Verbatim Transcript

Historic Preservation Commission April 17, 2024

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

CITY OF FORT COLLINS

Held APRIL 17, 2024

300 Laporte Avenue

Fort Collins, Colorado

In the Matter of:

2601 SOUTH COLLEGE: APPEAL OF DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Meeting Time: 5:30 PM, April 17, 2024

Commission Members Present:

Jim Rose, Chair Bonnie Gibson, Vice Chair Margo Carlock Chris Conway Jeff Gaines Tom Wilson **Staff Members Present:**

Heather Jarvis Jim Bertolini Maren Bzdek Yani Jones Rebecca Schields Melissa Matsunaka

CHAIR JIM ROSE: And now moving on to item number five, consideration of the appeal of determination of eligibility for 2601 South College. And because this is a de novo hearing, we are going to be determining eligibility, and it is an appeal of a staff decision. So, I'd like to simply review what we will be doing and the procedure we will follow so that everybody understands the time and the appropriate place where all the input that is needed and appropriate can be received. The first thing I'm going to do, however, is ask if anyone on the Commission would wish to disclose any conflict of interest. Okay, seeing none, we will then have a staff report, and I'll turn that over to the staff, and then we will hear from the appellant, and then members of the Commission will be given the opportunity to ask questions of the staff and the appellant, so it will open for Commission questions and discussion, but we will not completely discuss the final decision until all the various parties have had a chance to provide their input. We will, after questions of staff and the appellant, we will open it up for the public to provide comments in support or in opposition, and then we will ask our staff and the appellant to provide any commentary on any public input that was received. The appellant will have an opportunity to address any comments made by the public and by City staff. We will then ask Commissioners for any final comments or clarifications, questions of staff or the appellant, or anyone who has entered testimony as the public, and after that period, when all of that has taken place, we will close the taking of any additional information and the Commission itself will then engage in a discussion. We may do that prior to a motion, or we may do a motion first and then discuss the motion. But, at any rate, we will, at some point, once a motion has been made and voted on, we will then ask each Commissioner to provide an explanation for their vote. So, that's pretty much how things will go, and I will begin this process with a staff report.

JIM BERTOLINI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Jim Bertolini, your Senior Historic Preservation Planner; I'll be giving your staff presentation this evening. As you noted, this is an appeal of a staff finding of eligibility for the property at 2601 South College Avenue, historically the Ghent Motors facility.

This is just providing some background on the building...this is at the southwest corner of Drake and College, kind of on the north end of midtown, and this is showing a site map of the three features that were documented during the historic survey process, the primary automobile showroom and service garage, which is feature one, feature two, which is an accessory drive-through shop for auto parts, and then feature three, which is non-contributing, but certainly has some historic interest, that's a carriage step with W.A. Drake on it in reference to the former Drake Farm that used to be on this location.

Just a bit about how we got to this appeal process. In this case, the role of the Historic Preservation Commission tonight...this is a de novo hearing. Effectively, what that means is that your decision tonight replaces the staff finding. So, you're not beholden to the staff finding; it would be weighing the information that you have in your packet that you received for this meeting, and then making a new decision. And as outlined in the Municipal Code, specifically Municipal Code 14, Article 2, the role here is to consider evidence regarding the historic significance and the historic integrity of the buildings on the property addressed at 2601 South College. And, in considering that evidence, to then provide a determination of eligibility for this property, whether it qualifies or not as a Fort Collins landmark. Your decision tonight will be a final decision, which means it is subject to appeal. Anyone who has standing to appeal will have the right to appeal...and file an appeal with the City Clerk's Office within two weeks.

One of the things staff did want to note is that, in this appeal hearing, the role is not to consider adaptive reuse potential since that's not a consideration that's outlined in Municipal Code 14, Article 2. This is considered if the resources is first determined eligible and that standing holds during the actual

project review stage...the Preservation Commission would have a role as a recommending authority to whoever the decision maker is, and in that case, you could consider adaptive reuse potential, but for the purpose of tonight's hearing, the expectation of the Code is that you will consider the standards in Chapter 14, Article 2 that deal with historic significance and then historic integrity, which we'll discuss on later slides.

A bit about the current review timeline, how this appeal got to the Preservation Commission. This started with a preliminary development review meeting for the developer proposing a new project for this site back in August of 2023. As is required under the City's Land Use Code regarding properties that have resources over fifty years of age on the development site, a historic survey was ordered shortly afterwards to determine if the resources on the development site met the standards of the City regarding landmark eligibility. That survey was completed on October 17th of last year, and then an appeal from the developer was received shortly thereafter, on October 27th. We do allow...the reason for the delay was really at the appellant's request since we allow them up to six months to consult any land use professionals, consult their own historian, et cetera, and that can take some time, and so we provide up to six months before scheduling their hearing. One of the things to emphasize here is that we do require, this is a Code requirement, that we complete an intensive level survey that takes a fairly comprehensive look at the history and potential historic significance of any site that's proposed for redevelopment. And then when we issue those findings as staff, we typically evaluate that site form that's received from the historian, or in this case, this was produced by our staff historian, and look for any important factual errors, we look for questions that would impact arguments for significance as outlined in the City standards, and then we do come to a staff consensus on whether we feel the property actually qualifies for listing or not, and in this case, that was the staff consensus.

Just to dig a little bit deeper into that Code process...so, as most development projects...any development proposal, whether it's preliminary or a formal proposal, is processed under the Land Use Code, and the cultural resource protections afforded to properties under the Land Use Code are in Section 3.4.7. And there's a process that really starts with identifying whether any properties that are over fifty years of age on a development site qualify as City landmarks, and we're in that stage currently, where we're determining eligibility of those properties. Now, that process uses the same standards we use to landmark properties when property owners request that, or other parties that have the ability to request nominations. So, the standards are the same whether it's a development project or if someone were requesting a landmark nomination...use the same metric to measure that. And so, that's where we're at currently is measuring this property against those standards and determining if it meets those standards for eligibility. If the property is found eligible, then we move on to the next step, which is just part of the larger development review process of how those historic resources are being treated as part of the development, and typically, eligible properties are expected to be preserved...that is the standard that needs to be met in that case.

So, just to reinforce this a little bit more, if the Commission determines this property eligible, that does not require or initiate a formal landmark designation. City landmarks are designated by ordinance by City Council; that process would not be started. It does require, if the property is determined eligible, that it is preserved and adaptively reused as part of a development application. There is an option for a modification of standards...any Land Use Code requirement has the potential for a developer to request a modification of standards...that's outlined in Land Use Code 2.8, and there's some provisions for what kinds of situations can receive a modification of standard. If it's the Commission's decision that the property is not eligible, that would...assuming no appeals come forward...that would end preservation

concerns related to this development site, since there are no other historic resources on or near this site that are of concern.

 Dealing specifically with our methodology for how the City determines whether something meets the eligibility requirements or not...this is a two-step process that's modeled off of a federal program called the National Register of Historic Places that was created in 1966, just a couple years before Fort Collins created its own landmark program. These standards were created in reference to the same standards that the National Register uses, and we have for the most part adopted the standard language from the National Register into our City Code in Chapter 14 with some modifications to allow for more appropriate recognition of locally significant resources that are important to the city and the community. But, this process is a two-step linear process. The very first thing we assess is whether or not a property is even important in local, state, or national history...that's what we mean when we say significance is, is it actually important? It has to meet one of these standards for us to continue with this process, and we have four different standards in City Code, again modeled off of the National Register. The first is events or trends in local, state, or national history, the second is association with important persons or groups of people, the third is importance as an example of significant design or construction, and then information potential which tends to be applied to archeological sites that may have important research potential for our area.

If, and only if, something is significant under at least one of those standards, then we measure what's called historic integrity, and that's really the ability of a historic place, whether it's a building, a site, a landscape, to continue to tell its story, or to reflect that historic importance in its physical features. It's not required that all seven of these aspects, also modeled off the National Register...it's not required that all seven aspects are met, but it is important that key aspects of integrity are met in relation to why that property is important. So, which aspects of integrity matter are really going to depend on why the property is important in the first place. So, for example, a farm property that's significant for its association with agriculture in a particular area really needs to have integrity of location, setting, and feeling and association, in order to really connect with that agricultural story. A property that's important for its architectural design may not need to still have integrity of location, it may even be relocated, but it should have fairly good integrity of design, so perhaps if it's architect-designed, it still should reflect that original architect's vision for that property, materials, which are often part of that vision, should generally be intact. Perhaps if it's an adobe building in Alta Vista that's important for it's method of construction, it's workmanship may be important...reflecting that kind of handcrafted, adobe walls and adobe bricks that make up that building. So, while integrity varies based on the importance of the property. Both of these things need to be met for something to qualify as a landmark. So, that outlines the process by which we measure historic places to see if they qualify as a historic resource under our City Code.

So, moving specifically to 2601 South College. This is just showing a historic photograph of the building shortly after it was constructed in 1966, and then a recent photograph of the building from its historic survey last year. And this is just some physical history of the property. Again, this location, that southwest corner of College Avenue and Drake Road is formerly the Drake Farmstead, the namesake of what used to be a farming village called Drake, and now the namesake of Drake Road itself. That farmstead was mostly demolished, except for that carriage step that's still on site, in 1966 to make way for the Ghent auto dealership, and that's the building that's in question this evening. There was at one time, 1972, there was a carwash structure added to the northwest corner, about where Drake and McClelland is now. That was removed again sometime between 1983 and 1999, we don't have an exact date for that. Then in terms of other significant modifications, the main one would be the replacement of

the original roofing, which from historic images looks like it was rolled asphalt, and replaced that with standing seam metal in 1998...that's what is still there currently.

