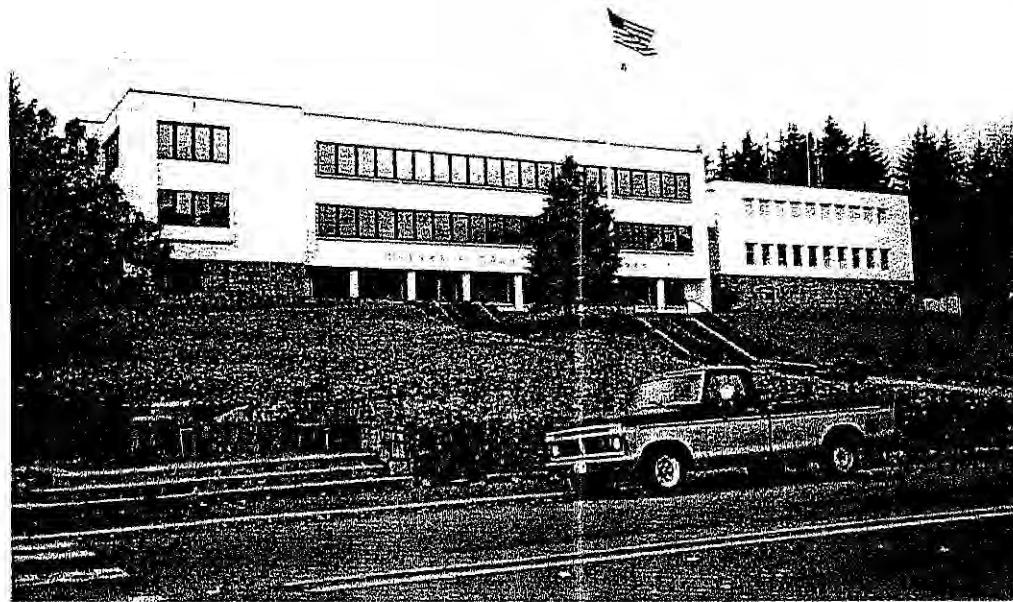


DOWNTOWN STEVENSON



DRAFT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, STANDARDS & DESIGN GUIDELINES

August 1999

CITY OF STEVENSON, WASHINGTON

CRANDALL ARAMBULA PC

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

These annotations are prepared to describe us of the 1999 *Downtown Stevenson Draft Development Framework, Standards & Design Guidelines* as the background document necessary to support interim zoning controls in 2019.

This 1999 draft was selected for use because it is the most recent comprehensive look at downtown development. While its age has reduced some of its relevance, the concepts promoted within it still largely align with the direction currently being discussed by many in the community. This 1999 proposal is seen as more relevant than the 1991 study *Planning for Downtown Revitalization, Stevenson, Washington* which served as the basis of Stevenson's existing zoning standards, a set of standards that is now seen as ineffective and contrary to the improvement of vitality in the downtown area.

Where it has been deemed necessary to change the 1999 document, those changes are highlighted in **purple** and the change is explained in this column, at the bottom of pages containing maps, or as wholly new pages within the document. Where information is added to this from other downtown planning efforts, they are highlighted in **blue**.

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Introduction

Intent

Downtown Development Goals & How to Use
Submittal Requirements

Design Review Process & Major/Minor Projects

Intent

Stevenson's downtown is the center of Skamania County's retail, commercial, and governmental activities and continues to grow as a destination for tourists and recreationalists. Over the last few years, concerted efforts have been initiated by local officials, community leaders and business owners to increase the vitality and viability of downtown businesses.

The following Development Framework, Standards and Design Guidelines ensure that new construction or renovation of existing buildings is:

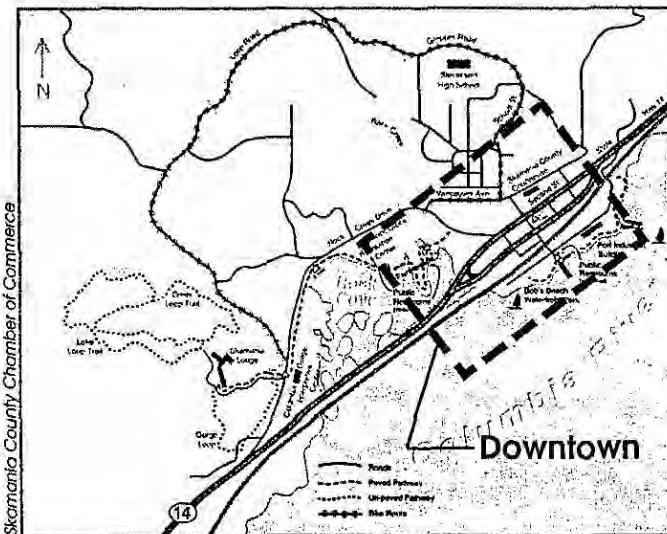
- Consistent with the historic character of Downtown Stevenson.
- Of high quality and long lasting materials.

The Development Framework, Standards and Design Guidelines will:

- Assure that each development site is consistent with Stevenson's Framework Plan and existing zoning.
- Assure specific descriptive requirements and guidelines for streetscape improvements and development site planning, architecture, lighting, and signs are addressed.
- Ensure the urban character of downtown is maintained without dictating or prescribing a specific architectural style.
- Be easy to use by both developers and reviewing government agencies.



Second Street - The retail artery of downtown



Vicinity Plan

- Simultaneously consistent with the historic character of Downtown Stevenson while also acting as a bridge to Stevenson's prosperous future.

Downtown Development Goals

- Create a pedestrian-friendly downtown.
- Increase commercial and retail development.
- Increase residential development.
- Use existing downtown infrastructure, open space and buildings.
- Integrate and enhance the value of adjacent natural features such as the Columbia River and views across and along the Gorge.

How to Use

The Development Framework, Standards and Design Guidelines apply to new construction and major renovations or replacement of existing lighting or signs within the downtown plan area. This area extends from the intersections of First and Second Streets to the east and west, and from Vancouver Avenue to the Columbia River.

Development Framework

The Development Framework serves as a basis for the Development Standards and Design Guidelines. It establishes a land use and circulation framework for future development and rehabilitation and re-use of properties within downtown Stevenson.

Development Standards

The Development Standards supercede the existing Development Code where discrepancies exist. They are regulatory requirements which are not negotiable during the Design Review Process.

Design Guidelines

Design Guidelines support the Development Framework and Development Standards. They apply to all development that occurs downtown, and are administered through the design review process. The Commission may waive individual guidelines for specific projects based on findings that the waiver will better accomplish the goals. Should the Stevenson Planning Council find that one or more design guidelines are not applicable to the circumstances of the particular project being reviewed, the guideline(s) may be waived by the Stevenson Planning Council.

The Stevenson Planning Council may also address aspects of a project's design which are not covered in the guidelines where the Planning Council finds that such action is necessary to better achieve Stevenson's downtown development goals.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

- Create inviting connections between downtown and the Skamania Lodge.

—
This area is depicted as Zones 1 through 3 on Page DF-2.

—
The Development Framework serves as the basis for the Development Standards, Design Guidelines and Development Incentives.

—
They are regulatory requirements which are not negotiable during the Design Review Process. Projects must fit into the box established by the Development Standards

—
Design Guidelines support the Development Framework and Development standards. All projects are encouraged to follow the Design Guidelines, but proponents are also free to "color outside the lines". The Planning Commission may waive individual guidelines for such projects based on findings that:

- The waiver will better accomplish the Downtown Development Goals, or
- One or more design guidelines are not applicable to the circumstances of the particular project being reviewed.

—
SEE NEW PAGE I-2.a.

How to Use, Continued



Development Incentives

Development Incentives provide for reduced regulatory burdens, reduced site planning constraints, or other benefits to projects. Development Incentives are intended to encourage projects to “color inside the lines” when designing the project. Proposals involving Development Incentives are reviewed by the Planning Commission during the design review process, and the decision to provide the Development Incentive is made on a purely discretionary basis.

Submittal Requirements

Applications for design review may be obtained from the City of Stevenson. An application for review by the Stevenson Planning Council must be accompanied by a set of drawings including the following:

New Construction Projects

- A site plan including the shape and location of all buildings and major land uses within 200' of the project site perimeter.
- A complete set of building elevations, isometrics and/or perspectives. (A list of materials and color to be used must be indicated on drawings. Samples may be submitted.)
- A parking plan showing the location of all on-site parking and loading facilities, including access and egress routes.
- A ground floor plan showing all grade changes and indicating the use of various spaces.
- Typical floor plans as necessary to adequately describe all levels of the building.
- Sections of the project or building to adequately describe the shapes and relationships of spaces.
- A landscape plan showing all planting areas, street furniture, street trees, outdoor art, and other outdoor features of the project, including a list of materials and colors.

- Sign plans showing all sizes, materials and locations on the building or site
- Lighting plan showing all types, materials and locations on the building or site
- Identification on site plan of location and species for all trees with a 5" or greater caliper measurement. Trees to remain as well as trees designated for removal are to be included. Historical significance of trees and project impact will be reviewed by City Staff. Additional assessment of impacted significant trees by an arborist may be required and mitigation measures to be included in Design Review application may be required.

Remodeling or Rehabilitation Projects

- All of the new construction requirements that are relevant as determined by city staff

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Projects are encouraged to provide a master signage plan for review and approval at the time a major project is initiated. Approved master signage plans may then be provided to tenants and the City to streamline review of future signage proposals.

...Additional assessment of impacted significant trees (as that term is defined in SMC 18.13.010 (B)(48)) by an arborist may be required and mitigation measures to be included in Design Review may be required.

Design Review Process

Criteria

Design Review does not require that every decision maker become skilled in design and design analysis. It does demand that the people involved in important design decisions recognize and enforce the strong organizing patterns that currently exist. The Design Guidelines let decision-makers know what to look for and provides them the criteria to objectively consider and evaluate project proposals.

Compliance with the Design Guidelines can take many forms for a given project. The guidelines are meant to state broad design objectives and shall not be construed as prescriptive standards.

Preapplication Meeting

Project designers and developers are strongly encouraged to request an early briefing with the Stevenson Planning Council and/or City Staff prior to formal application for a hearing. Such meetings provide an opportunity for informal discussion of the specific circumstances of the project and how the Development Framework, Standards and Design Guidelines might effect its development.

Major and Minor Projects

Proposals reviewed by the Stevenson Planning Council will be classified as major or minor projects.

Minor Projects: A minor project is one that the Planning Director and the Planning Council Chairman find will not significantly affect the character, use, and development of the surrounding properties. Minor projects will be reviewed for consistency with the Development Framework, Standards and Design Guidelines by the Planning Director and staff.

Major Projects: Major projects as determined by chairman will be reviewed by the Planning Council for consistency with applicable design guidelines.

Upon receipt of an acceptable application adequately describing the project, a hearing on the proposed project will be scheduled. The application must be received at least 10 days before the next regularly scheduled Planning Council Meeting. Upon receipt of an acceptable application adequately describing the project, a hearing on the proposed project will be scheduled at the next Planning Council Meeting.

Should an applicant object to any aspect of a decision by the Design Commission or City Staff, they have 20 days in which to file an appeal with the Stevenson Boundary Review Board and subsequently with Superior Court.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

During the effective period of the 2019 Interim Zoning Controls, all projects are considered major projects. In the discretion of the Zoning Administrator, after consultation with the Design Liaison Committee, the Zoning Administrator may consider a project as minor. Minor projects will be reviewed for consistency with the Interim Zoning Controls by the Zoning Administrator.

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Development Framework

Framework Concept & Development Framework Features

Development Framework Diagram

Circulation Framework Features

Circulation Framework Diagram

Build-To Line

Active Street Frontage

Rain Protection

Build-To Line, Active Street Frontage & Rain

Protection Diagram

Framework Concept & Development Framework Features

To foster an economically viable downtown, enhance Stevenson's character and preserve its heritage for future generations, the following pages describe a land use and circulation framework for future development and rehabilitation or re-use of properties within Downtown Stevenson. Often land use and transportation improvements are made without an overall plan or recognition of the relationship to adjacent neighbors. This can lead to conflicts between competing uses.

Compatible Uses

The Framework Plan for Downtown Stevenson prescribes a "game plan" so that future land use, transportation and open space improvements are built in a manner that is respectful and complementary to its context, thereby creating an understandable, distinctive and memorable downtown.

Confidence and Certainty

The Downtown Stevenson Framework Plan establishes the environment in which developers and existing business people can be assured that Stevenson is a good place to do business. "Zone 1" is the primary retail zone and "Zone 2" is the supporting commercial zone. The framework:

- Maximizes current investment in buildings and infrastructure.
- Supports and strengthens Second Street as the primary retail armature (Zone 1).
- Suggests that retail uses along Russell Street should be fostered to tie the Columbia River into downtown.
- Recognizes that there is a limited marketplace. The framework suggests that First Street be a secondary "mixed use" commercial street that does not compete with Second Street, but rather complements it with supporting services.
- Suggests that waterfront business along Cascade Street should foster and support tourism, industry and recreational uses.
- Suggests that civic uses should be limited to Vancouver and Russell Streets (north of Second Street).
- Promotes additional residential uses, especially townhouse and apartment development in the downtown area.
- Promotes the development of civic spaces and attractors - i.e. Courthouse Square.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

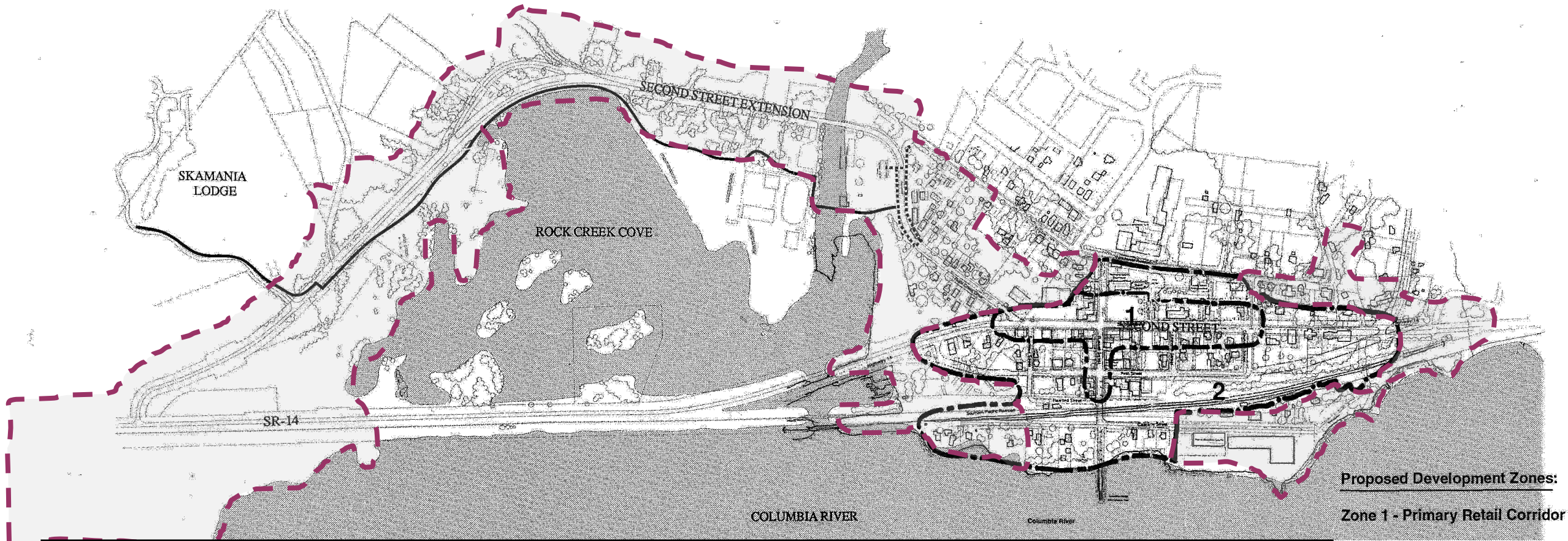
... "Zone 1" remains the primary retail zone, "Zone 2" is the supporting commercial zone that allows expansion of the primary retail zone, and "Zone 3" is a transitional area that allows greater flexibility of use while providing building forms complementary to the development framework and which facilitate adaptive reuse in the future. The framework:...

•...Recognizes that there is a limited marketplace. The framework suggest that First Street and Rock Creek Drive be secondary "mixed use" commercial corridors that do not compete with Second Street, but rather complement it with supporting residences and services...

•Suggests that civic uses should be limited to Vancouver Avenue, Russell Street (north of Second Street), and Rock Creek Drive.

•Promotes additional residential uses, especially townhouse, apartment, and mixed use development. Single-family residences are discouraged in downtown area unless designed and constructed to support adaptive reuse.

Development Framework Diagram



- Proposed Development Zones:**
- Zone 1 - Primary Retail Corridor**
 - Zone 2 - Supporting Commercial and Service Uses**
 - Zone 3 - Transitional Area**

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

The boundaries between zones 1 and 2 remain as they were proposed in 1999, however many Zone 2 areas—especially areas extending eastward along 1st and 2nd streets—are now seen as a part of the primary retail corridor. This current direction is not prohibited by the 1999 proposal which allows properties in Zone 2 to develop as if they were within Zone 1, while also allowing greater flexibility in how the properties may be used. Zone 3 is added to the development framework in purple. Properties within Zone 3 only qualify for the framework’s regulatory flexibility if they are served by the public sewer system, which facilitates the building density anticipated. The area along Cascade Avenue zoned R3 Multi-Family Residential has been excluded from the previously proposed Zone 2 and included within Zone 3.

