



City of Seattle

Department of Planning & Development
D. M. Sugimura, Director

DESIGN
REVIEW

EARLY DESIGN GUIDANCE OF THE DOWNTOWN DESIGN REVIEW BOARD

Project Number: 3019290

Address: 1608 2nd Avenue

Applicant: Tom Hogan for Hogan Campis Architecture

Date of Meeting: July 28, 2015

Board Members Present: Murphy McCullough, Chair
Alan McWain
Anjali Grant
Grace Leong

Board Members Absent: Gundula Proksch

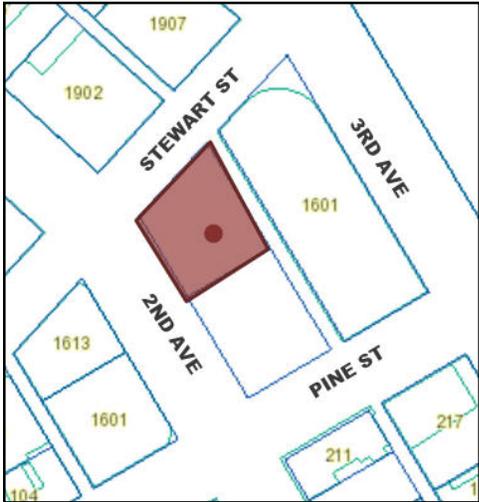
DPD Staff Present: Holly J. Godard

SITE & VICINITY

Site Zone: Downtown Mixed Commercial (DMC 240/290-400)

Nearby Zones: (North) Downtown Mixed Commercial (DMC 240/290-400)
(South) Downtown Residential Commercial (DRC 85-150)
(West) Downtown Mixed Commercial (DMC 240/290-400)

Lot Area: 13,116 square feet



Current Development:

Currently the site is vacant with an underground garage, which is under construction, and which serves the development to the south.

Surrounding Development and Neighborhood Character:

The surrounding development is a mix of urban retail centers, a church, residential buildings and parking garages.

Access:

Access to the site is via the alley.

Environmentally Critical Areas:

No Environmentally Critical Areas are mapped at this site.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed development is a 16 story hotel with approximately 230 rooms, guest amenities, and a ground floor restaurant. Service load and unload is proposed off of the alley and guest load and unload is proposed on 2nd Avenue outboard of the two-way bicycle lanes.

EARLY DESIGN GUIDANCE

The packet includes materials presented at the meeting, and is available online by entering the project number (3019290) at this website:

http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/Planning/Design_Review_Program/Project_Reviews/Reports/default.asp.

The packet is also available to view in the file, by contacting the Public Resource Center at DPD:

Mailing Public Resource Center
Address: 700 Fifth Ave., Suite 2000
P.O. Box 34019
Seattle, WA 98124-4019

Email: PRC@seattle.gov

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

The applicant gave a brief overview of the urban context and transportation planning at the site. He outlined the opportunities and constraints of the site. No parking is proposed at the site. An

upper level outdoor terrace is proposed. The applicant presented three massing options for the Board’s consideration.

The first option accentuates the corner condition with a full height “corner block” element. The two street facades appear to have two vertical building blocks. An additional six story façade element meets the plinth level of the neighboring building to carry the six story scale over to the main building entry. Some overhead weather protection is proposed.

The second option is a study in using the change in direction of the street grid at this corner to shape the building forms. The building façade on 2nd Avenue has a crease or intersection of building planes to express the juncture of the grid lines. Lower level forms are similar to Option One in that there is a six story façade “extension” of the neighboring building plinth which embraces the building entry. Some overhead weather protection is proposed.

The third option is a further articulated façade where the grid shift is exhibited and repeated in the building façade from the third story to the top. Off-set façade modulation creates shallow wings or jogs in the 2nd Avenue and Stewart Street facades. A six-story form at the property line adjoining the neighboring building to the south references the plinth again. The building entry remains in the same location.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Members of the public were present at the meeting. One member spoke as a representative of the Cascade Bicycle Club. His comments included the following:

- Slowing bicycle traffic is key to bicycle safety, thus a raised walkway between vehicle loading and the sidewalk could be beneficial to slow bicycles.
- Paving materials should not be too rough for bicycle safety.
- Planters between the drop off and bicycle two-way route should be curved and low.
- Use APBP (Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals) standards for bicycle racks.
- Provide bicycle parking in the hotel at a convenient location.

PRIORITIES & BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

After visiting the site, considering the analysis of the site and context provided by the proponents, and hearing public comment, the Design Review Board members provided the following siting and design guidance.

DESIGN REVIEW GUIDELINES

The priority Citywide and Neighborhood guidelines identified by the Board as Priority Guidelines are summarized below, while all guidelines remain applicable. For the full text please visit the [Design Review website](#).

