

Northgate Public Art Plan



Northgate Public Art Plan



City of Seattle

Department of Planning & Development

Seattle Public Utilities

Office of Arts & Cultural Affairs

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Totem Pole at Northgate Mall
Carter 1952 Inventory # 18
Public Art was present at the start!



Garden of Color and Light
Haworth, 2002 Inventory # 27
Streetscape at Maple
Leaf Playground



Licton Playground
Milne, Halverson, 1996 Inventory # 12b
Community project at Licton Springs Park

Introduction

Northgate improvement and planning are priorities of Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels. Seattle's Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs supported this Mayoral priority in 2004 by establishing an Artist-in-Residence for Northgate Planning. Seattle artist Benson Shaw worked during 2004 and 2005 as an on-site, in-office consultant in the Department of Planning and Development (DPD), absorbing, researching and inserting an artist's point of view into DPD's processes and projects related to Northgate planning. During the residency, Shaw also worked with community groups and several other City departments. From knowledge and information gained during this residency, Shaw developed the Northgate Public Art Plan, a framework to identify and define public art opportunities, and guide planning and implementation of public art in the Northgate area. The Northgate Public Art Plan is commissioned by the Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs and is jointly funded by DPD and Seattle Public Utilities (SPU).

Concurrent with writing this art plan, Shaw is designing public art for SPU's Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel. That artwork, in planning and design in 2005, is a pilot project demonstrating the goals and intents of the Northgate Art Plan. Planning efforts and changing contexts in Northgate inform that artwork. An artwork proposal document published as a companion to the Northgate Art Plan at the conclusion of the artwork design process describes how Shaw's artwork implements the directives of this art plan, and how the artwork relates to SPU's project missions of water quality and storm flow attenuation, and the site's role in the Thornton Creek watershed.

The Northgate Public Art Plan differs from many other art plans in that it applies to public art needs and issues in a geographic area, rather than to the activities or projects of a City department. DPD does not implement public works projects. In addition to its work in permitting and compliance enforcement of land use and building code, DPD employs a staff of professional urban planners and designers who work to envision and promote a livable, sustainable and prosperous future Seattle. This work includes analysis of existing conditions, visioning, urban planning and advice to the projects of other government agencies, community groups and private developers. The Northgate Public Art Plan parallels that work for future development in Northgate. This art plan identifies existing public art conditions and provides guidance to artists, administrators and others working on capital projects, City departments, transit authorities, and County, State and Federal agencies. The art plan also discusses opportunities for implementation of public art in community-based projects and in private development projects. The Northgate Art Plan complements and is consistent with the goals of many other Citywide and Northgate-specific planning efforts.

Great things are happening in Northgate! In early 2005 there are 10 construction and design projects within the Northgate Urban Center from public, community and private interests. There are several community and private projects underway in surrounding areas. Northgate institutions are planning their near and long term futures. Many other public, community and private projects are in the concept and visioning stages. The responsibility of planners, administrators and public artists is to create and present public art experiences of the highest quality. This Northgate Art Plan is a resource offering guidance and support to those fulfilling that responsibility for the Northgate community.

Public Art Defined

In this document, “public art” refers to any artwork or art treatment situated or presented in locations or contexts where the public can easily access the art or art experience. Although this document focuses on permanent visual art, the goals can be applied to temporary work, performance, mass media work and other formats.

Successful public art intensifies meaning at a location. It becomes part of the evolving fabric of its location and surroundings, thereby enhancing or creating identity, place and connection. Successful public art suggests questions leading to exploration, understanding or conclusions. It establishes or contributes to mood. It provides a customized counterpoint to consistencies established by urban design conventions. It offers unusual or unexpected experience. It poses unexpected statements of form, pattern, and color. Successful public art triggers memory and demands examination of the immediate environs. It invites us to compare the moment with details from our personal and communal pasts. Our human qualities, good and bad, are expressed and recognized by the artist’s imagination and skill. Other kinds of art share these attributes with public art, but those other kinds are isolated on private property, have an access fee, or are exclusive in other ways.

Public art can create a sense of communal ownership and attachment to a location. Public art promotes positive, extraordinary and authentic experiences for community and individual.

Public art is created in many ways and for many purposes: historic/cultural reference or reminder; landmarking and wayfinding; architectural and landscape statement or embellishment; response to or notation of changing local conditions; expression of the artist’s imagination; and expression of other themes and elements related to perception.

The processes by which public art is planned and created are steeped in our cultural and communal values. Public artworks commonly reflect those values in form, material, content and location.

Several processes exist for acquisition of public art:

- Commissioned work designed and implemented through a collaborative process among artist, client, administrators, community representatives and other designers associated with a greater architectural or public works project.
- Commissioned work designed by artist without that intense collaborative process.
- Acquisition of existing work.

Funding for public art can be entirely from public sources, entirely from private sources, or a mix of public and private sources. The Northgate area in 2005 is host to many public artworks on both private and public property, in all three funding categories.

Existing Public Art in Northgate

The 2005 inventory includes work from every decade since the 1930s, except the 1940s. The existing collection includes common and unusual materials, techniques, concepts and themes. Public art is already a strong component of the area. As the goals of this art plan are achieved, the growing collection will remain strong and diverse. A “Map and Inventory” describing the 2005 neighborhood collection can be found at the end of this document. Many of the photographs in this document show artwork existing in and near Northgate in 2005.

Northgate History

Context

The following history is presented as a brief introduction to Northgate geographic and cultural trends, not as an in-depth examination of events and individuals. Further information about Northgate area history can be found in the Northgate Notebook, a DPD publication, as well as other local history sources.

Land Formation

Glacial progression and recession formed most of the region's topographical features. The Vashon Glacier was the last to recede from the region. This glacier was about 3,000 feet thick. It started melting about 15,000 years ago and took about 4,000 years to retreat from the Puget Sound region to the present day Canadian border. It left behind a thick layer of rock, sand and silt. Organics quickly migrated into these minerals and formed soils. A self sustaining biological wonderland emerged from that soil into the warming climate. Varied habitats covered a regional network of hills, valleys, constantly running creeks, forests of costal cedars and upland Douglas Firs. The glacial hills and valleys of the Thornton Creek watershed and its immediate surrounds occupy the area we now call Northgate.

Early Habitation

Asiatic humans crossed the Bering Land Bridge and arrived in the Puget Sound area about 20,000 years ago. The fossil record indicates that these early visitors shared the area with bison, caribou, mastodons, woolly mammoths and other large animals. Nineteenth century accounts tell of the presence of the Duwamish tribe in the region, including permanent settlements near the outlet of Thornton Creek into Lake Washington. Duwamish (an English version of the Salish word for "inside people") people ranged throughout Northgate. Licton Springs is one of the few remaining features in Seattle with a surviving Salish name: Lic'tid is the Salish word for the red mud around Licton Springs. The Duwamish lost their rights to the land in the 1854 Treaty of Point Elliot.

Modern Development

Improving transportation technologies and resource extraction were among the primary influences on development patterns in the American West. Northgate is no exception. The first wave of modern development in Northgate began in the 1850s when Puget Mill bought tracts of land in the Lake City area and started logging. Tracks for dragging logs and wagon trails penetrated inland after the more accessible waterside trees were cut. Agriculture followed logging as the forest was cleared and logging roads could be used for farm access. To the south, an electric trolley served increasing residential development in the Ravenna area during the 1890s. Trains along the Lake Washington shore aided development there. Most of the area remained agricultural or undeveloped until reliable automobiles and good roads accelerated the conversion of Northgate farmland and undeveloped land into residential and commercial developments from early to mid-20th century. The lowlands and cranberry bogs associated with Thornton Creek were eventually drained and converted to farmland and other uses. From the 1950s to the 1970s Northgate exhibited a suburban character of a major mall surrounded by quiet residential neighborhoods

far from the urban core. The Interstate 5 Freeway was built through Northgate in the early 1960s. It created a physical division with attendant east/west connection problems, but provided fast, easy automobility between Northgate and the region. The freeway and other road improvements accelerated the urbanization of Northgate.

Residential Neighborhoods and Institutions

Five residential neighborhoods are now included in Northgate planning: Pinehurst, Victory Heights, Maple Leaf, Licton Springs, and Haller Lake. These neighborhoods have similar but distinct beginnings.

The Pinehurst and Victory Heights neighborhoods originated as parts of Lake City which was platted in 1906 by the Lee brothers. Pinehurst became a Lake City subdivision in 1913. The Victory Heights subdivision was established in 1923. Lake City incorporated in 1949 and was annexed by Seattle in 1954.

Maple Leaf appeared on maps as early as 1894 as a Green Lake Tract addition. In 1907 this sparsely populated neighborhood established a school district. Agricultural uses persisted into the 20th century. The Nishitani family nursery and oriental gardens operated from 1912 to 1973.

Seattle pioneer David Denny bought 160 acres around Licton Springs in 1870 and established a summer home there. His daughter offered 81 acres to the City for a public park in 1903, which were declined. The area was platted as a park in 1909 by Calhoun, Denny, and Ewing, with a park design by Olmsted. They departed from the Olmsted plan by including 600 housing lots, thereby establishing the Licton neighborhood. A spa was established in the park in 1935. Seattle purchased the six-acre Licton Springs Park in 1960 and has undertaken several nature restoration and park improvement projects since then.

Theodore Haller registered a plat in 1905 for the area around Welsh Lake, now called Haller Lake. Clare Huntoon owned about 200 acres near Haller Lake in 1918, which she never platted. Those properties were developed by others, mostly in the 1950s, including Northwest Hospital, Ingram High School, Haller Lake Playground, the Playland Amusement Park, and other large holdings. Haller Lake neighborhood was typically platted with large lots. In 1906, the Interurban streetcar served the area. Lakeside Boys School was established in 1919. Haller Lake Improvement Club, established in 1921, was one of the first such clubs in the region and is still active in 2005 as the Haller Lake Community Club.

North Seattle Community College opened for Fall term in 1970. The Seattle Community College system is now the second largest higher education institution in the state.

In 1892 Edith Thornton established a claim for the land now occupied by Northgate Shopping Mall. The Mall opened in 1950, and is touted as one of the first in a national trend of suburban destination shopping centers. The Mall also presented Northgate's first public artwork: a 60-foot tall Totem Pole by Dudley Carter installed in 1952 at the Mall's north entrance. Northgate Mall quickly fulfilled its intended role as a regional retail destination. The Mall continues to be an economic engine, spurring commercial and residential development throughout the area.



Haller Lake Community Club – same location since 1921.



Thornton Creek remains a source of community activism, and a valued natural asset in a dense, urban environment.

Community Activism

Community activism is another important historic and ongoing characteristic of Northgate. Northgate residents have challenged many proposed changes planned by governmental and private developers. The Haller Lake Improvement Club led action in 1965 to prevent siting of a garbage transfer station at North 128th and Stone Way Avenue North. During the late 1970s Northgate residents also prevented Metro from establishing a bus barn at any of the five proposed sites on Aurora Avenue North. That garbage transfer station was eventually built in Wallingford and the bus barn was established at a more appropriate site in Shoreline near I-5. Local history sources offer many other examples of Northgate activism related to land use.

