the past.

A few larger, more elaborate carriage houses still exist. These are part of the charm of the neighborhood and should be retained.



Gold denotes surface parking.



Blue denotes accessory structures.



Historic accessory structures like this carriage house are important to the character of a neighborhood.

3.D. CHARACTER OF THE ARCHITECTURE



Parking pads in the front yard diminish neighborhood character.



Parking lots have crept up to the rear doors.



Front yards have been converted to parking.

C5. Driveways & Parking

Driveways do not exist in many parts of the Oread Neighborhood. Where they do exist historically, they are narrow, no larger than 10 feet in width. In a block face the driveways would historically occur on the same side of every house in the block. Side by side drives are rare. Ribbon driveways, with a grass median, can still be found in the neighborhood.

Curb cuts have been made along the street to allow front yard parking when alleys do not exist, interrupting the flow of front yard. Cars are sometimes parked over the sidewalk when the driveway is off of the street.

Some of the less pleasing newer parking arrangements have resulted in cars parked double stacked, driveways have been constructed that are overly wide allowing for cars to be parked in what used to be the front lawn.

Parking occurs most often in the rear of lots, directly off the alleys and is set back from the primary structure. A variety of patterns exist to try and maximize parking at the rear of lots. Sometimes the pattern is intentional and defined. Haphazard parking arrangements worked out between tenants is not pleasing from an aesthetic perspective. Parking that is allowed to encroach into the backyard open space with cars parked adjacent to the back door is the least desirable.

Paving standards have changed over time. As a result, some are concrete while others are gravel and dirt and these exist on a variety of grade elevations.

Parking off of alleys is not efficiently laid out resulting in a loss of open space which causes excessive runoff.

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

D. CHARACTER OF THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The architectural character of the buildings within the Oread Neighborhood is an important component in defining the overall character of the neighborhood.

The size and shape of the original homes, the shape of roofs, the size and placement of windows, the location of the front door, the type of foundation, the building materials, the location and details of porches all contribute to the existing character. It is therefore important to understand and be familiar with the historic patterns of design so that additions and new construction can work within the framework of established precedents.

The style and form descriptions that follow are not meant to be rigid parameters but are intended to provide property owners with a sense of the important design factors of a particular style. In the planning and design of alterations, additions, and new construction, they provide clear direction of the priority design characteristics. If an open porch across the entire facade is a character defining feature, an owner may conclude that enclosing the front porch is not going to be an acceptable idea.

If an owner is planning to construct a new building on an existing lot, the style guidelines will give guidance as to what it means to “fit in” to the existing character. Massing shape and size, roof forms, window patterns and sizes are articulated so that the designer can establish a framework within which to work.

Much of the information was compiled from a number of architectural style resources including: *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia & Lee McAlester and *Identifying American Architecture* by John J.G. Blumenson.



A wide variety of architectural styles exist in the Oread Neighborhood.



Details are what help provide this area with its unique sense.

3.D. CHARACTER OF THE ARCHITECTURE

NATIONAL FOLK - GABLE FRONT



The National Register nomination of the Oread Historic District identifies the National Folk style of architecture as the single largest housing type found in the Oread Neighborhood. Homes of this type were built for working and middle class citizens. Simple in form, these vernacular homes were often adorned with ready-made details that were brought in by railroad.

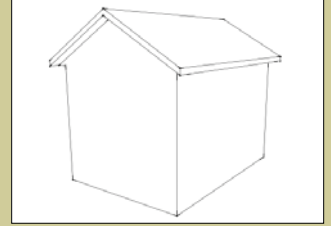
Two prominent sub-types that can be found in the Oread Neighborhood are the Gable-Front and the Gable-Front and Wing. The simple gable front is believed to have derived from the earlier Greek Revival Style, where the triangular gable end imitates the pediments of Greek temples.

In Oread, there are many types of style elements that are applied to the gable front form including Craftsman, Prairie, and Colonial Revival. Most of the detail appears in the porches and gables.

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

a. Massing

The massing of the front elevation is a simple rectangle, taller than it is wide. The front wall extends to the gable roof line, generally with the same material. Sometimes decorative shingles are used in the gable. Gable front houses in Oread are both one and two stories.



b. Facades

The facades are generally symmetrical with the door offset from the center.



c. Roof Pitch

The roof is generally a very simple shape with one ridge running from front to back. The roof pitch is generally greater than 6:12.



d. Foundation

The foundation is raised above the ground level by 2 to 4 feet. The foundations are masonry either stone or brick.



e. Porch

A one story porch is usually applied across the front facade. The porch roof is hipped or shed.



f. Windows

Windows are wood, double hung, typically one-over one, but early houses are two-over-two.



3.D. CHARACTER OF THE ARCHITECTURE

NATIONAL FOLK - GABLE FRONT & WING



A variation of the gable front is created with the addition of a wing. An additional side-gabled wing is added at right angles to the gable front and set back from the projecting facade. This form creates an “L” and it is common to have a porch with a shed roof within the “L”. This sub-type is sometimes called an “L Plan”.

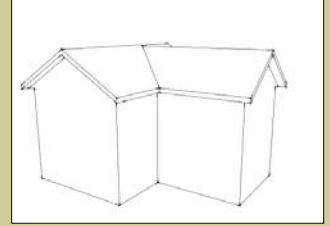
Gable Front and Wing, like the Gable-Front, often incorporate details from other styles. Common elements in this form are derived from the Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Second Empire styles.

Gable front with wings can be either one or two stories, small or large scale. The porches in Oread are generally one story, but a two-story porch is appropriate to the form.

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

a. Massing

The front gable massing is rectangular, taller than it is wide. Generally in Oread Neighborhood the proportion is 3 to 4, width to height. The majority of houses of this sub-type are two stories, but both one and one-and-a-half can be found.



b. Roofs

The roof is generally a simple shape with one major ridge line that is consistent in both wings. The roof pitch is generally greater than 6:12.



c. Foundation

The foundation is raised above the ground level by 18 inches to 24 inches. The foundations are generally masonry either stone or brick.



d. Porch

A one story porch is usually placed in the "L". The porch roof is shed.



e. Front Door

The front door is located in the wing, under the porch and rarely on the front gable elevation.



f. Windows

Windows are wood, double-hung, typically one-over-one, but early houses are two-over-two.



3.D. CHARACTER OF THE ARCHITECTURE

LATE VICTORIAN - ITALIANATE



There are a number of “high style” Victorian residences within the Oread Neighborhood. These were the homes of the upper middle class and wealthy citizens. They can be distinguished by their more elaborate detailing and by an exuberant use of decorative masonry, ornate wood cornices and ornamental porches.

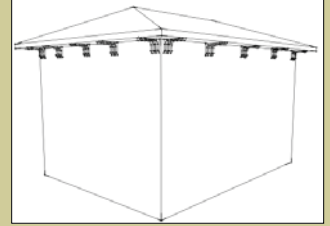
Italianate architecture began as part of the picturesque movement in England, a romantic movement away from the rigid classical revivals. It was thought to evoke images of rural Italian farmhouses, and coincided with a general fascination with foreign cultures introduced through a number of International Expositions that were held beginning in the 1850’s.

The simple block massing, low-pitched roofs, pronounced cornice and exuberant detailing above the doors and windows helps distinguish this beautiful style.

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

a. Massing

The massing of Italianate residences in Oread are almost all two story, square or rectangular, boxed-shaped structures, although there are examples of center gables and towers.



b. Roofs

Roofs are low pitched and generally hipped, with large over-hanging eaves that are supported by decorative brackets that are often paired.



c. Symmetrical Facade

The houses are three part - a central front door with a window on each side. Italianate can also be five part - two windows are either side of a central door.



d. Cornices

The cornices are embellished with a large trim board, often with raised panels or moulding. Large eave brackets, are dominant features. The brackets are often found in pairs and are usually quite elaborate.



e. Windows

Windows in Italianate are almost always vertical in proportion. They are commonly one over one double hung, or two over two. Window tops are often rounded or have segmental arches.



f. Porches

Porches are generally one story and located across the entire front facade. Smaller porches centered on the front door are also appropriate for Italianate. Column, balustrade and spindles are often quite elaborate.



3.D. CHARACTER OF THE ARCHITECTURE

LATE VICTORIAN - QUEEN ANNE



Another popular sub-type of “high style” Victorian is Queen Anne. According to the National Register nomination for the Oread District, over thirty percent of the homes in the Oread Neighborhood are Queen Anne.

Queen Anne is an exuberant, creative style that was originally developed by Richard Norman Shaw in England around 1870. The American version that dominated Midwest towns and cities typically was constructed of wood lap siding and wood shingles, although brick, timbers and shingles were also used. The Queen Anne plan is asymmetrical and expressed on the outside with nooks, bay windows, towers, wrapping porches and a variety of building materials. An array of window types and sizes are incorporated into the facade.

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

a. Massing

The massing is irregular and asymmetrical. Generally in Oread Neighborhood the massing is taller than it is wide. There is usually a front facing gable, turret or a projecting, round porch element. Queen Anne houses in Oread are both one and two stories.



b. Roofs

The roofs are generally steeply pitched with multiple cross gables. The ridge lines of various parts of the house are usually not aligned.



c. Change in Exterior Materials

A change of building materials is often used to differentiate the various wall surfaces. Wood siding and decorative wood shingles are typical materials used in the Oread Neighborhood.



d. Walls

Wall surfaces are not flat. Various devices such as bays, projections, overhangs, and towers are incorporated to avoid a flat wall.



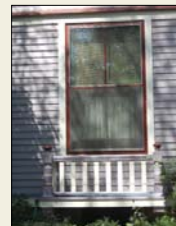
e. Porches

A one story porch is usually applied across the front facade. The porch roof is either hipped or shed. The wood posts, spindles and balustrades are often highly carved.



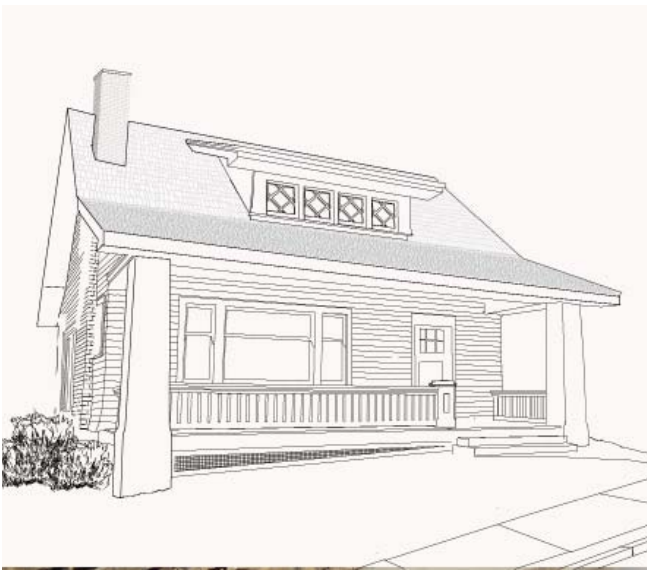
f. Doors and Windows

The front door is rarely centered on the house and is often located behind the front facade on a wing or projection. Windows are wood, double hung, typically two-over-two. Typically windows do not align with windows on another floor.



3.D. CHARACTER OF THE ARCHITECTURE

CRAFTSMAN



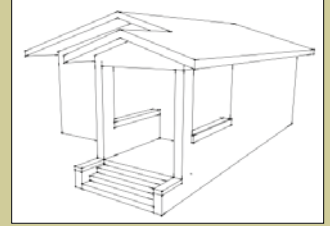
Gustav Stickley, began publishing a magazine in 1901 called *The Craftsman*, promoting the honesty of handcrafted goods, the use of genuine materials, and the straightforward expression of structural elements. In 1902 he started featuring house designs by various architects that promoted both Craftsman architecture and his own furniture products. The magazines' success rapidly spread the popularity of the Craftsman style. Pattern books and pre-cut lumber packages began to appear throughout the country helping make Craftsman the dominant residential architecture from 1905-1920.

Craftsman houses generally have a low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and roof beams and often use knee brackets to support the large overhangs. One story Craftsman are called "bungalows." In the Oread Neighborhood, it is common to find craftsman inspired detailing on a variety of housing types.

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

a. Massing

The massing is rectangular and usually wider than it is tall. There are often one if not two front facing gables.



b. Roofs

The roofs are generally low-pitched. If there is a cross gable - the ridge lines are aligned. If the main roof is a cross gable, there is often a gabled porch or dormer.



c. Foundation

The foundation is raised above the ground level by 2-4 feet. The foundations typically have an articulated water-table at the level of the first floor joists.



d. Porches

A one story porch is usually featured on the front facade, and can be across the entire length or only across a portion of the front elevation. The porch roof is typically an extension of the main roof, or it can be a secondary gable. Porch columns are typically short, square and often rest upon massive piers or upon a solid porch balustrade.



e. Front Door

The front door is generally wide, often over 3 feet. Three windows above a projecting ledge with supports are a common pattern.



f. Windows

Windows are wood, double hung, typically one over one, but they may feature a more intricate pattern of mullions in the upper sash. The windows may be wider than typical windows.



3.D. CHARACTER OF THE ARCHITECTURE

FOURSQUARE



The Foursquare form is prevalent in the Oread Neighborhood. It was a very popular style from 1900 to 1920. The name is derived from the plan which typically has four rooms of equal size arranged in a square. Four more rooms of equal sizes are placed on the second floor. The result is a cube. Once elevated onto a foundation, the general proportion is taller than it is wide. The roof is pyramidal, often with a central gable facing the front of the house.

The Foursquare is a common form that allows for a variety of stylistic elements to be applied. It is most commonly associated with the Prairie style where it is known in some parts of country as the Prairie Foursquare or the American Foursquare. The Prairie style usually has a low pitched roof, deep eaves, contrasting caps on railing, and contrasting wood trim between stories. A one story porch with massive columns is placed across the full length of the front facade.

Other stylistic elements have been applied to foursquares in the Oread Neighborhood, including Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival.

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTER OF THE OREAD NEIGHBORHOOD

a. Massing

The massing is two-story square, it is shaped like a cube. Generally a clear pattern of four rooms over four rooms can be discerned.



b. Roofs

Roofs are either pyramidal or hipped. The slope is dependent on the style. Italianate and Prairie are low pitched, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival usually have steep pitch.



c. Foundations

Foundations are commonly made of stone. Rough cut native limestone is typical for many of the Foursquare homes. Foundations are usually 18 to 36 inches above grade.



d. Porches

Porches are almost always present in Oread Foursquares. They are one story and added to the front facade. They are the full width of the facade. Wide steps lead to the porch. The steps are rarely narrower than 6 feet, and can be as wide as 10 feet.



e. Dormers

A large central dormer is often placed on the front facade, centered in the roof not necessarily aligned with windows or doors below. The dormer ridgeline is always below the ridgeline of the main house.



f. Windows and Doors

Due to the layout of the room there is typically a front door with side lights centered on one of the front rooms. A window (or pair of windows) is then centered on each of the rooms facing the street. The windows are still vertical in proportion but are wider than the Victorian style.





4

CHAPTER 4 : NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

The Design Guidelines are intended to help maintain and enhance the character of the Oread Neighborhood by providing direction in the design and construction of structures within the entire neighborhood.

The character of each District within Oread has subtle and not-so-subtle variations. Chapter 4 deals with the norm and Chapter 5 deals with the exceptions and specifics of each district.

The guidelines laid out in Chapter 4 represent the overall character of Oread and therefore apply throughout the overlay districts. They represent the essence of the design character of the entire area.

The guidelines deal first with the larger issues of the Public Realm, then move to the design of the site/lot, and then finally to the design of the structure on the lot. This pattern of addressing how the design fits into the neighborhood then into the block will hopefully put the design of the structure into perspective.

Designs should be aligned with the patterns for the neighborhood and should be in context with other structures on the block. Then the architectural style and detailing can be discussed in a productive manner. Then architectural detail can be refined to achieve a context sensitive design.

4.A. PUBLIC REALM GUIDELINES



Public Realm is from the building face through the front yard and across the street to the other building face.



Stone curbs and brick streets should be retained.



Streetscape contain real grass and are planted with tall canopy trees.

A. PUBLIC REALM GUIDELINES

Goal: Maintain natural and built elements that are character defining elements including topography, vegetation and historic public works when possible. (Earth work can occur for subterranean development but upon completion the original topographic elevations are restored.)

A1. Street and Alley Patterns and Materials (including curbs)

- a. Improvements in the public right-of-way should retain stone curbs, stone steps and hitching posts.
- b. Improvements in the public right-of-way should retain historic materials, brick streets, and support rehabilitation.
- c. Street width should be maintained and not increased.
- d. The street grid shall remain intact. Streets should not be blocked to create cul-de-sacs.

A2. Sidewalks

- a. Public improvement projects should retain brick sidewalks.
- b. Herringbone or running bond patterns with a soldier course along edges should be used. If a pattern exists in the block, that pattern should be used.
- c. Brick sidewalks should be set on 4-5 inches of compact base materials (e.g. sand or limestone screenings).
- d. Brick sidewalks should shift to accommodate tree roots as opposed to cutting major tree roots.
- e. Sand should be used as fill material between bricks, not mortar.

CHAPTER 4 NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Streetscape (Rights-of-Way)

Parkways should be planted with living plant materials, grass or low growing ground cover (no more than 12 inches high).

A3. Street Trees

- a. Trees should match the character of existing street trees, and be compatible with approved trees on the City list. Typically these are canopy trees.
- b. Trees should be placed in the middle of the parkway or towards the sidewalk leaving room for people to get out of cars.
- c. Trees should be placed no closer than 5 feet from the curb and should adhere to city traffic guidelines for sight triangles at intersections.

A4. Front Yard Landscaping

- a. Front walk
 - i. Front walk should link the public sidewalk to the front door in a mostly direct route.
 - ii. The front walk should be at least 36 inches wide and no more than 60 inches wide.
 - iii. Materials for the walk should be concrete, brick or a relatively smooth paving stone and not gravel.
- b. Landscaping
 - i. Front yards (between the street and the front facade) should be mostly grass or low ground cover. Shrubs should be limited to foundation plantings.
 - ii. Front lawns should be graded down to the sidewalk without the use of a retaining wall when possible.
 - iii. Where space allows, front yards should be planted with canopy trees. Ornamental trees should be placed closer to the house.



A row of tall canopy trees creates a great sense of enclosure along this street.

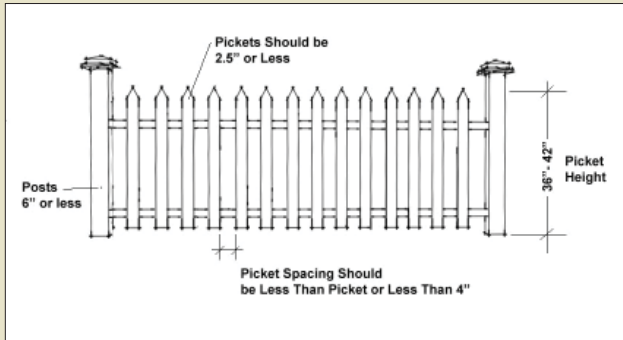


Front yards generally contain lawn with low growing plants.

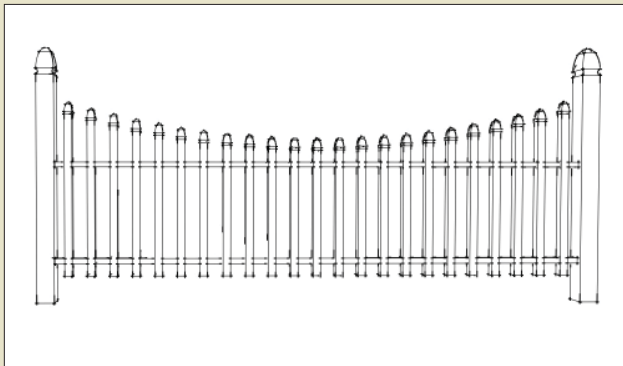


Yards are often graded down to the sidewalk without the use of retaining walls.

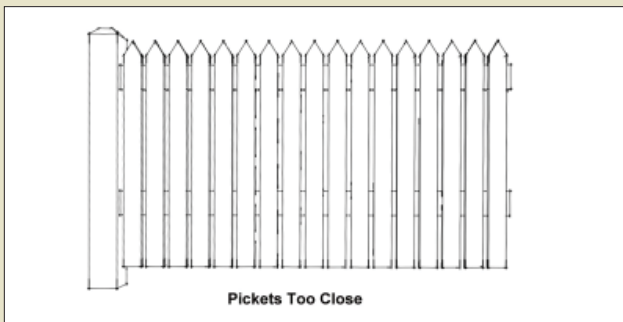
4.A. PUBLIC REALM GUIDELINES



Front yard wooden fences should be more open than closed and between 36" and 42" tall.



Wooden pickets should be vertical but height can vary.



Close picket are only appropriate for rear yard fences.

A5. Fences and Retaining Walls

a. Front Yard Fences

- i. Fences should use materials such as:
 - (1) Masonry or stone
 - (2) Ornamental iron
 - (3) Woven wire in a historic pattern
 - (4) Wood picket
 - (5) Hedges
 - (6) Chain link and vinyl should not be used
- ii. Height
Fences should be between 36 and 42 inches tall.
- iii. Pickets
 - (1) Pickets should be vertical and should not occupy more than 50% of the fence panel.
 - (2) The pickets or materials should not be more than 2.5 inches wide at its widest point. Ornamental iron fences should be more delicate than these standards.
 - (3) Picket spacing should be less than a picket width or no more than 4 inches.
- iv. Posts
Posts should be no more than 6 inches wide.

b. Side Yard Fences

- i. Side yard fences may be 100% opaque and may be any material listed in A5, a.
- ii. Fences erected behind the front building line shall not be over 4 feet in height to the rear building line of the neighboring dwelling, or to the rear of the dwelling located on the same site as the fence, whichever is the greater distance from the front property line.

c. Rear Yard Fences

- i. Rear yard fences can be 100% opaque and can be any material listed in A5, a.
- ii. Rear yard fences may be 6 feet tall.

CHAPTER 4 NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

d. Retaining Walls

- i. Retaining wall materials should be native Kansas limestone. Rough concrete modular units are also allowed and should be no larger than 6 inches high. Railroad ties or landscape timbers are out of character and should not be used.
- ii. Retaining walls should not be more than 30 inches in height.
- iii. When more height is needed, retaining walls should be broken into a series of shorter walls to avoid one massive wall and to allow a planting area between the walls.
- iv. Retaining walls should start back 5 feet from curb face when at street level.

A6. Other Elements

a. Mailboxes

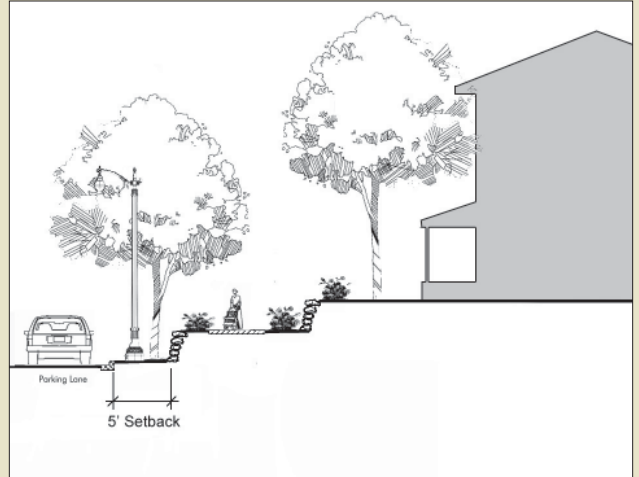
Cluster mailboxes, for multi-dwelling structures, that sit on pedestal bases should be set behind the front wall plane of the structure that is closest to the front lot line and should not be in the front yard.

b. Utility Service Boxes

Above ground utility service boxes that need to be in the front yard should be subterranean or earth tones, and/or screened with landscaping.

c. Solid Waste Collection

- i. Trash and recycling carts shall be screened with some type of landscaping or fencing so that the receptacles are not visible from the public right-of-way.
- ii. Where alley service is not available, trash carts should be stored in back of the front wall plane closest to the street.



Retaining walls should handle grade changes in stages and not all at once. Leave areas in front of retaining walls for plantings.



A good example of a stepped retaining wall in Oread.



Cluster mail boxes should be located behind the front wall of the structure.

4.A. PUBLIC REALM GUIDELINES



Rainwater collection should be located behind the front facade.



Landscaping along an alley.

d. Alley-Side Solid Waste Collection

i. Locations

Dumpster locations shall be close to the lot line and along the edge of the alley. Adjoining property owners should work together to establish combined locations.

ii. Screening

The dumpster should be screened by opaque fencing material that is compatible with the adjacent structure. Screening should be 6 feet in height.

iii. Surfacing

Dumpster pads shall be concrete, level and continuous with the alley surface to allow for drainage to alley. Curbs around the inside of the pad are recommended.

e. Rainwater Collection and Detention

Collection barrels and tanks should be located behind the front wall plane of the structure and not in the front yard.

CHAPTER 4 NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

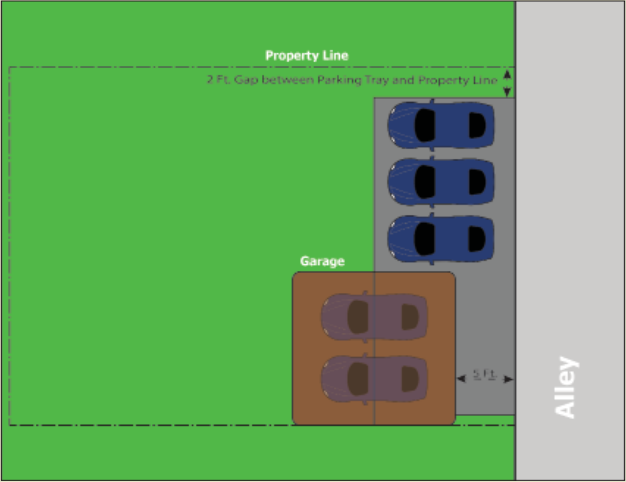


Diagram showing allowed parking configuration when accessing parking via alley.

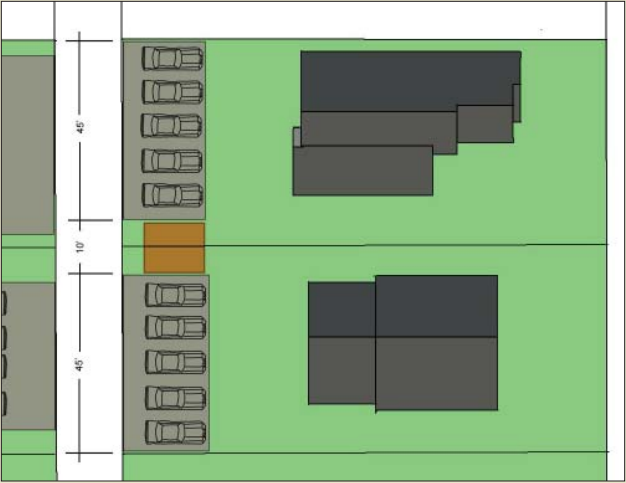


Diagram showing parking configuration to accommodate shared dumpster.

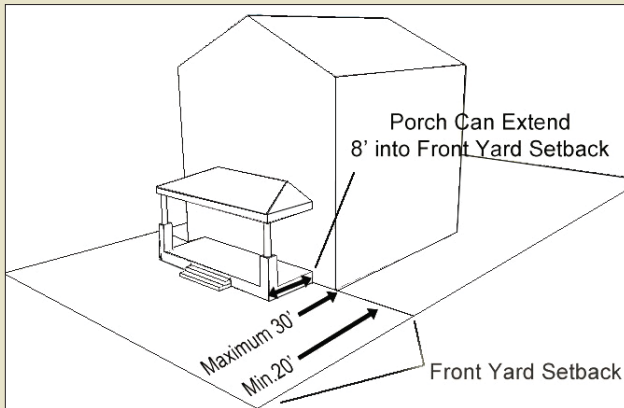


A good example of a dumpster screened with native stone walls.