SITE PLANNING AND MASSING

A1 Respond to the Physical Environment: Develop an architectural concept and compose the building's massing in response to geographic conditions and patterns of urban form found nearby or beyond the immediate context of the building site.

A1.1. Response to Context: Each building site lies within a larger physical context having various and distinct features and characteristics to which the building design should respond. Develop an architectural concept and arrange the building mass in response to one or more of the following, if present:

- a. a change in street grid alignment that yields a site having nonstandard shape;
- b. a site having dramatic topography or contrasting edge conditions;
- c. patterns of urban form, such as nearby buildings that have employed distinctive and effective massing compositions;
- d. access to direct sunlight—seasonally or at particular times of day;
- e. views from the site of noteworthy structures or natural features, (i.e.: the Space Needle, Smith Tower, port facilities, Puget Sound, Mount Rainier, the Olympic Mountains);
- f. views of the site from other parts of the city or region; and
- g. proximity to a regional transportation corridor (the monorail, light rail, freight rail, major arterial, state highway, ferry routes, bicycle trail, etc.).

A1.2. Response to Planning Efforts: Some areas downtown are transitional environments, where existing development patterns are likely to change. In these areas, respond to the urban form goals of current planning efforts, being cognizant that new development will establish the context to which future development will respond.

The Board directed the applicants to respond more fully and meaningfully to the Josephinum Apartments and ground floor Christ Our Hope Catholic Church building across Stewart Street. Project response may take the form of transparency to view the interesting façade decoration, church windows and building composition as a whole. Massing relationships for this project should use the street and sidewalk geometries as a starting point for building siting and form. Reflection of the geometries, end points of geometries, intersections or origins should be evident in the design in a simple and recognizable fashion. Alternate Number One should be explored in a clear urban idiom to fit and reflect the unique geometry, urban context, and proposed building uses. Design response to the intersection of horizontal geometries should also capture, in form, views to the west.

ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION

B1 Respond to the neighborhood context: Develop an architectural concept and compose the major building elements to reinforce desirable urban features existing in the surrounding neighborhood.

B1.1. Adjacent Features and Networks: Each building site lies within an urban neighborhood context having distinct features and characteristics to which the building design should respond.

Arrange the building mass in response to one or more of the following, if present:

- a. a surrounding district of distinct and noteworthy character;
- b. an adjacent landmark or noteworthy building;
- c. a major public amenity or institution nearby;
- d. neighboring buildings that have employed distinctive and effective massing compositions;
- e. elements of the pedestrian network nearby, (i.e.: green street, hillclimb, mid-block crossing, through-block passageway); and
- f. direct access to one or more components of the regional transportation system.

B1.2. Land Uses: Also, consider the design implications of the predominant land uses in the area surrounding the site.

B2 Create a Transition in Bulk and Scale: Compose the massing of the building to create a transition to the height, bulk, and scale of development in nearby less-intensive zones.

B2.1. Analyzing Height, Bulk, and Scale: Factors to consider in analyzing potential height, bulk, and scale impacts include:

- a. topographic relationships;
- b. distance from a less intensive zone edge;
- c. differences in development standards between abutting zones (allowable building height, width, lot coverage, etc.);
- d. effect of site size and shape;
- e. height, bulk, and scale relationships resulting from lot orientation (e.g., back lot line to back lot line vs back lot line to side lot line); and
- f. type and amount of separation between lots in the different zones (e.g., separation by only a property line, by an alley or street, or by other physical features such as grade changes); g. street grid or platting orientations.

B2.2. Compatibility with Nearby Buildings: In some cases, careful siting and design treatment may be sufficient to achieve reasonable transition and mitigation of height, bulk, and scale impacts. Some techniques for achieving compatibility are as follows:

- h. use of architectural style, details (such as roof lines, beltcourses, cornices, or fenestration), color, or materials that derive from the less intensive zone.
- i. architectural massing of building components; and
- j. responding to topographic conditions in ways that minimize impacts on neighboring development, such as by stepping a project down the hillside.

B2.3. Reduction of Bulk: In some cases, reductions in the actual bulk and scale of the proposed structure may be necessary in order to mitigate adverse impacts and achieve an acceptable level of compatibility. Some techniques which can be used in these cases include:

- k. articulating the building's facades vertically or horizontally in intervals that reflect to existing structures or platting pattern;

- l. increasing building setbacks from the zone edge at ground level;
- m. reducing the bulk of the building's upper floors; and
- n. limiting the length of, or otherwise modifying, facade

B3 Reinforce the Positive Urban Form & Architectural Attributes of the Immediate Area.: Consider the predominant attributes of the immediate neighborhood and reinforce desirable siting patterns, massing arrangements, and streetscape characteristics of nearby development.