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Running through the standards that staff considered the property eligible for, under the City standards. The first was standard one for events and trends, and this relates to the South College commercial expansion after World War II. We see after World War II, especially over the 1950's and '60's, a lot of our downtown businesses move away from downtown, and move to areas outside of town, especially South or North College, in this case South College, and especially for businesses that in some way depended on, or were embracing the shift, to kind of automobile-focused commercial and public life in the 1950's and later. And so this property appears to be a significant example of that, just based on it being a surviving example, and based on it's scale, in terms of the redevelopment of this area. Generally, when we are measuring any property under a standard, we do consider it in that context, so that context of South College commercial expansion, we consider it not only in its historic context during that time, but then what's still around to tell that story as well, what other, what we might call peer properties, exist that might tell the story equally well, that might tell that story better. And so, in this case, we did consider some other properties that we have at least taken a preliminary look at in terms of historic significance, and that includes just a couple of other surviving examples of that post war expansion on South College Avenue around the Drake and College intersection. So, there's a couple of other buildings that are a bit farther south on College that are reasonable examples of that, that are fairly well intact, and then we have what is currently the Key Bank building at 100 East Drake that's just across the street, kind of caddy corner to the northeast from the property in question this evening. There were formerly a lot of other examples in this area, but most have either been altered or demolished at this point, which is one of the reasons that we consider this as a significant reflection of what was a major trend in Fort Collins history after World War II.

The second standard that staff considered this property significant under was standard two for persons and groups, specifically for association with Frank and Dwight Ghent, the owners of the automobile dealership here. In this case, this was one of our more significant auto dealerships. It was actually established prior to World War II, and there main showroom at that time was at the northwest corner of Laporte and College, and that's what you're seeing here in the bottom center photograph; it's currently the location of Beau Jo's and City Drug. In this case, the Ghent's were one of our more successful business owners during that time period, especially when we're considering the automobile industry in Fort Collins from the 1920's forward to the 1960's and '70's. They have already been recognized as significant individuals in Fort Collins history...their two properties...their two residences have been landmarked, one at 638 Whedbee Street for the older Frank, and then Dwight, the younger, at 1612 Sheely Drive. One of the reasons that staff considered this in part of our comparative research that 2601 South College would be significant, is that as much as we might prefer to consider a property that has a little bit more length of history, a little bit more foundational history, with a successful businessperson, or businesspeople, like the Ghent's. This has been fairly heavily altered in a way that really doesn't reflect that Ghent Motor Company period in the property's history in terms of the property at Laporte and College, and so in terms of reflecting their contributions to the commercial and business history of Fort Collins, the 2601 South College building becomes really our last reflection of that commercial history. So, for that reason, and for that association, staff considered the property eligible under standard two.

And then finally, under significance, standard three for design and construction, staff did consider this a significant example of modern architecture in Fort Collins, and especially along South College, and a significant surviving example of an auto dealership in Fort Collins, which considering the immense

importance of transitioning automobiles...transitioning American cities to automobiles after World War II, these do tend to be a fairly significant reflection of that if they survive, which is something that they don't often do since then tend to have a pretty high churn in terms of alterations or redevelopment. And so, in this case, from staff's research, we determined this was one of the only intact auto dealerships from either the early automobile period in the 1920's or the mid-20th century period in Fort Collins. This appeared to be one of our only places we could really tell that story of transition during the 1960's, and so for that reason, we considered it significant as a property type under standards three. We also considered it a significant surviving reflection of modern architecture in what was then south Fort Collins. Again, most of those other examples in this specific area of town had been redeveloped. We do have other good examples of modern architecture elsewhere in the city that are outlined here on the right side of the slide. We did consider it potentially one of the only examples of commercial contemporary style architecture in Fort Collins. Contemporary style refers to...this kind of broad, kind of open gables with lots of glass curtain walls, a lot of open space that's contrasted with some of these naturalized materials like the rock veneer that you see on this, and occasionally some other institutional and public architecture, especially on campus at Colorado State University.

So, in terms of comparing this and kind of assessing whether this was significant in its context, we measured it against some of our other surviving automobile dealerships, or at least auto related properties. You have a couple of others in that context that appear to still be intact, but nothing at this scale or significance. And in terms of modern commercial architecture, it's also a significant reflection with only a few peers at least of this scale and prominence throughout Fort Collins. Probably the other peer property is the one that we've pictured here, Lucky's Market, that's at the northwest corner of Mulberry and College. So, overall, staff considered this a fairly significant reflection of modern architecture in Fort Collins, at least in terms of what survives here, especially when we consider it as commercial architecture.

Moving on to historic integrity. Again, this is the measure of whether or not a property that has importance still reflects that importance with its physical features. So, this is a comparative image of the service bays off the back of the building. And this is really about whether or not a property has enough of its historic materials or design features to sufficiently kind of tell its story, to convey that important historic significance. Staff certainly acknowledges there are some losses of integrity for this property that do matter. Specifically, when we're dealing with the service garage, the loss of most of the overhead garage doors that have been replaced with newer versions of those. The openings remain, but the doors themselves have been replaced. That is a detraction, and then of course the 1998 modification of the roof to a standing seam metal roof...that's a fairly prominent modification. But, by staff's judgment, while those are impositions, they are not so significant that we can't still tell that story of post-World War II expansion on South College Avenue; that still appears apparent with a preponderance of resources and materials at the site.

So, this is just a...kind of a run down of the staff evaluation of integrity with those seven aspects that are outlined in the City Code. So, with location, that one's a lot more obvious just because the property hasn't been moved, it's still in it's original location where the buildings were constructed. The overall design, again, there's some impositions on this, there's two small additions of the west elevation towards McClelland, there's been some window infill, but overall, those design elements, especially the long, low massing, the asymmetrical plan, the large and low-pitched gable roof with the overhanging eaves, the big window walls, all of those features, especially the exposed rafter beams which are a pretty distinctive part of this part of this particular building, all remain. So, generally, the property still has integrity of design.

Setting...there's been some change to the overall setting of the property just with redevelopment throughout the years. The general commercial character of the setting is retained, although the substance of that setting has certainly changed with new construction. Materials...these are the physical elements that form a resource. Most of this is retained, at least by staff's estimation. There are some distractions, we mentioned the replacement of the roof with standing seam metal, replacement of the overhead garage door bays, but otherwise we still have a lot of those character-defining materials like the laminated exposed roof beams, the fixed glass window walls, and the broad expanses of exterior cladding which is concrete block, stucco, and that stone veneer.

 Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture. In this case, this is going to be a modern construction, and so most of those are retained, including that stone veneer over concrete which is still apparent at the property. Feeling is the resource's expression of its overall historic sense of a particular time. Oftentimes it's a measure of kind of the preponderance of some of these other aspects of integrity, especially since we have most of our modern architectural features and materials, staff's assessment was that the property maintains it's overall sense as a 1960's mid-century dealership. And then association deals with that direct link, can we still property associate this property with it's important history? Again, kind of leaning on a preponderance of the other aspects of integrity to make that judgement. And, especially since we have most of our exterior cladding, the historic massing of the building, the window walls, the overall plan and roof massing and things like that are still present, the overall connection and association with the mid-20th century, by staff's estimation, is still apparent on the property. So, we considered the property to have sufficient historic integrity to be eligible as a landmark.

Did want to provide a little bit of staff evaluation of appellant materials related to significance. This is just kind of a comparison with what we just went over in terms of staff conclusions. They won't emphasize as much here versus what the appellant was arguing in their own historic survey form about each of the significance standards. They did assert that car dealerships cannot individually contribute to patterns of urban development under standard one, and that's something that staff would certainly argue against, especially just in our own research determined that there are multiple dozens of car dealerships that are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places by themselves. They do tend to be the earlier examples, in the 1920's, of auto dealerships, but there are some from the mid-20th century and the 1950's and '60's as well.

When it comes to standard two, persons and groups, the appellant's survey form argued that the best years in sales for the Ghent family were at other sites in Fort Collins and that their social contributions were not directly related to the dealership property. Especially that second point is certainly a fair point to make, and in terms of the best years in sales, though that's not a specific metric in the standards, it's certainly something to consider. By staff's estimations, we still would consider the Ghent's as a significant two individuals in Fort Collins history, and that there's enough association with the site and their commercial contributions, to make it eligible. That's certainly something that we'd encourage the Commission to consider in terms of the appellant's arguments.

And then standard three for design and construction, we already went through staff's arguments for this. The appellant's arguments in their survey form are, while there are specific elements of the property that represent the style of the period, that being that mid-century modern period, that the design and details are very common and in no way remarkable for the period. Obviously, staff's assessment is a little bit different than that. And then they do introduce the scale of one to ten for mid-century design value. In this case, I will just note that staff is not familiar with a measuring scale; that's certainly not something that's outlined in any of the federal guidance for how to apply the National Register standards

for the National Register of Historic Places. And since our landmark program is modeled after that national program, we use their guidance, which doesn't appear to have this in it at all.

And the appellant does go into some notes on integrity, and as noted, staff acknowledges that there's been some modifications to the property that are noticeable and do detract from integrity, and most of those are noted in the appellant's materials as well. However, we would note that a lot of the appellant's materials, specifically the memo and the survey form that are in your packet, suggest that the perceived lack of adaptive reuse potential is a factor in historic integrity, and so staff just would like to further reinforce for the Commission that, under City Code and the federal guidelines for the National Register that we use for our City landmark program, historic integrity is a measure of the presence of historic materials, features, and overall connection to an important historic period, it's not intended as a measure of adaptive reuse potential; that's something that comes up in our City Code elsewhere, but not typically as part of this kind of evaluation.

Want to highlight a couple of requests from the Historic Preservation Commission from your work session. You did request that the previous determination and appeal that was made for this property in 2018 be added to the record, and that is your new attachment five that's in your packet. We did provide a cover memo for that just to clarify that that was completed under a different Code process that was amended in 2019. And so, while there are not significant changes to the eligibility standards themselves, there are some significant changes to how we process these kinds of determinations of eligibility, the main difference being the requirement that staff, at the applicant's expense, complete an intensive survey form before we make our finding related to historic significance. Under the pre-2019 process, staff was not using, or not generating, any kind of new historic survey, we were just relying on whatever material was available, generally set these conversations up to be a little bit more confusing since a lot of research was completed kind of on the fly as the appeal process, in particular, progressed, which didn't really set the conversation up for a good and informed conversation. So, the new Code process, the main change, is that we just require a more thorough investigation before staff makes our determination. Of course, related to that, the appellant did request that we add red lines from the 2019 Code changes to Chapter 14, specifically the standards for eligibility, and those are in your packet, should be attachment six.

