

XV.D. MOSS BAY NEIGHBORHOOD
4. PERIMETER AREAS

Central A Subarea

The Central A subarea of PLA 5 should be permitted to develop with high-density residential uses (up to 24 dwellings/acre). Several single-family homes remain in the area, however, and should be protected from incompatible high-density development. Adjacent to single-family residential development, high-density structures should be set back and limited in height and horizontal dimension.

West B Subarea

Adjacent to 6th Street and south of 4th Avenue, Subarea B is heavily impacted by traffic, as well as existing and future commercial uses and offices to the west. The noise and traffic make this area inappropriate for single-family use, while its ease of access and proximity to the Downtown makes it appropriate for both offices and multifamily uses at a density of up to 24 dwelling units per acre. New development in this subarea should minimize access points directly onto 6th Street. Access for offices, however, should be provided exclusively from 6th Street or 4th Avenue and precluded from Kirkland Way. Structures should be limited to three stories in height. Greater height limitation, large setbacks, and limitation on horizontal dimensions should be required adjacent to single-family dwellings in Subarea A.

North C Subarea

Subarea C, located north of Subareas B and A, contains the U.S. Post Office facility serving Greater Kirkland. Remaining land should develop as professional office or multifamily residential at a density of up to 24 dwelling units per acre. Structures up to five or six stories in height are appropriate here as the adjacent steep hillside limits potential view obstruction from tall buildings. At the same time, taller than normal structures could themselves take advantage of views to the west while maintaining greater open area on site and enhancing the greenbelt spine. Greater height limitation, large

setbacks, and limitation of horizontal dimensions should be required adjacent to single-family dwellings in Subarea A.

East D Subarea

The easternmost third of PLA 5 is identified as Subarea D. This area has developed in high-density multifamily uses in recent years. Remaining developable land is limited to one parcel in the southeast portion of the subarea. Future development should be multifamily residential at a density of up to 24 dwelling units per acre. However, to minimize impacts of future development or redevelopment on remaining single-family dwellings in Subarea A, height limitations, large setbacks, and limitation of horizontal dimensions should be required where this development is adjacent to single-family homes.

South E Subarea

The most southerly subarea is the smallest and is somewhat isolated from the other subareas. Lying between 2nd Avenue and Kirkland Way, this area could develop with high-density multifamily residential (up to 24 units per acre). Due to sight distance problems on Kirkland Way, access to and from this area should be restricted to 2nd Avenue.

D. PLANNED AREA 6



Concept of "Subareas" discussed.

The bulk of the land south of Kirkland Avenue is contained in Planned Area 6 (Figure C-2). Within this planned area, land is divided into a number of subareas, based on unique conditions including use conflicts, various parcel ownerships, traffic problems, lack of utilities, and other factors which may influence future development of the land. Due to its location, this planned area also has a special relationship with the Downtown.

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4. PERIMETER AREAS

Land use in Subarea A discussed.

Land contained in Subarea A lies south of the Downtown area, east of Lake Street, and west of State Street. This land is designated for high-density development due to its nearness to the Downtown and adjacency to Lake Street.

Land use in Subarea B discussed.



The lands along State Street are designated as Subarea B. Much of this land is already developed with office uses making future office development also appropriate. Multifamily development should also be allowed due to its compatibility with offices and adjacent residential uses. Such multifamily development should occur at a density of 12 dwelling units per acre.

Standards for future professional office development along State Street are listed.

Future professional offices along State Street should locate only north of 7th Avenue South, in order to encourage a compact office corridor. The standards pertaining to office development should be as follows:

- (1) The hours of operation should be limited if noise or other adverse conditions would impact nearby residential uses.
- (2) Structures should generally be limited to one story in height in order to preserve the visual character of this residential neighborhood. Two-story structures may be permitted if their overall bulk is limited.
- (3) Parking should be visually screened from adjacent residential uses. Driveways are not to be located adjacent to residential uses.
- (4) Appropriate landscaping should be required to visually integrate office buildings with the residential character of the surrounding area.
- (5) Free-standing signs should not be allowed.

Land use in Subarea C discussed.

Subarea C located west of State Street and south of the Downtown contains a pocket of single-family homes which should be maintained as low-density residential. This will help preserve the housing stock of dwelling units close to the Downtown for low- and fixed-income people.

High-density residential uses to be permitted in Subarea D with improvements to public facilities.



Subarea D is roughly bounded on the west by properties fronting on State Street, on the east by the railroad, on the north by the Downtown, and on the south by the midblock between 6th Avenue and 5th Avenue South (see Figure C-2). The subarea is a residential area between a mixture of commercial and residential uses to the west and industrial activities to the east. There are single-family and multifamily units of varied densities intermingled. The area has been long designated for multifamily use and has been going through a period of transition.