4.B. SITE DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES



Principal structures shall face the street.



Front yard setback should be between 20' and 30'.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOT AND SITE GUIDELINES

Goal: Maintain the established pattern of lot development. Combining lots into larger parcels is not appropriate, except as allowed in Chapter 5.B. Respect and maintain the traditional relationship of a structure to the street and to neighboring properties, the common orientation of structures, the established configuration of open space, and the placement of parking in the rear.

B1. Lot Consolidation

- i. Lots in all districts except District 5 shall not be combined as part of redevelopment to construct duplex and other higher-intensity forms of housing.
- ii. Combinations shall be permitted if they reestablish the historic 50 foot wide lot pattern that is traditionally seen within the neighborhood and do not remove historic structures.

B2. Front Yard Setbacks

- a. Principal Structure
 - i. The entry of the Principal structures shall face a street.
 - ii. Structures shall be constructed no closer than 20 feet to the front property line and should be no farther than 30 feet from the front property line.
 - iii. Portions of porches that extend beyond the principal structure shall not be included in setback calculations.
- b. Porch Encroachment
 - i. A porch may encroach up to 8 feet into the required front yard setback.
 - ii. The total area of any encroachment of the porch into a front yard or a side yard adjacent to a street shall not exceed 150 square feet.

CHAPTER 4 NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

B3. Side Yard Setbacks

The combination of side yard setbacks should be no less than 15 feet, with a minimum of 5 feet on each side.

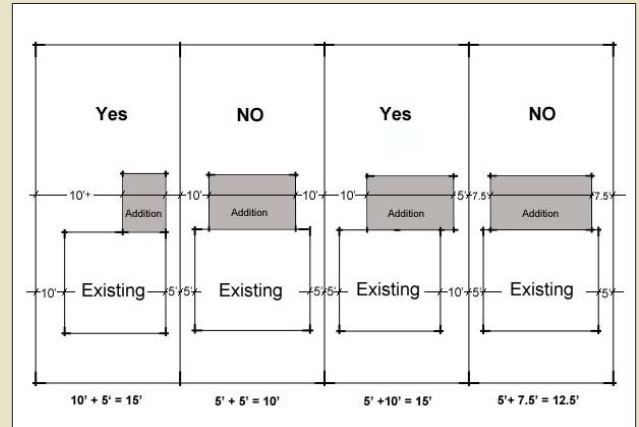
B4. Specific Lot Guidelines

a. Open Space

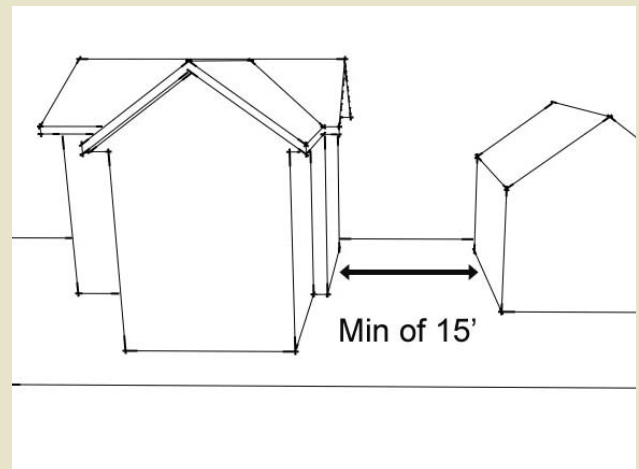
- i. There shall be a minimum of 15 feet of open space between the principal structure and an accessory structure or a parking pad.
- ii. Lots with no alley access may use the 15 feet of open space between the primary structure and the accessory structure for parking.

b. Parking Configuration and Location
(when there are no alleys behind lot)

- i. No additional curb cuts shall be constructed if one already exists. To relocate a curb cut, the old curb cut shall be eliminated.
- ii. All parking areas shall be located behind the front facade.
- iii. Driveways to detached dwellings and duplex structures shall be no more than 12 feet wide but can flare out.
- iv. Parking behind the front facade surface may be permeable paving.
 - (1) Brick
 - (2) Geotech paving systems
 - (3) Permeable concrete
- v. Shared driveways are encouraged. Shared driveways to detached dwellings and duplex structures should not be wider than 12 feet.



Combined side yard setbacks should be 15' or greater with a 5' minimum.



A minimum of 15' open space should be maintained between the principal structure and accessory structure or parking.

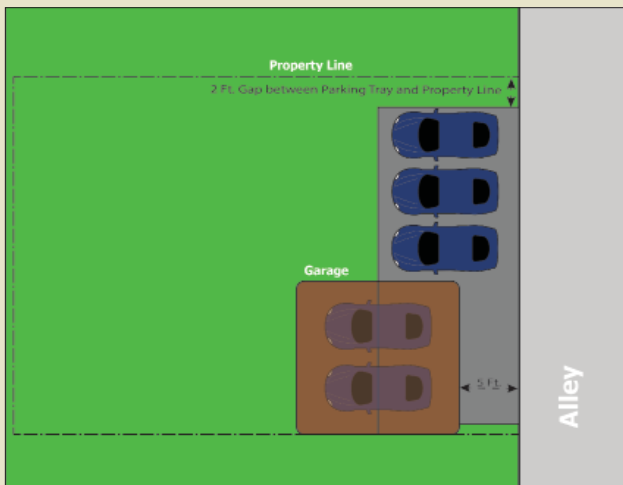


There shall be no parking in the front yards.

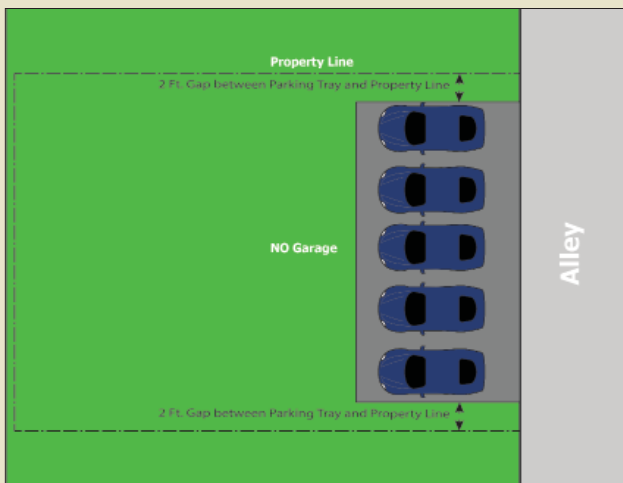
4.B. SITE DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES



An acceptable example showing depth of parking stall should be no more than 25' from rear lot line.



Permitted parking layout with a garage.



Permitted parking layout with no garage.

- c. Parking Configuration and Location (when parking is accessed off alleys.)
 - i. The depth of uncovered parking spaces should be not more than 25 feet from the rear lot line.
 - ii. Bumper blocks or a 6 inch curb shall be used.
 - iii. The parking surface may be permeable pavement.
 - iv. New curb cuts from the street shall not be permitted.
 - v. Any new covered parking structure shall be a garage and not a carport, and shall not exceed more than 2 car capacity.
 - vi. Parcels shall have only one garage.
 - vii. Detached Dwellings and Duplexes may construct parking spaces in accordance with the diagrams.
 - viii. All Multi-Dwelling Structures shall be required to construct a parking lot in accordance with the Land Development Code and the guidelines of this document.

B5. Principal Building Orientation

- a. Front Door Location
 - i. The front door should face the street to maintain the pattern of the neighborhood.
 - ii. When multiple units are within the same building, one door shall face the street.
 - iii. When more than one door faces the street one door should be more dominant than the other.
- b. Common Green Space
 - i. In multi-unit structures and rowhouses, the green space should be between the front facade and the street.
 - ii. In courtyard housing, the common greenspace should be in the courtyard.



Front doors shall face the street.



Common greenspace can be shared by all tenants.

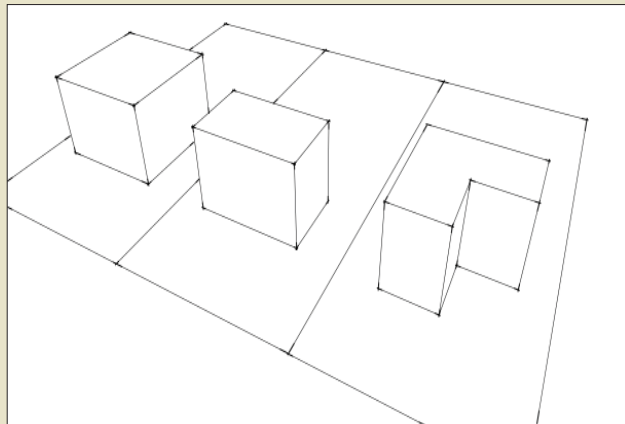


A good example of how common greenspace can be planting areas, rather than lawns.

4.C. ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES



Recognize and respect historic elements.



Three basic massing forms, square, rectangle, and "L" plan.



Exposed foundation wall shall be brick or stone.

C. ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES

Goal: New construction, additions and remodels should be compatible with the neighborhood, reinforcing the existing patterns and enhancing the established character.

C1. General

- a. New construction in the Oread Neighborhood should recognize and respect the historic elements and patterns that exist within the neighborhood. The design of new structures should respond to the character of existing structures, using them as a source of inspiration for new designs.
- b. New construction should avoid trying to create an artificial history by duplicating styles and designs that are not associated with the neighborhood. For example, while the Spanish Revival style is appropriate within the period of significance (1877-1945), because it is not found in significant amounts in the neighborhood, it is not appropriate for Oread.

C2. Massing and Form

- a. The main form of the principle structure should be a simple square, a rectangle or an "L-Plan" with an uncomplicated roof form, that has minimal roof plane changes.
- b. The proportions of the front facade shall be taller than it is wide.

C3. Foundations

- a. Height
First floor elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above grade on the front of the principle structure.
- b. Materials
 - i. Exposed concrete shall be clad in brick or stone.

CHAPTER 4 NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

C4. Roofs

a. Form

Primary roof form shall either be a gable end, cross gable, hipped, pyramidal, or gambrel.

b. Dormers

Dormers shall be designed so that there is a relationship in type and alignment to windows on the main building.

- i. Dormers may be front facing and centered, but shall not occupy more than 40% of the roof plane. In other words, dormers shall not be so large as to appear to be adding an additional story to a structure.
- ii. Dormers on the side shall not occupy more than 60% of the roof plane.
- iii. New dormers shall not exceed the height of the original roof.

c. Roof Pitch

Primary roof line shall be between 5:12 to 12:12 in slope depending on the style of the house.

d. Roof Materials

Roof materials shall be one of the following:

- i. Dimensional asphalt shingle roofs that emulate wood shingles.
 - ii. Real clay tiles
 - iii. Slate tiles
 - iv. Terra-cotta tiles
 - v. Standing seam metal roofs with a double munch or double lock seam, no more than 1.5 inches high and no more than 18 inch wide pans.
 - vi. Grade A, smooth machine cut, real wood shingles treated with fire retardant. Shingles should be about 3/8 inch thick by about 5 inches wide.
- #### e. Eaves and Overhangs
- Overhangs shall be provided and shall be between 16 inches and 36 inches to provide shade over windows in summer months.



Primary roof form shall either be a gable end, cross gable, hipped, pyramidal, or gambrel.



New dormers shall not exceed height of the original roof.

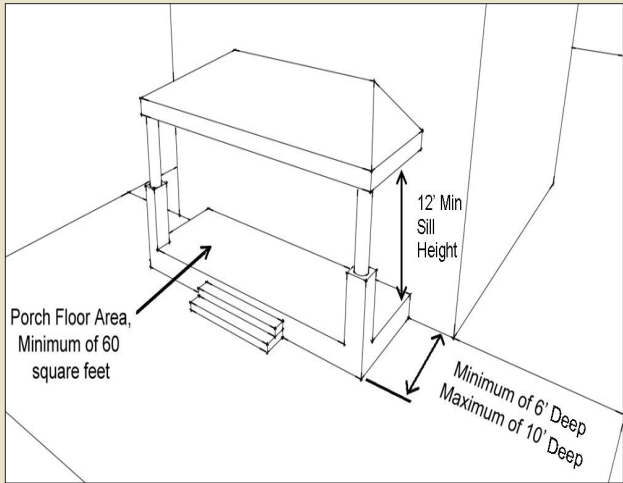


Clay tile roof.

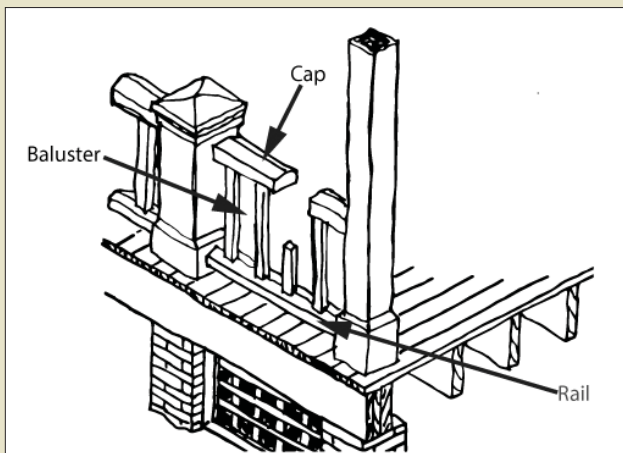
4.C. ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES



Eaves should extend by 18" to 24" from the wall.



Porches can be 6' to 10' deep with a minimum deck area of 60 square feet.



Porch balustrades should be 50% or more opaque material with no more than 2" of spacing between balusters.

C5. Porches (Front and Street Side)

a. Porches

All ground floor dwelling units shall have a porch.

b. Location

Porches shall be located at and accessible from the first floor level of the structure.

c. Porch Size

Porches should cover at least half of the first floor facade facing the street horizontally and should have a minimum deck surface area of 60 square feet.

d. Depth of Porch

The minimum depth of the porch shall not be less than 6 feet and the maximum depth of the porch should not exceed 10 feet.

e. Porches Bulk

Porches should appear to be "added on to the building" rather than cut out of the building. Porches should have their own roof that isn't integral to the rest of the building.

f. Porch Roofs

100% of the front porch shall be covered by a roof or a pergola.

g. Porch Railings and Balusters

- i. All porches should have a railing.
- ii. Railings should not exceed 36 inches in height measured from the floor of the porch.
- iii. Baluster spacing should be continuous between columns.
- iv. Balusters should be composed of 50% or more opaque material.
- v. Spacing between balusters should be no more than 2 inches.
- vi. Balustrades should include a cap or rail on top.

CHAPTER 4 NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

h. Porch Steps

Front stairs shall appear as one set of stairs even if there is more than one housing unit in the structure.

i. Open Porch

The front porch shall be open and not enclosed by any materials except screens.

j. Height of Porch Floor

The floor of the front porch shall be raised above grade and no lower than one step below the first floor.

k. Porch Roof Height

The sill of a roof or trellis should be set at the second story/floor.

l. Porch Columns

Porch columns should match the proportion, detailing, and size of the porch massing they are supporting. Porch columns shall have capitals and bases. Capitals and bases shall be proportional to the size of the column and shall be detailed in a manner to match the overall architectural style and period of the structure, providing a balanced and finish look. The horizontal spacing between columns is typically no greater than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the height of each column, and not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the column height. Fiberglass columns shall not be permitted.

m. Porch Foundation

- i. The porch shall be supported by columns or foundation walls affixed to the ground. The columns should be no less than 16 inches by 16 inches.
- ii. The space between the foundation columns shall be infilled with wood siding, lattice, brick or stone.

n. Painted Wood

All exposed wood used for porches should be painted, not stained. The



Porch details should be commensurate with the load they support, such as this example.



The load being supported by the columns should be expressed in the design of the structure. Columns and their bases should be evident.

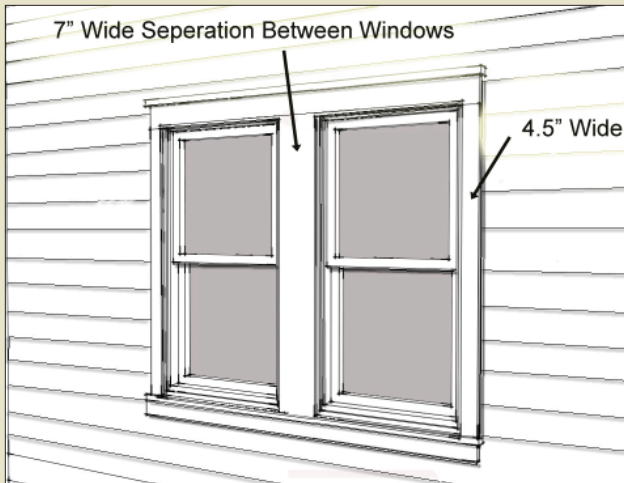


A good example illustrating how front doors shall be prominent and face the street.

4.C. ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES



A good example of how windows centered in bay.



Leave 7" of space between grouped windows with 4.5" trim around windows.



Wood siding and wood shingles are common wall cladding.

exception is that floor decking can be stained.

C6. Fenestration

a. Front Doors

- i. Front door shall be prominent and face the street.
- ii. Front door should contain glass in character with the style of the house. Side lights and transom lights may be used.
- iii. Doors into separate units in the same buildings should be situated so that one door is prominent.

b. Windows

- i. Operable windows should be single or double-hung windows.
- ii. Windows should comprise 35% of the front facade.
- iii. Windows shall be made of wood or aluminum-clad wood. The profiles and jamb conditions shall resemble the original wood windows in detailing and profile thickness.
- iv. Windows facing the street shall have all the same sill and/or head height on each floor of the structure.
 - (1) Accent or feature windows are an exception.
 - (2) Windows along stair cases should follow the pitch of the stairs.
- v. Windows should maintain a 2:1 height to width ratio.
- vi. Windows should be laid out symmetrically on each wall plane that faces the street.
- vii. Smaller windows should be grouped together in lieu of using one large single pane window.
- viii. Grouped windows should be separated by a no less than a 5 ½ inch wide trim piece.
- ix. Window should have trim that represents the architectural style of the structure.
- x. Shutters should be the size as the window they are adjacent to so if

CHAPTER 4 NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

they were to be closed they would cover the windows. Single or double shutters may be used.

C7. Building Wall Materials

- a. Wood
 - i. Horizontal wood or cementitious wood siding shall have a 4 to 7 inch exposure and a smooth finish, not a wood-grained texture.
 - ii. Wood shingles should be in a vertical pattern with 3-7 inch reveal.
 - iii. Wood shingles should be primarily used as second story cladding, on attic dormers, gable ends and porch roof gables.
 - iv. Grooved panel siding should not be used.
- b. Brick & Block
 - i. Brick should be no larger than 2 2/3 inch tall X 8 inch long with mortar joints no larger than 1/2 inch.
 - ii. Concrete masonry units (CMU) or concrete block shall not be used as an exposed exterior material.
 - iii. Brick should not be used on upper floors unless brick is found on the floors below.
- c. Stone
 - i. Synthetic stone should not be used, except in lintel applications.
 - ii. Stone should be in the scale of other stone found in the neighborhood and should have the appearance that they could have been laid by hand.
- d. Combinations

Creative combinations of the above may be used to reflect natural textures, so long as they meet the overall objective of conveying a sense a permanence, human scale and proportion.

C8. Architectural Details and Features

- a. Columns, lintels, sills, rafters, door



Brick is a common wall material.

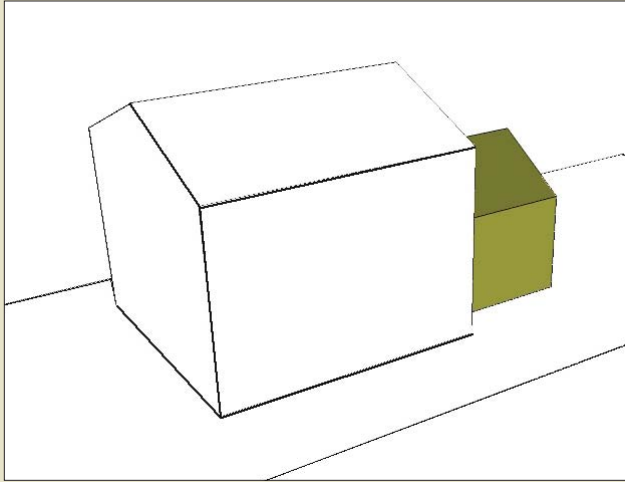


Use of native stone is appropriate for walls or accents or both. Use of synthetic stone can be appropriate for accents.



Wood shingles used on gable end.

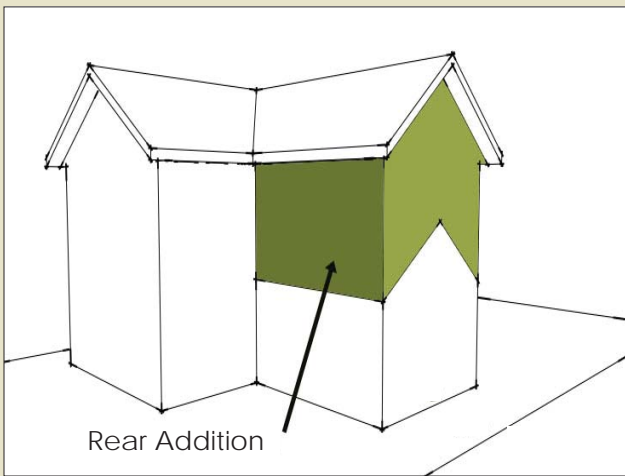
4.C. ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES



Additions should be placed inconspicuously on the least character-defining elevation.



Place additions away from public streets.



Second story additions shall not project past the existing first story wall.

surrounds, decorative gable-ends, etc., should be used to add visual interest to a structure.

- b. Appropriately scaled details should be used.
- c. Details should be consistent with the design and style of the building.

C9. Additions

- a. Additions in General
 - i. Additions may include projecting bays, bay windows, dormers, a room or an entire wing.
 - ii. New additions shall not be so large as to overwhelm the original structure because of location, size, height or scale.
 - iii. New additions shall not obscure or demolish character defining features of the original structure.
 - iv. Building additions should be in keeping with the original architectural character, mass, scale, and materials.
- b. Location of Additions
 - i. Additions shall be located inconspicuously on the least character-defining elevation.
 - ii. Additions should be to the rear of the existing structure.
 - iii. Additions should be recessed behind the front facade by a minimum of 5 feet if it is not possible to place the addition to the rear.
 - iv. Additions shall avoid filling in the spaces between projecting elements that create a flat or projecting front facade.
- c. Second Story Additions
 - i. Second story additions shall comply with the minimum interior or combined side yard setbacks:
 - ii. Additions shall not project past the existing first story wall.

CHAPTER 4 NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

d. Massing of Addition

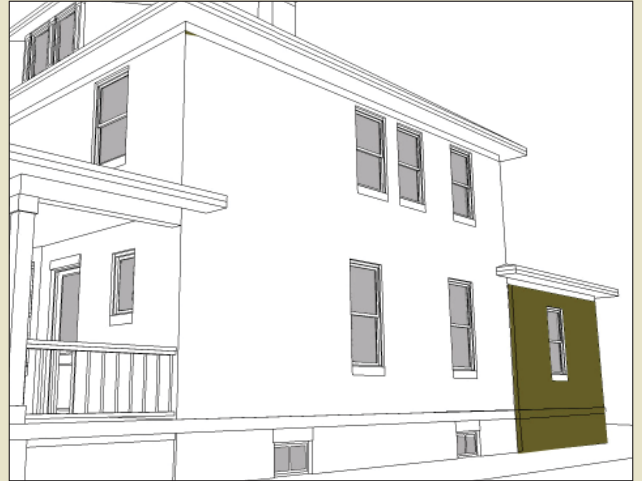
- i. Design of additions shall be compatible with the style of the primary structure.
- ii. The addition should be relatively the same scale as, or subordinate to, the original house.
- iii. Additions that exceed the height of the original structure should be subordinate in massing and scale.
- iv. Roof forms, pitches, and overhangs that are similar to the original structure should be used.
- v. Window types, shapes, and proportions should be similar to those of the original structure.

e. Exterior Materials

- i. The selection of exterior materials shall be compatible with the primary building.
- ii. See C7 for materials.



A acceptable example of how additions should be subordinate to the primary structure.

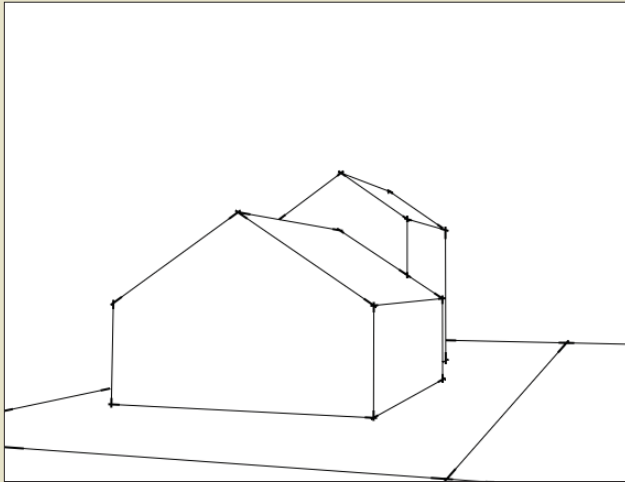


Additions should relate in scale to other elements of the house. The addition is a similar scale to the porch.



Here an unacceptable addition overwhelms the original building.

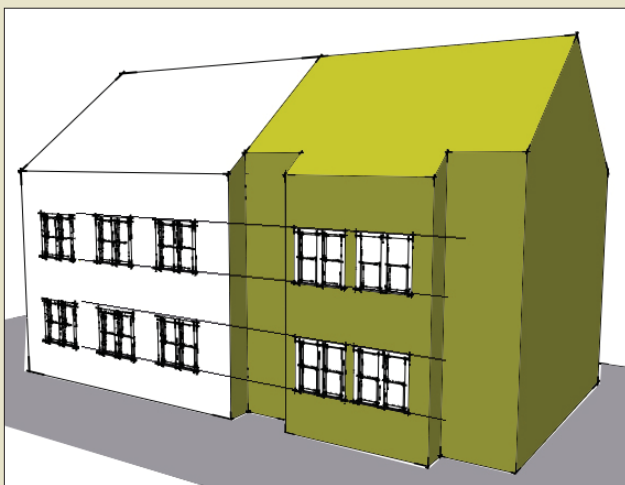
4.C. ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES



Roofs on additions should match the pitch of the main body of the house.



Additions should have the same size eaves and windows and should be in the same proportions.



Match window types, shapes, and proportions similar to those of the original structure.

- f. Distinguish New From Existing Structures
 - i. An addition shall be discernible from, yet compatible with, the existing structure.
 - ii. Differentiation should be achieved through a break in roofline, cornice height, wall plane, change in materials, siding profile, or window type.
 - iii. A vertical change should be established between the original portions of the house and the addition to avoid one long wall plane. This change should run from the foundation through to the roof line.

C10. Decks and Balconies

- a. Decks and balconies shall be on the rear of the structure and recessed from the side elevation a minimum of 2 feet.
- b. Decks shall not be constructed above the first story.
- c. Balconies constructed above the first floor/story shall be limited to no more than 60 square feet.

C11. Fire Escapes

CHAPTER 4 NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

- a. Ramps, lifts, and accessible entrances should be designed in such a way to avoid damage to character-defining features of a building.
- b. Fire escapes should be located at the rear of the structure.
- c. Fire escapes should be metal.

C12. Energy Efficiency

- a. Construction of any new structures or alterations to existing structures should be done in such a way as to maintain character while maximizing energy efficiency.
- b. Maximizing energy efficiency should not be motivation to demolish a historic, contributing, or potentially contributing structure, or to change a structure in such a way that its historic features are modified or removed.