Just a quick summary of public comments. The Commission should have received these, including one that we received this morning, in your email...those will be added to the meeting record. And just to provide a summary of what we've received, we have received seven written comments that are opposed to the eligible finding, or more generally opposed to the preservation of the site, and then we have received three comments in support of an eligible finding and adaptive reuse, those are either in your packet, or again, have been emailed to you for your consideration in terms of whatever evidence they provide to support your finding under the Code requirements.

So, again, as a reminder, this is a de novo hearing. Your decision will replace staff's finding, depending on what you decide at the conclusion of the hearing. That is expected to be based under the City's Municipal Code, Chapter 14, Article 2 standards related to significance and integrity, and that you're providing a determination of eligibility for this property, whether it is subject or not subject to the City's Land Use Code requirements. A final decision that the Commission makes tonight will be subject to appeal, again, just as a reminder. And again, reinforcing that the expectation is that your finding be based on the standards in Chapter 14, Article 2 of the Municipal Code, and to avoid considering factors that are not outlined in that Code section, such as adaptive reuse potential.

That concludes the staff presentation. Once we're at the appropriate time, I'll be available for questions, but I believe we have an appellant presentation, so I'm going to pull that up and we'll drive their slides for them, but I'd invite the appellant up to the podium. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners.

CHAIR ROSE: Thank you, Jim. Now we'll hear from the appellant.

ANGELA HYGH: Good evening, Commissioners, before I begin the presentation, I just wanted to confirm, we were told by City staff that we would have up to thirty minutes for our presentation, and I wanted to confirm that that was acceptable? Thank you.

Good evening, Mr. Chair, Commissioners, and members of the public. I am Angela Hygh of Brownstein, Hyatt, Farber, Schreck, and I am land use counsel to the appellant along with my colleague, Nina Sawaya, who is here with me this evening. May I have the next slide please?

So, to give you a brief introduction to the team who is here with me this evening, we are joined by the appellant, who is the property owner in this case, Mr. Kriss Spradley, Mr. Bill Barr. We are also joined by Ms. Natalie Feinberg-Lopez of Built Environment Evolution, and she is the historic preservation expert who prepared the cultural resource survey on behalf of the appellant that is included in your packet. We are also joined by, of course, Brownstein, me and my colleague. Next slide please.

So, as you know, we are here to appeal the determination by City staff of the eligibility of the property at 2601 South College for historic eligibility. And one...a couple of things that I would like to add without rehashing all of the excellent process history that staff has already provided to you, is some clarification about the de novo standard. And it is correct that the de novo standard means that your decision this evening would replace any decision by City staff, and it also means, unlike other standards, that you are not required to give deference to the prior decision that is on appeal tonight, the decision of City staff. And it also means that the burden is not on the appellant this evening with respect to your decision, based on the information in the record. I would also like to emphasize that in 2018, City Council already made a determination, as you know, with respect to this property, and the information about that is included in your packet. And what City Council found was that this property is ineligible for historic designation. That determination expired five years later, in 2023, but the neighborhood surrounding the property has changed, and continues to change significantly since that time, and in fact there is construction across the street to the north of this property, but the property itself has remained largely the same, and the criteria as well as demonstrated in that red line that City staff pointed you to in your packet, those criteria are also substantially the same. So, these are some factors that we would like to ask you to keep in mind.

Now, for a brief roadmap of our presentation this evening, you are going to hear from the property owner, Mr. Kriss Spradley, and you are also going to hear from Ms. Feinberg-Lopez about her findings from the cultural resource survey. Next slide please.

I would like to first invite up Mr. Kriss Spradley, who is one of the property owners.

KRISS SPRADLEY: Good evening, my name is Kriss Spradley, thank you, Angela. I, along with my partner, Bill Barr, are owners of the property. We have been business owners here for a long time. We originally leased the property back in 1988 when we bought the Ford franchise, so we've actually occupied the building longer than the Ghent's did, so we've been there since 1988. By 1998, that location no longer met Ford's image standard, so we built a new facility south of Harmony Road on College Avenue, and in the process we acquired Mazda to occupy that franchise. Then, in...well, in

2012, we purchased the property after our lease expired with the intention of redeveloping the site. By 2018, the site no longer met Mazda's image standards, so Mazda gave us an ultimatum, either build a new facility or sell the franchise. We opted to sell the franchise. The current owners of the Mazda franchise we sold to will be vacating that building in May. After operating the business for over forty years, I can confidently state that it is no longer feasible to operate this property as a car dealership, or new car dealership, without completely redeveloping the site. The site no longer conforms to modern dealership standards. The building as it exists now is very inefficient. As you saw in the slides, the garage has many overhead doors...this creates high energy costs. Most modern dealerships only have one or two entrances for that reason alone. We looked a number of times at remodeling the building, and every time it came back it would be more economical to build a new facility.

We are excited about the potential for this property. We have been working with the developer on the project that aligns with the vision for the site with the City Plan and Midtown Plan. Thank you for your consideration and I'd like to bring Angela back up.

ANGELA HYGH: Thank you, Commissioners, Angela Hygh, land use counsel for the appellant. So, the criteria you are familiar with, and may I have the next slide please? The criteria you are familiar with...there is a requirement to find both significance and integrity. On the next slide please, thank you...we have significance, which is the importance of a site to the history of a community, and there are those four criteria that City staff walked you through, and we agree with City staff that criterion number four is not met; however, based on the findings in our cultural resource survey, we disagree with City staff's findings with respect to the first three criteria and found that none of those were met. Next slide please.

The other component of eligibility is integrity, as you know, and it is composed of these seven criteria, and according to your Code, not all of these criteria need to be met for a finding of integrity; however, your Code requires that an overall sense of time and place must be found and must be evident on the site. And what we found, and what is documented in our survey, is that even if the site were to meet the criteria for significance, which it does not, the site fails to maintain sufficient integrity in order to convey that significance. And I would also like to remind you that these criteria are substantially the same, as I mentioned, from what were in your Code in 2018, and those are the criteria that were considered in the cultural resource survey that was prepared by Ms. Feinberg-Lopez. She is a historic preservation expert who was approved by City staff in accordance with the requirements of your Code, and I would like to invite her up here now to describe the findings of the survey and why the site is ineligible for historic designation.

NATALIE FEINBERG-LOPEZ: Good evening, Commissioners. You'll forgive me, I'm going to read notes tonight because I want to keep on time for your proceedings. So, I've been asked to give you some of my resume to start off with. I am Natalie Feinberg-Lopez; my company is Built Environment Evolution, and I prepared the cultural resource survey included in your packet. I wanted to begin by sharing some qualifications. I am National Parks Service level three architectural conservator, background in architecture, engineering, and chemistry. I have architectural survey service in the work I commonly do with clients, including the Kansas state capital, the Colorado state capital, and their surrounding buildings, the National Parks Service, the General Service Administration, as well as many local municipalities including Fort Collins. I have extensive survey work in the mid-century modern structures throughout the U.S., and I served as the Historic Preservation Officer for the city of Aspen. I consider many landmarks there, particularly in the mid-century modern category. I also had fifteen years working with Boulder County both as a Commissioner for their Historic Landmark Board, the HPAB, as well as on their Planning Commission, so I'm familiar with what you're considering. I've been on your

side, I've been on the city side, and now I'm on this side. So, before I begin, I just wanted to take a moment to thank the preservation planning staff of Fort Collins, their time and dedication to this issue. There are many communities that do not give due process to our historic structures, and they've gone above and beyond on this, and I really appreciate the time and effort. I think it really shows what type of program you have here in Fort Collins that I hope many other communities emulate. But, I also really think that it's important that this come to your decision making process. So, while staff has made a decision, it really is important for the Commissioners to weight in for historic preservation standards.

My determination differs from staff, and I'll outline this now as we move forward. This property I found does not meet the standards in your Code for eligibility for historic preservation. Next slide. Oops, we've got the right slide, thank you. So, first, the property does not meet the criterion for significance related to events. A resource may be determined to be significant if it were associated with events that have been made as a recognizable contribution to the broad patterns of history of the community, of the state, and of the nation. This can be a specific event marking an important moment in Fort Collins history, or it can be a pattern of events or a historic trend that contributes to the community's development. Staff claims under criterion one, events, is met because auto dealerships are, quote, strongly associated with post-war movement in Fort Collins business shifting toward the edge of the city. However, in my finding, it is extremely rare for a car dealership individually to contribute significantly to the urban development, to the urban fabric. Urban expansion to suburbia is what was happening everywhere in the United States, and by the construction date of the Ghent's...I was corrected that the pronunciation is Ghent's...the dealership...the construction date of the dealership in 1966, this movement to suburbia had already been in process for two decades. So, while there's changes in transportation that certainly altered the standards and patterns of the urban planning, and all were sort of starting to move towards the induvial car, dealerships were not the source of the change, whereas the Ford Motor Company, or other major motor companies were in Detroit. This is one reason that the car dealerships across the U.S. are rarely designated at any level.

A similar comparison could be made to something like a chain store of Walgreens...sorry, I searched for something that we could compare to this day in age, but this, I hope will make sense because across the street, there is a Walgreens. So, the parent company of Walgreens really changed the cityscape with new chain stores displacing the mom and pop pharmacies that were on the downtowns, and while Walgreens, the parent company, could be significant, the individual stores would not generally warrant a landmark, particularly when chain stores look similar from corner to corner and state to state. This is something similar that the car dealerships had in the '60's and today. They were under regulations to have a format that needed to be met to be the dealership. And there is no specific type of...typology in architecture that is a car dealership from that period or others. So, these dealerships are designated...if they are designated, sorry, lost my...the dealerships that are designated are typically related to the major car companies, so, Ford, Mazda, so on, as we see that were already discussed by the owners. And typically...really had directions from Detroit in this era from the '60's.

