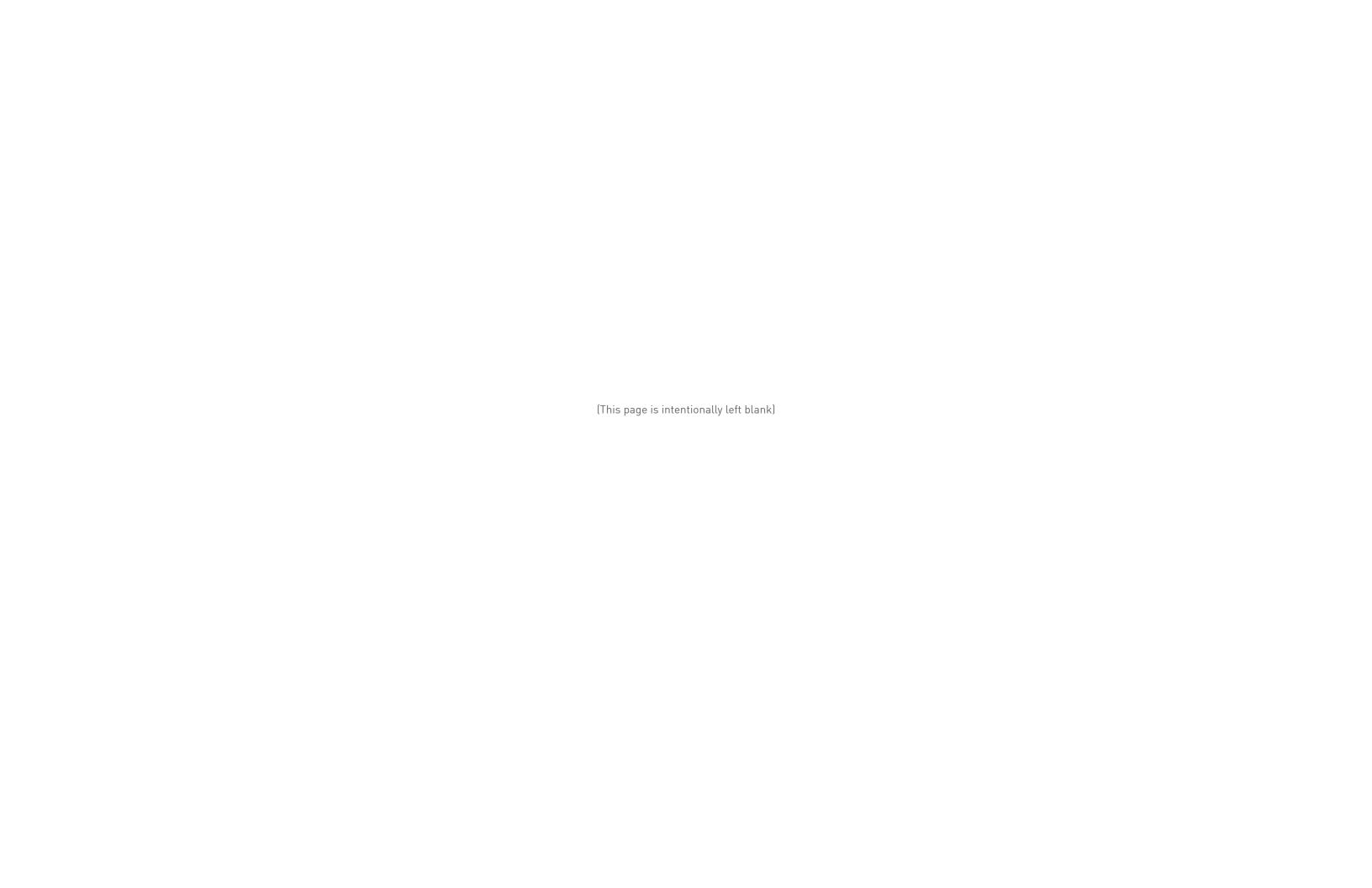
SEATTLE ARENA NOVEMBER 30, 2012 EARLY DESIGN GUIDANCE **FOUNDATIONS OF PLACE DESIGN GUIDELINES DESIGN OPTIONS**



INTRODUCTION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

This document is the second in a series of City of Seattle Early Design Guidance (EDG) submittals made in reference to a proposed arena to be located within the "Stadium District". Building upon the analysis and synthesis established in the first EDG submittal, the general intent of this document is to set the Guiding Principles for the project, respond to established Design Guidelines, and investigate architectural design options.

The project vision is to create an arena that reinforces linkages to downtown and invigorates its surroundings by reinforcing the existing city fabric and providing a destination, gathering place, and becoming a vital contributor to Seattle's vibrant culture.

4 FOUNDATIONS OF THE PLAN

GUIDING PRINCIPLES SITE LOCATION

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

9 BLOCK CONTEXT

STREET ELEVATIONS

CITY CONTEXT

ZONING

EXISTING USE

ACCESS

TOPOGRAPHY

TREE SURVEY

SOLAR OPPORTUNITIES

VIEW OPPORTUNITIES

SITE OPPORTUNITIES

32 DESIGN GUIDELINES

DESIGN GUIDELINES SIZE AND FORM

OPEN SPACE ZONES

DEFINING PLACE / PEDESTRIAN COMFORT

44 DESIGN OPTIONS

OPTION 1: PROS AND CONS

DETAILED VIEWS

CONTEXT AERIAL VIEWS

GROUND LEVEL COMPOSITE

PLAN

AT STREET

EDGE

STREET VIEWS

OPTION 2: PROS AND CONS

DETAILED VIEWS

CONTEXT AERIAL VIEWS

GROUND LEVEL COMPOSITE

PLAN EDGE

STREET VIEWS

PREFERRED OPTION: PROS AND CONS

DETAILED VIEWS

CONTEXT AERIAL VIEWS

GROUND LEVEL COMPOSITE

ENTRY PLAZA

PLAN

AT STREET

AT STREET

EDGE

STREET VIEWS

MATERIALITY:

FIRST AVENUE FACADE

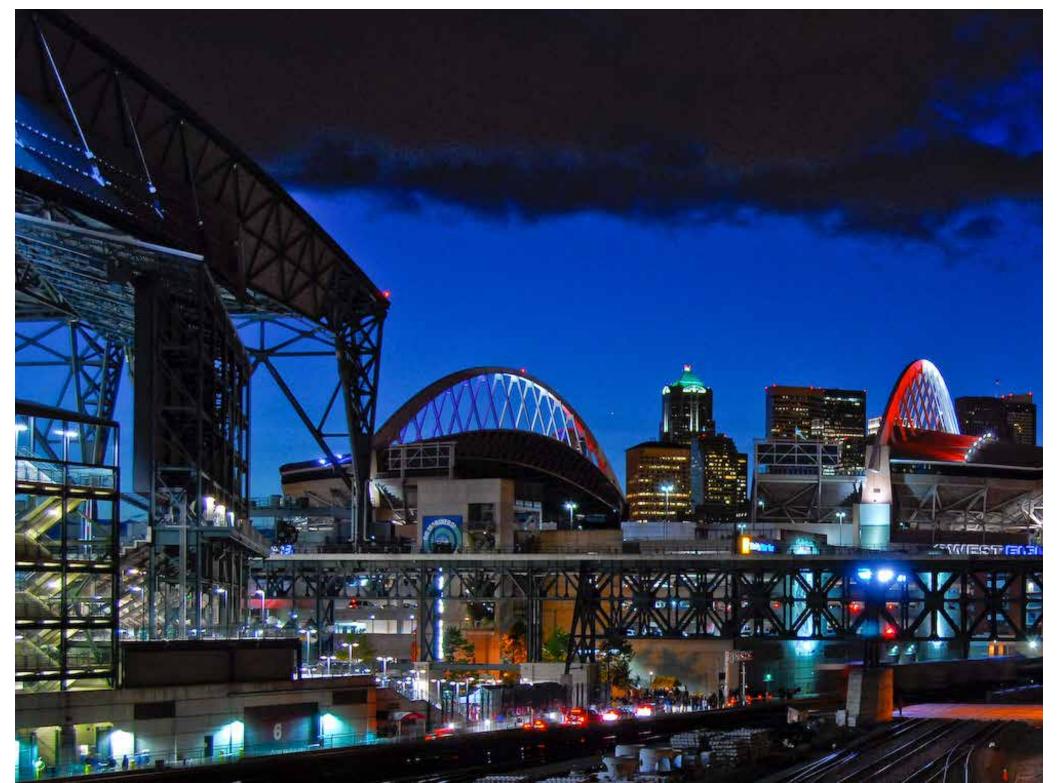
72 ADDENDUM



(This page is intentionally left blank)







GUIDING PRINCIPLES

CONNECTIONS

Physically, visually and inspirationally connect the Stadium Transition Zone to the City and surrounding natural environment.

MOBILITY

Promote mobility connections from the existing transportation infrastructure.

PUBLIC SPACES

Extend the fan experience by continuing the Occidental Promenade and terminating it in a vibrant new public open space for the district.

CULTURE & SPACE

Inform the design of the site from historical cues that contribute to Seattle's history and culture and embrace the future.

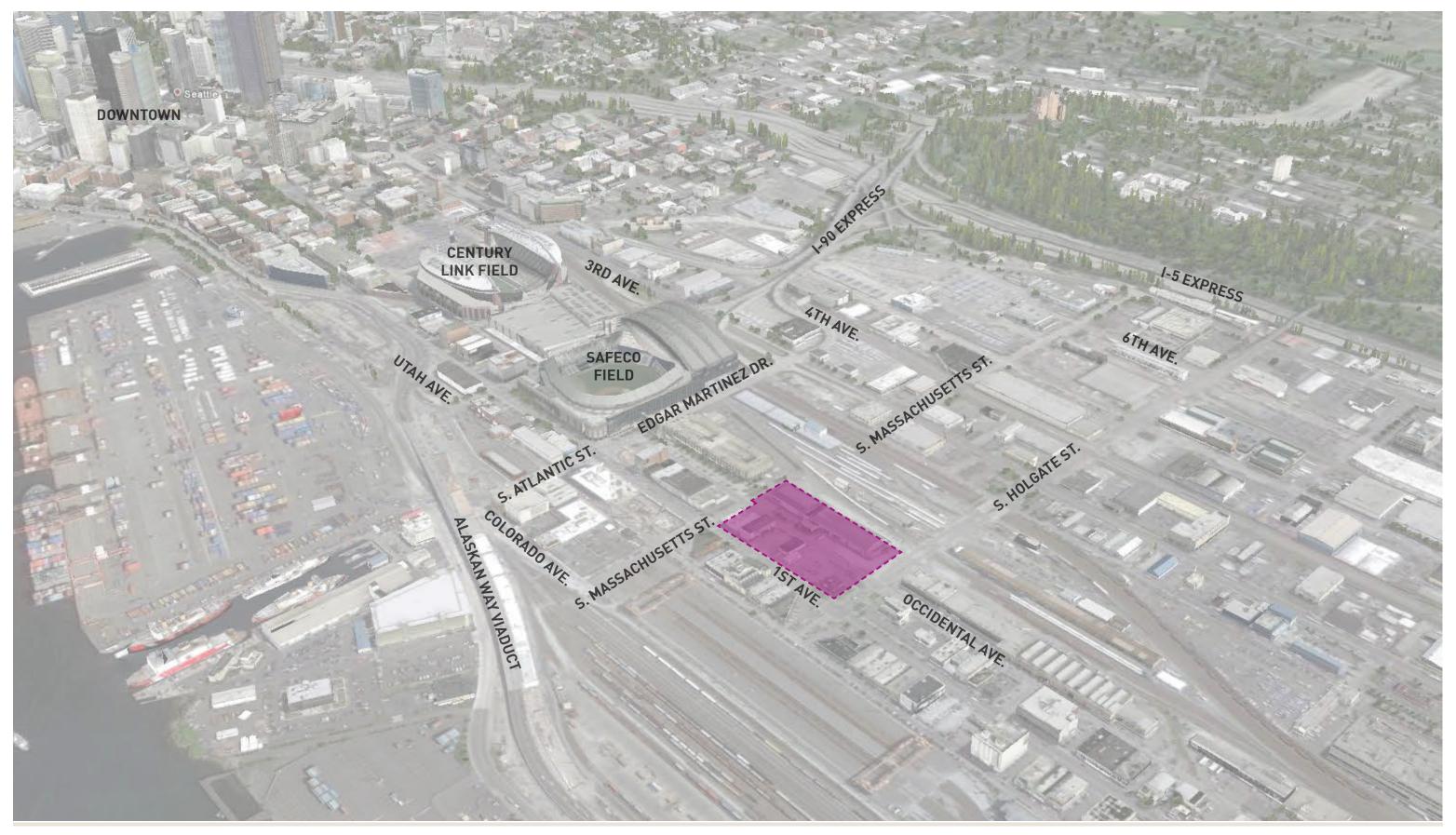
ENLIVEN THE STREET

Reinforce the strong north/south activity corridor along First Avenue by locating program spaces that support and enliven the pedestrian experience, creating a district gateway and arrival node at First Avenue and Holgate, and a primary new entry node at First Avenue and Massachusetts

LANDMARK + CONTEXT

Design a building and site that enhances the contextual urban fabric and creates a landmark building for Seattle.