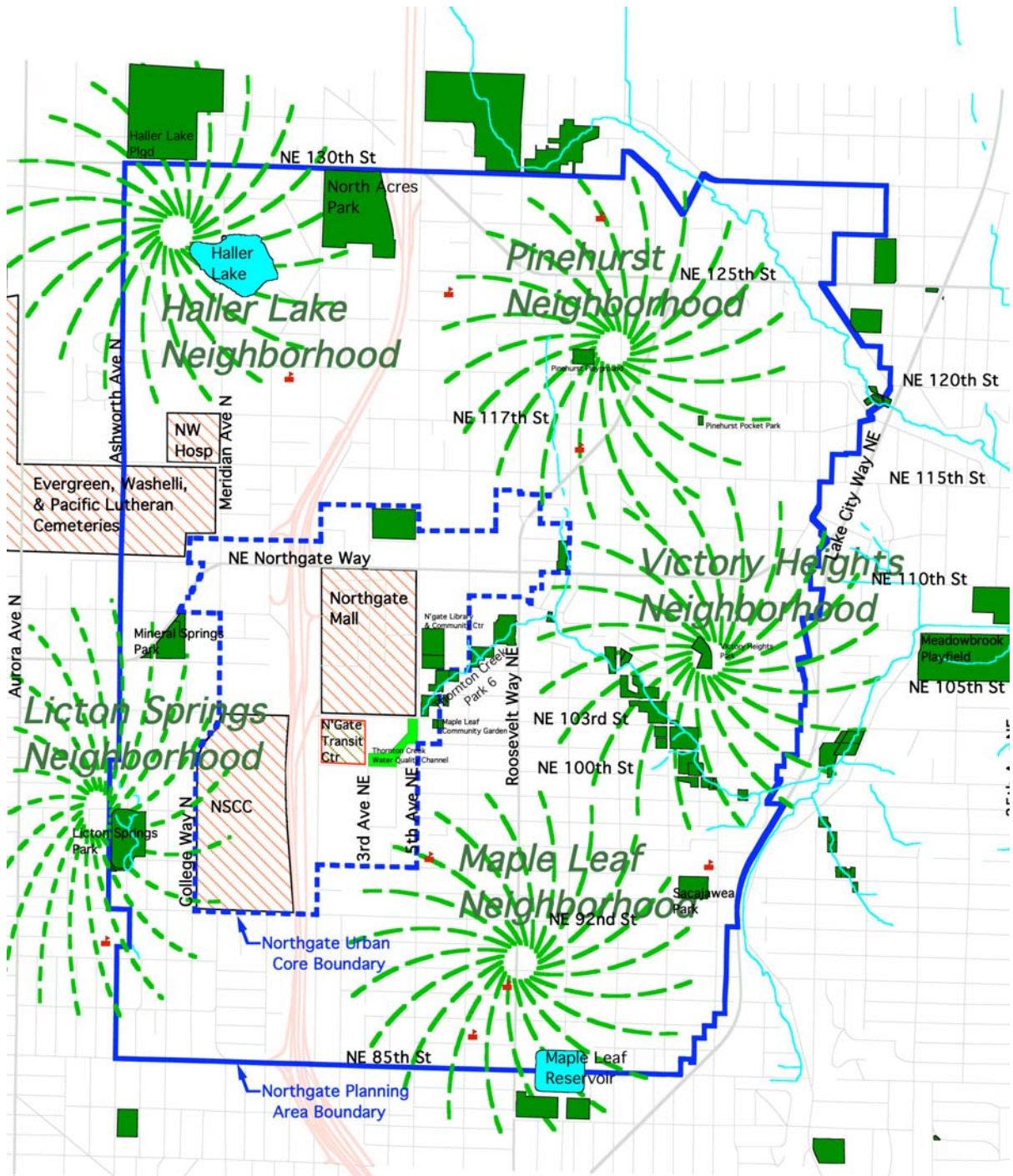
Creek preservation is a form of activism common in the Northwest. Preservation of Thornton Creek and its watershed are central to the emerging character of Northgate. Thornton Creek activism has taken many approaches over several decades (community discussion, lawsuits, environmental education, habitat restoration, civic politics), and has helped instill an attitude of environmental stewardship in the neighborhood and in City processes. Many Northgate assets and projects result from or are influenced by the work of Thornton Creek activists. Examples include establishment of public open space along several sections of Thornton Creek, ongoing habitat restoration at Park 6 and elsewhere in the watershed, and environmental education programs. North Seattle Community College and the Seattle Police North Precinct Station host constructed wetlands designed to improve flows in Thornton Creek. The Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel, in planning in 2005, is a park-like SPU project south of Northgate Mall. This facility attenuates and cleans storm flow in a new channel constructed between a 400-unit mixed use development (Northgate Commons) and a 150-unit senior housing development (ERA). Thornton Creek activism is strong in 2005 as it contributes to understanding of the creek and wetlands as highly desirable resources and urban assets.

Another form of Northgate community activism is work by community groups to enhance and create facilities and events. Maple Leaf residents hold an annual Summer Social. In 2005 they are designing the Maple Leaf Community Gardens. Pinehurst residents renovated the Pinehurst Playground. In 2005 they are designing the new Pinehurst Pocket Park. The Haller Lake Community Club, established in 1921, continues as a venue for meetings, candidate forums, and other community functions. The clubhouse serves as studio and headquarters for Kaleidoscope Dance Company and Creative Dance Center. The Northgate Arts Council formed in 2004. Members are surveying Northgate art resources, planning the first annual Northgate August Festival and working to enhance the cultural identity of Northgate.

The Northgate activist tradition continues, as many community groups protect and improve their community interests, add amenities to their neighborhoods, promote sustainability, deliver excellent urban design, and foster community values.

Northgate Planning Boundaries and Neighborhoods

The Northgate Planning Area consists of a mixed use urban core and five residential neighborhoods: Licton Springs, Haller Lake, Pinehurst, Victory Heights and Maple Leaf.



Northgate Neighborhoods and Landmarks



Northgate Planning

Young families and entrepreneurs established the current Northgate character during the post-war rush to the suburbs. Residential neighborhoods blossomed, a freeway cut through the area, and strip malls appeared. Regional institutions such as Northgate Mall, North Seattle Community College, and Northwest and Group Health Hospitals were established. Increasing residential population and commercial activity was accompanied by dramatically increasing auto traffic. Central Northgate is still evolving from its suburban roots into a formalized urban center with intensely developed commercial and multi family areas, interspersed with institutional entities. The residential areas are maturing into urban neighborhoods with well-established landscaping, constantly improving housing and parks, active community groups, local and area wide events, and other civic amenities. In 1989, residents and commercial interests initiated a planning process resulting in the City's Northgate Comprehensive Plan of 1993. This plan addresses improvements to transportation, land use and open space, and emphasizes a more pedestrian-oriented urban environment. Northgate was designated as an Urban Center in 1994 to implement the State of Washington Growth Management Act and its implementation through the urban village strategy. This strategy calls for planning and provision of amenities such as parks, community centers and other infrastructure commensurate with the increased density that is expected in urban centers and villages. The City's Department of Planning and Development identifies planning issues for urban centers, such as Northgate, and other sub-areas of the city. These planning efforts complement the Northgate community's initiative to attain their vision of transforming a thriving, but underutilized, auto-oriented, office retail area into a vital, mixed-use center of concentrated development surrounded by healthy single family neighborhoods.

Since March, 2004 DPD has supported the Northgate Stakeholders Group with facilitators and City staff. The Northgate Stakeholders is an independent advisory panel of 22 representatives from Northgate community groups, business and development organizations, and institutions. They advise the City, private developers and each other on development, planning and design strategies in Northgate.

The Northgate Art Plan is one of many documents, planning efforts and community review processes which affect Northgate urban planning and development projects. The Northgate Public Art Plan is intended to complement these other planning processes and projects.

Further information about planning in the Northgate area can be found in the Northgate Notebook, a DPD publication.



View to south at Northgate Way and 5th Ave.
New development spurs change from suburban to urban.



Residential neighborhoods are maturing, becoming urbanized.

Art Plan Vision

Vision:

New public art in Northgate should celebrate the area's emerging urban identity. Celebrate here means enhance, support, critique or otherwise reference the new identity or the predecessors to this new identity (pre-habitation, pre-European contact, pioneer, logging/agricultural, suburban).

New public art in Northgate should be or show something remarkable, unexpected and poetic. "Remarkable" means that the art or the effect of the art is carried in the audience's memory. "Unexpected" means that the art will subvert or stand out from its local context to provide unusual experience. "Poetic" means the ability of art, including visual and other forms, to weave and reweave life's information, rhythms and textures into audience experiences loaded with emotion and meaning.

Discussion:

Northgate's character is changing in many ways. The vision for public art in Northgate is that it will celebrate the change by leading with new expressions or by defining it with comparisons to the old. The core commercial area is evolving from a suburban-style shopping district to an urban center with a dense residential component added to the commercial activity. Northgate's residential areas are also changing, from suburban enclaves to mature urban neighborhoods. Trees and landscape features have grown to full size. Older homes are remodeled or replaced. Construction of new single and multi-family homes brings further expression of urban character to older suburban development.

Consistent with urban design goals for Northgate, artwork implemented through the Art Plan directives will identify and enhance the place, connections, identity and pedestrian experience.

This vision is purposely generalized and may seem applicable, with slight modification, to any location or public art project anywhere. But when combined with the goals and intents of this art plan, the vision applies very specifically to Northgate.

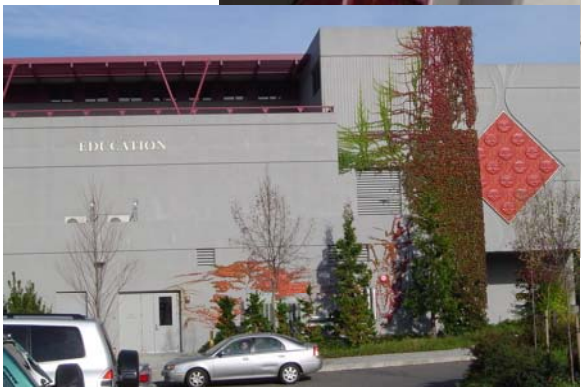
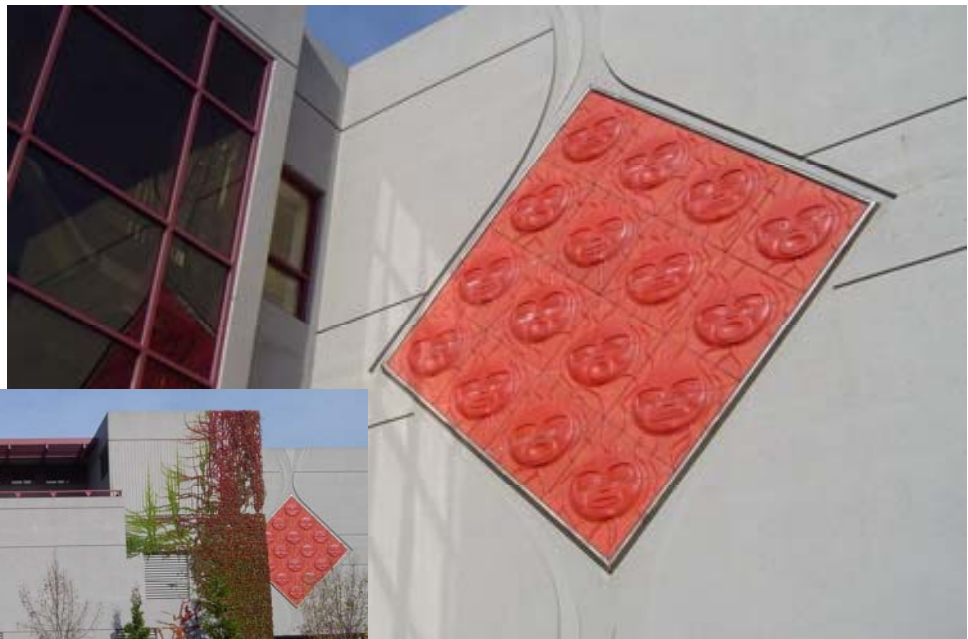
The goals stated in this plan are generalized. They ask art clients and arts administrators to trust artists to find their own paths to expressions of meaning and creativity. The intention of this Plan is to provide maximum flexibility and creative opportunity to Northgate public artists, by providing broad guidance for artists implementing the Plan, with the intent of maximizing Northgate's overall art experience.



Cloud Stones
 Levy & Sullivan, 2004 Inventory # 8
 Pedestrian friendly urban connection,
 unexpected artwork



Pedestrian-unfriendly intersection at Northgate Way and 5th Ave.



Four Corners Inventory # 14a
 Point, 1996
 Integrated ceramic mural enhances "Place."

Goals for Artists and Artworks

The four goals outlined in this section may be achieved, for the most part, by the work and skill of the artists involved, more than by the administrative and planning process from which the art projects originate. For any new public art project in the Northgate area, all four of these goals should be evident in the design and implementation of the artwork.

Enhance PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE

Goal: Public art should be planned and implemented so that it enhances the pedestrian environment and the pedestrian experience. Public artworks should offer elements or features which are best experienced by pedestrians. Public art should actively and preferentially emphasize pedestrian context over vehicular context. This may be accomplished through content, form, and presentation of the artwork. Public art sited in a combined pedestrian and vehicular context, for example art sited in a streetscape, can provide and emphasize elements designed and presented exclusively for the pedestrian experience.

Discussion: Planning by neighborhood entities and City departments identifies an overwhelming desire and need for improved pedestrian environment throughout Northgate. This goal is emphatically embraced for new public art in the Northgate planning area.

Enhance or Create PLACE

Goal: Public Art in Northgate should be planned, designed and implemented to enhance or create *Place*.

Discussion: Artists are charged to combine creativity, imagination and knowledge of art (technique, material, form, color, composition, texture, pattern, etc) with site conditions and project parameters to create and enhance *Place*. *Place* is the emotional content, meaning and memory associated with a location. Many factors contribute to an individual's or community's perception of and designation of *Place*. *Place* can be created by contextual shifts in color, scale, rhythm and material, by events or memories of events at a location. A stadium, for example, typically has *Place* or *Sense of Place*. The stadium experience builds during many visits and involves emotional episodes caused by rivalries and the excitement of crowd dynamics. A stadium presents a massive architectural presence of structure, circulation, seating, etc. Colors, temperatures, sounds and smells at the stadium combine in a time-of-life association. Stadium-related memories surface in situations and locations far from the stadium environs. These and other factors define individual and communal perceptions of the stadium in real time and in memory, and imbue the stadium with the qualities and designation of *Place*.