Now, I must ask forgiveness, it appears that there was misinformation in the packet...a piece of my assessment was missing. There were no dealerships after World War II that are listed on the National Register. As staff points out, there are twenty-nine dealerships listed on the National Register, and none are from this period of expansion that we're discussing; all of them are from a pre-World War II period. And this was actually a really important time of change when the U.S. was moving from a horse and buggy to a car, and the Beau Jo's site that was mentioned at 205 North College is an excellent example of this, that it's a livery stable that then changes to a car dealership in 1914. And again, the owner at that time would be the person that's important in working with that site. They say that we don't get to talk

about this because of the loss of integrity, but you can't transfer the importance of that one site and the history from that site to this site instead; it doesn't usually work that way. You can't say that the mom and pop pharmacy is significant, and so therefore we have to landmark the local Walgreens. The car dealership at 206 South College [sic] was not remarkable, and it did not contribute significantly to the patterns of development required by criteria one; therefore, I disagree with staff and the criterion for significance as related to events is not met.

For, next slide, persons and groups. Similarly, the property does not meet the criterion for significance as related to persons and groups. The property meets this criterion if it were associated with the lives of persons or groups, or persons recognizable in the history of the community, state, or nation, whose specific contributions can be identified and documented. Staff contend that this is met by the property's former association with Frank and Dwight Ghent, and that the Ghent's were influential members of the business community. I might add that there's a third person associated with this site, which is Dwight's brother, so there were three. I researched all of the Ghent's family, and while my research showed a loving family with many relatives and several in car sales, the Ghent's related to this property, Frank and his sons Dwight and Eldon, did not make any specific contributions to Fort Collins community that warrant landmarking at this site. The previous car dealership locations that were associated with their best years in sales were not deemed to be eligible for designation. You can't transfer that at a later date to this location, again. The Ghent's might be associated with the business community, particularly Dwight who participated in many clubs, it was not enough to warrant significance that landmarking requires, and it was not related, again, to this car dealership site. T

his is a difficult piece for me because I've had people who have said, you know, grandchildren of a state senator lived at a house for a couple of years, and it's worthy of designation under this criteria. I've seen where the first freed slave is not deemed appropriate. I will say, typically, if you're going to make a contribution to the community, mayors are not typically put into this category. They need to be a mayor of some notoriety, something like a Harvey Milk, or somebody who has really strong importance to the community. So, this is really a difficult one for me to stretch, to envelop what the Ghent's provided to the community, which is not to disparage them under any circumstances. Other times that I've seen that this is expanded to allow other people that may be not as significant is specifically to correct issues with inclusivity, so who is in a marginalized community that needs to be included in our history, so that might be a Latino community, or Black American history, but we're not qualifying under this either.

Staff notes that both Frank and Dwight Ghent's homes were landmarked, and thus showing their importance in the community. I have to take a moment to address this. I looked at both of the landmarking...both homes. The first one is Frank's house, which was landmarked under criteria one and three, was not landmarked under number two. Again, we can't go backwards in history and make him significant for the site when the original HPC did not find that specific location relevant under criteria two. Similarly, with Dwight's house, I can't find any documentation that it's been landmarked. It is a contributing and significant building in the historic district of Sheely Drive, but I don't see anything where Dwight is the piece that is the critical part, it's all about the architecture and the significance of that specific architect...and type of architecture of the site there, and the historic district.

Pardon me, my phone keeps messing up my...where I'm at. Next slide please? So, when we're talking about design and construction, the character and the type. I apologize...thank you. Similarly, the property does not meet the criterion for significance related to design construction. The standard in the Code for significance, design and construction, is high. A resource must embody the characteristics of a type of construction to represent the work of a craftsman or architect whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. However, the findings in the historic survey do not reach this

standard. The survey prepared by City staff states that the style of the representation of the mid-century automobile dealership design of the modern movement and contemporary architectural style. This architectural style of the property can be called mid-century, but it is a term that can be used to describe nearly all buildings constructed during the '60's. The Ghent dealership shows elements of the style and period that are significant actually typically for...not commercial buildings, but typically for suburban structures, which is single-story, gabled roof with exposed rafters, large areas of glass, and the showrooms exterior walls veneer, and all of this echoes in the smaller garage. However, this does not represent the work of a master, master being key here, nor a high artistic value, nor a distinguished entity. While there are specific elements that represent the style of the period, the design and details are very common, and they are in no way remarkable for the period. Indeed, you can go down the street and see several of the same things in ineligible buildings; it was a common type. So, what is still existent we see common pieces, and I think there's another slide that will show that.

It's true, as staff points out in the staff report, that there's no regularly deployed ranking system of the design value, but for me, it's a good way to illustrate my opinions by using a one to ten category. So, this is not typical, they're correct, in national standards, but how do we discuss it? For me, most people understand one to ten, ten being the highest value, and in my experience, this would fall into the lowest values, and I put in your packet a one to a one point five. My research on the architects, Moore, Combs, and Burch, the architectural firm that designed the original buildings on the property, show no buildings listed on the state or local registers designed by the firm. The architects are not listed individually or as a firm in the list of important architects of any period, mid-century or otherwise, in the History Colorado archives. And, just to be clear, I did research from Fort Collins, CU Norlin Library, City of Denver, and also the archives at the state.

This slide...I'm sorry, next slide for construction please? This slide compares the property with excellent examples of modern architecture, and in your packet, I went a little extreme on this, but I really wanted to show you that mid-century modern covers a very wide variety of styles, it is not specific to just the parts that staff had listed. So, in this slide here, you'll see on the right-hand side, three different examples that are tens at the international level. So, the first one is done by Corbusier in France, the second one by Niemeyer in Brazil, and the third one by Louis Kahn in India. Next slide please.

So, this slide I wanted to show what's at a national level of importance, we have the Guggenheim on the top, we have the Phillip Johnson's...I'm sorry, Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim museum on the top, we have Phillip Johnson's Metropolitan Opera in the middle, and then the Eames House in L.A. on the bottom. Next slide please.

And so here are three local examples of local mid-century modern designations, we have...the top is in Denver, this middle one is from Fort Collins from the historic district on Sheely Drive, and the bottom is a gas station in Beverly Hills. I'll just note in your packet, I tried to include some gas stations because this is often one that is designated because they get very extreme in the architecture style trying to draw people in to buy gas from them versus the person down the street. It's a little different when we're talking about mid-century modern auto dealerships. We're talking about a standardization so that the cars that they're selling is the focus, not the architecture. Next slide for integrity please. Thank you.

As a reminder, integrity is the availability of a site to convey its significance. There are seven criteria for integrity in the Code, as Angela has described. In general, the property is not...does not meet these criteria. The criteria for the location and setting are not met because of the significant changes in the property and the area. As for the location itself, multiple elements on the site and structure have changed over time, this includes the changes in the roof materials, the extension of the roof overhang on

the east elevation. I believe in your packets is from the 2017 findings, you have both pictures, the original construction, and then when the overhang is extended. I did...multiple requests from the staff to see if I could find the original documents, the original plans for the building to see what was intended, and they are lost, there's no way to find them. So, we can't corroborate what was the original intent of the architects, and when that extension happened. There was an article that said that it happened some months after the original construction, and I can't find the article to corroborate that date. Other items was the loss of the upper windows in the east elevation, enclosure of the connection between the showroom and the service area, a change of the door of the body shop at the west end of the service area, and a replacement of the majority of the garage doors, significant loss of landscaping, and the addition of fencing, and the loss of the carwash and the gas station. Next slide for location, thank you.

 As for the setting, although there's several blocks with additional car dealerships, all have kept up to date with the dealership requirements for modifications, thus losing any correlation to the mid-century period of significance. All other existing buildings from the period of significance are widely dispersed; they don't have a concentration needed for the historic district, for a historic district, and they are not related to the car industry. The area has lost significant integrity for the mid-century period. Although the site's original materials can no longer be used as a car dealership, as modern dealerships require remodeling that would change all aspects to be current and contemporary, this site cannot be used as it is in its current form, and it would require further loss of integrity. Materials is the next slide. Thank you.

In 2018, the LPC found that this site did not retain integrity of materials, and it still does not. Many elements show significant deterioration indicating the end-of-life cycle as the original materials were inexpensive and made to be replaced often. This is a common quality of mid-century modern construction; it's one that we struggle with, all conservators from this period struggle with. It ends up costing much more to conserve what you have versus being able to rebuild. The site issues that I found included deterioration of drainage and surfacing requiring the removal of the asphalt regrading and repair to foundations. Next slide for design. Thank you.

As I described in my survey, the design and details are very common and not excellent examples of design of the mid-century period. These buildings to not represent the work of a master, nor high artistic value, nor distinguishable entity; therefore, the improvements do not retain integrity of design and workmanship. Next slide. Thank you.

This property also does not meet the criteria for feeling and association for all the reasons that I've described throughout my presentation. Without retaining integrity of location and setting, materials, or design and workmanship, it fails to retain the feeling of association of the post-war era and the midcentury period. It does not clearly convey its significance to the viewer; therefore, the property does not meet the criteria in your Code for significance. Next slide. Thank you.

On one note, I do want to say that it's really great that we have two of these houses that are under consideration for preservation by the City that are related both to Frank and to Dwight. I think if there is any further recognition, it would be best to locate it at the existent landmarks and not try to displace it onto this property. Final slide please. Thank you.

The final point I'd like to make is that being selective about what is eligible for historic designation preserves the designation process. While I proudly wear the moniker of a building hugger, I don't believe all buildings should be saved. From my personal experience, I've found that when marginal structures are landmarked, the buildings that would constitute a three or less being my concern, the community loses faith in the process. This means that when the ten comes up for designation, there's no community support, and the staff has to go to extreme lengths to come up with incentives to landmark.