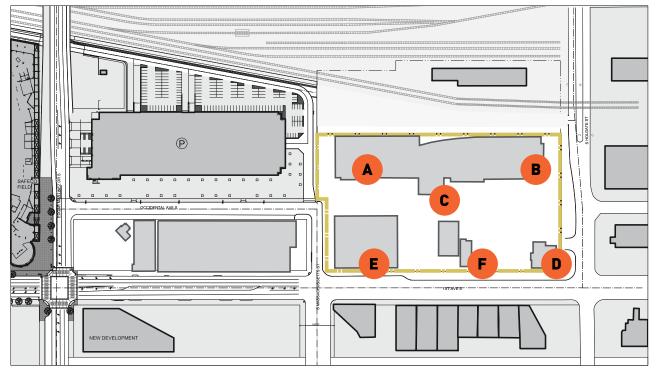


SITE LOCATION















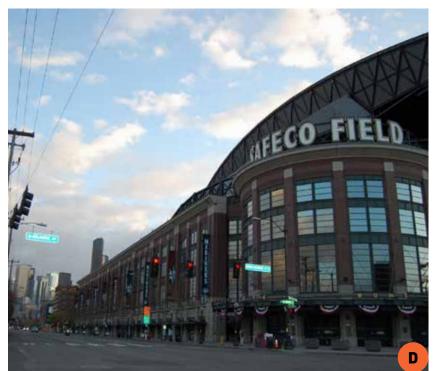


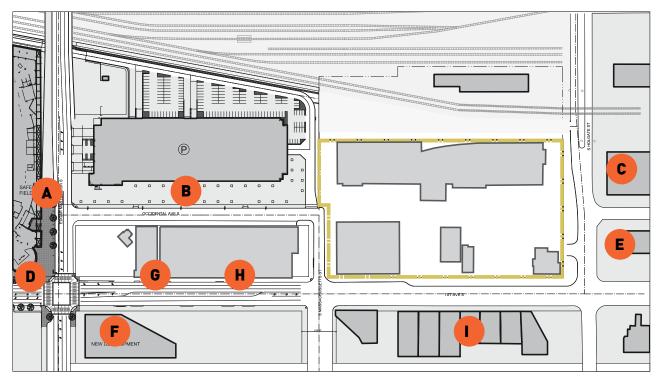
EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

