Place can occur in a confined or expansive location. *Place* can embody positive or negative qualities of a location. It can evolve in a location over a long time, or can be purposely or accidentally established in an instant. *Place* can be fleeting or permanent. *Place* can be destroyed or can dissipate. *Place* is carried in the mind of a person or in the collective consciousness of a community. Public Art can establish *Place* in a location formerly devoid of it. Public art can enhance the qualities of *Place* already established in a location.



Streetscape design enhances connection and identity.
Broadview Neighborhood natural drainage project



Terrazzo Medallions at Northgate Transit Center
Bruch, 1987 Inventory #25a
Integrated art enhances site identity, pedestrian experience, connection.



Design elements at Northgate Transit Center enhance wayfinding, connection and site identity.

Enhance or Create CONNECTION

Goal: Public art in the Northgate area should be planned and implemented to create or enhance circulation and connection routes in the locale of the artwork and/or provide metaphoric connections and references to features and contexts in the artwork environs.

Discussion: Good physical connections allow people to easily move themselves, goods and information among desired locations. They allow efficient passage and have well defined access points. Good metaphoric connections reference and remind us of other times, places and conditions. Public art can enhance or create physical connection by defining access points, waypoints and corridors. Public art can use metaphor to create or enhance connections between the area's historic and current contexts. Northgate visioning and planning identify and address pedestrian and vehicular connection issues associated with heavily traveled, vehicular arterials serving a group of popular regional destinations and the neighborhood street grid. DPD's Northgate Open Space and Pedestrian Connection Plan outlines desired connections such as pedestrian crossing improvements along Northgate Way. SDOT's Northgate Coordinated Transportation Improvement Plan (CTIP) examines existing conditions related to all modes of mobility, models future conditions, and suggests strategies for improvements. New public art is a component of several projects that will create metaphoric and physical pedestrian connections. SDOT's 5th Avenue Streetscape Improvement Project, Phase I is one example in design in 2005. More discussion of these projects can be found in the Project and Opportunities section of this Plan.

Enhance or Create IDENTITY

Goal: Public art in the Northgate area should be designed and implemented to enhance, create, or otherwise support local or regional identity.

Discussion: Identity for a neighborhood or institution is established by factors common to or prominent in the area or institution. Examples of such common factors include topography, ethnicity, relative wealth, professional/commercial activity, architectural scale and style, landscaping, or public art. A greater number or prominence of these factors results in a more noticeable, definable identity. Public art is a viable identity factor on its own. Public art can also emphasize or enhance other identity factors.

Many Seattle neighborhoods have widely recognized identities, such as Ballard, Pioneer Square, and Lake City to name a few. Individual neighborhood names in the Northgate area (Pinehurst, Maple Leaf, Licton Springs, Victory Heights, Haller Lake) are not often used or even known by those not closely associated with these neighborhoods. Northgate Mall is currently the dominant identifier for the entire Northgate area. Neighborhood groups and institutions in the Northgate area state a desire for enhancements to area-wide and especially to sub-area identities. Public art can aid this vision.

Existing public art in the Northgate area is diverse in form, content, material, location.



Doughboy Bringing Home Victory
Lewis, 1932 Inventory # 7a.
Bronze Statuary
Owned by City, indefinite loan to cemetery



Khadi
Marioni, 1984 Inventory # 10.
Cast glass partition,
North Precinct police station



Photo realist murals
Morrison, 2002 Inventory # 13a.
Native American content



Mosaic in tree pit across street from
Licton Playground
Unknown folk/guerrilla artist

Goals for Planners, Administrators and Developers

The goals stated in this section primarily influence the work of agencies, neighborhood groups, developers and individuals involved in public art project planning tasks such as location selection, funding, artist/artwork selection, and project management. To a lesser extent, these goals also influence the project artists working for or with these entities in that the artists will be selected because of their “fit” with the project parameters as developed by the planners. Individual public artworks may not fully achieve all of these planning and administrative goals. However the aggregate, area-wide collection will reflect the intent of all these goals. Several of these goals draw on existing strengths in the current inventory of Northgate public art; a review of this inventory can be found in the Inventory Catalogue section of this document.

Diversity of Form and Material

Goal: New public art projects in the Northgate area should be planned and implemented to exhibit or provide a wide variety of form and material.

Discussion: Form is the classification of an artwork: figurative sculpture, abstract painting, geometric topiary, rock music, comedic theatre, documentary film, etc. Material refers to the substance(s) comprising the artwork: bronze, earth, plants, acrylic paint, glass, concrete, etc. The existing collection of public art in the Northgate area is well diversified in form and material. The Area’s existing collection of public art includes representational/figurative work (e.g. the *Doughboy* bronze sculpture at Washelli Cemetery, and painted murals at Indian Heritage School), naturalistic sculpture (*Gazebo* at Roosevelt Playground), a geometric cast glass mural (*Kadhi* at North Precinct Police Station), and many other forms and materials.

Diversity of Content

Goal: New public artworks in the Northgate area should be planned and implemented to maintain diversity of content and intent in the area wide collection.

Discussion: It is important for a public artwork to engage or interact with its audience. Many aspects of content in public art work together to achieve this interaction: Imagery, metaphor, reference and allusion, mood, narrative, etc. Successfully presented art content causes public and private dialogue, engages internal conversation, triggers memory and imagination. The art content causes investigation and appreciation of life, the site, and the artwork. Art content operates with form, location and other qualities causing us to identify with our communities, to accept communal ownership of the art and its site, to assign Place. Examples of many types of art content and are seen in the existing Northgate area collection: historical interpretive art (*Memory Place* at Seattle’s North Service Center), Native American subjects (Northgate Mall Totem Pole), seasonal change metaphor (*Garden of Light and Color* at Roosevelt Playground), and many others.

Existing public art in the Northgate area is diverse in form, content, material, location.



Untitled animal imagery
Bruch, 1987 Inventory # 25b.
Northgate Transit Center Landscaping



Lightbulb Bench
Niemi, 1981 Inventory # 11b.
Pedestrian friendly, humorous



Conductive Paths
Fitch, 2000 Inventory # 11a.
Interior Floor, Industrial history



Big Tesla
Tompkins, 1982 Inventory # 11c.
Portrait sculpture, history. Unexpected form and location enhances "Place."



Untitled
Anderson, 1975 Inventory # 12a.
Relief sculpture, childhood theme

Diversity of Location

Goal: Planning of new artworks in the Northgate area should include a review of the distribution of the area-wide collection at time of planning. Whenever possible, new public artworks should be located in underserved areas. Locations of new artwork should be as geographically diverse within the Northgate area as possible to achieve this goal.

Discussion: The 2005 distribution of public art in Northgate can be seen on the Inventory Map in the Inventory Catalogue section of this document. Planners, artists and others involved in any Northgate public art project are asked to become familiar with the geographic dispersion of the existing collection during the planning and design phases of that artwork.

Facilitate Public Art in Community and Private Development Projects

Goals:

- Community organizations and private developers are encouraged to include public art in their missions and projects.
- Community groups and private developers are encouraged to employ professional public artists or other arts professionals in the planning and implementation of public art projects.
- Community groups and private developers are encouraged to include short-term and long-term maintenance funding in the planning of private and public art projects.
- City and other government agencies should encourage and aid public art projects in community-based and private development in the Northgate area.

Discussion: Public art projects brought forward by private and community entities are envisioned, planned, commissioned and primarily funded by non-governmental sources. Government agencies often have offices and personnel to support planning of such projects and may contribute partial funding. Professional public artists' experience with public process and durable materials is a great benefit to planners and designers of community-based and private art projects. Public artworks, like other items in the public domain, may need routine, long term and emergency maintenance. Maintenance funding, as an expense item, endowment or other strategy, must be provided by the generating entity.

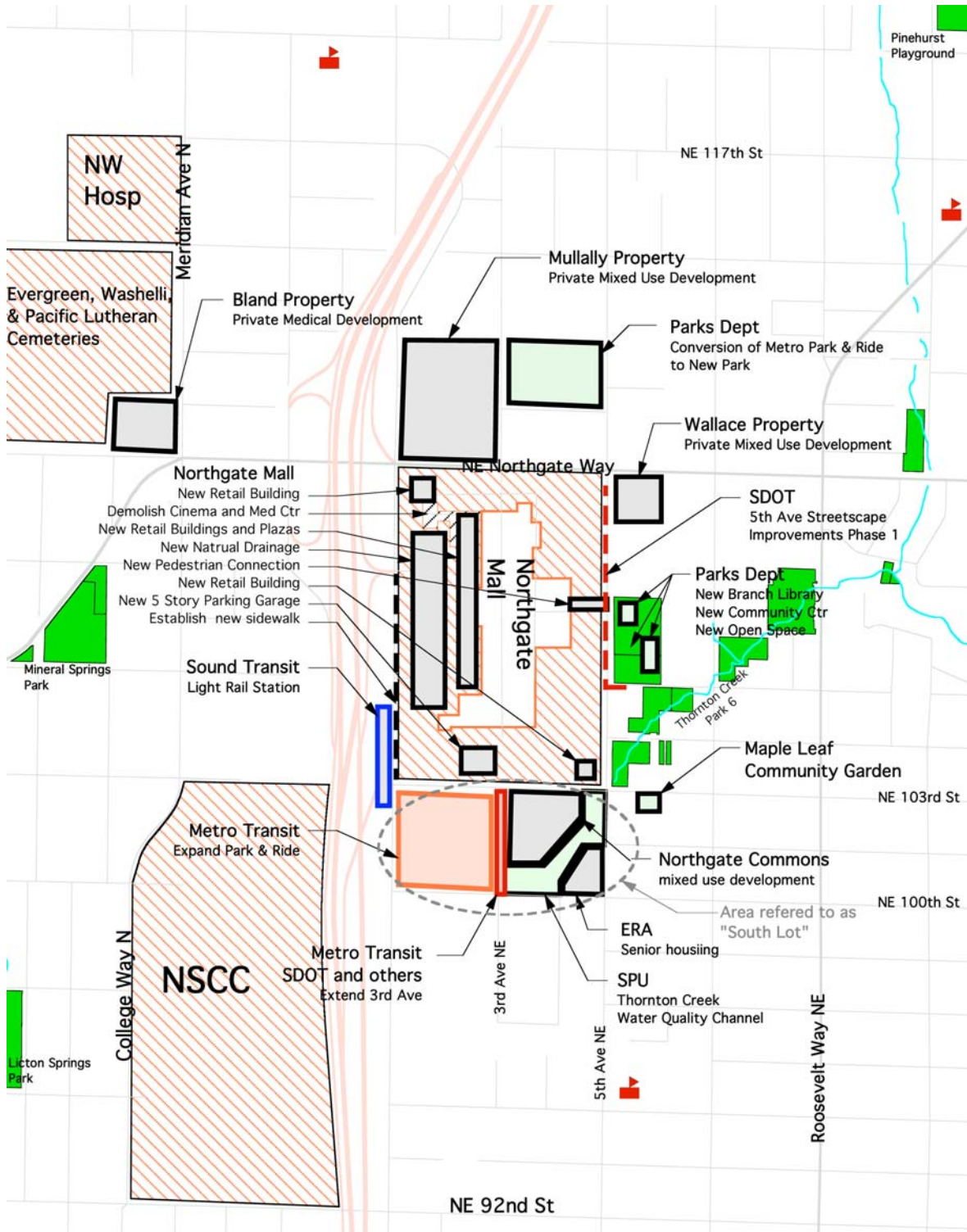
The Northgate area has many potential sites and contexts for integrating new, community-based public artworks into publicly owned sites and projects. Examples include walkways, traffic circles, parks and playgrounds. Community-initiated public art can be included in the planning and implementation of public projects. Mosaics at Licton Playground are an existing example.

There is also potential for publicly accessible art on private sites. Private development often includes amenities which can be designed or made by artists. Examples include entry/gateway features, street furniture, ground plane and pavement art, sign and wall related art, murals, water features, performances, etc. Existing examples include the Northgate Mall Totem Pole, murals on buildings in the area, and institutional collections at offices, cemeteries, hospitals, and North Seattle Community College.

The Project List section of this document includes sub-sections for public art in community projects and private/institutional development. The Resources section includes links to City and King County support for funding and the processes by which a community-based or privately developed public artwork can be planned and implemented.

Development in the Northgate Urban Center 2005

A wide range of public, community based and private development projects are in planning or design, or are under construction in the area near Northgate Mall. There are opportunities for public art in all of these projects.



Projects and Opportunities

This section of the Northgate Public Art Plan discusses how public art can be integrated into projects currently in planning and design, as well as projects envisioned by area-wide planning and visioning. This list helps artists, City planners and administrators, private developers and community groups allocate public art resources to locations and projects for the greatest public benefit.