C13. Architectural Barriers and Accessibility

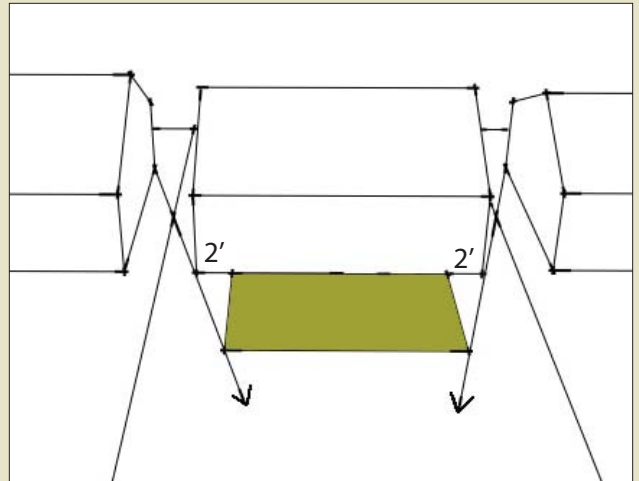
- a. Accessibility to properties should be achieved with careful and creative design solutions when needed or required.
- b. Ramps, lifts, and accessible entrances should be designed in such a way to avoid damage to character-defining features of a building.

Mechanical Equipment

- c. New mechanical equipment should be located a minimum of 10 feet behind the front facade of the structure.
- d. When mechanical equipment must be attached to the exterior wall, historic exterior wall material should be minimally affected. For masonry walls, all attachments shall anchor into the mortar rather than the masonry unit.
- e. Rainwater collection systems should be located behind the primary facade. They should use traditional materials such as

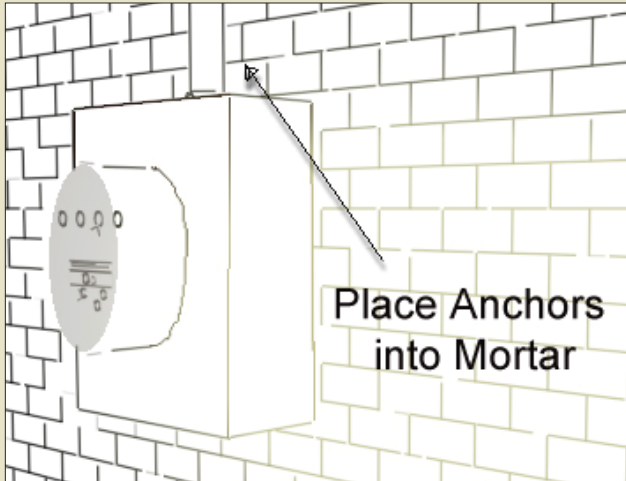


An unacceptable example showing why all decks should be on the rear of the structure and not visible from the front yard.



Decks should be recessed a minimum of 2' from the side elevation.

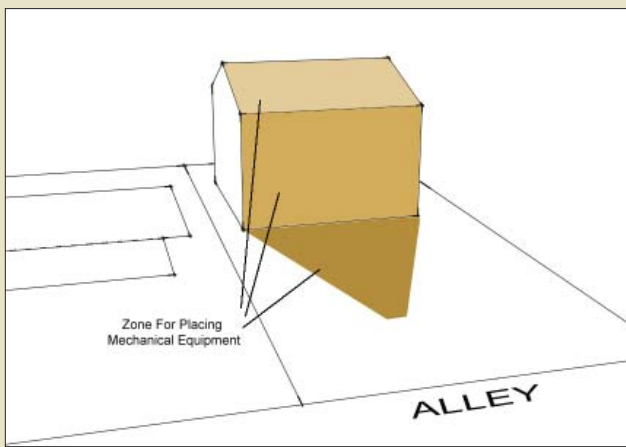
4.C. ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES



Place anchor in a way that minimizes damage to the structure.



Photovoltaic and solar thermal panels should be in scale with the existing structure's roof line and should be in same plane as the roof line.



All mechanical utilities should strive to be located to not be visible from the street.

metal and wood.

- f. Photovoltaic and solar thermal installations shall be designed to be in scale with the existing structure's roofline, and shall not damage historical architectural features or materials. These roof systems shall be on the same plane as the roof.
- g. Photovoltaic, solar thermal and satellite dishes (external systems) should be located on ancillary/secondary structures or new additions.

C14. Exterior Lighting

- a. Exterior lighting should be incorporated into renovations or new construction.
- b. Lights shall only shine directly onto the property to which they are attached. They shall not shine onto an adjacent property.
- c. Lights should be shielded as to not glare on adjacent properties, so that "dark skies" are maintained and light does not bleed beyond the property lines. Lights shall only shine directly onto the property to which they are attached.

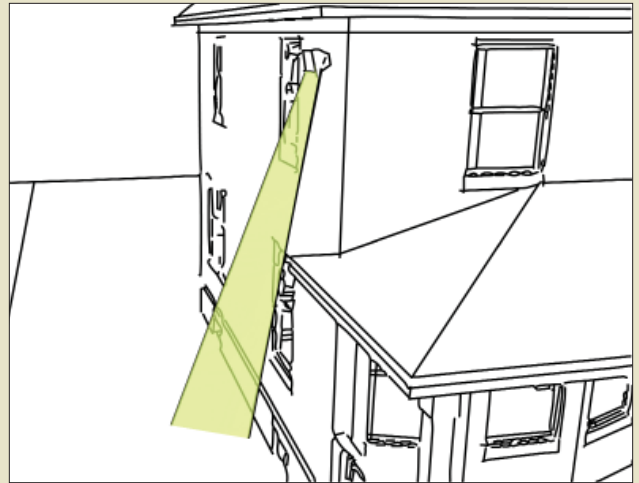
CHAPTER 4 NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES

They shall not shine onto an adjacent property.

- d. Lighting may be included on buildings, along pathways and walkways, along the edge of the alleys and parking, and on porches.
- e. Constant level of light should provide reasonably good visibility. Harsh bright spots and shadows should be avoided.



Low voltage lighting along paths and on porches is appropriate.



Exterior lighting shall not shine onto adjacent property.

4.D DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES



Rehabilitation of an existing structure.



Character defining features.

D. DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES

Goal: Demolition of historic structures is rarely positive for a neighborhood because it destroys the relationships between the structures, landscape features, and open space, and as a result the overall character of the area is diminished. Demolition removes the opportunity for a future owner to rehabilitate the existing structure.

- D1. Character-defining structure(s) shall not be demolished.
- D2. Features that define the character of a listed property shall be retained.
- D3. When removal of a character-defining feature or structure is necessary, a new feature or structure that is compatible with the district shall be installed.
- D4. Plans for compatible replacement of features or structures shall accompany a request for demolition of character-defining features or structures.
- D5. Open space, such as a parking lot or park, shall not be created by demolition of any character-defining structure(s).
- D6. Character-defining structure(s) shall not be demolished and replaced with a historic building from off site.
- D7. Principal and Accessory Structures that are 50 years old or older at the time of demolition application shall be reviewed by the Historic Resources Commission in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards to make a determination on demolition. Structures which are not 50 years old or older at the time of application may be approved by staff.



5

CHAPTER 5: DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

The Oread Neighborhood contains a number of unique districts.

Each of these districts have their own special character. Chapter 4 provides guidelines that were applicable neighborhood wide and apply to all districts. Chapter 5 will address the unique character of each district.

The intent of Chapter 5 is to help manage changes in each specific district, so that over time the design character of each district within the Oread Neighborhood will remain distinct.

Chapter 5 addresses the guidelines that are exclusive to Districts 1, 2 and both Historic Districts. District 3 will use the Chapter 4 guidelines for residential development and will refer to Chapter 6 for the commercial guidelines. If Chapter 5 is silent on any given subject, then it may be assumed that the guidelines of Chapter 4 apply.

The Historic District Guidelines are specifically written for the restoration, rehabilitation, and renovation of existing buildings within a historic district. They address additions to contributing and non-contributing buildings, and they address some particular aspects of new construction within an historic district.

It is recommended that Chapter 4 be read prior to Chapter 5, so that a comprehensive understanding of the design guidelines is achieved before embarking on a new project.

5.A. DISTRICT 1



District 1 Boundary Map.



Residential structures are spaced farther apart in District 1.



Residential structures are of a more modest scale in District 1.

A. DISTRICT 1- LOW DENSITY

The following design guidelines are unique to District 1 and only apply to this distinctive area known as Stadium North.

District 1 is a unique district within the Oread Neighborhood. Primarily zoned RM12D, the residential structures are spaced farther apart and are generally of a more modest scale than other parts of the neighborhood. There is a strong desire by neighborhood residents to protect the feel and character of the district by maintaining the scale of the existing houses.

The intent of these specific guidelines is to retain the scale of the original detached dwellings in the neighborhood, while allowing for the density permitted by the Land Development Code. The streetscape, the size and location of structures and the feel of the neighborhood from the public realm should remain unchanged.

Historically, lots within District 1 were drawn to encourage the construction of single-family residential structures along the streets. Any alterations to the lots shall be done to maintain or restore the historic pattern and use of district.

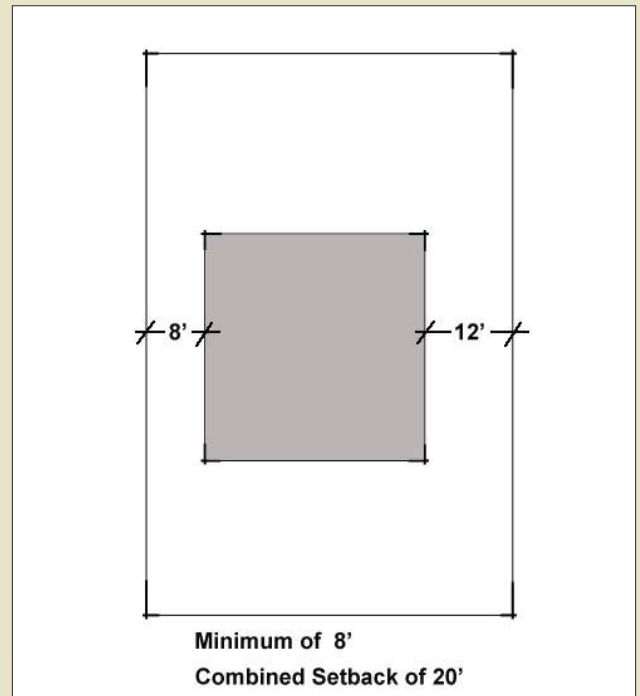
Lots presently platted and meeting the requirements for duplex development under the provisions of the Land Development Code, a lot having a minimum of 7,260 square feet, may maintain the ability to construct this type of use. Within District 1, lots shall not be created or modified to accommodate the construction of duplexes or other higher intensity residential dwellings.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

A1. Sideyard Setbacks

a. Primary Structure

The minimum combined side yard setback for District 1 shall be 20 feet. The minimum per side shall be 8 feet. This allows for flexibility in locating the house on the lot and retains the diversity of the existing pattern.

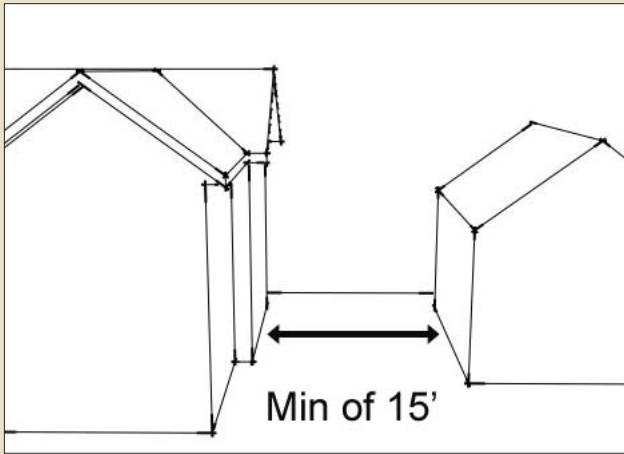


Total side yard setback should be 20' wide. Minimum is 8'.

5.A. DISTRICT 1



A good example of maintaining open space.



Maintain at least 15' of open space between structures.

A2. Open Space

- a. Open space shall be defined as the space between a primary structure and the alley.
- b. Open space shall not be used for parking.
- c. There should be a minimum of 15 linear feet between the garage, parking pad, and the primary structure.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

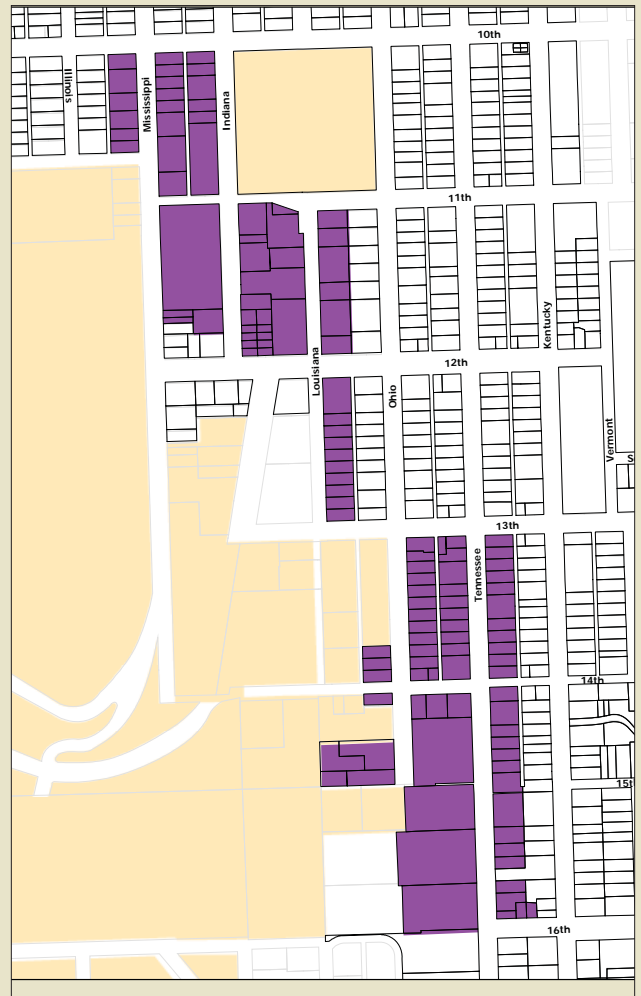
B. DISTRICT 2 - HIGH DENSITY

The following design guidelines are unique to District 2 and only apply to this distinctive area adjacent to the eastern edge of the University of Kansas.

District 2 is a unique district within the Oread Neighborhood. Primarily zoned RM32, this area has seen a number of the original homes demolished and replaced with apartment buildings. Many of these apartments date from the 1960's and 1970's.

The intent of these specific guidelines is to ensure that all new buildings are compatible with the scale and character of the Oread Neighborhood while allowing for a greater density of development.

Portions of the Oread Neighborhood are zoned Mixed Use (MU). The Oread Design Guidelines are intended to supplement the provisions of the Land Development Code's MU Zoning. If the provisions of the Land Development Code's Mixed Use District (MU) are inconsistent with the Oread Design Guidelines, or if they are in conflict, provisions of the Oread Design Guidelines shall control.



District 2 Boundary Map.



Oread Hotel.

5.B. DISTRICT 2



Structure constructed after the “Period of Significance”.



Lot consolidation for larger structures.



Parking should be accessed through the alley.

B1. Demolition of Existing Structures

- a. Demolition of an existing structure may be appropriate in District 2 if the structure is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, State or Local listings.
- b. Demolition may be appropriate if the structure was constructed after the “Period of Significance” of the Neighborhood, 1877-1945, as discussed in Chapter 3.

B2. Lot Consolidation

- a. Lot consolidation shall not involve alley closures or street closures.
- b. Lot consolidation shall not involve the interruption of the established street grid pattern or the creation of a cul-de-sac.
- c. Lot consolidation, which includes demolition, may be appropriate if it consistent with the guidelines in the Demolition of Existing Structures section above.

B3. Access Standards

- a. Parking should be accessed through the alley.
- b. Where an alley is not present, parking and driveway access shall be consistent with the rest of the block.
- c. Driveways shall be at a residential scale.
- d. Entrances to garages, and subterranean garages should be accessed through the alley where feasible.

B4. Parking Standards

- a. Parking shall not be located in the front yard.
- b. Parking lots should be screened along the public street.

B5. Service Standards

Services, including all utility access and above ground equipment, trash carts, and dumpsters should be located on alleys, where alleys exist.

B6. Frontage Standards for Multi-Dwelling Structures

- a. Each ground floor residential unit that is adjacent to the street shall be oriented with front entrances to the street accessed through a front door that faces the street.

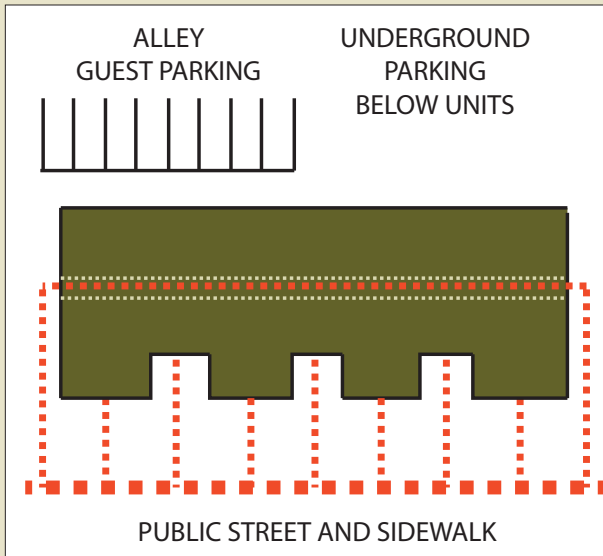


Parking shall not be located in the front yard.



Multi-dwelling structure has individual front doors.

5.B. DISTRICT 2



"House scale" elements and masses relate to the neighborhood.



Apartments shall step down to smaller scale residences.

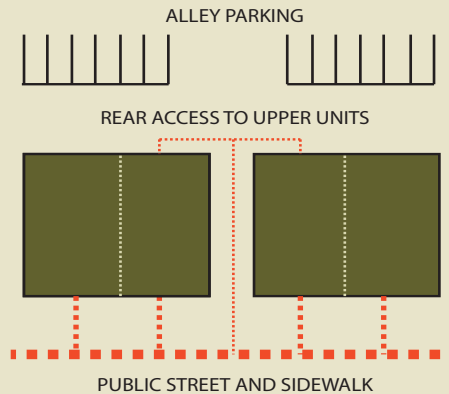
B7. Building Size and Massing Standards

- The facade of large buildings shall be no greater than 40 feet wide after which the building shall be set back a distance of at least 8 feet for the next 20 feet, before returning to the initial setback. This is to reflect the size of a typical Oread house and the side yard spacing between houses. These offsets should be expressed from the foundation through the roof line.
- New construction should be composed of "house scale" elements and masses that relate to the scale of the original neighborhood. Porches, dormers, and projecting bays can help achieve this standard.
- Windows should be vertical in proportion. The scale should be similar to historic windows which are generally 5 feet minimum in height. Windows may be paired.
- Roofs should be pitched.
- New structures should step down to within 1 story of adjacent structures.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

DUPLEX / TRIPLEX / FOURPLEX

Attached dwellings giving a large single-dwelling appearance.



Stories: 2 - 2.5

Parking:

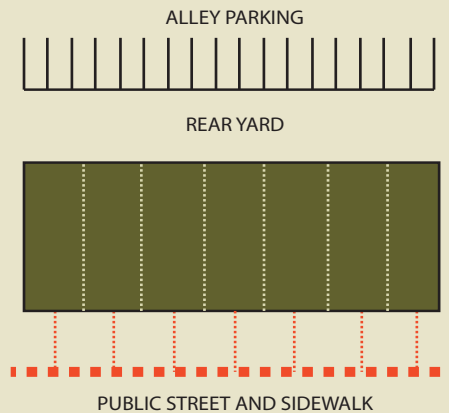
In individual garages to rear or garages via alley.

Porches/Yards:

Porches and stoops front the street. Private patios to the rear.

ROW HOUSES

Attached dwellings, multi level, typically in rectangular form.



Stories: 2 - 3

Parking:

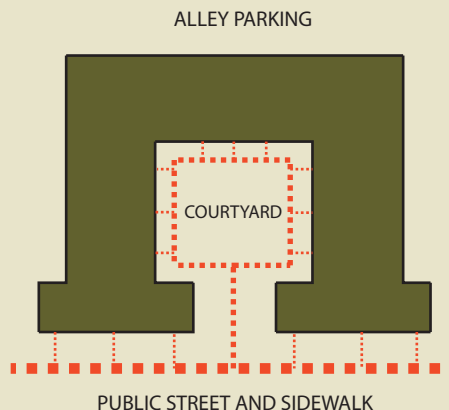
In individual garages at rear or garages via alley.

Porches/Yards:

Private yards in front and/or rear.

COURTYARD HOUSING

Attached dwellings around a central interior courtyard.



Stories: 2 - 3

Parking:

In individual garages to rear or underground garages

Porches/Yards:

Units facing streets have porches and all others have stoops fronting the interior court.

5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS

C. OREAD AND HANCOCK HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Work within the Oread and Hancock Historic Districts shall follow the Neighborhood Wide Design Guidelines of Chapter 4 as well as the more stringent guidelines for Historic Districts that are set forth below. The Design Guidelines are based upon the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, or Reconstruction, as appropriate.

These Standards can be found on the National Park Service website.

These standards apply to all properties and new construction within the Historic Districts.

For additional guidance, the National Park Service publishes the Interpreting the Standards Bulletins and Preservation Briefs, available from the National Park Service website.



Oread Neighborhood Historic District Boundary Map.



Hancock Historic District Boundary Map.

C1. Demolition

- a. New construction shall meet the standards of section C6.
- b. Historic structures should not be demolished
- c. If beyond repair, a cost analysis and structure analysis and economic analysis will be required as part of the demolition application process

C2. Respect and Retain Original Historic Style and Features

- a. Historic features, including character-defining elements, original scale and massing, shall be retained.
- b. Stylistic elements that were not originally present shall not be added.
- c. Alterations that have no historic basis and that seek to create the appearance of a different architectural period or a false sense of history shall be avoided.
- d. Non-historic alterations that detract from original historic style should be removed.



A good example of details that are well proportioned to the structure.



Preserve original details when possible.



When replacing elements make sure they match the originals in proportion, scale, mass and materials.

5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS



C3. Repair or Replace?

A project should demonstrate that the least intrusive treatment option that is feasible is being used. The Secretary's Standards lay out a prioritization for the treatment of historic materials:

- a. When to Preserve:
Deteriorated historic features and architectural elements shall be repaired rather than replaced.
- b. When to Rehabilitate:
If an original architectural feature has become deteriorated beyond repair, the replacement shall match the historic feature in size, scale, profile, and finish.
 - i. Synthetic or composite replacement materials shall match the original in size, scale, profile, and finish.
 - ii. Compatible recycled historic materials may be used provided that the replacement material is compatible with the historic style and character of the resource.
- c. When to Replace:
 - i. Replaced elements shall match the original in size, scale, profile, and finish.
 - ii. An entire missing building should not be reconstructed.
 - iii. Missing architectural features may be restored using photographs, historic architectural drawings, or physical evidence as a guide. Physical evidence may include other matching elements that remain on the building or a "ghost" showing where the missing element historically was attached.
- d. When to Construct New:
 - i. New construction shall not demolish or significantly alter an existing contributing resource.
 - ii. New construction may be appropriate on an empty lot or to the rear of a contributing resource.

C4. Restoration, Rehabilitation, Renovation of Contributing Structures

- a. Facade
 - i. Original elevations of the structure that are visible from the public right-of-way shall be maintained.
 - ii. Appearance, character, arrangement of architectural features, design or materials shall not be changed except to restore a structure to its original appearance.
 - iii. Architectural features shall not be added to a structure if they were never present.
- b. Building Walls
 - i. Damaged walls shall be repaired with like materials that match in color and texture with the weathered material of the original structure.
 - ii. Only those sections that are deteriorated beyond repair should be replaced.
 - (1) Traditional building materials shall be replaced with traditional building materials. For example stucco ages differently than Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) and over time the EIFS looks significantly different than stucco.
 - (2) Natural building materials that age naturally and weather well should be used. For example synthetic stone does not age in the same manner as real stone. Over time the synthetic stone does not retain the characteristics of real stone.



Retain the appearance, character and arrangement of architectural features, such as in this example.



Unlike this example, walls should be repaired with like materials that match in color, texture, and construction method



A good example of using traditional building materials.

5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS



An unacceptable example of vinyl siding concealing original features.



Masonry should not be painted.

- iii. Aluminum, vinyl or other synthetic siding shall not be used as a replacement for a primary building material. Artificial siding materials can cause irreparable damage to underlying materials and structural members.
- iv. Unpainted masonry shall not be painted. Moisture may become trapped between the paint and masonry, causing deterioration of the underlying materials.
- v. Simulated modern materials that attempt to emulate traditional materials should not be used.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

b. Roofs

- i. The original shape and slope of the roof as seen from the street shall be maintained. The shape and slope of the original roof is an important character defining feature of the structure.
- ii. Roofing materials should duplicate the appearance and profile of the original materials.
 - (1) The color of the new roofing material should be comparable to the color of the original material.
 - (2) The existing roofing may be replaced with roofing materials that historically would have been appropriate for the building form and style.
- iii. Original decorative roof elements, such as exposed rafter ends, bargeboards, or cornices shall be maintained.
- iv. Decorative roof elements that were not historically present should not be added.
- v. Gutters should be made of copper, galvanized steel or aluminum. Gutters should be half-round or ogee in shape.

c. Dormers

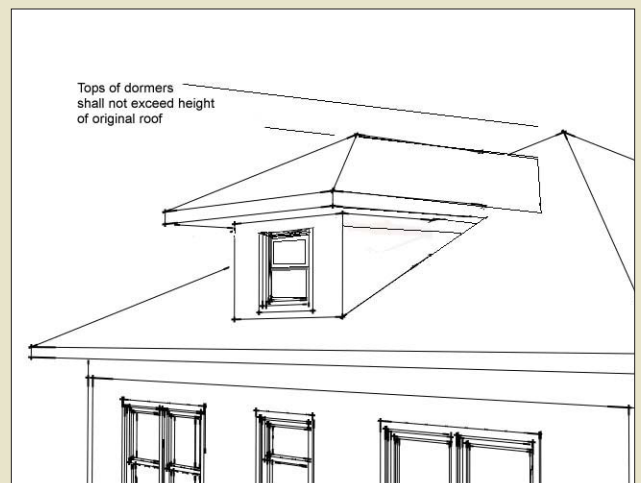
- i. Dormers shall be appropriately sized so as not to overwhelm or dramatically change the character of an historic structure.
- ii. Dormers should be centered over windows on a lower level.
- iii. Dormers should be constructed of lighter materials such as wood, never of brick or stone.
- iv. Windows should be placed in the center of the dormers at least 6 inches from the side edge.



These fiberglass shingles are approximately the scale of the original roofing shingles.



Maintain original decorative roof elements such as these cast roofing tiles.



Keep dormers below the crest of the original roof line.

5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Retain original porch details such as the balustrade, columns, and porch skirting.



Balustrades are composed of a series of balusters that collectively make a screen that is slightly more opaque than transparent.