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Circulation Framework Features

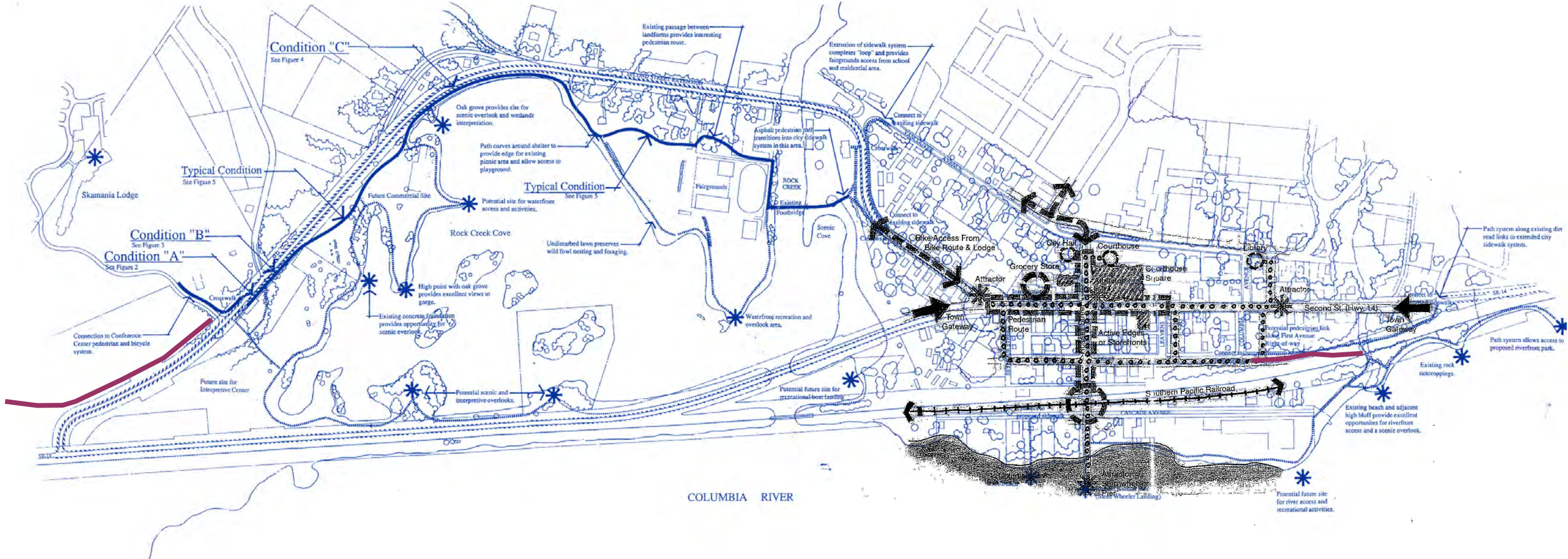
The Pedestrian is the Priority

The pedestrian must have the highest priority in the network of roadways, pathways and open spaces that cross and connect downtown. This network can be simply described as an environment where a humane, walkable cityscape has been preserved or created without compromises. However, this does not preclude the importance of providing motor vehicle access to maintain downtown as the center of commerce and civic life.

The public investment in infrastructure serves as a catalyst for change and an impetus for private sector investment. The Framework Plan provides a blueprint for the implementation of positive changes in the appearance, livability and safety for residents, downtown employees and visitors. The framework:

- Bridges all existing pedestrian obstacles and provides a clear and understandable connection to the Columbia River.
- Provides pleasurable areas for strolling, resting, watching, eating and socializing.
- Considers and incorporates elements that respond to the environment, especially the winter season.
- Is barrier-free and accessible to people of all ages and physical conditions.
- Slows truck and auto traffic downtown by incorporating “traffic calming” devices such as curb extensions.

Circulation Framework



2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

The map in **blue** is taken from the 1991 plan entitled *Stevenson, Washington Pedestrian and Bicycle Links* prepared by Walker & Macy. Both figures were prepared before the extension of 1st Street and the couplets forming the eastern and western gateways to downtown. The cross sections and typical conditions referenced on 1991 map are included in the discussion of design guidelines for public areas on Pages PA-10a and PA-10-b.

The lines added in **purple** indicate pedestrian projects that have been considered more recently. Cross sections for those projects are not included herein.

No annotations to this page.

Build-To Line

Buildings along designated streets must be built out to the property line with no setbacks allowed to ensure design consistency with historic structures, and to promote a sense of urban enclosure. This contrasts to suburban environments where buildings do not engage the street causing gaps and discontinuities, eroding the retail environment at the street line and destroying any sense of urban enclosure.

Required:

- 0' front yard setback (see yard requirements, Development Standards Matrix, Page DS-3)
- Recessed doorways set back (5' maximum), especially at corners
- Recessed windows (8" maximum), especially at groundfloor

Prohibited:

- Plazas or landscaped forecourts
- Auto/Service drop-offs or pullouts



Appropriate: Retail building with no setback, open and engaging storefronts, and awnings



Not Appropriate: Retail building set back to provide angled parking in front erodes street life and an interesting visual environment for pedestrians

No annotations to this page.

Active Street Frontage

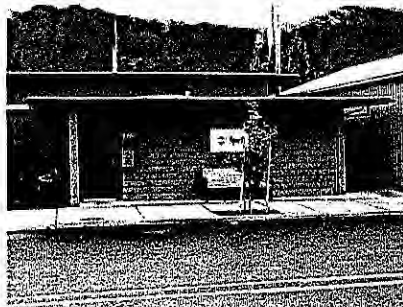
The design of the ground floor of buildings along designated active streets should be open and inviting, engage the pedestrian, and help create activity along the sidewalk and street. Wide openings between buildings, parking lots, and impenetrable blank building walls and lack of windows and entries discourage pedestrian use of the sidewalk and compromise the overall activity of the street. Active streets and sidewalks are created when buildings are continuous, inviting, and employ quality materials and detailing, especially at the ground floor.

Required:

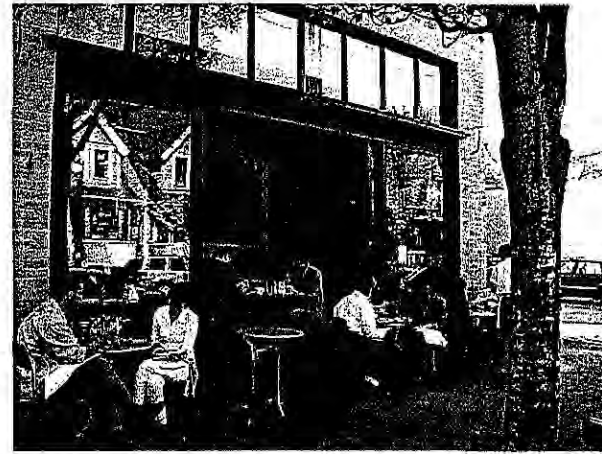
- Primary building entry along street
- 50% (minimum) glazing at groundfloor street frontages
- Storefront windows

Prohibited:

- Blank walls
- Tinted, reflective or opaque groundfloor glazing



Not Appropriate: "Dead" walls with no



Appropriate: Large cafe windows and outdoor seating



Appropriate: Large retail windows and rain protection

Rain Protection

Awnings & Canopies

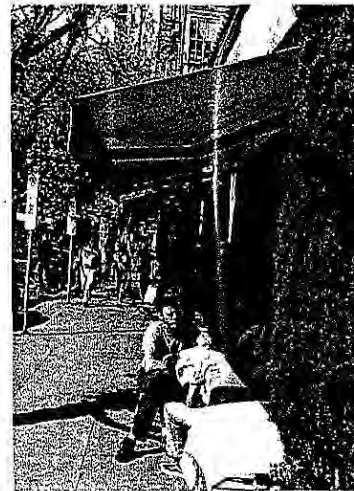
Awnings and canopies will encourage pedestrians to comfortably use sidewalks during inclement weather. They should be designed as an integral component of the building facade.

Required:

- Canvas fixed or retractable awnings
- Horizontal metal canopies

Prohibited:

- Vinyl or other synthetic fabrics
- Backlit awnings
- Oversized advertising or tenant signs on awnings



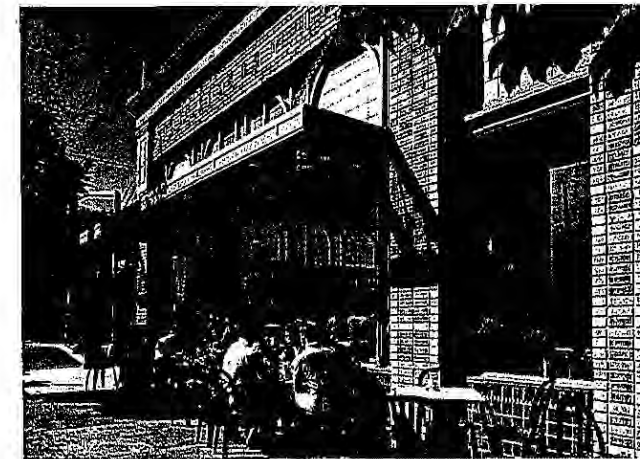
Appropriate: Retractable fabric awnings



Inappropriate: Vinyl awnings



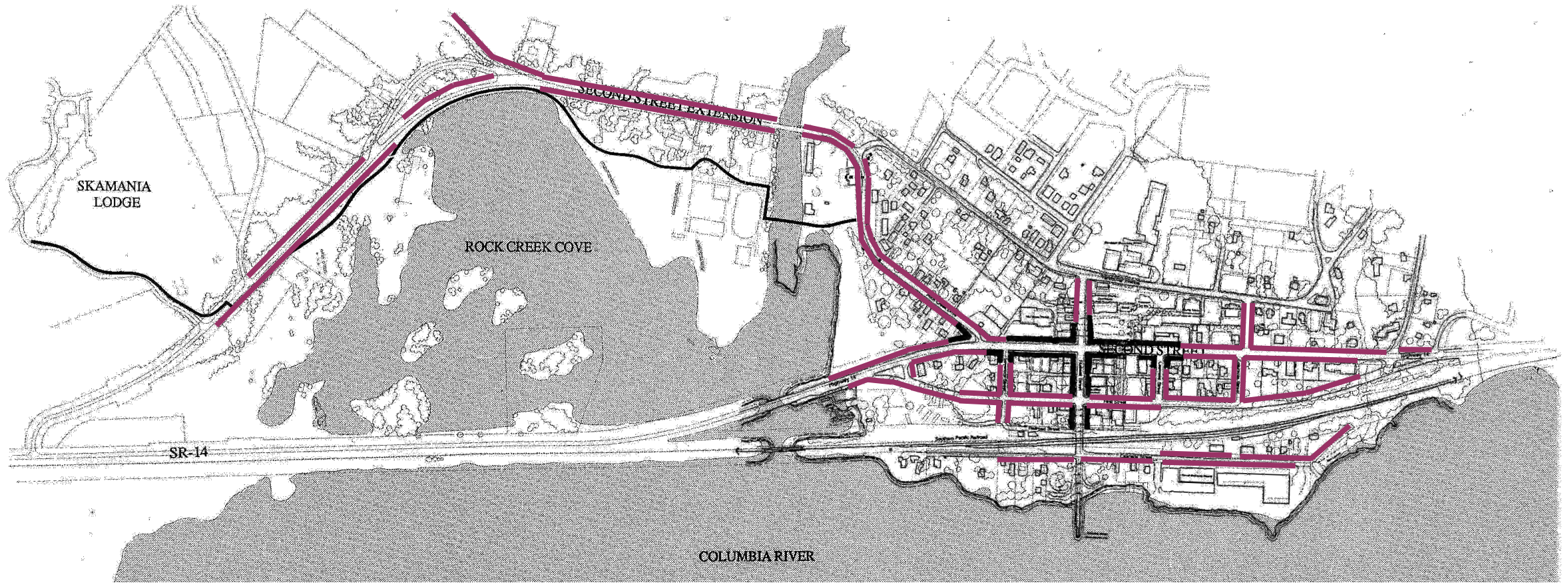
Appropriate: Space heaters mounted below awnings



Appropriate: Canopies

- Oversized advertising or tenant signs on awnings unless permitted through SMC 17.25.140.C.1

Build-To Line, Active Street Frontage and Rain Protection



Columbia River

- Build-To Line, Active Street Frontage and Rain Protection Required
- Incentive Areas (Eligible when project provides Build-To Line, Active Street Frontage and/or Rain Protection)

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

Development Incentives

Purpose

Development/Amenities Desired

Incentives Available

Determination of Incentive Amount

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

Purpose

Stevenson's existing development framework was established through a major zoning change in 1994. At that time, the Skamania Lodge was just opening, and the development framework anticipated a strong market for new development and increased intensity of uses—particularly retail uses—in the downtown area.

That market has largely never materialized. A comparison of available aerial imagery from 1993 and 2018 shows that ~15 buildings have been demolished (not including the trailer park spaces removed as a result of the westward extension of 1st Street). In that same time period, only ~7 buildings (not including the public bath— and changing rooms along the waterfront) have been built. Further evidence of a weak market for commercial development is demonstrated in the fact that of the 7 new buildings downtown, 3 of them have been single-family dwellings. Two of the single-family dwellings constructed were located on Cascade Avenue and have forever changed the development character and potential usage of the Columbia River waterfront in that area.

These Development Incentives are a response to the weak market and intended to promote development of mixed use construction and to make the pedestrian the priority at Stevenson's main commercial areas and corridors.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

Development/Amenities Desired

Recognizing the market limitations, Stevenson is not asking for a great deal in exchange for incentives. All properties in Zones 1, 2, and 3 are eligible for incentives provided any of the following are incorporated into the development:

- Mixed use buildings involving upper-story residential dwellings.
- Inclusion of dwelling units available intended for occupancy as affordable housing (SMC 17.10.385) and/or workforce housing (SMC 17.10.387).
- Mixed use buildings involving upper story space available for rent to supporting business uses (e.g., office, child day care, overnight lodging, etc.)
- Construction incorporating active street frontage (Page DF-6) or rain protection (Page DF-7) features along frontages designated on the map on Page DF-8.
- Construction of curb extensions and/or pedestrian street crossings at the locations identified on the maps on Pages PA-3 and PA-13.
- Provision of easement for and construction of sidewalks as identified on Page PA-10.
- Provision of easement for public pedestrian ways (SMC 17.10.660) contributing toward the City's goal for continuous pedestrian access along the Columbia River, Rock Cove and Rock Creek.
- Construction of other public amenities listed herein.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

Incentives Available

The following Development Incentives are available to projects:

Waiver of Parking Requirement—Ground Floor: The Planning Commission shall waive the parking required of ground floor uses when a project involves the addition of a mixed use building having upper-story residential dwellings.

Waiver of Parking Requirement—Upper Floor: The Planning Commission may waive up to 50% of the parking required for upper floor uses when a project a) includes affordable housing and/or workforce housing or b) provides an acceptable mix of the desired development/amenities listed on Page DI-2.

Use Flexibility: The Planning Commission may allow land uses not listed in the Development Standards Matrix when proposed as part of a mixed use building incorporating the uses listed on Page DI-2.

Dimensional Standards Waiver: Where required by the underlying zoning standards, required front yard setbacks or building height limitation* may be waived by the Planning Commission when a project involves the pedestrian amenities listed on Page DI-2.

OTHER: _____ **TBD—FOR COUNCIL DISCUSSION** _____
_____ Systems Development Charge Waiver _____
_____ Sewer Moratorium Waiver (Pretreatment) _____
_____ Others? _____
_____ **TBD—FOR COUNCIL DISCUSSION** _____.

*Note: Proposals to exceed the 35' building height imposed within Shoreline Jurisdiction must also obtain approval under the City's shoreline master program.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

Administration of Incentives

The Planning Commission has the authority to grant development incentives during the Design Review process.

Applications for projects seeking development incentives shall clearly describe the incentive requested and how the project will provide the desired development/amenities.

The provision of a development incentive may be subject to such performance assurances as deemed necessary and as acceptable to the City Attorney.

Design Guidelines - Public Areas

Purpose

Landscaping

Landscaping Diagram

Street Lighting

Street Lighting Diagram

Sidewalks

Sidewalks Diagram

Sidewalks Sections

Curb Extension

Pedestrian Crossing

Pedestrian Crossing Diagram

Street Furniture

Street Furniture Diagram

Railings and Fences

Retaining Walls

Purpose

The streets and public spaces within Downtown Stevenson should not be considered simply as conduits for traffic to move through. Rather, they are enclosed “outdoor rooms” that provide for auto, bicycles, trucks and pedestrians alike. An environment should be fostered that encourages window shopping, strolling and sitting. To improve the downtown public area, the Design Guidelines:

- Preserve the riverfront as a public amenity and provide convenient, direct and safe access.
- Require new development that is more pedestrian friendly in character by promoting development that is compact and less auto dependent.
- Promote the use of unifying elements that strengthen downtown, by adding new elements that unify and connect development zones, individual facades and blocks.
- Enhance, embellish and identify the downtown as a unique place. Incorporation of unique, small scale features add to downtown’s ambiance. The elements must consider and reinforce Downtown Stevenson’s history and traditions.
- Establish and maintain a sense of urban enclosure. The right-of-way should contribute to the sense of human scale by enclosing the street edge with a continuous building wall built out to the property line. Such enclosures contribute to Stevenson’s pleasant, rich and diverse pedestrian experience. When the right-of-way rooms are not defined, the sense of urban enclosure is lost.
- Strengthen gateways. The guidelines promote gateways that provide a graceful transition into downtown, providing a sense of welcome and civic pride.
- Recognize and enhance the pedestrian system. Promotes the establishment of different zones of a sidewalk, curb, street furniture zone, walking and window shopping zone.
- Protect the pedestrian from vehicles, bicycles and the environment.
- Provide stopping and viewing places.
- Foster plazas, squares and open spaces that are inviting and enjoyable. Discourages overscaled, lifeless and difficult to maintain spaces.
- Integrate barrier-free design. Promotes design that is integral to the right-of-way rather than merely meeting minimum code standards.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

No annotations to this page.