Documents such as the Northgate Area Comprehensive Plan, the Northgate Urban Center & Overlay District Design Guidelines, the Northgate Open Space and Pedestrian Connection Plan, and the Northgate Coordinated Transit Investment Plan (CTIP – pronounced “see-tip”), this art plan, and other documents related to Northgate planning are collected in the Northgate Notebook, a publication of the Department of Planning and Development. Together, they outline a collective, communal vision for a greatly improved future Northgate: a lively and livable urban area with great pedestrian features, a successful and profitable commercial environment, ample employment opportunities, and desirable residential neighborhoods. The projects in this section all derive from that communal vision. Public art will enhance these projects and help Northgate achieve that vision.

Projects and opportunities in the list which are not in planning or design in 2005 may come “on line” under different names and may be combined with other projects. These envisioned projects are included in this document to guide public art decisions during the projects’ early planning and pre-design work.

The first entries in the Projects and Opportunities list describe projects and groups of projects likely to be implemented by individual City departments.

- The Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) will implement many Northgate projects to improve pedestrian and vehicular environments. These SDOT projects will emerge from the results of CTIP modeling and other planning directives. Public Art in SDOT projects is guided by the SDOT Art Plan (Daniel Mihalyo, 2005).
- Seattle Public Utilities will continue its work with water lines, sewers, drainage and prioritized habitat improvements. SPU is funding a major public artwork in the Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel and may have future public art opportunities in work related to stream and wetland improvements. SPU has two art master plans: Seattle Public Utility Arts Master Plan (Lorna Jordan, 1998), and Poetic Utility, Seattle Public Utilities Arts Master Plan (Buster Simpson, 1998).
- Seattle Parks and Recreation (Parks) will implement and improve parks and community centers in Northgate. Two Parks art plans apply: Art Plan: Seattle Community Centers 1999, Community Center Levy Program (Carolyn Law, 2002), and Art Plan for the Pro Parks 2000 Levy (2002).

Other entries discuss public art opportunities in several envisioned mass transit projects, including King County Metro (Metro), bus and park and ride facilities; Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), freeway resurfacing and possible new overpass project; Sound Transit. light rail, bus and park and ride system; and Seattle Monorail Project, elevated train/monorail. Opportunities for public art in community and private development projects are also discussed.

Freeway underpass
Hostile to pedestrians



Mall Entry
Cars from every direction

Bus stop near 5th Ave. NE
No pedestrian destinations



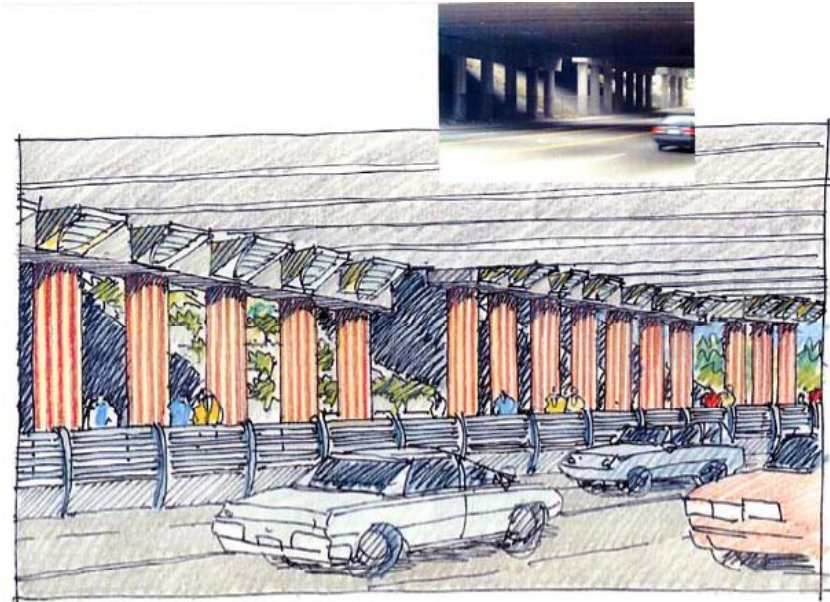
SDOT - Northgate Way Projects

The Northgate Way corridor eastward from Meridian Avenue NE is the subject of substantive neighborhood and DPD visioning for improved pedestrian environment, circulation and connection. The Northgate Open Space and Pedestrian Connection Plan identifies Northgate Way as a barrier to pedestrians, both because of high volume, high speed vehicular circulation and lack of pedestrian uses along the corridor. New development will bring more pedestrians and vehicles which will, in turn, provide need and opportunity for improved crossing options, streetscape improvements and increased pedestrian related uses along the Northgate Way corridor. DPD is planning a Northgate Way visioning Charrette for Fall 2005. Specific Northgate Way improvement projects are not in planning or design in 2005. CTIP studies and recommendations, expected in 2006, will determine priorities for these potential projects. Planning for the I-5 underpass environment and intersections on either side may involve Federal, State, County, City, and community interests. Other portions of Northgate Way improvements will involve City and community interests. Public art can aid in enhancements to pedestrian experience, circulation, and can be a strong component of place, identity and connection.

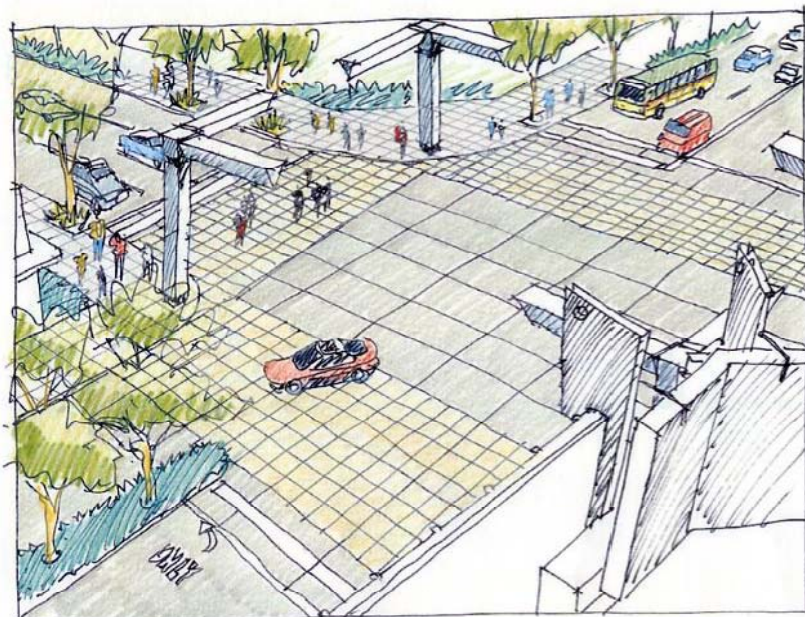
General Recommendations:

In 2005, Northgate Way project phasing is not determined. Improvements may be planned, designed and implemented in a small number of large phases over a short, two or three year time frame, or the improvements may be planned and implemented in many small phases during a much longer time frame. Therefore, two public art tracks are presented for these projects.

1. **Lead Artist:** In the event that Northgate Way projects from Meridian Ave. to Roosevelt Way and beyond are planned and implemented in one, two or three giant phases, the Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs should establish a lead artist to work with the planning, design and administrative teams to define public art opportunities. The scope of work for the Northgate Way lead artist would include the following duties:
 - Work with the project planners, designers, administrators and community to allocate art resources and determine the number of projects, budget limits, and time frame.
 - Establish general locations or other placeholders for all Northgate Way projects.
 - Design and implement at least one Northgate Way public art project.
 - Help select artists for other Northgate Way improvement projects.
 - Help other Northgate Way project artists determine how intensely they need to interact with the design team. Too much early process may be a waste of art budget and the artist's resources. Not enough interaction may limit the effectiveness of the artwork.
2. **No Lead Artist:** In the event that Northgate Way projects are planned and designed in many small phases or in a time frame exceeding 10 years, the Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs should work with SDOT to determine which phases can support an art project, and work selected an artist for each art generating project. No lead artist is necessary.



Pedestrian Improvements concept for I-5 Underpass
Source: Northgate Open Space & Pedestrian Connections Plan



Stanchions concept for Northgate Way & 5th Ave
Source: Northgate Open Space & Pedestrian Connections Plan

SDOT: Northgate Way at I-5 Freeway Underpass and Access Roads

Recommendations: Establish a design team artist early in project planning for pedestrian areas of underpass and freeway access roads. The artist should involve one or more of the following treatments or elements:

- a) Sound/aural art or other work with the underpass acoustic environment.
- b) Significant areas of tile or other durable, colorful surface treatment of underpass columns, walls, walks, etc.
- c) Lighting art or art treatment of the underpass and access road lighting systems.
- d) Railings, landscape, or other pedestrian/vehicle separation elements.
- e) Deliverable art or treatments at or near the access road crosswalk stepoff areas.

Discussion: The underpass is noted in the Northgate Open Space and Pedestrian Connection Plan and other neighborhood visioning as an important, but exceedingly unfriendly pedestrian connection. Visioning and planning suggest separating the walkway from vehicles, improvements to plantings and lighting, and general improvements to the visual environment at underpass and access road areas. Public art is an important component of this connection improvement.

SDOT: Northgate Way at Meridian Ave. N, and 1st Ave. NE

Recommendation: Insert an artist into the design team of these projects at the earliest opportunity. Artist will create work to enhance the pedestrian experience at or near these intersections by providing art treatment to paving, poles, railings, landscaping or other streetscape improvement elements.

Discussion: The Northgate Way intersections at Meridian and 1st Ave. NE are transitions between the freeway and other aspects of the neighborhood. Future residential and commercial development will bring more pedestrian use and vehicular activity to these streetfronts and intersections. The presence of public art will be a strong element of pedestrian environment enhancement, *connection, place and identity*.

SDOT: Northgate Way at 5th Ave: Mega Stanchions, Pedestrian Overpass

Recommendation: Add an artist to the design team early in the planning and design of stanchions, overpass or other large structures visioned for this section of Northgate Way. The design team artist should strongly influence the configuration, scale, shape, color, lighting, sound qualities and other features of the stanchions, overpass or other structure(s). Design these structures as art rather than standard engineering elements. SDOT would provide structural and traffic engineering support to this art design work.

Discussion: Visioning for Northgate Way at 5th Ave. NE expressed in The Northgate Pedestrian Connection and Open Space Plan indicates placement of four giant stanchions or other large structures at this intersection. A potential pedestrian bridge is also discussed in the plan. The stanchions, a pedestrian overpass, or other giant structure(s) emerging from future planning work are intended as landmarks and identity elements for pedestrians and motorists. They are tall enough and massive enough to be visible in the midst of surrounding architecture. They support street lighting and traffic signals. These elements should have primary design by a qualified public artist.



Northgate Way at 5th Ave. View to southwest.
Visioning suggests tall stanchions and/or a pedestrian overpass.



Northgate Way at 5th Ave. View to east.
Limited pedestrian uses, long crossing wait, long walk.
Site of future office/retail development by Wallace Properties.
Private developers are encouraged to include public art in project planning.

SDOT: Northgate Way between 5th Ave. NE and 19th Ave. NE

Recommendation: Insert a project artist into the design team for each block or group of blocks when projects are near 30 percent design. Artist(s) will create work to enhance the pedestrian experience along the street and at intersections by providing deliverable artworks or art treatment of the sound environment, paving, utility poles, railings, landscaping or other site improvement elements.

Discussion: Future residential and commercial development near other blocks of Northgate Way (Meridian, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, Roosevelt, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th Avenues) is a prime opportunity to meet the neighborhood demand for identity and connection elements along NE Northgate Way and its cross streets. Public art is an essential component of this urban improvement scheme.

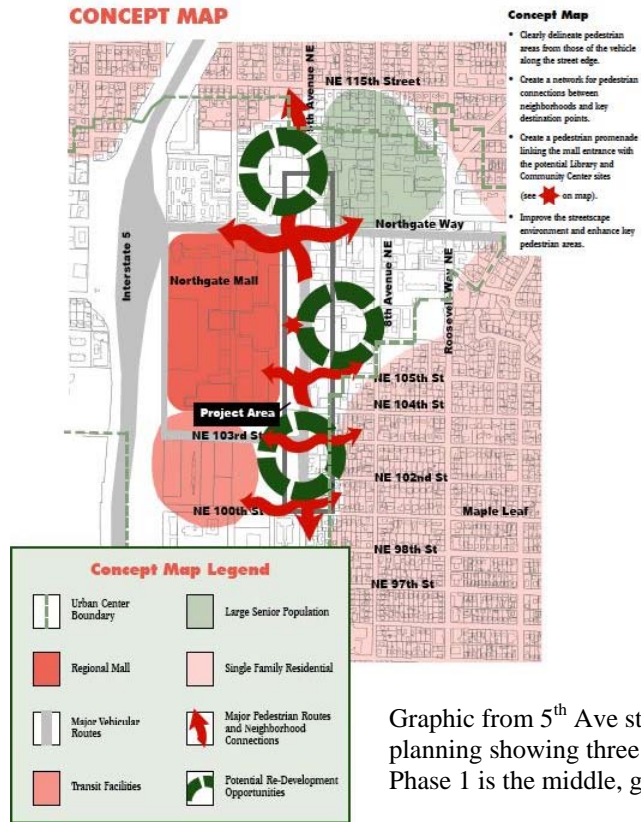
SDOT: Northgate Way and Private Development**Recommendations:**

- Private developers of new projects along Northgate Way are encouraged to plan and implement pedestrian and streetscape related public artworks.
- Artists working on government sponsored Northgate Way projects are encouraged to approach owners and tenants of adjacent private property, especially any property with new development in planning and design, encouraging them to fund extensions of the government sponsored art treatments onto their private property. Government art funds must be directed and spent on the public portion of the projects only.
- Planning for public art on private property should include endowment or other funding for ongoing routine maintenance and emergency repair.
- Private developers are encouraged to hire professional public artists to assist with planning and implementation of public artworks on private property.