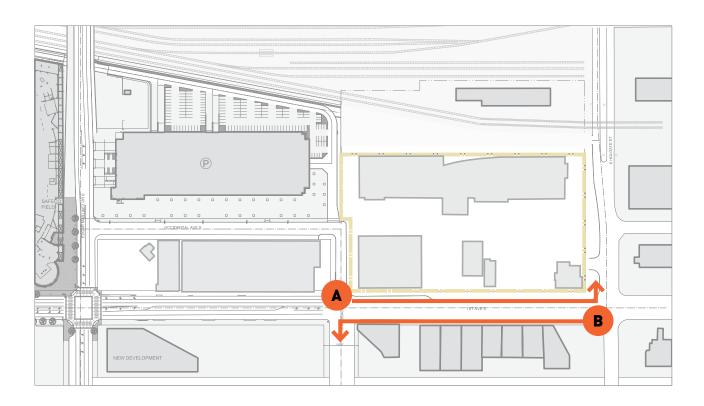






9 BLOCK CONTEXT





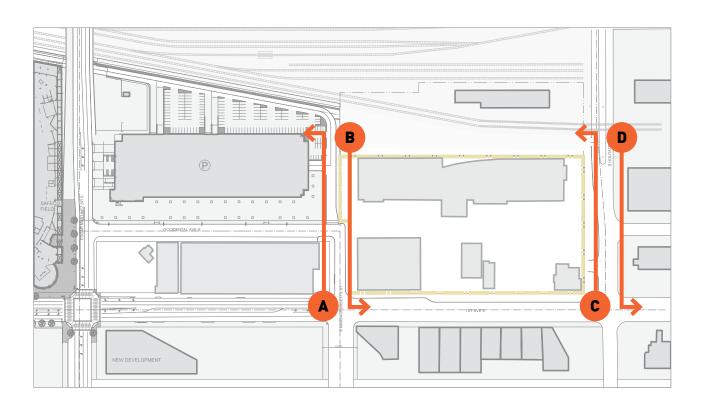




STREET ELEVATIONS: FIRST AVE









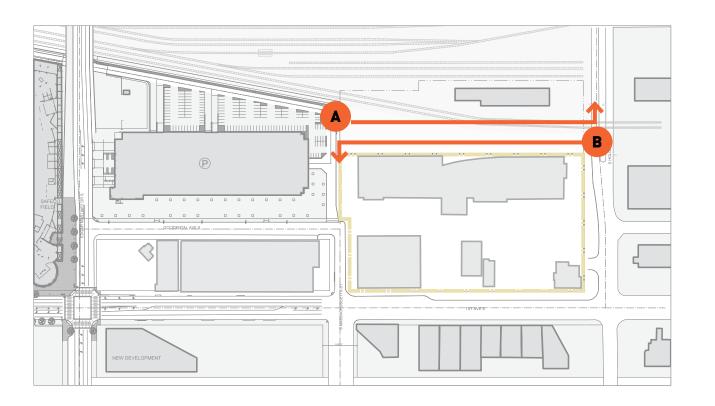




STREET ELEVATIONS: HOLGATE & MASSACHUSETTS

10









11 STREET ELEVATIONS: RAILWAY























12

CITY CONTEXT: SODO































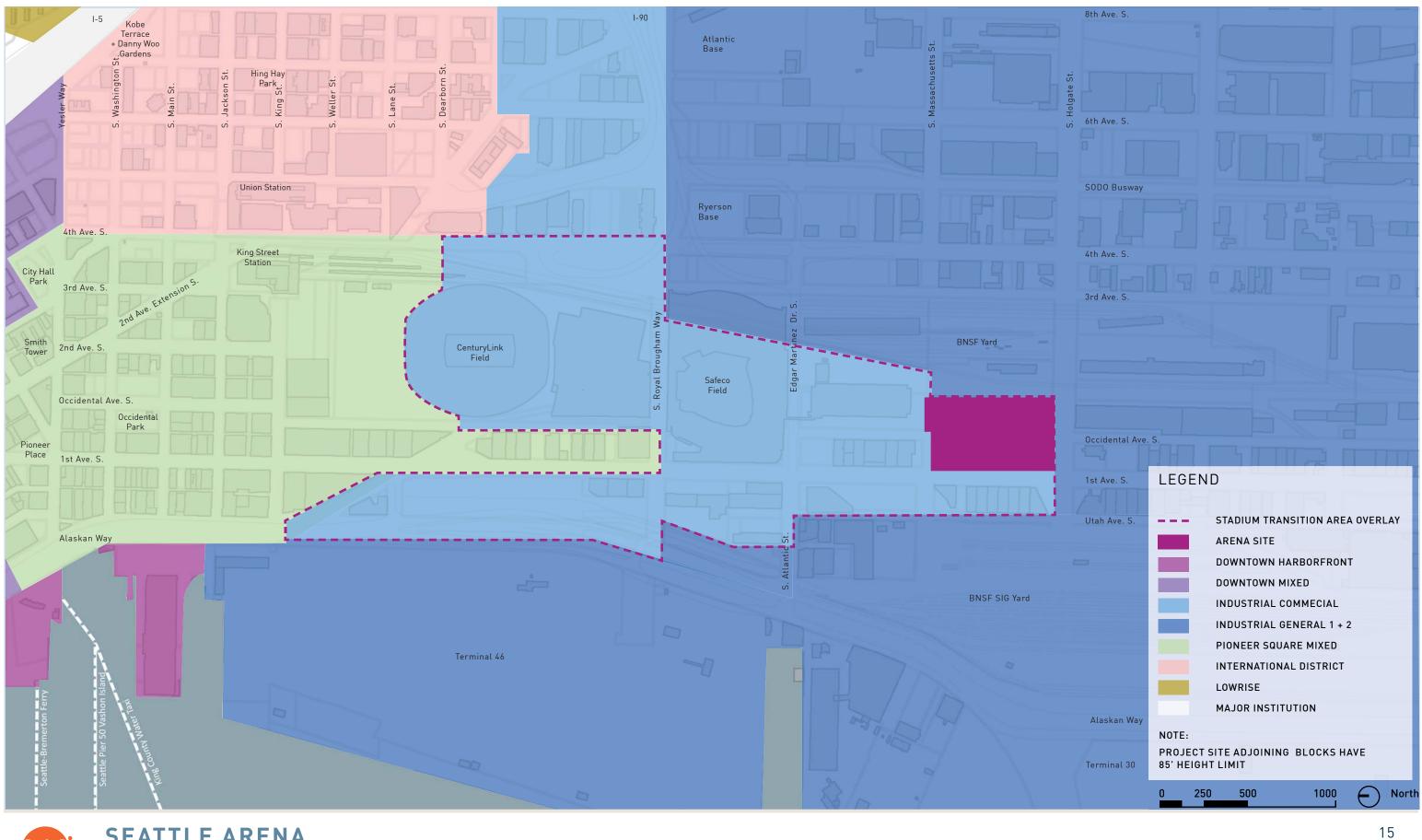












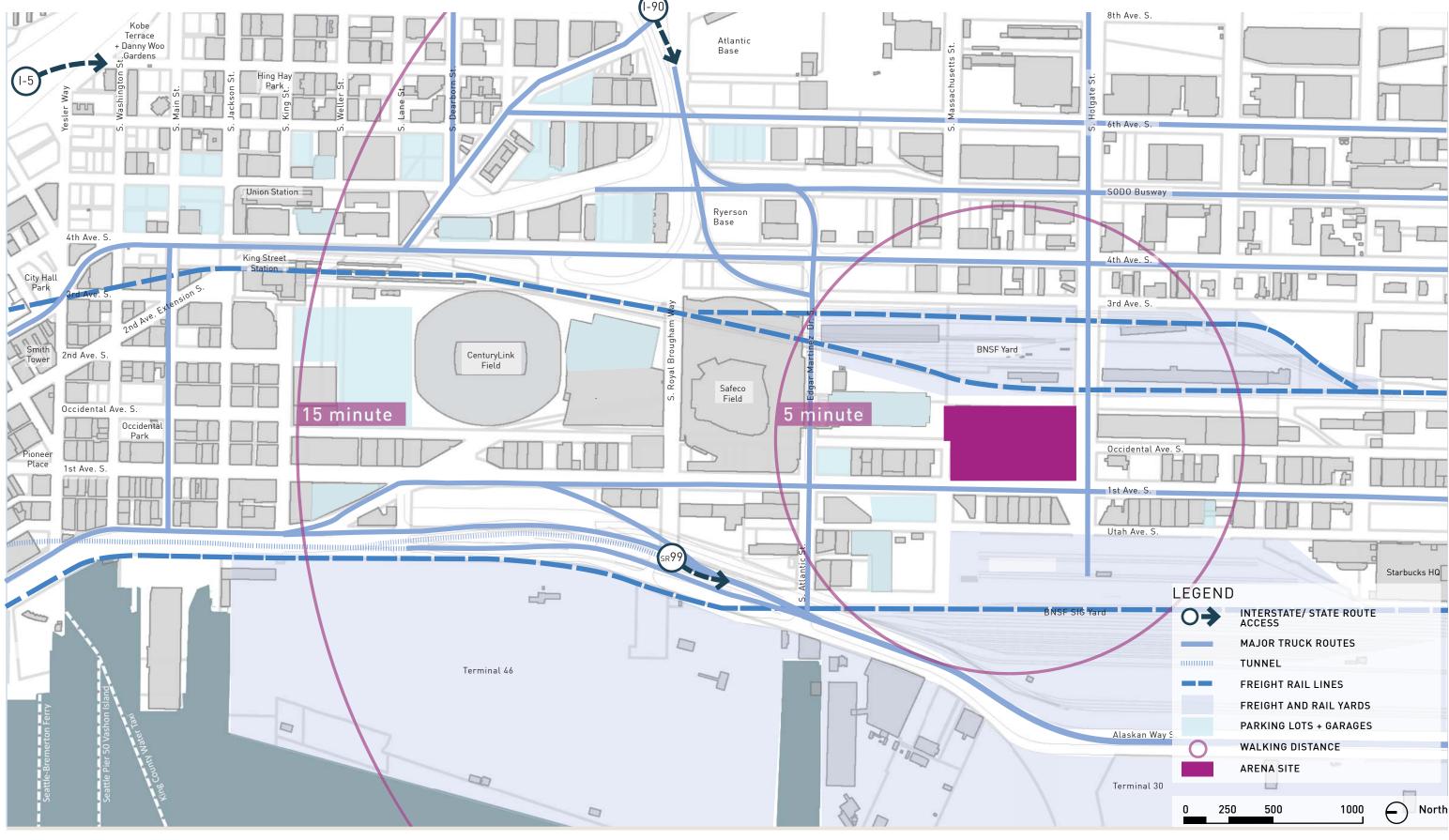


ZONING





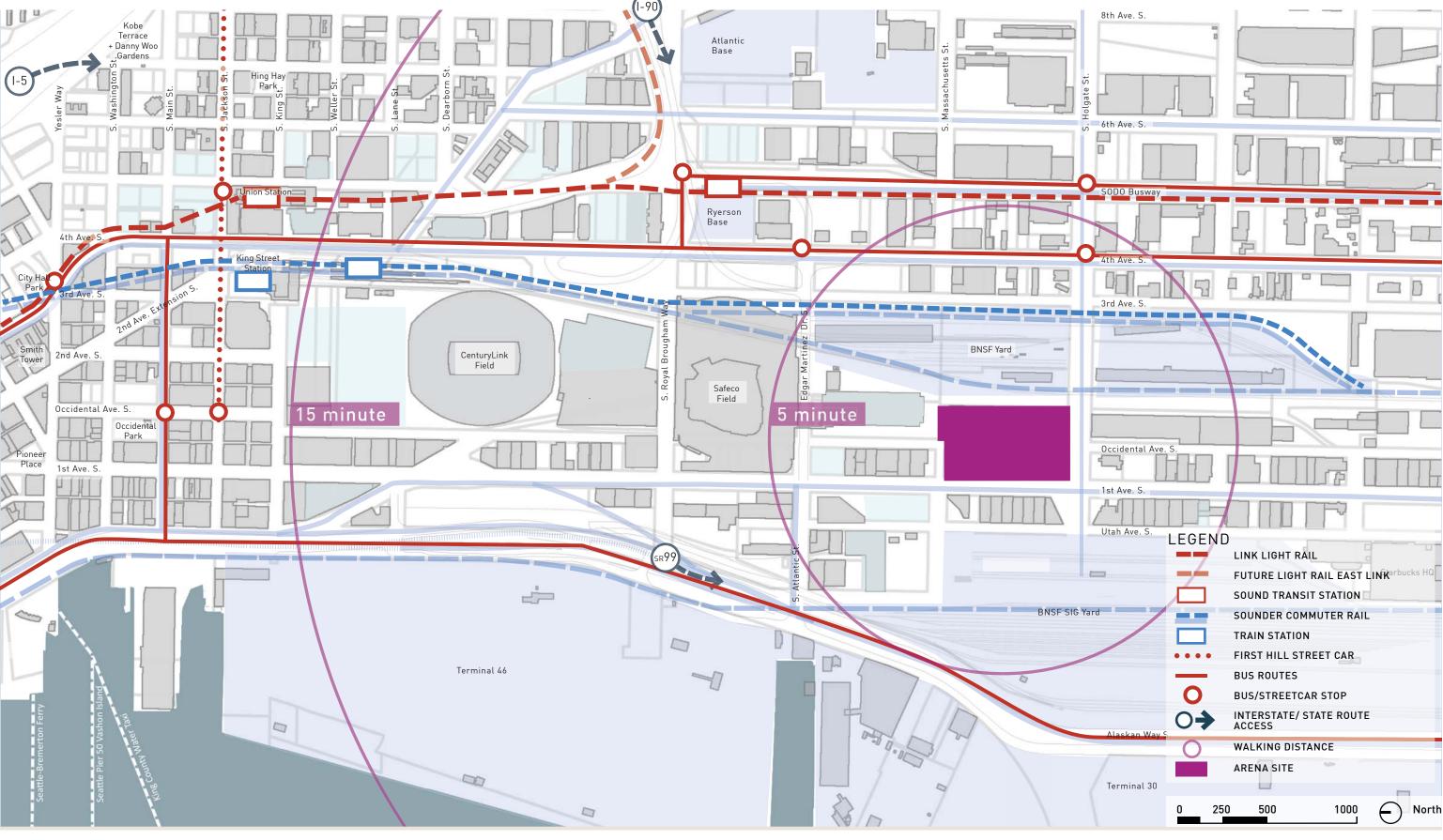
EXISTING USE





17 ACCESS:

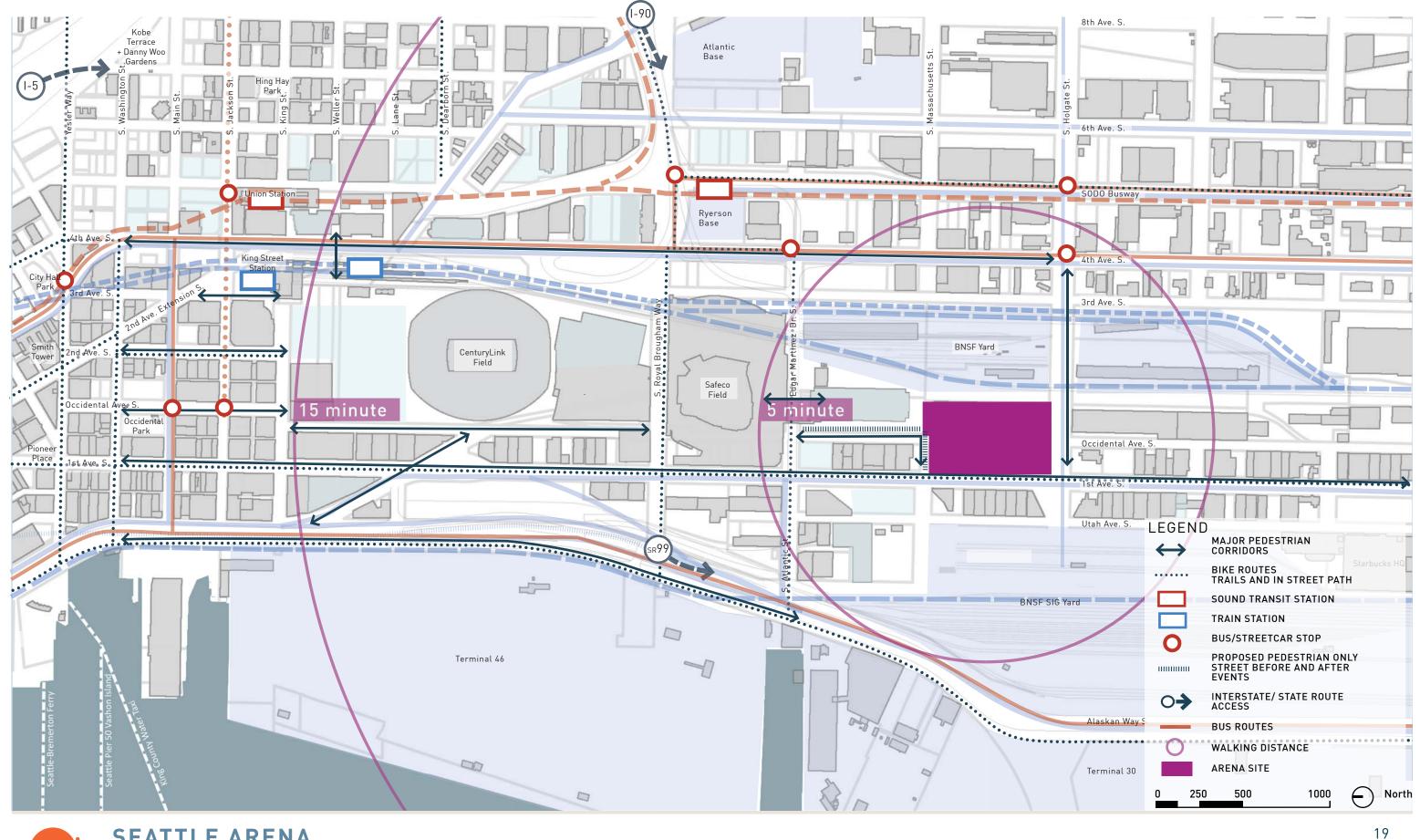
FREIGHT, RAIL, AND VEHICULAR





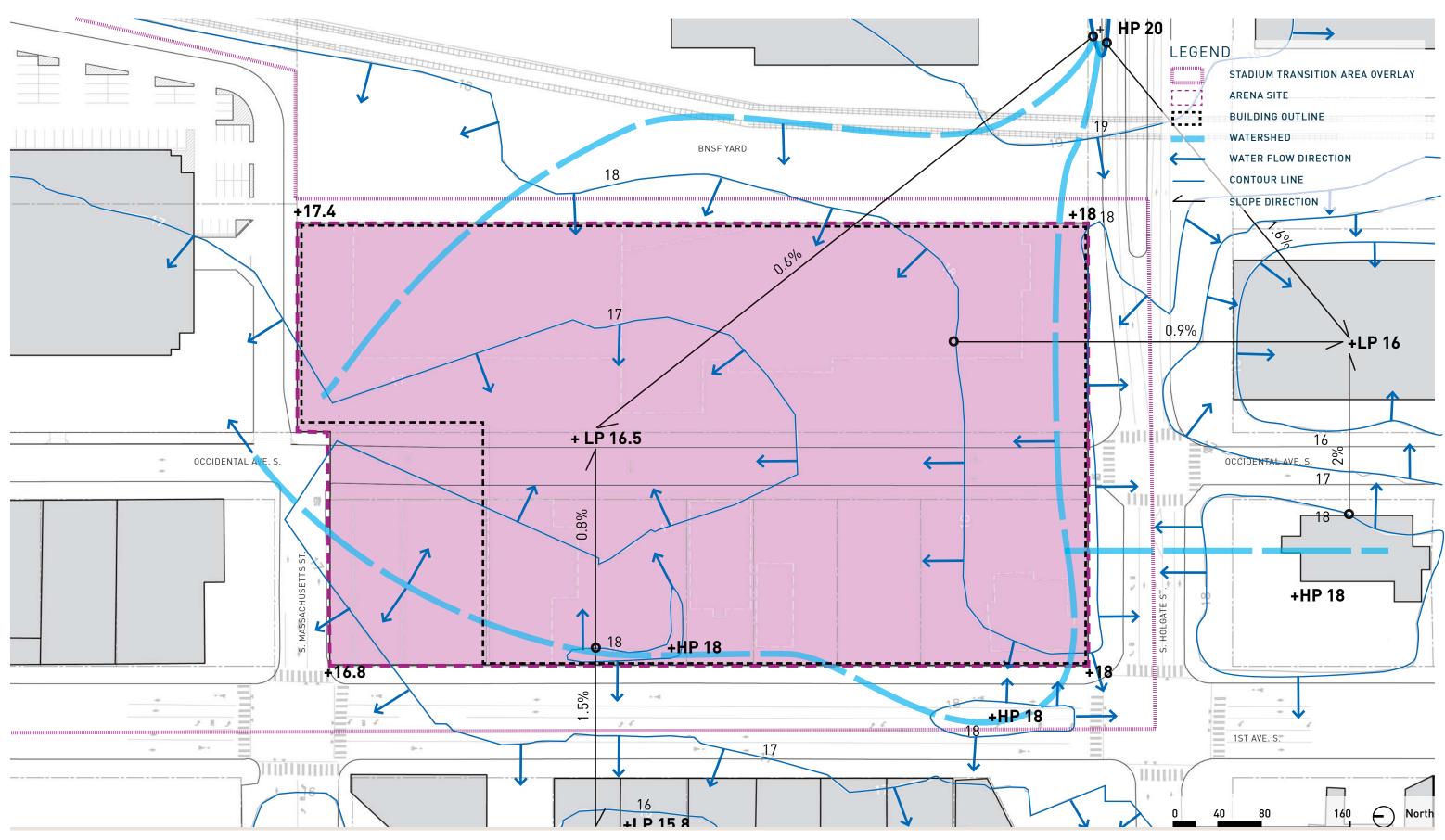
18 ACCESS:

TRANSIT RAIL, STREETCAR, AND BUS



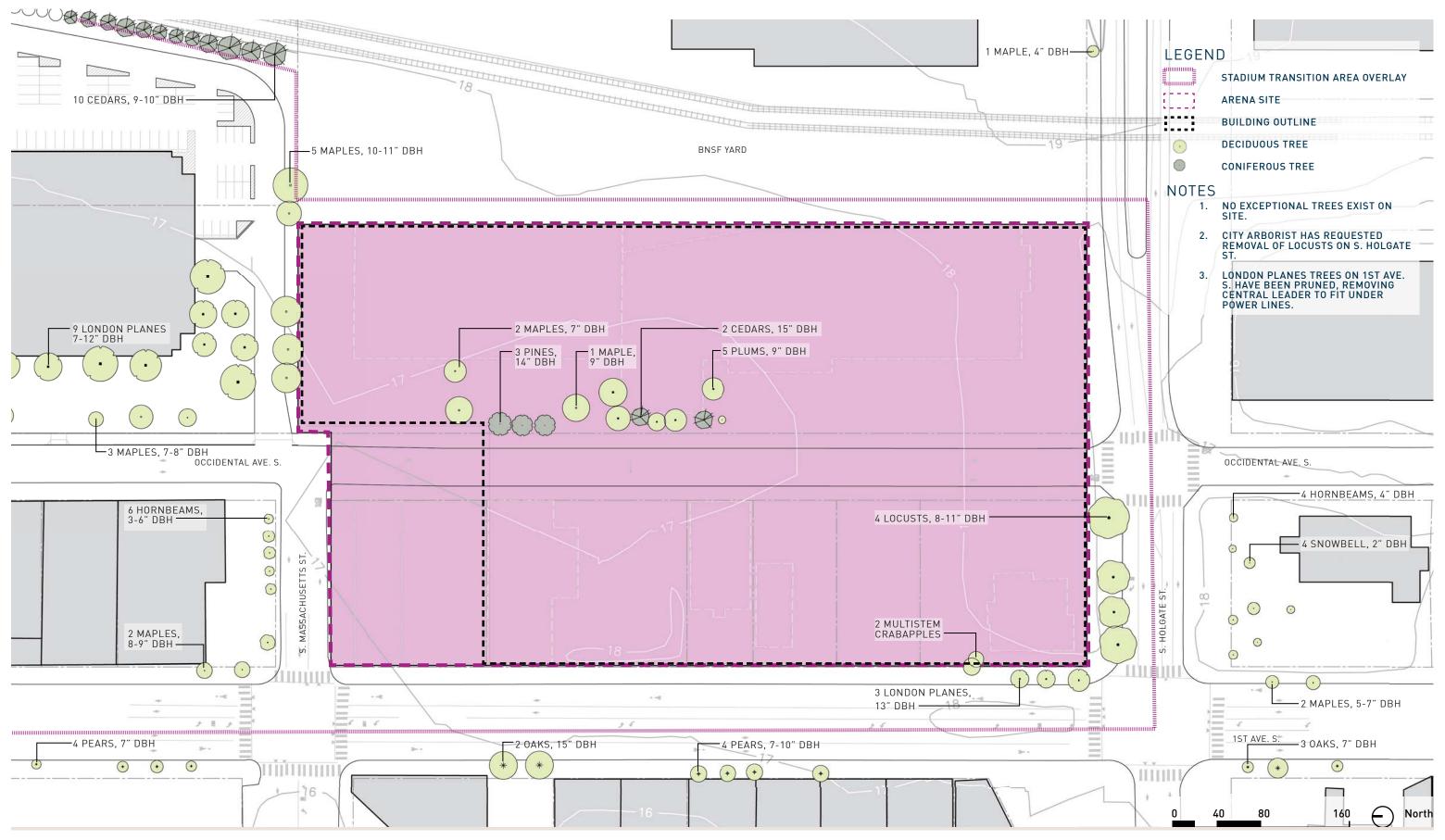


ACCESS: PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE





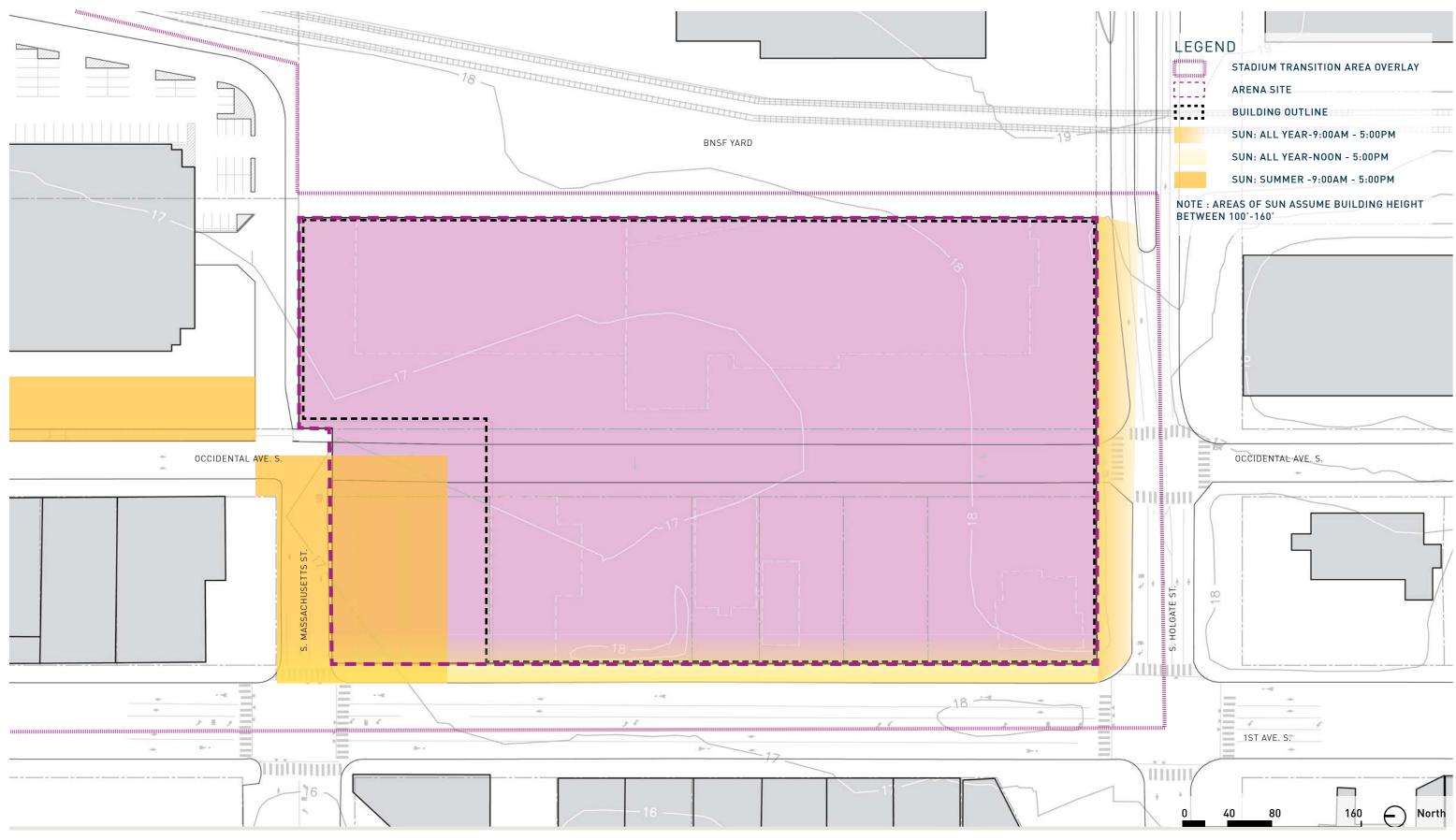
TOPOGRAPHY





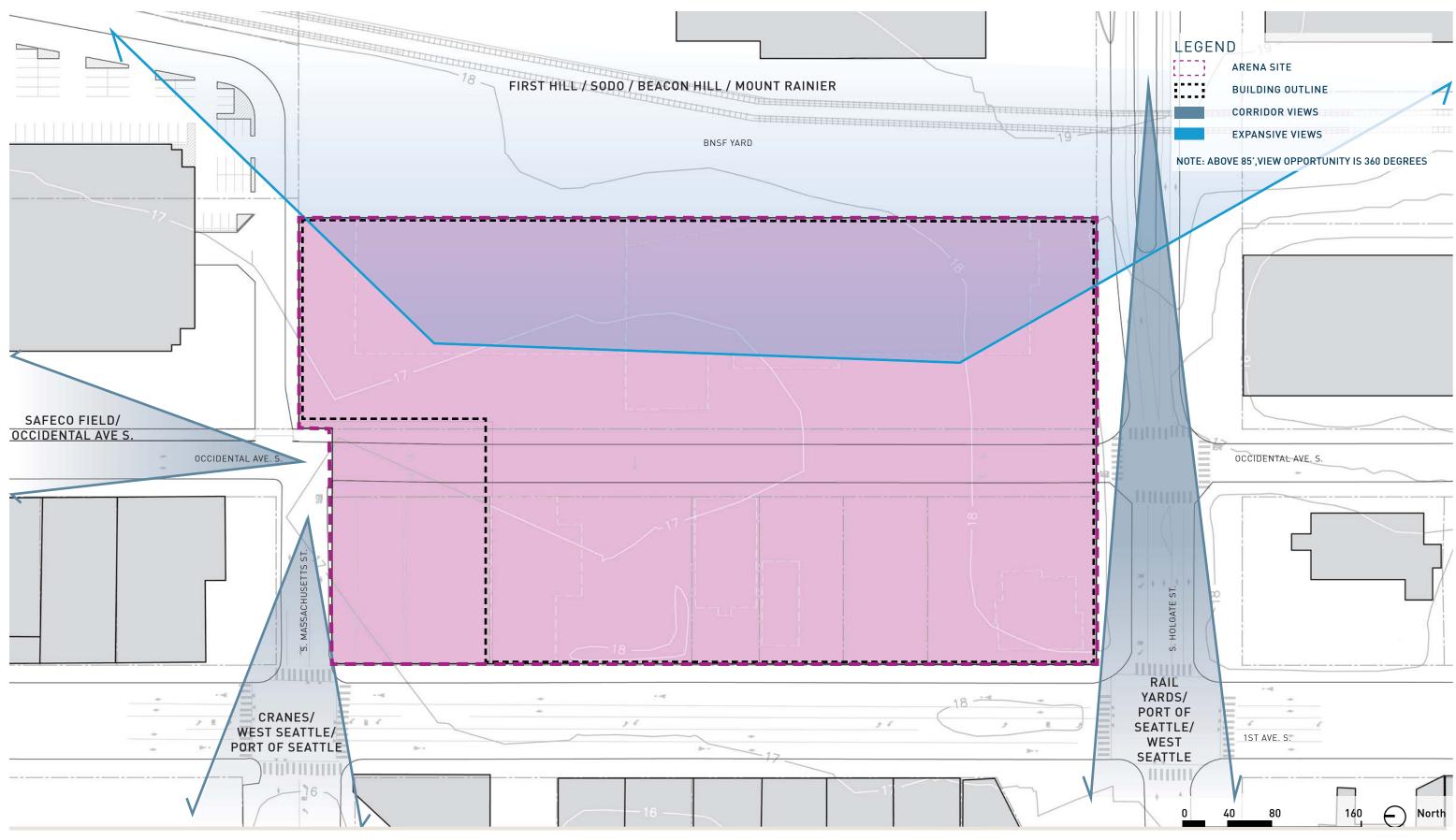
TREE SURVEY

21



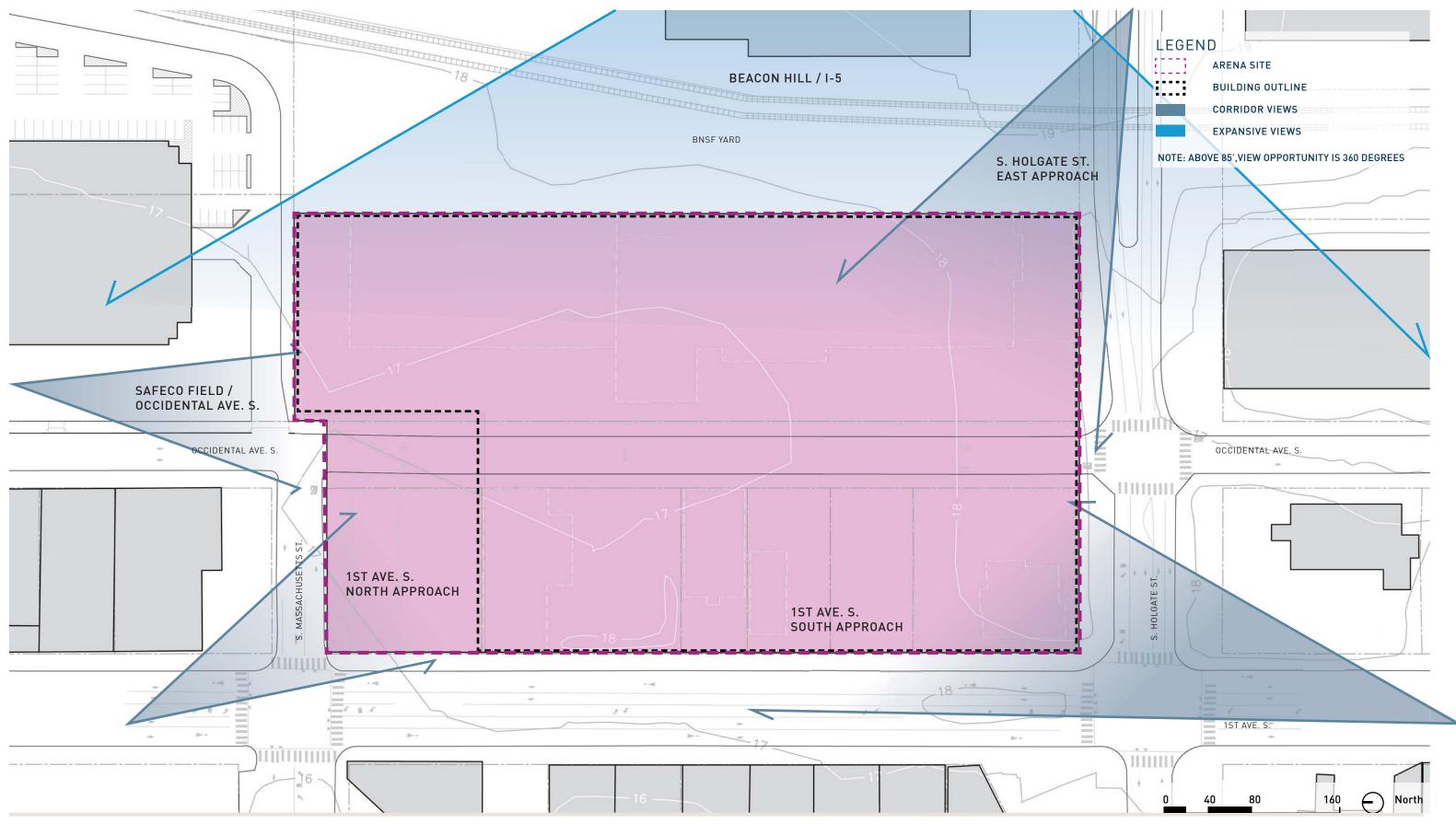


SOLAR OPPORTUNITIES



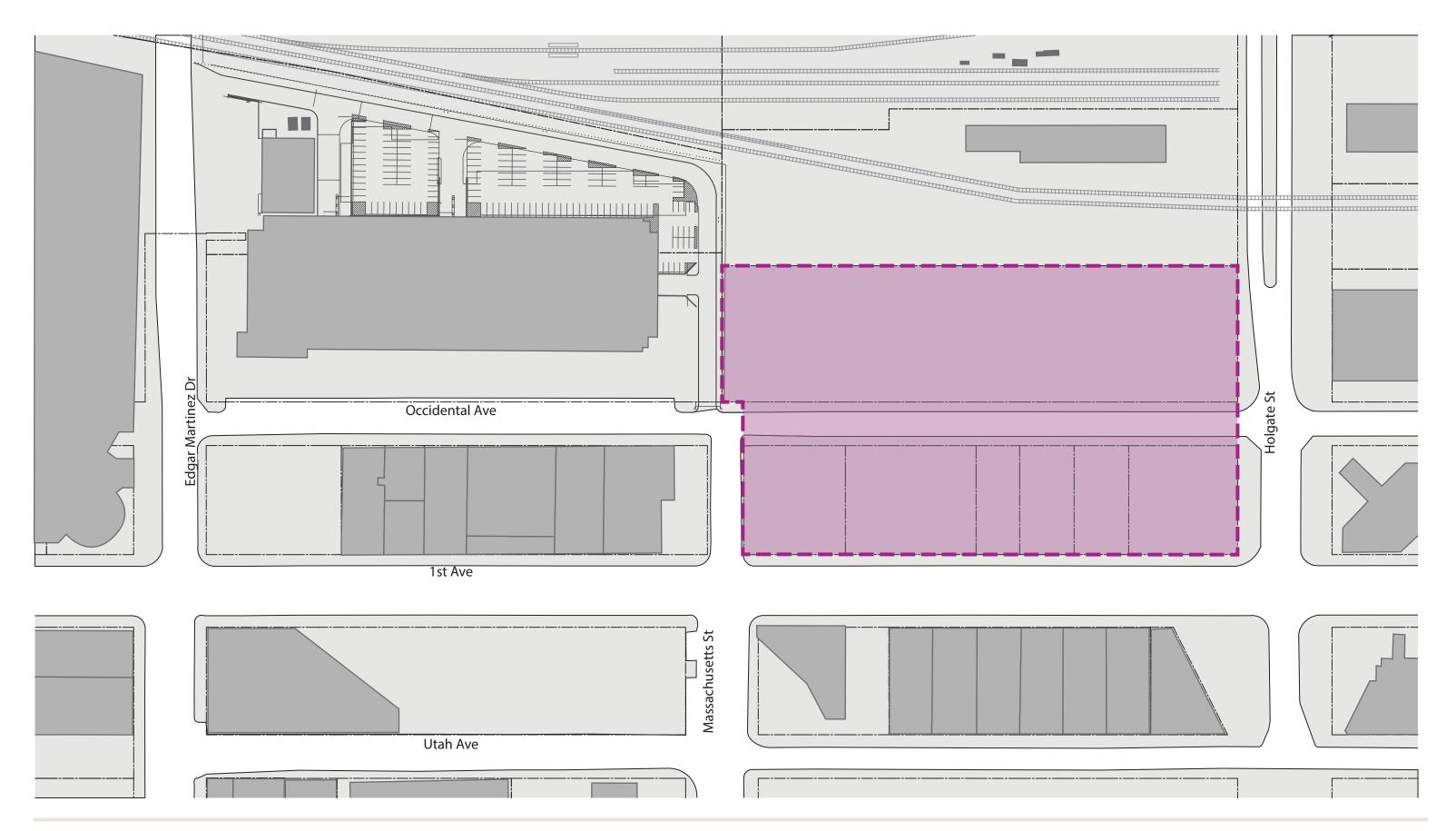


VIEW OPPORTUNITIES: AWAY FROM SITE



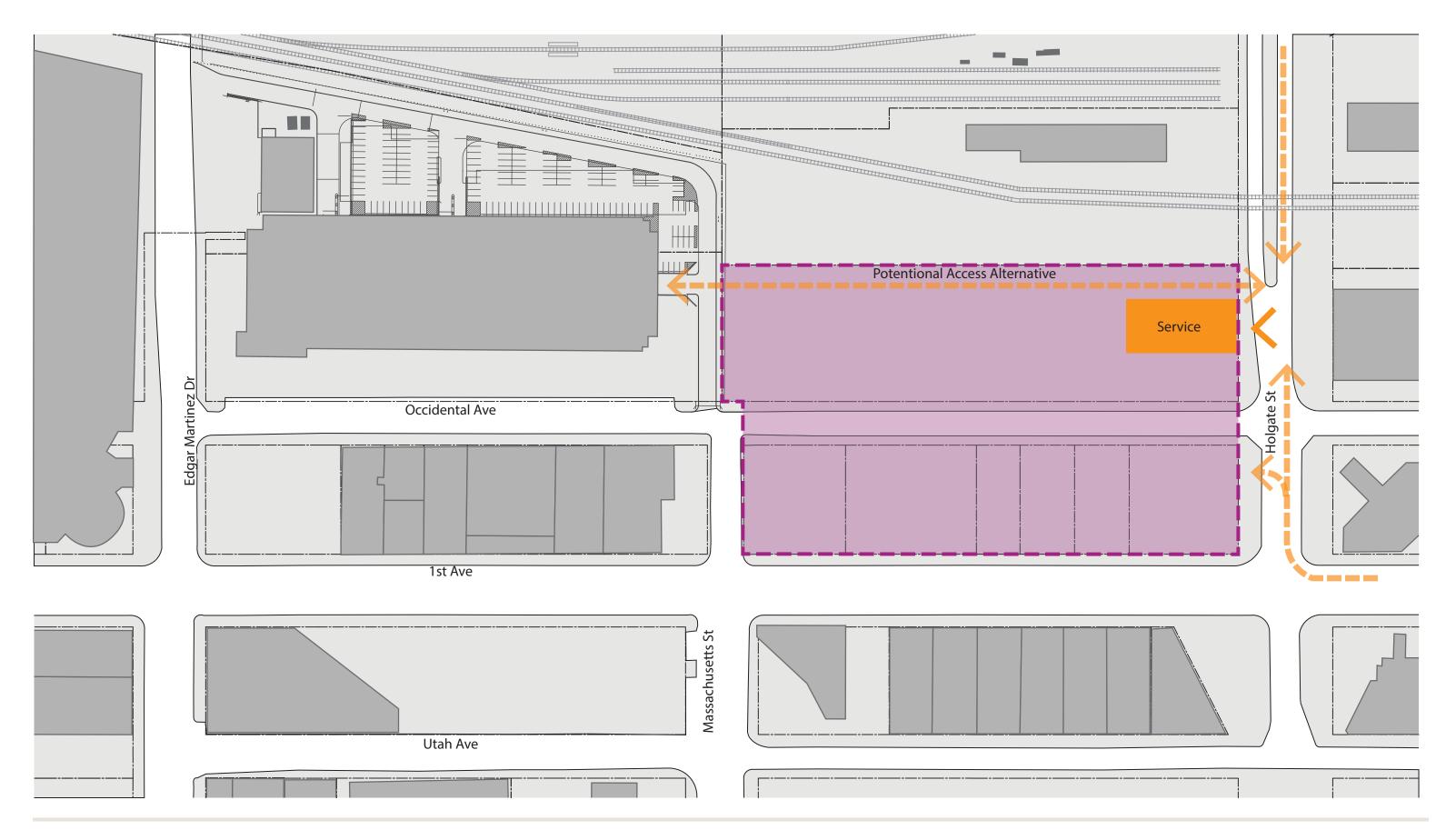


VIEW OPPORTUNITIES: TOWARD SITE





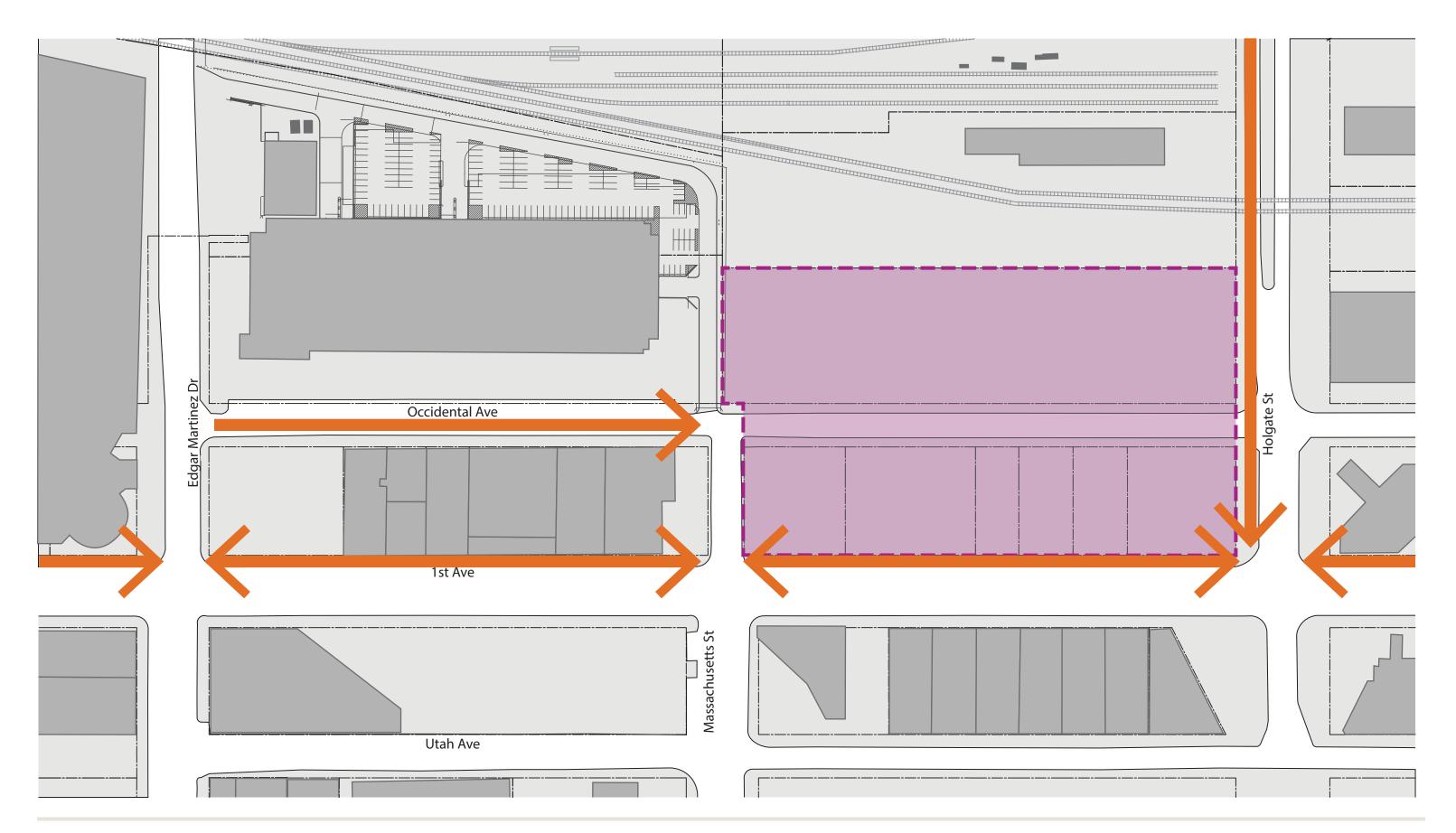
SITE OPPORTUNITIES: PROJECT SITE





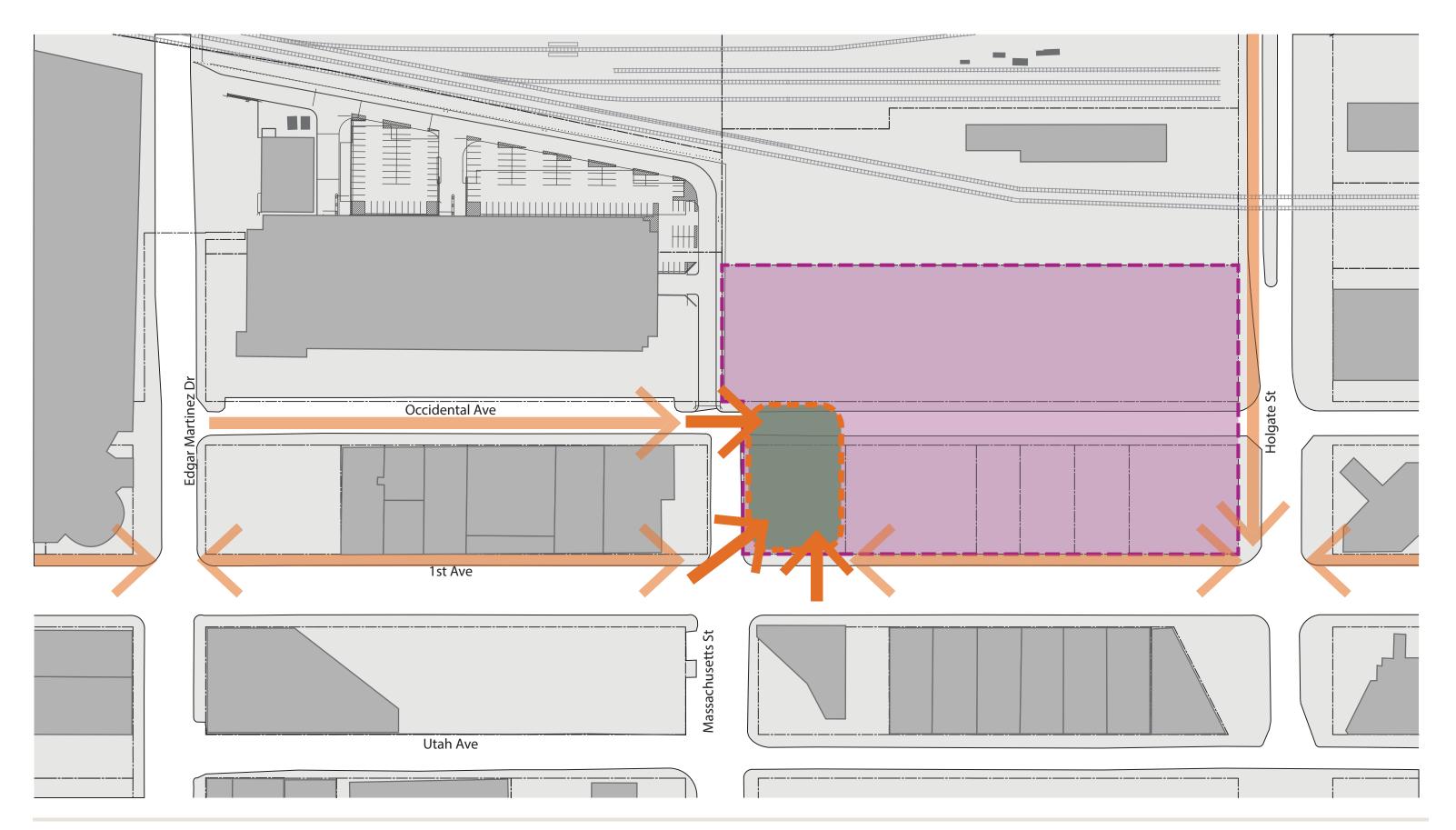
SITE OPPORTUNITIES: SERVICE

26



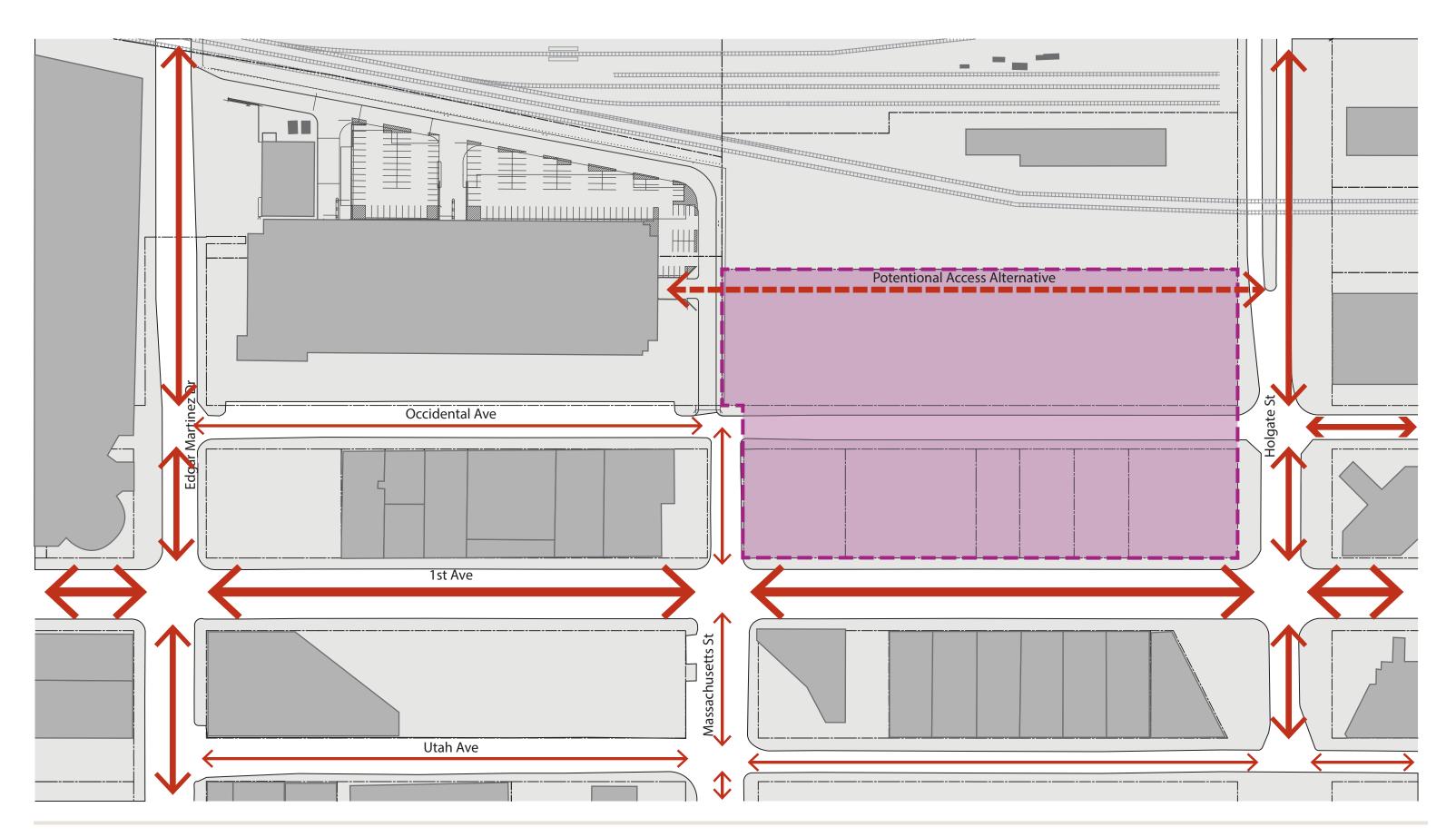


SITE OPPORTUNITIES: PEDESTRIAN



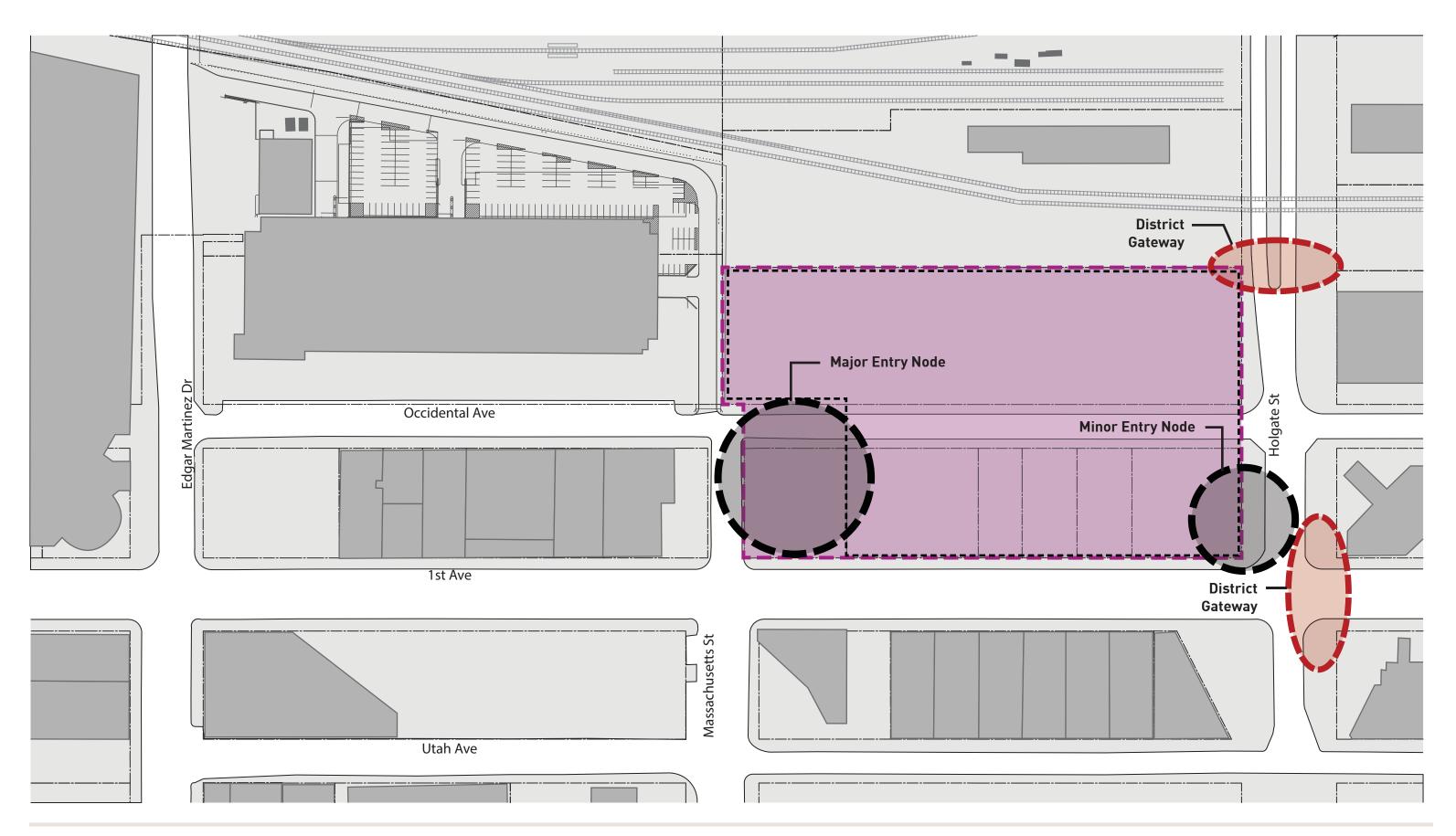


SITE OPPORTUNITIES: OPEN SPACE





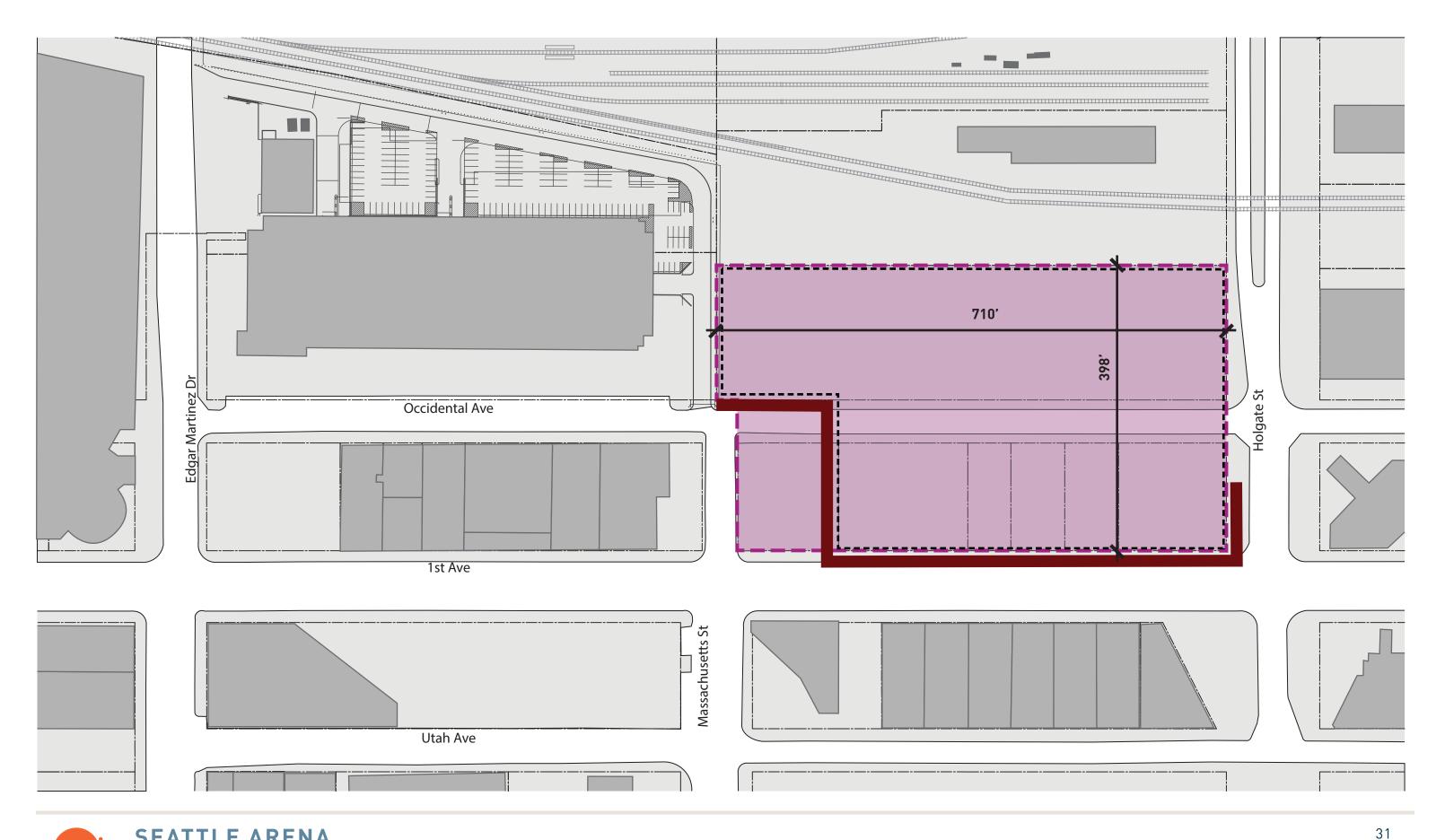
SITE OPPORTUNITIES: VEHICULAR





SITE OPPORTUNITIES: PRIMARY USER ENTRY

30





SITE OPPORTUNITIES: FACADE ACTIVATION



SITE PLANNING AND MASSING

A-1 RESPOND TO THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.

Develop an architectural concept and compose the building's massing in response to geographic conditions and patterns of urban form found beyond the immediate context of the building site.

A-2 ENHANCE THE SKYLINE.

Design the upper portion of the building to promote visual interest.

ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION

B-1 RESPOND TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT.

Develop an architectural concept and compose the major building elements to reinforce desireable urban features existing in the surrounding neighborhood.

B-2 CREATE A TRANSITION IN BULK & SCALE.

Compose the massing of the building to create a transition to the height, bulk, and scale of development in neighboring or nearby lessintensive zones.

B-3 REINFORCE THE POSITIVE URBAN FORM & ARCHITECTURAL ATTRIBUTES OF THE IMMEDIATE AREA.

Consider the predominant attributes of the immediate neighborhood and reinforce desirable siting patterns, massing arrangements, and streetscape characteristics of nearby development.

B-4 DESIGN A WELL-PROPORTIONED & UNIFIED BUILDING.