B3.1. Building Orientation: In general, orient the building entries and open space toward street intersections and toward street fronts with the highest pedestrian activity. Locate parking and vehicle access away from entries, open space, and street intersections considerations.

B3.2. Features to Complement: Reinforce the desirable patterns of massing and facade composition found in the surrounding area. Pay particular attention to designated landmarks and other noteworthy buildings. Consider complementing the existing:

- a. massing and setbacks,
- b. scale and proportions,
- c. expressed structural bays and modulations,
- d. fenestration patterns and detailing,
- e. exterior finish materials and detailing,
- f. architectural styles, and
- g. roof forms.

B3.3. Pedestrian Amenities at the Ground Level: Consider setting the building back slightly to create space adjacent to the sidewalk conducive to pedestrian-oriented activities such as vending, sitting, or dining. Reinforce the desirable streetscape elements found on adjacent blocks. Consider complementing existing:

- h. public art installations,
- i. street furniture and signage systems,
- j. lighting and landscaping, and
- k. overhead weather protection.

B4 Design a Well-Proportioned & Unified Building: Compose the massing and organize the interior and exterior spaces to create a well-proportioned building that exhibits a coherent architectural concept. Design the architectural elements and finish details to create a unified building, so that all components appear integral to the whole.

B4.1. Massing: When composing the massing, consider how the following can contribute to create a building that exhibits a coherent architectural concept:

- a. setbacks, projections, and open space;
- b. relative sizes and shapes of distinct building volumes; and
- c. roof heights and forms.

B4.2. Coherent Interior/Exterior Design: When organizing the interior and exterior spaces and developing the architectural elements, consider how the following can contribute to create a building that exhibits a coherent architectural concept:

- d. facade modulation and articulation;

- e. windows and fenestration patterns;
- f. corner features;
- g. streetscape and open space fixtures;
- h. building and garage entries; and
- i. building base and top.

B4.3. Architectural Details: When designing the architectural details, consider how the following can contribute to create a building that exhibits a coherent architectural concept:

- j. exterior finish materials;
- k. architectural lighting and signage;
- l. grilles, railings, and downspouts;
- m. window and entry trim and moldings;
- n. shadow patterns; and
- o. exterior lighting.

The Board directed the applicant to relate the building façade to the Josephinum via calming expressions rich in materiality, and via play between opaqueness and transparency. Retain and enhance ground floor transparency and carry transparency around to Stewart Street to blur the line and physical access of building to sidewalk. As a whole, the Board directed the applicant to display building morphological restraint by simplifying architectural lines, forms, color, and volumes. Create a regular geometric reflection without the repeating angles. Simplify the ground floor architectural expression and relate any abridged expression to the upper floors. Create design concept order and unity. The Board felt that currently the design appears too arbitrary in expression. Create a regularized state of equalized building form that is calmer. The Board directed the applicant to use the shift of street geometrics to inform a unified proportionality.

THE STREETScape

C1 Promote Pedestrian Interaction: Spaces for street level uses should be designed to engage pedestrians with the activities occurring within them. Sidewalk-related spaces should appear safe, welcoming, and open to the general public.

C1.1. Street Level Uses: Provide spaces for street level uses that:

- a. reinforce existing retail concentrations;
- b. vary in size, width, and depth;
- c. enhance main pedestrian links between areas; and
- d. establish new pedestrian activity where appropriate to meet area objectives. Design for uses that are accessible to the general public, open during established shopping hours, generate walk-in pedestrian clientele, and contribute to a high level of pedestrian activity.

C1.2. Retail Orientation: Where appropriate, consider configuring retail space to attract tenants with products or services that will “spill-out” onto the sidewalk (up to six feet where sidewalk is sufficiently wide).

C1.3. Street-Level Articulation for Pedestrian Activity: Consider setting portions of the building back slightly to create spaces conducive to pedestrian-oriented activities such as vending, resting, sitting, or dining. Further articulate the street level facade to provide an engaging pedestrian experience via:

- e. open facades (i.e., arcades and shop fronts);
- f. multiple building entries;
- g. windows that encourage pedestrians to look into the building interior;
- h. merchandising display windows;
- i. street front open space that features art work, street furniture, and landscaping;
- j. exterior finish materials having texture, pattern, lending themselves to high quality detailing.

C5 Encourage Overhead Weather Protection: Project applicants are encouraged to provide continuous, well-lit, overhead weather protection to improve pedestrian comfort and safety along major pedestrian routes.