Discussion: New private development along Northgate Way will bring more pedestrian activity and the need for more pedestrian amenities. Several new private developments on Northgate Way are in planning or under construction in 2005 (see map of current urban core development, page 20.) Planners and designers of these current projects are encouraged to include public art demonstrating the desirability and benefits of public art in private development for other area developers.

Further recommendations and discussion of this subject can be found in the Art and Private Development topic on page 47 of this document.

CONCEPT MAP



Graphic from 5th Ave streetscape planning showing three work phases. Phase 1 is the middle, green circle



Site of Northgate Civic Center before construction of new park, branch library and community center and construction of 5th Ave. NE Streetscape Improvements, Phase 1

SDOT – Other Northgate Projects

SDOT: 5th Ave. NE Streetscape Improvements, Phase 1

Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT)

Art budget: \$20,000

Artist: Linda Wysong, Portland, OR.

Recommendation: Locate art elements/treatments at or near pedestrian crossing areas between the new Northgate Branch Library and Northgate Mall. Utility poles and sidewalk pavements are priority sites. Do not focus artwork in the roadway or crosswalk pavements.

Discussion: Planning and visioning by neighborhood and City sources for 5th Ave. NE is addressed in the 5th Avenue NE Streetscape Improvement Plan. This three-phase project by SDOT is underway to establish improvements to roadway, curbs and walks, pedestrian and vehicular circulation and safety, landscaping, lighting, drainage and other elements. Improvements are planned for the 5th Ave. NE street right of way between NE 100th and NE 113th. The greater project is divided into three physical sections – north, middle and south. Work schedule and budget are divided into three phases, one for each section. Phase 1 work improves the middle section from the intersection at 105th and northward to, but not including, the intersection at Northgate Way. Phase 1 improvements also include a short portion of 105th. Phase 1 design work is ongoing in 2005.

Portland artist Linda Wysong was selected as the project public artist, and joined the project team in June 2005. She immediately began working with the SDOT design team and the community to formulate artwork concepts. Her artwork will be installed during project construction in spring of 2006.

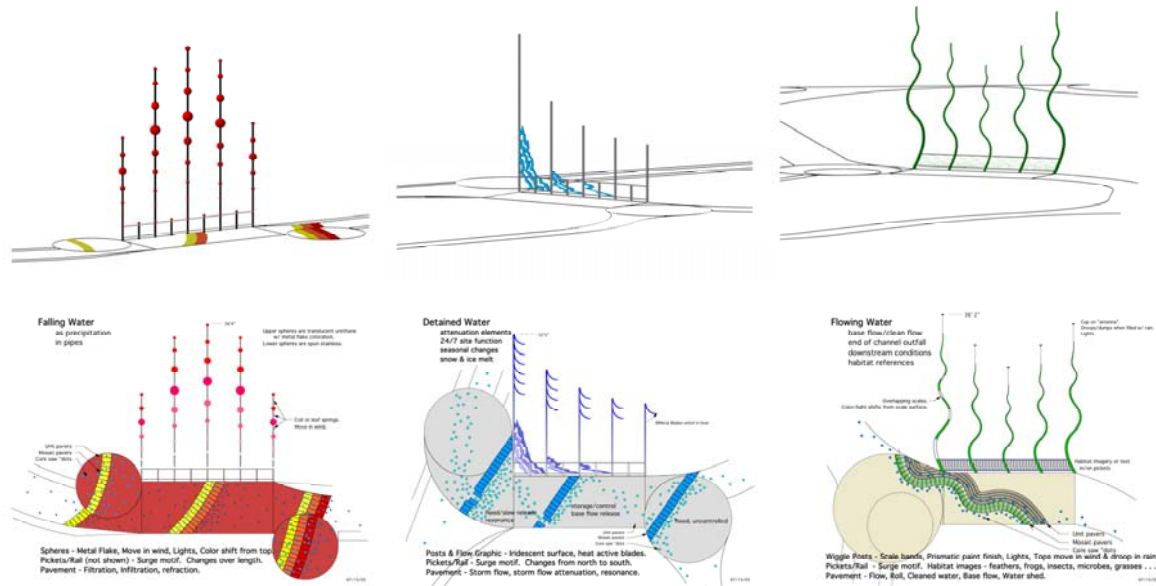
SDOT: 5th Ave. NE Streetscape Improvements, Phases 2 and 3

Recommendation: Include public art in improvements to the pedestrian areas of the project design. Priority sites are utility poles, walkway pavements, landscaping elements, signal control boxes, transit stops and shelters, waste receptacles, fencing and other barriers, etc. To avoid emphasis on the vehicular audience and deterioration due to oil and dirt, do not site artwork in the roadway or crosswalk pavements.

SDOT: 3rd Ave. NE Extension through South Lot

Recommendation: The Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs will work with SDOT, SPU, and King County Metro to establish an extension of walkway pavement treatment of the artwork planned for SPU's Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel onto the new 3rd Avenue NE extension and other areas surrounding the SPU project.

Discussion: SDOT and Metro are designing (2005) an extension of 3rd Avenue NE into an existing right-of-way in the superblock south of Northgate Mall, often referred to as the South Lot (see Northgate Urban Core Project map, page 20). Artwork concept for SPU's Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel includes mosaic "dots" embedded in the project walkways (see artwork concept drawings, page 30) and elsewhere in Northgate. These dots represent various aspects of water. The artist's concept extends this element into walkways in the new 3rd Ave. NE streetscape and other surrounding properties, and beyond for the purpose of announcing the Water Channel project and denoting the extent of Thornton Creek's watershed.



SURGE
 3-D and schematic concept drawings, Spring 2005
 Three public art vignettes for bridges and pathway nodes
 Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel
 Shaw Inventory # 23.



Northgate Commons and Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel
 Site plan concept, Fall 2004

SPU Projects

SPU: Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel

Art Budget: \$200,000

Artist: Benson Shaw

The Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel Public Artwork is a pilot project for the Northgate Public Art Plan. Artist Benson Shaw was selected through a public call-for-artists in the summer of 2004 to be an “Artist-in-Residence,” write this Art Plan, and create a pilot project. This public artwork references the water quality improvement and urban design functions of the Channel Project, and demonstrates how the goals of this art plan can be implemented in a public artwork.

The artist’s *Surge* concept for the Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel expresses glistening, water cleansing themes. His participation in project site design processes results in art and artistically modified elements that relate to SPU goals and missions of water quality, storm flow attenuation, and the site’s role in the Thornton Creek watershed. Early concept and design work focuses on vertical elements and pavements at northeast entry area, at the two bridges, and along the pedestrian paths through the site.

- The western or upstream bridge has vertical elements with a theme of falling water: rain, surface water falling to drains, and water in pipes falling downhill through the watershed. The pavement treatment indicates base flow and in-channel removal of floating, suspended and dissolved pollutants.
- At the center bridge, vertical elements reference stored water: storm water detention, storm flood attenuation function of the site, and glacial ice/melt central to topographical formation of the watershed. Pavement design references detention and flood attenuation.
- Vertical elements and pavement treatment at the downstream, northeast entry reference flowing clean water and wildlife habitat integrated into the urban center.

The Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel is scheduled to begin operation in 2007.

SPU: Ongoing Drainage and Urban Creek Projects

Recommendations:

1. Involve artists in transition elements and “people amenity” improvements such as park entry areas, signage, benches, and trail configuration. Public art for these projects enhances the natural/urban edge identity and establishes unusual place.
2. Involve an artist(s) in the design and creation of appropriate drainage and habitat projects. Projects would be eligible for public art if an artist can be hired as the environmental consultant for the design and implementation work. The artist(s) selected for these projects need to demonstrate significant training or experience creating artwork related to water quality, landscaping, habitat structure or other elements related to the needs of the improvement project. Numerous local artists have this training and experience. Nationally, there are many more.

Discussion: Thornton Creek Park 6 and other Northgate wetland and creek areas generate need for occasional SPU capital projects to improve water quality, wildlife habitat, human access and circulation, etc. Many such projects are of relatively small scope and budget, involve volunteer community labor, are designed in-house at SPU, and are therefore not appropriate for intervention by public art consultants. However, future projects may emerge with enough scope and budget to support inclusion of artist consultants and reason to include art works and art treatment.



The Eddy
 McClure, 2006 Inventory # 19a
 Civic Center Art Proposal



Imbrication
 Lynch, 2005 Inventory # 30.
 Artwork in progress for Lake City Civic Core

Parks Facilities

The Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation operates and maintains many public parks and community centers in and near Northgate.

Parks: Conversion of Park and Ride at NE 5th & 112th St NE

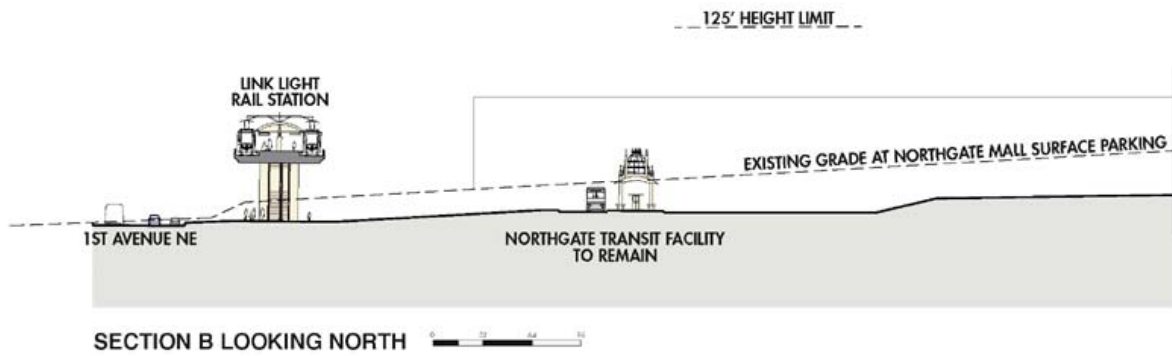
Recommendations:

- The Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs and the Parks Department should establish a design team artist position and fill the position with a professional public artist when active planning and design begin for this redevelopment project.
- Design team artist will work with the design team and community interests invested in the new park's design.
- Design team artist will plan, design and implement a public art program integrated into the park design and responsive to community input.
- 2005 community visioning for this park expresses a desire for informal outdoor performance space with seating.
- Design team artist may include art treatment of entry elements to differentiate the park's street front from surrounding development and which announce the recreational function of the new park.
- Design team artist may include topographic modulation or land forming to differentiate this park from other open space in the area.

Discussion: Planning for the existing Metro Park and Ride lot located at NE 5th & 112th St NE anticipates that the facility will be closed and that the land will be redeveloped by Seattle Parks and Recreation as a public park.

Parks: Community Centers

There are several Seattle Parks and Recreation community centers in or near the Northgate Planning Area: Northgate Civic Center, Lake City Civic Core, Meadowbrook Community Center, Bitter Lake Community Center. These facilities already have public art in place or in design. The Northgate Public Art Plan has no specific recommendations for these completed or in-progress facilities and artworks. The art plan encourages Parks to continue its exemplary public art program as it adds and renovates these valuable civic resources.



Sound Transit Northgate Light Rail Station
 2005 design concept
 Shows existing Northgate Transit Center



Sound Transit Northgate Light Rail Station
 2005 design concept
 Shows concepts for other future development.

Mass Transit Projects

Transit: Light Rail Station(s) (Sound Transit)

Recommendation: Public art at Northgate area light rail stations should include content informed by pedestrian connection and neighborhood activity - historic, present or envisioned future.

Discussion: Sound Transit is planning a light rail station on 1st Ave NE at or near NE 103rd Street. Another station further south in Northgate is under consideration. Sound Transit has a well established public art program and is mandated to include art in all of its stations.

