



**FIRST EARLY DESIGN GUIDANCE OF THE
NORTHEAST DESIGN REVIEW BOARD**

Record Number: 3032065-EG and 3032149-EG
Address: 4515 and 4525 Brooklyn Avenue
Applicant: Chad Matesi, Core Spaces
Date of Meeting: Monday, July 23, 2018
Board Members Present: Katy Haima, Chair
Katie Izdziorek
Dan Rusler
Board Members Absent: Brian Bishop
James Marria
SDCI Staff Present: Crystal Torres, Land Use Planner

SITE & VICINITY

Site Zone: Seattle Mixed-University 95-320 (M1)

Nearby Zones: (North) SM-U 95-320 (M1)
(South) SM-U 95-320 (M1)
(East) SM-U 95-320 (M1)
(West) SM-U 95-320 (M1)

Lot Area: 4515 Brooklyn: 14,285 square feet
4527 Brooklyn:



Current Development:

The site is currently by a parking lot.

Surrounding Development and Neighborhood Character:

The project site is located north of NE 45th Street on the west side of the Green Street designated Brooklyn Avenue within the University District Northwest Urban Center Village. The site is also located with the NE 45th Street Station Area Overlay District and approximately ¼ mile from the future Light Rail Station. Immediately adjacent to the site is the Hotel Deca to the south and a 3-story apartment building to the north of the proposed neighborhood open space, across the alley to the west is a large parking lot, and across Brooklyn Avenue is another large parking lot. Surrounding development includes a variety of one and two-story businesses, restaurants, and new mid to high-rise multi-family apartments. Townhomes and single-family houses are located in the neighborhood to the north as the zoning density tapers.

Access:

Vehicular access is proposed via the alley, and pedestrian access is proposed along Brooklyn Avenue.

Environmentally Critical Areas:

No mapped environmentally critical areas.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The applicant is proposing a 22-story, 211-unit apartment building with general retail sales and service. Parking for 76 vehicles proposed. In addition, this project includes development of neighborhood open space.

The design packet includes information presented at the meeting, and is available online by entering the record number at this website:

<http://www.seattle.gov/DPD/aboutus/news/events/DesignReview/SearchPastReviews/default.aspx>

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

Mailing Public Resource Center

Address: 700 Fifth Ave., Suite 2000

P.O. Box 34019

Seattle, WA 98124-4019

Email: PRC@seattle.gov

FIRST EARLY DESIGN GUIDANCE July 23, 2018**PUBLIC COMMENT**

The following public comments were offered at this meeting:

- Concerned with ensuring material durability.

- Concerned with the number of parking spaces, would like to see less parking as this is near the light rail.
- Suggested working with local artist and UW for mural or integrating art.
- Would like to see a variety of seating options within the park.
- Supported the preferred option 3 for the modulation, tower articulation.
- Expressed concern for the dripline spilling onto the sidewalk.
- Would like to see natural materials.
- Would like to see art integrated into the park.
- Would like to see more retail and minimizing the lobby area.
- Concerned not enough bike parking is provided.
- Concerned with safety and security issues at the alley.
- Concerned with the sight line impacts to the adjacent access drive.
- Commented on the importance of thoughtful active programming along the street.
- Encouraged creating a child-friendly park space.
- Concerned with the student housing typology.

One purpose of the design review process is for the Board and City to receive comments from the public that help to identify feedback and concerns about the site and design concept, identify applicable citywide and neighborhood design guidelines of highest priority to the site and explore conceptual design, siting alternatives and eventual architectural design. Concerns with off-street parking, traffic and construction impacts are reviewed as part of the environmental review conducted by SDCI and are not part of this review. Concerns with building height calculations and bicycle storage standards are addressed under the City's zoning code and are not part of this review.

All public comments submitted in writing for this project can be viewed using the following link and entering the record number-EG: <http://web6.seattle.gov/dpd/edms/>

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.

- 1. Massing and Design:** The Board discussed the massing options and emphasized the precedent setting nature of this tower as one of the first highrise structures to be proposed under the new zoning changes. The Board commented that Option 1 and Option 2 included some interesting terracing concepts, which were clearly informed by the precedent images. However, the Board agreed both options seemed out of scale with the context and were concerned with the boxy/horizontal emphasis rather than vertical. As such, the Board unanimously supported Option 3, as it presented a more elegant response to breaking up the tower massing with emphasis on the verticality of the tower and reference to the vertical nature of existing towers within the University District. (CS2-A Location in the City and Neighborhood, CS2-C-2. Mid-Block Sites, *University* CS2-IV Height, Bulk, and Scale) The Board commented "golden ratio" design concept was quite successful as a proportion

organizer. The Board further discussed option 3 focusing on resolution of the base, along with refinement of the gasket elements and building terminus:

a. Base

- i. The Board discussed the tower base at length, unanimously agreeing that the base was the least resolved piece of the building composition as it appeared disconnected from the rest of the tower. The Board was disappointed that alternative base heights were not presented as all 3 options appeared to have similar heights. Though the Board acknowledged the proposed two-story base referenced the existing datum lines present in the University District, they stated that further integration between the base and tower was needed as it currently appeared foreign to the rest of the tower language. The Board further commented that the building typology was not reflective of classical architecture (distinctive base, middle, top), and noted that the vertical language and extruded forms could be emphasized and used to create a cohesive expression from base to terminus. (DC2-B-1. Façade Composition)
- ii. In addition, the Board was concerned the base expression was not yet lending itself to supporting nor relating to the active street-level activity, culture, and scale prominent within the University District. The Board commented that one of the great things about the University District is the scale of activity and fine grained nature (small store fronts, warm materials) of the storefronts. (CS2-A-1. Sense of Place, CS3-A-1. Fitting Old and New Together)
- iii. The Board discussed the proposed screen, commenting that the screen was beginning to establish bays, however, the frontage lacked permeability. The Board commented that the long lobby and minimal permeability was not yet creating the vibrant street frontage prominent within the U-district, as the distance between openings appeared quite long. (CS2-A-1. Sense of Place, CS3-A-1. Fitting Old and New Together, PL3-A Entries, PL3-C Retail Edges, University PL3-II Human Activity)
- iv. In order to resolve these items the Board provided the following guidance:
 1. Study precedents outside of the University District and explore varying base heights, perhaps taller, or no base, and/or strengthening the connection of the base to the floating box. (DC2-B-1. Façade Composition, CS3-A-4. Evolving Neighborhoods)
 2. Consider how the tower language could be further integrated into the storefront system by strengthening the relationship of the base to the volumes and proportions above. (DC2-B-1. Façade Composition)
 3. Further integrate the finer grained qualities prominent within the University District, with the goal of increasing the permeability and activation at the street level by: incorporating more openings; creating a stronger reference to storefront bay rhythm; incorporating depth, variation, and modulation; and demonstrating how the ground floor programming and architecture will work together to support

activation. (PL3-A Entries, PL3-C Retail Edges, *University* PL3-II Human Activity, A-1. Sense of Place, CS3-A-1. Fitting Old and New Together)

4. The Board echoed public concern related to the proposed screening element. Though the Board was intrigued by this concept, they expressed some concern that a metal screen may be too harsh/cold, and emphasized the need to integrate natural materials with tactile quality. (DC4-A Exterior Elements and Finishes, *University* DC4-I Exterior Finish Materials, DC2-D Scale and Texture)

b. Tower and Tower Terminus

- i. The Board supported the stepping building terminus which was beginning to create a unique shape with a hierarchical expression of the 3 bars. The Board further commented that the extrusion of these bars presented the opportunity to have a fully integrated mechanical system. At the next meeting the Board would like to see additional images illustrating how the building will impact the skyline and set a positive precedent, helping to define the new University District identity and skyline. (CS3-A-4. Evolving Neighborhoods)

- ii. Though the Board supported the overall vertical expression of the tower including the bars and gaskets, the Board was concerned with the cohesiveness of the design concept and legibility of the gaskets. The Board provided the following directions moving forward:

1. The size of the gaskets is key to the legibility of the recess and clarity of the design concept. Consider whether the gaskets should remain the same, or if revising the gasket hierarchy would further strengthen the design concept. Provide studies showing these options at the next meeting. (DC2-B-1. Façade Composition, University CS2-IV Height, Bulk, and Scale)
2. Gaskets should be of a substantial depth and width which read at the scale of a tower. (DC2-B-1. Façade Composition, University CS2-IV Height, Bulk, and Scale)
3. Further illustrate of how the terraces relate to the park. Consider how this relationship is expressed at multiple scales (balconies, terraces etc.) (DC3-A-1. Interior/Exterior Fit)

2. **Park and Streetscape:** The Board was disappointed the park was physically disconnected from the proposal and acknowledged the challenging edge condition adjacent to the access drive. The Board struggled to understand the topographic changes, circulation path, and entry/exit points of the park space, based on the information provided in the EDG packet and presentation. For the next meeting the Board requested:

- a. Sections clarifying elevations changes, steps, relationship to sidewalk, alley, and adjacent neighbor. (DC3-B Open Space Uses and Activities)
- b. Clarify how people move through the park and access point. (DC3-B Open Space Uses and Activities)

- c. Clarify the programming concepts, with an emphasis on activating the space for a variety of users. The Board suggested working with the community to identify programming elements. (DC3-B Open Space Uses and Activities)
 - d. Integrate CPTED design elements to make the park feel safe. (PL2-B Safety and Security)
 - e. Integrate native, low-maintenance, durable plants that support long-term use. (DC4-D Trees, Landscape, and Hardscape Materials)
 - f. Play with the expression of the floor plate. (CS2-B-1. Site Characteristics)
 - g. Consider working with the adjacent owner to improve the pavement treatment of the access drive. (DC4-D-2. Hardscape Materials)
 - h. Clarify how the streetscape will tie into the park.
 - i. The Board supported the differing pavement treatment at the entry of the park and in front of the building. (DC4-D-2. Hardscape Materials)
 - j. Work with SDOT to ensure adequate sidewalk widths are designed to accommodate the anticipated pedestrian volumes. (PL1-B-2. Pedestrian Volumes, PL4-C Planning Ahead For Transit)
 - k. At the next meeting provide a conceptual lighting plan with the goal of improving safety and security. (PL2-B Safety and Security, DC4-C Lighting)
- 3. Materials and Façade Development.** The presentation included several precedent images and character sketches. As such, the Board provided guidance related to conceptual images of materials and the character sketches:
- a. Materials should have inherent texture and depth to them, especially at lower portions of building. However, the Board cautioned against hyper-textured materials and noted that materials should take into consideration the building scale, balancing texture with keeping the tower scale legible. (DC2-B-1. Façade Composition, DC2-D Scale and Texture)
 - b. As noted above, the Board was open to the screen concept but cautioned that the material treatment should reinforce the fine-grained qualities of the University District with warm materials. (DC2-D Scale and Texture)
 - c. The Board supported the gasket concept but commented that the character sketch which included fins seemed to diminish the recess rather than emphasize its depth. Moving forward, detailing of the gaskets should further emphasize its depth and verticality. (DC2-B-1. Façade Composition, University CS2-IV Height, Bulk, and Scale)
 - d. The Board discussed the precedent images provided on page 40, noting that the bottom left image was the most compelling as this example seemed to have the most potential to influence this project moving forward. The Board was intrigued by the use of the 2- and 4-story varying floor plate expressions which stretched the vertical scale and established a varying language in the tower. (DC2-B-1. Façade Composition, University CS2-IV Height, Bulk, and Scale)
 - e. Overall the Board stressed that the materiality and massing should inform each other and support a cohesive design concept. (DC2-B-1. Façade Composition, University CS2-IV Height, Bulk, and Scale)
- 4. Access.**
- a. At the next meeting, clarify the users, modes of transportation, access points, and how safety in relation to the access drive will be considered. (PL4-A-1. Serving all Modes of Travel, PL4-C Planning Ahead For Transit)