This significantly erodes the preservation process. Fort Collins has an excellent preservation program, and a long-running history of great work with the community. I believe this designation is not in keeping with that excellence, and I'd like to support a robust and healthy preservation program versus undermining it with an overreach of the use of this criteria. Thank you for your attention; I'd like to bring Angela back up please.

ANGELA HYGH: Can we skip ahead a few slides please? Next slide, next slide, and one more. Thank you. Commissioners, I'd like to just make some conclusory remarks. Based on the information that we have presented this evening and that is included in your packet, you can see that there have been no significant changes, no new discoveries about the property or about the Ghent's since 2018 when the original determination was made by City Council, and there have not been significant changes in the criteria, not to an extent that would warrant a different determination in this case, and we would like you to keep that in mind as you deliberate. We thank you for listening to this presentation this evening, and we will remain available for questions. Thank you.

CHAIR ROSE: Thank you. Okay, Commissioners, we'll give you an opportunity to ask questions of staff or the appellants, and then we'll open it up for public comments. No one has questions at this point? You will have other opportunities, but, okay, then I'll open it up for input and testimony from members of the public. Please just identify yourselves and come to the podium. Well, I don't see anyone rushing to the podium, so I'll ask Melissa, do we have people online who would like to provide input and comments?

MELISSA MATSUNAKA: No, we do not, Mr. Chair.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay, now I will give our staff an opportunity to comment on any of the presentation made by the appellant. And since we have had no additional public comment, I'll ask staff if they have comments or questions of the appellant after...in light of the appellant's presentation. Jim?

JIM BERTOLINI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think the two main comments that we'd just seek to add to the record. One more minor issue is just with our own historian's research...Rebecca Shields who's there with you in the room...is just a correction that there are properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places that are mid-century modern auto dealerships, at least two that she found in her comparative research. One in Eugene, Oregon, and one in Florence, South Carolina. Both of those are listed under the National Register criterion A and C which correspond to our standards one and three at the local level. That's really a minor issue, though, I think more substantively, I think we would just emphasize that how we apply these standards is really based on local history and based on what we have in the Municipal Code, and so our interpretation of that is typically to assess local trends, you know, local examples of architecture, what we have here in Fort Collins. And so, in most cases, when we're comparing things under, for example, standard three, we're comparing to local examples and whether or not they are significant local examples of a particular style or trend. I think, specifically for myself, that's all I have. I would invite our manager, Marin Bzdek, or our historian, Rebecca Shields, to weigh in with anything else they'd like to offer before we hand things over to the appellant.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay, in light of those comments, I would give the appellant opportunity for any clarifications or desire to address those comments of staff.

ANGELA HYGH: Thank you, we do not have further comments at this time.

CHAIR ROSE: Thank you. Okay, now I will ask Commissioners to address staff or the appellant with any questions that you have prior to closing the part of the meeting which will then require that the

Commission reserve their comments simply to Commissioner discussion, and only if you have specific questions for staff or the appellant, we will make this portion of the meeting closed to public or appellant, staff input, unless at your request you would wish to have additional information or a question answered. So, before I do that, I'll ask one final time, does anyone have questions of the appellant or of staff before we begin our own discussion? Margo?

COMMMISSIONER MARGO CARLOCK: I'm curious if you have considered repurposing the building for a use other than a car dealership, but maintaining the primary building, but repurposing it. Would that fit into the overall plan for the redevelopment of the site? Or could it? Could it be amended? I'm looking at a schematic which implies that the…looks like a hotel…the vast majority, or like about three-fourths of the site would be open for redevelopment if you could perhaps repurpose that as a banquet center, or you know, some other purpose, but actually retain the structure.

ANGELA HYGH: Thank you for your question, Commissioner Carlock. Angela Hygh, land use counsel for the appellant. The first thing that I would say to that is that we acknowledge and agree with staff that adaptive reuse is not one of the criteria for eligibility; however, I can say that, in connection with proposed redevelopment of the site, adaptive reuse was considered in other ways of incorporating the property, but due to a number of factors, due to the materials, and the site layout, and that building configuration, as well as other civil engineering concerns, we did not identify any possibilities for adaptive reuse at this time. However, to the extent that there were to be a finding of historic eligibility, then any future development would comply with any requirements for adaptive reuse in the Land Use Code.

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: Thank you, I appreciate that.

CHAIR ROSE: Other questions from Commissioners? Tom?

COMMISSIONER TOM WILSON: I'd like to ask staff...I just want to confirm that this was ineligible up until...in 2018 it was ineligible, correct Jim? And then in '23 it lapsed, and now it is eligible for landmark status, or what we're discussing here in terms of protecting it?

JIM BERTOLINI: Certainly, I can kind of clarify that administrative record. So, yes, under the previous determination, once Council made their decision at their April 2018 meeting, that was good for five years, as all of our eligibility decisions are under the Code. And so, with that expiring in April of last year, before that development application came in last August, and with the Code process changing significantly since that time, staff went ahead and ran it through our survey process again, and that's where we came up with the eligibility finding, at least from our staff historian.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Thank you.

CHAIR ROSE: Other questions from Commissioners? Okay, then we will not take any additional input from public or appellant, and we'll just reserve it for discussion amongst the Commission, and we can begin with consideration of a motion or we can begin with your expression of concerns or support for staff recommendations, wherever you want to begin a discussion, and we'll proceed then to whatever point we're ready for a motion.

VICE CHAIR BONNIE GIBSON: Mr. Chair, if I may, for the record, for everybody's process of this, and for our linear process of this, I suggest we go through each standard, discuss those in order first, and then if we get to we meet one of those, go through the aspects of integrity then, so we're just in a linear fashion.

CHAIR ROSE: If that's agreeable to everyone, we'll begin with the standards, and the first, of course, are events. We'll look at significance first, of course you have to have significance in order to have integrity, so we'll consider...the staff's recommendation is for all three...standards one, two, and three. And so, you've seen the voluminous material presented both by staff and by appellants, and so, I'll just ask for everyone's comments about standard one which has to do with events. Bonnie?

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: And I'll just...if you're not looking at it, I'm looking at page 107 of the packet, so we'd have staff and appellant next to each other. We've talked about this several times in meetings of post-war movements going further south and going further north up College. It changed the way that the city worked, it changed the pattern of how life worked in the city, so I would generally say I support standard one. We'll get to it...I think I support architecture more, but this definitely does speak to the way that the daily pattern of life shifted post-war along the corridor in Fort Collins.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay, Jeff?

COMMISSIONER JEFF GAINES: I agree. I think that reading the materials in our packet, it's clear that this was quite a significant move in the development of the city, this large dealership being developed on what was farmland to the south of town, being the first business of that size to relocate and build on that corridor at a time where other business leaders were surprised by the move. I think it's clear that this was kind of a visionary and future-looking leap that did contribute to the pattern of the development of the city.

I would also say, I think both sides made excellent cases on each of the items that we're talking about. Thinking about the appellant argument, it seemed like a key point was around contribution. Can...I guess is this dealership making a contribution to a pattern, or it a reflection of a pattern? Is Ford Motor Company significant driving the growth of the automobile? While a dealership, the point cars are sold is not significant, and in broad terms, I don't see the rationale of that argument in assessing historic significance...that we can only recognize, especially in the more modern era, factories and corporations...I guess the engines of things...like, we can only recognize their significance, but the storefront, the local manifestation is not significant. So, ultimately, I don't buy that rationale here, and I think that there is a case to be made around the contribution of this kind of first large car dealership on an open lot, outside of town, in the development of the city.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay, thank you. Chris, did you have...?

COMMISSIONER CHRIS CONWAY: Yeah, I guess it's one of the ways I think about significance...like when I was being trained as a historian in graduate school, is through this idea of contingency. So, when I was looking through historical records to determine whether something was important or not, one thing I would ask myself is, was the event that took place...was the event contingent, or was it...did it hold contingency, or was it part of a larger historical process? So, I guess, for example, if tobacco crops were starting to come into Virgina in the early colonial period, or something like that, if this one farmer hadn't have grown tobacco, would tobacco not have been grown in the American south? You can say, probably either way, you know, this trend would have occurred. And so, when I'm thinking about the importance of somebody like the Ghent's or the motor dealership, I'm thinking about, would the town have expanded southwards and become automobile dependent if these people or this business hadn't existed? And I guess to me, the answer is that that expansion was probably not contingent, it was probably going to happen one way or another because of larger, broader trends in the United States. So, I think whether or not the Ghent's opened up this specific car dealership on the south side of town, I do think there would have been other car dealerships. If they hadn't sold as many cars as they did, would there have been less cars in Fort Collins? Probably somebody else would have

sold them. And so, to my mind, I think while certainly the Ghent's are very, you know, important people in some ways in Fort Collins, it seems like if there had been different businessmen doing what they had done, their contributions largely would have been similar in the sense that, would they have been on boards like the First National Bank board if it had been a different businessman, probably. Would they have participated in veteran's organizations, probably, right, and so, while everybody has a unique and beautiful life, you know, that they live, and they have many contributions, I think some of these trends are things that were going to happen to Fort Collins anyway, like if you go to Loveland, or Greeley, or Longmont, you'll see the same patterns. And so, I guess while that event did happen, I don't see it as significant in the historical sense. Like for the Ghent family, certainly, but for Fort Collins in general, I'm not sure. I think Fort Collins would look the same whether or not the Ghent's had opened up their dealership in 1966 on the south side of town, whereas other events truly shape the future, right? Like having...if some great ag professor comes to CSU and starts a program, that like starts a path to dependent, kind of, process, which attracts other people who are interested in that kind of agricultural research and things like that, and that really changes what will happen going forward, whereas one car dealership or another doesn't seem to affect the trajectory in the same way. So, to me, it doesn't meet that standard of significance in historical terms.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay, thank you. Tom?