C5.1. Overhead Weather Protection Design Elements: Overhead weather protection should be designed with consideration given to:

- a. the overall architectural concept of the building
- b. uses occurring within the building (such as entries and retail spaces) or in the adjacent streetscape environment (such as bus stops and intersections);
- c. minimizing gaps in coverage;
- d. a drainage strategy that keeps rain water off the street-level facade and sidewalk;
- e. continuity with weather protection provided on nearby buildings;
- f. relationship to architectural features and elements on adjacent development, especially if abutting a building of historic or noteworthy character;
- g. the scale of the space defined by the height and depth of the weather protection;
- h. use of translucent or transparent covering material to maintain a pleasant sidewalk environment with plenty of natural light; and
- i. when opaque material is used, the illumination of light-colored undersides to increase security after dark.

C6 Develop the Alley Façade: To increase pedestrian safety, comfort, and interest, develop portions of the alley facade in response to the unique conditions of the site or project.

C6.1. Alley Activation: Consider enlivening and enhancing the alley entrance by:

- a. extending retail space fenestration into the alley one bay;
- b. providing a niche for recycling and waste receptacles to be shared with nearby, older buildings lacking such facilities; and
- c. adding effective lighting to enhance visibility and safety.

C6.2. Alley Parking Access: Enhance the facades and surfaces in and adjacent to the alley to create parking access that is visible, safe, and welcoming for drivers and pedestrians. Consider

- d. locating the alley parking garage entry and/ or exit near the entrance to the alley;

- e. installing highly visible signage indicating parking rates and availability on the building facade adjacent to the alley; and
- f. chamfering the building corners to enhance pedestrian visibility and safety where alley is regularly used by vehicles accessing parking and loading.

The Board directed the applicant to fully design the streetscape on Stewart Street. Elements expected at the next meeting include adding outdoor seating related to the proposed restaurant with porous doors for patrons and the restaurant use to move indoors and outdoors. Overhead weather protection must continue all the way around the building for pedestrian and patron comfort. The Board reminded the applicant of transparency requirements of the Land Use Code. The Board directed the applicant to exhibit a welcoming deportment to bicyclists by providing identifiable and easily usable bicycle parking, dry off space, access etc. The Board will be looking for a variety of “spill-out’ spaces on Stewart from the interior. The empty triangles of some of the present alternatives do not appear to be needed and should be omitted. The Board directed the applicant to consider the alley “streetscape” as a viable right of way for pedestrians, access, loading and drop off. Design should offer lighting and façade design to create a fully articulated building face.

PUBLIC AMENITIES

D5 Provide Adequate Lighting: To promote a sense of security for people downtown during nighttime hours, provide appropriate levels of lighting on the building facade, on the underside of overhead weather protection, on and around street furniture, in merchandising display windows, in landscaped areas, and on signage.

D5.1. Lighting Strategies: Consider employing one or more of the following lighting strategies as appropriate.

- a. Illuminate distinctive features of the building, including entries, signage, canopies, and areas of architectural detail and interest.
- b. Install lighting in display windows that spills onto and illuminates the sidewalk.
- c. Orient outside lighting to minimize glare within the public right-of-way.

D6 Design for Personal Safety & Security: Design the building and site to promote the feeling of personal safety and security in the immediate area.

D6.1. Safety in Design Features: To help promote safety for the residents, workers, shoppers, and visitors who enter the area:

- a. provide adequate lighting;
- b. retain clear lines of sight into and out of entries and open spaces;
- c. use semi-transparent security screening, rather than opaque walls, where appropriate;
- d. avoid blank and windowless walls that attract graffiti and that do not permit residents or workers to observe the street;
- e. use landscaping that maintains visibility, such as short shrubs and/or trees pruned so that all branches are above head height;

- f. use ornamental grille as fencing or over ground-floor windows in some locations;
- g. avoid architectural features that provide hiding places for criminal activity;
- h. design parking areas to allow natural surveillance by maintaining clear lines of sight for those who park there, for pedestrians passing by, and for occupants of nearby buildings;
- i. install clear directional signage;
- j. encourage “eyes on the street” through the placement of windows, balconies, and street-level uses; and
- k. ensure natural surveillance of children’s play areas.

The Board directed the design team to offer public amenities that include bicycle parking and outdoor seating, weather protection and landscaping. Alley design should include more alley space and design efforts to signal an alley pedestrian zone.

DEVELOPMENT STANDARD DEPARTURES

The Board’s recommendation on the requested departure(s) will be based on the departure’s potential to help the project better meet these design guidelines priorities and achieve a better overall project design than could be achieved without the departure(s). The Board’s recommendation will be reserved until the final Board meeting.

At the time of the Early Design Guidance no departures were requested.

BOARD DIRECTION

At the conclusion of the Early Design Guidance meeting, the Board recommended moving forward to MUP application.