Subject:	Early Design Guidance	
Property:	6559 15 <sup>th</sup> Ave NW	
Project Number:	3011448	
Date:	August 16, 2010	

#### **Project Description:**

A 4-story mixed use residential building with live/work and parking on the ground floor. The project will consist of 101 apartments on the 2nd-4th floors with 5 live/work units on the ground floor. The ground floor will include a covered parking garage at the rear of the site with 68 parking spaces. Pedestrian entrances to the apartments and live work units, and pedestrian access to parking, through the residential lobbies, will be from 15th Ave. Vehicular access to the parking garage will be from 67th St. The project will include the demolition of two vacant houses which are currently on the site. Some grading will be necessary to bring the level of the site down to match the adjacent sidewalk.

#### **Objective:**

The project will act as an intermediary between the commercial zone to the east of the site and the single family zone to the west. It is a contextual response to the adjacency of the two zones, and to the large scale and high volume of traffic on 15<sup>th</sup> Ave NW. The project will take advantage of the site topography to achieve the stated objective.

The right of way at 15<sup>th</sup> Ave NW is 90 ft wide. SDOT classifies 15<sup>th</sup> Ave as a major truck street, and the highest classification for transit usage. The project will include a widened sidewalk parallel to 15<sup>th</sup> Ave. It will respond to pedestrian activity particularly at the corner of 15<sup>th</sup> and 67<sup>th</sup>. The project will provide a layering of zones along 15th, including; a landscape buffer adjacent to the street, an improved pedestrian space at the most public zone of the sidewalk, and a more intimate scale at the entries to the individual uses at the ground level.

The site slopes 16ft from the north property line to the south property line. This topography allows us to break down the scale of the building as it steps along 15<sup>th</sup> creating a tumble down effect of separate masses. This is achieved by modulating the depth of the building to break the widths down to a scale similar to the residential lots to the rear of the site. The topography also allows for a taller façade, varying from 40 to 44ft, facing the commercial zone, and a lower façade, ranging from 30 to 35ft, facing the residential lots to the rear.

Zone:	NC2-40
Overlay:	None
ECA:	None
Site Area:	26,083 SF

#### **Proposed Uses**

Residential:	64,614 SF	101 units
Live-work:	5,015 SF	5 units
Parking:	14,788 SF	68 spaces
Total:	82,219 SF	





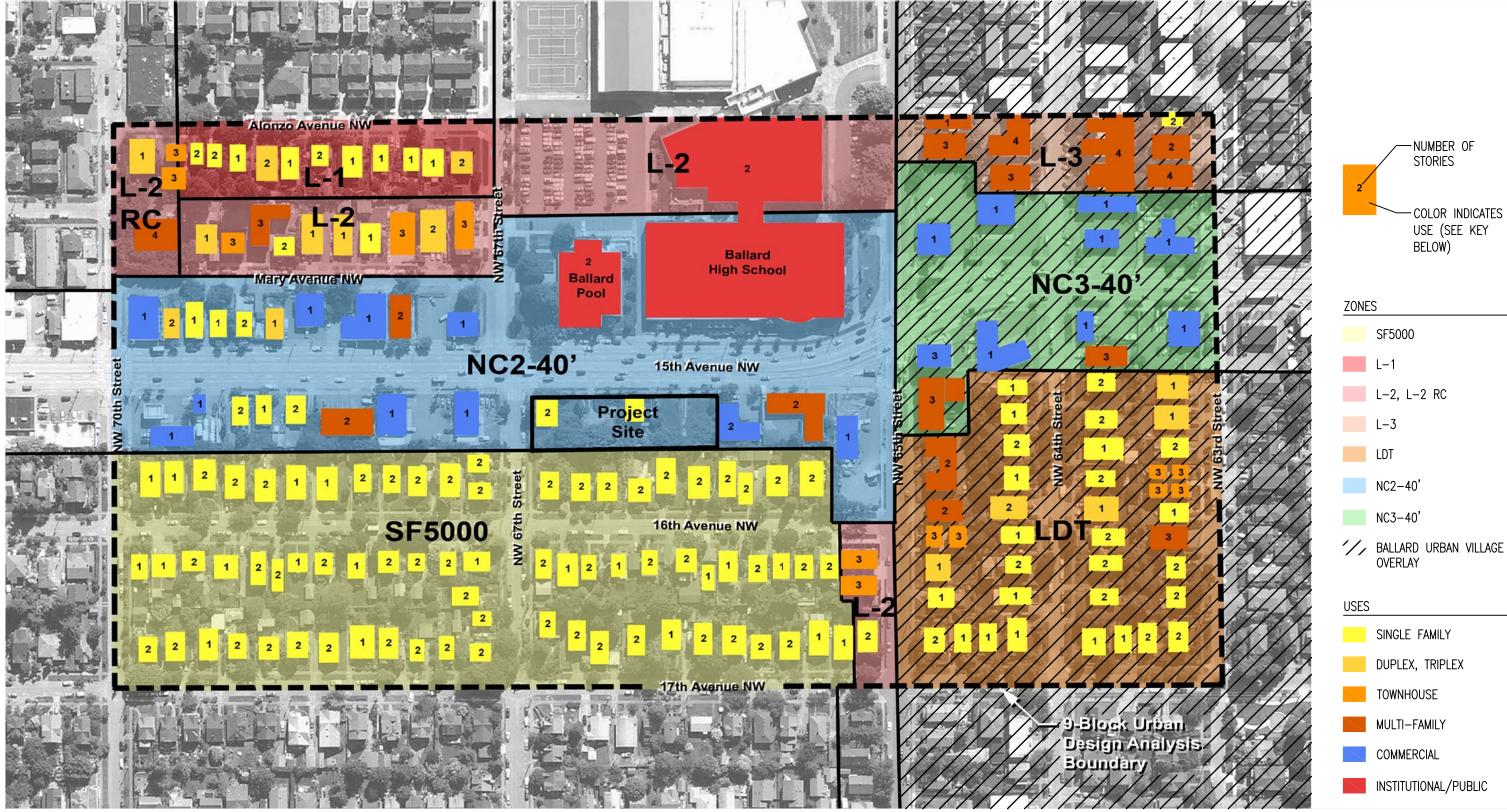
#### **URBAN DESIGN ANALYSIS**

16 AUGUST 2010









#### **URBAN DESIGN ANALYSIS**



ZONE	5
	SF5000
$\searrow$	L-1
$\searrow$	L-2, L-2 RC
	L-3
$\searrow$	LDT
	NC2-40'
	NC3-40'
']]	BALLARD URBAN VILLAGE OVERLAY
USES	
	SINGLE FAMILY
	DUPLEX, TRIPLEX
$\searrow$	TOWNHOUSE
$\searrow$	MULTI-FAMILY
$\searrow$	COMMERCIAL
	INSTITUTIONAL/PUBLIC