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 **FIRST** Early Design Guidance meeting the following departures were requested:

1. **Upper-level Development Standards – south side lot line (SMC.48.645.D):** The Code requires a minimum 15-foot setback from any side lot line that is not an alley or a street for all portions of a highrise structure exceeding the midrise height limit of the zone (above 95 feet). The applicant proposes a setback of 12 feet on the west end of the southern elevation.

The Board indicated preliminary support for the requested departure as the reduced setback improved the regularity of tower form and resulted in a more cohesive massing composition. (DC2-B Architectural and Facade Composition)

DESIGN REVIEW GUIDELINES

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

CONTEXT & SITE

CS1 Natural Systems and Site Features: Use natural systems/features of the site and its surroundings as a starting point for project design.

CS1-A Energy Use

CS1-A-1. Energy Choices: At the earliest phase of project development, examine how energy choices may influence building form, siting, and orientation, and factor in the findings when making siting and design decisions.

CS1-B Sunlight and Natural Ventilation

CS1-B-1. Sun and Wind: Take advantage of solar exposure and natural ventilation. Use local wind patterns and solar gain to reduce the need for mechanical ventilation and heating where possible.

CS1-B-2. Daylight and Shading: Maximize daylight for interior and exterior spaces and minimize shading on adjacent sites through the placement and/or design of structures on site.

CS1-B-3. Managing Solar Gain: Manage direct sunlight falling on south and west facing facades through shading devices and existing or newly planted trees.

CS1-C Topography

CS1-C-1. Land Form: Use natural topography and desirable landforms to inform project design.

CS1-C-2. Elevation Changes: Use the existing site topography when locating structures and open spaces on the site.

CS1-D Plants and Habitat

CS1-D-1. On-Site Features: Incorporate on-site natural habitats and landscape elements into project design and connect those features to existing networks of open spaces and natural habitats wherever possible. Consider relocating significant trees and vegetation if retention is not feasible.

CS1-D-2. Off-Site Features: Provide opportunities through design to connect to off-site habitats such as riparian corridors or existing urban forest corridors. Promote continuous habitat, where possible, and increase interconnected corridors of urban forest and habitat where possible.

CS1-E Water

CS1-E-1. Natural Water Features: If the site includes any natural water features, consider ways to incorporate them into project design, where feasible

CS1-E-2. Adding Interest with Project Drainage: Use project drainage systems as opportunities to add interest to the site through water-related design elements.

University Supplemental Guidance:

CS1-I Streetscape Compatibility

CS1-I-i. Solar Exposure: Minimizing shadow impacts is important in the University neighborhood. The design of a structure and its massing on the site can enhance solar exposure for the project and minimize shadow impacts onto adjacent public areas between March 21st and September 21st. This is especially important on blocks with narrow rights-of-way relative to other neighborhood streets, including University Way, south of NE 50th Street.

CS1-II Landscape Design to Address Special Site Conditions

CS1-II-i. Existing Trees: Retain existing large trees wherever possible. This is especially important on the wooded slopes in the Ravenna Urban Village. The Board is encouraged to consider design departures that allow retention of significant trees. Where a tree is unavoidably removed, it should be replaced with another tree of appropriate species, 2 ½ inch caliper minimum size for deciduous trees, or minimum size of 4' height for evergreen trees.

CS1-II-ii. 17th Ave NE Boulevard Character: The 17th Avenue NE (boulevard) character, with landscaped front yards and uniform street trees, is an important neighborhood feature to be maintained.

CS2 Urban Pattern and Form: Strengthen the most desirable forms, characteristics, and patterns of the streets, block faces, and open spaces in the surrounding area.

CS2-A Location in the City and Neighborhood

CS2-A-1. Sense of Place: Emphasize attributes that give a distinctive sense of place. Design the building and open spaces to enhance areas where a strong identity already exists, and create a sense of place where the physical context is less established.

CS2-A-2. Architectural Presence: Evaluate the degree of visibility or architectural presence that is appropriate or desired given the context, and design accordingly.

CS2-B Adjacent Sites, Streets, and Open Spaces

CS2-B-1. Site Characteristics: Allow characteristics of sites to inform the design, especially where the street grid and topography create unusually shaped lots that can add distinction to the building massing.

CS2-B-2. Connection to the Street: Identify opportunities for the project to make a strong connection to the street and public realm.

CS2-B-3. Character of Open Space: Contribute to the character and proportion of surrounding open spaces.