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Landscaping

Intent

Landscaping should beautify streets and public spaces, promote pedestrian activity, unify the downtown by providing common elements, and establish places for public assembly.

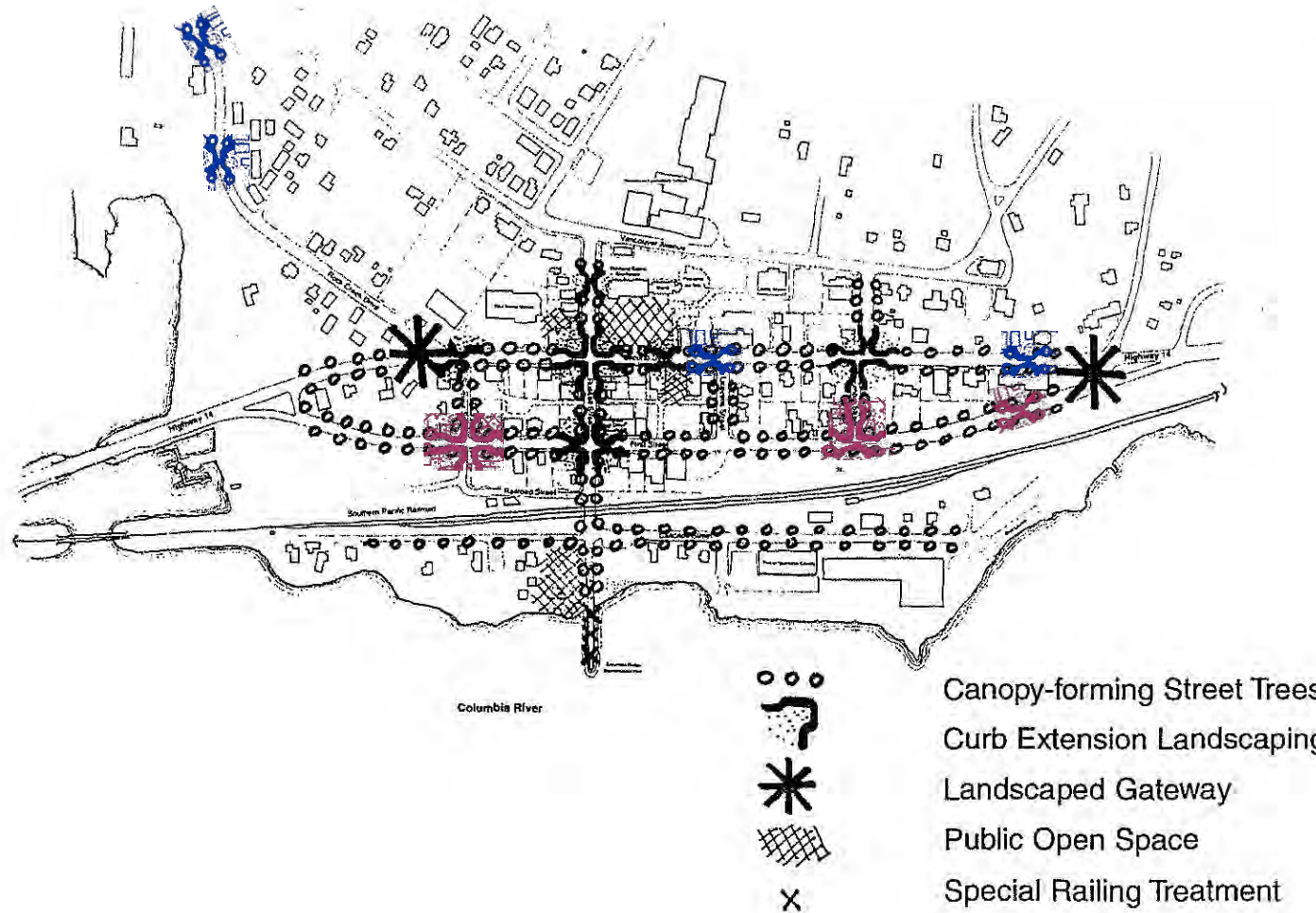
Appropriate:

- Rows of street trees that reinforce street enclosure, establish a rhythm and unify downtown with common elements.
- Shrubs and groundcover that soften and reduce the impact of paved surfaces.
- Plant materials selected to be dynamic and changing. Color during all seasons - fall, winter, spring, and summer.
- Long lasting and vigorous plants
- Minimal maintenance - Plant materials that require little irrigation, pruning and drop few leaves, seeds or fruit.
- Seasonal, annual planting beds, pots or baskets that add color and fragrance.
- Large stonework, particularly indigenous stones and boulders, integrated into landscaping.

Inappropriate:

- Exotic materials
- Obstruction of sight lines at intersections. Branch height of canopy trees should be sufficient to avoid clipping by trucks.

Landscaping



2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

This map does not include the improvements made to or planned for Rock Creek Drive. New landscaping within public areas should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The lines added in **blue purple** indicate curb extension landscaping that has been installed in addition to what was planned in 1999.

The lines added in **purple** indicate curb extension landscaping that has been planned in addition to what was planned in 1999.

- The City has not prioritized canopy-forming street trees in the projects that have been implemented since 1999. Such trees should be considered when new designs are formalized, but this map should not be treated as mandating them.

Street Lighting

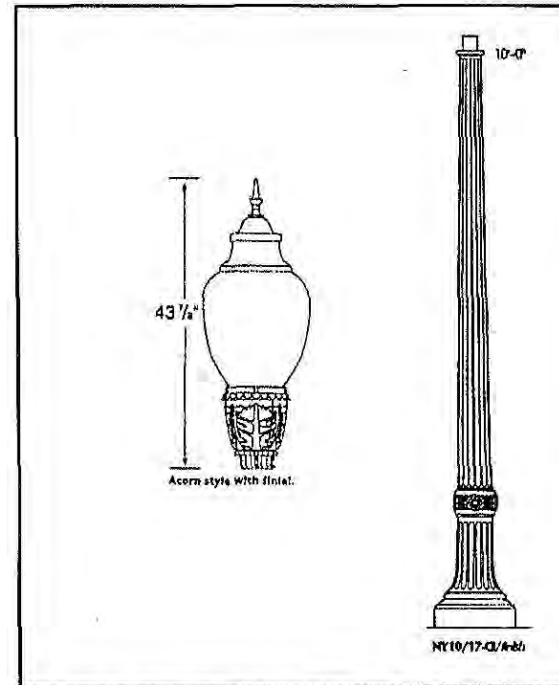
Intent

Street lighting should be designed to provide a safe environment for both motorists and pedestrians. Historic ornamental fixtures that are in character with downtown architecture and are compatible with the street furniture should be used.

Street lighting should provide warm “halo-like” glow that accents and provides interest and depth to adjacent buildings. It may be a fixture that uplights the branches and leaves of trees.

Street lighting should be pedestrian-scale (15' standards) and spaced at regular intervals (30').

Pole standards should be black or a very dark green color. Standards may accommodate banners and hanging flower pots. Automatic drip irrigation for the pots should be considered.



Appropriate: Historic style lamp and post, scaled to pedestrians.

For the specifications of the decorative lights used on 2nd Street and elsewhere, refer to the Holophane product described in “City of Stevenson SR14/2nd Street Couplet Upgrade, Street Illumination System”. Copies are stored with Stevenson Engineering Standards, Volume 3.

Consult the Public Works Department for information on light color/temperatures used during the 2018 LED conversion project.

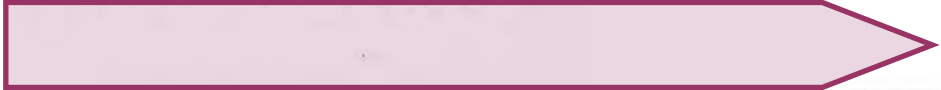
Street Lighting

Appropriate:

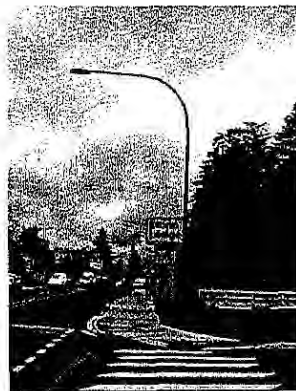
- Historic street lights and parking lot lights
- Combined light fixtures, traffic signals and pedestrian signals
- Pedestrian-scaled height -15'

Inappropriate:

- Cobra-head type fixtures
- Contemporary fixtures



Appropriate: Pedestrian scaled street lights



Not Appropriate: Cobra head fixture



Not Appropriate: Contemporary light fixtures



Not Appropriate: Low, contemporary fixtures



Not Appropriate: Contemporary adaptations of traditional fixtures

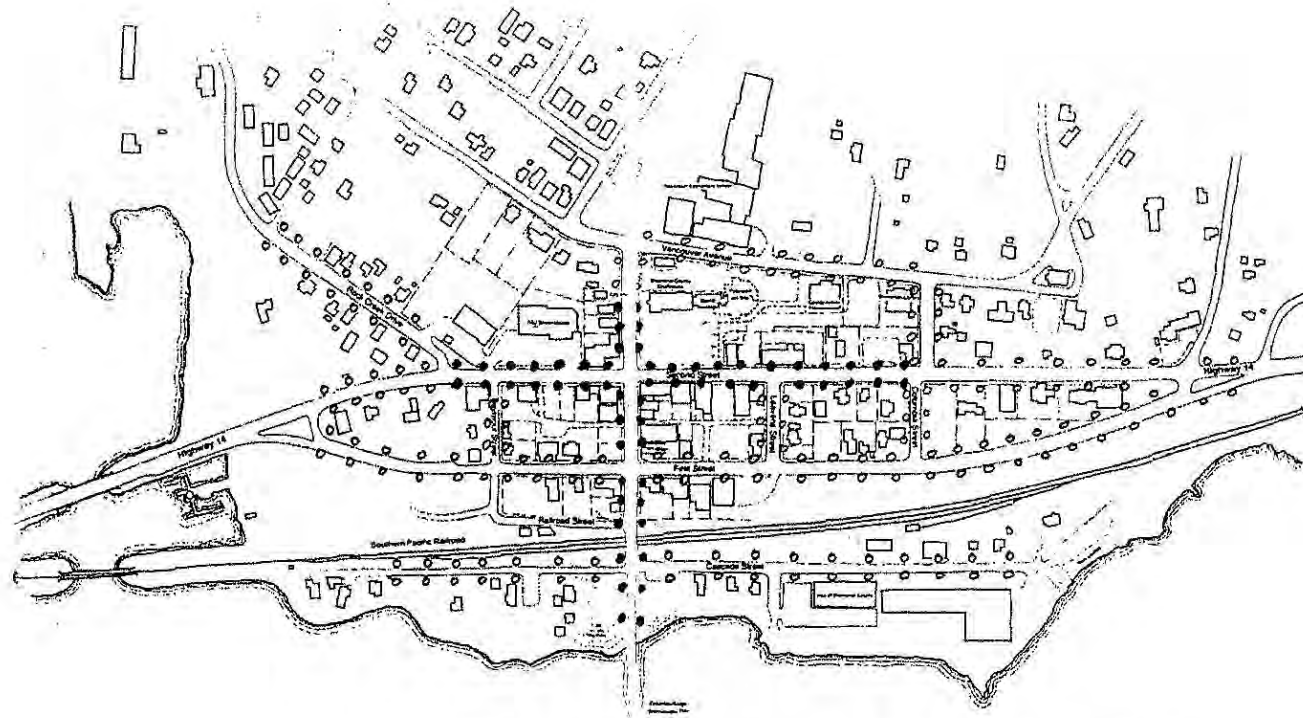
For the specifications of the decorative lights used on 2nd Street and elsewhere, refer to the Holophane product described in "City of Stevenson SR14/2nd Street Couplet Upgrade, Street Illumination System". Copies are stored with Stevenson Engineering Standards, Volume 3.

Consult the Public Works Department for information on light color/temperatures used during the 2018 LED conversion project.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

Street Lighting

This map does not include the improvements made to or planned for Rock Creek Drive. New lighting within all areas of Zones 1 through 3 should be considered on a case-by-case basis.



Columbia River

- • • Priority Street Lights
- ○ ○ Secondary Street Lights

Note: Secondary Street Lights are indicated at the pathway system.

No annotations to this page.

Sidewalks

Intent

The key to developing a successful Downtown Stevenson is to make the pedestrian environment the highest priority. Towns and cities that emphasize the speedy movement of automobiles at the expense of the pedestrian environment are usually lacking economically, environmentally and aesthetically. A positive experience for pedestrians enhances the economic vitality of the downtown and improves the quality-of-life for all.

A pleasant environment for pedestrians begins with the sidewalk. Essential components include a network of contiguous sidewalks that are wide enough for walking, street furniture, and trees. To grow properly, canopy streets trees need sidewalks that are at least 10' feet wide. When mature, trees break down the scale of the street, clean the air, provide shade, and improve the look and feel of the street. Grates provide the best base for street trees and discourage weeds and the accumulation of trash and debris.

The visual impact of sidewalk paving should be broken up to give it a sense of scale. A grid of joint lines (maximum 2-4 feet) achieves this as well as bricks or pavers which provide sidewalk texture.



Appropriate: Gridded concrete sidewalk with street trees in square grates and a bike rack

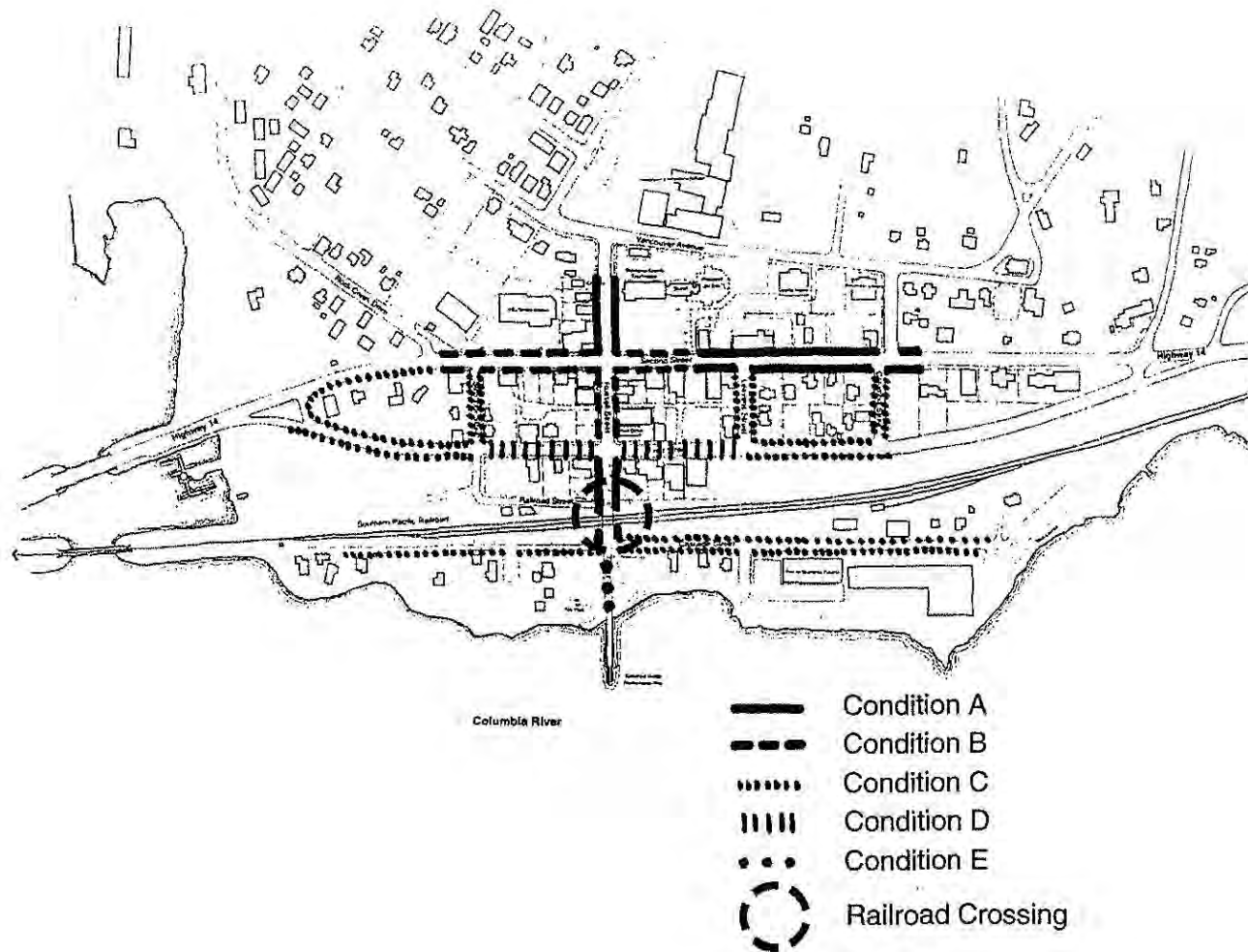


Not Appropriate: Narrow sidewalk without an adequate area for street trees

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

Sidewalks

This map does not include the actual improvements made within the planning areas since 1999. New sidewalks and sidewalk improvements within all areas of Zones 1 through 3 should be considered on a case-by-case basis, especially for those corridors identified on the map on Page DF-8.