Transit: Monorail

Recommendation: Public art at Northgate area monorail stations should include content informed by pedestrian connection and neighborhood activity - historic, present or envisioned future.

Discussion: The Seattle Monorail Project (SMP) may extend the green line into the Northgate area. Vision for this line extension includes a terminus or station near the Northgate Transit Center with art elements per the SMP art plan.

Transit: Northgate Transit Center Park and Ride Expansion

Recommendation: Metro and the 4Culture organization (formerly King County Arts Commission) are encouraged to include artists on the design team for redevelopment of the existing Northgate Transit Center. Art should emphasize the east/west pedestrian corridor through the site.

Discussion: Metro's existing Northgate Transit Center at 1st Ave. NE between NE 103rd Street and NE 100th Street is host to several public artworks. In 2005 Metro is planning redevelopment of the eastern portion of the site to accommodate additional park and ride spaces. A planned pedestrian corridor through the new parking area connects the transit station to the new 3rd Ave. area. New public art associated with the pedestrian corridor will address Northgate planning and visioning desires.

Transit: Park and Ride Facilities

Recommendation: Transit agencies are encouraged to include art in planning and implementation of new park and ride facilities. Sound Transit and Metro already have active art programs in Park and Ride projects.



Ramps, Street and Freeway. Northgate Way at 1st Ave. Future freeway resurfacing work may be opportunity for public art at ramp ends and medians.

I-5 Freeway Projects

I-5: New Freeway Overpass

Recommendations: For any Northgate area freeway overpass project, establish a Lead Artist position during project planning. Lead artist should develop an overall art program, determine art potentials and address requirements of the agencies involved, and define the process for hiring several project artists to integrate art into overpass structure and finish. Lead artist should also be one of the project artists. Establish several art projects with budgets between \$50K and \$200K. Each art project has a specific function or area of treatment: lighting, pavement, railing and furniture, gateway, landscape, etc.

Discussion: Neighborhood planning offers a vision for one or more I-5 overpasses in the Northgate area. Several locations are of interest including one connecting the NSCC campus and the South Lot mass transit developments. The visions range from simple pedestrian bridges to broad, park-like lid structures accommodating pedestrian, vehicular and mass transit. A multi modal transit station (park & ride, bus, light rail, monorail) is a potential anchor for such an overpass with several transit and government agencies sharing costs of the overpass and station. The overall scope for a multimodal hub and overpass suggests an enormous project with potential for a comprehensive art program with many artworks.

I-5: I-5 Resurface by WSDOT

Recommendation: Encourage WSDOT to establish an art component for Northgate area freeway resurfacing projects and include an artist in the project design process. Resulting artwork content should reference transitions: fast to slow, moving to static, auto to pedestrian, commercial to residential, etc.

Discussion: Resurfacing of Northgate area freeway ramps and feeder lanes presents potential for artwork establishing neighborhood gateways and area identity. Curb configuration, roadside landscaping and plant choices, signage, roadway surface coloration, hatch covers, and other aspects of the resurfacing product are potential media for permanent public art. Aspects of the surfacing process are also potential ground for temporary or performance art: signage, worker uniforms and helmets, equipment surfaces, arrangements and color schemes of divider and barrier structures, etc. Note that there are traffic engineering and safety regulations for many aspects of roadwork. Public art must work within any applicable restraints.



Pinehurst Park Playground
Easy to add art.



Sacajawea Park Playground
Needs renovation! Include art!



Maple Leaf Community Gardens Site Plan 2005
Community project with integrated public art.
Inventory #22

Community Initiated Projects

Many community groups in Seattle implement projects to improve conditions within their neighborhoods. Public art is a common element of community projects. These projects and the art component can be temporary and event oriented: performances at Night Out blockwatch parties (<http://www.seattle.gov/police/Nightout/Default.htm>), arts and crafts fairs, farmers' markets, etc. Other projects involve permanent public art. Examples include neighborhood gateway markers (Lake City, Belltown, Eastlake), establishment or renovation of parks and playgrounds (many), neighborhood icons and identifiers (Retree Ballard, Ballard Street Name mosaics, West Seattle's Statue of Liberty), traffic circles, etc. Community-based public art projects are wonderful ways to achieve neighborhood visioning and planning goals. Many community public art projects can receive startup funding from Department of Neighborhoods grants (See Resources section).

Community: Playgrounds

Recommendations: Neighborhood groups are encouraged to include significant public art in new playground projects, and to add art to existing play areas. "Friends of Playground" groups are encouraged to hire professional public artists to design and implement public art for their projects, and to direct any processes involving art elements made or designed by children.

Discussion: Playground renovations are excellent venues for public art. Art can be included as a design element and placed as part of the initial construction. Playgrounds continue to evolve even after renovations are finished as new families bring new ideas and needs to the neighborhood. Art can be added as a new element to a "finished" project months or years after completion of initial construction. Several playgrounds in the Northgate area are already renovated. Licton Park Playground includes many community-based artworks in pavements and seatwall mosaics. Pinehurst Park Playground does not include art, but has design elements which can easily accommodate art if the community decides to add it, such as tile inserts in wall reveals and murals on the building walls. Sacajawea Park is in need of a playground renovation including a strong art element.

Community: Pocket Parks

Recommendation: Neighborhood groups are encouraged to engage professional public artists to integrate public art in design and implementation of pocket park projects.

Discussion: Community groups often create or improve small parks and "pea patch" gardens at street ends and other under used property. Several such projects are in progress in the Northgate area in 2005.

- **Pinehurst Pocket Park** - Pinehurst Community Council is planning a pocket park at 19th Ave. NE and NE 117th Street. An art budget is already established and design is underway in 2005.
- **Maple Leaf Community Gardens** - The Maple Leaf Community Council is planning a community garden at 529 NE 103rd St. Art components are integrated into the design and as finish embellishments.
- **Haller Lake Street End Improvements** - The Haller Lake Community Club is sponsoring a project to improve the street end of NE 125th and Densmore Ave. N. at Haller Lake



Walkway ready for curb ramp. Create stockpile of objects for embedment as curb ramps and new walks are established



Maple Leaf neighbors planned and implemented traffic circles with art embedments at four locations along 8th Ave NE between 81st and 84th NE and one location at NE 4th Ave and 81stNE. Inventory #28

Community: Residential Walkways and Curb Ramps

Recommendations: Northgate community groups are encouraged to sponsor a qualified public artist as liaison to SDOT. The artist would track SDOT schedules for ramp, curb and sidewalk work. The artist may find or create objects for embedment or impression in new concrete walkways and curb ramps, or would work with community groups to acquire these objects. The artist would work with SDOT or subcontractor crews to embed the objects. Priority treatment areas are those near intersections and along established pedestrian connection routes. This project can be extended to treat existing walks and curb. SDOT requires permits for any modification to roads, curbs, walks, and other city property in any right of way. Street use permit counter: (206) 684-5253. Web information: http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/stuse_permits.htm.

Discussion: Examples of sidewalk mosaic, embedment and impression exist in several areas of Seattle. Pedestrians are safer and more comfortable where they are visually and physically separated from vehicular traffic. Art elements associated with walkways can enhance the sense of separation from vehicular traffic. Planning and visioning programs in the Northgate area express a desire for walkway improvements in residential neighborhoods. Many residential neighborhoods in the Northgate area have no curbs or sidewalks. This lack of formalized walkways is seen by many residents as a negative identity element for these neighborhoods. (Note: others feel that addition of sidewalks makes a neighborhood more “normal”, thereby removing a quirky but strong identity element.) SDOT will add sidewalks to many areas of Northgate, and will cut curb ramps into existing walk and curb systems. Art presented in the walkway and curb ramp projects adds positive identity to the treated area.

Community: Traffic Circles

Recommendation: Community groups are encouraged to include art in their traffic circle projects.

Discussion: (example: Maple Leaf neighborhood circles). Traffic circles are established by neighborhood groups for calming traffic. They are planned and installed as community projects through the SDOT Neighborhood Traffic Control Program (<http://www.cityofseattle.net/transportation/trafficcircles.htm#design>). Traffic circle projects offer potential for embedment, tile and other concrete treatment, landscaping and other art treatment. A common art treatment or design element in a group of traffic circles can establish or enhance neighborhood or sub area identity.

Community: Street Amenities

Recommendation: Community groups are encouraged to bring forward and fund projects for art treatment of street amenities. Projects should seek approval from Seattle Design Commission, SDOT, City Light, or other and agencies as necessary, prior to implementation.

Discussion: Art can be attached to or integrated with many common streetscape amenities to enhance sub area identity. Ideas include custom street name signage, small sculptures at tops of street name posts, art on utility poles, painting streetscape structures, etc. Examples elsewhere in Seattle include marble mosaic pole wraps near Roosevelt Way NE and NE 65th St.; dragons on poles in the International District; painted fire hydrants from the Spirit of '76 Bicentennial celebrations; neighborhood and commercial district banner projects; and others.



Bus shelter with panels from Metro's Bus Shelter Mural Program



Carol Milne & friends. Customized bus shelter. Inventory # 2 Meridian Ave N at 134th. Self funded community project.



Customized bus shelter: Tree Shelter by Pam Beyette
University of Washington/Cascade Community College Bothell Campus

Community: Metro Bus Stops and Bus Shelters

Recommendations: Neighborhood groups, schools and individual artists are encouraged to create shelter art through Metro's Bus Shelter Mural Program. These groups and individuals are encouraged to involve public art professionals in the projects. Neighborhood groups, individual artists and others are encouraged to raise funds for and approach Metro with project concepts to customize shelters or groups of shelters with art.

Discussion: Metro will reconfigure the bus routes and stop points throughout the neighborhood as light rail, monorail facilities and other development affect bus transit needs and patterns. Metro also refurbishes existing shelters frequently. Therefore, Metro will place new and relocated shelters and stops throughout Northgate. Bus stops, stations and shelters provide many opportunities for public art. Bus stop/shelter color and customization with art are ideal elements for establishing and enhancing neighborhood identity. A group of shelters and stops can exhibit *Place, Connection* and *Identity* through art treatments with consistent design elements, themes, colors, shape, etc.

Metro has two well established programs and processes for art within bus shelter environments.

- The Bus Shelter Mural Program is described at the Metro Web site: http://transit.metrokc.gov/prog/sheltermural/shelter_mural.html. Individual artists, school classes and community groups often access this program. Metro provides paint, supplies and presized panels to the artist or group. After the artwork is completed, Metro installs the finished panels on the bus shelter. Although the process is usually very rewarding to those creating the panels, these finished bus shelter art projects are not always compelling. Experienced public artists could help lead these projects to a better result.
- Another Metro program allows community groups and individuals to plan, design and provide art customization of standard Metro shelter structures. Examples of customization include painted or tiled shelter panels, metal cladding, treatment of glass panels, durable objects attached to the shelter, shelter pavement, seating, and structure color (several standard colors are available). These customizations are facilitated but not funded by Metro. A sponsoring individual or group must have funding and experienced personnel to complete the project. Start by attending a pre-design consultation with Metro staff. In 2005, the staff contact is Dale Cummings, (206) 684-1524.



Several of the many potential mural sites in Northgate area



Potential for curb appeal, tour or festival.

Community: Murals

Recommendation: Community groups are encouraged engage professional artists who will bring forward comprehensive, area-wide or sub-area mural programs. Printed, projected and sculptural or tile murals are recommended over painted murals. City agencies should support and aid these programs when possible.

Discussion: There are several significant murals in the Northgate area (2005), including carved wood panels at Licton Park; Native-themed murals at the Indian Heritage School; and student murals on the playground and building walls of Pinehurst Elementary School. Painted, sculpted, tiled, printed and projected murals can be implemented by community groups, and have great potential to create or enhance “Pedestrian Experience,” “Place,” “Identity,” and “Connection.” Mural projects can bind commercial and residential interests. Murals provide opportunities for professional artists and advancement for emerging artists. Many “blank wall” opportunities exist in the Northgate area.

A community organization, such as the Northgate Arts Council, has the opportunity to establish a program for creation of murals throughout the neighborhood. This concept is envisioned to enhance area-wide or sub-area Identity by making Northgate a place known for unusual and artful murals. Large format printing on vinyl (10 or more feet wide by any⁶⁹ length) and digital projection are two technologies available to eliminate some problems associated with hand painted murals. A group of projected murals becomes a nighttime identity element. Installation does not alter the mural site. Images can be changed out remotely and often if desired, and can even be streamed as slide shows or video. Large format printing has many advantages: installation is quick and requires only minor alteration of host surface, the host surface does not need to be flat or blank, and the image materials tolerate cleaning of graffiti and grime. Both formats are accessible to artists accustomed to working in two dimensions and in smaller scale. Either type of mural can be removed or changed, quickly and easily, without harm to the host wall.