 COMMISSIONER WILSON: I think some of the provenance is lost as well. The first location I think would be more significant seeing as...seeing how it's been modified and changed throughout the years. The first location, that resonates with me, and this being the second location...I appreciate a little bit, the architectural aspects, and I know we're talking about events right now, but it's hard for me to just look at very specifically...I'm having a hard problem just lumping it all together, because I've driven by the location a couple of times now, and the bar is pretty low here, to me. And I appreciate all of staff's work on this, and I'm sharing a personal opinion, and I just think that the bar is pretty low here.

CHAIR ROSE: Other Commissioners? Margo?

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: I'm somewhat torn. I was absolutely convinced by Jeff's argument until I heard Chris'. So, I do think it does represent an expansion of the city, and to Chris' point, yes, it would have happened eventually, and then there would have been another site, maybe it was a car dealership, maybe it was some kind of commercial, other commercial enterprise that would have marked that passing, but in fact it was this. So, I do tend to see the significance of it as far as a trend, and a trend for Fort Collins.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay, Bonnie?

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: Just looking at the definition of standard one and events...be a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a recognizable contribution to the development of the community. So, I think it is that trend that helped stretch. I mean...yes, the car dealerships did not drive the trend, but they were part of it; it helped build Fort Collins into what it is today.

CHAIR ROSE: I would say that, first of all, this is a local phenomenon, we're not talking about something being placed on the National Register of Historic Places. This has to do with the evolution and the community importance of this particular site, and I guess I would say I agree that it's evident that this evolution would have occurred anyway. The fact that this was one of the first facilities to move south and to do this was part of what was probably an inevitable progress toward a larger city, but I guess the importance for me in historical terms, is this is still a remnant of that; it still exists, whereas so much of that evolution that did move south has been changed. Prior constructions have been demolished. And the

thing we're looking at here is it's significance still exists because it's still there, and that's what would take me to a point of saying, well, of course it's not important at the state level, or the national level, in the sense that it shows us some extraordinary trend of events, but it does give us an indication of how things in Fort Collins evolved and grew, and it's still there to demonstrate that. So, that's why I guess I would say I think it does bear that...enough significance to say it is something we should be considering. And, you know, this in the entire context of all the other standards, and the integrity and all that yet, we have to discuss. Chris?

COMMISSIONER CONWAY: I guess, to me, it almost feels like more of a national trend than a local trend, because when I look at the building, I don't think, this could only be in Fort Collins. I think it could be in Longmont, or I think it could be in Kansas, or wherever that might be, you know? Whereas when I look at the old firehouse downtown, or the Northern Hotel, I kind of know where I am immediately, and I just don't get that exact same feeling. So, I guess I get the sense that I am in a suburban part of the United States...or a commercial corridor in the suburban part of the United States when I see the building, but not a particularly Fort Collins suburban place, you know? I know I'm in a Fort Collins suburban place because I know where I am, but not because of anything I'm seeing in the building, I guess it what I'd say.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay. Shall we move on to standard number two? That's people, persons.

COMMISSIONER CONWAY: I would just say all the same things that I talked about the events apply to the people, to me, as well.

CHAIR ROSE: Any other Commissioners want to chime in on that one? Jeff?

COMMISSIONER GAINES: Yeah, I think I struggle with this one the most. I think, Chris, you summed it up pretty well, that, to some extent, while Frank Ghent made some great civic contributions to the community and state, that is not uncommon to somebody at his station. At the same time, reading through the packet, he led a pretty incredible life. He was born to sharecroppers in South Carolina, fought in World War I, got tuberculosis, sent to Colorado for treatment, was a homesteader in Craig, moved to Fort Collins, became this successful businessperson. On that level, I think that's a pretty compelling figure. For me, I think the uncertainty is around what makes this figure significant to our community. I do think that the dealership is connected to his life. I think that link was questioned...like, this wasn't his first business, his success came from another location. I do think that opening this dealership, which...the first big car dealership, proto-modern car dealership on an open lot that was built from the ground up, not a stable turned into a car dealership. I think, to me, that's a pretty big deal, and is significant. So, I don't think I question the link to his life, I just question whether he kind of rises to the level of a significant enough figure in our community that we should be preserving the building on his behalf.

CHAIR ROSE: Others? Bonnie?

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: I'm torn as well, and that was very well said. But, it's a name we all know...I mean, pretty much if you ask anyone in Fort Collins if they've heard that name, they'd say yes. Is it, at least from our generation, because of that location? More than likely. Not the location over here across the street. And the fact that it is the second location shows that furthering success. So, yeah, I would...I mean, who makes the rules of who's important and who's not? But, I would say this person did lead a significant life, it was pretty impressive of what he accomplished, and is well-known in town. So, I would uphold standard two.

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: I certainly understand both Chris and Jeff. Again, they seem to be, like, in my head. What I have learned since moving to Fort Collins is that a lot of this town was based on the foresight and the gumption of people who made businesses, who decided to, when Camp Collins folded, you know, they literally pulled up stakes and moved away. And, there were some people, like of course Auntie Stone and all the names of the streets, the people who stayed and decided to build a community. And, they're the reasons why Fort Collins is here, not Colonel Collins. So, I do realize that the businesspeople in this town, in addition to all the other groups that added to the community in different ways, but the town wouldn't be here except for those people who took risks to build the community. And so, even though this comes much later than the departure of Colonel Collins, it still is emblematic of that progression and that commitment to the community by the business sector. I live two doors down from Mr. Ghent's house, and I live in the house of another prominent businessman, a Mr. Joseph Alpert, and so I'm a little bit... I feel almost a little bit like I shouldn't talk about this one, but that's why I think I have a strong enough feeling that it is important to recognize the contributions that people have made over the years to contribute to this community. According to the information that we were given, Mr. Ghent was a considerable influence, and was a social and community leader, in addition to just being a businessman, and did operate in the furtherance of expanding and growing the town, and it was the foresight of those individuals that I think made Fort Collins what it is today. So, I think I do support this.

CHAIR ROSE: Go ahead, Chris.

 COMMISSIONER CONWAY: Yeah, I guess for me, too, one of my biases would be to preference businesspeople who start local businesses rather than like franchises, you know? So, like when...no disrespect...I mean, it's funny, when you were saying the Ghent name, because I've never heard the Ghent name, and I did grow up here. I know the Spradley Barr name, actually, as the name. But, I have a little bias myself, because like my mom opening this store downtown called Clothes Pony, and you know, to me, that is more of something that doesn't exist anywhere else, rather than, and no disrespect, rather than franchising a business that exists in most cities, you know? And so, I would have...not that those other kinds of businesspeople aren't really important, but that the kind of unique contributions to make the character of a town tend to be the ones that are more idiosyncratic, you know? Like, I don't think there's another Silver Grill, or like, there's not another Clothes Pony, for sure. But, I do think there are other, like...I guess the other people used the example of the Walgreens, and so, like, they're enterprising and endeavoring people who run those Walgreens, but to me, they're not as important to the city...to the character of the city, I should say...they might be important to the city...as somebody who does something more unique I guess.

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: I think we have to remember that recent history is just as valuable as not recent history. I can't pull out of my head when franchising first started, but it wasn't that much earlier than the '60's, and so this was a new trend, and so, at that point in time, maybe it wasn't very different from being a sole proprietor of a new business, and you know, we'll get to architecture, but just because something is newer and historic, doesn't make it any less historic. And, just because somebody was significant in whatever way more recently...you brought up Colonel Collins...doesn't lessen that significance at all.

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: I also don't think there were a whole lot of people selling their own cars...I mean, most of them were national automakers, so, it seems to me like that kind of a franchise is almost necessary.

COMMISSIONER CONWAY: Sorry, maybe this would be a question for the staff or the appellants, but I guess I was...were they selling their own cars that they made?

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: No, what I meant was, like there wasn't a Ghent-mobile. So, you know, maybe Fords or something were what they could sell.

CHAIR ROSE: You know, the difficulty I have with this, and I think some of you have expressed it, you know Frank and Dwight Ghent might have been Fort Collins men of the year, they had an important role to play, but their connection to this building I think is really tenuous because their real contribution was where we now have a pizza parlor. And so, you know, I can't discount the importance of those kinds of people in the evolution and development of Fort Collins, but to associate them with this building and say it's significant because of who they are, I have more of a problem with. I have trouble saying there's such a strong association. I know their picture was in the newspaper in front of the building when it was opening up and all that, but I think that's a lesser part of their history, and as a consequence, a lesser contribution in overall significance. So, I guess that's where I find it a little strained to say standard two is really strong enough to say its relevant.

COMMISSIONER GAINES: Jim, I agree with you. And the fact that Spradley-Barr, they've been in possession of the property longer than the Ghent's were, it's complicated. And for me, I've got some conflict with that as well. And what the current owners may have contributed is not relevant here; I know we're looking at the Ghent's, but at the same time, I think it's tenuous too.

CHAIR ROSE: So, are you ready for workmanship?

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: Alright, standard three, nobody else is saying anything. You drive by there and you know it's from...you know it's mid-century modern, I mean there's no if's, and's, or but's, it's a mid-century modern structure. It...you know, without getting into integrity yet, you look at those original pictures when they...six months after they built it, they put on that front part, it looks exactly the same. You know, again, what I just said is, newer history doesn't make it any less historic. If you were to drive around Fort Collins in a buggy in the late 1800's, a lot of things would look the same and you wouldn't care because they were all newish. Now, people of a certain age, we go, well, this new history, does it matter? But it does matter, you can look at it, you can know what it is, when it came from, what the style is. Yeah, not a work of a master, not a great architect, but you can look at it and go, this is the period it is from. There's no question about that.

CHAIR ROSE: Jeff?