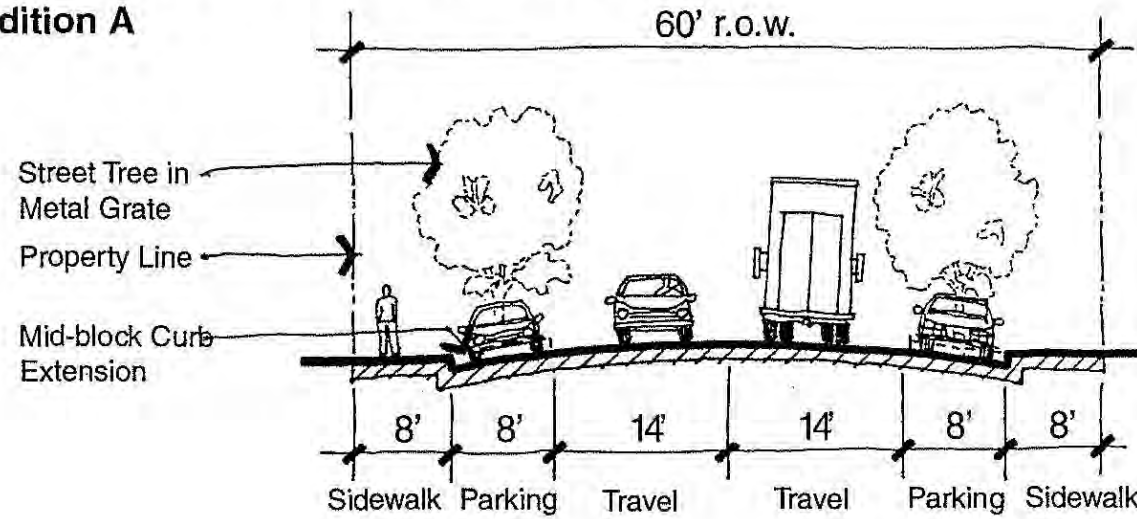
2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

See also the As-Built construction documents for the SR14/2nd Street Couplet Upgrade project.

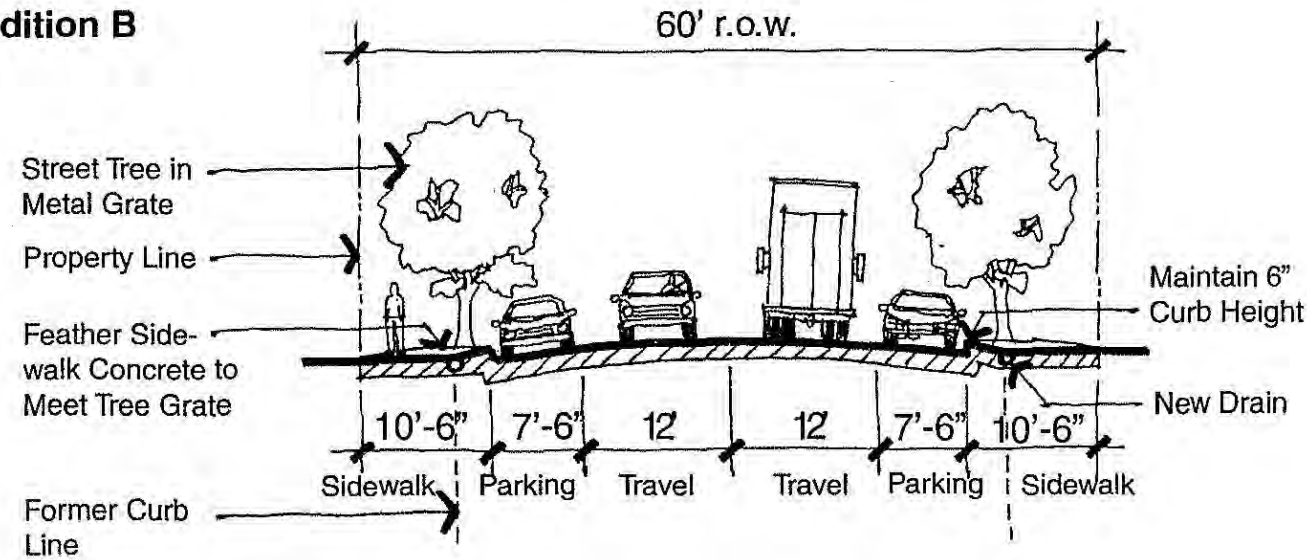
Sidewalks

****44' typical curb-to-curb width to be verified**

Condition A

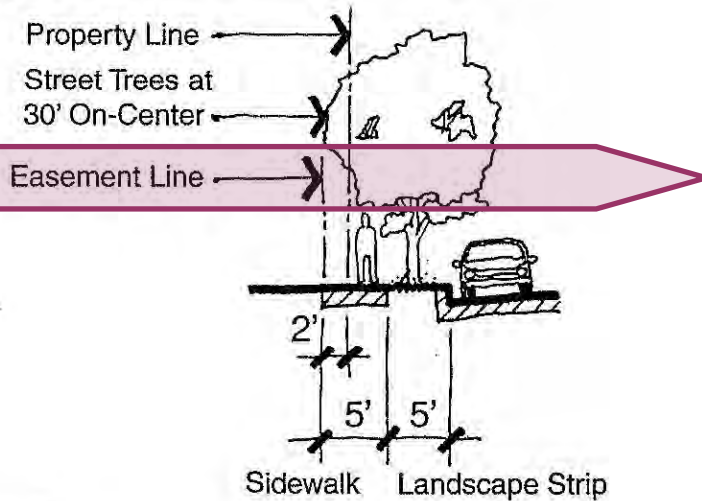


Condition B

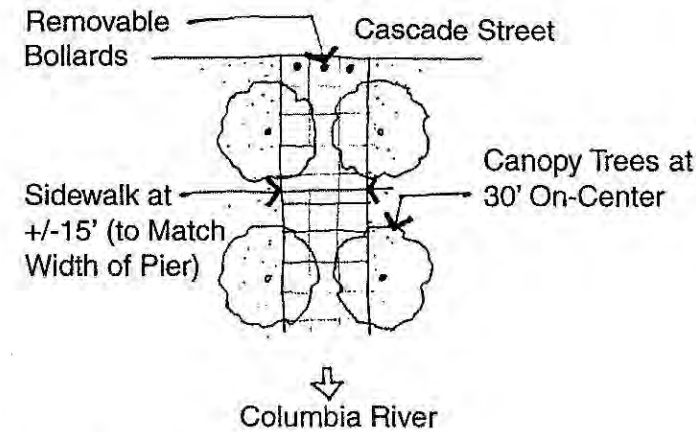


Sidewalks **44' typical curb-to-curb width to be verified

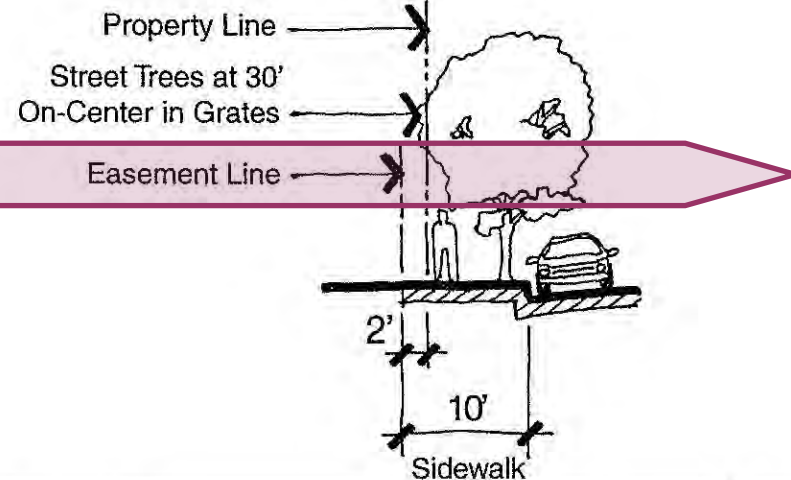
Condition C



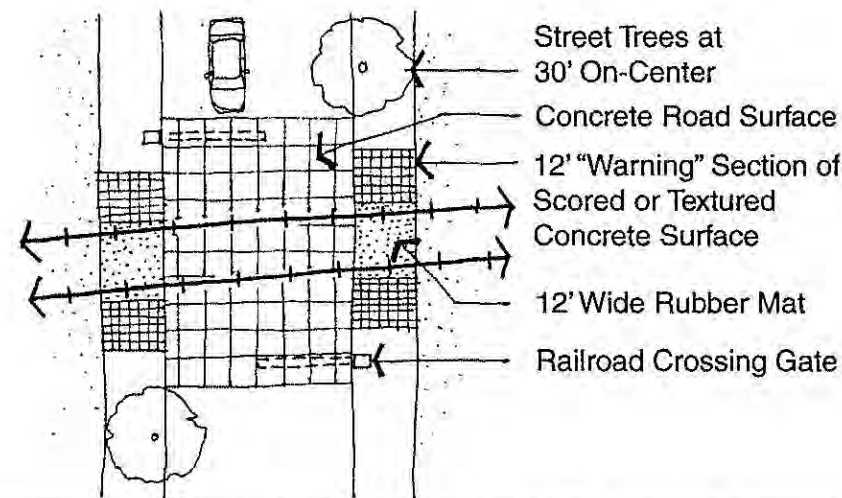
Condition E



Condition D



Railroad Crossing



The easements for sidewalks as shown on this page are important contributors to the Development Framework's concepts for Build-To Lines, Active Street Frontages and Rain Protection.

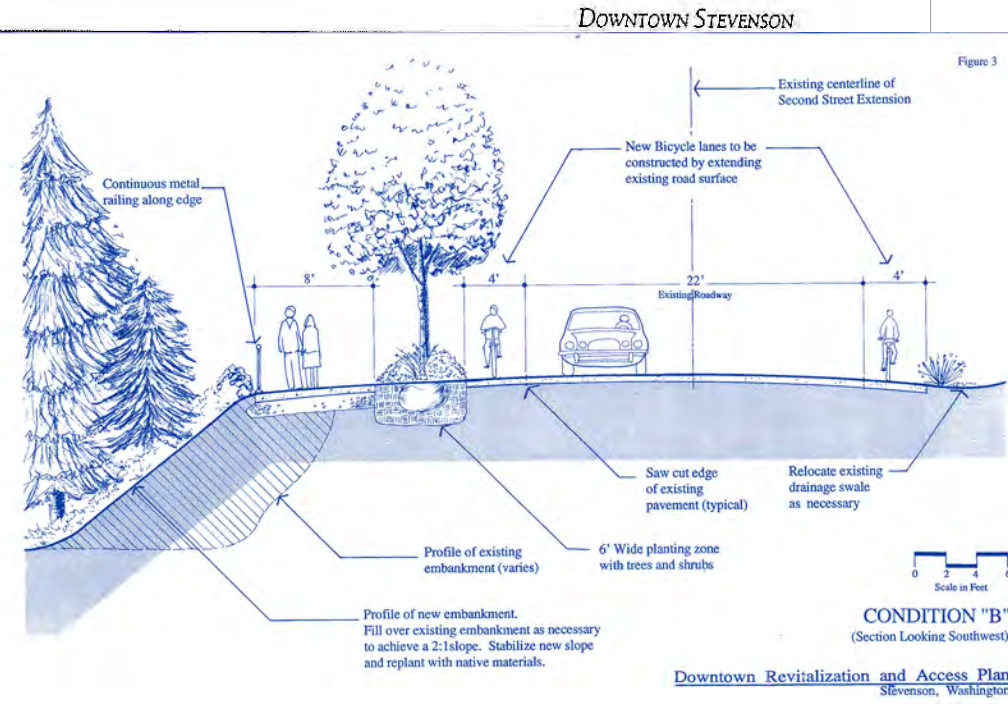
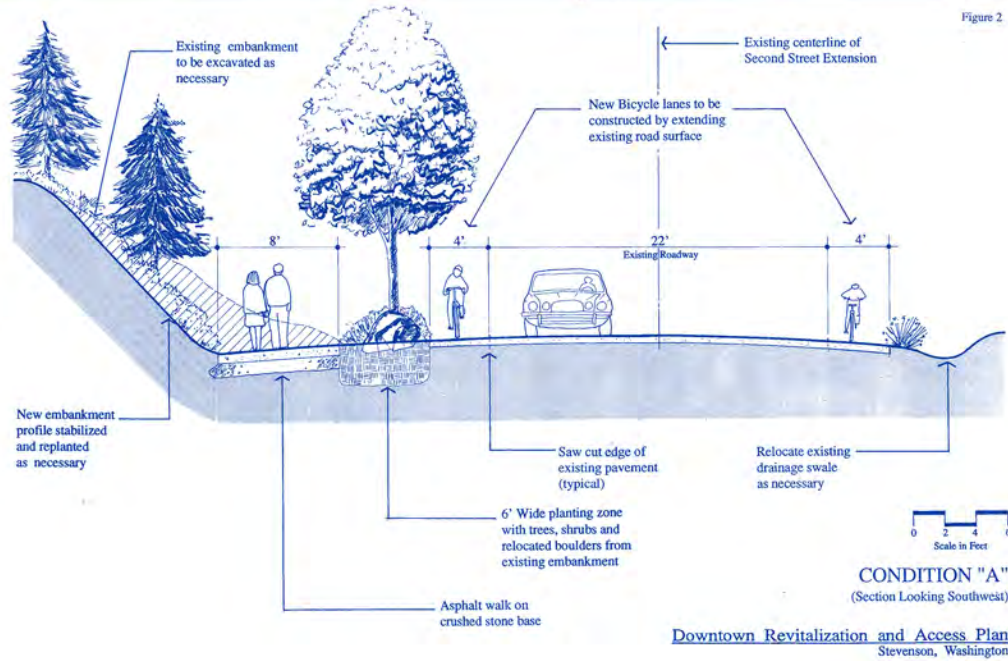
If a project is proposed along a sidewalk without sufficient width to achieve the Development Framework's objectives, it shall either:

- Provide sufficient easement to the city and construct the sidewalk,
- Construct the sidewalk within the existing right-of-way after obtaining approval to reduce the width of the parking and/or travel lanes of the adjacent roadway, or
- Demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Planning Commission that failing to undertake the above will not harm the public's interest.

See also Pages DI-2 and DI-3 for development incentives associated with pedestrian amenities.

DESIGN GUIDELINES - PUBLIC AREAS

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations



These figures illustrate concepts from the map extension on Page DF-4

All are taken from the 1991 *Stevenson, Washington Pedestrian and Bicycle Links* prepared by Walker & Macy.

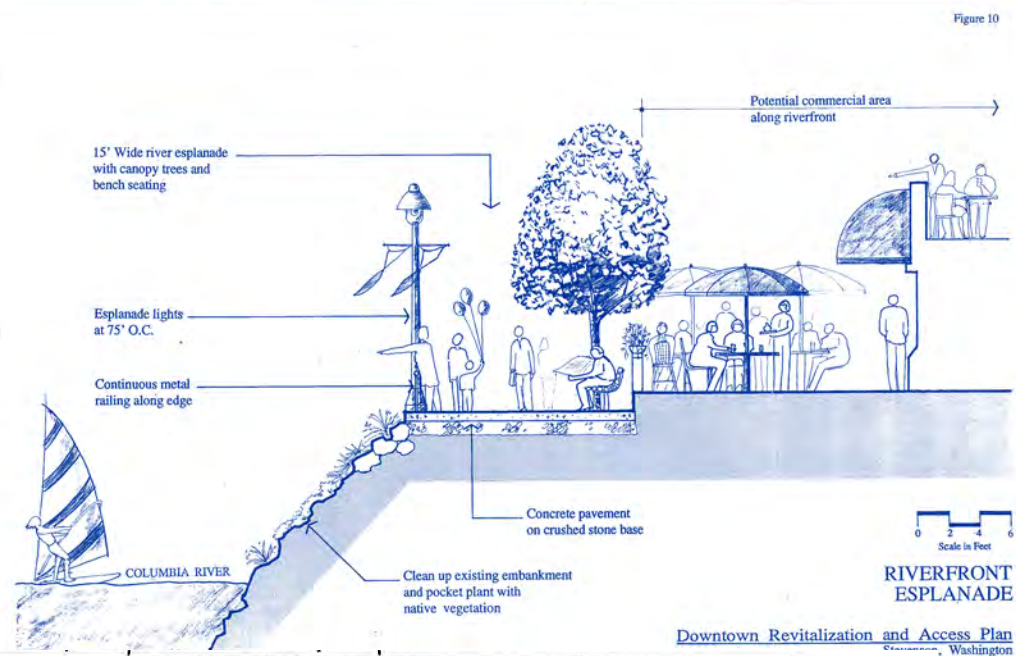
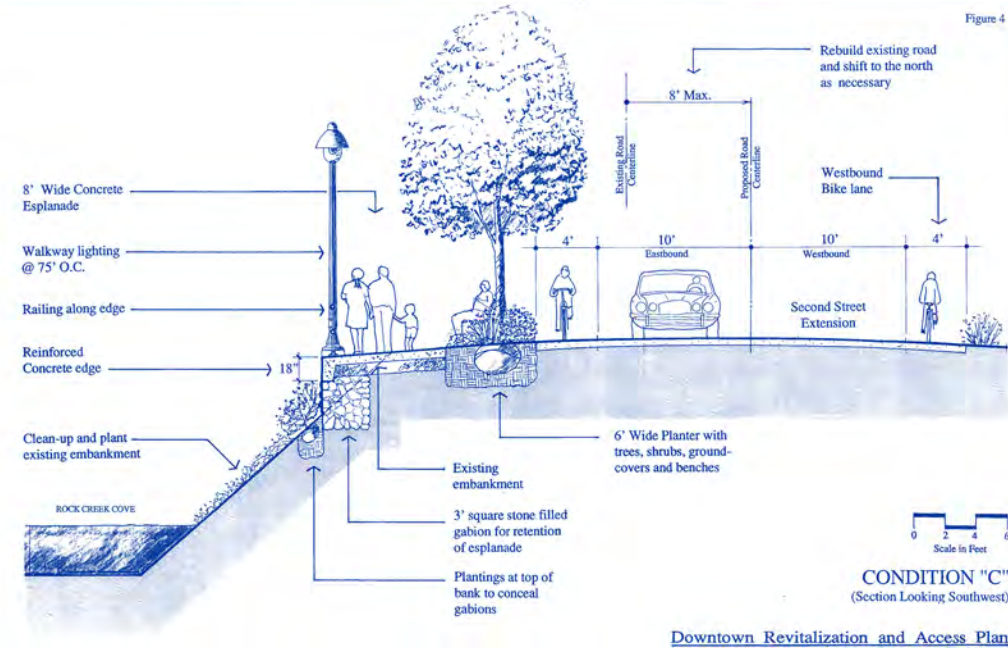
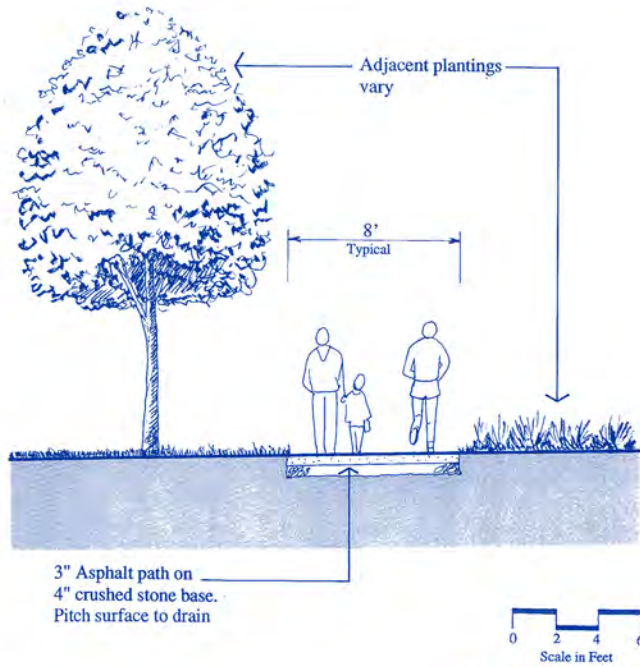