Community: Shows, Festivals and Other Events

Community groups are encouraged to initiate shows, events and festivals in the Northgate area. These events can evolve over several years to regional or national significance (e.g. Bite of Seattle, Seattle Film Festival). Such events help establish “Identity.” The first annual Northgate August Festival, organized by the Northgate Chamber of Commerce, the Northgate Arts Council and other community groups was presented in 2005.

Community: Curb Appeal Tour

Garden clubs and other community groups are encouraged to sponsor tours, competitions and other programs to highlight Northgate area landscape treatments and landscape/garden art, especially in residential street front areas. A more ambitious program pairs gardeners with artists for an annual event with “deliverable” art by local artists integrated into street front garden displays for a week or two. This is a garden/art version of holiday lighting displays which could produce some “over-the-top” entries. Prizes or cash awards can add competition, fun and notoriety.



Developer sponsored public art at Epicenter in Fremont.

Mark Steven's façade sculpture
Art Railing by Miller & Sher



Melrose Exchange Bldg in Wallingford.
Residences with attached workshops.
Formerly a phone company building converted by private developer to live/work studios.

Art and Private Development

Neighborhood visioning demands, from both public and private development, a safer, richer pedestrian environment throughout Northgate. Public art in pedestrian areas of new development adds uniqueness and authenticity. Retailers, customers, residents and others identify with the art, potentially making all aspects of the project more desirable.

Inclusion of public art is encouraged in all private development in Northgate. Artists in the region have vast experience working with project teams from conceptual work to implementation. Art can also be selected and inserted after substantial completion if placeholders are established during planning and design. Public art can be included as integrated or stand alone project amenities (e.g. water feature or site furniture), as solution to design needs (e.g. pavement design or column cladding), or as mitigation of regulation departures (e.g. treatment for difficult blank wall or transparency situations). Developments can also host temporary or permanent collections of sculpture, paintings and other art.

Developers can plan projects to provide space for artists to live and work, such as galleries, theaters, studios, lofts, live/work space, and an art district. Increased art activity will raise Northgate's livability and commercial viability.

Documents and other resources describing art project planning, funding and artist selection are listed in the Resources section of this document.

Private Development: Integrated Art and Site Elements

Recommendation: Private developers are encouraged to include professional artists in planning, design and implementation of Northgate area projects.

Discussion: Design team artists work early in the design process to influence architectural massing and arrangement, and shape of features such as porch, roof, façade, landscape elements, color and material vocabulary, etc.

Artists consulting later in the design affect the finish of a development with approaches to interior and exterior elements. Artists in the region have experience providing and treating entry and gateway elements, walls and facades, pavements, columns, railings, doors, windows and skylights, lighting systems, plantings, pools and water features, etc.

Artists can also provide art versions of other site elements such as interior and exterior furniture, light fixtures, countertops, sinks and other finish plumbing, doors, gates, finish hardware, planting containers, etc.

Private Development: Artist Housing and Work Space

Recommendation: Include an artist housing component and artist-friendly policies/zoning in Northgate area Planning. Community groups and property developers are encouraged to convert and create facilities for art activities such as housing, live/work space, studio and shop work, rehearsal, and performance.

Discussion: A great way to bring art into a neighborhood is to bring artists to live and work in the area. As an example, the Haller Lake Club is a privately held community asset with art and educational programs (no housing). Another example is the Sunny Arms in south Seattle. This is a warehouse/commercial building now converted to an artist live/work cooperative. In Wallingford, a private developer converted the Melrose Exchange Building from a former phone company facility to residences with attached art workshops. These kinds of projects facilitate a strong local and regional arts presence.



Examples from NW Hospital collection Inventory #6



Monument to Northern Flicker
Ken Matteson
NSCC Inventory #14b



Salmon sculpture, Ron Petty Inventory #23
Windermere Real Estate corporate collection.

Commercial and Institutional Collections

The Northgate area boasts several publicly accessible art works and art collections at commercial and institutional venues:

- North Seattle Community College: outdoor, ever-changing displays of student work, highest quality shows of student, staff and visiting artist shows in the campus art gallery (no admission charge). The campus is host to several permanently placed public artworks including Susan Point's *Four Corners* ceramic mural, Don Bugler's painted panels in the cafeteria, Ross Matteson's bronze *Northern Flicker Monument*, and others. The campus collection also includes portable works by Dale Chihuly, Martin Oliver and others.
- Northgate Mall: Dudley Carter's 60-foot tall totem pole at the North Entrance.
- Northwest Hospital: Several entry area, works by Native Americans and an outdoor wood carving by Dudley Carter.
- Washelli Cemeteries: Heroic war memorial sculpture in the veteran's area, sentimental figurative work in the chapel courtyard, a historic totem pole, and many others.
- Windermere Real Estate, Northgate Office: Cast bronze salmon sculptures by Ron Petty integrated into the building landscaping.

Commercial and institutional entities in the Northgate area are encouraged to acquire and display publicly accessible art. Community groups in the neighborhood are encouraged to work with commercial and institutional entities in the Northgate area to start or expand these public art collections.

Inventory Catalogue

The existing collection (2005) of public art in and near Northgate includes work from every decade since the 1930's , except the 1940's. The artworks display a wide range of common and unusual materials, techniques, concepts and themes. Public art is already a strong component of the area. As the goals of this art plan are achieved the growing collection will remain strong and diverse.

□ = Artworks on City or School property, or owned by City or State

○ = Artworks on King County and Metro property

⬡ = Artworks on Private property or privately owned

- 1. **Seattle Scatter Piece** Concrete, metal
Lere, Mark 1988
N 143rd St & Evanston Ave N
- 2. **Custom Bus Shelter** Glass shard window panels, marine images
Milne, Carol and Salmon Bay School students 2004
N 135th St & Meridian Ave N
- 3. Bitter Lake Community Center 13035 Linden Ave N
 - a. **Aureole** Aluminum, bronze mesh, neon
Brother, Beliz; Calderon, Mark 1997
 - b. **Water Borne** Cast aluminum, MDF, stain
Brother, Beliz; Calderon, Mark 1997
 - c. **Swimming Fish** Tin cans, film negatives, coated wire
Dingus, Marita 1997
 - d. **Whirr** Cedar, aluminum, copper
Brother, Beliz 1997
 - e. **Untitled Star Map Floor Inlay** Granite, stainless steel, epoxy, pvc
piping, aluminum, wood
Wang, Po Shu 1997
- 4. **Memory Place** Painted, enameled steel, concrete, living bamboo
Winterbottom, Daniel 1997 Haller Lake Operations Center
N 125th St between Stone Ave N & N Ashworth St
- 5. **Haller Lake Street End** in planning 2005
125th Ave N east of Densmore St at Haller Lake
- ⬡ 6. **Northwest Hospital** 1551 N 115th St
Many privately owned artworks on grounds and in buildings

7. **Washelli Cemeteries and Funeral** 11111 Aurora N
- a. **American Doughboy Bringing Home Victory** Bronze
Lewis, Alonzo Victor 1932 Indefinite loan to Washelli Cemetery
Veterans' area.
 - b. **Gold Star Mother** Marble carving
Pratt, Dudley 1950 Indefinite loan to Washelli Cemetery
Veterans' area.
 - c. **Many privately owned artworks on grounds and in buildings.**
8. **Cloud Stones** Carved Granite and Marble
Levy, Stacy & Lynn Sullivan 2004 Mineral Springs Park, east edge
Wallingford Ave N between N 105th & N 107th
9. **Marker Series** Cast Bronze
Oblak, Mario 1979 King County North Public Health Ctr
N 105th St & Meridian Ave N
10. **Khadi** Cast glass; cement
Marioni, Paul 1984 Seattle Police North Precinct
10049 College Way N
11. SEATTLE CITY LIGHT NORTH SERVICE CENTER N 97th & Stone Ave N
- a. **Conductive Paths** Terrazzo floor, stained concrete and stainless steel inserts
Fitch, Claudia 2000
 - b. **Lightbulb Bench** Cast concrete, aluminum, plastic
Niemi, Ries 1981
 - c. **Tesla** (renamed: **BIG TESLA** 2002) Ceramic tile on concrete, metal substructure
Tompkins, Merrily 1982 Refabricated 2002
 - d. **Many portable interior works.**
12. LICTON SPRINGS PARK Ashworth Ave N & N 97th St
- a. **Untitled** Wood Carving – 2 Panels Cedar
Anderson, Fred 1975
 - b. **Playground artworks** Mosaic seatwalls and hopscotch
Milne, Carol and Liza Halverson and community volunteers 1996
 - c. **Helping Hand Sedge Mural** landscape environment
Gaynor, Peggy 1987 (now mostly destroyed by mowing)
13. INDIAN HERITAGE SCHOOL 1330 N 90th St
- a. **Untitled Murals** Paint on exterior walls
Andrew Morrison 2001,2 4 murals
 - b. **Untitled Murals** Paint on exterior walls
Andrew Morrison and students 2000 several murals

14. **North Seattle Community College 9600 College Way N**

- a. **Four Corners** Painted Concrete
Point, Susan 1996 Education Building
Funding: Washington Community Commission
- b. **Northern Flicker Monument** Bronze
Matteson, Ross 2005 Central Plaza
Funding: Washington State Arts Commission
- c. Permanent collection of artworks in buildings purchased or funded by Washington State Arts Commission.
- d. Temporary and Permanent works and exhibitions by students, staff and faculty throughout plazas and buildings

- 15. **Pinehurst Pocket Park** Integrated public art
New park in planning and design 2005
NE 117th St and 19th Ave NE

- 16. AS #1 Pinehurst Elementary School 15th Ave NE & Pinehurst Way NE
School Murals on Playground & building walls

- 17. **New Park at 5th Ave NE and NE 112th** Integrated public art
Conversion from existing Park and Ride lot. Planning in 2005

- 18. **Totem Pole** Carved Cedar 59'
Carver, Dudley 1952 Northgate Mall north entry

- 19. **Northgate Civic Center** 5th Ave NE at NE 106th
 - a. **Eddy** Steel, glass
McClure, Nikki In design 2005 Entry area, Northgate CC
 - b. no working title in 2005 Glass and metal
Dana Lynn Louis In design 2005 Library Glazing

- 20. **Perch** 5th Ave Streetscape Improvements Phase 1
Wysong, Linda In design 2005 Cast Glass, Steel
5th Ave NE sidewalks btw NE 105th and 106th, vertical elements along 105th

- 21. **Thornton Creek Alliance Mural** Community Project
Orantes, Jose and Olympic View students and staff 1994 Paint on concrete wall
105th NE east of NE 5th Ave on Pacific Medical Center retaining wall.

- 22. **Maple Leaf Community Garden** Integrated art
Carpenter, Tina, Dorothea King, Barker LA in design 2005
529 NE 103rd St.

- 23. ***SURGE*** Art environment in planning 2005
 Shaw, Benson 2008 Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel
 5th NE to 3rd NE btw NE 100th and NE 103
- ⬡ 24. **Salmon Sculpture** Several lifesize, cast bronze fish integrated into landscaping
 Petty, Ron 1995 Windermere Real Estate Northgate
 301 NE 100th St
- 25. Northgate Transit Center (Metro) 1st Ave NE & NE 100th
 a. **Pavement Medallions** Terrazzo
 Bruch, Cris 1989 one at each end of pedestrian island
 b. **Cut out sculptures** Cut and formed steel plate
 Bruch, Cris 1989 many in land scape area west of island
- 26. ***Gazebo*** Hand-forged steel; wooden benches; granite pavers
 Whitesavage, Jean and Nick Lyle 1996 Maple Leaf Playground
 NE 82nd & Roosevelt Way NE
- 27. ***Garden of Color and Light*** Handmade glass mosaic on aluminum
 Haworth, Linda 2002
 Mosaic fence posts along Roosevelt Way NE from NE 83rd to NE 84th
- 28. ***Maple Leaf Traffic Circles*** Reveals in concrete curbs
 Community project 1990's
 8th Ave NE between NE 81st and NE 84th
- 29. **Lake City Gateway** Concrete, wire, painted steel
 Sweeney, Michael 1980 URBAN SPACES II Project
 Lake City Way NE & NE 125th St
- 30. ***Imbrications*** Precast Concrete
 Lynch, Perri 2005 Lake City Civic Core
 125th NE & NE 27th
- 31. **Untitled** Bronze
 Tsutakawa, George 1965 Lake City Library
 12501 28th Ave NE
- 32. ***Coffeepot Pergola*** Sculpture
 Sorey, Paul 2005 Stainless steel, lighting
 30th Ave. NE and NE 123rd St.