## **CURRENT ZONING AND USES**



#### **URBAN DESIGN ANALYSIS**



16 AUGUST 2010



# MINOR ARTERIAL RESIDENTIAL ACCESS STREET SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION BUS ROUTE BUS STOP SITE ACCESS OPPORTUNITIES

MAJOR ARTERIAL

MAJOR TRUCK STREET

## **TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS**



**1** LOOKING WEST TOWARDS PROJECT SITE



**2** LOOKING SOUTHWEST TOWARDS PROJECT SITE





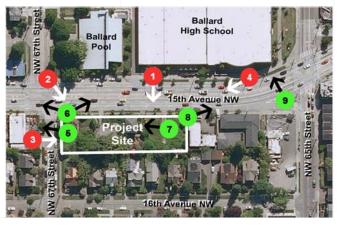
LOOKING SOUTH TOWARDS PROJECT SITE 3

### **PHOTOMONTAGE**

16 AUGUST 2010







ΡΗΟΤΟ ΚΕΥ

## **VIEWS LOOKING TOWARDS PROJECT SITE**



**5** LOOKING NORTH FROM PROJECT SITE



8 LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM PROJECT SITE



**6** LOOKING NORTHEAST TO SOUTHEAST FROM PROJECT SITE



**7** LOOKING NORTH FROM PROJECT SITE



**9** BALLARD HIGH SCHOOL

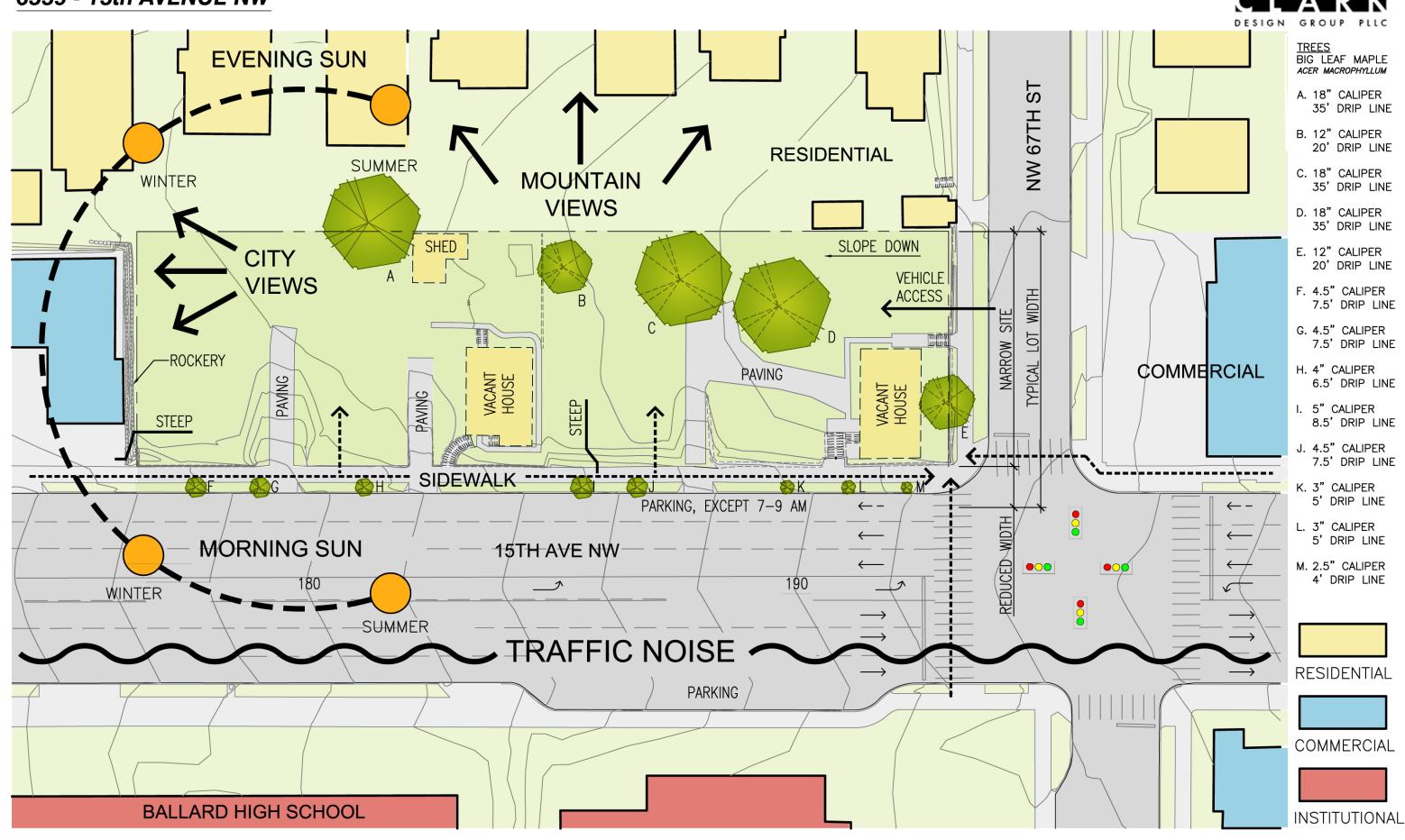
#### **PHOTOMONTAGE**



16 AUGUST 2010



## **VIEWS LOOKING FROM PROJECT SITE**

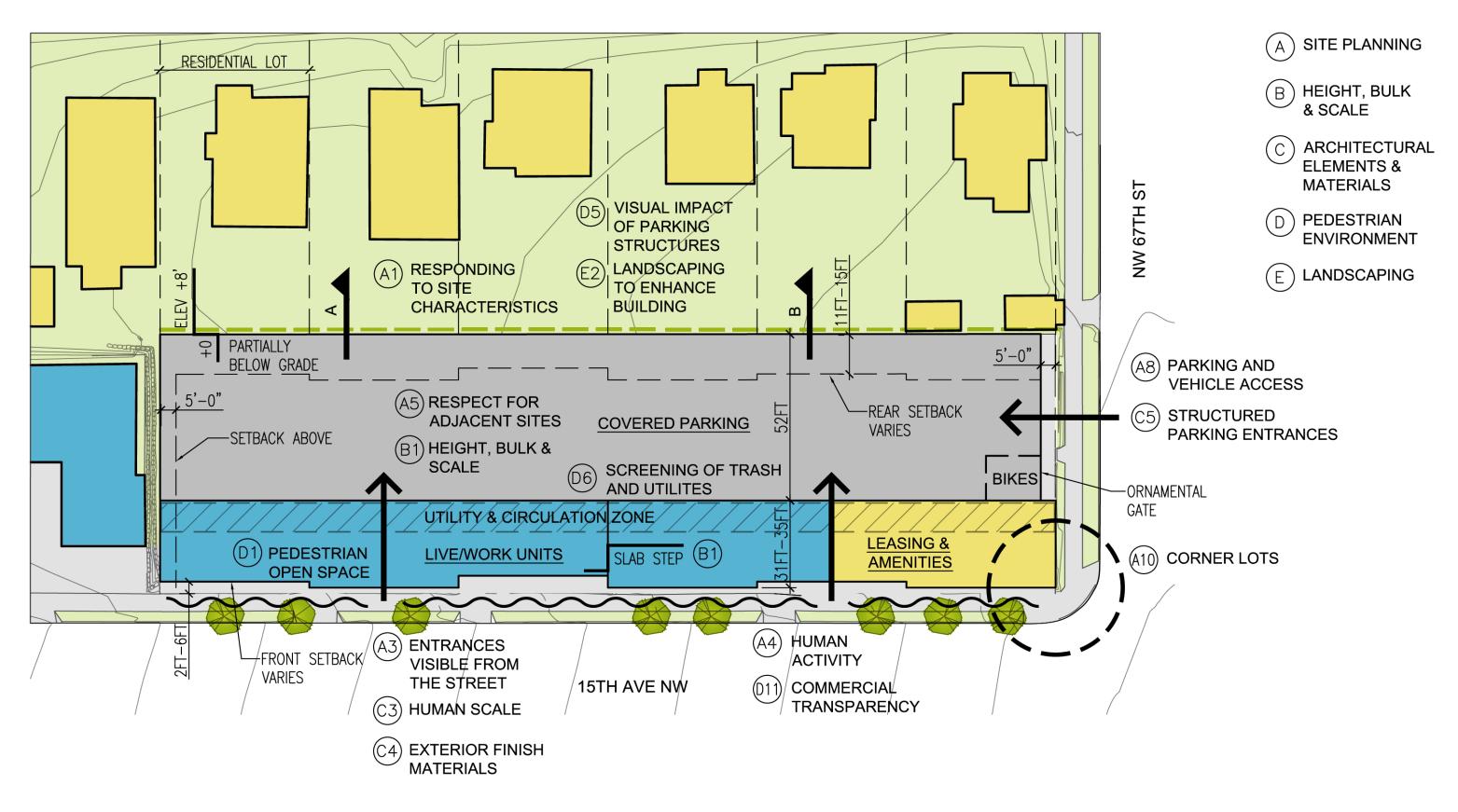


### SITE ANALYSIS

SCALE: 1/32"=1'-0" 14 JULY 2010



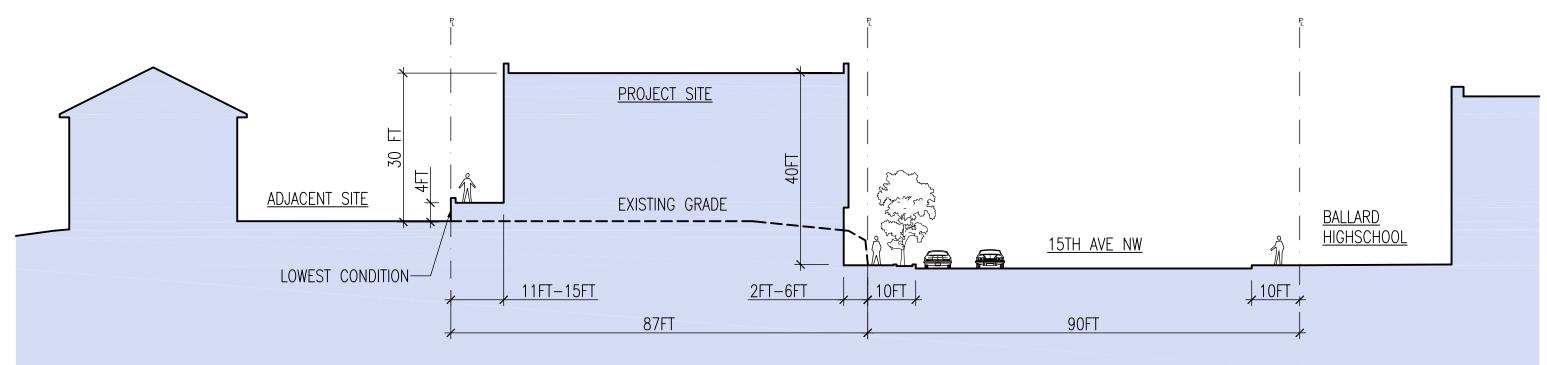
# **OPPORTUNITIES & CONSTRAINTS**



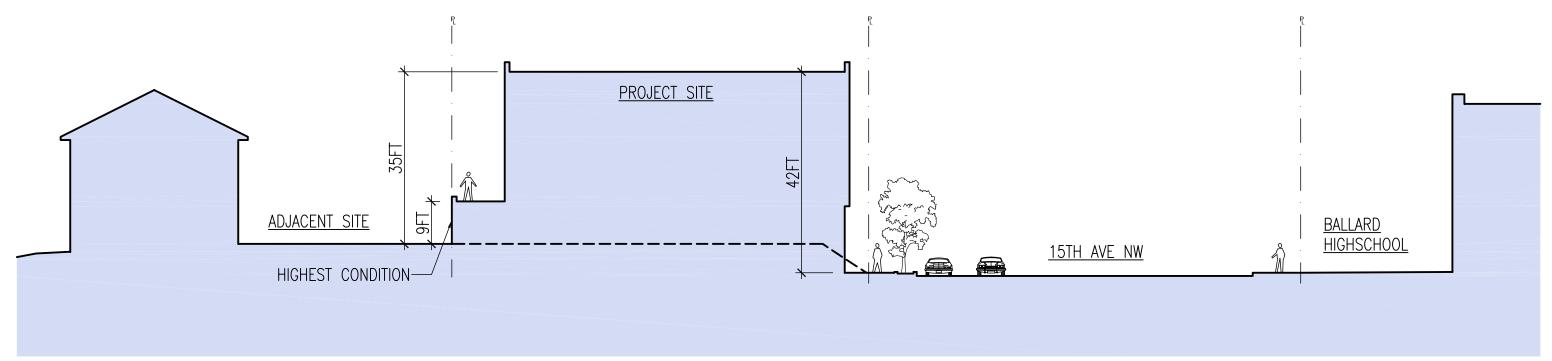
## **DESIGN GUIDELINES**



## **DESIGN GUIDELINE ANALYSIS**



SECTION A



# **SECTION B**

#### SITE ANALYSIS

20' 16 AUGUST 2010



## SITE SECTIONS









CONTEXTUAL MATERIALS - There is a prevalence of brick in the adjacent buildings.