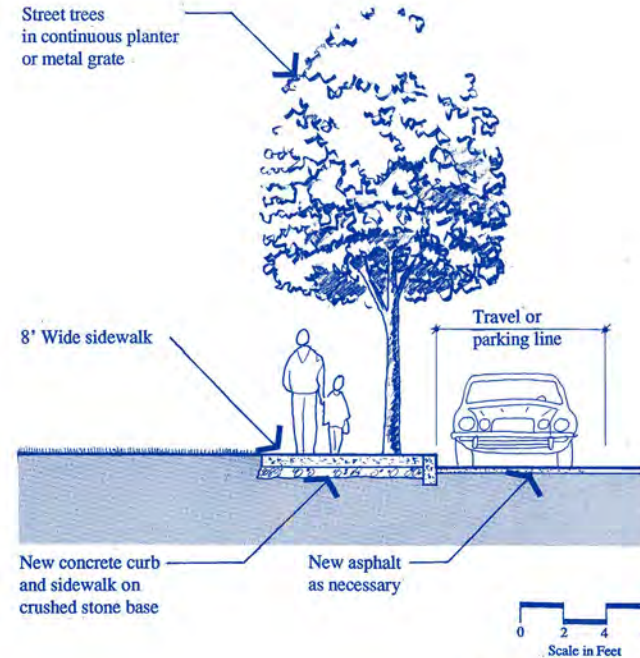
Figure 5



PHASE I PATH (Typical)

Downtown Revitalization and Access Plan
Stevenson, Washington

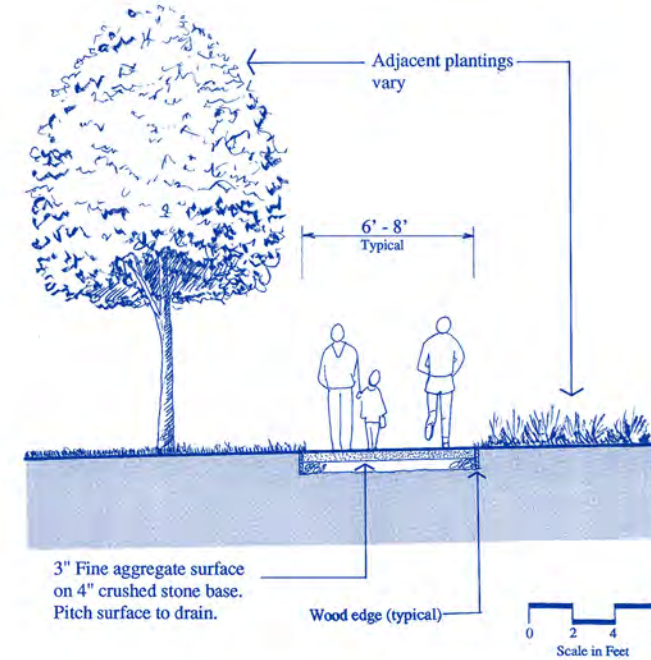
Figure 7



Phase I Sidewalk (Typical)

Downtown Revitalization and Access Plan
Stevenson, Washington

Figure 9



SECONDARY PATH (Alternative Paving)

Downtown Revitalization and Access Plan
Stevenson, Washington

These figures illustrate concepts from the map extension on Page DF-4

All are taken from the 1991 *Stevenson, Washington Pedestrian and Bicycle Links* prepared by Walker & Macy.

No annotations to this page.

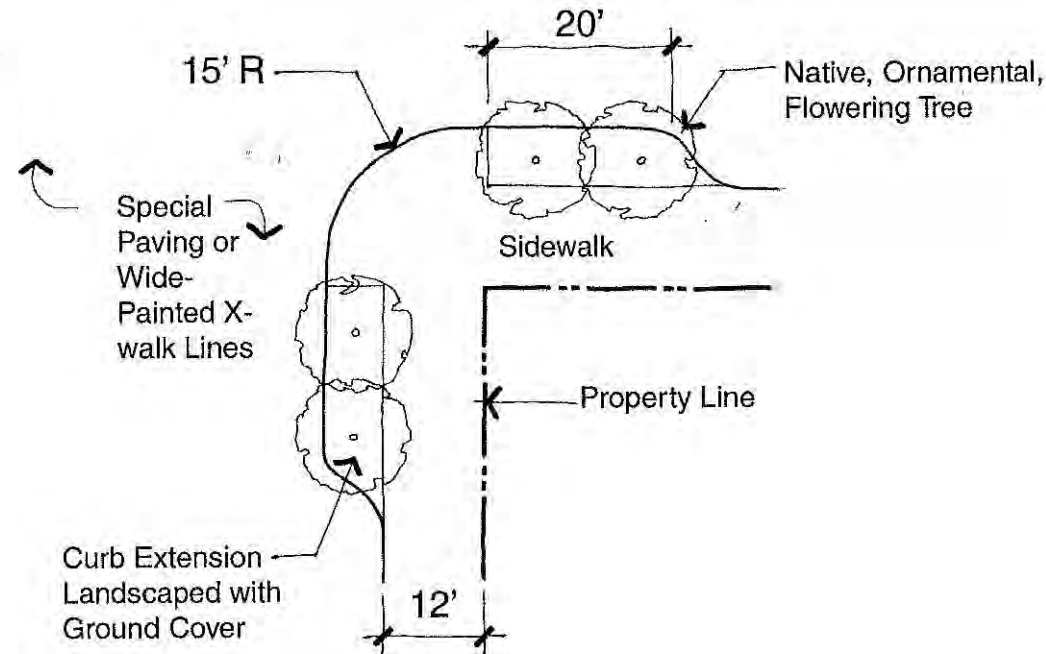
Curb Extensions

Intent

Curb extensions are an important part of improving the downtown environment for pedestrians. Extending the curb edge reduces the crossing distances for pedestrians (especially important for children and the elderly). Extensions walking “loops or circuits” within downtown, thereby encouraging shoppers to cross the street and patronize other businesses on both sides of the street.

The curb extension must include ornamental, flowering street trees and low shrubs, creating special landscaped intersections. The trees, along with the narrowed roadway at the intersections acts as a traffic-calming device. Drivers perceive a tighter space to pass through and slow down while passing through an intersection with curb extensions on all four sides. Landscape materials must be carefully selected to avoid impacting sight lines.

Curb Extension Detail



No annotations to this page.

Pedestrian Street Crossing

Intent

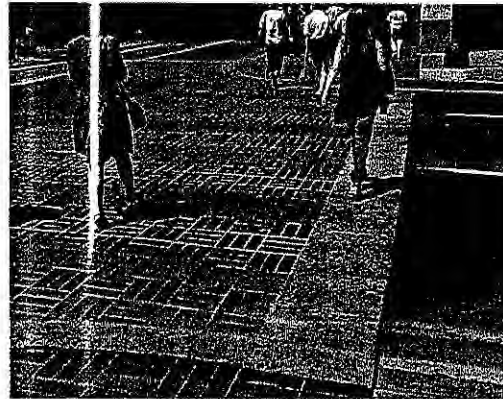
Crosswalks should minimize the intersection as a barrier to pedestrian movement. The street crossing should be clearly defined and highly visible. The crossing should be a minimum of 10' in width to accommodate numerous pedestrians.

Appropriate:

- Wide striped, reflective painted or applied strips parallel to roadway
- Special paved brick or tinted concrete surfaces
- Durable and low maintenance materials

Inappropriate:

- Deeply scored or textured materials that may impede those who are physically challenged
- Simulated brick or stone from stamped and tinted concrete appears inauthentic, lacks durability, typically provides a lumpy surface that is unsuitable for pedestrian crossings, and is not compatible in a historic district.



Appropriate: Brick sidewalks clearly delineate the automobile zone vs. the pedestrian zone.



Not Appropriate: Simulated brick or stone from stamped and tinted concrete

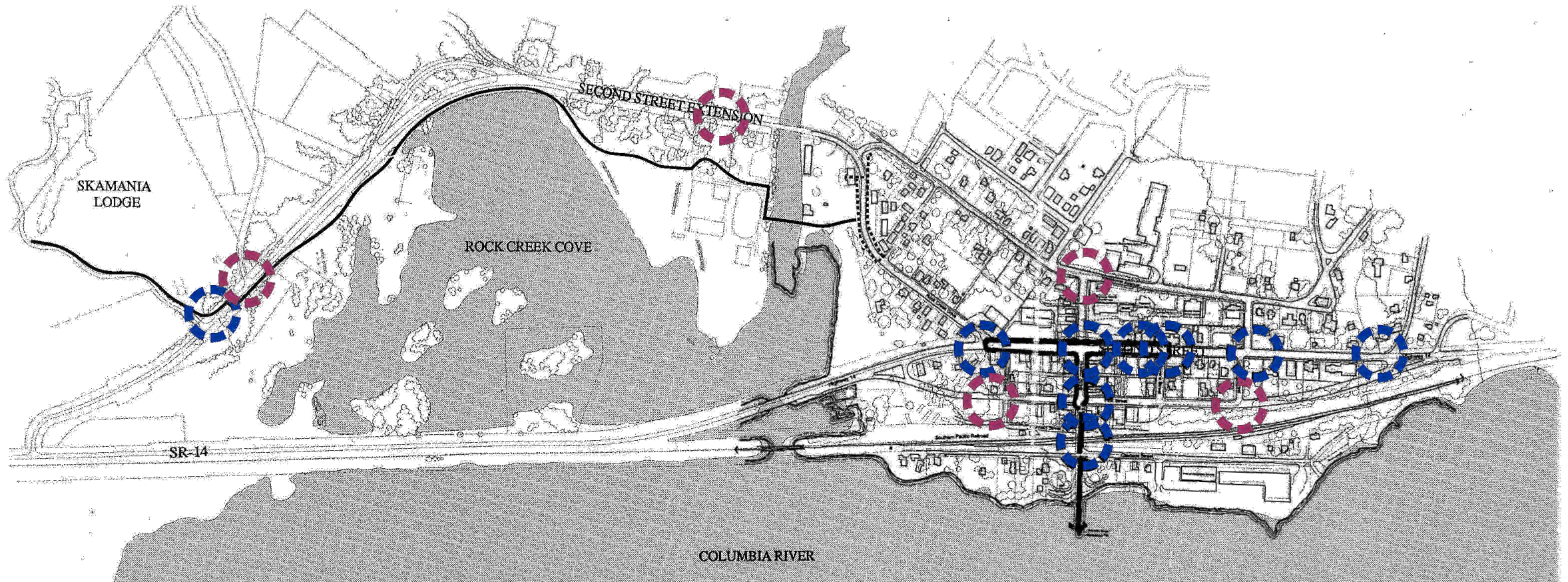





Appropriate: Wide stripes parallel to traffic movements reinforce the zone reserved for pedestrians



Not Appropriate: Single stripes wear out in heavy traffic and only minimally define the pedestrian zone

Pedestrian Street Crossing



-  Special Pedestrian Crossing
-  Installed Since 1999
-  Planned Since 1999

Street Furniture

Intent

Street furniture should be provided to encourage activity and interaction. Along sidewalks and public spaces, areas should be reserved for artwork, benches, drinking fountains, bike racks, and transit shelters. Street furniture should be located only within the designated sidewalk zones. It should not block impede or discourage pedestrian activity.

Appropriate:

- Durable, low maintenance materials
- Historically compatible with downtown architecture
- Dark green or black graffiti-resistant paints

Inappropriate:

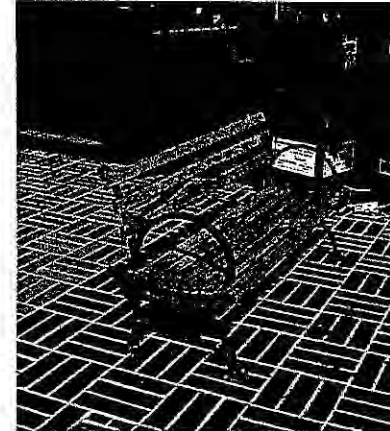
- Advertising on street furniture
- Synthetic or plastic poles, standards or benches
- Bicycle racks with movable or operable components



Benches



Appropriate: Bench of weather-resistant metal



Appropriate: Wood and iron bench in a historic style



Not Appropriate: Contemporary forms

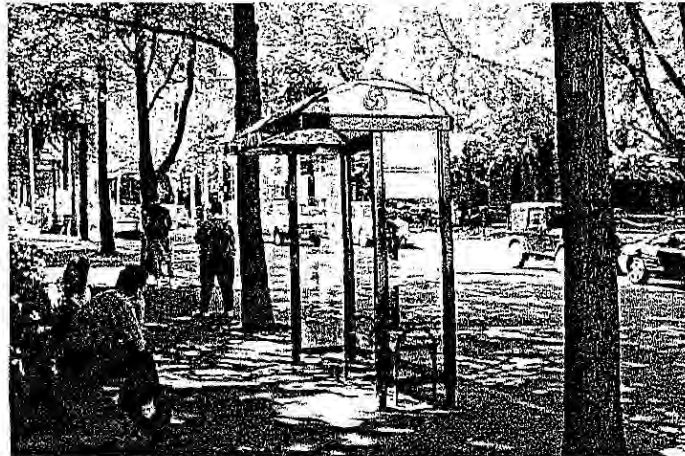


Not Appropriate: Bench without back

- Inappropriate: Benches without interior armrests, which provide personal space for individual occupants from different groups.

Street Furniture

Transit Stop

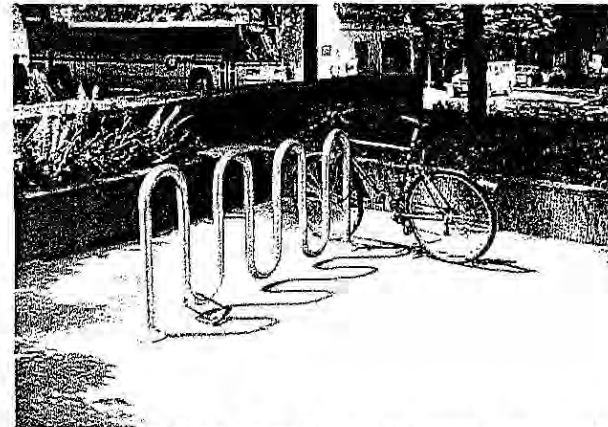


Appropriate: Transit stop with bench and snow, rain, and wind protection



Not Appropriate: Transit stop with no weather protection

Bike Racks



Appropriate: "Ribbon" rack has high capacity and, with space provided



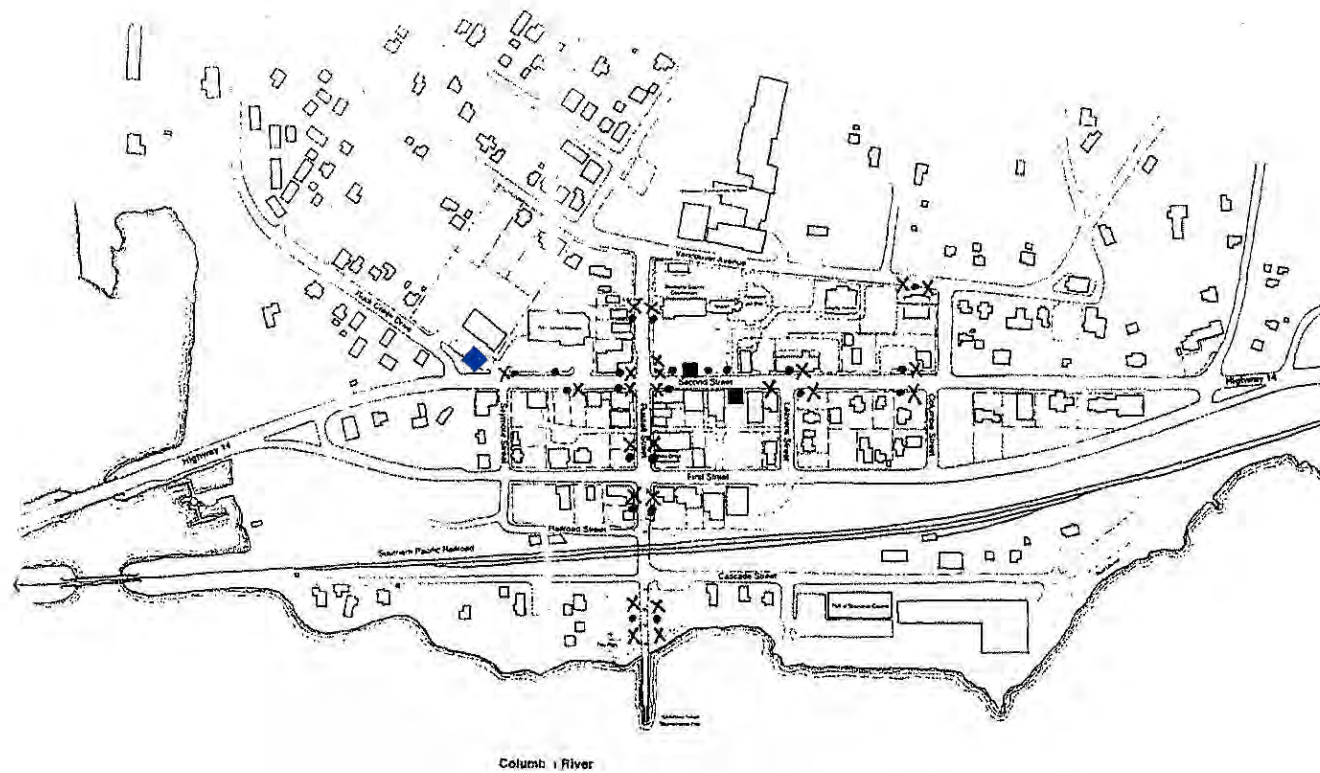
Not Appropriate: Racks with moving parts are often confusing and present a maintenance problem

For the specifications used for the transit shelters and bike racks installed since 1999, contact City Hall.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

This map does not include the improvements made to or planned for Rock Creek Drive. New street furniture within Zones 1 through 3 areas should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Street Furniture



- Transit Shelter
- X Bike Rack
- Bench
- Installed Since 1999
- Transit Shelter

No annotations to this page.