COMMISSIONER GAINES: Yeah, I think it's kind of a lengthy standard, and it's easy to start thinking about this standard as, well, it has to meet everything that's contained in this paragraph. But, these are 'or' statements, and to me, resources may be determined to be significant if they embody the identifiable characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. I think the building absolutely does. I think that what we're kind of facing is this, like, low bar argument that it's not a masterpiece, or outstanding work of architecture. But, that's not what this standard is about. It represents its time perfectly, it embodies it. And, I think that as a piece of the fabric of our community, it has a lot to add, more than being wiped away. So, yeah, for me, this is the one that it's not in a lot of doubt.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay, other comments?

COMMISSIONER CONWAY: I guess the only thing I would say is, I think if you look closely at the building, it does have that character, but as somebody who drives by it, you know, and just sees a lot of car dealerships on South College, I actually had never noticed that it was anything different from any

of the other care dealerships on South College. That might be because I'm not the most observant person in the world, but I think it's partially because I'm going forty-five miles an hour when I'm doing it, you know? And so, yeah, I think looking more closely, it's interesting, but I also think there is a way in which I don't...because the purpose of the building...the building is always blocked by cars and by a big sign that says Mazda, so I don't actually automatically associate it with historical buildings, because it's got the new sign and the cars in front, so I just think of it as a very workmanlike place. But, I do think it does embody the characteristics of that time, for sure.

COMMISSIONER GAINES: The speed limit is forty.

COMMISSIONER CONWAY: Can we amend the record...?

COMMISSIONER GAINES: I think you bring up a good point about just the current...the current state of the building, the signage on the building. For me, it's pretty powerful to see the images from the '60's, the newspaper photographs of the building as built, it's pretty compelling. And I think that some of the things that feel like subtilties as we're looking at it, like the signage in front of the breezeway, actually have a pretty big impact on the way that we kind of read the building as we're driving by it, and do make it kind of blend in with the rest of the dealerships. But, I think it's very unique.

CHAIR ROSE: I guess I'd lump this together, and I said workmanship, not from the integrity standpoint, but because I think this is really about work. It's the work of someone who designed it, and it's the work of someone who envisioned it, and occupied it, and paid for it, and put it in place, and now it's still there. And I think for me, this standard is the strongest of the three, because I think it's still...remove some of the kind of later day signage and that kind of thing, and you could literally hold up the 1966 photo and say, that's that building, we know that. Whether you're going forty-five or forty, whatever you're going, I think it's really in the sense that we are called upon to look at it, a local icon. It's the kind of building you could find in Longmont, you could find anywhere in Kansas, but it's here, and it comes associated with the time and an evolution, and an unimportant architect, and no particular craftsman that we know of. And so, you know, it's design and it's construction only speak in it's totality to what it is in Fort Collins at that site and representative of that time. And so, I guess to me, that's why it's important, because it's really pretty good architecture for 1966; it's pretty progressive. I mean, that wasn't common in 1966 throughout the country and certainly not in Fort Collins. So, it set a tone, and that's where I guess I think it's most significant. When I think of all three standards, that's the one, to me, that holds up the best.

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: I agree that it's the strongest. I think for me, also, one of the reasons why it's strong is...and compelling...is that it's so rare in Fort Collins. We've lost so much of our early commercial buildings. Luckily the downtown was somewhat spared. But, out that direction, there's not too many things that are still around from that particular period of our history.

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: So it kind of sounds like we're generally agreed on standard three, but maybe not so much on one and two. So, maybe we should move forward with integrity only on standard three.

CHAIR ROSE: Well said, Bonnie, but what I was going to do as the privilege of the Chair...we've been at this for three hours, so I want to, in deference to people that need to get up and stretch, to take about a five-minute break. So, we're going to recess here at 8:21 and we will reconvene at 8:26.

Everyone back, and we will reconvene. We have all of our Commissioners back in place, so we continue to have a quorum. And now, we'll move into discussion of the seven aspects of integrity. I think it's probably important to recognize that we don't need to be redundant. Some of this that we may have said need not be said again, but feel free, and please be free to bring to our collective attention things that you feel about each of the individual items, and we'll just go through each one and give everyone opportunity to comment. And then at the conclusion of that, I think then what we will do is see if we have had sufficient discussion to consider a motion, and at that point, we'll decide if we have. If we haven't, we'll continue to discuss and move as need be. So, with respect to integrity, there are seven items, and the first, of course, is location. So, anyone want to begin discussion about location? Margo?

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: It is in its original location, and my only comment about the rebuttal from the applicant is that I don't think that the setting, the surrounding area, needed to remain exactly the same for the location to still be valid.

CHAIR ROSE: Other comments?

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: Agreed, it's in its original location, hasn't been moved.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay. The second consideration is design. That one perhaps is a little more subjective in terms of how you feel it conforms to the overall aspects and elements that create the building's form and how it expresses it's importance in terms of the overall design and style, and structure.

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: We heard discussion of the changes it's been through, the additions that it's had since it was originally built, but like we said a few minutes ago, put it up to that 1966 picture, and that front façade is exactly the same, so I would say design is intact.

CHAIR ROSE: Chris?

COMMISSIONER CONWAY: The only thing I would say is the back garage area seems like it's significantly different in the sense that I think if it was an eligible property, and they came before us and asked us, can we change the windows to be like this, I think my understanding is that historic preservation cares a lot about windows rom the presentation yesterday, so to me, that shows that at least that back area for sure has changed, I don't know about the rest of it. But, the front looks mostly the same I would say.

COMMISSIONER GAINES: Yeah, I think looking at that back area, this overlaps a little bit with materials to me...it's a big change not having the original glass garage doors along the shop area. At the same time, I think the overall design of that area is very well retained. It's pretty much unaltered except for the replacement of those doors.

CHAIR ROSE: I guess I would also say, with respect to what you mentioned, Chris, about the doors and the entire garage addition. If that's all we had to look at, I think we'd have a different overall view of how this whole thing fits into any kind of context of historical importance. Because the garage is so prosaic; it's so normal, and we see them all over. Were it left to that component, I think it wouldn't stand the test. And so, you know, as this thing moves forward, and you know, we have this time of consideration of how it's to be developed or not, or whatever further decisions are made, to me that's the most expendable part of the whole property, because we have two other structures that really are very good examples of a novel, contemporary 1966 architecture. Whether you have the original garage doors in place or not, those still are pretty mundane, pretty standard. And so, I think the thing that holds this up in terms of this piece of integrity are those, as you said, Bonnie, and as I said, I think, earlier, this is almost unaltered from what you see in that newspaper article. And that's why I think it's, as a design, it

bears importance. Okay, anything else? Setting. And of course, this is different than location, of course, location is, yeah, it is where it is, and it hasn't moved. This has to do with the character of the location where it is in terms of its condition now versus what might have been more representative of it's time in importance of history. Jeff?

COMMISSIONER GAINES: I think in a sense, the setting has changed in that the surroundings have changed and continue to change, K-Mart was torn down, King Soopers is being built. But, I think the building has...well, the setting has grown into the building. I think the building was there, and the setting around it...major traffic corridors, College, Drake, you know, car destinations, have all filled in around it. So, I think it's lot, it's relationship to the roads, visibility, are all there. I don't think there's really anything about the setting that detracts from this integrity standard.

CHAIR ROSE: Other comments? Okay, materials. Oh, Margo?

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: I would like to say that I absolutely got the point of the appellant's argument that it's in an area that, while it has been exactly what you said, Jeff, that it is changing, and that the desire of the community is to produce more and more high-density housing and other uses for that area, so I do understand that while, right now, it's in a period of transition, going forward, we should recognize it probably will...the setting probably will change.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay, materials? Bonnie?

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: You know, the roof has changed, the garage doors have changed. With the idea that integrity does not equal condition, which somebody recently told us, there are a lot of things that are...according to this, you know, deteriorating. And there have been some detractors. I am stuck on that front façade with the glass, with the stone. I kind of wish feature one wasn't an entire structure, and we could focus simply on the showroom, but that's not the case. So, with agreeing that some materials have changed, and some are in deterioration, the integrity of the original materials, not condition of, but integrity of, generally is intact.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay. Workmanship? This is the one I bundled all together when I talked about the standard number three, so I don't have anything more to say. Okay, we'll just move right along. Feeling? And we can actually talk about feeling and association together if you like because they are pretty...they kind of meld together, but however you choose, if you have comments about either or both, I think either is appropriate.

COMMISSIONER CONWAY: I guess for me, and obviously these are the most subjective criteria probably. To me, and I think this is probably true...I think this probably represents the general public, I think when people drive by there, they have zero idea that it's an old building. I think they just see it as a car dealership. And I have a hard time seeing...well, I guess part of what Jim's presentation was, which was an excellent presentation, he talks a lot about being able to tell the story of Fort Collins. And to me, I feel like, again, the location of the building on a major intersection that's, you know, caroriented, makes it hard as a place to tell a story in the sense that when you're walking around Old Town, you can take a minute and pause because you're walking, and you can, you know take that second look that's really going to tell you the story. I have doubts about how much the people of Fort Collins are going to get out of this story, unless particularly directed to it in some way. It almost makes me feel like you'd get more people knowing about this story of the Ghent's if you renamed the intersection Ghent's Corner or something, you know, rather...more than the building itself, right? So, to me, part of the feeling and association is that, to me, it doesn't...the building itself doesn't tell a story I guess. It could tell a story if you tell somebody the story, but it's not going to be able to be told very well from that

location, you know, which makes me feel like...since I had never heard of the Ghent's before, you know, maybe renaming wherever Beau Jo's corner is, or the new building, they could name it Ghent's Place or something, I don't know, something like that, I'm not really sure. So, anyway, to me, it doesn't give me like a strong feeling, as when I'm walking through a mid-century modern neighborhood. I actually grew up in a mid-century modern house in Fort Collins from this time period, it has a lot of these features, and it doesn't give me that feeling.

CHAIR ROSE: Jeff?