Compose the massing and organize the publicly accessible interior and exterior spaces to create a well proportioned building that exhibits a coherent architectural concept. Design the architectural elements and finish details to create unified building, so that all components appear

THE STREETSCAPE

C-1 PROMOTE PEDESTRIAN INTERACTION.

Spaces for street level uses should be designed to engage pedestrians with the activities occuring within them. Sidewalk-related spaces should be open to the general public and appear safe and welcoming.

C-2 DESIGN FACADES OF MANY SCALES.

Design architectural features, fenestration patterns, and materials compositions that refer to the scale of human activities contained within. Building facades should be composed of elements scaled to promote pedestrian comfort, safety, and orientation.

C-3 PROVIDE ACTIVE—NOT BLANK—FACADES.

Buildings should not have large blank walls facing the street, especially near sidewalks.

C-4 REINFORCE BUILDING ENTRIES.

To promote pedestrian comfort, safety, and orientation, reinforce the building's entry.

C-5ENCOURAGEOVERHEADWEATHERPROTECTION.

Encourage project applicants to provide continuous, well-lit, overhead weather protection to improve pedestrian comfort and safety along major pedestrian routes.

C-6 DEVELOP THE ALLEY FACADE.

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

PUBLIC AMENITIES

D- 1 PROVIDE INVITING & USABLE OPEN SPACE.

Design public open spaces to promote a visually pleasing, safe, and active environment for workers, residents, and visitors. Views and solar access from the principal area of the open space should be especially emphasized.

D-2ENHANCETHEBUILDINGWITHLANDSCAPING.

Enhance the building and site with substantial landscaping—which includes special pavements. trellises, screen walls, planters, and site furniture, as well as living plant material.

D-3 PROVIDE ELEMENTS THAT DEFINE THE PLACE.

Provide special elements on the facades, within public open spaces, or on the sidewalk to create a distinct, attractive, and memorable "sense of place" associated with the building.

D-4 PROVIDE APPROPRIATE SIGNAGE.