CS2-C Relationship to the Block

CS2-C-1. Corner Sites: Corner sites can serve as gateways or focal points; both require careful detailing at the first three floors due to their high visibility from two or more streets and long distances.

CS2-C-2. Mid-Block Sites: Look to the uses and scales of adjacent buildings for clues about how to design a mid-block building. Continue a strong street-edge and respond to datum lines of adjacent buildings at the first three floors.

CS2-C-3. Full Block Sites: Break up long facades of full-block buildings to avoid a monolithic presence. Provide detail and human scale at street-level, and include repeating elements to add variety and rhythm to the façade and overall building design.

CS2-D Height, Bulk, and Scale

CS2-D-1. Existing Development and Zoning: Review the height, bulk, and scale of neighboring buildings as well as the scale of development anticipated by zoning for the area to determine an appropriate complement and/or transition.

CS2-D-2. Existing Site Features: Use changes in topography, site shape, and vegetation or structures to help make a successful fit with adjacent properties.

CS2-D-3. Zone Transitions: For projects located at the edge of different zones, provide an appropriate transition or complement to the adjacent zone(s). Projects should create a step in perceived height, bulk and scale between the anticipated development potential of the adjacent zone and the proposed development.

CS2-D-4. Massing Choices: Strive for a successful transition between zones where a project abuts a less intense zone.

CS2-D-5. Respect for Adjacent Sites: Respect adjacent properties with design and site planning to minimize disrupting the privacy of residents in adjacent buildings.

University Supplemental Guidance:

CS2-I Responding to Site Characteristics

CS2-I-i. Views Along Burke Gilman Trail: For properties facing the Burke Gilman Trail, new buildings should be located to minimize impacts to views of Mount Rainier, Cascade Mountains and Lake Washington, and allow for sunlight along the trail and increase safety and access.

CS2-II Respect for Adjacent Sites

CS2-II-i. Zone Edge Areas: Special attention should be paid to projects in the zone edge areas as depicted in Map 2 of the full Guidelines to ensure impacts to Lowrise zones are minimized.

CS2-III Corner Lots

CS2-III-i. Special Site Features: For new buildings located on a corner, including, but not limited to the corner locations identified in Map 3 of the full Guidelines, consider providing special building elements distinguishable from the rest of the building such as a tower, corner articulation or bay windows. Consider a special site feature such as diagonal orientation and entry, a sculpture, a courtyard, or other device. Corner entries should be set back to allow pedestrian flow and good visibility at the intersection.

CS2-IV Height, Bulk, and Scale

CS2-IV-i. Reduce Visual Bulk: Special attention should be paid to projects in Map 4 of the full Guidelines to minimize impacts of increased height, bulk and scale as stated in the Seattle Design Guideline. In order to reduce the impacts of apparent building height and bulk at specified zone edges listed above, the following alternatives should be considered:

1. Along zone edges and specified streets, step back upper floors above 40', or modify the roofline to reduce the negative effects of the allowable height limit.
2. Along specified corridors, a gradual setback of the building's facade above 40' in height from the street, alley or property line may be considered.
3. In exchange for setting back the building facade, the Board may allow a reduction in the open space requirement.
4. Access to commercial parking on corner lots should be sited and designed in a manner that minimizes impact on adjacent residential uses.

CS3 Architectural Context and Character: Contribute to the architectural character of the neighborhood.

CS3-A Emphasizing Positive Neighborhood Attributes

CS3-A-1. Fitting Old and New Together: Create compatibility between new projects, and existing architectural context, including historic and modern designs, through building articulation, scale and proportion, roof forms, detailing, fenestration, and/or the use of complementary materials.

CS3-A-2. Contemporary Design: Explore how contemporary designs can contribute to the development of attractive new forms and architectural styles; as expressed through use of new materials or other means.

CS3-A-3. Established Neighborhoods: In existing neighborhoods with a well-defined architectural character, site and design new structures to complement or be compatible with the architectural style and siting patterns of neighborhood buildings.

CS3-A-4. Evolving Neighborhoods: In neighborhoods where architectural character is evolving or otherwise in transition, explore ways for new development to establish a positive and desirable context for others to build upon in the future.

CS3-B Local History and Culture

CS3-B-1. Placemaking: Explore the history of the site and neighborhood as a potential placemaking opportunity. Look for historical and cultural significance, using neighborhood groups and archives as resources.

CS3-B-2. Historical/Cultural References: Reuse existing structures on the site where feasible as a means of incorporating historical or cultural elements into the new project.

University Supplemental Guidance:

CS3-I Architectural Elements and Materials

CS3-I-i. Incorporate Local Architectural Character: Although no single architectural style or character emerges as a dominant direction for new construction in the University Community, project applicants should show how the proposed design incorporates elements of the local architectural character especially when there are buildings of local historical significance or landmark status in the vicinity.

CS3-I-ii. Ravenna Urban Village: Within the Ravenna Urban Village, particularly along 25th Ave NE, the style of architecture is not as important so long as it emphasizes pedestrian orientation and avoids large-scale, standardized and auto-oriented characteristics.

CS3-I-iii. Historical Character: When the defined character of a block, including adjacent or facing blocks, is comprised of historic buildings, or groups of buildings of local historic importance and character, as well as street trees or other significant vegetation (as identified in the 1975 Inventory and subsequent updating), the architectural treatment of new development should respond to this local historical character. New buildings should feature a combination of traditional and contemporary materials employed in a manner that reflects the character of historic buildings in the vicinity.