EXTERIOR FINISH MATERIALS - Buff brick will relate to the adjacent commercial buildings. Horizontal siding will relate to the adjacent residences.





(C3)pedestrian size.







landscape layering will signal the individual identity of the entrances.







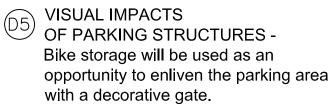
#### HUMAN SCALE - Canopies bring the scale of the building down to a



PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCES - Warm materials and

## **DESIGN PRECEDENT PHOTOS**









E2 LANDSCAPING TO ENHANCE THE SITE -Layers of landscape will create different zones of space ranging from the street edge, to the sidewalk, to the pedestrian entries.

### **DESIGN GUIDELINES**





(E2

LANDSCAPING TO ENHANCE THE BUILDING -Landscape elements will act as a screen to define the residential open space and act as a buffer to the adjacent properties.

## **DESIGN PRECEDENT PHOTOS**

#### **Design Guidelines:**

A.1 – Responding to Site Characteristics - parking is located partially below grade in response to site topography.

A.3 – Entrances Visible from the Street - entrances will be clearly articulated by spatial and material cues.

<u>A.4 – Human Activity</u> - pedestrian activity will be encouraged by transparency at the street level, and a widened sidewalk. Eliminating three curb cuts reduces the interruption of pedestrian space.

A.5 – Respect for Adjacent Sites - locating parking partially below grade reduces the scale of the building adjacent to the residential properties.