If a front porch is screened, it shall be constructed so that the primary architecture elements, such as columns and balustrades are readily visible from the street.

e. Porches

- i. Original front porch elements such as columns, balustrades and decorative trim shall be retained.
- ii. Damaged elements shall be repaired using materials that match the original.
- iii. Only those elements deteriorated beyond repair should be replaced.
- iv. Sufficient documentation should be used to accurately reproduce missing original porch elements. Paint shadows of original profiles, original porch features, examples that remain, or old photos can assist in determining historical designs.
- v. Porch elements that were not historically present shall not be added.
- vi. Front porches should not be enclosed.
- vii. Screened front porches shall be constructed so that the primary architecture elements, such as columns and balustrades are readily visible from the street.
- viii. The addition of screen material should be reversible and should not damage any historic features.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

f. Doors

- i. Original door openings on the front elevation shall not be enlarged or enclosed.
- ii. Doors should not be moved or added.
- iii. Original door openings that have been enclosed may be restored.
- iv. Original doors, jambs, decorative door surrounds, sidelights, and transoms should be retained and repaired using materials that match the original.
- v. Doors and surrounds that have deteriorated beyond repair should be replaced with door surround, sidelight, or transom that match the style, materials, and finish of the original door.
- vi. Inappropriate doors and surrounds shall be replaced with door surround, sidelight, or transom that match the style, materials, and finish of the original door.
- vii. If there is no documentary evidence of the original door, the replacement should reflect the style and period of the house.
- viii. Solid wood doors with recessed panels and frames, and glass lights should be used.



Location, style and size of doors are important character defining features.



Retain original doors, door surrounds, side lights and transoms, like this example.



A good example of a solid wood door with glass lights.

5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Window placement and patterns are character defining features.



Retain and repair original windows, window surrounds and screens using materials that match the original.

g. Windows and Screens

- i. Original window openings on the front elevations shall not be enlarged or enclosed.
- ii. Window openings on the front elevations should not be moved or added.
- iii. Original window openings that have been enclosed should be restored.
- iv. Original windows, window surrounds, and screens shall be retained or repaired using materials that match the original.
- v. When original windows or screens are deteriorated beyond repair, replacement windows shall maintain the same size, profile, configuration, finish and details as the original windows.
- vi. Replacement materials:
 - (1) Windows should be made of wood.
 - (2) Aluminum clad windows may be used.
 - (3) Solid PVC windows shall not be used.
- vii. Replacement window profiles and jamb conditions should match the original wood windows in detailing and profile thickness.
- viii. The jamb should be recessed from the front facade at the same depth as the original windows.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

- ix. Divided light windows should match the size and pattern of the original window.
 - (1) True divided lights or dimensional mullions that emulate the historic shape should be used.
 - (2) Dimensional mullions shall be placed on the outside of the glass.
 - (3) Window mullions shall not be inserted inside the glass.
- x. Interior storm windows should be used to maintain the historic exterior appearance of the window.
- xi. Storm windows should be installed so that they do not damage historic jambs and surrounds.

h. Chimneys

- i. Original chimneys shall be retained.
- ii. New chimneys should not be visible on the front of the house as seen from the street.



A good example of painted, wooden storm windows that are appropriate for this application.

Acceptable



Unacceptable



Divided light windows should match the size and pattern of the original windows.



Original chimneys should be retained. If adding a chimney, do this on the back of the building so it's not visible from the street.

5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS



A good example of how character-defining features on the front of the building shall be preserved.



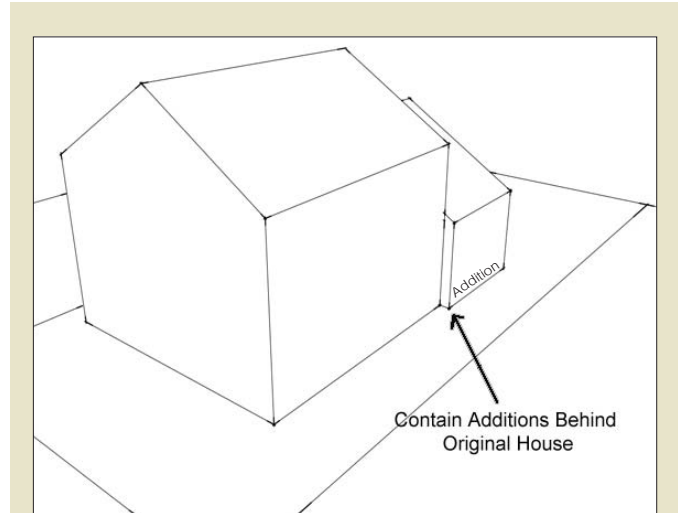
An unacceptable addition at the rear of the property.

C5. Additions to Contributing Structures

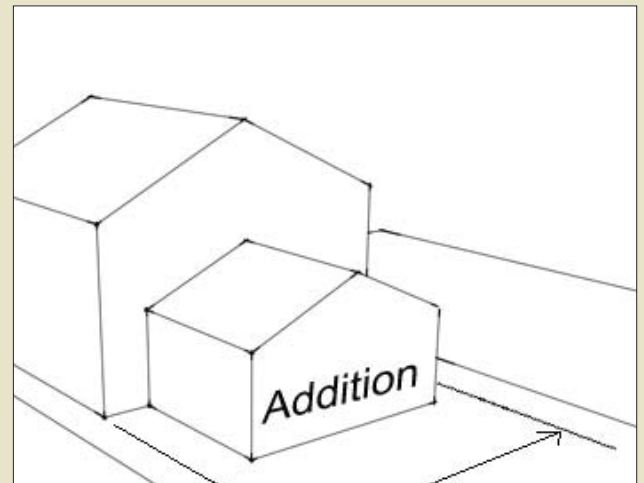
- a. Location and Height
 - i. All character-defining features on the front of the building shall be preserved.
 - ii. Additions shall not project in front of or align to the original front facade.
 - iii. The roof form of the addition shall not be visible above the ridgeline of the original roof when the front of the historic building is viewed from the street.
 - iv. Additions should not overwhelm or overshadow the existing building.
 - v. Additions should appear subordinate and be located as inconspicuously as possible.
 - vi. Additions should reinforce the original historic character, and should not destroy significant historic features.
 - vii. An addition should complement the scale and massing of the original historic building.
 - viii. Features on the sides of the house that are easily seen from the street should be retained.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

- ix. Original building material should be retained when constructing an addition.
- x. Additions should be located behind the original rear facade of the historic building.
- xi. Additions should not be wider than the original house.
- xii. Two-story additions to one-story homes should be built at the rear of the historic building to preserve the original one-story character.
- xiii. The roof height of the addition should be as low as possible to minimize visual impact.
- xiv. The addition should be set back behind the ridgeline of the original roof if the original roof is side-gabled, hipped, or pyramidal in form.
- xv. The minimum setback between the front facade and the addition should be a minimum of 15 feet if the original structure is front-gabled or has a flat roof form.
- xvi. Additions should be compatible in size, scale, massing and materials to the original structure and the adjacent historic structures.

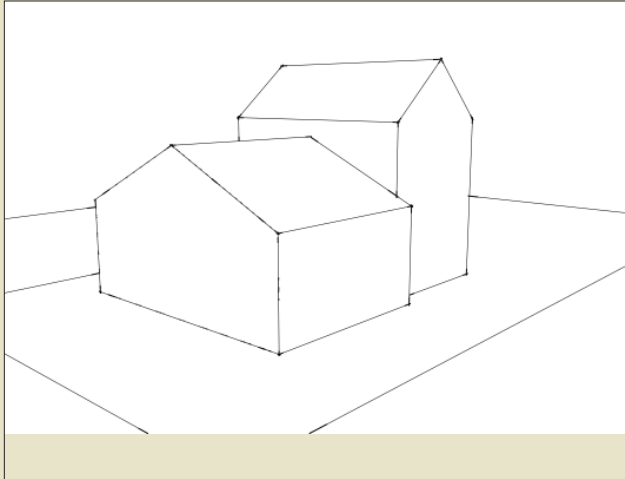


Additions should not be wider than the original house.



Roof height should be as low as possible.

5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Make the addition compatible with the original (not a replicate) and at the same time it should be vaguely obvious that it's an addition.



Contemporary additions may be appropriate.

b. Design and Style of New Additions

- i. Additions shall be compatible with the historic structure, but should not replicate or give a false sense of history.
- ii. A contemporary design may be appropriate when:
 - (1) The addition is not visible from the street, or
 - (2) The addition does not overwhelm or obliterate the historic building or its architectural features.
- iii. Contemporary designs should respect the scale, forms, and patterns of the original construction.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

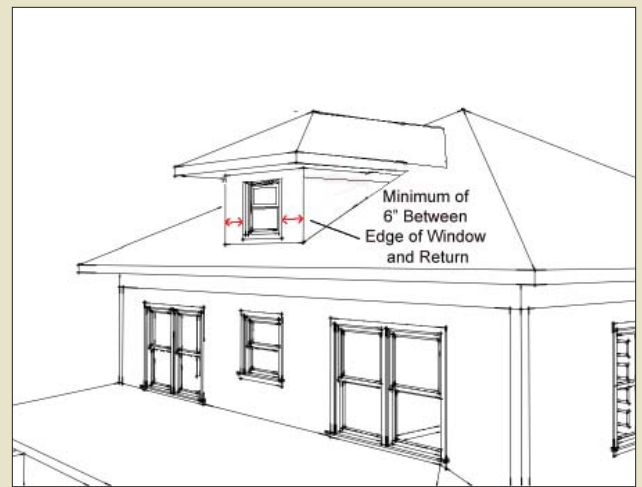
- iv. Additions that are visible from the street shall:
 - (1) Have windows that are the same proportion to the walls,
 - (2) Floor-to-floor heights that are similar,
 - (3) Fenestration patterns, and bay divisions compatible with those on the existing house.
- c. Dormers
 - i. Dormers shall be appropriately sized so as not to overwhelm or dramatically change the character of an historic structure.
 - ii. Dormers should be centered over windows on a lower level.
 - iii. Dormers should be constructed of lighter materials such as wood, never of brick or stone.
 - iv. Windows should be placed in the center of the dormers at least 6 inches from the side edge.
 - v. Dormers should not be located on the main front façade .



Dormers should be appropriately scaled so not to overwhelm or dramatically change the character.



Center dormers on lower level windows.

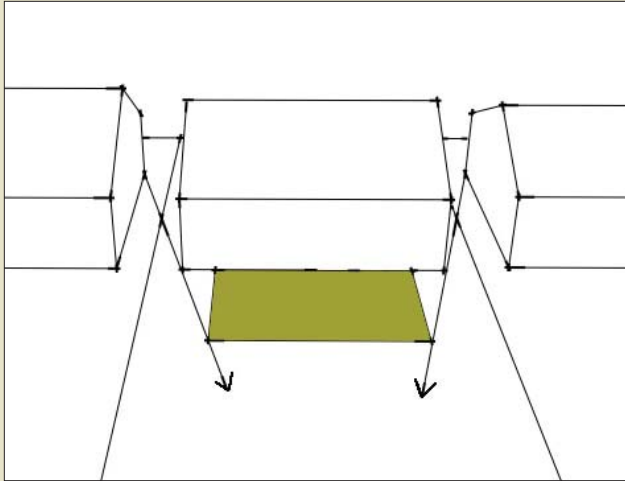


Leave at least 6" between the edge of the window and the outer wall surface.

5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS



A good example of how a slight recess helps distinguish the addition from the original.



Back porches and decks should not be visible from the street.

c. Exterior Walls

- i. Additions that are visible from the street (either from the front or from the side) shall be compatible with the exterior wall materials and the architectural styles of the original house.
- ii. Additions should be differentiated from the original structure by varying:
 - (1) Width and profile of wood siding
 - (2) Shape and depth of brick
 - (3) Size of mortar joints
 - (4) Texture
 - (5) Color
 - (6) Slight recess
 - (7) Change in materials
 - (8) Vertical trim board
 - (9) Other appropriate method

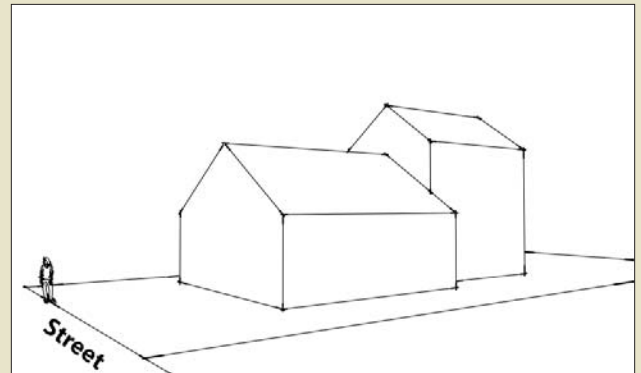
d. Porches & Decks

- i. Front porches shall not be added to contributing structures if one never existed.
- ii. Back porches and decks should not be visible from the street when the house is viewed from the public right-of-way.

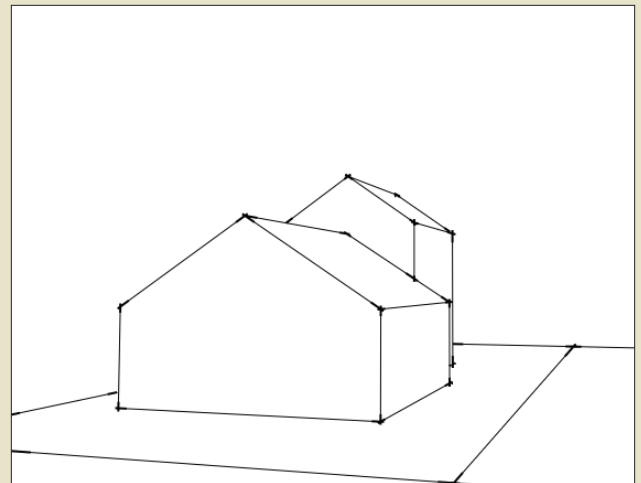
CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

e. Roofs

- i. The ridgeline of the addition should not be visible from the street.
- ii. New roofs should be simple in style and should be compatible with the roof of the contributing structure.
- iii. The slope of the new roof should match the slope of the existing house.
- iv. Roof materials should match or be similar to the roof on the existing house in color, scale, and texture.



The roof of the addition should not be visible from the street.



The slope of the new roof should match the slope of the existing.

5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS



When constructing an addition the windows should emulate the windows of the existing structure in terms of proportions, pattern, configuration, profile and finish.



False mullions inserted between the glass in windows with no profile are not appropriate.



Wood screens are appropriate for windows.

f. Windows and Screens

- i. Windows should emulate the windows of the existing structure in terms of fenestration pattern, size, configuration, profile and finish.
- ii. Windows with false mullions inserted between the glass in windows with no profile should not be used.
- iii. Windows with mullions attached to the outside of glass, both interior and exterior, should have a spacer between the glass.
- iv. Anodized or dark coated metal screen should be used to minimize their visual presence.
- v. Window materials:
 - (1) Windows should be made of wood.
 - (2) Aluminum clad windows may be used.
 - (3) Solid PVC windows shall not be used.

- g. Exterior Doors
 - i. Exterior doors should be compatible with those of the contributing structure.
 - ii. Hollow core doors should not be used.

C6. Non-Contributing Structures

- a. When a structure is designated “non-contributing” it does not necessarily indicate that the building has no inherent value, nor does it imply that the building does not play a role in defining the character of the neighborhood. A building can be designated non-contributing because:
 - i. Of its age.
 - ii. It has received unsympathetic remodeling.
 - iii. The structure does not have any character defining features of the neighborhood.
 - iv. It is ill sited.
 - v. It is of a style or design that is foreign to the district.
- b. Some non-contributing buildings can be renovated and become contributing buildings.



Doors in an addition should complement those of the existing house.



Inappropriate alterations and additions can be removed.

5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Modifying newer building to make them look old is not appropriate.



An inappropriate example of new infill being incompatible with the neighborhood.



Infill construction should incorporate proportions, materials and architectural styles typical of the historic districts.

- c. Alterations and Additions to Non-contributing Structures
 - i. Inappropriate alterations or additions to a historic non-contributing building may be removed to return the building to its historic appearance, based upon physical or photographic evidence.
 - ii. Historic elements and features should not be added to a non-contributing building to make it appear older or to change styles.
 - iii. When a non-contributing building is being modified or remodeled the New Construction guidelines (see below) should be followed so that the building might be made more compatible with the neighborhood.

C7. New Construction

- a. Designed in Context with the Historic District
 - i. New construction should be compatible with the primary design characteristics of the district.
 - ii. Siting lot, as well as the massing, proportions, roofs, fenestration patterns, materials and architectural styles should reflect what is historically found in the District.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

- b. New construction styles should be based on the architectural styles outlined in Chapter 3 of this document.
- c. Contemporary design and style may be appropriate in the historic district if the building respects the scale, massing, proportions, patterns, and materials prevalent among contributing houses within the District.
- d. Exterior Walls
 - i. The exterior wall material of new construction should be constructed of materials that can be found on contributing buildings within the existing historic district.
 - ii. Primary building materials such as wood, brick and stone should be used in comparable ways that they were used on historic buildings.



New construction should be based on the architectural styles outlined in Chapter 3.



Vary shapes and textures to add interest to exterior walls.

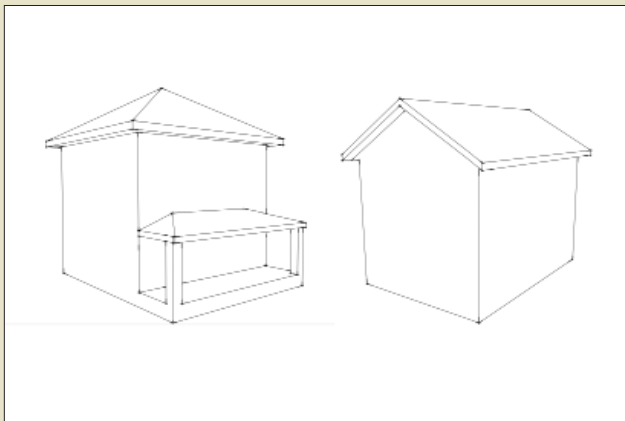
5.C. HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Porches are common character defining features among contributing buildings, such as in this good example.



A good example of how roof details such as dormers, eaves and soffits should also specifically relate to the architectural styles of the neighborhood.



Roof forms should relate to the architectural style of the new construction.

- e. Porches
 - i. New construction should have a front porch.
 - ii. Porch columns, railings, balustrades and detailing should relate to the architectural style of the new building.
- f. Roofs
 - i. Roofs should reflect the character of the roofs on contributing houses within the district.
 - ii. Roof form and materials should relate to the architectural style of the new construction.
 - iii. Roof details such as dormers, eaves and soffits should specifically relate to the architectural style of the new construction.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

g. Windows

- i. Windows in new construction should reflect the patterns of windows in historic buildings within the District.
- ii. The depth of the windows from the wall surface should be similar to those in historic buildings within the Districts.
- iii. The style of windows in new construction should relate to the architectural style of the new construction.
- iv. False mullions attached to or inserted between the glass in windows should have a spacer between the glass.
- v. Screen frames should be made of wood.
- vi. Anodized or dark coated metal screen should be used to minimize their visual presence.
- vii. Recycled windows from a compatible historic period may be used.



Windows in new construction should reflect the patterns of windows in contributing buildings.



Screen frames should be made of wood with bronze or dark metal screen.



Using recycled windows is appropriate.



Doors shall be visible from the street.



Garages and accessory structures shall be detached and located in the rear yard.



Exterior materials should be wood or cementitious board.

h. Doors

- i. Front doors shall be visible from the street.
- ii. Solid wood doors with or without lights should correspond to the style and design of the house.
- iii. Doors with panels and recesses may be used.
- iv. Flat unadorned doors shall not be used on the primary facade.
- v. Recycled doors from a compatible historic period may be used.

i. Garages & Accessory Buildings

- i. Garages and accessory structures should be detached.
- ii. Garages and accessory structures shall be located in the rear yard.
- iii. Garages and accessory structures should be compatible in scale for the property and subordinate to the main structure.
- iv. Garages and accessory structures should be sited to reflect and correspond to the historic patterns of the block on which they are located.
- v. Exterior materials should be wood or cementitious board.

CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

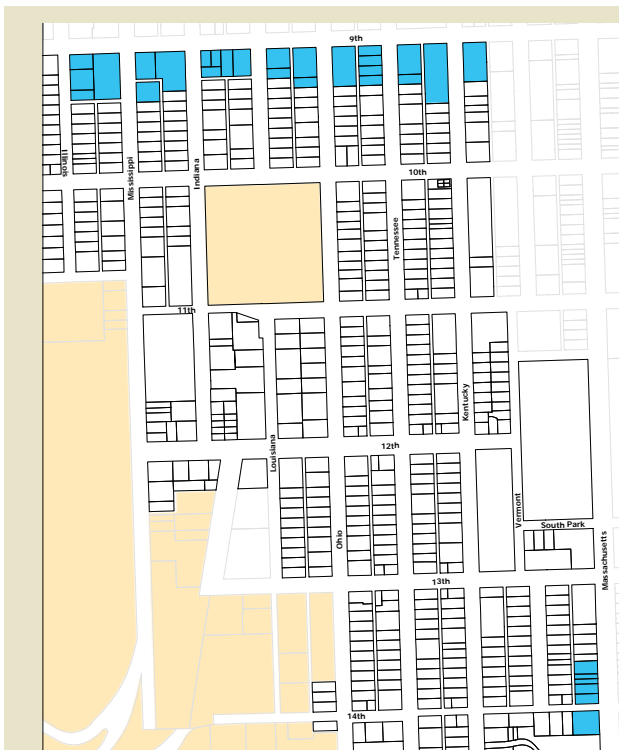
- iv. Garage doors should reflect the overall character of the district.
- v. Garages doors should be made of wood or painted metal to resemble the wooden doors common to the neighborhood.



Garage doors should reflect the style of the main house and character of the district.



CHAPTER 6: COMMERCIAL AND MIXED-USE



District 6 Boundary Map.

The goal of commercial and mixed use design guidelines is twofold: 1) to create a pleasing and attractive urban design setting where businesses can succeed; and, 2) maintain the existing character of the residential neighborhood. The commercial uses should be scaled to serve the neighborhood, providing business opportunities for convenience that would be primarily accessed on foot.

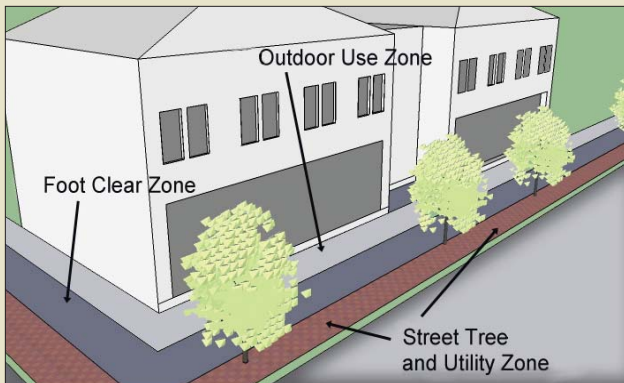
These guidelines are intended to be used only if there is commercial on the ground floor. If the first floor is not commercial then the guidelines in Chapter 4 should be followed.

Portions of the Oread Neighborhood are zoned Mixed Use (MU). The Oread Design Guidelines are intended to supplement the provisions of the Land Development Code's MU Zoning. If the provisions of the Land Development Code's Mixed Use District (MU) are inconsistent with the Oread Design Guidelines, or if they are in conflict, provisions of the Oread Design Guidelines shall control.

6.A. COMMERCIAL PUBLIC REALM



Mixed use structure integrating residential and commercial uses within the same structure.



The sidewalk space shall be composed of a "Street and Furniture Zone", "Clear Zone", and "Outdoor Zone".



A good example of how corner buildings should locate at the lot lines.

A. PUBLIC REALM

A1. Zones

The area in front of the structure shall be composed of a "Street Tree and Furniture Zone", a "Clear Zone" and an "Outdoor Use Zone." See illustration.

A2. Trees

- Redevelopment should encourage canopy trees in the "tree zone."
- Tree spacing should strive to meet the rhythm and placement of trees along the rest of the street.

A3. Surfacing

- Surfacing should include a mixture of different material to create visual interest in the Public Realm.
- Materials may include:
 - Concrete
 - Brick
 - Tree grates
 - Planting beds
 - Permeable paving
 - Slate
 - Stone

A4. Landscaping

- All plant material shall be real and living.
- Planting beds should contain lower growing vegetation to maintain views of first floor storefronts.

B. SITE DESIGN

B1. Setback

The front of the building shall be located in order to accommodate the Public Realm.

B2. Corner Buildings

Corner buildings should locate at the lot lines.

C. BUILDING DESIGN

C1. Massing

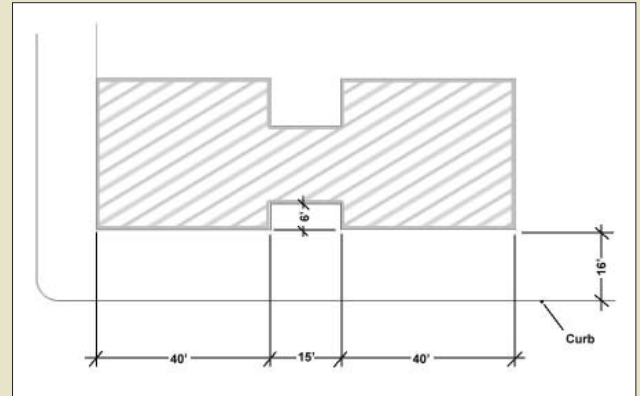
The front facade should be a distance of 40 feet after which the building should be set back a distance of at least 6 feet for 15 feet and then it can return back to the original facade (see figure). The goal here is to emulate the typical building and side yard setback rhythm found in nearby residential fabric. These offsets should be expressed from the foundation through to the roof line.

C2. First Floor

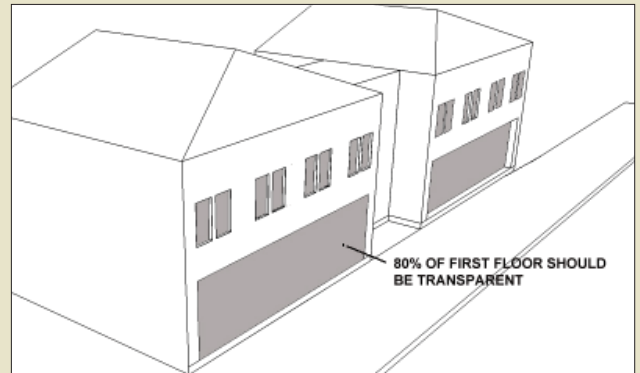
- a. The top of the foundation should be differentiated from the rest of the building with a "water table" or a change of materials between the foundation and upper floors.
- b. Foundations should be covered in real stone or brick, laid so that it appears to be load bearing.
- c. The first floor should be taller relative to other floors in the structure.
- d. The door to the first floor commercial space should be parallel to, visible from, and directly accessible to the front sidewalk.
- e. The first floor commercial spaces should be 70% or more clear glass.
- f. Smoked, frosted or tinted glass shall not be used.

C3. Upper Floors

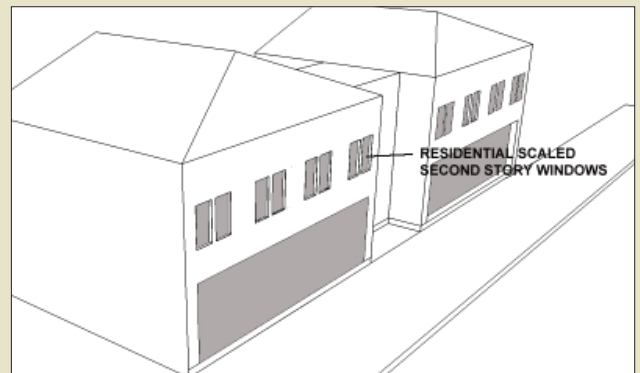
- a. The upper floors should appear to be more residential in nature.
- b. Windows should be taller than they are wide.



The building should be composed of 40' bays separated by a 15' wide recess.



First floor should be at least 80% clear, non frosted and non tinted glass.



Upper floors should be more residential in appearance and about twice as tall as wide.

6.A. COMMERCIAL PUBLIC REALM



An unacceptable example of varying building materials.



Roof lines should be more residential in nature.



Parking lots should be behind the building and incorporate permeable paving.