COMMISSIOENR GAINES: I would just say that, in kind of looking ahead at the future, College is going to be redeveloped, a lot of what's there is going to change and be replaced, and I do think that...with all that change, this building as a remnant of its time, I think that you do get a feel of its original time and place, and I think that will continue to be there. It's tricky because it is a place that we, by nature, drive by. As much as I'm sure they'd love to chat with us, we just...hang out at the dealership...it's not a place that we necessarily, you know, hang out, or spend time, or contemplate the way we do with buildings in Old Town, somewhere that you slow down and spend time. But, I think that looking at the future of the city and the changes that will take place along College, I think that it could be that kind of place.

COMMISSIONER CONWAY: I guess I just, yeah, I totally agree. I mean, well, I guess not totally agree, but I guess feeling and association is one of those things you can't really...it's hard to go back and forth on, right? You're either going to feel it or you're not? I guess I would say part of it to me is I am kind of convinced by the argument that the Historic Preservation Commission, like, needs to keep its powder dry in a sense, and really spend its resources saving, like really special buildings. And that sometimes decisions about things like car dealerships that can be hard to explain to the general public do make people kind of question what the Commission is all about, you know, and like what exactly...and so I am kind of persuaded by that argument that it's...it can hurt you in preserving even the most important things if you're preserving things that the average citizen is not going to understand as super important, or it's hard to explain the story to them, is what I would say.

CHAIR ROSE: Yeah, I think that's one of the reasons I have the most trouble with this one in terms of association. Because I think, in terms of significance, the persons are the lease important, events probably next to the least, and if you don't have associations with either of those, associations really don't raise to the level of really having significance. That doesn't discount all the other six elements of integrity, but association for me has to be telling us a story about something that happened, or a person that is important and significant in the sense of its history, and those two are the weaker parts of this whole argument. So, association to me is really not the strong piece that some of the other elements of integrity in the standard are.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yeah, I think there are two arguments being made about association. The staff argument is around the building again, and the appellants talking about, well, is there an association with a person or event. And I agree, I think that there's not a clear and obvious important association there with a person or event. I don't think that piece of integrity exists, and that does seem like the correct way to interpret that standard.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay. Margo?

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: I actually think that the association part is stronger than the feeling, because I agree with Chris that you...unless you are looking for it, you drive by it and you should be concentrating on driving, at whatever speed, and you're not really focusing on the buildings around

you. So, you're not associating any individual building with any event, or significance, or design, or anything else. But, the association, I think, is a stronger argument because it is worthy of...the event...what we're talking about happened happened there, and it's still there, and it's still what its original purpose was. Of course, it won't be much longer. I think that at that point, it's the only...it's one of the few remaining...I keep going back to, it's one of the very few, only one of two, I think Jim said, remaining commercial buildings from that era in Fort Collins in that area, and that weighs heavy on my mind.

CHAIR ROSE: Alright, final thoughts? Do you want to try for a motion? Do you want to...I think it's going to be difficult for you to express how you're going to vote if you don't know what you're voting on. So, I think the logical step here would be to first have a motion and a second, and then we can discuss how to proceed. Packet page 113.

COMMISSIONER GAINES: I move that the Historic Preservation Commission find the commercial property at 2601 South College Avenue eligible as a Fort Collins landmark according to the standards outlined in Section 14-22 of the Fort Collins Municipal Code based on the evidence in the staff report, City survey form, and appellants' documentation, and based on the following findings of fact: the property meets standards one and three for significance because of its association with the expansion of Fort Collins south along College Avenue and as an early dealership along College Avenue, and standard three as a building embodying identifiable characteristics of modern contemporary design. Further, the property at 2601 South College Avenue meets the following aspects of integrity: location, as it is in the original place where it was constructed, design, as it maintains the overall aesthetics of its original construction, setting, as the surrounding neighborhood does not detract from the original setting of the building, materials, as only minor elements have been removed or altered and, in general, the original building remains intact, and workmanship, as it maintains original materials and construction techniques of its time. And, I'll leave it there.

CHAIR ROSE: Thank you, Jeff. Well said. Okay, is there a second to the motion?

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: Second.

CHAIR ROSE: Thank you, Bonnie. Okay, you have the motion, and just to clarify, it's deemed eligible under standard one and three, and the elements of integrity that Jeff articulated, which are not all inclusive, but as we have noted, in order to be designated, a site does not have to possess all the elements of integrity, or all the standards of significance. So, are we ready to vote? I think we are. Melissa, I would like you to call the roll.

- 32 MS. MATSUNAKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Carlock?
- 33 COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: Yes.
- 34 MS. MATSUNAKA: Conway?
- 35 COMMISSIONER CONWAY: No.
- 36 MS. MATSUNAKA: Gaines?
- 37 COMMISSIONER GAINES: Yes.
- 38 MS. MATSUNAKA: Gibson?
- 39 VICE CHAIR GIBSON: Yes.

- 1 MS. MATSUNAKA: Wilson?
- 2 COMMISSIONER WILSON: No.
- 3 MS. MATSUNAKA: Rose?
- 4 CHAIR ROSE: Yes.

5 MS. MATSUNAKA: Four in favor, two opposed.

CHAIR ROSE: Okay. Now we will take a very brief moment to let everyone explain their vote, just for the record so that future historians can dig back through all of this discussion and figure out how we came to what we've just done. Bonnie?

VICE CHAIR GIBSON: Not everything can be the Avery House, we want it to, but it can't. Recent history is as important as other history; you know, the mid-century modern, it's kind of a diminishing resource out there, but the newer generations think it's pretty cool, and this building in particular, you look at it, and you think of the '60's. And so, based on architecture and the fact that car dealerships helped...they didn't drive it, but they helped extend the city, and based on yes, those five aspects of integrity, that's why I voted yes.

CHAIR ROSE: Margo?

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: This one was a little difficult, but I voted yes because, partially what Bonnie said, that not everything that is historically valuable is a giant Victorian, or you know, plantation house, or a Mies van der Rohe, or...they're not...that shouldn't be our criteria. It should be what tells the story of the city, of the town, and reflects the character of the town. And, I hate to see portions of that story disappear, and that's why I voted yes.

CHAIR ROSE: Chris?

COMMISSIONER CONWAY: Yeah, so I voted no because I don't think the story of Fort Collins is going to be told very well by the building itself. I think you could include this thing in the story of Fort Collins, you know, with photographs and many other tools that historians use all the time. I find...I think criteria one and two of significance didn't move me, and in terms of standard three, I have trouble with that criteria because it says that anything significant, if it embodies identifiable characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and I struggle to think of any building that wouldn't fit that criteria. And so, yeah, so I feel like it's going to be hard to use this as a historic resource for the community.

CHAIR ROSE: Jeff?

COMMISSIONER GAINES: This was a difficult decision on this property. I think that, big picture, there's an overwhelming interest that we all see. The city property owners in seeing this corridor redeveloped, seeing housing added. At the same time, I do think that those things can take place without wiping out what's there, and I hope that happens. That's really outside of our purview today. I'm concerned that if we don't preserve the rare buildings that we have of this era, we'll have...we'll kind of have a city that's locked in...well, we go from what, the 1930's to whatever the present day is at any time. And, any kind of touchstones that are in between that point in history, that cutoff in history, and whatever point we're at, are lost. So, even though this building is kind of a challenge to want to preserve, I think it's also actually a very important building to preserve because buildings of that era that are intact, still there, are so rare. And that's why I voted yes.

CHAIR ROSE: Tom?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: When we last touched on the association, that's...I thought through all the different criteria that it touched upon, and having again driven by the property a few times, that the bar just...it's hard to define, as we've touched upon, this is difficult, this is very difficult, and I simply thought that the bar was a little low for this property. And I appreciate it, but I don't...I want to balance what the potential of this location and some of the other needs it could meet within the community. Yeah, that's my opinion.

COMMISSIONER CONWAY: I guess if I was just going to add one thing to touch upon aspects that go outside the purview of just determining eligibility. I do think that preventing the development of housing along a transit corridor goes against some of the goals that are outlined by the Historic Preservation Commission...the four goals that...including equity and sustainability. So, it seems to me that housing around transit has to be part of thinking about historic preservation being an ally for sustainability rather than pulling back from it. And also that, you know, we don't...historic preservation doesn't become, you know, associated with, you know, blocking much needed housing for people who do need it, right? So there are probably hundreds of families who might live on that site, and their opinion doesn't come into play in this decision, but I do think they are important as we think about the role of historic preservation going forward.

COMMISSIONER CARLOCK: And I absolutely agree. One of the things that I've learned over the last three years is that, particularly with the hard decisions that we make, we are bound by our commitment and the rules of the game I guess you'd say, the standards...the Secretary of the Interior standards, and our role as part of the certified local government as volunteers is to go over this information and do the best job we can in trying to make sure that we can answer these questions. And if we answer the questions in a certain way, then we have to rule a certain way, and we are not supposed to factor into that potential uses, potential, you know, what if's...it's just a fairly...we're admonished constantly. You look at the standards, and you determine if they apply, and that's your role. And that is often the hardest part of our job, is doing that.

CHAIR ROSE: I, first of all, would like to thank the Commissioners for your time and your thoughtful comments. I think you've given due and necessary consideration to what I think is a perplexing situation. And I'd also like to commend the appellant and our staff for having formulated excellent materials. I think we come to these decisions with different points of view. I think one of the important aspects of our role, however, is that it is circumscribed by the Land Use Code and by the Municipal Code. We are told by what criteria we are to make our judgements. Now, there will be other voices in this discussion after we've made our choices and voted on our preferences. And, it wasn't unanimous, so I think that speaks to the complexity of the issue.

I supported this because of a lot of the remarks I made earlier, and I think that as vexing and as difficult as it is, my hope is that this will not be a deterrent to the ultimate successful development of this property, because it's far too important as one of the most important intersections in Fort Collins. I mean, if you look at the traffic report, and how many accidents there are, look at Drake and College. There is...there is very significant importance to this place, and that's why I think the remnants of this era that we all spoke of is so important, and I hope that it can be developed in such a way that that can be honored. And that ultimately is not our charge. So, I wish the appellant and all the property owners the best in terms of how this may progress or evolve, and I thank everyone for their participation.