PUBLIC LIFE

PL1 Connectivity: Complement and contribute to the network of open spaces around the site and the connections among them.

PL1-A Network of Open Spaces

PL1-A-1. Enhancing Open Space: Design the building and open spaces to positively contribute to a broader network of open spaces throughout the neighborhood.

PL1-A-2. Adding to Public Life: Seek opportunities to foster human interaction through an increase in the size and quality of project-related open space available for public life.

PL1-B Walkways and Connections

PL1-B-1. Pedestrian Infrastructure: Connect on-site pedestrian walkways with existing public and private pedestrian infrastructure, thereby supporting pedestrian connections within and outside the project.

PL1-B-2. Pedestrian Volumes: Provide ample space for pedestrian flow and circulation, particularly in areas where there is already heavy pedestrian traffic or where the project is expected to add or attract pedestrians to the area.

PL1-B-3. Pedestrian Amenities: Opportunities for creating lively, pedestrian oriented open spaces to enliven the area and attract interest and interaction with the site and building should be considered.

PL1-C Outdoor Uses and Activities

PL1-C-1. Selecting Activity Areas: Concentrate activity areas in places with sunny exposure, views across spaces, and in direct line with pedestrian routes.

PL1-C-2. Informal Community Uses: In addition to places for walking and sitting, consider including space for informal community use such as performances, farmer's markets, kiosks and community bulletin boards, cafes, or street vending.

PL1-C-3. Year-Round Activity: Where possible, include features in open spaces for activities beyond daylight hours and throughout the seasons of the year, especially in neighborhood centers where active open space will contribute vibrancy, economic health, and public safety.

University Supplemental Guidance:

PL1-I Residential Open Space

PL1-I-i. Active, Ground-Level Open Space: The ground-level open space should be designed as a plaza, courtyard, play area, mini-park, pedestrian open space, garden, or similar occupyable site feature. The quantity of open space is less important than the provision of functional and visual ground-level open space. Successfully designed ground level open space should meet these objectives:

- a. Reinforces positive streetscape qualities by providing a landscaped front yard, adhering to common setback dimensions of neighboring properties, and providing a transition between public and private realms.
- b. Provides for the comfort, health, and recreation of residents.
- c. Increases privacy and reduce visual impacts to all neighboring properties.

PL1-I-ii. Central Courtyards: A central courtyard in cottage or townhouse developments may provide better open space than space for each unit. In these cases, yard setbacks may be reduced if a sensitive transition to neighbors is maintained.

PL2 Walkability: Create a safe and comfortable walking environment that is easy to navigate and well-connected to existing pedestrian walkways and features.

PL2-A Accessibility

PL2-A-1. Access for All: Provide access for people of all abilities in a manner that is fully integrated into the project design. Design entries and other primary access points such that all visitors can be greeted and welcomed through the front door.

PL2-A-2. Access Challenges: Add features to assist pedestrians in navigating sloped sites, long blocks, or other challenges.

PL2-B Safety and Security

PL2-B-1. Eyes on the Street: Create a safe environment by providing lines of sight and encouraging natural surveillance.

PL2-B-2. Lighting for Safety: Provide lighting at sufficient lumen intensities and scales, including pathway illumination, pedestrian and entry lighting, and/or security lights.

PL2-B-3. Street-Level Transparency: Ensure transparency of street-level uses (for uses such as nonresidential uses or residential lobbies), where appropriate, by keeping views open into spaces behind walls or plantings, at corners, or along narrow passageways.

PL2-C Weather Protection

PL2-C-1. Locations and Coverage: Overhead weather protection is encouraged and should be located at or near uses that generate pedestrian activity such as entries, retail uses, and transit stops.

PL2-C-2. Design Integration: Integrate weather protection, gutters and downspouts into the design of the structure as a whole, and ensure that it also relates well to neighboring buildings in design, coverage, or other features.

PL2-C-3. People-Friendly Spaces: Create an artful and people-friendly space beneath building.

PL2-D Wayfinding

PL2-D-1. Design as Wayfinding: Use design features as a means of wayfinding wherever possible.

University Supplemental Guidance:

PL2-I Pedestrian Open Spaces and Entrances

PL2-I-i. Residential Entries: On Mixed Use Corridors, entries to upper floor residential uses should be accessed from, but not dominate, the street frontage. On corner locations, the main residential entry should be on the side street with a small courtyard that provides a transition between the entry and the street.

PL3 Street-Level Interaction: Encourage human interaction and activity at the street-level with clear connections to building entries and edges.

PL3-A Entries

PL3-A-1. Design Objectives: Design primary entries to be obvious, identifiable, and distinctive with clear lines of sight and lobbies visually connected to the street.

PL3-A-2. Common Entries: Multi-story residential buildings need to provide privacy and security for residents but also be welcoming and identifiable to visitors.

PL3-A-3. Individual Entries: Ground-related housing should be scaled and detailed appropriately to provide for a more intimate type of entry.

PL3-A-4. Ensemble of Elements: Design the entry as a collection of coordinated elements including the door(s), overhead features, ground surface, landscaping, lighting, and other features.

PL3-B Residential Edges

PL3-B-1. Security and Privacy: Provide security and privacy for residential buildings through the use of a buffer or semi-private space between the development and the street or neighboring buildings.

PL3-B-2. Ground-level Residential: Privacy and security issues are particularly important in buildings with ground-level housing, both at entries and where windows are located overlooking the street.

PL3-B-3. Buildings with Live/Work Uses: Maintain active and transparent facades in the design of live/work residences. Design the first floor so it can be adapted to other commercial use as needed in the future.