A.7 - Residential Open Space - required rear setback, and covered parking is used to create a residential patio space at the second floor.

A.8 – Parking and Vehicle Access - parking access is located away from pedestrian activity. Traffic flow is improved by eliminating three existing curb cuts.

A.10 – Corner Lots - public uses are located on the corner to create activity and visibility.

B.1 - Height Bulk and Scale Compatibility - setbacks of upper levels reduce the bulk of the building. A change in floor elevation separates the building into two smaller masses.

C.3 - Human Scale - articulation of the primary entries create distinct human scale elements within the length of the façade.

C.4 - Exterior Finish Materials - warm tactile materials will be used at the entries to create inviting spaces at the street level.

C.5 - Structured Parking Entrances - parking entrance is located on a secondary street and set back from the property line.

D.1 – Pedestrian Open Spaces and Entrances - widened sidewalk creates open space and allows for landscaping to articulate building entrances.

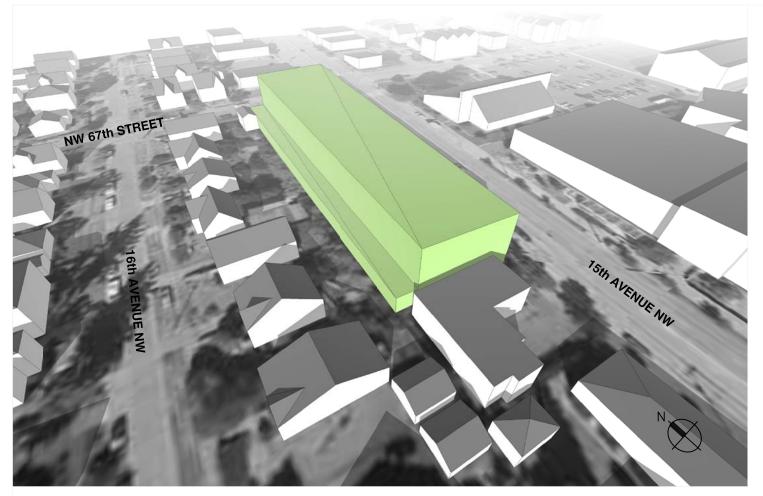
D.5 – Visual Impacts of Parking Structures - vegetation will be used to lessen the visual impact of the covered parking.

D.6 - Screening of Dumpsters, Utilities and Service Areas - all dumpsters and utilities will be located within the covered parking area.