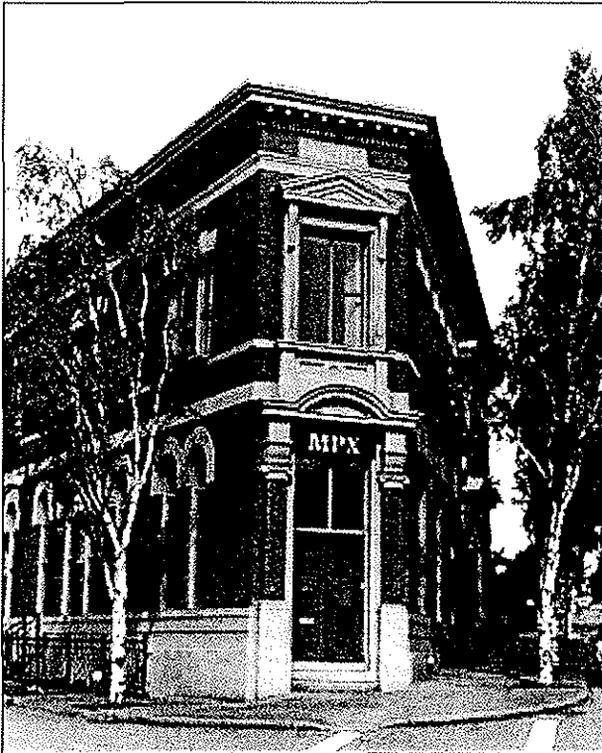
Subarea D is designated for medium-density residential (up to 12 dwelling units per acre). The future development potential for Subarea D is considerable, given the amount of vacant or undeveloped land, particularly in the northern third of the subarea. Because of its close proximity to existing high-density residential development, residential densities up to 24 dwelling units per acre may be appropriate. The area, however, now lacks adequate public facilities, such as sewers, water, sidewalks, and streets to support higher densities. Until these facilities are adequately upgraded, development should be limited to medium density (12 dwelling units per acre). In addition, multifamily development should be regulated to ensure compatibility with existing single-family homes within and bordering this area.

IV. COMMUNITY CHARACTER

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Historic resources connect the community with the City's past providing a sense of continuity and permanence to an increasingly mobile society. Recognition and preservation of historic resources are essential to the long-term maintenance of the City's character. The key is the commitment of the community to the identification, maintenance, renovation, and reuse of buildings and sites important to our history. These resources may represent architectural styles or development patterns such as small lots typical of specific periods in the past. They may also represent places associated with notable historic persons or important events.

A significant number of the historic resources in Kirkland already have been identified and mapped. Neighborhoods that have been identified as having the most significant concentrations of historic resources are Market/Norkirk/Highlands and Moss Bay (Downtown and perimeter area). There also are scattered historic properties throughout other neighborhoods.



The Joshua Sears Building

Historic resources enhance the experience of living in Kirkland. These unique historic and heritage resources of Kirkland should become a key element in the urban design of Downtown and older neighborhoods surrounding it, so that they will remain an integral part of the experience of living in Kirkland.

Goal CC-2: Preserve and enhance Kirkland's historic identity.

Policy CC-2.1: Preserve historic resources and community landmarks of recognized significance.

The preservation of resources that are unique to Kirkland or exemplify past development periods is important to Kirkland's identity and heritage. The City, the Kirkland Heritage Society, and Kirkland's citizens can utilize a variety of methods to preserve historic resources and community landmarks, including the following, which are listed in order of priority:

- ◆ Retain historic buildings by finding a compatible use that requires minimal alteration.
- ◆ Design new projects to sensitively incorporate the historic building on its original site, if the proposed development project encompasses an area larger than the site of the historic resource.
- ◆ Retain and repair the architectural features that distinguish a building as an historic resource.
- ◆ Restore architectural or landscape/streetscape features that have been destroyed.
- ◆ Move historic buildings to a location that will provide an environment similar to the original location.
- ◆ Provide for rehabilitation of another historic building elsewhere to replace a building that is demolished or has its historic features destroyed.
- ◆ Provide a record and interpretation of demolished or relocated structures by photographs, markers and other documentation.

IV. COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Policy CC-2.2: Identify and prioritize historic properties for protection, enhancement, and recognition.

Although age is an important factor in determining a structure's historical significance (a minimum of 50 years for the National Register and 40 years for King County and local registers), other factors, such as the integrity of the building, architecture, location and relationship to notable persons or events of the past, also are important.

Table CC-1 identifies the Historic Resources and Community Landmarks of Kirkland.

The City of Kirkland recognizes the historic properties on List A and List B in Table CC-1. Land use permits involving these properties are subject to environmental review under the City's local SEPA regulations. Also, any proposed changes to those historic properties under List A are subject to review under the National and State Registers' review process. In addition, any proposed changes to those historic properties noted with a footnote (*) are subject to review under the Kirkland Landmark Commission's review process. The Kirkland Landmark Commission is composed of members of the King County Landmark Commission and one Kirkland resident appointed by the Kirkland City Council.