- c. Group individual windows if more light is desired.
- d. Upper floor windows should comprise between 20% and 30% of the facade.

C4. Materials

- a. Materials should avoid being monolithic in appearance and should be of human scale.
- b. Materials should be:
 - i. Stone
 - ii. Brick
 - iii. Tile
 - iv. Wood
 - v. Non-Corrugated Metal
 - vi. Glass
- c. Plastic, fiberglass and other substitute materials should not be used because they do not age or weather gracefully. Cementitious wood siding is acceptable.
- d. Highly reflective, shiny materials should not be used.

C5. Roof Line

- a. The roof should appear to be more residential in nature.
- b. Flat roofs with cornices typical of downtown commercial buildings should not be used with the exception of the structures along Massachusetts Street.

D. PARKING LOCATION

- D1. All parking should be behind the structure or in the interior of the block.
- D2. Parking should be accessed via the alley and not via additional curb cuts.
- D3. Parking should use permeable paving.

E. SIGNAGE

All provisions of the City of Lawrence's sign ordinance Chapter V, Article 18 shall apply. In addition, the following standards shall apply:

E1. Types

The following types of signs shall be permitted:

- a. A-Frame
- b. Projecting
- c. Wall
- d. Surface mounted
- e. Works of art

E2. Amount and Size of Signage

- a. Businesses may have a total of three different types of signs.
- b. The total amount of signage per business shall not exceed 50 square feet.
- c. No one sign shall exceed 20 square feet.

E3. Awnings

- a. Signs may be placed on an awning.
- b. Awnings shall not be back lit.
- c. Plastic is not an acceptable material.

E4. Projecting Signs

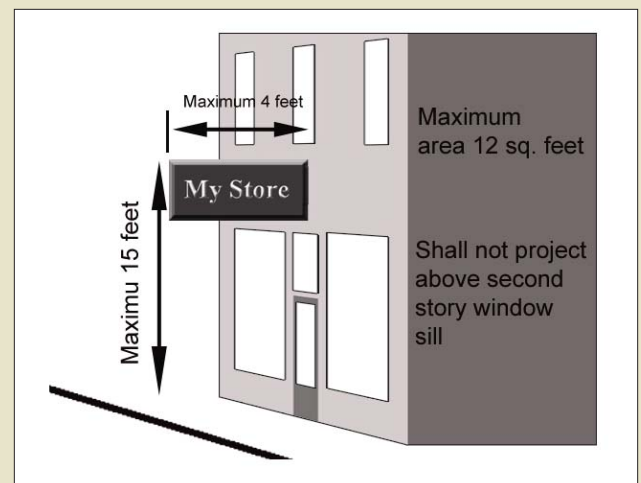
- a. Projecting signs may have two faces but only the square footage of one side shall count towards total sign square footage allocation.
- b. The maximum area shall not exceed 12 square feet.
- c. The sign shall not project more than 4 feet from the structure.



Signage.



A good example of awning signs.



Projecting signs.

6.A. COMMERCIAL PUBLIC REALM




Pedestrian scale projecting signs.

- d. The height at the top of the sign shall not exceed 15 feet from the sidewalk.
- e. The sign shall not project above a second story window sill.

E5. Lighting of Signs

- a. Gooseneck reflectors and lights shall be permitted on surface mounted signs, wall signs, and works of art.
- b. Lights shall be equipped with proper glass lenses concentrating the illumination upon the area of the sign or work of art so as to prevent glare upon the street or adjacent property.
- c. Internally illuminated and back-lighted signs shall not be used.

E6. Ground mounted signs shall not be used.



Oread Neighborhood Plan

Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Office

Planning Commission Approved 1/27/10
City Commission Approved 9/21/10

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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the *Oread Neighborhood Plan* is to outline specific goals, policies and recommendations for the planning area shown on Map 1-2, while being consistent with the overall adopted comprehensive plan for the community. The scope of the *Oread Neighborhood Plan* comprehensively addresses land use, historic preservation, infrastructure, and neighborhood atmosphere. It establishes a multi-year vision with supportive goals, policies and actions.

The Oread Neighborhood is a place where a diverse array of people live, work, study and celebrate. Existing compatibility with its character, maintaining housing variety and maintaining neighborhood scale commercial areas are important. Supporting a healthy and safe environment is essential for the neighborhood to maintain its sense of community. Creative solutions to address crime, owner occupants, landlords and structural neglect are recommended as part of the implementation of this plan.

The plan outlines future land uses for the planning area to be used as a long-term guide for urban development and redevelopment. This plan does not rezone property upon adoption. Development requests are typically made by the property owners and/or developers that have stake in such property and wish to develop or redevelop.

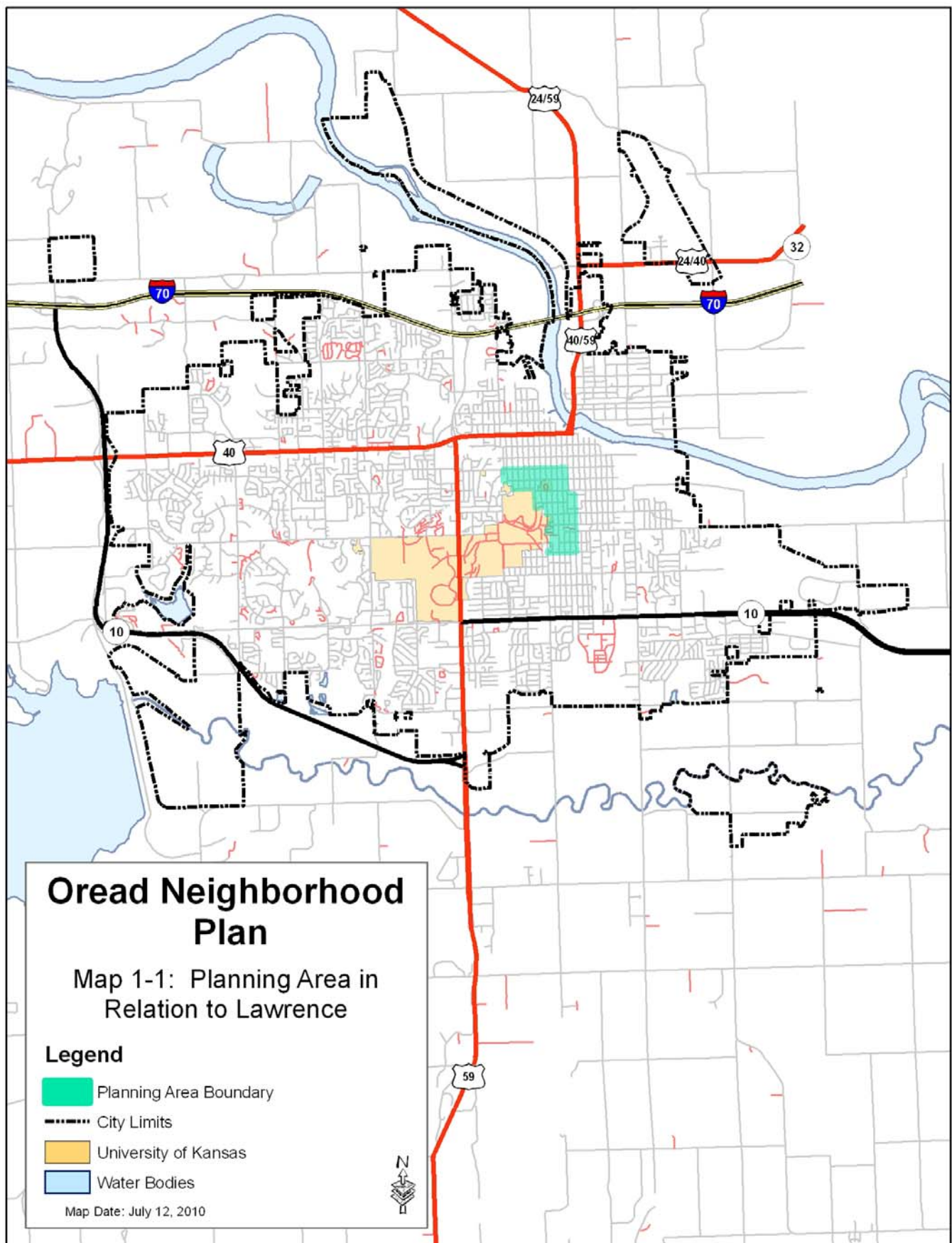
1.2 Description of Planning Area

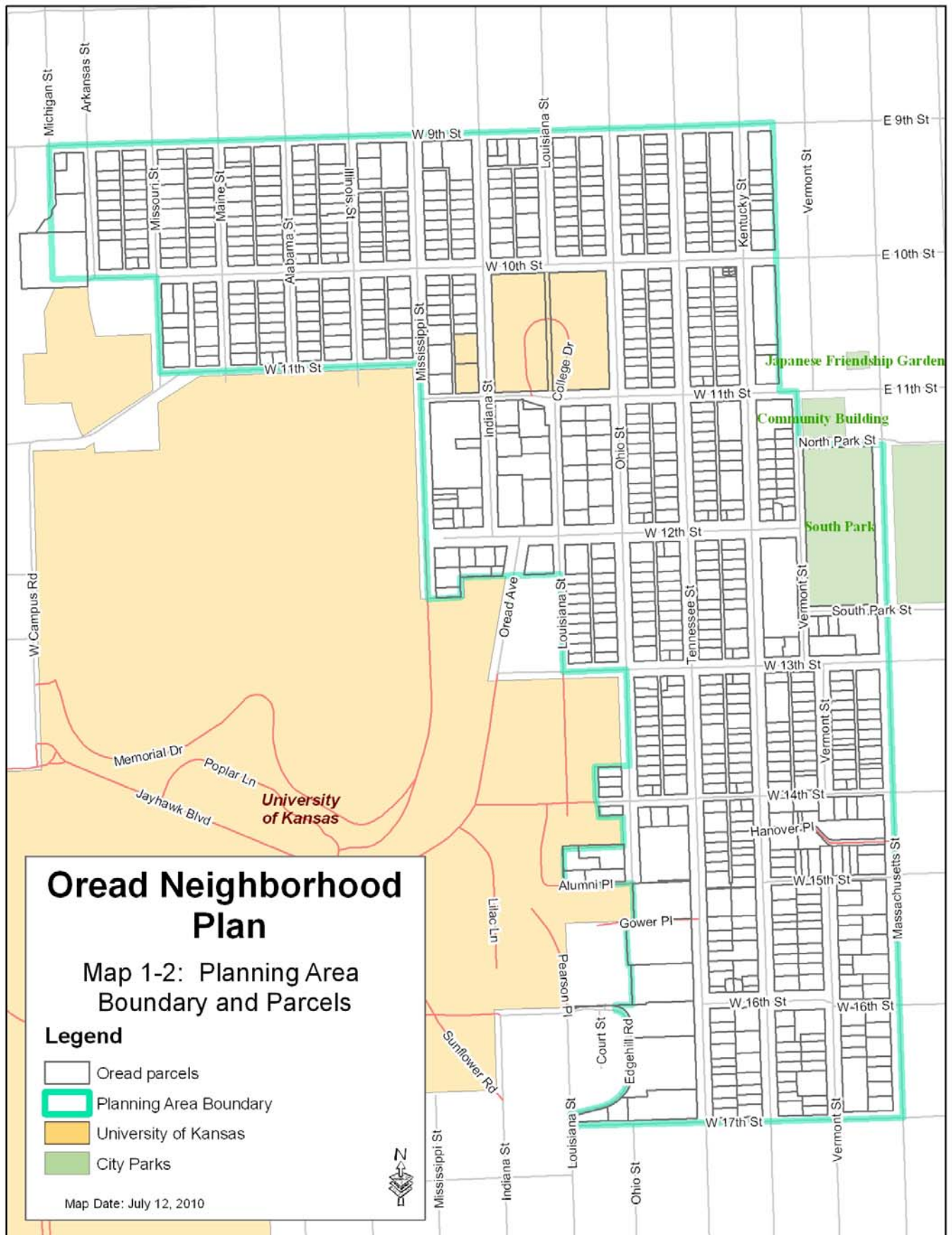
The *Oread Neighborhood Plan* planning area is located in central Lawrence, with the main campus of the University of Kansas on the west and downtown Lawrence on the northeast. The planning area contains approximately 239 acres. The planning area boundaries are shown on Map 1-2.

The neighborhood has historically had a mix of uses with the dominant character as residential in a variety of structure types. The planning area also includes commercial uses along the northern boundary along W. 9th Street between Vermont and Illinois Streets. Over the years, the housing in the neighborhood has become predominately rental in nature and referred to by some as the “student ghetto” because of the increase in crime, large student population, and the neglect of some structures.

North of the planning area is predominantly residential and some commercial uses. East of the planning area is commercial and residential uses. South of the planning area is residential and west of the planning area is the University of Kansas main campus. While the areas described are outside of the planning area boundaries, they influence the land use development patterns within the Oread Neighborhood area.

The planning area contains mostly small ownership parcel sizes as part of the Original Town Plat. The planning area parcel composition is illustrated in Map 1-2.





1.3 Background and History

Lawrence was laid out by A.D. Searle in 1854 on relatively level ground located between the two valleys of the Kansas and Wakarusa Rivers. He used a grid system of eighty feet wide streets, except for three major thoroughfares which were planned to connect blocks reserved for public or quasi-public uses, such as parks and a college. South Park was formed by combining four blocks into one park. Though this plan was revised just one year later, the basic grid pattern of streets, combined with the reservations for parks, schools, and public buildings, remained a significant factor in Lawrence's future development. Also, plans for a college west of the Oread Neighborhood moved forward in 1856 when Amos A. Lawrence donated notes and stocks for the foundation of a proposed "Free State College". A large portion of the planning area was platted in the Original Townsite, Oread Addition, Lane's Addition and Babcock's Addition plats in the early 1860's.



George & Ann Bell House
1008 Ohio Street

On August 21, 1863, William Quantrill led a large group of men in an attack against Lawrence. The result was the destruction of † the majority of structures in the central portion of the town and the deaths of nearly one hundred fifty people. The George and Annie Bell House at 1008 Ohio Street survived from this earliest settlement period.

After Quantrill's raid, there were several factors which contributed to a residential construction boom in Lawrence. Mail service improved significantly, telegraph service arrived in 1863, and a railroad was secured in 1864. The end of the Civil War not only saw the return of soldiers, but also new settlers were pouring into Lawrence. The city's population rose from 1,645 in 1860 to 8,320 in 1870. The Oread Neighborhood appealed to the upper middle class citizens and they looked to an area of town that had room for large homes to reflect their newly acquired wealth.

In addition to its proximity to downtown, other factors affected the development of the neighborhood. The first permanent public school building in Lawrence was built on the northeast edge of the neighborhood. Central School was constructed in 1865 on the southwest corner of 9th and Kentucky Streets. The western boundary of the neighborhood was completed in 1866 with Governor Robinson's gift of land for the University of Kansas. The first classes were held in the North College Hall in 1866, which was built north of the campus between 10th and 11th Streets and Ohio and Indiana Streets, to make use of an existing foundation. The university and its growth would continue to affect the neighborhood in the coming decades.

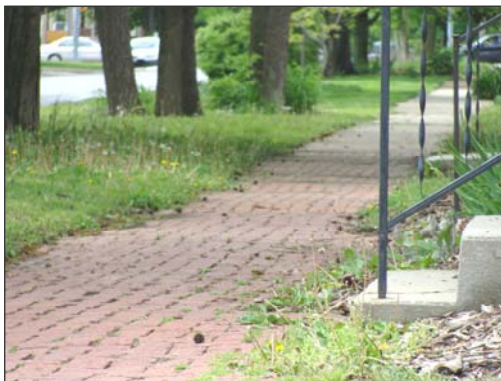
The proximity of the university clearly influenced the development patterns of the neighborhood. Many of the residents in the neighborhood between 1874 and 1899 were university students. The first campus dormitory was not built until 1923 so several homes were operated as congregate living. Families with university age students also moved into the neighborhood so that their children could attend KU and live nearby.

The University of Kansas began to take on a greater importance in the local economy after 1900. While the



town was growing at a slow rate, the number of students enrolled at the university was increasing dramatically. This caused a number of commercial properties catering to students to spring up around the campus. This created a concern among the nearby property owners as well as city officials which resulted in the first Lawrence Planning Commission and zoning ordinance to be created for Lawrence in June 1926. The 1926 zoning ordinance allowed for apartments, congregate living, and fraternity and sorority houses in the neighborhood. As a result, a large number of students lived in the area immediately east and northeast of the university. The Oread Neighborhood was therefore increasingly associated with student housing after the turn of the century with many of these structures being private congregate living uses. As in the previous decades, families moved to the neighborhood so their children would be close to campus.

In addition to student residents, the neighborhood remained popular for university professors as well. After the turn of the century important business leaders in Lawrence were moving into the Oread neighborhood and building new residences. Middle class families were also attracted to the area.



The Oread Neighborhood was still attractive for families during the early twentieth century. In addition to electricity, water and sewer, the streets and even some alleys were paved, curbing was introduced, and stone or brick sidewalks were installed. During the 1930's and again in the post-war boom of the 1940's and 1950's, many of the larger homes were converted to apartments and cooperatives or fraternity and sorority houses. Eventually many of the homes began to suffer from lack of maintenance. By the 1970's, however, new residents interested in rehabilitating historic homes

began moving back into the neighborhood and in 1977 the Oread Neighborhood Association was created. The neighborhood association has used community Development Block Grant funds to build alley parking, dumpster pads and screening, repair steps, and for other projects. This was used to assist the neighborhood in crime prevention, provide dumpster pads, repair of stairs and various other projects. The growing appreciation for historic buildings resulted in several buildings returning to single-family use and being rehabilitated. The new residents of the Oread Neighborhood worked to establish Lawrence's preservation ordinance and nominated the east side of the 1000 block of Ohio Street and the west side of the 1000 block of Tennessee Street as the first local historic district.

Today the planning area is primarily residential in character with a variety of housing types to accommodate the diversity of people calling the neighborhood home. The area contains commercial areas on the edge along W. 9th and also a few commercial areas mixed into the interior of the neighborhood. Most recently a commercial development is being constructed at the corner of Indiana Street and W. 12th Street. This development contains a mix of residential, commercial and hotel use.

1.5 Policy Framework

Horizon 2020 serves as the overall planning guide and policy document for this plan. In addition to *Horizon 2020*, guiding policy is also obtained in other adopted physical element plans. Together, these plans provide the general “umbrella” policies under which this plan is developed. Listed, these plans are:

- *Horizon 2020*, the Comprehensive Plan for Lawrence and Unincorporated Douglas County. Lawrence-Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Office. 1998 as amended.
- *Transportation 2030*, Lawrence/Douglas County Long Range Transportation Plan. Lawrence/ Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Office and Parsons Brinkerhoff. March 26, 2008.
- *Lawrence-Douglas County Bicycle Plan*, Lawrence/Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Office. May 2004.
- *Oread Neighborhood Plan*, Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Office. March 21, 1979.
- United States Department of the Interiors National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Oread Neighborhood Historic District. Three Gables Preservation. August 2007.
- *Lawrence Parks & Recreation Department A Comprehensive Master Plan*. Leon Younger & PROS. 2000.
- *City of Lawrence, Kansas Water Master Plan*. Black & Veatch. December 2003.
- *City of Lawrence, Kansas Wastewater Master Plan*. Black & Veatch. December 2003.
- *2008-2013 Capital Improvement Plan*. City of Lawrence. June 26, 2007.

Section 2 - Existing Conditions

The inventory and analysis of existing conditions in this plan are intended to serve as a resource and background for the recommendations included in Section 3 of this plan.

2.1 Land Use and Density

2.1.1 Existing Land Uses

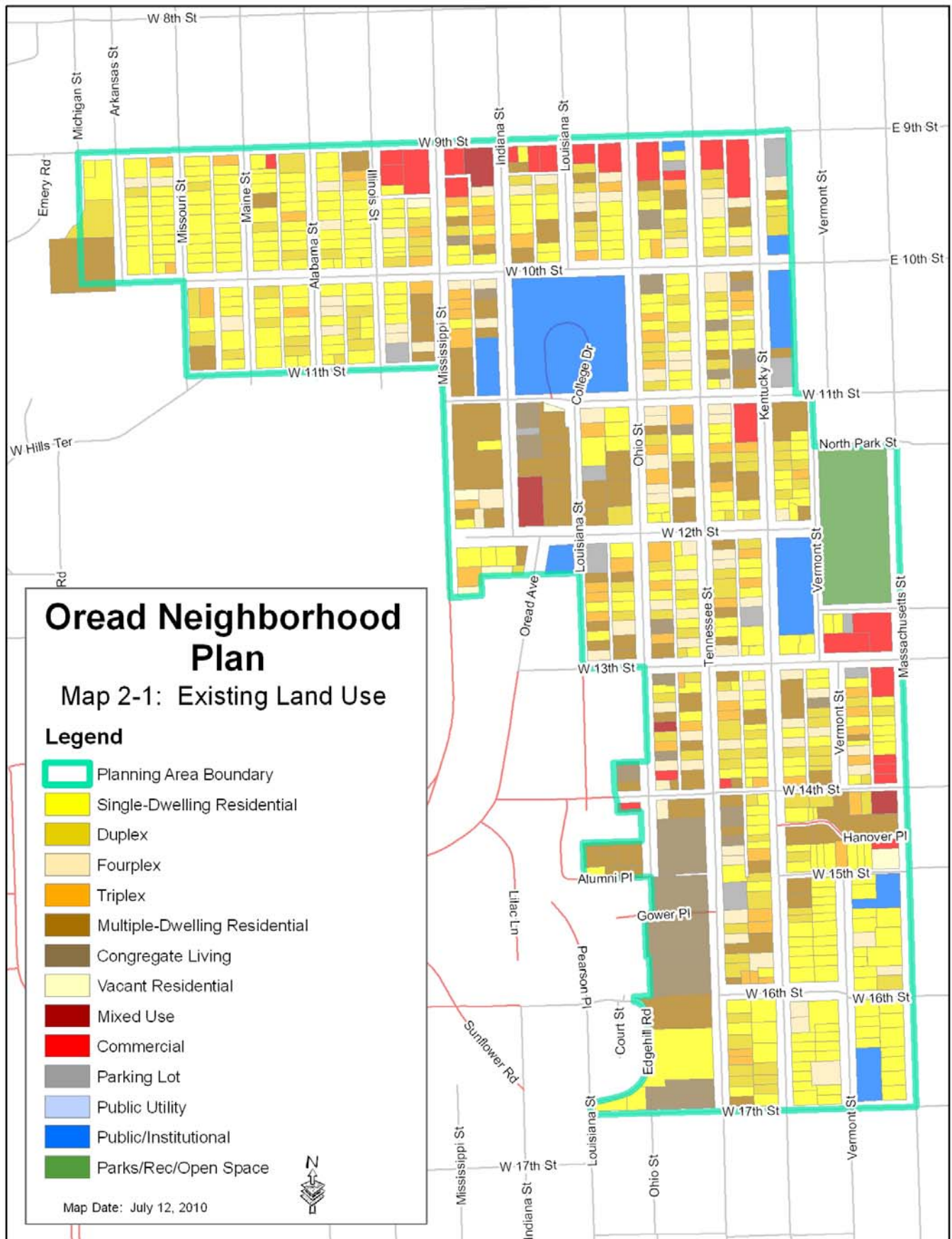


There are currently a variety of land uses within the planning area. The planning area has approximately 161 acres of land dedicated to uses other than public rights-of-way. The source information for the existing land use summary and map are based on the County Appraisers land use code and updated by planning staff. The largest land use within the planning area is the residential land uses which encompass roughly 127 acres or almost 80% of the planning area. Approximately 18% of the planning area is owner occupied housing. Residential land uses are further broken down into single-dwelling, duplex, triplex, fourplex, congregate living and multiple-dwelling

residential land uses. The neighborhood also has commercial within the boundaries along W. 9th Street and other small locations within the planning area. The existing land uses are shown on Map 2-1 and the planning area breakdown is described in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Existing Land Use Summary

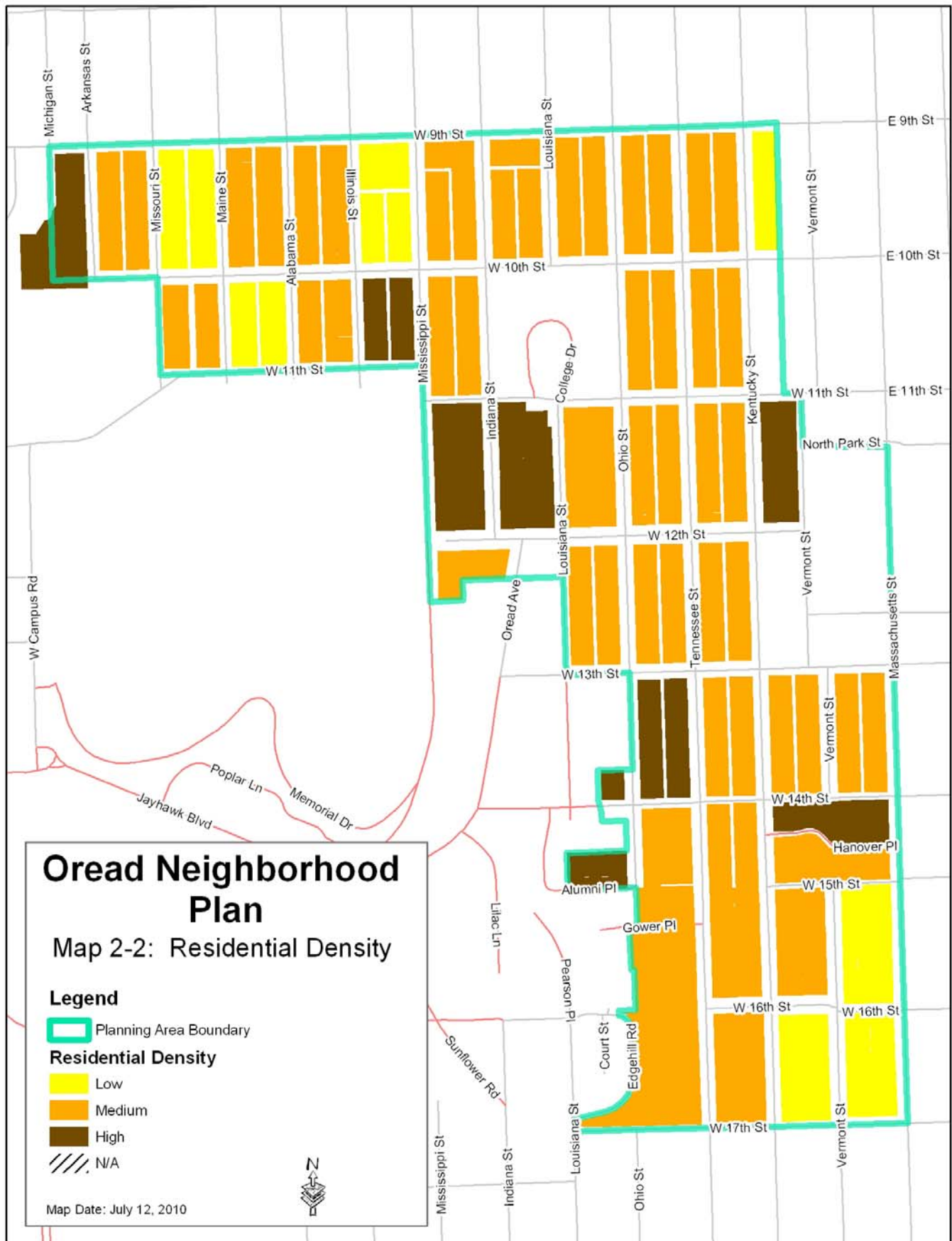
Land Use	Acres	Percent of Acreage
Single-Dwelling Residential	51.19	32%
Duplex	16.63	10%
Triplex	10.09	6%
Fourplex	12.44	8%
Congregate Living	10.81	7%
Multiple-Dwelling Residential	26.23	16%
Vacant Residential	1.08	1%
Mixed Use	1.90	1%
Commercial	8.06	5%
Parking Lot	2.96	2%
Parks/Rec/Open Space	6.43	4%
Public/Institutional	14.26	9%
Total Acres	162.07	100%



2.1.2 Existing Residential Density

Densities are calculated on a gross density based on units per acre. Residential densities on a block by block basis for the planning area are shown in Map 2-2. The number of units for each residential structure was derived from Douglas County Appraiser records and the acreage is calculated to the centerline of each blocks' adjoining streets. Only blocks that are primarily residential are included in the calculations and KU residential dormitory uses are not included. Identified congregate living uses were assigned a count of 1 unit per 4 bedrooms and therefore a congregate living with 8 bedrooms received a unit count of 2. A fraternity or sorority use was assigned a count of 1 unit per four occupants.