Designsignageappropriateforthescaleandcharacter of the project and immediate neighborhood. All signs should be oriented to pedestrians and/or persons in vehicles on streets within the immediate neighborhood.

D-5 PROVIDE ADEQUATE LIGHTING.

To promote a sense of security for people downtown during nighttime hours, provide appropriate levels of lighting on the building facade, on theunderside of overhead weather protection, on and around street furniture, in merchandising display windows, and on signage.

D-6 DESIGN FOR PERSONAL SAFETY & SECURITY.

Design the building and site to enhance the real and perceived feeling of personal saftey and security in the immediate area.

VEHICULARACCESSANDPARKING

E-1 MINIMIZE CURB CUT IMPACTS.

Minimize adverse impacts of curb cuts on the safety and comfort of pedestrians.

E-2 INTEGRATE PARKING FACILITIES.

Minimize the visual impact of parking by integrating parking facilities with surrounding development. Incorporate architectural treatments or suitable landscaping to provide for the safety and comfort of people using the facility as well as those walking by.

E-3 MINIMIZE THE PRESENCE OF SERVICE AREAS.

Locate service areas for trash dumpsters, loading docks, mechanical equipment, and the like away from the street front where possible. Screen from view those elements which for programmatic reasons cannot be located away from the street front.

SITE PLANNING AND MASSING



A=1 RESPOND TO THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.

Develop an architectural concept and compose the building's massing in response to geographic conditions and patterns of urban form found beyond the immediate context of the building site.



A-2 ENHANCE THE SKYLINE.

Design the upper portion of the building to promote visual interest.



RESPOND TO THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT







ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION



RESPOND TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT.

Develop an architectural concept and compose the major building elements to reinforce desireable urban features existing in the surrounding neighborhood.