PL3-B-4. Interaction: Provide opportunities for interaction among residents and neighbors.

PL3-C Retail Edges

PL3-C-1. Porous Edge: Engage passersby with opportunities to interact visually with the building interior using glazing and transparency. Create multiple entries where possible and make a physical and visual connection between people on the sidewalk and retail activities in the building.

PL3-C-2. Visibility: Maximize visibility into the building interior and merchandise displays. Consider fully operational glazed wall-sized doors that can be completely opened to the street, increased height in lobbies, and/or special lighting for displays.

PL3-C-3. Ancillary Activities: Allow space for activities such as sidewalk vending, seating, and restaurant dining to occur. Consider setting structures back from the street or incorporating space in the project design into which retail uses can extend.

University Supplemental Guidance:

PL3-I Entrances Visible from the Street

PL3-I-i. Entrance Orientation: On Mixed Use Corridors, primary business and residential entrances should be oriented to the commercial street. Secondary and service entries should be located off the alley, side street or parking lots.

PL3-I-ii. Walkways Serving Entrances: In residential projects, except townhouses, it is generally preferable to have one walkway from the street that can serve several building entrances. At least one building entrance, preferably the main one, should be prominently visible from the street. To increase security, it is desirable that other entries also be visible from the street; however, the configuration of existing buildings may preclude this.

PL3-I-iii. Courtyard Entries: When a courtyard is proposed for a residential project, the courtyard should have at least one entry from the street. Units facing the courtyard should have a porch, stoop, deck or seating area associated with the dwelling unit.

PL3-I-iv. Fences: In residential projects, front yard fences over 4 feet in height that reduce visual access and security should be avoided.

PL3-II Human Activity

PL3-II-i. Recessed Entries: On Mixed Use Corridors, where narrow sidewalks exist (less than 15' wide), consider recessing entries to provide small open spaces for sitting, street musicians, bus waiting, or other pedestrian activities. Recessed entries should promote pedestrian movement and avoid blind corners.

PL4 Active Transportation: Incorporate design features that facilitate active forms of transportation such as walking, bicycling, and use of transit.

PL4-A Entry Locations and Relationships

PL4-A-1. Serving all Modes of Travel: Provide safe and convenient access points for all modes of travel.

PL4-A-2. Connections to All Modes: Site the primary entry in a location that logically relates to building uses and clearly connects all major points of access.

PL4-B Planning Ahead for Bicyclists

PL4-B-1. Early Planning: Consider existing and future bicycle traffic to and through the site early in the process so that access and connections are integrated into the project along with other modes of travel.

PL4-B-2. Bike Facilities: Facilities such as bike racks and storage, bike share stations, shower facilities and lockers for bicyclists should be located to maximize convenience, security, and safety.

PL4-B-3. Bike Connections: Facilitate connections to bicycle trails and infrastructure around and beyond the project.

PL4-C Planning Ahead For Transit

PL4-C-1. Influence on Project Design: Identify how a transit stop (planned or built) adjacent to or near the site may influence project design, provide opportunities for placemaking.

PL4-C-2. On-site Transit Stops: If a transit stop is located onsite, design project-related pedestrian improvements and amenities so that they complement any amenities provided for transit riders.

PL4-C-3. Transit Connections: Where no transit stops are on or adjacent to the site, identify where the nearest transit stops and pedestrian routes are and include design features and connections within the project design as appropriate.

DESIGN CONCEPT

DC1 Project Uses and Activities: Optimize the arrangement of uses and activities on site.

DC1-A Arrangement of Interior Uses

DC1-A-1. Visibility: Locate uses and services frequently used by the public in visible or prominent areas, such as at entries or along the street front.

DC1-A-2. Gathering Places: Maximize the use of any interior or exterior gathering spaces.

DC1-A-3. Flexibility: Build in flexibility so the building can adapt over time to evolving needs, such as the ability to change residential space to commercial space as needed.

DC1-A-4. Views and Connections: Locate interior uses and activities to take advantage of views and physical connections to exterior spaces and uses.

DC1-B Vehicular Access and Circulation

DC1-B-1. Access Location and Design: Choose locations for vehicular access, service uses, and delivery areas that minimize conflict between vehicles and non-motorists wherever possible. Emphasize use of the sidewalk for pedestrians, and create safe and attractive conditions for pedestrians, bicyclists, and drivers.

DC1-B-2. Facilities for Alternative Transportation: Locate facilities for alternative transportation in prominent locations that are convenient and readily accessible to expected users.

DC1-C Parking and Service Uses

DC1-C-1. Below-Grade Parking: Locate parking below grade wherever possible. Where a surface parking lot is the only alternative, locate the parking in rear or side yards, or on lower or less visible portions of the site.

DC1-C-2. Visual Impacts: Reduce the visual impacts of parking lots, parking structures, entrances, and related signs and equipment as much as possible.

DC1-C-3. Multiple Uses: Design parking areas to serve multiple uses such as children’s play space, outdoor gathering areas, sports courts, woonerf, or common space in multifamily projects.

DC1-C-4. Service Uses: Locate and design service entries, loading docks, and trash receptacles away from pedestrian areas or to a less visible portion of the site to reduce possible impacts of these facilities on building aesthetics and pedestrian circulation.

University Supplemental Guidance:

DC1-I Parking and Vehicle Access

DC1-I-i. Driveway Width: In Lowrise residential developments, single-lane driveways (approximately 12 feet in width) are preferred over wide or multiple driveways where feasible.