Railings & Fences

Intent

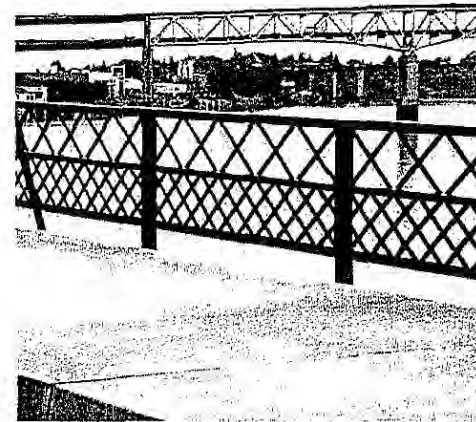
Railings and fences should be used sparingly as design features. They should be used only when required by code or to create or contribute to a visual screen between incompatible uses.

Appropriate:

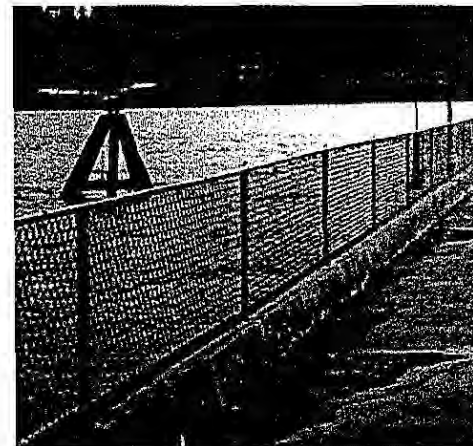
- Ornamental painted (dark green or black) fences
- Wood (with Craftsman architecture only)

Inappropriate:

- Chain-link fence



Appropriate: Lace-like Steel balustrade



Not Appropriate: Chain-link fence on top of concrete curb

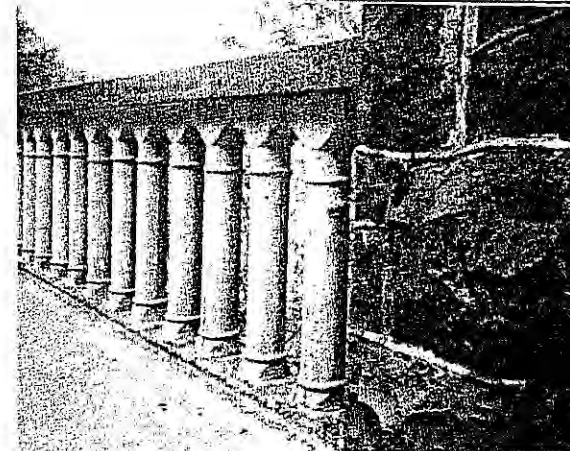
Retaining Walls

Intent

Because of the sloped nature of downtown Stevenson, retaining walls are likely to be required for many developments. The retaining walls should be consistent with the construction technique, materials of the WPA stone work common throughout the Columbia Gorge.

Appropriate:

- Indigenous Stone (basalt)
- Integration of concrete pilasters or ballusters
- Integration of light fixtures or wrought-iron fences



Appropriate: indigenous stone retaining walls

Not Appropriate:

- Block retaining wall
- Simulated stamped-stone concrete walls
- Precast concrete wall systems
- Wood ties



Not Appropriate: Keystone block retaining walls

•City-approved murals on the face of concrete retaining walls.

•Blank concrete retaining walls

Design Guidelines - Private Development

Purpose

Building Character

Building Form

Windows

Roofs

Walls

Entries

Colors

Sign Concept

Applied Signs

Hanging Signs

Prohibited Signs

Lighting Concept

Exterior Building Lighting

Parking Lot Lighting

Purpose

The private development guidelines ensure that each development site is consistent with the development framework. They express the desired character of future development.

The guidelines recognize and foster maintaining downtown Stevenson as an urban place of buildings, in most instances, built edge to edge and engaging the street. The guidelines promote new construction and rehabilitation that embraces the many unique qualities of the existing urban development.

Buildings should be “good neighbors.” They should be compatible with surrounding buildings by avoiding disruptive excesses. A compatible building should relate to nearby buildings’ scale color, rhythm and proportion.

The Design Guidelines are not retroactive and apply only to new construction, remodeling, and changes of use. For example, an existing business with signs not in compliance with the Design Guidelines would not be required to change the signs at the time the Guidelines become effective. However, if the existing business were to replace the signs after the Design Guidelines come into effect, the new signs would be required to comply. Existing uses and structures are “grandfathered in” in this manner over time.

Architectural Integrity

Development in Downtown Stevenson may involve a great deal of rehabilitation, remodeling or additions to existing structures. The following are minimum standards that should be considered to ensure that the rehabilitation of existing buildings preserves the character downtown.

- Buildings additions should not deform or adversely effect the composition of the facade or be out of scale with the building.
- Historic buildings should be respected and recognized as products of their time. Distinctive, stylistic features such as wood detailing and trim at openings, eaves and cornices, or examples skilled craftsmanship such as quality wood windows and doors should be treated with sensitivity. For example, finely crafted wood windows and doors should either be repaired and reused, or replaced with similar finely crafted substitutes.

Private Development Guideline Goals

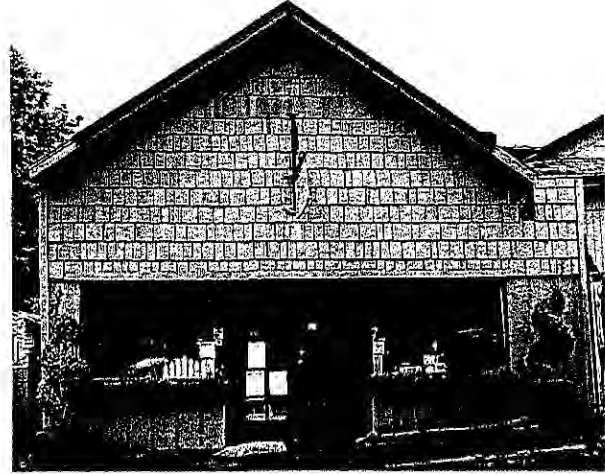
Private development decisions must be made with awareness of their urban design consequences. Development should:

- Use quality materials that promote permanence and delight.
- Contribute to a strong organizing pattern. The sum is more important than one individual building.
- Balance functional concerns, efficiency, and cost of construction with the role of the building in the cityscape and the definition of streetspace.

A compatible building should relate to nearby buildings’ scale, color, rhythm, proportion, and orientation.

Building Character

The standard promotes architectural elements that unify downtown Stevenson. The architecture should reinforce Stevenson's riverfront development era that occurred generally from 1900 to 1935. The guidelines promote only architectural types that are historically indigenous to Stevenson or the Columbia Gorge area. "Placeless" architectural styles, typical of national chain stores are inappropriate. A small palate of architectural styles is suggested to maintain unity and provide variety.



Appropriate: Simple unadorned buildings

Appropriate:

- Simple-Unadorned
- Cascadia- Lodge-like
- Craftsman

Not Appropriate:

- Anonymous, slick-skinned contemporary architecture lacking richness and detail
- Placeless, nationwide corporate chain store architecture



Not Appropriate: "Placeless" corporate identity

...The guidelines promote architectural types that are historically indigenous to Stevenson or the Columbia Gorge area. When used in the context of these interim zoning controls, the guidelines must incorporate the pleasant aspects of more recent development which has become a characteristic of downtown Stevenson today. "Placeless" architectural styles, typical of national chain stores are inappropriate. While a small palate of architectural styles is suggested to maintain unity and provide variety, the Design Review process should be very accepting of other styles during the effective period of these interim controls.

Building Form

Buildings in downtown Stevenson should be consistent and complementary to the fabric of early-20th century buildings that still remain.

Appropriate:

- New buildings of brick and wood are most appropriate, while the use of steel, plastics and concrete on the exterior should be avoided.
- Buildings downtown occupy small sites. New developments that occupy more than a quarter of a block should be broken up to appear as more than one structure.
- Heights of new buildings should not vary more than 25% from the two story height of many existing buildings in the downtown. Structures beyond three stories are incompatible and could overwhelm the scale of downtown.
- Buildings should provide spatial definition for pedestrians along the base of the building. At this street level, buildings should have indentations, projections and rich texture.



Appropriate: Two-story brick building



Appropriate: Two-story, mixed-use wood-panel building



Appropriate: One-story wood frame building



Not Appropriate: Contemporary in form

- Heights of new buildings should incorporate a second story similar to many of the existing mixed use buildings characteristic of the riverfront development era. Structures taller than the Avary Building are incompatible and could overwhelm the scale of downtown.
- To maintain the human scale, new development taller than one story should incorporate a cornice line or similar horizontal element that is within 25% of similar elements on buildings adjacent to or on the same block as the proposal.

Windows

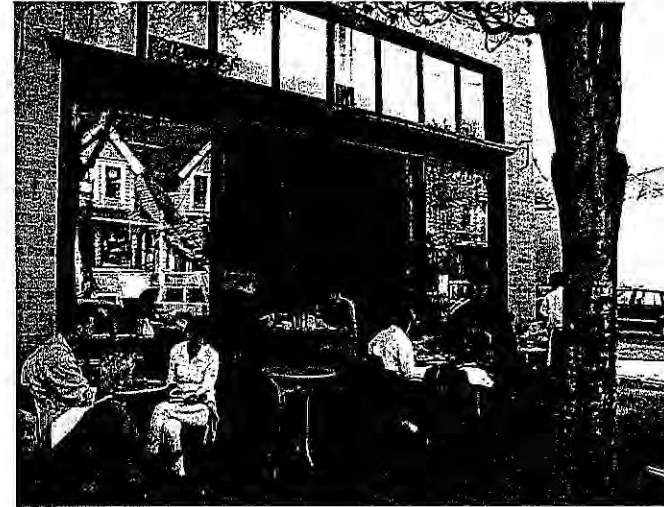
Within downtown, only high quality, historically appropriate windows and window materials are suggested. Low quality “reproduction” windows that create a building composition that appears inauthentic or has a “stage-set” appearance are inappropriate. Openings in the exterior walls of buildings add variety and interest at the street level. Business’s prosper as the transparency created at the ground floor invites people in. Restaurants and cafes can benefit even more if they have window that can actually open -- by sliding, pivoting, or shuttering. Windows makes it possible for pedestrians to see, hear, and smell what the business has to offer.

Appropriate:

- Multiple small panes
- Large plate glass (for views)
- Dark wood or metal sashes
- Transparent glazing
- Transom windows
- “Punched”, recessed window openings

Not Appropriate:

- Large plate glass (as primary architectural feature)
- Simulated, divided lites
- Single, small panes
- Windows flush with building wall
- Reflective, opaque or tinted glazing at street level



Appropriate: Operable Plate Glass Windows



Not Appropriate: Small, fixed windows

...Restaurants and cafes can benefit even more if they have windows that can actually open—by sliding, pivoting, rolling up, or shuttering...

No annotations to this page.

Roofs

Because Downtown Stevenson is on a hillside, appropriate rooftop treatment is important to avoid adversely impacting surrounding buildings and open spaces.

“Functional Roofs” that are consistent with the suggested architectural styles are appropriate. The roofs in downtown should be calm, consistent, natural and subdued. The roof should not be the primary architectural feature.

Roof mounted mechanical equipment should be hidden from view by parapets. A parapet is a low, protective wall built up along the edge of a roof (an example is at the Rainy Day Gallery and Studio). If building parapets cannot provide adequate screening, mechanical equipment should include walls or enclosures installed as an integral part of the architectural design of the building.

Appropriate:

- 4:12 minimum pitch
- 12:12 Maximum pitch
- Small Dormers - 4:12 Minimum Pitch
- Flat or low pitch screened by parapet walls

Materials:

- Cedar Shingle
- Three Tab
- Metal (corrugated or small folded, standing seam)
- Muted Dark Colors- grays, blacks, dark green, dark brown

Not Appropriate:

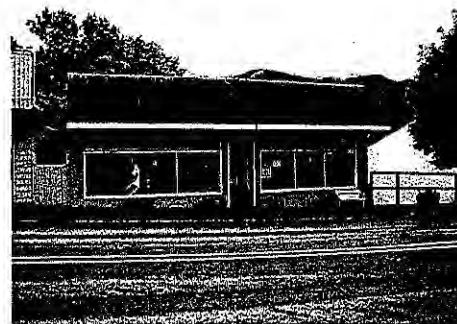
- Nonfunctional decorative roofs
- Brightly Colored Roofs (red, green, blue, tan colors)
- Mansard or other applied decorative roof forms



Appropriate: Dark metal, gable ended roof



Appropriate: Small dormers



Not Appropriate: Mansard or other applied decorative roofs

No annotations to this page.

Walls

Historic or authentic-appearing exterior cladding materials should be used. Wall materials and application techniques that are consistent with the building character should be fostered. Long lasting materials that are durable and require little maintenance should be employed.

Appropriate:

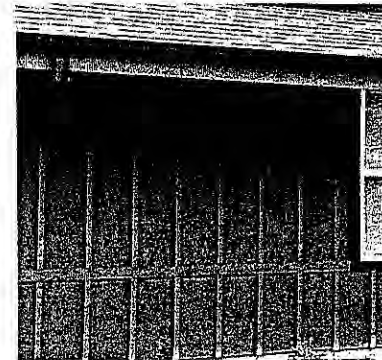
- Smooth Bevel Drop Siding
- Shingles
- Vertical Siding (Wood Board & Batten)
- Brick
- Native (Basalt) Stone Masonry

Not Appropriate:

- Metal Panels
- Wood Shakes
- Exposed Concrete Block
- Flagstone or Other Applied Stone Veneer Products
- Large Precast Concrete Panels
- Cast-in-place Concrete
- Plywood Panelling (T-111)
- Synthetic Cladding Materials at First Floor (Stucco/ Fiberglass Panels)



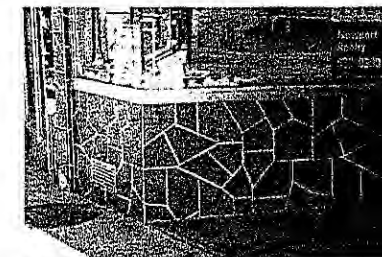
Appropriate: Cedar shingles



Appropriate: Board and Batten



Appropriate: Native stone (basalt) masonry



Not Appropriate: Flagstone Veneer

Entries

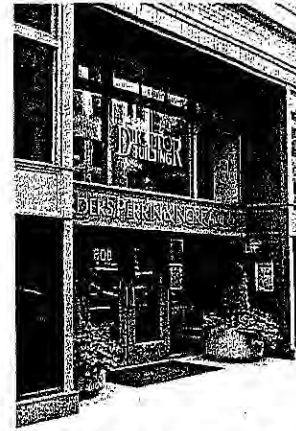
Doorways should be located so that buildings appear welcoming and inviting. Corner entries and recessed doorways are suggested. Retail shops and businesses should have individual entries from the street rather than from interior spaces such as lobbies or atriums.