CREATE A TRANSITION IN BULK & SCALE.

Compose the massing of the building to create a transition to the height, bulk, and scale of development in neighboring or nearby lessintensive zones.



REINFORCE THE POSITIVE URBAN FORM & ARCHITECTURAL ATTRIBUTES OF THE IMMEDIATE AREA.

Consider the predominant attributes of the immediate neighborhood and reinforce desirable siting patterns, massing arrangements, and streetscape characteristics of nearby development.



DESIGN A WELL-PROPORTIONED & UNIFIED BUILDING.

Compose the massing and organize the publicly accessible interior and exterior spaces to create a well proportioned building that exhibits a coherent architectural concept. Design the architectural elements and finish details to create unified building, so that all components appear integral to the whole.



RESPOND TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT.



CREATE A TRANSITION IN BULK & SCALE;
DESIGN A WELL PROPORTIONED & UNIFIED BUILDING



REINFORCE THE POSITIVE URBAN FORM & ARCHITECTURAL ATTRIBUTES OF THE IMMEDIATE AREA.

THE STREETSCAPE



PROMOTE PEDESTRIAN INTERACTION.

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



DESIGN FACADES OF MANY SCALES.

Design architectural features, fenestration patterns, and materials compositions that refer to the scale of human activities contained within. Building facades should be composed of elements scaled to promote pedestrian comfort, safety, and orientation.



PROVIDE ACTIVE—NOT BLANK—FACADES.

Buildings should not have large blank walls facing the street, especially near sidewalks.



REINFORCE BUILDING ENTRIES.

To promote pedestrian comfort, safety, and orientation, reinforce the building's entry.



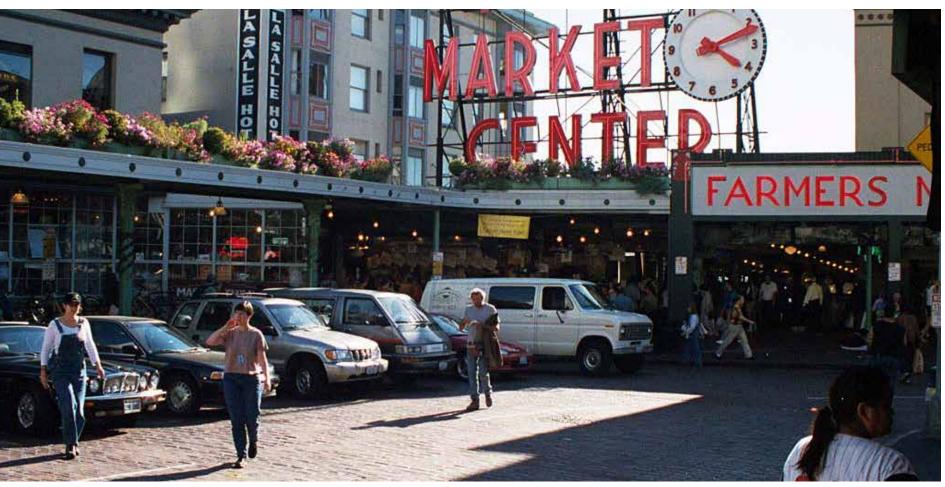
ENCOURAGE OVERHEAD WEATHER PROTECTION.

Encourage project applicants to provide continuous, well-lit, overhead weather protection to improve pedestrian comfort and safety along major pedestrian routes.



DEVELOP THE ALLEY FACADE.

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



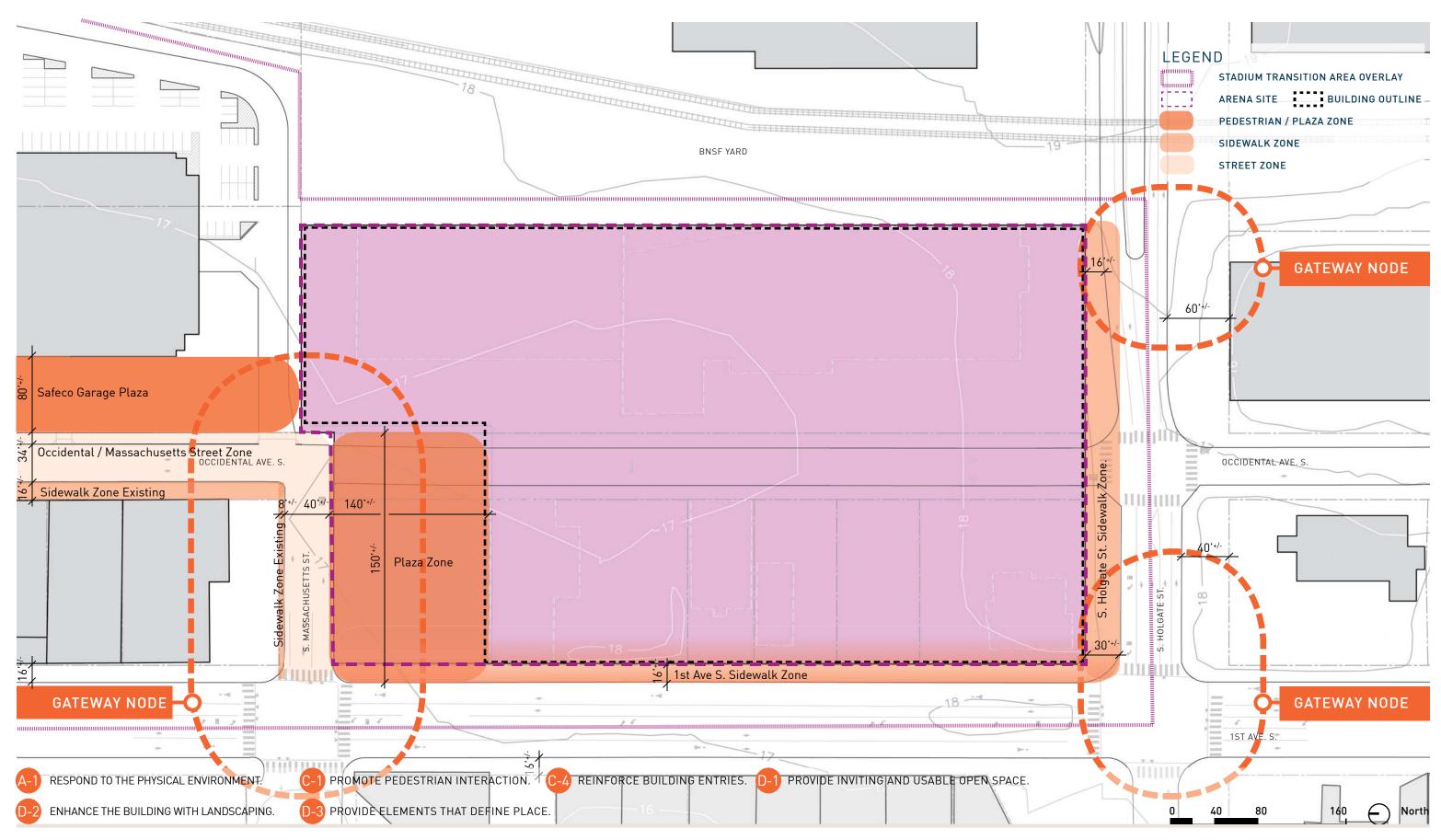
PROMOTE PEDESTRIAN INTERACTION; C-6 DEVELOP THE ALLEY FACADE