Each block is given a rating of low-density, medium-density or high-density. Low-density is described as 6 or few units per acre, medium-density as 7-15 units per acre and high-density as 16 or more units per acre. These density designations are defined in *Horizon 2020*, Chapter 5 – Residential Land Use.



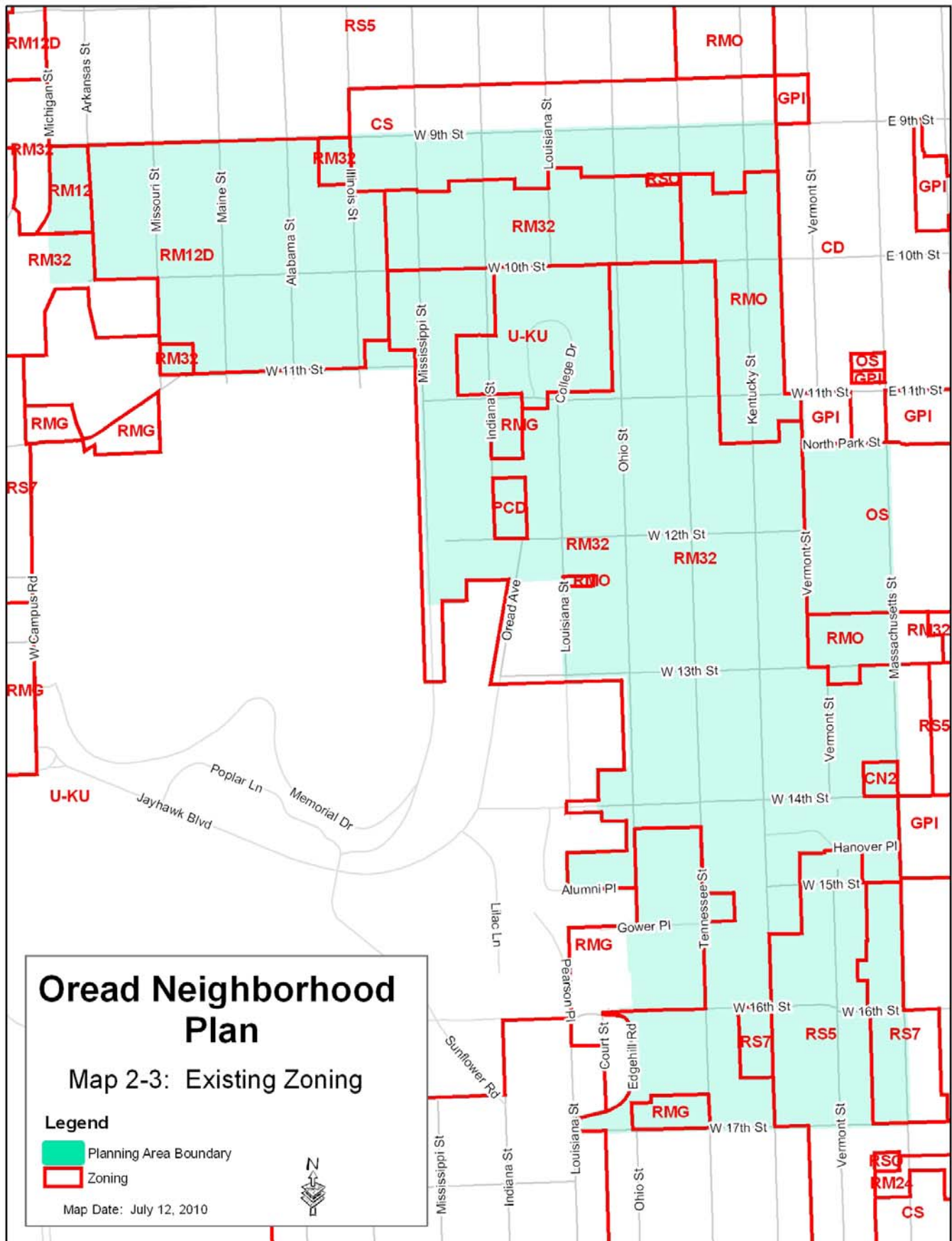
2.2 Zoning Patterns

The planning area encompasses approximately 239 acres of land including public rights-of-ways and incorporates a wide range of zoning designations. The majority of the planning area is zoned one of four types of multi-dwelling residential district listed below in Table 2-2. The planning area also includes areas of single-dwelling residential and commercial zonings. See Map 2-3.



Table 2-2 Zoning Classifications

Zoning	District Name	Comprehensive Plan Designation
RS7	Single-Dwelling Residential (7,000 sq. feet per dwelling unit)	Low-Density Residential
RS5	Single-Dwelling Residential (5,000 sq. feet per dwelling unit)	Low- or Medium-Density Residential
RSO	Single-Dwelling Residential-Office (2,500 sq. feet per dwelling unit)	Low- or Medium-Density Residential
RM12/RM12D	Multi-Dwelling Residential (12 dwelling units per acre)	Medium-Density Residential
RM32	Multi-Dwelling Residential (32 dwelling units per acre)	High-Density Residential
RMG	Multi-Dwelling Residential-Greek Housing	High-Density Residential
RMO	Multi-Dwelling Residential-Office (22 dwelling units per acre)	High-Density Residential
CN2	Neighborhood Shopping Center	Neighborhood Commercial Center
CS	Strip Commercial	N/A
PCD	Planned Commercial District	N/A
OS	Open Space	N/A
U-KU	University-Kansas University	N/A
OS	Open Space	N/A



2.3 Historic Resources



The neighborhoods surrounding downtown were among the first to develop in Lawrence. Many of the structures date back to the late 1800's and early 1900's. The city of Lawrence currently has five types of preservation designations possible for historic properties. These designations include an Urban Conservation Overlay District (UCO), Lawrence Register of Historic Places (Local), Register of Historic Kansas Places (State), the National Register of Historic Places (National) and a National Historic Landmark. The Oread Neighborhood has properties listed under all of the different protection types except for the National Historic Landmark

designations and Urban Conservation Overlay District. See Table 2-3. Once a structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it is automatically placed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Properties listed in the Lawrence Register of Historic Places are protected by Chapter 22 of the Code of the City of Lawrence. The City's historic preservation ordinance and the state historic preservation statutes require projects within a certain distance of the listed property be reviewed for possible effects on the listed property. Structures or sites located within 250 feet of a property listed on the Lawrence Register of Historic Places are considered to be within the environs of the listed property and are subject to review under Chapter 22. Structures or sites located within 500 feet of a property listed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places or the National Register of Historic Places are considered to be within the environs of the listed property and subject to state law review. The review of changes to historic properties and their environs is conducted by the Lawrence Historic Resources Commission (HRC). See Map 2-4 and Map 2-5.

The Kansas Historic Preservation Act (KSA-75-2715-75-2726), under the State of Kansas requires the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) be given the opportunity to comment on proposed projects affecting historic properties or districts. Currently, the city of Lawrence has entered into an agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer for the HRC to conduct reviews required by this statute in Lawrence. This provides for the protection of properties listed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places and the National Register of Historic Places. This statute also provides for the review of projects located in the "environs" (notification boundary identified as 500 feet) of the listed properties.

Only a portion of the planning area has been assessed for the identification of historic resources.

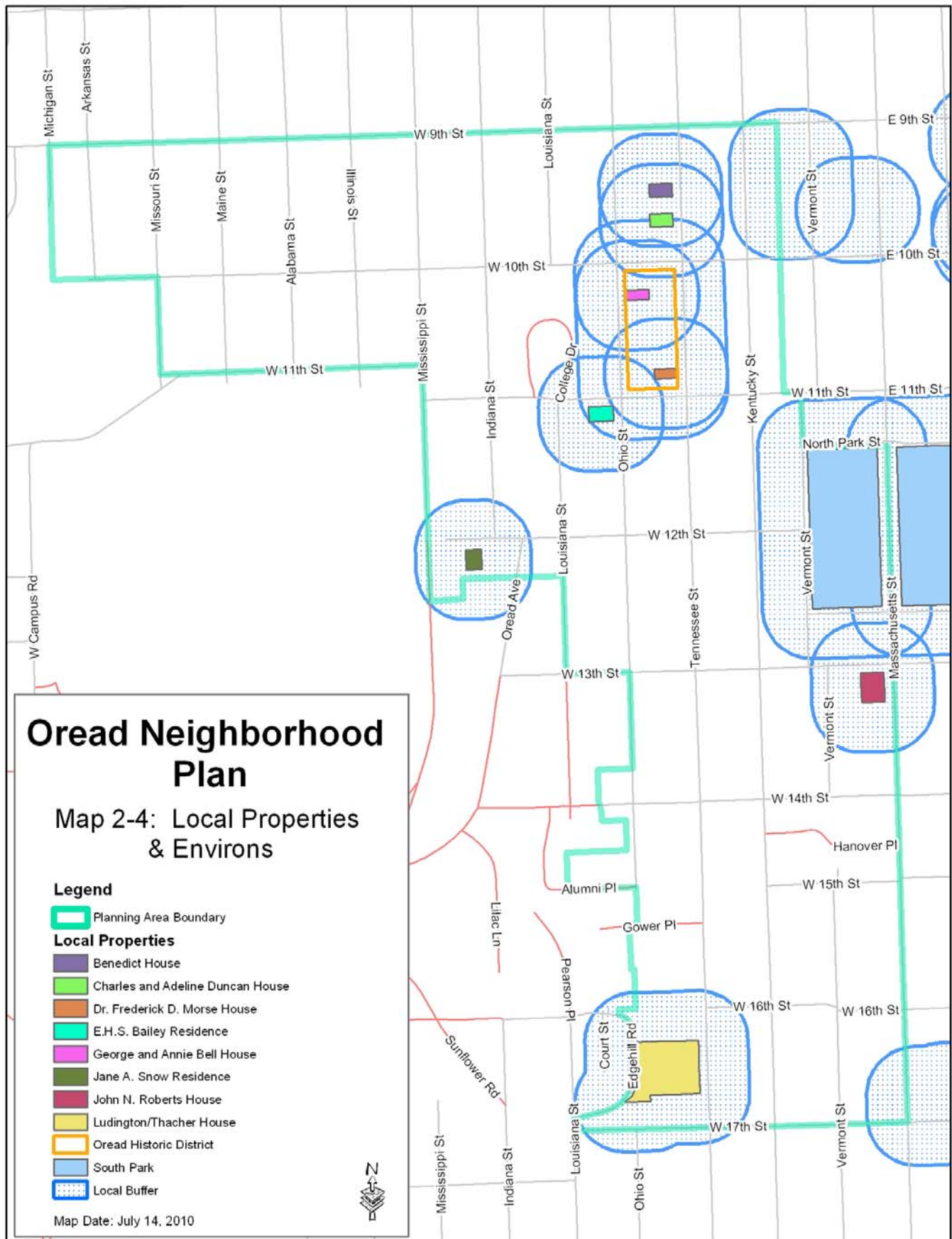
The Oread Neighborhood has other historic elements within the neighborhood. These elements include hitching posts, limestone curbs, stairs, and brick streets. Map 2-6 identifies the locations of the brick streets and specifically, the blocks where the brick is exposed.

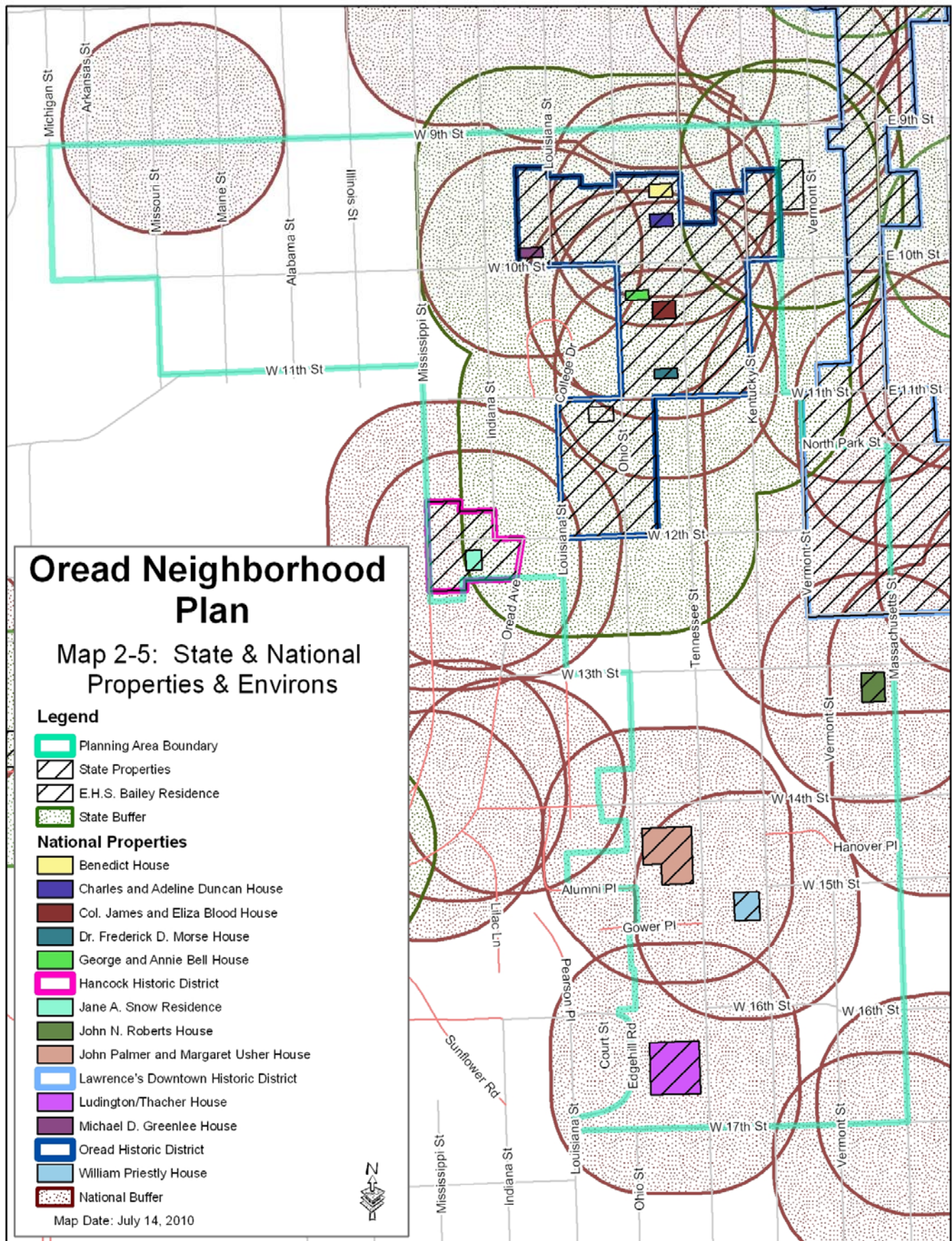
A survey to identify historic resources has been initiated for the area immediately north of the KU football stadium.

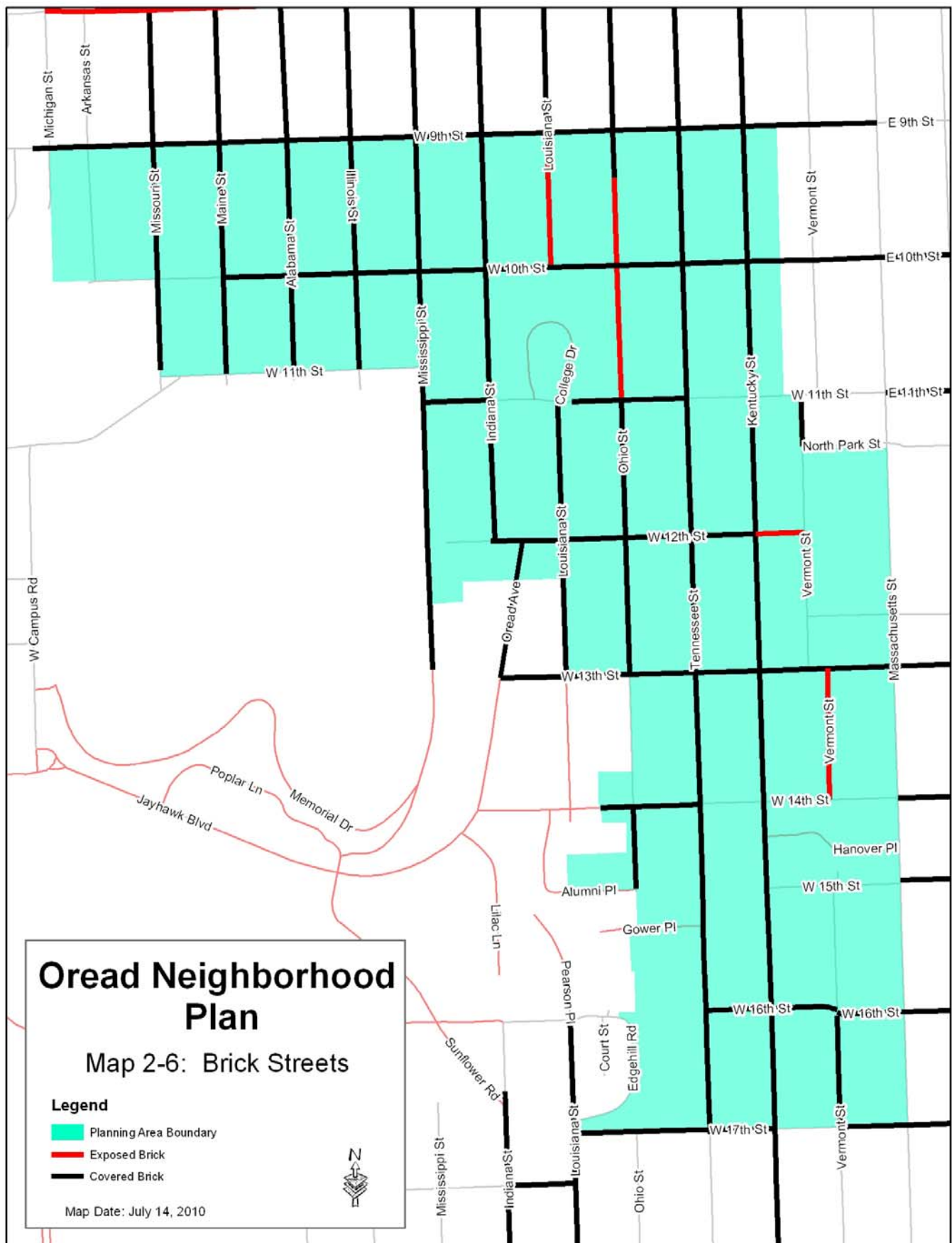


Table 2-3 Oread Listed Historic Properties

Name	Location	Listing(s)
Benedict House	923 Tennessee Street	Local, State & National
Charles and Adeline Duncan House	933 Tennessee Street	Local, State & National
Col. James and Eliza Blood House	1015 Tennessee Street	State & National
Dr. Frederick D. Morse House	1041 Tennessee Street	Local, State & National
E.H.S. Bailey Residence	1101 Ohio Street	Local & State
George and Annie Bell House	1008 Ohio Street	Local, State & National
Hancock Historic District		State & National
Jane A. Snow Residence	706 W 12 th Street	Local, State & National
John N. Roberts House	1307 Massachusetts Street	Local, State & National
John Palmer and Margaret Usher House	1425 Tennessee Street	State & National
Lawrence's Downtown Historic District	Massachusetts Street	State & National
Ludington/Thacher House	1613 Tennessee Street	Local, State & National
Michael D. Greenlee House	947 Louisiana Street	State & National
Oread Historic District		Local
Oread Historic District		State & National
South Park	1141 Massachusetts Street	Local
William Priestly House	1505 Kentucky Street	State & National







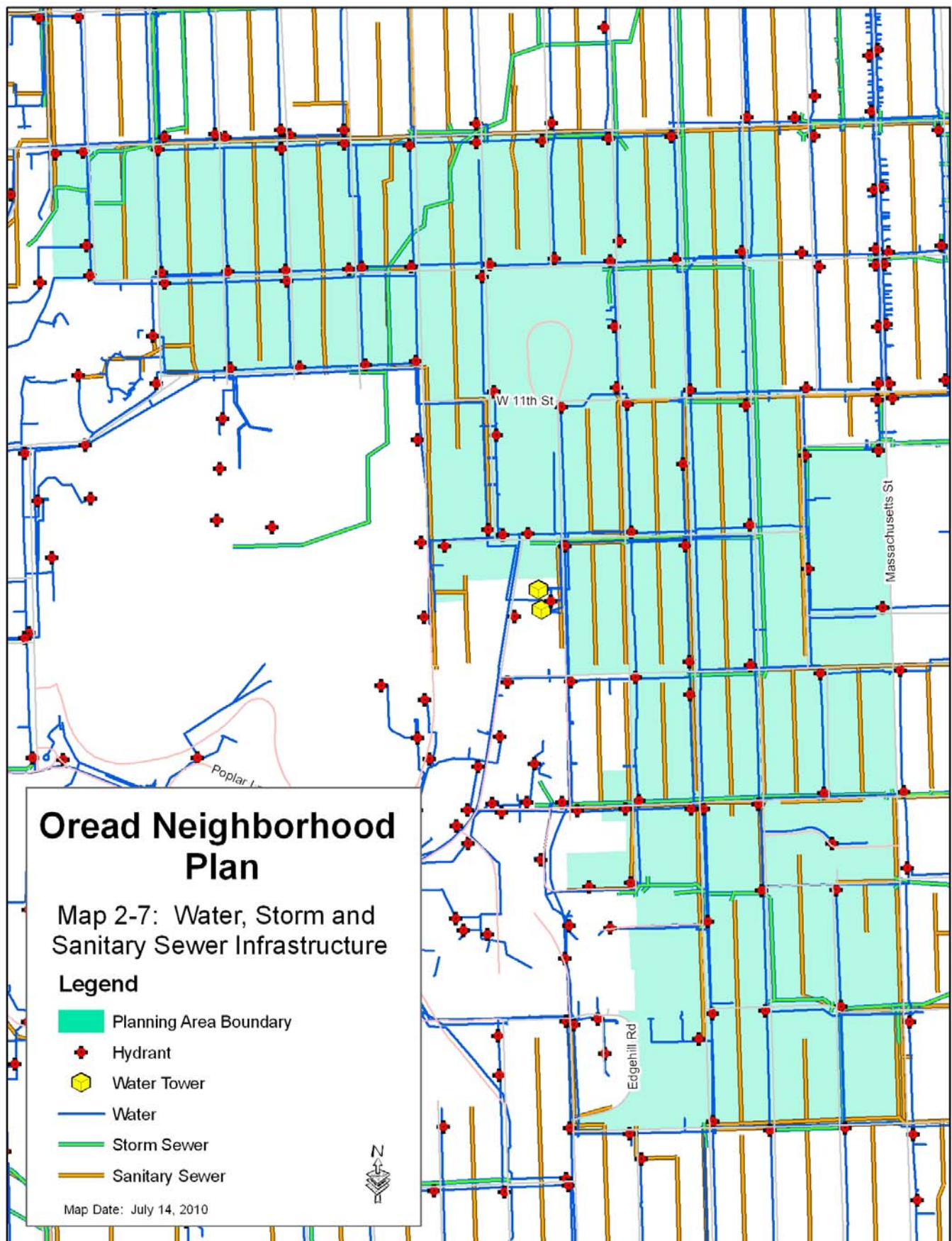
2.5 Infrastructure

2.5.1 Water, Sanitary Sewer and Stormwater Infrastructure

A summary of the existing utilities are shown on Map 2-8. Municipal water is provided to the properties within the planning area. Two water storage towers are located just outside of the planning area on the west side of the 1200 block of Louisiana Street.

Municipal wastewater is provided to the properties within the planning area.

A summary of the existing infrastructure is shown on Map 2-7.



2.5.2 Trash

Trash has been an issue in the neighborhood for a long period of time. Discussion is typically related to the use of dumpsters, cans and their locations. Inconsistencies with collection facilities, location of pick-up, and certain behavioral issues of people who live and visit the neighborhood for large events have all contributed to trash issues in the neighborhood.



The type of collection facilities and pick up location depends on many factors. If there is an improved alley in the block, trash pick-up will be made off the alley. The Public Works Solid Waste Division determines the type of collection facility structures will use, whether it is cans or a dumpster. Dumpsters are not necessarily linked to specific addresses. Many of the dumpsters are jointly used by many properties and the Solid Waste Division will place more dumpsters at locations where continuous overflow is noted.

Currently the city Solid Waste Division picks up trash in the majority of the neighborhood twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday, and every day during the move in and move out times of the year at KU. In addition to the traditional trash pick-up, most Fridays the Solid Waste staff will walk certain street and alleys and pick up trash by hand.

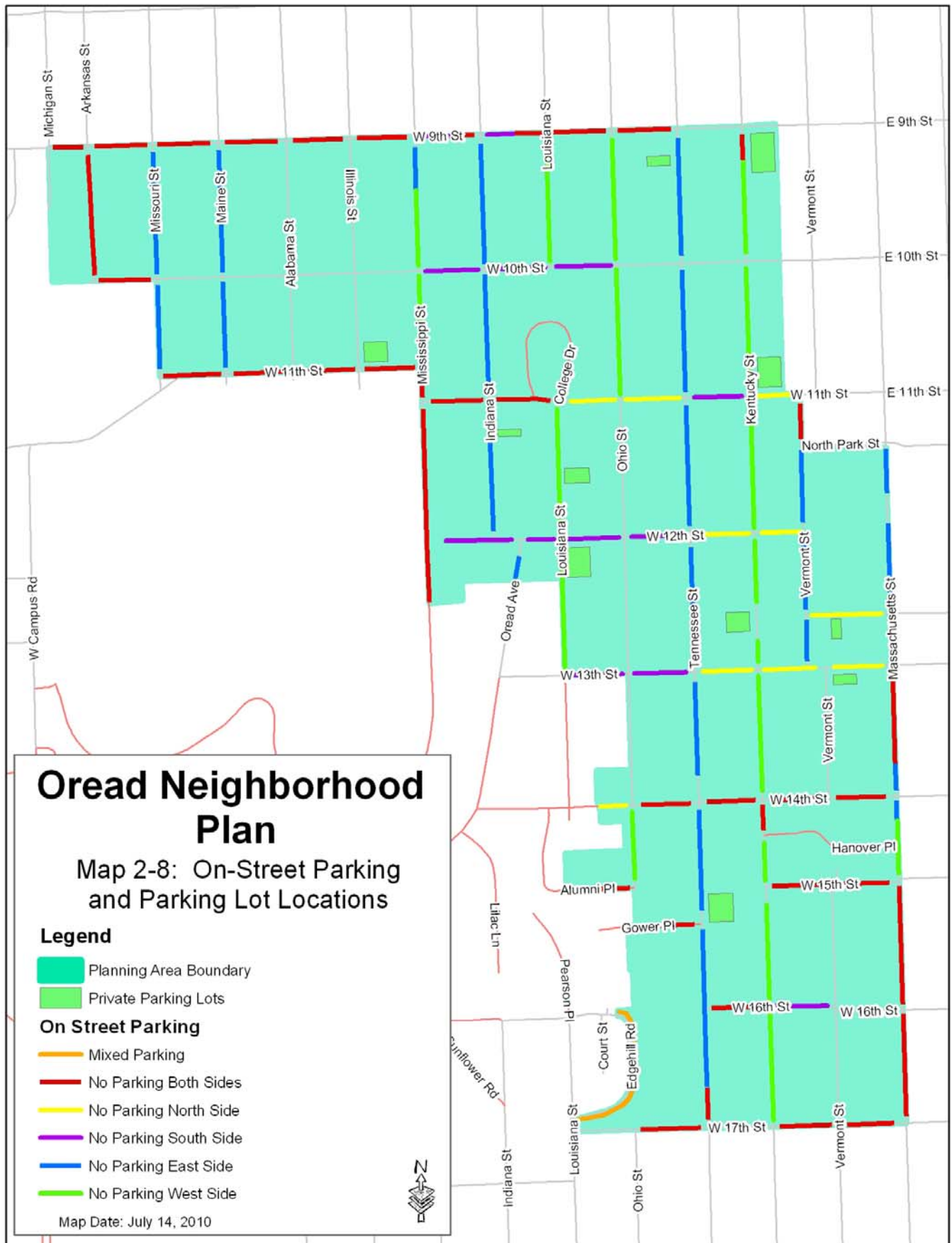
The Environmental Code of the City of Lawrence has recently been updated to improve the trash abatement violations process. This provides a more immediate notice to help accelerate the compliance and allows for a shorter time period for property owners to come into compliance with the violation.