Table CC-1

Historic Resources and Community Landmarks

List A: Properties Recognized on the National and State Registers of Historic Places and by the City as Community Landmarks

Building or Site	Address	Architectural Style	Date Built	Person/Event	Neighborhood
Loomis House	304 8th Ave. W.	Queen Anne	1889	KL&IC	Market
Sears Building	701 Market St.	Italianate	1891	Sears, KL&IC	Market
Campbell Building	702 Market St.		1891	Brooks	Market
*Peter Kirk Building	620 Market St.	Romanesque Revival	1891	Kirk, KL&IC	Market
Trueblood House	127 7th Ave.	Italianate	1889	Trueblood	Norkirk
Kirkland Woman's Club	407 1st St.	Vernacular	1925	Founders 5	Norkirk
Marsh Mansion	6610 Lake Wash. Blvd.	French Eccl Revival	1929	Marsh	Lakeview
Kellett/Harris House	526 10th Ave. W.	Queen Anne	1889	Kellett	Market

IV. COMMUNITY CHARACTER

List B: Properties Designated by the City as Community Landmarks



Building or Site	Address	Architectural Style	Date Built	Person/Event	Neighborhood
Newberry House	519 1st St.	Vernacular	1909	Newberry	Norkirk
Nettleton/Green Funeral	400 State St.	Colonial Revival	1914	Nettleton	Moss Bay
Kirkland Cannery	640 8th Ave.	Vernacular	1935	WPA Bldg	Norkirk
Landry House	8016 126th Ave. NE	Bungalow	1904		South Rose Hill
Tompkins/Bucklin House	202 5th Ave. W.	Vernacular	1889	Tompkins	Market
Burr House	508 8th Ave. W.	Bungalow/Prairie	1920	Burr	Market
Sutthoff House (moved)	4120 Lake Wash. Blvd.	Georgian Revival	1903	Hospital	Lakeview
Shumway Mansion (moved)	11410 100th Ave. NE	Craftsman/Shingle	1909	Shumways	South Juanita
French House (moved)	4130 Lake Wash. Blvd.	Vernacular	1874	French	Lakeview
Snyder/Moody House	514 10th Ave. W.	Vernacular	1889	KL&IC	Market
McLaughlin House	400 7th Ave. W.		1889	KL&IC	Market
American Legion Hall	138 5th Ave.	Vernacular	1931	Am Legion	Norkirk
Larson/Higgins House	424 8th Ave. W.		1889	KL&IC	Market
Hitter House	428 10th Ave. W.	Queen Anne	1889	KL&IC	Market
Cedarmere/Norman House	630 11th Ave. W.	Am Foursquare	1895		Market
Dorr Forbes House	11829 97th Ave. NE	Vernacular	1906	Forbes	South Juanita
Brooks Building	609 Market St.	Vernacular Comm	1904	Brooks	Market
Williams Building	101 Lake St. S.	Vernacular Comm	1930		Moss Bay
Webb Building	89 Kirkland Ave.	Vernacular Comm	1930		Moss Bay
5th Brick Building	720 1/2 Market St.	Vernacular Comm	1891		Market
Shumway Site	510 – 528 Lake St. S.	site only		Shumways	Lakeview
Lake WA Shipyards Site	Lake Wash. Blvd./ Carillon Point	site only		Anderson/ WW	Lakeview
Lake House Site	10127 NE 59th St.	site only		Hotel	Lakeview
*First Church of Christ Scientist (moved)	203 Market St.	Neoclassical	1923	Best example of this style	Market
Malm House	12656-100th Ave. NE	Tudor Revival	1929		North Juanita

Footnotes:

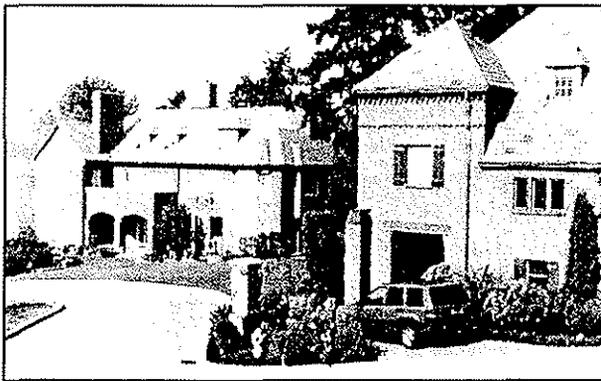
- The Kirkland Landmark Commission recognizes these properties as community landmarks.
- KL&LC is the Kirkland Land Improvement Company

IV. COMMUNITY CHARACTER

The City recognizes its historic resources in the following priority:

1. Properties recognized on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.
2. Properties recognized by the Kirkland Landmark Commission.
3. Properties designated by the City as Community Landmarks.
4. Properties designated by the City as providing historical context.