Appropriate:

- Wood
- Recessed
- Transparent with single or multiple lites
- Corner

Not Appropriate:

- Large glass doors
- Security gates
- Solid wood or metal doors
- Overhead garage doors
- Aluminum frame
- Entryway plazas or forecourts



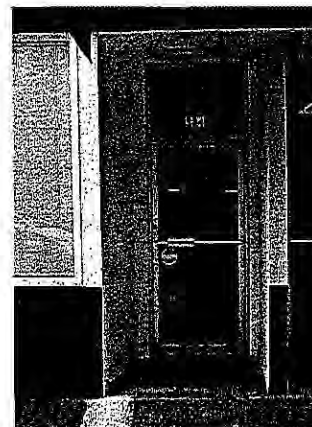
Appropriate: Recessed doorway



Appropriate: Wooden door frame



Appropriate: Wooden door frame with wood detailing above



Not Appropriate: Thin, aluminum frame in narrow recess



Not Appropriate: Overhead Garage doors engaging public streets

- Roll-up garage doors that include more than 50% transparent paneling at the pedestrian level.

No annotations to this page.

Colors

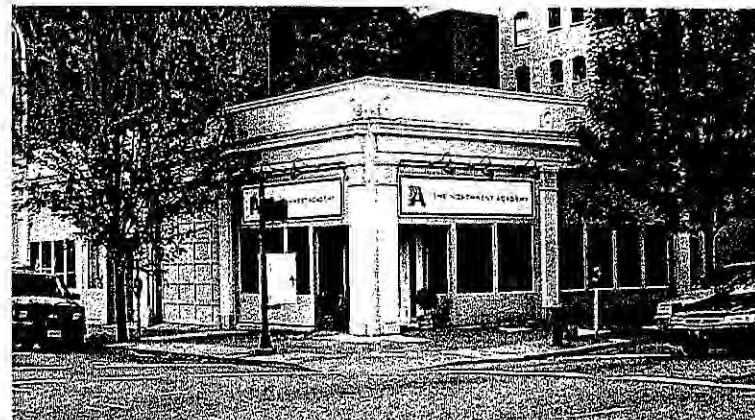
Only building colors that are consistent with the architectural character or suggested palate of architectural styles should be used.

Appropriate:

- Shades of white
- Natural and “weather accelerating”
- Dark color doors, windows and trim

Not Appropriate:

- Bright primary colors
- Untreated wood



Appropriate: Shades of white



Not Appropriate: Bright blue

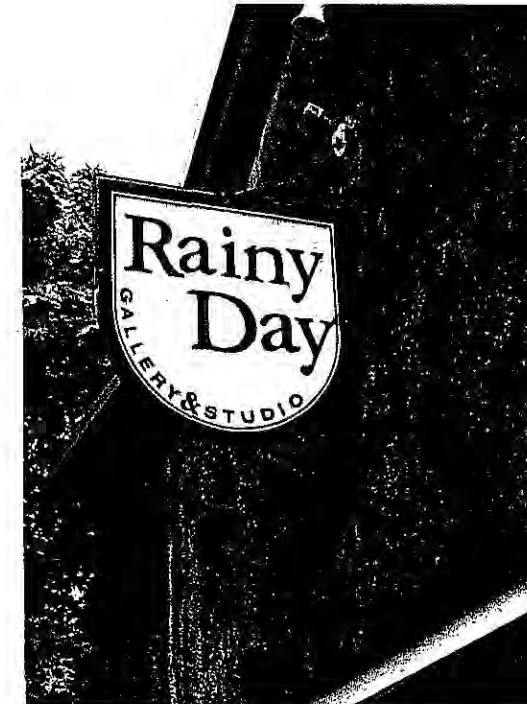
Sign Concept

The guidelines identified herein supercede existing ordinances. In instances where no guideline is provided, sign proposals must meet the standards and requirements of the Stevenson's Zoning Ordinance. Advertising, construction, political or portable signs must be consistent with the City's Zoning Ordinance regulations. These guidelines apply to permanent building, tenant or informational and temporary signs only.

Public events are best advertised on banners affixed to street light standards. Design standards for banners should be established. Applications and concise plans for banners, setting forth dimensional requirements, materials of construction, mounting heights, color and graphic format shall be subject to review and approval. An additional means of advertising public events and information would be to post approved material at a kiosk located in the proposed courthouse plaza.

Signs may provide an address, identify a place of business, locate tenants, reinforce the downtown's character or generally provide directions and information. Regardless of function, signs should be architecturally compatible and contribute to the character of the area. Signs should not compete with each other or dominate the setting due to inconsistent height, size, shape, number, color, lighting or movement.

Signs should not overwhelm the building or the landscape. They should instead provide easily recognizable business identification and information in a highly graphic format that is complementary to the Downtown Stevenson's architecture. Tasteful logos, symbols and graphics are encouraged. A strong pedestrian orientation is encouraged.



Signs should be highly graphic and oriented toward the pedestrian

Each development or building represents only a small portion of the downtown as a whole, but contributes significantly to the overall visual image of downtown. The uniform application of sign guidelines addressing type, location, size and quality will ensure a visually pleasing downtown environment.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

This component of the 1999 plan was partially incorporated into the City's Zoning Code through an amendment in 2011. Those standards remain in effective during the effective period of these interim zoning controls. However, major projects may request to deviate from the standards of the Zoning Code as part of the project's design review. Such requests must be clearly identified and should use the submittal requirements of SMC 17.39.145 for guidance. Proponents requesting a deviation shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Planning Commission that the proposal is consistent with these guidelines.

Applied Signs

Applied wall signs can be located along the top, middle or at the pedestrian level of buildings. Signs can be incorporated into the building architecture as embossing or low-relief casting. They may be painted, or applied metal lettering and graphics. Signs should be durable and long lasting. They may incorporate lighting as part of their design (see guidelines in Lighting). Signs should identify the building or business's name and should not be used to advertise products or services.

Appropriate:

- Front-lit
- Historic in character
- Modest scale

Not Appropriate:

- Plastic
- Backlit of any material



Appropriate: Front lit metal wall signs



Not Appropriate: Internally lit plastic sign

See Page PD-9.

Hanging Signs

Hanging signs should be very graphic and constructed of high-quality materials and finishes. They should be attached to the building with durability in mind. Signs should be compatible and complement the building's architecture, awnings, canopies, lighting, and street furniture.

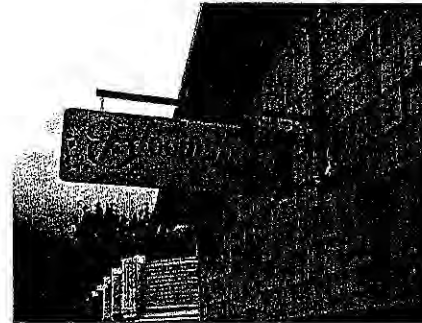
Hanging signs should be highly visible from the sidewalk. Generally, they should be attached perpendicular from the building, or at 45 degree angles from corners.

Appropriate:

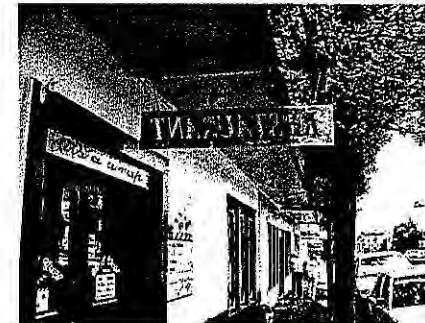
- Small Scale (9 sq. ft. recommended, maximum 15 sq. ft.)
- Historic in character
- Front lit

Not Appropriate:

- Backlit of any material



Appropriate: Graphic hanging sign



Not Appropriate: Difficult to read hanging sign

See Page PD-9.

Temporary Signs

Signs identifying uses or activities temporary in nature, such as “sandwich board” signs or signs associated with real estate sales and leasing and the development and construction of buildings, shall be allowed on a temporary basis if consistent with the design character of the surrounding area.

Temporary signs must be located on or in close proximity to the uses identified.

The large number of signs often associated with development, design, construction and leasing shall be combined into one sign for each project and the sign shall be located on site.

Applications and concise plans for temporary signage, setting forth dimensional requirements, materials of construction, mounting heights, color and graphic format shall be subject to review and approval.



Appropriate: Temporary sign consistent with the design character of the surrounding area

See Page PD-9.

Prohibited Signs

- Exterior neon
- Monument signs
- Freestanding pole signs and roster boards
- Moving or animated signs that create traffic hazards
- Obsolete or abandoned signs (remove within 30 days of business closure)
- Temporary signs on public property including signs on traffic signals, utility poles, trees, etc.
- Vehicle or portable signs
- Off-premise signs
- Rooftop signs
- Inflatable or balloon signs
- Magnetic signs
- Painted window advertising signs
- Plastic flags
- Signs in poor repair



Not Appropriate: Moving or animated signs

See Page PD-9.

No annotations to this page.

Lighting Concept

Lighting should not only provide nighttime security, but also encourage nighttime patronage of businesses and restaurants. Lighting of special elements should create an atmosphere of festivity and activity. Utilitarian applications of glaring, or offensively-colored lights should be prohibited.

Parking lot, building, and pedestrian lights play a vital role in defining a quality appearance within downtown. The lighting concept has been devised to provide a hierarchy of lighting effects that will contribute to an overall unified downtown image.



No annotations to this page.

Exterior Building Lighting

Architectural lighting should be integrated with building elements and landscaping. A limited number of lights may be used to create shadow, relief, and outline effects. Lighting should be used for wall washing, wall highlighting, sign illuminating, and be directed towards the building, not the public right-of-way. Lighting should not cast any glare onto adjacent lots in such a manner as to decrease the safety of the pedestrian, vehicular movement or effect the livability of nearby residents or businesses.

Appropriate:

- Decorative, historic wall sconce and similar architectural lighting fixtures.
- Metal Halide or other natural color spectrum lamp
- "Gooseneck" or similar architectural lighting fixture
- Integrated and screened uplights or spotlights

Not Appropriate:

- Sodium
- Neon
- Fluorescent Tube
- Broadcast Lighting
- Flashing Lighting



Appropriate: "Goose neck" lighting



Appropriate: "Goose neck" lighting

No annotations to this page.

Parking Lot Lighting

Parking lot lighting should clearly define accessways to streets and building entries. It should be directed downward so that it does not produce glare into surrounding areas. Historic ornamental fixtures that are in character with downtown architecture and are compatible with the street furniture should be used. Pole standards should be black or very dark green color. Parking lot lights should be integrated into landscape islands. Building security lights (flood-lights) should not be used as substitutes for parking lot lighting. The lighting should be bright enough to provide a sense of security and safety.

Appropriate:

- Historic fixtures
- Pedestrian scale
- Dark pole standards

Inappropriate:

- Cobra-head type fixtures
- Contemporary fixtures
- "Broadcast" security lighting
- Motion-detecting security lighting
- Lighting recessed in bollards or other lighting at low heights

Development Standards

Background

Key Distinctions: Development Framework & Standards
and Existing Code

Existing Land Use Zones and Proposed
Development Zones

Development Standards Matrix

Development Standards Matrix Notes

Applying the Development Standards

Background

Downtown Stevenson is divided into two development zones, Zone 1 and Zone 2. Located within Zone 1 are the two primary retail streets that hold the key to success for the downtown. Adherence to the guidelines within Zone 1 is paramount for this is where the majority of pedestrian activity will occur. Zone 2, on the other hand, allows more flexibility for uses and does not include the primary active streets in the downtown.

Zone 1 is designated as reaching 100 feet deep on each side along Second Street from Rock Creek Drive to Columbia Street and Russell Street from Vancouver Avenue to Railroad Street. Zone 2 includes the area between the confluence of First and Second Street at their east and west ends, Vancouver Avenue to the north and the Columbia River to the south.

The Development Standards supercede the existing Development Code where discrepancies exist. They are regulatory requirements which are not negotiable during the Design Review Process.

The Development Standards are not retroactive and apply only to new construction, remodeling, and changes of use. For example, an existing use with on-site parking not in compliance with the Development Standards would not be required to provide the required number of spaces at the time the Development Standards become law. However, if the existing use were to change, the new use and related parking provided would both have to be in compliance with the Development Standards. Existing uses and structures are "grandfathered in" in this manner over time.

Development in Zone 3 allows for an expansion of uses currently by the Zoning Code, so long as the form of the development contributes to a sense of connection between downtown Stevenson and the City's main tourism activity areas along the waterfront and toward Skamania Lodge.

—
Zone 3 includes 1) the remaining areas within the downtown area designated as High Intensity Trade in the 2013 *Stevenson Comprehensive Plan*, 2) the Rock Creek Drive corridor, 3) areas adjacent to the Columbia River, Rock Cove and Rock Creek waterfronts, and 4) other areas as designated on Page DF-2.

Key Distinctions: Development Framework & Standards and Existing Code

Key distinctions between the proposed Development Framework and Standards and existing code are as follows:

Zone 1 Land Uses

Principal uses no longer permitted in Zone 1 (previously zoned C1):

- Single-family detached dwelling
- Bank, financial institution
- Residential care facility
- Conditional uses are no longer permitted in Zone 1.

Zone 2 Land Uses

Principal uses no longer permitted in Zone 2 (previously zoned C1):

- Single-family detached dwelling
 - Residential care facility
- Previous conditional uses permitted as principal uses:*
- Parking structure
 - Vehicle repair
 - Park and playground
 - Church
 - Library
 - Child Care Center
 - Food or beverage operation with no drive-through service
 - Government administration building

Conditional uses no longer permitted in Zone 2 are:

- Hazardous waste storage
- Communication tower in excess of fifty feet high
- Temporary emergency, construction or repair residence
- Light industrial activities

Active Street Frontage

The requirement for 50% glazing at groundfloor street frontages along designated active streets exceeds ground level wall area requirements in the C1 Zone District. No substitutions are allowed in Zone 1.

Lot Size/Density, Yard and Lot Coverage Requirements

Lot Size/Density, Yard and Lot Coverage requirements are superceded by the Development Standards for properties within development zones 1 and 2. Minimum lot area, width and depth requirements are eliminated except for multifamily and apartment uses. Maximum building coverage for multifamily and apartment uses is greater then that allowed in the existing code. Maximum front yard setbacks are reduced to 0' in Zone 1 except for multifamily and apartment uses.

Parking

Parking requirements are 3 spaces per 1000 SF building floor area. For most uses, this is lower then what was previously required. In lieu of the parking requirement, property owners may choose to pay an equivalent systems development charge (to be determined) for the required spaces off-site. Requirements for multifamily and apartment uses are lowered to 1 space per unit.

Signs

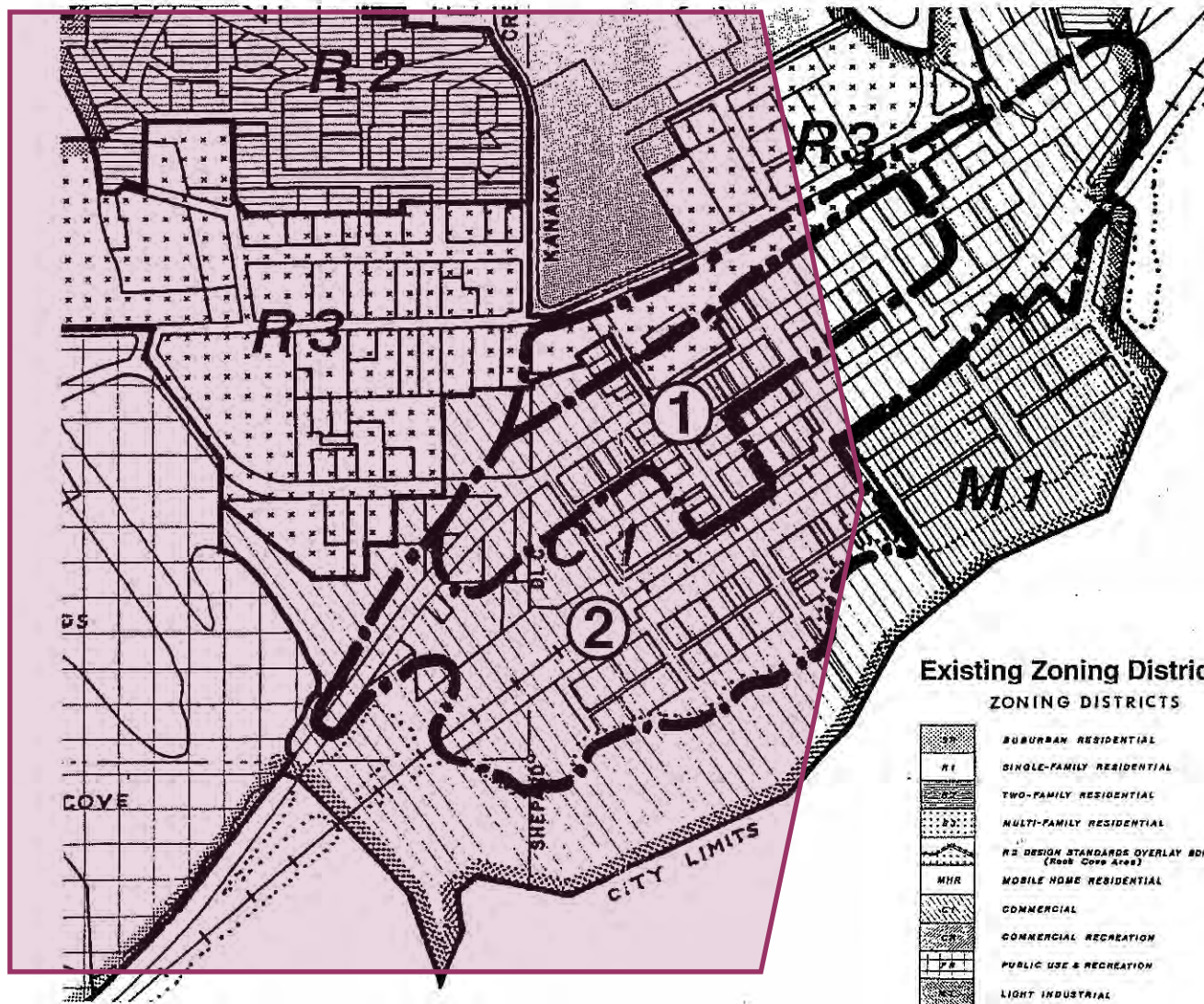
Guidelines identified in Design Guidelines - Private Development (pages PD-9 through PD-12) supercede existing ordinances.