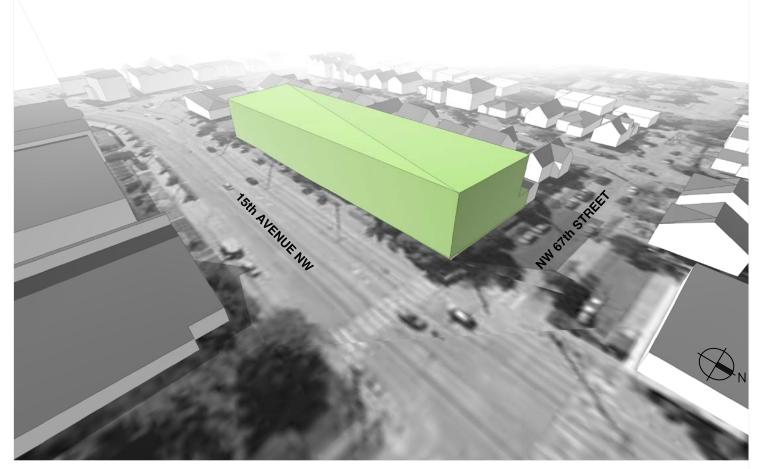
D.11 - Commercial Transparency - tall glazed storefronts at the street level will create transparency between the sidewalk and interior spaces.

E.2 - Landscaping to Enhance the Building and/or Site - massing of the covered parking will be used as an opportunity to enhance the building with landscape elements.





LOOKING NORTHEAST



LOOKING SOUTHWEST

LAND USE	
ZONE:	NC2-40'
OVERLAYS:	NONE
CRITICAL AREAS:	NONE
PERMITTED USES: (SMC 23.47A.004)	RESIDENTIAL, LIVE/WORK UNITS
LOT AREA:	26,074 SF
FAR: (SMC 23.47A.013)	3.25 (84,740 SF)



HEIGHT LIMIT: (SMC 23.47A.012)

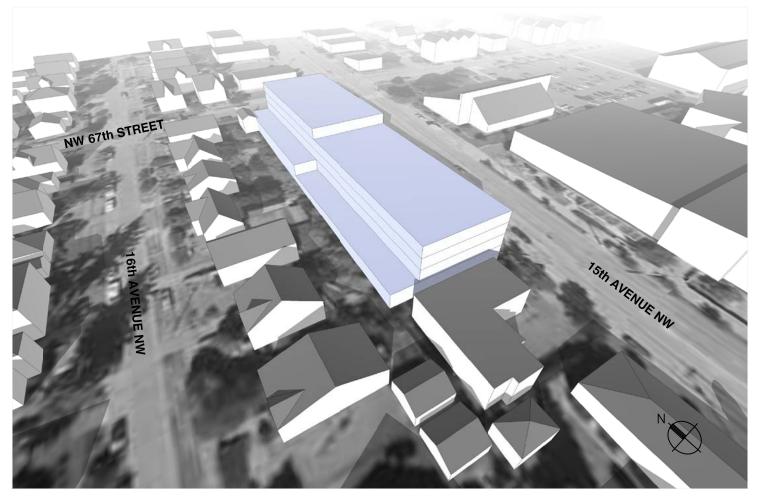
SETBACKS: (SMC 23.47A.014)

VIEW CORRIDORS: (SMC 23.47A.015) 40' (44' IF 13' FLOOR-TO-FLOOR PROVIDED AT GROUND LEVEL FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL USES)

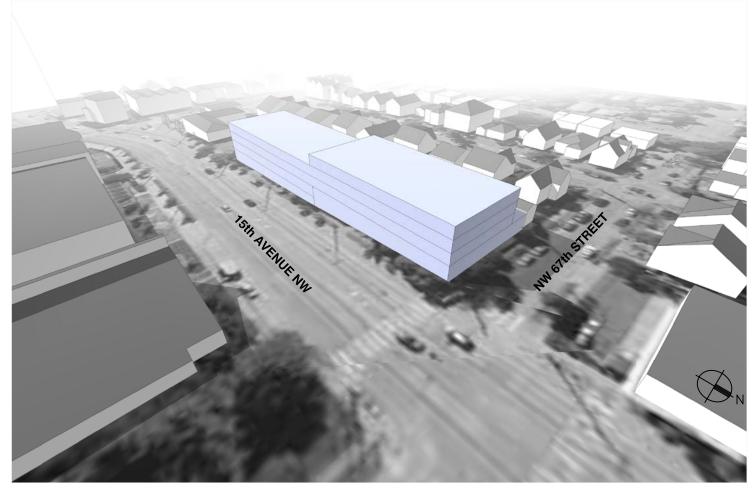
15' REQUIRED FOR PORTIONS 13' ABOVE GRADE AT REAR LOT LINES ABUTTING RESIDENTIAL ZONES

NONE REQUIRED

## ZONING ENVELOPE



LOOKING NORTHEAST



LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#### PROS

- MAXIMIZES BUILDING AREA AND NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS

#### CONS

- 300' LONG MONOLITHIC BLOCK OUT OF SCALE WITH NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT
- LACK OF ARTICULATION IN BUILDING FORM DOES NOT RELATE TO HUMAN SCALE