- 33. MEADOWBROOK DETENTION POND 110th NE & 35th Ave. NE

 - a. ***Meadowbrook Pond Reflective Refuge*** Mixed Media landscape environment
Aldredge, Lydia; Wade, Kate; and Peggy Gaynor 1998
 - b. ***Meadowbrook Pond Kiosk*** Steel, aluminum, fir, corrugated metal
polycarbonate, porcelain enamel and terrazzo
Aldredge, Lydia 2003

- 34. MEADOWBROOK COMMUNITY CENTER 10515 35th Ave. NE

 - a. ***Fish Children*** Painted plywood, aluminum, plastic-coated cable
Dingus, Marita 1996
 - b. ***Schema*** Cast aluminum; ranger board; paint
Brother, Beliz; Calderon, Mark 1996 Lobby
 - c. ***Weather Prophet*** Powder-coated aluminum, gold leaf
Brother, Beliz; Calderon, Mark 1997
 - d. ***Fleet*** Gypsum cement, copper powder, paint
Calderon, Mark 1996

Implementation

Implementation of the vision, goals and projects described in this Northgate Public Art Plan requires coordination and cooperation among several government, community and private entities. The implementation matrix shows various timelines, entities and processes associated with successful implementation of public art within the described projects.

Implementation Matrix

	Time status	Community	Project Artist	Design Team Artist	Private Developer	SPU	Parks	DPD	OACA	City Light	Dept of Neighborhoods	SDOT	Design commission	Transit Authority	Federal	WashDOT	School
Great Pedestrian Enhancements																	
5 th Avenue Improvements, Phase 1	P		○						○			○	\$				
5 th Ave Improvements, Phase 2 and 3	V		○						○			○	\$				
Metro Bus Stops and Bus Shelters	V	\$	○								\$			\$			
Street Amenities	V	\$	○								\$	○	○	○			
Residential walkways and curb ramps	V	\$	○								\$	○	○				
Place is Created																	
NE 5 th & 112 th St NE New Park	P	\$	○				\$		○		\$		○				
Murals	V	\$	○		\$						\$						○
Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel	P	○		○	\$	\$		○	○				○				
Artist Housing and Work Space	V	○		○	\$			○	○				○				
Community Centers	P	○	○				\$		○								
Connection is made																	
Freeway Underpass @ Northgate Way	V	\$	○	○					○	\$		\$	○		\$	\$	
Meridian to 17th @ Northgate Way	V	○	○	○					○			\$	○			○	
Monorail Station	V	○	○	○									\$	\$	\$	○	○
New Freeway Overpass	V	○	○	○				○	○			\$	○	\$	\$	\$	
Metro Transit Center	P	○	○	○					○				○	\$	\$	\$	
Light Rail Stations (Sound Transit)	P	○	○	○					○				○	\$			
Identity is established																	
5 th Ave Mega Stanchions	V			○								\$					
Thornton Creek Park 6 projects	V	○	○	○		\$		○	○				○				
Pocket Parks	P/V	\$	○	○			\$				\$		○				
Shows, Festivals and other Events	P/V	\$	○	○	\$						\$						○
Traffic Circles	V	\$	○	○							\$	○	○				
Playground renovations	V	\$	○	○			\$				\$		○				
Curb Appeal Tour	V	\$	○	○	\$												
Commercial and Institutional Collections	P/V		○		\$												

Resources

Government and Agency Contact Information

The government agency contact information and descriptions listed below are intended as a quick reference source relevant to the Northgate Public Art Plan. For more in-depth descriptions of the functions and activities of these and many other government agencies in the region contact the agencies or download and view The Public Art Road Map, a publication of the City of Seattle Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs: http://www.artsresourcenetwork.org/public_art/publicartroadmap/

1. Office of Arts & Cultural Affairs – City of Seattle

Street address: 700 Fifth Ave., Ste. 1766, Seattle, WA 98104

Mailing address: PO Box 94748, Seattle, WA 98124-4748

arts.culture@seattle.gov

(206) 684-7171

Public Art Program

Joan Peterson, joan.peterson@seattle.gov

Public Art Project Manager (206) 615-1800

Resources: Among its many other activities and resources, the Seattle Office of Arts & Cultural Affairs holds an extensive library of print and Web documents related to planning and implementing public art, artists' professional development and other topics. Arts Office staff can work as consultants (fees may apply) to help community or private entities plan a public art project, assist in the selection of project artist(s), and provide art project management services. The Office of Arts & Cultural Affairs maintains several juried rosters of professional public artists for this purpose.

Web resources:

Arts Office Home page www.seattle.gov/arts

Arts Resource Network www.artsresourcenetwork.org

Public Art Program www.seattle.gov/arts/WhatWeDo/PublicArt/

Public Art Roadmap A print and Web document describing how community and private entities can plan, fund and implement public art projects:

www.artsresourcenetwork.org/public_art/publicartroadmap/

2. Department of Neighborhoods – City of Seattle

700 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1700

Seattle, WA 98124

<http://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/>

(206) 684-0464

Resources: The Department of Neighborhoods (DON) has many print and Web based publications to aid early planning, funding of community-based projects. DON staff can attend community meetings. Community groups and project groups can apply for DON grants to partially fund planning and implementation of projects.

3. Department of Planning and Development (DPD) – City of Seattle

700 Fifth Ave, Suite 2000
P.O. Box 34019
Seattle, WA 98124-4019
www.seattle.gov/dpd/
(206) 684-8600

Resources: DPD publishes many print and Web resources and provides visioning, planning and urban design support of City, private and community projects. Many design charrettes mentioned below were sponsored or attended by DPD staff.

4. Seattle Parks and Recreation – City of Seattle

Public art projects
Pam Kliment, pam.kliment@seattle.gov
Neighborhood Project Planner for Department of Neighborhoods
800 Maynard Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98134
(206) 684-7556

Parks provides print, Web and staff support, often in concert with Department of Neighborhoods, to community projects involving Parks property (parks, playgrounds, community centers, etc). Public art is an element in many Parks facilities and projects.

Web resources: <http://www.seattle.gov/parks/>

5. Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) – City of Seattle

700 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3900
PO Box 34996
Seattle, WA 98124-4996
www.seattle.gov/transportation/
(206) 684-7623

Street Use Permit
www.seattle.gov/transportation/stuse_permits.htm
Dinah Kinney, dinah.kinney@seattle.gov
Street Use and Annual Permits
(206) 684-5283

City of Seattle contact for Street Use Permits. You will discover the specific requirements and steps required to obtain the permit.

6. Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) – City of Seattle

www.seattle.gov/util/services/
700 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4900
PO Box 34018
Seattle, WA 98124-4018
(206) 684-3000

Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) - Neighborhoods east of I-5
Shannon Kelleher, shannon.kelleher@seattle.gov
SPU Neighborhood Liaison
(206) 684-8745

Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) - Neighborhoods west of I-5
Pat O'Brien, pat.obrien@seattle.gov
SPU Neighborhood Liaison
(206) 615-1745

7. King County Metro Transit

King Street Center
M.S. KSC-TR-0415
201 S. Jackson Street
Seattle, WA 98104-3856
<http://transit.metrokc.gov/>
(206) 553-3060

8. Metro Bus Shelter Mural Program

http://transit.metrokc.gov/prog/sheltermural/shelter_mural.html
Dale Cummings
Program Manager
M.S. KSC-TR-0413
(206) 684-1524

9. Washington State Arts Commission

www.arts.wa.gov/
234 Eighth Ave. S.E.
PO Box 42675
Olympia, WA 98504-2675
(360) 753-3860

Bitsy Bidwell
Community Arts Development Program Manager
(360) 586-2421

Contact for free advice and fee-based consultation on neighborhood-funded public art projects.

10. 4Culture

4Culture is a not-for-profit arts organization which manages public art programs for King County and private and community entities. 4Culture maintains several public art rosters.

101 Prefontaine Place South
Seattle WA 98104
(206) 296-7580 phone
(206) 296-8629 fax
www.4culture.org
info@4culture.org

11. Sound Transit

STart public art program
401 S. Jackson St.
Seattle, WA 98104
Jennifer Babuca
babucaj@soundtransit.org
(206) 398-5120

12. Seattle Monorail Project

The Securities Building
3rd & Stewart
1904 3rd Avenue, Suite 105
Seattle, WA 98101-1126
www.elevated.org
(206) 382-1220 Phone
(866) 767-2005 Toll-free

Institutions

1. North Seattle Community College

9600 College Way North Seattle, WA 98103
(206) 527-3600
www.northseattle.edu

2. Northwest Hospital

Rose Dammrose
Director of Facilities, Property & Construction Management,
Art collection contact
1550 N. 115th St. "B-120"
Seattle, WA 98133
(206) 368-1402
Rose.Dammrose@nwhea.org

3. Homewaters Project

mail and Web newsletter, environmental education, community and cultural mapping
www.homewatersproject.org

4. Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park & Funeral Home

www.evergreen-washelli.com
11111 Aurora Ave. N.

Seattle, WA 98133
(206) 362-5200
(800) 755-1350

5. **Northgate Mall, Simon Properties**

Simon Properties
401 NE Northgate Way, Suite 207
Seattle, WA 98125
(206) 362-4777

Public Artist Rosters

Many regional and local governments and agencies have public art resources including rosters of pre-approved, experienced public artists. These resources may be available to community and private projects. However, the sponsoring agency may need to be involved in use of the rosters or other resources and may charge fees for such use.

1. **4Culture** (associated with King County)
Artist Made Building Parts program and Design Team Registry
2. **Washington State Arts Commission**
Artist Resource Bank
3. **Sound Transit**
Design Team Artists
4. **Seattle Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs**
Design Team Artist Roster
5. Many other city and county arts commissions have artist rosters

History Sources and Other Reading

1. **www.historylink.org** (Regional history essays. Information sometimes contradicted by other sources)
2. **National Park Service** Web page about Bering Land Bridge and early habitation of North America. <http://www.nps.gov/bela/html/history.htm>
3. **Streets for People**, Rudofsky, 1969
4. **Form Follows Fiasco**, Blake, 1977
5. **Roadside geology of Washington**, Alt & Hyndman, 1984,
6. **Museum of History & Industry**
Extensive collections of regional historic documents, maps, objects and photos.
2700 24th Ave. E.
Seattle, 98112
(206) 324-1126
www.seattlehistory.org

Northgate Planning Documents available at DPD

1. Northgate Comprehensive Plan
2. Northgate Comprehensive Plan Summary
3. Northgate Open Space and Pedestrian Connection Plan
4. Northgate Urban Center & Overlay District Design Guidelines
5. Northgate Coordinated Transportation Investment Plan (CTIP)
6. Northgate Planning Notebook
7. Northgate Design Notebook

Art Plans Available at Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs

1. Art Plan for the Pro Parks 2000 Levy
Carolyn Law 2000
2. Art Plan, Seattle's Community Centers, 1999 Community Center Levy Program.
Carolyn Law, 2002
3. Mineral Springs Park Art Plan
Jim Pridgeon, 2004
4. Seattle Public Utilities Art Plan - focus on storm water
Lorna Jordan, 1998
5. Seattle Public Utilities Art Plan - focus on liquid and solid waste
Buster Simpson, 1998
6. SDOT Art Plan
Daniel Mihalyo, 2005

Northgate Planning and Visioning Events and Groups

1. Northgate Technical Design Workshop
DPD and Hewitt Architects. 2004
2. Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel Design Charrettes
SPU and SvR Design. Several events 2004 and 2005
3. Northgate Neighborhood Design Studio, Chen-Hui Lin, LARC 402. Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Washington, Winter 2004, Profs Julie Johnson and Roxanne Hamilton
Synopsis: Evaluation and concept improvements for pedestrian connections and pedestrian friendly development around Mall
Source: Barb Wilson DPD
4. Northgate Town Center Vision Charrette Invitations and Reports
Source - Barb Wilson DPD
5. Northgate Planning Coordination Team
6. Northgate Stakeholders Group
7. Northgate Arts Council

Private Resources

1. **The Guild** – annual books and searchable Web list of artists and artworks
www.guild.com
2. **Sculpturesite.com** – online sculpture gallery
3. Private art galleries throughout the region
4. The Internet offers many other resources

Updates and Amendments

The Northgate Public Art Plan and other Northgate planning efforts are responses to existing conditions and to area wide visioning as expressed and refined by Northgate area proponents, stakeholders and planning professionals. New planning components will emerge in Northgate as development moves forward in the area. The Northgate Public Art Plan is a living document, accepting of amendment and revision in response to changing conditions and planning needs in the Northgate area. Several topics in this plan are intentionally incomplete or are presented as placeholders with minimal information. Other topics may need future revision to better serve the public needs and evolving planning goals. This section is held open for insertion of updates and amendments.

Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel

Working title: SURGE. Artist: Benson Shaw. This art plan will predate significant design work on the channel and its public art component. The channel artwork is intended as a pilot project to demonstrate application of the goals and vision of this art plan. Insert proposal and other information here to describe the various elements and features of the artwork and how they fulfill the intents vision and goals of the Northgate Public Art Plan.

Collection Map and Inventory

The area wide collection will grow. Inventory and map updates are inserted here.

Other Amendments and Updates