2.5.3 On and Off-Street Parking



On and off-street parking is provided throughout the Oread Neighborhood. Parking space is an issue in the neighborhood. Alleys generally allow for off-street parking, however increasing densities prior to required increases in off-street parking and greater car ownership means many residents must park on the streets. Residents compete for street parking with students commuting to KU or living in the scholarship and residence halls. The KU scholarship halls built in the 1950s had no parking because it was assumed that students living there would not own automobiles; the parking space at Corbin-GSB cannot accommodate the

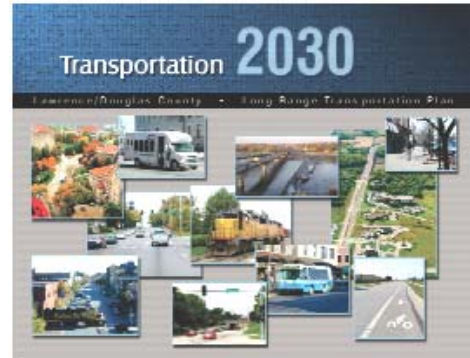
demand. Map 2-8 illustrates locations of both private and public lots and shows on-street parking availability. Streets not shown with a color have parking available on both sides of the street.



2.5.4 Transportation

2.5.4.1 Streets

Transportation 2030 (T2030) is the comprehensive, long-range transportation plan for the metropolitan area. T2030 designates streets according to their functional classification or their primary purpose. These functional classifications are shown on Map 2-9. The classification system can be described as a hierarchy from the lowest order, (local streets) that serve to provide direct access to adjacent property, to (collector streets) that carry traffic from local streets, to major thoroughfares (arterial streets) that carry traffic across the entire city. Freeways and expressways are the highest order of streets and are designed with limited access to provide the highest degree of mobility to serve large traffic volumes with long trip lengths.



T2030 shows minor arterial, collector and local streets in the planning area. T2030 is updated at least every 5 years.

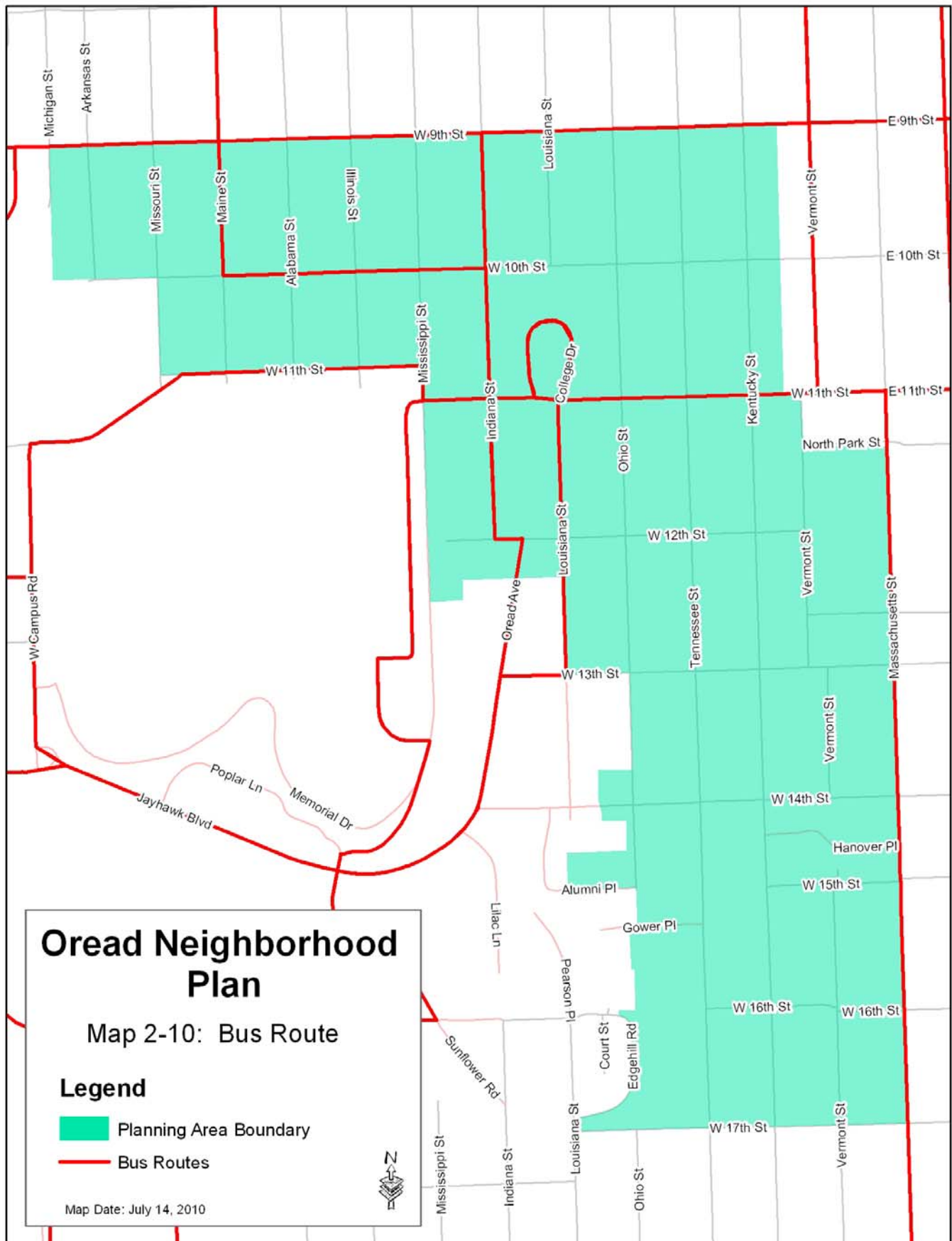
The existing street pattern in the planning area is a standard grid pattern with the majority of the blocks having alleys.

2.5.4.2 Transit



Lawrence and KU have recently completed efforts to have a coordinated public transportation system (The T and KU on Wheels) which operate throughout the city. The coordinated system will better help serve KU and the Lawrence community. A bus system allows people to travel to other areas of the city without relying on a personal automobile.

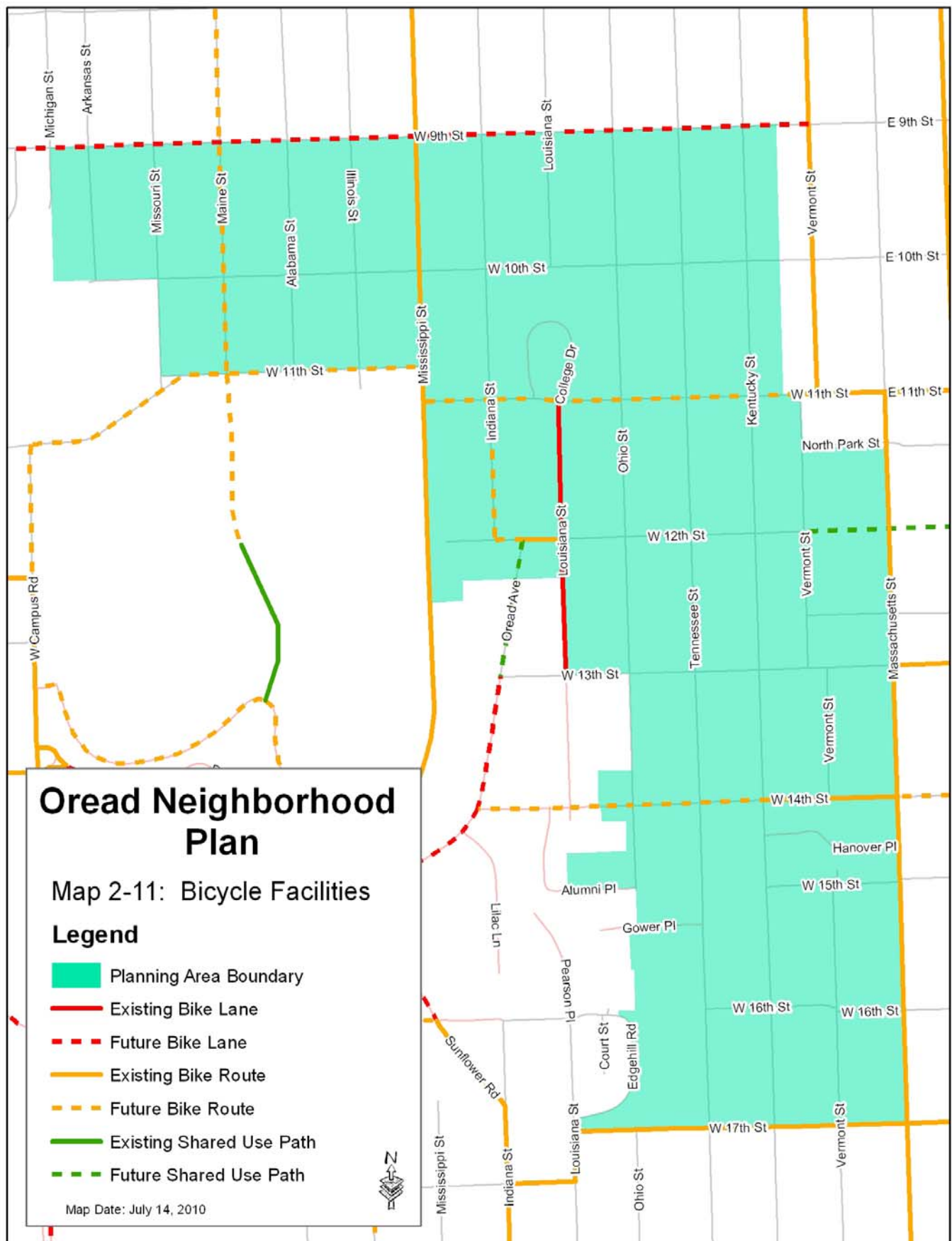
This system has many routes that travel through the northwestern portion of the planning area. The southern area remains largely not served except for the route that runs along Massachusetts Street. The routes are shown on Map 2-10. A transfer point is located at W. 9th Street and Massachusetts Street adjacent to the planning area. This serves as a major hub and center point for the rest of the system.



2.5.4.3 Bicycle Facilities

Lawrence and Douglas County have a joint bicycle plan for the community, the *Lawrence-Douglas County Bicycle Plan* and is currently in the process of being updated. This plan identifies existing and future bicycle routes, lanes, and shared use paths and the map has recently been updated. A bicycle route is a network of streets to enable direct, convenient and safe access for bicyclists. A bicycle lane is a separate space designated with striping, signage or pavement markings for exclusive use by bicycles within a street. A shared use path is a separate path, typically adjacent to and independent of the street and is intended solely for non-motorized travel. These facilities are shown on Map 2-11.





2.6 Public Community Facilities

Community facilities are services provided by government agencies for the benefit of, and use of, the community. The community facilities including public services, schools, fire/medical, law enforcement, developed parks, etc. are shown on Map 2-12.



The planning area is served by Lawrence-Douglas County Fire & Medical Station Number 1, a facility located at 764 Kentucky Street. Law enforcement is provided by the City of Lawrence Police Department which is located in the Law Enforcement Center in downtown Lawrence.

The planning area is located within the Lawrence Public School District (USD 497). The students currently within the planning area attend either Cordley Elementary or Hillcrest Elementary for elementary school (kindergarten through 6th grades); Central Junior High or West Junior High for junior high (7th through 9th grades); and Free State High or Lawrence High for high school (10th through 12th grades). Additionally, St. John's Catholic School is located within the planning area. This private school serves children in preschool through 6th grade.

Kansas University's main campus is located adjacent to the planning area to the west and the university also owns property within the planning area. KU is a public university that also offers services to the community.

South Park is partially located within the planning area and is bisected by Massachusetts Street. South Park includes a recreational center, a playground, butterfly garden and wading pool.





Section 3 – Goals, Policies and Implementation Strategies

The Oread Neighborhood planning area is anticipated to continue in the future to be a neighborhood with a mix of residential housing types as the dominate land uses and various mixed use and commercial areas. Preserving the existing housing stock, increasing homeownership and improving property maintenance will be important for the future.

The goals, policies and implementation strategies for this plan were the result of three public meetings. At these public meetings, attendees were asked to brainstorm, comment and “vote” on items to prioritize.

3.1 Goals, Policies and Implementation Strategies

Goals

Goals are broad statements of ideal future conditions that are desired by the community. Policies are guiding principles that provide direction for decisions to be made regarding the planning area in order to meet the goals. These policies are in addition to the policies in *Horizon 2020* and are only applicable to the property within the *Oread Neighborhood Plan* planning area. The implementation strategies outline action steps that could help meet the goals and policies of the plan.

Policies

The policy statements below are provided to help guide the development and redevelopment of the Oread Neighborhood area. “Should” and “encouraged” statements identify the items that are strongly recommended to be incorporated into development within the planning area. Other statements are items that should be considered for the neighborhood to achieve the stated goals.

Implementation Strategies

The Implementation strategies are actions to help achieve the goals and policies of the plan.

3.1.1 Goal 1 – Land Use

Maintain a variety of housing types to provide a balance in the diversity of people living in the neighborhood while maintaining strong neighborhood scale commercial areas.

3.1.1.1 Land Use Policies

- A. Maintain and stabilize the strongest concentrations of owner-occupied housing and encourage owner occupancy throughout the neighborhood.
- B. Create overlay district(s) to establish appropriate standards for specific areas regarding density, bulk, massing, and scale, building coverage, mix of housing types, and parking requirements.
- C. Explore creative ideas to deal with parking congestion in the neighborhood that address commuter parking and issues with parking for uses that lack appropriate off-street parking.
- D. Maintain the existing commercial areas in their current locations in the planning area and support new mixed and light commercial uses, if they are determined to not be detrimental to existing downtown commercial uses.
- E. New development should respect the historic integrity of the neighborhood.

3.1.1.2 Land Use Implementation Strategies

- A. Encouraging more owner occupants and families to locate in the planning area is an important key to the long-term health of the neighborhood. Families can bring an increased level of stability and contribute to the diversity of the character of the area. (Policy 3.1.1.1.A)
 - 1. Action
Amend the *Land Development Code* to permit by right detached dwellings (single-dwelling use) in multi-dwelling zoning districts (RM) with certain standards.
 - 2. Action
Explore tax incentive programs to support owner occupancy throughout the neighborhood.
- B. There is growing concern about congregate living. Parking, building lot coverage, and number of bedrooms permitted are some of the issues that have been identified. (Policy 3.1.1.1.B and Policy 3.1.1.1.C)
 - 1. Action
Amend the *Land Development Code* to address neighborhood concerns while maintaining congregate living as a feasible option for owners and students.
- C. There are areas of the neighborhood that are zoned more intensely than the historical development pattern and zoning regulations are not always consistent with development expectations. Most platted lots in the area are approximately 5,850 square feet and can not support the maximum density permitted for the zoning district. For example, a 5,850 square foot lot that is zoned RM32 would permit 32 dwelling units per acre by code. Based on the lot size, the property could develop with 4 units. Setbacks, parking, and building height requirements would also have to be taken into consideration when developing the lot.

In addition, increasing the number of dwelling units on the lot and maximizing the structure size by building to setback lines and occupying space that formerly was open have become common place. Oftentimes the mass and scale of the new structure is out of context with the historical pattern of development in the Original Town Site area and surrounding structures. (Policy 3.1.1.1.C and Policy 3.1.1.1.E)

- 1. Action
Create an overlay district(s) that establish standards to regulate bulk and mass of structures, maintain open space on individually platted lots, and regulate parking.
- 2. Action
Create an overlay district(s) that provides greater latitude to certain areas (generally most closely adjacent to KU) to develop more densely by allowing increased building heights, etc.

D. Parking is a major issue in the planning area. This complicated issue has different facets including commuter parking and appropriate parking for new uses. (Policy 3.1.1.1.C)

1. Action

Develop a parking system to help address commuter parking.

3.1.2 Goal 2 - Preservation

Preserve and improve the character of the neighborhood by encouraging the preservation of existing historic structures and features and by supporting infill development that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.

3.1.2.1 Preservation Policies

- A. Continue the preservation and protection of historic resources in the neighborhood.
- B. Infill structures should be compatible with the massing, scale, and bulk of the historic structures in the surrounding area.
- C. Historic infrastructure should be preserved and repaired. (eg. stone curbs, hitching posts, steps, brick streets and sidewalks).
- D. Explore educational opportunities to promote and inform citizens of the benefits of protecting historic resources and existing programs to assist in protection.
- E. Support planning efforts that identify and protect the area's historic resources.

3.1.2.2 Preservation Implementation Strategies

- A. A survey to identify existing historic resources within the planning area. (Policy 3.1.2.1.A, Policy 3.1.2.1.C and Policy 3.1.2.1.E)
 - 1. Action
Complete a historic survey for the area north of the football stadium.
 - 2. Action
Complete a historic survey of the remainder of the planning area and encourage the listing of additional historic resources.
 - 3. Action
If historic resources are identified as a product of historic resources surveys, update the *Oread Neighborhood Plan* to reflect the new resources.
- B. Utilization of the Lawrence Register of Historic Places will help with the protection of identified historic resources. (Policy 3.1.2.1.A and Policy 3.1.2.1.E)
 - 1. Action
Consider creating a local ordinance historic district with design guidelines for the Hancock Historic District.
 - 2. Action
Consider creating design guidelines for the Lawrence Register, Oread Historic District.
 - 3. Action
Encourage property owners to list historic structures in the Lawrence Register of Historic Places.

C. An overlay district(s) could help in guiding proper infill development. (Policy 3.1.2.1.B)

1. Action

Consider creating an overlay district(s) to give proper guidance to infill development. The district(s) could address such issues as the mass, scale and bulk of the development as well as imperious and pervious coverage.

D. Brick streets and sidewalks and steps are important elements of the historic infrastructure in the area. Restoring brick streets, whether covered or uncovered, and sidewalks will enhance the historic character of the area. (Policy 3.1.2.1.C)

1. Action

Include the restoration of brick streets in the city's brick streets program and Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

2. Action

Seek grants that will assist in the restoration of brick streets, sidewalks, stone curbs, steps, and hitching posts.

3.1.3 Goal 3 - Infrastructure

Promote improvements and maintenance of existing infrastructure on a regular basis, and upgrade infrastructure when redevelopment occurs.

3.1.3.1 Infrastructure Policies

- A. Streets and sidewalks should be maintained and repaired on a regular basis.
- B. Increased pedestrian lighting in the neighborhood should be considered as a safety measure for the area.
- C. Sidewalk gaps should be identified and included in plans to complete them.

3.1.3.2 Infrastructure Implementation Strategies

- A. Public Works is responsible for ongoing street maintenance. Property owners are responsible for maintaining sidewalks in front of their property. (Policy 3.1.3.1.A and Policy 3.1.3.1.C)
 - 1. Action
Allocate funds yearly to the Public Works maintenance budget for street repair and replacement.
 - 2. Action
Increase owner compliance of repairing sidewalks or seek alternative programs for city-wide sidewalk repair.
- B. Increased pedestrian activity will help make the area safer. Considerations should be given to providing a well lit path from campus to downtown. New lighting should be scaled appropriately to provide safety while minimizing impacts on adjoining residences and historic character. (Policy 3.1.3.1.B)
 - 1. Action
Seek grants and other funding to help pay for pedestrian lighting for a path from campus to downtown.

3.1.4 Goal 4 – Neighborhood Atmosphere

Promote a healthy and safe living, working, studying, and celebrating environment with a sense of community.

3.4.1 Neighborhood Atmosphere Policies

- A. Strive to maintain property owner compliance with housing/nuisance standards.
- B. Encourage property owners to participate in housing rehabilitation activities.
- C. Encourage landlords to responsibly address problems with tenants.
- D. Neighborhood clean-up should be an ongoing priority for the neighborhood.
- E. Explore alternative trash policies to help keep the area cleaner.
- F. Strive to improve residents' behavior regarding trash, celebrations and day-to-day activities.
- G. Support programs that encourage permanent housing for the homeless.
- H. Explore public safety programs that support safe and friendly celebrations in the area.

3.1.4.2 Neighborhood Atmosphere Implementation Strategies

- A. Property maintenance is one of the issues that can impact the viability of an area. Well maintained structures provide strength and confidence to neighbors that the area is healthy and vibrant. This confidence will help property owners make ongoing decisions to continue to invest in the neighborhood. Continued investment contributes to improved property values.

The city currently inspects rental units in single-dwelling zoning districts for their rental inspection program. Discussions to expand the program have recently been held but not implemented. (Policy 3.1.4.1.A and Policy 3.1.4.1.B)

1. Action

Support the expansion of the rental registration and inspection program to address areas of blight and demolition by neglect in the planning area.

2. Action

Maintain information on Community Block Grant Programs (CDBG) rehabilitation programs in the neighborhood association newsletter.

3. Action

Explore stricter code language for enforcement of blighted properties and support additional enforcement staff for enforcement.

- B. Incentives to encourage the rehabilitation of the existing housing stock in the neighborhood would benefit the planning area. Incentives could provide the extra encouragement for property owners who want to rehabilitate existing structures but lack the resources. (Policy 3.1.4.1.B)

1. Action
Implement the use of programs, such as the Neighborhood Revitalization Program, as an incentive option to encourage rehabilitation. The program is a property tax rebate program used in Kansas communities to reimburse a certain percentage of property taxes for the rehabilitation.
 2. Action
Promote and educate owners about tax incentive programs available for historic properties.
- C. Property clean-up is an ongoing responsibility for property owners and tenants. Neighborhood property owners, renters and service groups are potential sources for volunteer labor. (Policy 3.1.4.1.D)
1. Action
Continue sponsorship of volunteer neighborhood clean-up days.
 2. Action
Identify and employ service groups and student groups that may be willing to help with a volunteer "adopt a block" clean up programs.
 3. Action
Develop a predictable schedule, while taking into consideration the break schedule for KU, for street sweeping and restrict parking accordingly.
- D. Trash pick up is an issue in the area. The city currently picks up trash in the alley where properties have alley access. Concerns were raised for those properties without alley access and the location of trash cans in front yards. Concerns were also raised about dealing with the additional trash during large events in the area (e.g. KU football games). (Policy 3.1.4.1.E)
1. Action
A trash strategy for the area should be developed regarding storage of trash cans in front yards and include policies for handling trash for large events in the area. Attention should be paid to where trash receptacles are located on properties. Properties without alley access should discreetly store trash receptacles in the side or rear yard.
 2. Action
Review the *Land Development Code* to ensure appropriate dumpster and trash enclosure standards for any multi-family or congregate living structure that includes more than 4 bedrooms.
- E. Inappropriate resident behavior should be addressed so as to not negatively impact the neighborhood. (Policy 3.1.4.1.F)

1. Action
Step-up neighborhood outreach efforts to educate residents about being good neighbors. Good neighbor pamphlets should be routinely distributed.
2. Action
Seek grants that will help pay for additional police officer presence in the area during large events (e.g. KU football games).
3. Action
Continue enforcement of the Disorderly House Nuisance Ordinance.

3.2 Implementation Priority Schedule

The priority of the actions for the plan was identified through an exercise completed at a public meeting. The table below lists the actions in priority order from the highest priority item being first.