PROJECT DATA RESIDENTIAL UN

LIVE/WORK UNI

RESIDENTIAL FL

LIVE/WORK FLO

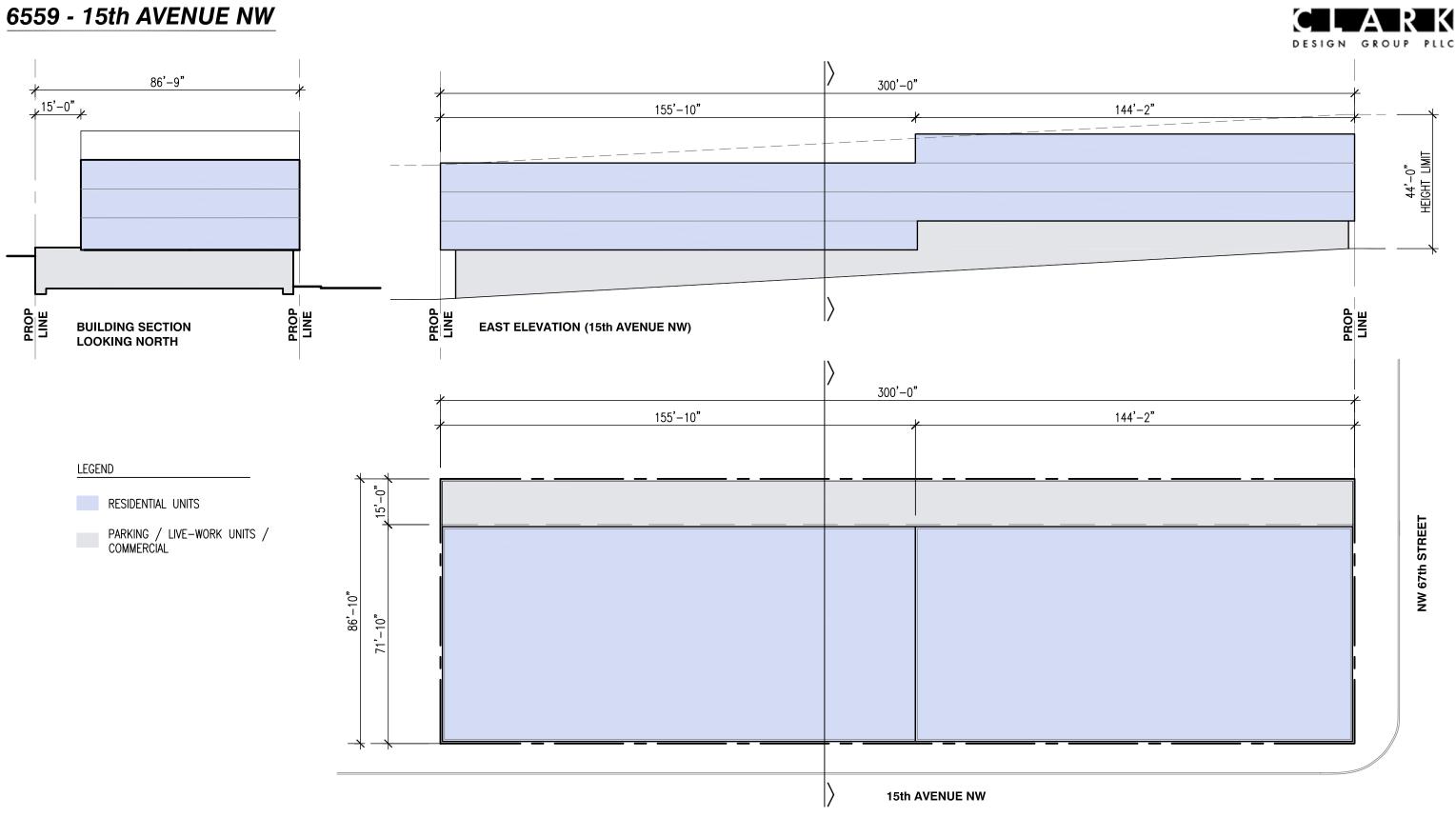
COMMERCIAL FL

PARKING AREA:



– ALTERNATIVE 'A'	(APPROXIMATE VALUES)
NITS:	100
IITS:	4
LOOR AREA:	64,850 SF
OOR AREA:	5,700 SF
LOOR AREA:	18,000 SF

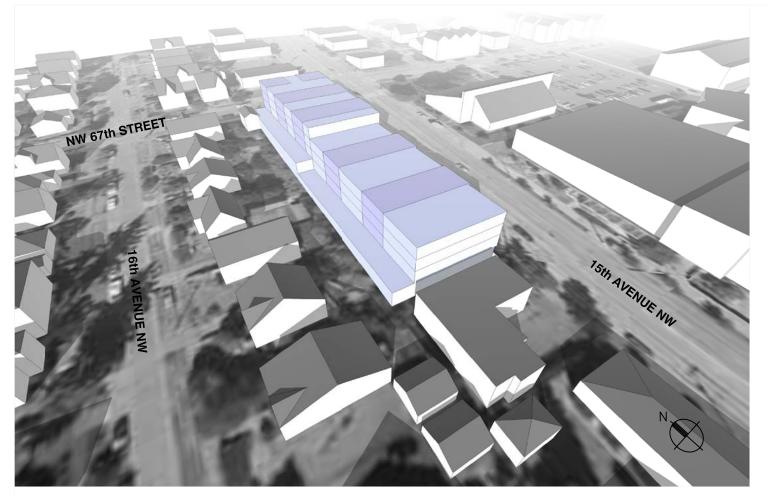
### ALTERNATIVE 'A' FEASIBLE ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS



PLAN VIEW



### **ALTERNATIVE 'A' FEASIBLE ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS**



LOOKING NORTHEAST



LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#### PROS

- REDUCES THE SCALE AND MASSING OF THE BUILDING ALONG 15TH AVE

#### CONS

- RELATIVELY FLAT AND UNARTICULATED FACING RESIDENTIAL ZONE

### PROJECT DATA RESIDENTIAL UN LIVE/WORK UNI RESIDENTIAL FL LIVE/WORK FLO

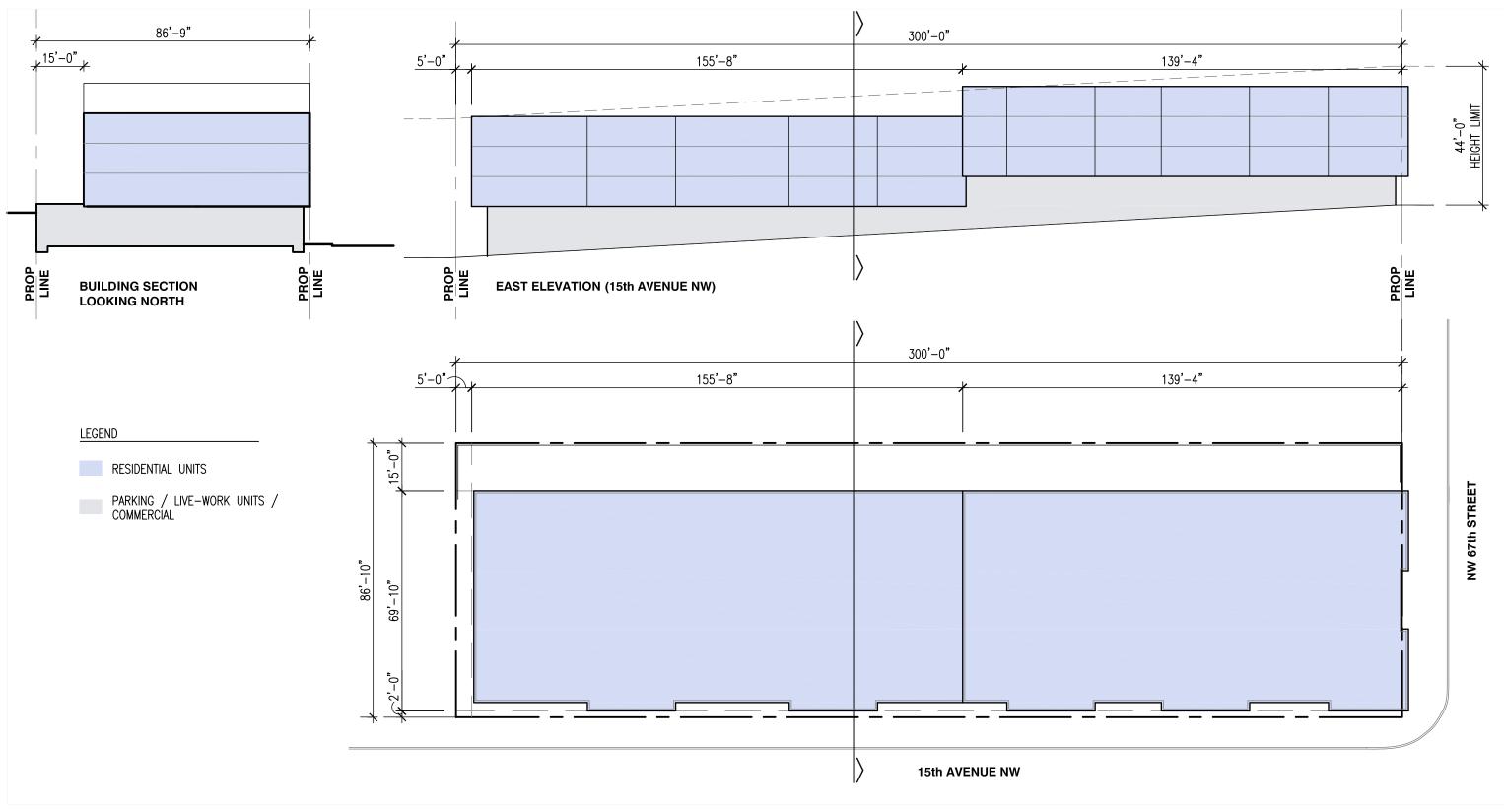
PARKING AREA:





– ALTERNATIVE 'B'	(APPROXIMATE VALUES)
NITS:	101
IITS:	5
LOOR AREA:	64,614 SF
OOR AREA:	5,015 SF
:	16,500 SF

### **ALTERNATIVE 'B' FEASIBLE ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS**

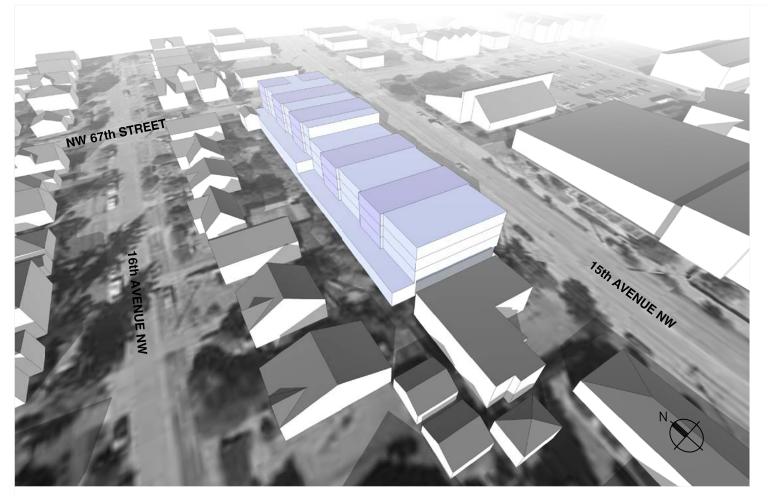


PLAN VIEW





### ALTERNATIVE 'B' FEASIBLE ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS



LOOKING NORTHEAST



LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#### PROS

- HIGHLY ARTICULATED FACADES REDUCE BULK OF BUILDING MASSES AND ADDS VISUAL INTEREST
- TWO FOOT SETBACK AT 15th AVENUE STREET LEVEL ALLOWS FOR WIDER SIDEWALK