The City should periodically update the lists of historic resources through a systematic process of designation.



Marsh Mansion along Lake Washington Boulevard NE

Policy CC-2.3: Provide encouragement, assistance and incentives to private owners for preservation, restoration, redevelopment, reuse, and recognition of significant historic buildings and sites.

There are a number of activities that the City can do to provide encouragement and incentives for the owners of historic buildings and sites, including:

- ◆ Establish Zoning and Building Codes that encourage the continued preservation, enhancement, and recognition of significant historic resources;
- ◆ Prepare and distribute a catalog of historic resources for use by property owners, developers and the public;

- ◆ Develop an interlocal agreement with King County that would make owners of Kirkland's historic properties eligible for County grants and loans;
- ◆ Establish a public/private partnership to provide an intervention fund to purchase, relocate, or provide for other necessary emergency actions needed to preserve priority properties;
- ◆ Encourage property owners to utilize government incentives available for historic properties;
- ◆ Allow compatible uses in historic structures that may assist in their continued economic viability such as bed and breakfasts in larger residential structures.

Policy CC-2.4: Buildings that are recognized as historic resources by the City should be considered when adjacent structures are being rebuilt or remodeled.

Historic resources contribute to the character and quality of Kirkland. New and remodeled buildings should respect the scale and design features of adjacent historic resources.

Policy CC-2.5: Encourage the use of visual and oral records to identify and interpret the history of the City of Kirkland.

This can be done in various ways, including articles in Citywide publications, a museum to preserve and display documents and artifacts, and archives to maintain resources, including oral history and photographs, for the public.

The City's system of historic signage, which includes plaques to interpret significant properties and individual structures, should be expanded. Historic street signs could be hung along with existing street signs and interpretive markers could be placed along public streets and pedestrian-bike paths to explain the City's history.

All these methods can be used to inform Kirkland's citizens about the City's history and to support the preservation of Kirkland's historic identity.

IV. COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Policy CC-2.6: Support a program and strategy for the Centennial celebration of the City.

The City should provide leadership and example by its own actions and programs. An event such as the 2005 City celebration of its 100th anniversary of incorporation will provide a wonderful opportunity to focus the community's energy and resources on preserving and enhancing its historic resources.

ACCOMMODATING CHANGE

The last 20 years have seen remarkable changes in the way people and businesses interact. The spread of computer technology, new techniques for almost-instant communication, increased density and traffic, and legislative actions relating to growth management are some of the changes Kirkland has witnessed. There also have been changes in the characteristics of Kirkland's citizens, including increased diversity and an aging of the population.

The intent of Goal CC-3 and the following policies is to ensure that the City continues to recognize and respond to future changes in a way that is sensitive to Kirkland's character and the needs of our citizens.

Goal CC-3: Accommodate change within the Kirkland community and the region in a way that maintains Kirkland's livability and beauty.

Policy CC-3.1: Identify and monitor specific indicators of quality-of-life for Kirkland residents.

Quality-of-life indicators provide information that reflects the status of the City. They include, but are not limited to, housing affordability and availability, public health and safety, parks, historic resources, citizen participation, natural resources, pedestrian and bike friendliness, and schools. By measuring public opinion on changes in the levels of these indicators, the City can determine where support and changes are needed. The City should develop various community outreach programs such as surveys, cable channel programs and open houses to measure these indica-

tors and work towards evaluating and implementing their results.

Policy CC-3.2: Ensure that City policies are consistent with, and responsive to, evolving changes in demographics and technology.

As Kirkland's population grows and changes, the needs and interests of its citizens also will change. Examples of these changes include the increase in the senior citizen population with its unique requirements, the increase in ethnic diversity, the increase in density, and the change in economic diversity within Kirkland. It is important for the City to accommodate changes in population demographics and density while maintaining the qualities and special features which make Kirkland unique.

Advances in technology have changed the lifestyles of Kirkland's citizens. New communication technology has increased the use of remote office siting and telecommuting. New transportation technology may change transportation patterns both locally and regionally. New construction techniques and materials are resulting in greater efficiency and economy.

The City's policies and regulations should recognize and work with these changes as they unfold, while maintaining the qualities and features which make Kirkland unique.

BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Kirkland is fortunate to have fine qualities and a well established identity based on a unique physical setting and development pattern. The Comprehensive Plan recognizes many urban design principles that contribute to Kirkland's identity, such as gateways, views, scenic corridors, historic sites, building scale, man-made and natural landmarks, and pedestrian linkages.

As the built environment continues to change and densify, these design principles along with development regulations are used to maintain the quality of life in the community. Neighborhood identity, building design, protected public views, and mitigated impacts, such as noise and lighting, are some of the