DC1-II Design of Parking Lots Near Sidewalks

DC1-II-i. Views to Businesses: Screening of surface parking lots should allow views of businesses.

DC1-II-ii. Screen Type: On Mixed Use Corridors, walls rather than shrub screens are generally preferred because walls require less space and landscaping can be difficult to maintain in congested areas. If walls are provided, they must be made of “permanent” materials such as masonry.

DC2-II-iii. Surface Lots: When adjacent to residential zones, surface parking lots adjacent to sidewalks should be screened with shrubs and double rows of street trees for a more sheltered, residential feel.

DC2-III Visual Impacts of Parking Structures

DC2-III-i. Ground-Level Commercial Use: The preferred solution for parking structures is to incorporate commercial uses at the ground level. Below-grade parking is the next best solution.

DC2-III-ii. Access to Street Network: There should be careful consideration of the surrounding street system when locating auto access. When the choice is between an arterial and a lower volume, residential street, access should be placed on the arterial.

DC2-III-iii. Residential Area Consideration: Structured parking façades facing the street and residential areas should be designed and treated to minimize impacts, including sound transmission from inside the parking structure.

DC2 Architectural Concept: Develop an architectural concept that will result in a unified and functional design that fits well on the site and within its surroundings.

DC2-A Massing

DC2-A-1. Site Characteristics and Uses: Arrange the mass of the building taking into consideration the characteristics of the site and the proposed uses of the building and its open space.

DC2-A-2. Reducing Perceived Mass: Use secondary architectural elements to reduce the perceived mass of larger projects.

DC2-B Architectural and Facade Composition

DC2-B-1. Façade Composition: Design all building facades—including alleys and visible roofs— considering the composition and architectural expression of the building as a whole. Ensure that all facades are attractive and well-proportioned.

DC2-B-2. Blank Walls: Avoid large blank walls along visible façades wherever possible. Where expanses of blank walls, retaining walls, or garage facades are unavoidable, include uses or design treatments at the street level that have human scale and are designed for pedestrians.

DC2-C Secondary Architectural Features

DC2-C-1. Visual Depth and Interest: Add depth to facades where appropriate by incorporating balconies, canopies, awnings, decks, or other secondary elements into the façade design. Add detailing at the street level in order to create interest for the pedestrian and encourage active street life and window shopping (in retail areas).

DC2-C-2. Dual Purpose Elements: Consider architectural features that can be dual purpose— adding depth, texture, and scale as well as serving other project functions.

DC2-C-3. Fit With Neighboring Buildings: Use design elements to achieve a successful fit between a building and its neighbors.

DC2-D Scale and Texture

DC2-D-1. Human Scale: Incorporate architectural features, elements, and details that are of human scale into the building facades, entries, retaining walls, courtyards, and exterior spaces in a manner that is consistent with the overall architectural concept

DC2-D-2. Texture: Design the character of the building, as expressed in the form, scale, and materials, to strive for a fine-grained scale, or “texture,” particularly at the street level and other areas where pedestrians predominate.

DC2-E Form and Function

DC2-E-1. Legibility and Flexibility: Strive for a balance between building use legibility and flexibility. Design buildings such that their primary functions and uses can be readily determined from the exterior, making the building easy to access and understand. At the same time, design flexibility into the building so that it may remain useful over time even as specific programmatic needs evolve.

University Supplemental Guidance:

DC2-I Architectural Elements and Materials

DC2-I-i. Modulate Façade Widths: On Mixed Use Corridors, consider breaking up the façade into modules of not more than 50 feet (measured horizontally parallel to the street) on University Way and 100 feet on other corridors, corresponding to traditional platting and building construction. (Note: This should not be interpreted as a prescriptive requirement. Larger parcels may characterize some areas of the University Community, such as lower Roosevelt.)

DC2-I-ii. Fine-Grained Architectural Character: Buildings in Lowrise zones should provide a “fine-grained” architectural character. The fine grain may be established by using building modulation, articulation and/or details which may refer to the modulation, articulation and/or details of adjacent buildings. To better relate to any established architectural character encountered within the community, consider the following building features:

- a. Pitched roof;
- b. Covered front porch;
- c. Vertically proportioned windows;
- d. Window trim and eave boards;
- e. Elements typical of common house forms.

DC3 Open Space Concept: Integrate open space design with the building design so that they complement each other.

DC3-A Building-Open Space Relationship

DC3-A-1. Interior/Exterior Fit: Develop an open space concept in conjunction with the architectural concept to ensure that interior and exterior spaces relate well to each other and support the functions of the development.

DC3-B Open Space Uses and Activities

DC3-B-1. Meeting User Needs: Plan the size, uses, activities, and features of each open space to meet the needs of expected users, ensuring each space has a purpose and function.

DC3-B-2. Matching Uses to Conditions: Respond to changing environmental conditions such as seasonal and daily light and weather shifts through open space design and/or programming of open space activities.

DC3-B-3. Connections to Other Open Space: Site and design project-related open spaces to connect with, or enhance, the uses and activities of other nearby public open space where appropriate.

DC3-B-4. Multifamily Open Space: Design common and private open spaces in multifamily projects for use by all residents to encourage physical activity and social interaction.

DC3-C Design

DC3-C-1. Reinforce Existing Open Space: Where a strong open space concept exists in the neighborhood, reinforce existing character and patterns of street tree planting, buffers or treatment of topographic changes. Where no strong patterns exist, initiate a strong open space concept that other projects can build upon in the future.