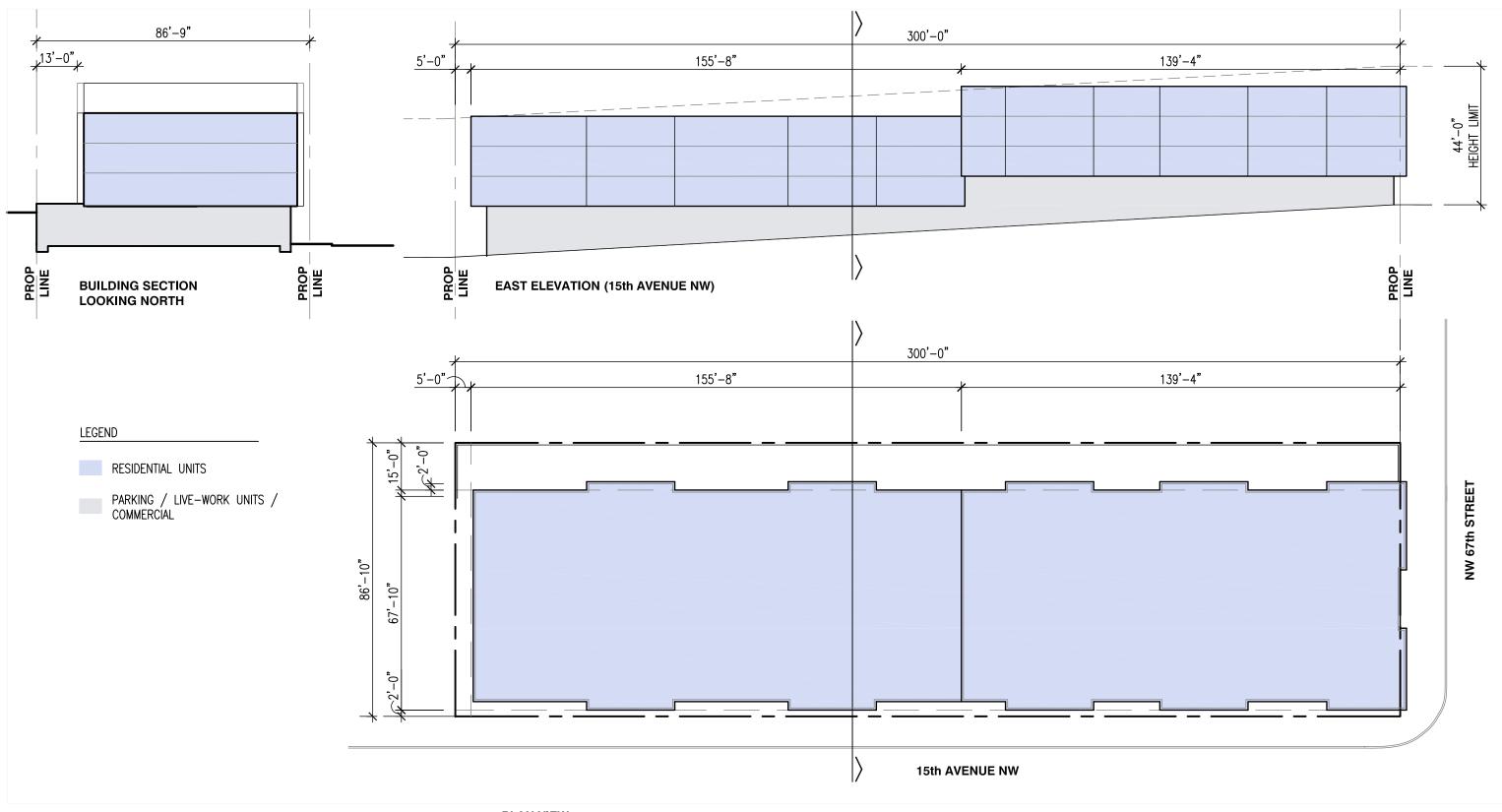
#### CONS

- REDUCES REAR SETBACK

### **ALTERNATIVE 'C'** FEASIBLE ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS



<u> PROJECT DATA – ALTERNATIVE '(</u>	C' (APPROXIMATE VALUES)
RESIDENTIAL UNITS:	101
LIVE/WORK UNITS:	5
RESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA:	64,614 SF
LIVE/WORK FLOOR AREA:	5,015 SF
PARKING AREA:	14,788 SF



PLAN VIEW





### ALTERNATIVE 'C' FEASIBLE ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS

#### **Potential Development Departures:**

Fotential Development Departures.		Mix of Farking Stall Sizes (23.54.013)	
Residential Street Frontage	(23 47A 005 C 3)	Code requirement: Proposed parking mix:	60% medium stalls, 4 100% compact stalls
Code requirement:	20% maximum	r ropooda parking mix.	
Proposed frontage:	35%	Reason for Departure:	The site is narrower t property was reduced
Reason for Departure:	We are proposing to locate some residential business and recreation uses on the ground floor in addition to the entrance lobbies. The residential leasing office and exercise room would be located at the north end of the façade on 15 <sup>th</sup> Ave. It is appropriate to locate these public functions on the ground floor. There are several factors which necessitate that we locate these uses on 15 <sup>th</sup> Ave. The site is narrower than a typical lot due to a prior expansion of the width of 15 <sup>th</sup> Ave. The required depth of the non-residential uses and the required number of parking stalls occupy nearly the full depth of the site.		The non-residential u an average of 30ft de front of the property t order to achieve the r uses and increase th the depth of the parki residential uses and while reducing the pa and street level uses
	The proposed uses would comply with commercial development standards to create visible activity on the street that will enliven the pedestrian space along 15 <sup>th</sup> Ave. The transparency from the street will be the same as for any commercial use. The proposed uses would be consistently occupied spaces on the street level with potentially longer hours of operation than some other activities.		
Rear Setback (23.47A.014) Code requirement: Proposed setback:	15 ft minimum 11ft -15 ft		
Reason for Departure:	We want to improve the pedestrian environment on 15 <sup>th</sup> and modulate the massing of the building. We are providing a setback at front of the property of at least 2ft in all locations, and varying to a depth of 6ft. These setbacks improve the pedestrian environment and allow for modulation to effectively break down the scale of the façade. We will in turn be varying the depths of the rear setback. This will break down the massing of the building to a scale similar to the adjacent residential properties. In providing setbacks at the front of the property and varying the depth of the rear setback we are prioritizing the public pedestrian space. We are also breaking down the scale of the building at both the front and rear		

facades.



, 40% any size stalls

Mix of Parking Stall Sizes (23.54.015)

er than a typical lot because the width of the ced in the past in order to widen 15<sup>th</sup> Ave. al uses on the ground level are required to be deep. We are providing setbacks at the ty to increase the depth of the sidewalk. In he required average depth of non-residential the depth of the sidewalk we need to reduce arking. Maintaining the depth of nonnd improving the pedestrian environment parking depth prioritizes the public space es over the parking area.