Table 3-1 Implementation Schedule

Action	Who	When
Consider creating an overlay district(s) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – provide a greater latitude to certain areas (generally most closely adjacent to KU) to develop more densely by allowing increased building heights, etc. [Land Use 3.1.1.2(C)(2)] – give proper guidance to infill development. The district(s) could address such issues as the mass, scale and bulk of the development as well as imperious and pervious coverage. [Preservation 3.1.2.2(C)(1)] – establish standards to regulate bulk and mass of structures, maintain open space on individually platted lots, and regulate parking. [Land Use 3.1.1.2(C)(1)] 	Oread Neighborhood Association, Planning Commission, Historic Resources Commission, City of Lawrence	2011
Review the <i>Land Development Code</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to address neighborhood concerns while maintaining congregate living as a feasible option for owners and students. [Land Use 3.1.1.2(B)(1)] – to ensure appropriate dumpster and trash enclosure standards for any multi-family or congregate living structure that includes more than 4 bedrooms. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(D)(2)] – to permit by right detached dwellings (single-dwelling use) in multi-dwelling zoning districts (RM) with certain standards. [Land Use 3.1.1.2(A)(1)] 	Planning Commission, City of Lawrence	2010
Allocate funds yearly to the Public Works maintenance budget for street repair and replacement. [Infrastructure 3.1.3.2(A)(1)]	City of Lawrence	Ongoing
Support the expansion of the rental registration and inspection program to address areas of blight and demolition by neglect in the planning area. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(A)(1)]	City of Lawrence	TBD
Explore stricter code language for enforcement of blighted properties and support additional enforcement staff for enforcement. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(A)(3)]	City of Lawrence	1-3 years

Action	Who	When
Seek grants that will assist in the restoration of brick streets, sidewalks, stone curbs, steps, and hitching posts. [Preservation 3.1.2.2(D)(2)]	Oread Neighborhood Association, City of Lawrence	Ongoing
Seek grants and other funding to help pay for pedestrian lighting for a path from campus to downtown. [Infrastructure 3.1.3.2(B)(1)]	Oread Neighborhood Association, City of Lawrence, KU	1-5 years
Implement the use of programs, such as the Neighborhood Revitalization Program, as an incentive option to encourage rehabilitation. The program is a property tax rebate program used in Kansas communities to reimburse a certain percentage of property taxes for the rehabilitation. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(B)(1)]	City of Lawrence	1-5 years
Seek grants that will help pay for additional police officer presence in the area during large events (e.g. KU football games). [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(E)(2)]	City of Lawrence, KU	Ongoing
Maintain information on Community Block Grant Programs (CDBG) rehabilitation programs in the neighborhood association newsletter. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(A)(2)]	Oread Neighborhood Association	Ongoing
Complete a historic survey of the remainder of the planning area and encourage the listing of additional historic resources. [Preservation 3.1.2.2(A)(2)]	City of Lawrence, Historic Resources Commission	1-5 years
Develop a parking system to help address commuter parking. [Land Use 3.1.1.2(D)(1)]	City of Lawrence, Oread Neighborhood Association, KU	1-2 yrs
Complete a historic survey for the area north of the football stadium. [Preservation 3.1.2.2(A)(1)]	Planning Commission, City of Lawrence, Historic Resources Commission	Ongoing
If historic resources are identified as a product of historic resources surveys, update the <i>Oread Neighborhood Plan</i> to reflect the new resources. [Preservation 3.1.2.2(A)(3)]	Planning Commission, City of Lawrence, Historic Resources Commission	Ongoing
Include the restoration of brick streets in the city's brick streets program and Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). [Preservation 3.1.2.2(D)(1)]	City of Lawrence	Ongoing
Increase owner compliance of repairing sidewalks or seek alternative programs for city-wide sidewalk repair. [Infrastructure 3.1.3.2(A)(2)]	Property owners, City Code Enforcement, City of Lawrence	Ongoing

Action	Who	When
Continue sponsorship of volunteer neighborhood clean-up days. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(C)(1)]	Oread Neighborhood Association	Ongoing
Identify and employ service groups and student groups that may be willing to help with a volunteer "adopt a block" clean up programs. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(C)(2)]	Oread Neighborhood Association	Ongoing
Develop a predictable schedule, while taking into consideration the break schedule for KU, for street sweeping and restrict parking accordingly. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(C)(3)]	City of Lawrence	Ongoing
A trash strategy for the area should be developed regarding storage of trash cans in front yards and include policies for handling trash for large events in the area. Attention should be paid to where trash receptacles are located on properties. Properties without alley access should discreetly store trash receptacles in the side or rear yard. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(D)(1)]	Oread Neighborhood, City of Lawrence	1-2 years
Step-up neighborhood outreach efforts to educate residents about being good neighbors. Good neighbor pamphlets should be routinely distributed. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(E)(1)]	Oread Neighborhood Association, City of Lawrence, Development Services, KU	Ongoing
Promote and educate owners about tax incentive programs available for historic properties. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(B)(2)]	City of Lawrence, Historic Resources Commission	Ongoing
Continue enforcement of the Disorderly House Nuisance Ordinance. [Neighborhood Atmosphere 3.1.4.2(E)(3)]	City of Lawrence, City of Lawrence Police Department	Ongoing
Consider creating a local ordinance historic district with design guidelines for the Hancock Historic District. [Preservation 3.1.2.2(A)(1)]	City of Lawrence, Historic Resources Commission	1-5 years
Consider creating design guidelines for the Lawrence Register, Oread Historic District. [Preservation 3.1.2.2(A)(2)]	City of Lawrence, Historic Resources Commission	1-5 years
Encourage property owners to list historic structures in the Lawrence Register of Historic Places. [Preservation 3.1.2.2(A)(3)]	City of Lawrence, Historic Resources Commission	Ongoing
Consider creating design guidelines for the Lawrence Register, Oread Historic District. [Preservation 3.1.2.2(B)(2)]	City of Lawrence, Historic Resources Commission	1-5 years

Action	Who	When
Encourage property owners to list historic structures in the Lawrence Register of Historic Places. [Preservation 3.1.2.2(B)(3)]	City of Lawrence, Historic Resources Commission	Ongoing
Explore tax incentive programs to support owner occupancy throughout the neighborhood. [Land Use 3.1.1.2(A)(2)]	City of Lawrence	1-3 years
Maintain and work toward a greater collaboration with KU regarding long-range planning efforts.	City of Lawrence, KU	Ongoing

Section 4 – Future Land Use and Overlay Districts

This section outlines the recommended land uses for the planning area and identifies proposed overlay districts. Land use descriptions and overlay district elements are explained on the subsequent pages. Map 4-1 is an illustration to help visually identify the recommended land uses in the *Oread Neighborhood Plan* planning area and Map 4-2 illustrates the proposed boundaries of the different overlay districts.

4.1 Future Land Use

The land use descriptions are more detailed information regarding the different land use categories. The official definitions, density and dimensional standards, and the permitted uses within each zoning district are outlined in the *Land Development Code* for the City of Lawrence. Map 4-1 and the text descriptions must be used in conjunction with one another in order to obtain the complete recommendation for each particular area.

4.1.1 *Low-Density Residential*

The intent of the low-density residential use is to allow for detached dwelling residential uses.

Density: 6 or fewer dwelling units per acre

Intensity: Low

Zoning Districts: RS7 (Single-Dwelling Residential), RS5 (Single-Dwelling Residential), RM12D (Multiple-Dwelling Duplex Residential) [Area north of the stadium only]

Primary Uses: Detached dwellings, manufactured home residential-design

4.1.2 *Medium-Density Residential*

The intent of the medium-density residential use is to allow for a variety of types of residential options for the area.

Density: 7-15 dwelling units per acre

Intensity: Medium

Zoning Districts: RS3 (Single-Dwelling Residential), RS5 (Single-Dwelling Residential), RM12 (Multiple-Dwelling Residential), RM12D (Multi-Dwelling Duplex Residential), RM15 (Multi-Dwelling Residential), PD (Planned Development Overlay)

Primary Uses: Detached dwellings, attached dwellings, cluster dwellings, manufactured home residential-design, zero lot line dwellings, duplex, multi-dwelling structures, congregate living, group home, civic and public uses

4.1.3 *High-Density Residential*

The intent of the high-density residential use is to allow for compact residential development.

Density: 16+ dwelling units per acre

Intensity: High

Zoning Districts: RM15 (Multi-Dwelling Residential), RM24 (Multi-Dwelling Residential), RM32 (Multi-Dwelling Residential), RMG (Multi-Dwelling Residential-Greek Housing), PD (Planned Development Overlay)

Primary Uses: Attached dwellings, zero lot line dwellings, congregate living, multi-dwelling structures, Fraternity or sorority house, group home, civic and public uses

4.1.4 Residential/Office

The intent of the residential/office use is to accommodate mixed use development of administrative and professional offices with varying degrees of residential. This may be achieved by the use of work/live units.

Density: 6-22 dwelling units per acre

Intensity: Medium-high

Zoning Districts: RSO (Single-Dwelling Residential-Office), RMO (Multi-Dwelling Residential-Office), MU (Mixed Use), PD (Planned Development Overlay)

Primary Uses: Work/live units, non-ground floor dwellings, attached dwellings, multi-dwelling structures, civic and public uses, office

4.1.5 Mixed-Use District

The intent of the mixed-use district use is to accommodate a mix of uses designed to maintain the character of the surrounding neighborhood and achieve integration with adjacent land uses.

Intensity: Medium-High

Zoning Districts: MU (Mixed Use), PD (Planned Development Overlay)

Primary Uses: non-ground floor dwellings, civic and public uses, eating and drinking establishments, general office, retail sales and services, hotels

4.1.6 Inner-Neighborhood Commercial

The intent of the inner-neighborhood commercial district is to accommodate small-scale commercial uses intended to serve adjacent residents. *Horizon 2020* identifies the west side of the intersection of W. 14th Street and Massachusetts Street as an Inner-Neighborhood Commercial Center.

Intensity: Medium

Zoning Districts: MU (Mixed Use), CN1 (Inner Neighborhood Commercial District), CN2 (Neighborhood Commercial Center District)

Primary Uses: Work/live units, non-ground floor dwellings, multi-dwelling structures, civic and public uses, office uses, eating and drinking establishments, retail sales and services

4.1.7 Neighborhood Commercial Center

The intent of the neighborhood commercial use is to allow for retail and service uses. This designation is located along W. 9th Street at the northern edge of the planning area.

Intensity: Medium-High

Zoning Districts: MU (Mixed Use), CN1 (Inner Neighborhood Commercial District), CN2 (Neighborhood Commercial Center District), CS (Commercial Strip District), PD (Planned Development Overlay)

Primary Uses: non-ground floor dwellings, multi-dwelling structures, civic and public uses, eating and drinking establishments, office uses, eating and drinking establishments, retail sales and services, gas and fuel sales

4.1.8 Public/Institutional

The intent of the public/institutional use is to allow for public, civic, and utility uses.

Intensity: Variable

Zoning Districts: GPI (General Public and Institutional), U-KU (University – Kansas University)

Primary Uses: Cultural center/library, school, utilities, recreational facilities, utility services, college/university

4.1.9 Open Space

The intent of the open space/floodplain use is to provide space for public recreational facilities and natural area preservation.

Intensity: Low

Zoning Districts: GPI (General Public and Institutional District), OS (Open Space),

Primary Uses: cultural center, active recreation, passive recreation, nature preserve, entertainment and spectator sports, participant sports and recreation outdoor, private recreation

4.2 Overlay Districts

The *Oread Neighborhood Plan* recommends the implementation of 5 overlay districts. Overlay districts are zoning overlays that are used in conjunction with the base zoning districts and include design guidelines. The overlay districts are tools for dealing with special situation for accomplishing special zoning goals. This plan recommends 2 different types of overlay districts, the Urban Conservation Overlay District and the Historic District Overlay. The overlay districts are intended to: encourage development that conforms to the size, orientation and setting of existing buildings in a neighborhood or area; reduce the need for zoning variances for development that conforms to the size, orientation and setting of existing buildings in a neighborhood or area; provide building setbacks, lot dimensions and related physical characteristics; foster development that is compatible with the scale and physical character of original buildings in a neighborhood or area through the use of development/design standards and guidelines; and conserve the cultural resources, historic resources and property values within an identified neighborhood or area.

The proposed overlay districts are illustrated on Map 4-2 and the elements listed below. These elements are intended to be addressed for that specific area in the overlay standards.

4.2.1 Urban Conservation Overlay Districts

4.2.1.1 District 1 (Low-Density)

District 1 is the area north of the football stadium that is generally identified on the future land use map as low-density and a small amount of medium-density residential.

- A. Minimum lot size for duplex
- B. Minimum required parking number and location
- C. Maximum number of bedrooms permitted in each dwelling unit of a duplex
- D. Maximum lot coverage
- E. Lot size (assembly)
- F. Alley access as opposed to street access
- G. Setbacks

4.2.1.2 District 2 (High-Density)

District 2 is generally the area directly adjacent to KU on the west side of the planning area. This area is mainly identified as high-density and mixed use on the future land use map.

- A. Minimum parking requirements for uses
- B. Massing, scale, bulk, and articulation for new development
- C. Maximum lot coverage
- D. Height and density maximum increase
- E. Larger structures located on corners of certain streets
- F. Lot size (assembly)
- G. Alley access as opposed to street access
- H. Setbacks

4.2.1.3 District 3 (Medium-Density)

District 3 is generally located between District 2 and the eastern side of the planning area. This area is mainly identified as medium density and residential-office on the future land use map.

- A. Limit size of building additions
- B. Maximum lot coverage
- C. Minimum required parking number
- D. Massing, scale, and bulk for new development
- E. Lot size (assembly)
- F. Alley access as opposed to street access
- G. Setbacks

4.2.2 *Historic District Overlay*

4.2.2.1 District 4 (Hancock Historic District)

District 4 is generally located at the western side of the planning area at the end of W. 12th Street. The majority of this district is a National Historic District but it is recommended to be listed on the Lawrence Register of Historic Places.

- A. Minimum parking requirements for uses
- B. Massing, scale, bulk, and articulation for new development
- C. Maximum lot coverage
- D. Setbacks
- E. Compatible materials
- F. Lot size (assembly)
- G. Limit size of building additions

4.2.2.2 District 5 (Oread Historic District)

District 5 is generally located on the north and eastern side of the planning area. The majority of this area is a National Historic District but it is recommended to be listed on the Lawrence Register of Historic Places.

- A. Minimum parking requirements for uses
- B. Massing, scale, bulk, and articulation for new development
- C. Maximum lot coverage
- D. Setbacks
- E. Compatible materials
- F. Lot size (assembly)
- G. Limit size of building additions
- H. Alley access as opposed to street access

From: Sheila Stogsdill

Sent: Monday, February 29, 2016 10:12 AM

To: Bruce Liese (bruce@kansascitysailing.com); Bryan Culver (bcculver@gmail.com); David Clay Britton (clay.britton@yahoo.com); Eric Struckhoff (eric.c.struckhoff@gmail.com); Jim Carpenter (jecarpenter15@gmail.com); Jim Denney (denney1@sunflower.com); Julia Butler; Patrick Kelly (Pkelly@usd497.org); Pennie von Achen; Rob Sands

Cc: Scott McCullough; Lynne Zollner; Jeff Crick; Denny Ewert; (djbrown806@gmail.com); Diane Stoddard

Subject: FW: duplex tandem parking in core neighborhoods

Commissioners –

Please see the photos and message below from Dennis Brown.

This property is located in the 900 block of Maine in the proposed Urban Conservation Overlay - Oread Design Guidelines District 1 (Low Density) that is on your agenda March 21st.

Sheila M. Stogsdill, *Planning Administrator* - [sstogsdill@lawrenceks.org](mailto:ssogsdill@lawrenceks.org)

Planning & Development Services Department | www.lawrenceks.org/pds

City Hall, 6 E. 6th Street

P.O. Box 708, Lawrence, KS 66044-0708

office (785) 832-3157 | fax (785) 832-3160

From: Dennis Brown [<mailto:djbrown806@gmail.com>]

Sent: Sunday, February 28, 2016 3:51 PM

To: Sheila Stogsdill

Subject: Fwd: duplex tandem parking in core neighborhoods

Sheila, can you or Scott send this to Planning Commissioners?

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Dennis Brown** <djbrown806@gmail.com>

Date: Sun, Feb 28, 2016 at 1:48 PM

Subject: Fwd: duplex tandem parking in core neighborhoods

To: Lynne Zollner <lzollner@lawrenceks.org>

Lynne, can you send this to HRC Commissioners?

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Dennis Brown** <djbrown806@gmail.com>

Date: Sun, Feb 28, 2016 at 1:46 PM

Subject: duplex tandem parking in core neighborhoods

To: Diane Stoddard <dstoddard@lawrenceks.org>

Diane, can you send this to City Commissioners? Feel free to post it on the City site.

Commissioners: I am attaching photos of what happens to older housing stock when its area is zoned for duplex up to four bedrooms a side and allows four space wide tandem parking to achieve the eight spaces required. Maximum density and profit is incentivized and preservation of old housing stock is a joke.

At the joint meeting of the HRC and PC a week and a half ago, there was much discussion about approving parking guidelines in the overlay plan that would not allow tandem parking in new duplex applications. This cannot happen fast enough for what is left of the Oread Neighborhood. The pictured property is in the 900 block of Maine.

Dennis J Brown LPA President





The **Design Guidelines and Overlay District** are important tools that can help preserve the historic integrity of the Oread Neighborhood. They should reflect the intention of the **Oread Neighborhood Plan** which specifies areas of varying density. Single dwelling units (houses) make up 80% of the neighborhood. Oread zoning was changed over 40 years ago from low density to the highest density in the city. This has created problems and conflicts among property owners due to the single-family nature of the neighborhood and a high density zoning that has never conformed to existing structures or lot sizes.

Density should increase incrementally from duplex, triplex, fourplex, and higher multi-dwelling units. Problems have arisen because duplex parking codes allow stacked (tandem) parking. The Planning Commission is presently reviewing parking codes. Stacked parking allows an increase in the number of occupants without providing adequate access and regress for vehicles. Additional logistical problems are created when located off of narrow allies versus wide city streets.

Current city parking codes for dwelling units:

Single-family-lowest density zoning (usually houses, family living, can stack cars in driveways).

Duplex –lowest density zoning in multi-family (can stack cars, may not be family-living).

Triplex – one parking space per BR (no stacked parking).

Fourplex- one parking space per BR (no stacked parking).

Larger multi-dwelling units - one parking space per BR plus one space per 10 units for visitors and guests (no stacked parking).

Duplex, triplex, fourplex indicate the number of units on a lot (4 unrelated individuals can live in a unit in multi-zoned areas, 3 unrelated in a unit in single-family zoned areas). The number of BR's is determined by the number of parking spaces that can be provided on each lot. Stacked parking could increase the number of BR's by as much as 50%.

Desirable property development that will increase profits is now the 4 BR duplex that allows stacked parking. Four BR duplexes “game” duplex regulations. The two BR family-oriented units of the past have now become small apartment complexes, appealing to investors, but problems for neighborhoods. Duplex occupants crowd neighborhood streets when they avoid stacking their vehicles and instead use on-street parking spaces.

Duplexes have become higher density, non-family, units in what should be lower density zoned areas. Parking is an effective tool to control density. Why should a duplex be allowed a parking advantage over other multi-zoned units? **Stacked parking leads to an increase in density without providing adequate parking, thus incentivizing building large duplexes in lower density zoned areas.**

The Design Guidelines and the Overlay District will help promote increased stability and vitality in historic Oread by encouraging responsible development and redevelopment.

Sincerely, Candice Davis Oread Neighborhood Resident
Chair, Lawrence Association of Neighborhoods

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Matthew S. Gough
Email: mgough@barberemerson.com

RICHARD A. BARBER
(1911-1998)

*ADMITTED IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI

March 21, 2016

VIA E-MAIL ONLY

Mr. Scott McCullough, Director
Planning and Development Services
City Hall, 6 E. 6th Street
Lawrence, KS 66044

Re: *Draft Oread Neighborhood Design Guidelines (the “Guidelines”)*

Dear Scott:

I have been engaged by multiple rental property owners in the Oread Neighborhood. Each of them have complied with the current Land Development Code (the “Code”) to make improvements to their properties. Much has been written in the Oread Neighborhood Plan (the “Plan”) and in the Guidelines about the need to preserve the aesthetic and feel of the neighborhood’s historic roots. However, nothing has been written about the wholesale creation of legal non-conformities these Guidelines appear to cause overnight because of the Guidelines’ limited parking options for Duplexes. If the Guidelines truly exist to “[e]ncourage quality development which protects investment and helps attract other quality developers,” and “[r]educ[e] tensions related to development/redevelopment within the neighborhood” (Guidelines, p. 4) the Guidelines need to expressly accommodate recently and lawfully updated multi-family structures. The applicability of the Guidelines must also be expressly limited to the scope of the “project” being initiated, must integrate with the Code, and must be fair, particularly regarding parking and repairs necessitated by Acts of God.

The Historic Resources Commission (“HRC”) and the Planning Commission should adopt and insert the following clarifications and revisions to the Guidelines:

- 1. The Guidelines shall be limited in applicability to the scope of the “project” being proposed.**

If an applicant files a building permit to replace a rotted or broken window, the Guidelines should only apply to the review and comment on that window, not all the windows. If an owner desires to replace the siding of a property, the Guidelines should apply only to the siding (and work directly related thereto, such as trim board replacement), not the front porch. The Guidelines must apply to the same extent as the work being proposed, and not more. City

Mr. Scott McCullough, Director
Planning and Development Services
March 21, 2016
Page 2

Staff indicates verbally that this is the intent of the Guidelines, but an express reference is necessary to codify that intent.

2. **The Guidelines' parking requirements should only apply when and to the same extent that the parking regulations of the Code are triggered under Section 20-901, *et seq.*; provided, however, in the case of a structure that was site planned under the Code (i.e., after 2006), that structure's existing parking configuration should be *de facto* permitted if there is no proposed increase in occupancy.**

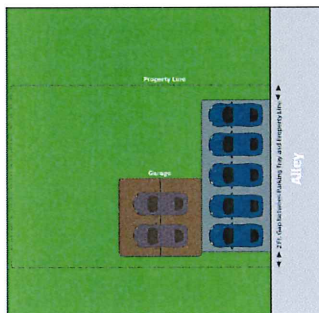
Today, the Code generally permits stacked parking on Duplexes, and owners in the neighborhood have relied upon that configuration to lawfully make significant improvements and obtain occupancy permits greater than what the Guideline's limited parking configurations would allow. *See*, Guidelines, p. 61-62. **Adoption of the Guidelines may create non-conformities on a large scale basis.** There would be no greater disincentive to updating, renovating and repairing properties in the Oread Neighborhood than the prospect of losing available off-street parking and, thus, losing permitted occupancy. Rental properties derive their value from the income they may create, and a reduction in occupancy may significantly reduce fair market value (and the tax base). The trigger for parking compliance under the Guidelines must, *at a minimum*, be identical to those under the Code.

Additional accommodation needs to be expressly made for those structures which have undergone site plan review since the adoption of the Code. If an eight bedroom Duplex has eight site-planned parking spaces, the Guidelines should not punish that property in the future by reducing parking, when a "project" does not increase occupancy. Adopting this accommodation does not increase density or parking in the neighborhood, and helps avoid the undesirable result of non-conforming status for the most recently updated properties. Imagine the potential hardship created by taking parking away from these properties (especially if taken involuntarily because of a fire or tornado) after having undergone the time consuming and expensive task of bringing them into compliance with the Code. Consider also the extreme disincentive to undertake "projects" that reduce parking.

3. Legal non-conforming uses, structures and lots must be afforded the same protections from the implementation of the Guidelines as they are from the implementation of the Code.

Article 15 of the Code acknowledges the existence of legal non-conforming uses, structures and lots, and the limitations and opportunities associated therewith. To the extent they are not protected by paragraph 2, above, owners who find themselves with non-conforming uses, structures, or lots (upon application of the Guidelines) deserve express protections regarding the perpetuation of those legal non-conformities. In this regard, whatever opportunities exist under the Code to renovate, expand, or rebuild those non-conformities should likewise exist under the Guidelines.

4. The parking configuration depicted below should be re-inserted in the Guidelines because it is not “double-stacking.” This design should be an option in appropriate circumstances, determined on a case-by-case basis.



It is unfair to completely eliminate today the possibility of allowing a Duplex more than five parking spaces in the future, especially for those properties that have been redeveloped since the adoption of the Code in 2006. The most recent draft of the Guidelines permit two limited configurations that effectively limit parking to five spaces on any Detached Dwelling or Duplex, and eliminates the only seven-car option.¹ The above configuration, which permits a two car garage and five outside spaces, should be re-inserted because (aesthetically, at least) it's not “double-stacking” if a garage door separates the cars. On a “case-by-case” basis, that configuration may be appropriate in the future.

¹The Guidelines accomplish the wholesale reduction of off-street parking without ever expressly saying that double stacking is prohibited or that no more than five spaces will be approved under the Guidelines. An outcome this significant should be achieved via a base zoning district amendment or by express text amendment to the Code, rather than being buried on pages 61-62 of the Guidelines, where they are unlikely to draw much attention.

5. **When there is no alley behind a Lot, and when a property can accommodate parking on an existing driveway, parking should continue to be permitted in the driveway if a “project” does not increase occupancy.**

It may be practically impossible to provide for parking behind the front facade of a structure. The requirement on page 61 of the Guidelines (Section B4.b.ii) should be revised to “should” instead of “shall” in the case of “projects” that do not increase occupancy. The stricter requirement for rear parking should be limited to “projects” that propose to increase occupancy, and only to the extent of such increased occupancy.

6. **When the “project” commences as a result of a casualty event (e.g., wind, fire, or hail) and when the “project” is financed by insurance proceeds, the implementation of the Guidelines should be reasonably applied to accommodate the availability of such proceeds.**

The Guidelines regularly call for the use of specialty building materials or designs that appear to be more expensive (labor and materials) than what may otherwise be permitted under the Building Code. For example, the Guidelines’ list of six permitted types of roofing material (Guidelines, p. 65) are likely more expensive than the “basic” 3-tab asphalt shingles being used on virtually all new construction (and roof replacements) in Lawrence. Front porch foundations must be supported by 16" x 16" columns and the space between the foundation columns must be infilled with wood siding, lattice, brick or stone. If an owner is unable to secure insurance proceeds to fully comply with the Guidelines, the Staff should have flexibility to accommodate the owner’s budget, at least with respect to properties that are not in a historic district.

7. **The mere replacement of roofing materials should not trigger the Guidelines’ requirements for specialty roofing materials.**

Although the City’s website indicates that the replacement of roofing materials are exempt from the City’s building permit requirements,² the Code section referenced on that web page (*See* Section 5-144) does not appear to contain the same exemption. If, in fact, one needs a building permit to replace roofing materials (thereby triggering the applicability of the Guidelines), the mandatory use of “special” roofing materials in the Oread Neighborhood may create a disincentive to make ordinary and necessary roof repairs and replacements. If no permit is required, the Guidelines would not apply to the roof replacement anyway.

²See: https://www.lawrenceks.org/assets/pds/devservices/bsd/ds_bsd_permit_exemptions.pdf

Mr. Scott McCullough, Director
Planning and Development Services
March 21, 2016
Page 5

The Guidelines, as revised and clarified above, help establish predictability for those who voluntarily and deliberately undertake a "project" in the neighborhood (whether large or small), while avoiding unfair or uncertain outcomes for those who find themselves confronted with the Guidelines involuntarily following an insured casualty loss. Express language providing assurances regarding the applicability of new parking guidelines is essential to maintain investor (and lender) confidence, and does not increase density in the neighborhood.

Some proponents of the Guidelines (as currently drafted) may view them as an opportunity to reduce density by eliminating off-street parking. However, taking the stated goals of the Guidelines and the Plan at face value, we must not adopt Guidelines that achieve that end on a wholesale basis. To do so may stifle investment, reinforce the status quo, and lead to the neighborhood's decline over time. I do not believe the majority of owners in the neighborhood truly understand the impact of the Guidelines' parking configurations. Duplex owners would be more vocal if the effect of the Guidelines' were made more obvious. The revisions discussed above help achieve the goal of making the Guidelines understandable, functional, and fair, and they merit your sincere consideration.

Very truly yours,

BARBER EMERSON, L.C.



Matthew S. Gough

MSG:plh

cc: Lawrence-Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Commission (via e-mail only)
Historic Resources Commission (via e-mail only)

The Lawrence Association of Neighborhood (LAN) supports the Oread Guidelines and Overlay District with the exception of any allowed stacked parking.

The **Design Guidelines and Overlay District** are important tools that can help preserve the historic integrity of the Oread Neighborhood. They should reflect the intention of the **Oread Neighborhood Plan**, which specifies areas of varying density. Single-family units (houses) make up 80% of the neighborhood. Oread zoning was changed over 40 years ago from low density to the highest density in the city. This has created problems and conflicts among property owners due to the single-family nature of the neighborhood and high density zoning that does not conform to existing structures or lot sizes.

Density should increase incrementally from duplex, triplex, fourplex, and higher multi-dwelling units. Problems have arisen because duplex parking codes allow stacked (tandem) parking. The Planning Commission is presently reviewing parking codes. Stacked parking allows an increase in the number of occupants without providing adequate access and regress for vehicles. **Additional logistical problems are created when located off of narrow allies versus wide city streets.**

Current city parking codes for dwelling units require:

Single-family-lowest density zoning (usually houses, family living, can stack cars in driveways).

Duplex –lowest density zoning in multi-family (can stack cars, may not be family-living).

Triplex – one parking space per BR (no stacked parking).

Fourplex- one parking space per BR (no stacked parking).

Larger multi-dwelling units - one parking space per BR plus one space per 10 units for visitors and guests (no stacked parking).

Duplex, triplex, fourplex indicate the number of units on a lot (4 unrelated individuals can live in one unit in multi-zoned areas, 3 unrelated in one unit in single-family zoned areas). The number of BR's is determined by the number of parking spaces that can be provided on each lot. Stacked parking could increase the number of BR's by as much as 50%. When stacking vehicles : Today's Duplex=2 units =4 BRs each side =8BRs Past Duplex=2units=2BRs each side=4BRs

Four BR duplexes that allow stacked parking are attractive to developers as they increase profits. Four BR duplexes “game” duplex regulations. These are not family-units but rather small apartment complexes, appealing to investors, but problems for lower density neighborhoods. Without adequate parking, duplex occupants crowd neighborhood streets when they avoid stacking their vehicles and use on-street parking spaces.

The Design Guidelines and the Overlay District will help promote increased stability and vitality in historic Oread by encouraging responsible development and redevelopment. Stacked parking should not be allowed.

Sincerely, Candice Davis

Oread Resident, Lawrence Association of Neighborhoods Chair