DC3-C-2. Amenities/Features: Create attractive outdoor spaces suited to the uses envisioned for the project.

DC3-C-3. Support Natural Areas: Create an open space design that retains and enhances onsite natural areas and connects to natural areas that may exist off-site and may provide habitat for wildlife.

University Supplemental Guidance:

DC3-I Pedestrian Open Spaces and Entrances

DC3-I-i. Plaza Location: Plazas should be centrally located, on major avenues, close to bus stops, or where there are strong pedestrian flows on neighboring sidewalks.

DC3-I-ii. Plaza Proportioning: Plazas should be sensitively proportioned and designed. For example: not more than 60 feet across and no more than 3 feet above or below the sidewalk.

DC3-I-iii. Seating: Plazas should have plenty of benches, steps, and ledges for seating. For example: at least one linear foot of seating per 30 square feet of plaza area should be provided; seating should have a minimum depth of 16 inches.

DC3-I-iv. Plaza Frontage: Locate the plaza in a sunny spot and encourage public art and other amenities. For example: at least 50% of the total frontage of building walls facing a plaza should be occupied by retail uses, street vendors, building entrances, or other pedestrian-oriented uses.

DC3-I-v. Planting Beds: Provide plenty of planting beds for ground cover or shrubs. For example: one tree should be provided for every 200 square feet and at a maximum spacing of 25 feet apart. Special precaution must be taken to prevent trees from blocking the sun.

DC4 Exterior Elements and Finishes: Use appropriate and high quality elements and finishes for the building and its open spaces.

DC4-A Exterior Elements and Finishes

DC4-A-1. Exterior Finish Materials: Building exteriors should be constructed of durable and maintainable materials that are attractive even when viewed up close. Materials that have texture, pattern, or lend themselves to a high quality of detailing are encouraged.

DC4-A-2. Climate Appropriateness: Select durable and attractive materials that will age well in Seattle's climate, taking special care to detail corners, edges, and transitions.

DC4-B Signage

DC4-B-1. Scale and Character: Add interest to the streetscape with exterior signs and attachments that are appropriate in scale and character to the project and its environs.

DC4-B-2. Coordination with Project Design: Develop a signage plan within the context of architectural and open space concepts, and coordinate the details with façade design, lighting, and other project features to complement the project as a whole, in addition to the surrounding context.

DC4-C Lighting

DC4-C-1. Functions: Use lighting both to increase site safety in all locations used by pedestrians and to highlight architectural or landscape details and features such as entries, signs, canopies, plantings, and art.

DC4-C-2. Avoiding Glare: Design project lighting based upon the uses on and off site, taking care to provide illumination to serve building needs while avoiding off-site night glare and light pollution.

DC4-D Trees, Landscape, and Hardscape Materials

DC4-D-1. Choice of Plant Materials: Reinforce the overall architectural and open space design concepts through the selection of landscape materials.

DC4-D-2. Hardscape Materials: Use exterior courtyards, plazas, and other hard surfaced areas as an opportunity to add color, texture, and/or pattern and enliven public areas through the use of distinctive and durable paving materials. Use permeable materials wherever possible.

DC4-D-3. Long Range Planning: Select plants that upon maturity will be of appropriate size, scale, and shape to contribute to the site as intended.

DC4-D-4. Place Making: Create a landscape design that helps define spaces with significant elements such as trees.

DC4-E Project Assembly and Lifespan

DC4-E-1. Deconstruction: When possible, design the project so that it may be deconstructed at the end of its useful lifetime, with connections and assembly techniques that will allow reuse of materials.

University Supplemental Guidance:

DC4-I Exterior Finish Materials

DC4-I-i. Desired Materials: See full Guidelines for list of desired materials.

DC4-I-ii. Relate to Campus/Art Deco Architecture: Sculptural cast stone and decorative tile are particularly appropriate because they relate to campus architecture and Art Deco buildings. Wood and cast stone are appropriate for moldings and trim.

DC4-I-iii. Discouraged Materials: See full Guidelines for list of discouraged materials.

DC4-I-iv. Anodized Metal: Where anodized metal is used for window and door trim, then care should be given to the proportion and breakup of glazing to reinforce the building concept and proportions.

DC4-I-v. Fencing: Fencing adjacent to the sidewalk should be sited and designed in an attractive and pedestrian oriented manner.

DC4-I-vi. Awnings: Awnings made of translucent material may be backlit, but should not overpower neighboring light schemes. Lights, which direct light downward, mounted from the awning frame are acceptable. Lights that shine from the exterior down on the awning are acceptable.

DC4-I-vii. Light Standards: Light standards should be compatible with other site design and building elements.

DC4-II Exterior Signs

DC4-II-i. Encouraged Sign Types: The following sign types are encouraged, particularly along Mixed Use Corridors:

- a. Pedestrian-oriented shingle or blade signs extending from the building front just above pedestrians.
- b. Marquee signs and signs on pedestrian canopies.
- c. Neon signs.
- d. Carefully executed window signs, such as etched glass or hand painted signs.
- e. Small signs on awnings or canopies.

DC4-II-ii. Discouraged Sign Types: Post mounted signs are discouraged.

DC4-II-iii. Sign Location: The location and installation of signage should be integrated with the building's architecture.

DC4-II-iv. Monument Signs: Monument signs should be integrated into the development, such as on a screen wall.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BOARD DIRECTION

At the conclusion of the FIRST EARLY DESIGN GUIDANCE meeting, the Board recommended the project return for another meeting in response to the guidance provided.