Key distinctions between the Development Framework and Standards included within these Interim Zoning Controls and the existing uses involve the transition away from Single-Family Detached Dwellings and toward mixed use development. See the table on new Pages DS 5a-d

See also new Page DI-????

See Page PD-9 regarding sign standards.

Existing Land Use Zones and Proposed Development Zones



Existing Zoning Districts

ZONING DISTRICTS

	R2	SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL
	R3	SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
	R3	TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
	R3	MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
	R3	DESIGN STANDARDS OVERLAY AREA (Rock Cove Area)
	MHR	MOBILE HOME RESIDENTIAL
	C	COMMERCIAL
	CR	COMMERCIAL RECREATION
	PR	PUBLIC USE & RECREATION
	LI	LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Proposed Development Zones

Zone 1 - Primary Retail Corridor

Zone 2 - Supporting Commercial and Service Uses

The original of this map does not match that on Page DF-2. Refer to Development Zone boundaries as they currently appear on that page.

Development Standards Matrix

"-" indicates no requirement.
Notes located on following page.

This page is kept for illustrative purposes only and has no intended regulatory effect. See Page DS-5a-d for the up-to-date Development Standards Matrix.

Development Zone	Land Use	Lot Size /Density				Yard			Lot Coverage Max. %	Landscape Min. % (Previous Area Excluding Lot Coverage)	Building Height Max Stories/ft. (To Top of Roof Plate)	Parking Number Spaces Required per 1000 SF floor area Note 17	
		Principal Use	Min. Lot Area	Min. Lot Width	Min. Lot Depth	Units/Acre (Max)	Min./Max. Front Yard Note 13	Min./Max. Side Note 14					Min. Rear Yard Note 15
Zone 1 Primary Retail Corridor	Retail Sales - Note 2	-	-	-	-	0'0'	0'10'	0'	1	0'	3 stories/max. 50'	3	
	Office - Note 3	-	-	-	-	0'0'	0'0'	0'	1	0'	3 stories/max. 50'	3	
	MF Dwelling and Apartment - Note 3	1200 SFA/n.	-	-	-	24	0'15'	0'0'	0'	80	10% - Note 16	3 stories/max. 35'	1 space/unit
	Food/Beverage Operation - Note 4	-	-	-	-	-	0'0'	0'0'	0'	1	0'	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Hotel - Note 5	-	-	-	-	-	0'0'	0'0'	0'	1	0'	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Theater	-	-	-	-	-	0'0'	0'0'	0'	100%	0'	3 stories/max. 50'	3
No Conditional Uses Permitted													
Zone 2 Supporting Commercial and Service Uses	Principal Use												
	Retail Sales - Note 6	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3	
	Office	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3	
	MF Dwelling and Apartment	1200 SFA/n.	-	-	-	24	0'15'	0'0'	0'	80%	10% - Note 16	3 stories/max. 35'	1 space/unit
	Food/Beverage Operation - Note 4	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Hotel - Note 5	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Theater	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Bank	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Parking Structure - Note 18	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Park and Playground	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Church	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Child Day Care Center	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Library	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Government Administration Building	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Conditional Use												
	Automobile Service Station - Note 7	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Parking Lot	-	-	-	-	-	10' - Note 19	5' - Note 19	5' - Note 19	100%	20%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Vehicle Repair - Note 8	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Fire, Police & Emergency Services Station	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
	Hospital, Nursing Home or Convalescent Center	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3
Utility & Communications Facilities - Note 10	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3	
Railroad Facilities - Note 11	-	-	-	-	-	0'	0'10'	0'	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3	
Piers and Docks, Watercraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	10%	3 stories/max. 50'	3	

Development Standards Matrix - Notes

- 1) Permitted as a primary use in Zone 1 and Zone 2: Canopy, marquee or awning extending into a public right-of-way.
- 2) No services permitted at street level.
- 3) Permitted at upper stories only.
- 4) No drive-through services permitted.
- 5) No motel, bed and breakfast operation, tourist home, and boarding or rooming house permitted.
- 6) Includes personal and other services, and rental operations.
- 7) Permitted provided that: 1) no major repair work is undertaken, 2) vehicles are not parked or stored overnight unless inside a fully enclosed building and 3) truck, trailer or equipment rental operations are conducted only inside a fully enclosed building.
- 8) Permitted provided that: 1) no repair work is done outside of a fully enclosed building; and that 2) vehicles are not parked or stored overnight unless inside a fully enclosed building.
- 9) Permitted provided the activity is an integral part of an on-premises principal use.
- 10) Permitted to serve the surrounding area; but exempting from the conditional use process underground cables, pipelines, vaults, and the like, and overhead cables supported on poles not over fifty feet in height.
- 11) Includes a ticket office/waiting room.
- 12) Conditional uses permitted in Zone 2 include any other use determined to be of the same general character as the principal uses or conditional uses permitted outright.
- 13) Minimum front yard setback at shoreline: 50'
- 14) 5' minimum and 0' maximum side yard setback for corner lot abutting an R District.
- 15) 20' minimum rear yard setback for 3 story building when abutting an R District; 10' minimum rear yard setback for 2 story building abutting an R District.
- 16) Balconies, terraces and roof gardens can be counted as open space.
- 17) In lieu of the parking requirement, property owners may choose to pay an equivalent systems development charge (to be determined) for the required spaces off-site.
- 18) Required active ground floor use along the street.
- 19) Required minimum setbacks to be landscaped.
- 20) R3 Zone District within proposed development zones to be Government Administration Building use only.

2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

This page is kept for illustrative purposes only and has no intended regulatory effect. See Page DS-5a-d for the up-to-date Development Standards Matrix.

Development Standards Matrix

"_" indicates no requirement.

Notes located on following page.

In cases where this table conflicts with the use allowances of SMC Tables 17.150040-1, 17.25.040-1 or 17.35.040-1, this table shall prevail.

Development Zone	Land Use	Lot Size/Density					Landscaping Minimum %	Yard			Building Height	Parking # Spaces Required per 1000 SF Floor Area
		Minimum Lot Area	Minimum Lot Width	Minimum Lot Depth	Maximum Units/Acre	Lot Coverage Maximum %		Minimum/Maximum Front Yard Note 1	Minimum/Maximum Side Yard Notes 1, 2	Minimum Rear Yard Note 3		
Zone 1—Primary Retail Corridor												
Street-Level Principal Uses												
	Retail Sales	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0'/0'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	3
	Food Service—Note 4	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0'/0'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	3
	Hotel	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0'/0'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	3
	Park, Playground or Outdoor Recreation Area	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0'/0'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	0
	Public Assembly	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0'/0'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	3
Street-Level Conditional Uses												
	None Permitted—Note 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-Story Uses—All												
	See SMC Table 17.25.040-1	See SMC Table 17.25.050-1					0%	0'/0'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	3 or 1 space/ dwelling unit
Zone 2— Supporting Commercial and Service Areas												
Street-Level Principal Uses												
	Government Administration Building	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0'/10'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	3
	Library	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0'/10'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	3
	Park, Playground or Outdoor Recreation Area	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0'/10'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	See SMC 17.42.090
	Townhome—Note 6	See SMC Table 17.15.050-1, & SMC 17.38.085					10%—Note 7	See SMC 17.38.085			3 stories/ 35' maximum Note 8	1 space/ dwelling unit
	Multi-Family Dwelling—Note 9	1,200 SF/ Unit	-	-	24	80%	10%—Note 7	0'/10'	0'/0'	0'	3 stories/ 35' maximum Note 8	1 space/ dwelling unit
	See SMC Table 17.25.040-1	See SMC Table 17.25.050-1					-	See SMC Table 17.25.060-1			3 stories/ 50' maximum	3

Development Standards Matrix

"-" indicates no requirement.

Notes located on following page.

In cases where this table conflicts with the use allowances of SMC Tables 17.150040-1, 17.25.040-1 or 17.35.040-1, this table shall prevail.

Development Zone	Land Use	Lot Size/Density					Landscaping Minimum %	Yard			Building Height	Parking # Spaces Required per 1000 SF Floor Area
		Minimum Lot Area	Minimum Lot Width	Minimum Lot Depth	Maximum Units/Acre	Lot Coverage Maximum %		Minimum/Maximum Front Yard Note 13	Minimum/Maximum Side Yard Notes 13, 14	Minimum Rear Yard Note 16		
Zone 2— Supporting Commercial and Service Areas												
Street-Level Conditional Uses												
	Single-Family Detached Dwelling—Note 10	-	-	-	-	80%	10%—Note 7	0'/10'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 35' maximum	1 space/ dwelling unit
	Manufactured Home—Note 10	-	-	-	-	80%	10%—Note 7	0'/10'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 35' maximum	1 space/ dwelling unit
	Modular Home—Note 10	-	-	-	-	80%	10%—Note 7	0'/10'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 35' maximum	1 space/ dwelling unit
	Parking Lot	-	-	-	-	100%	20%	10'/- Note 11	5'/- Note 11	5' Note 11	3 stories/ 35' maximum	-
	See SMC Table 17.25.040-1	See						See SMC Table 17.25.060-1			3 stories/ 35' maximum Note 7	3
Upper-Story Uses—Principal												
	Parking Structure—Note 12	-	-	-	-	100%	10%—Note 7	0'/10'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	-
	See SMC Table 17.25.040-1	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0'/10'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	3
Upper-Story Uses—Conditional												
	See SMC Table 17.25.040-1	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0'/10'	0'/10'	0'	3 stories/ 50' maximum	3
Zone 3—Future Commercial/Transitional Areas												
Principal Uses												
	See SMC Tables 17.15.040-1, 17.25.040-1, & 17.35.040-1	See SMC Tables 17.15.050-1, 17.25.050-1, & 17.35.050-1					See SMC	See SMC Tables 17.15.060-1, 17.25.060-1, & 17.35.060-1			See SMC 17.42.090	
Conditional Uses												
	Uses listed in Zone 1 or Zone 2, provided such use contributes to a desired development type listed on Page DI-2	See Zone 2 standards as applicable					10%—Note 7	See Zone 2 standards as applicable			3	
	See SMC Tables 17.15.040-1, 17.25.040-1, & 17.35.040-1	See SMC Tables 17.15.050-1, 17.25.050-1, & 17.35.050-1					See SMC	See SMC Tables 17.15.060-1, 17.25.060-1, & 17.35.060-1			See SMC 17.42.090	

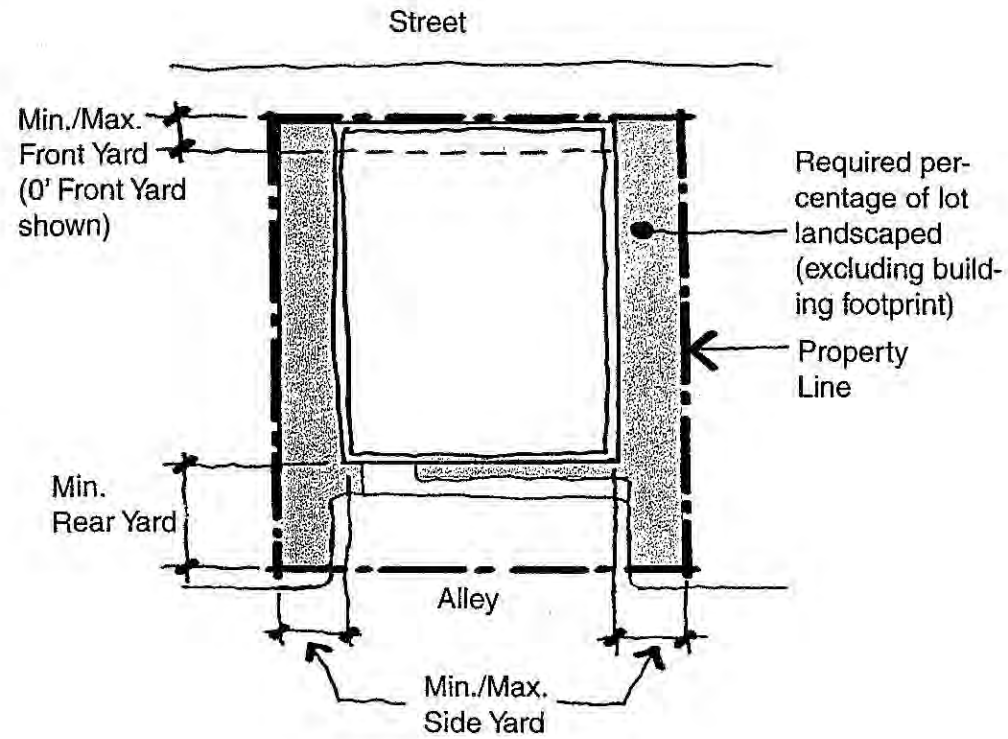
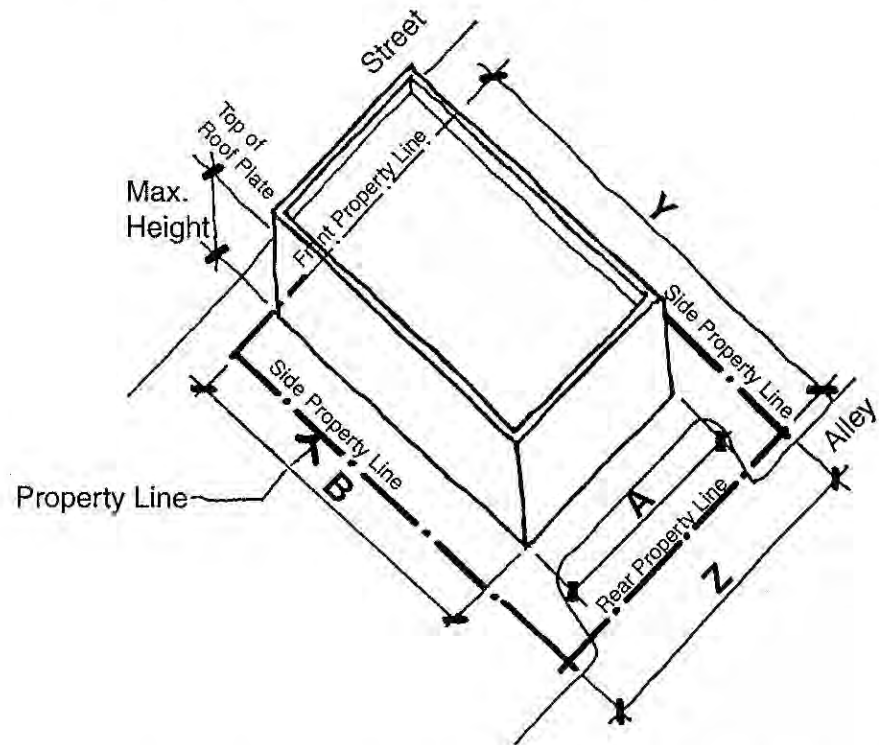
2019 Interim Zoning Control Annotations

Development Standards Matrix - Notes

- 1) A site specific setback may be required from street corners for sight distance/traffic safety purposes.
- 2) 5' minimum and no maximum side yard setback for corner lot abutting an R District.
- 3) 20' minimum rear yard setback for 3 story building when abutting an R District; 10' minimum rear yard setback for 2 story building abutting an R District.
- 4) Drive-Through Food or Beverage Service prohibited.
- 5) During the effective period of these interim controls, the interpretation of uses process (SMC 17.12.020) shall not allow the establishment of conditional uses in Development Zone 1.
- 6) Townhomes proposed in Development Zone 2 are subject to the density and dimensional standards for townhomes in the R3 Multi-Family Residential District with the following exception: Minimum lot width for townhomes shall be 20'.
- 7) Balconies, terraces and roof gardens can be counted as open space.
- 8) Maximum Building Height may be increased to 50' for projects incorporating a building stepback (SMC 17.10.762) along the street frontage. The stepback shall be located at a building height which support the pedestrian scale of its proposed location (e.g., at a similar location to the cornice lines or horizontal elements of nearby buildings). Stepback areas may be used as balconies, terraces and roof gardens.
- 9) During the effective period of these interim controls, groups of single-family detached dwellings on a single lot does not qualify as multi-family dwelling when proposed in Development Zone 2.
- 10) Projects shall conform to all design standards and applicable design guidelines located herein and shall be constructed to support adaptive reuse in the future. This includes compliance—at the time of construction—with all Americans with Disabilities Act and the International Building Code requirements applicable to retail commercial occupancy.
- 11) Required minimum setbacks shall be landscaped to provide screening of the parking lot.

- 10) Required active ground floor use along the street.

Applying the Development Standards



Determining Lot Size/Density, Lot Coverage & Building Height

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Building Footprint} &= A \times B \\ \text{Lot Area} &= Y \times Z \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Lot Coverage} = \frac{\text{Building Footprint}}{\text{Lot Area}}$$

Determining Landscape and Yard

PROJECT:
STEVENSON DEVELOPMENT REVIEW CHECKLIST

Does Apply Does Not Apply Does Comply Does Not Comply

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

- Principal Use/Conditional Use
- Lot Size/Density
- Yard
- Lot Coverage
- Landscape
- Building Height
- Parking

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- Build-To Line
- Active Street Frontage
- Rain Protection

DESIGN GUIDELINES

Public Areas

- Landscaping
- Street Lighting
- Sidewalks
- Curb Extensions
- Pedestrian Street Crossings
- Street Furniture
- Railings & Fences
- Retaining Walls

Private Development

- Active Street Frontage
- Build To Line
- Rain Protection
- Building Character
- Building Form
- Windows
- Roofs
- Walls
- Entries
- Colors
- Applied Signs
- Hanging Signs
- Exterior Building Lighting
- Parking Lot Lighting