DESIGN FACADES OF MANY SCALES;
PROVIDEACTIVEFACADES; C-4REINFORCEBUILDINGENTRIES



ENCOURAGE OVERHEAD WEATHER PROTECTION



OPEN SPACE ZONES



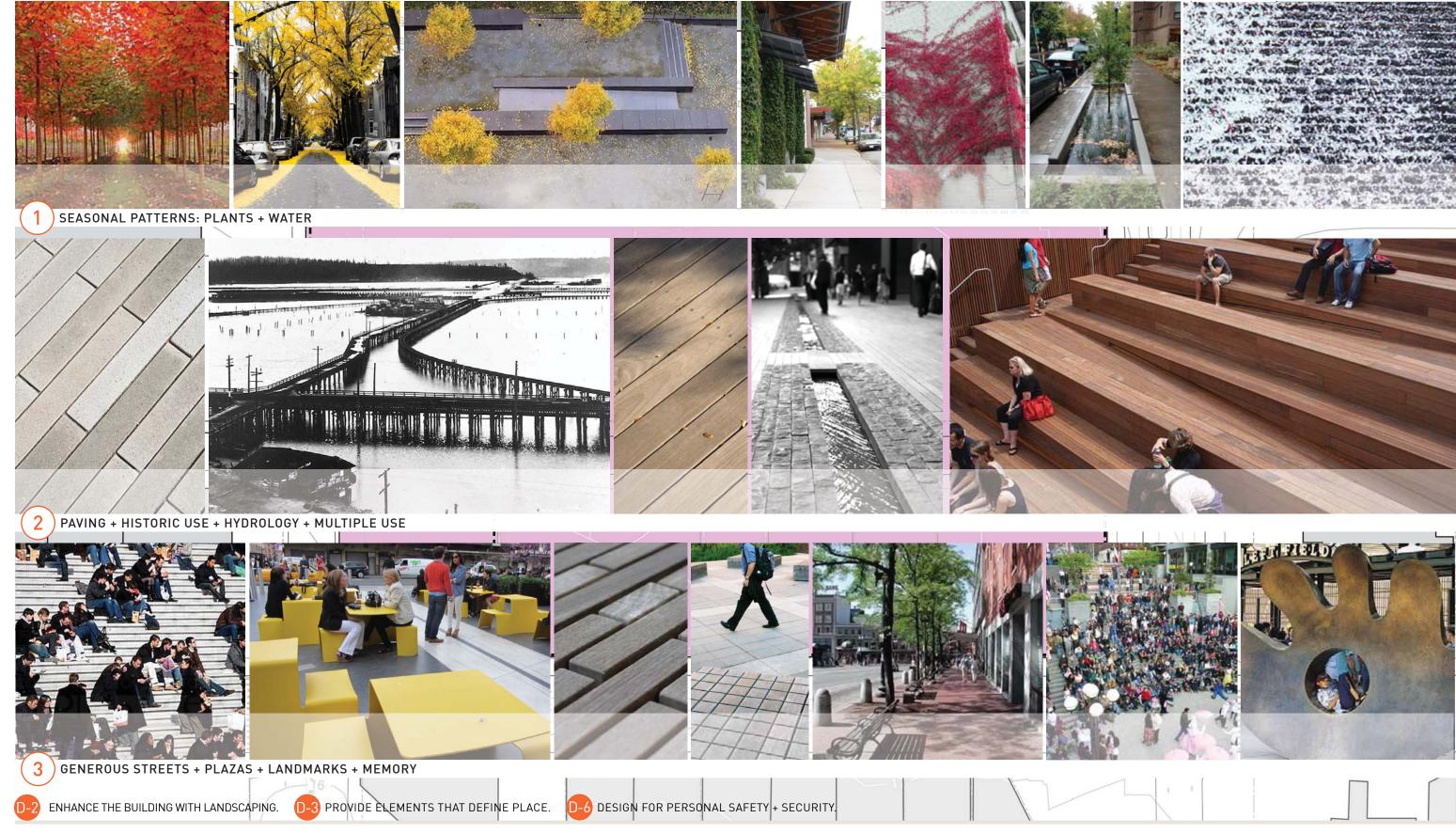


DEFINING PLACE/PEDESTRIAN COMFORT: S. HOLGATE STREET + 1ST AVENUE S. ZONES

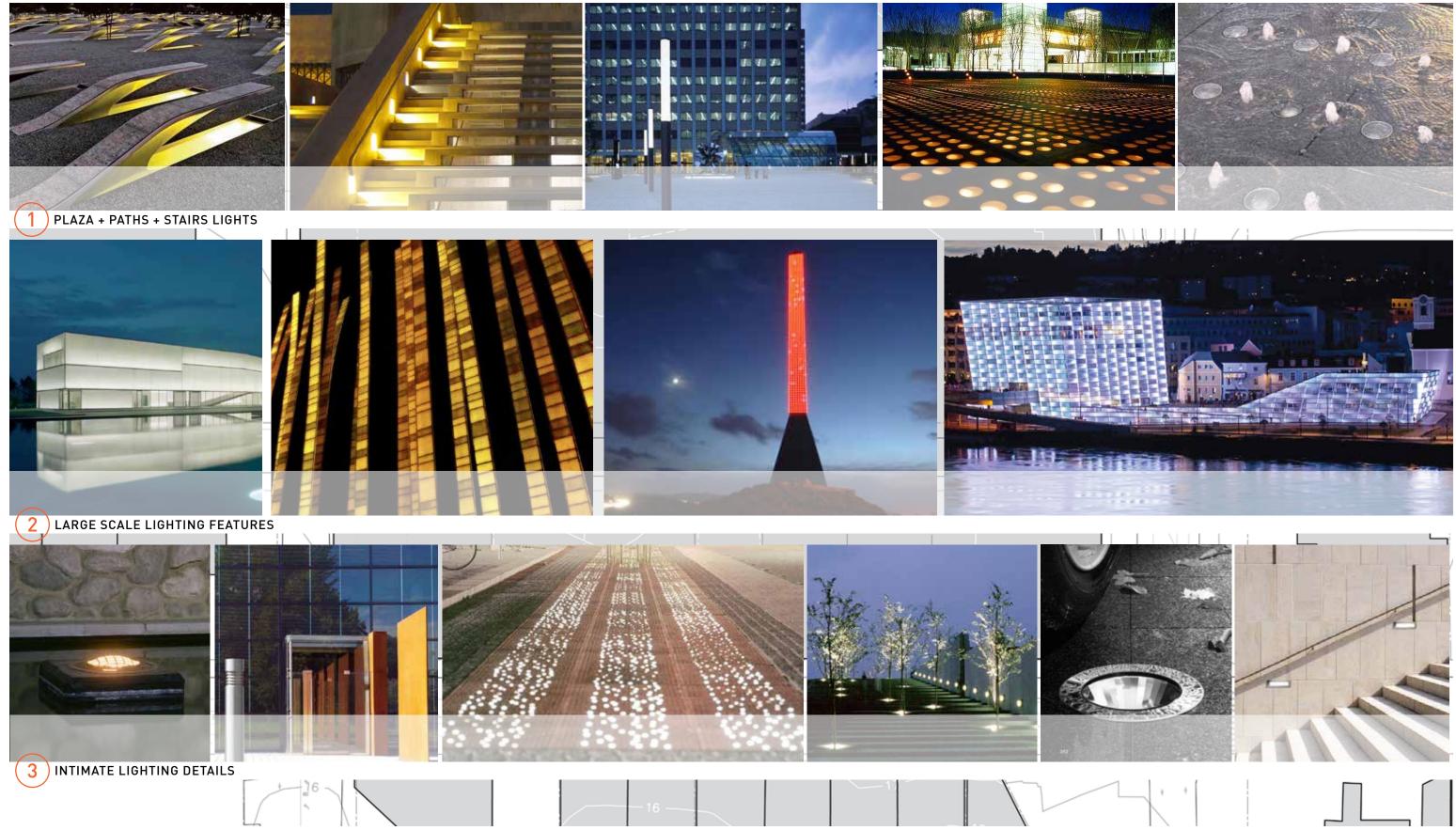




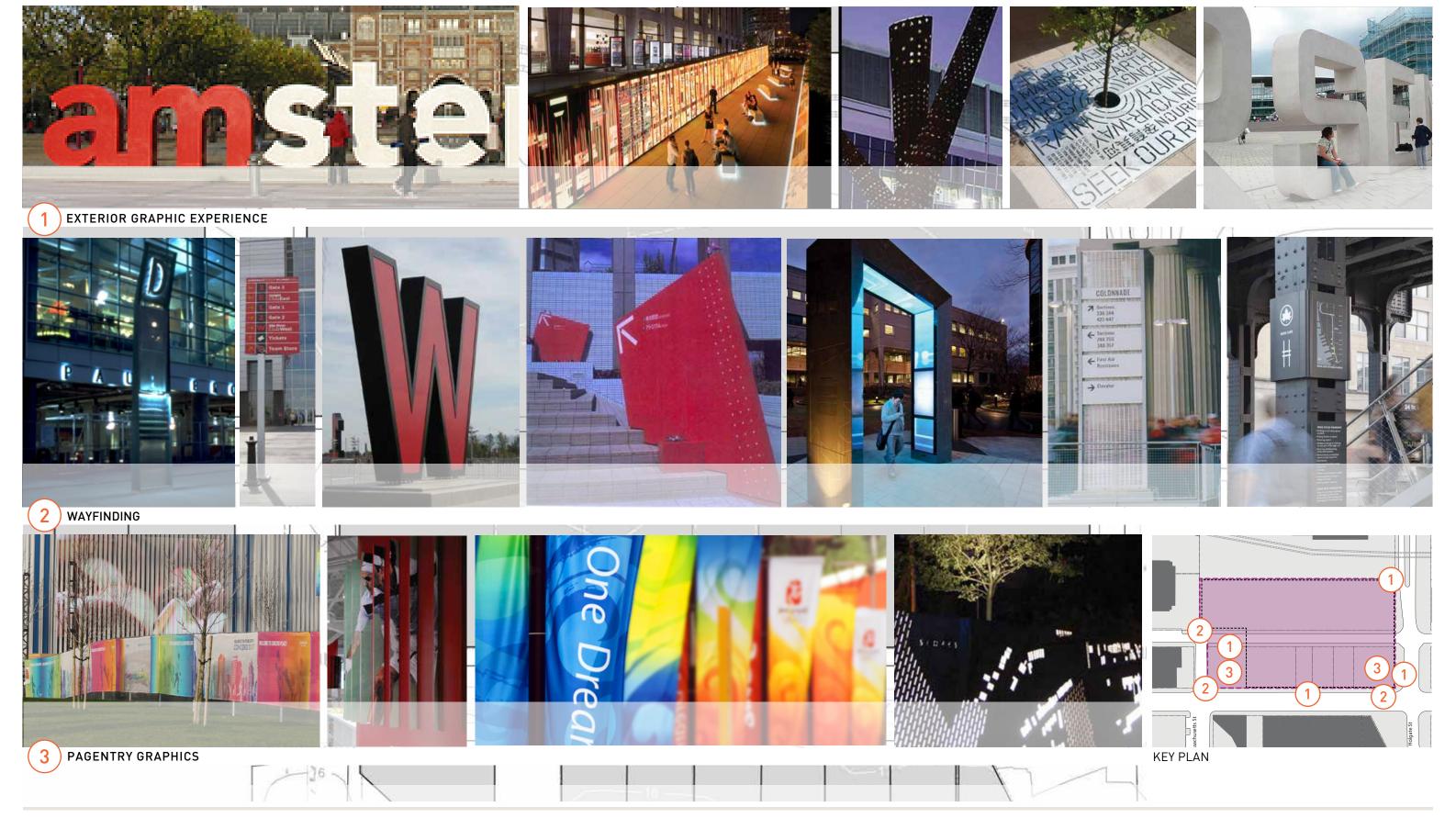
DEFINING PLACE/PEDESTRIAN COMFORT:
OCCIDENTAL / MASSACHUSETTS STREET + PEDESTRIAN ZONE



DEFINING PLACE/PEDESTRIAN COMFORT:

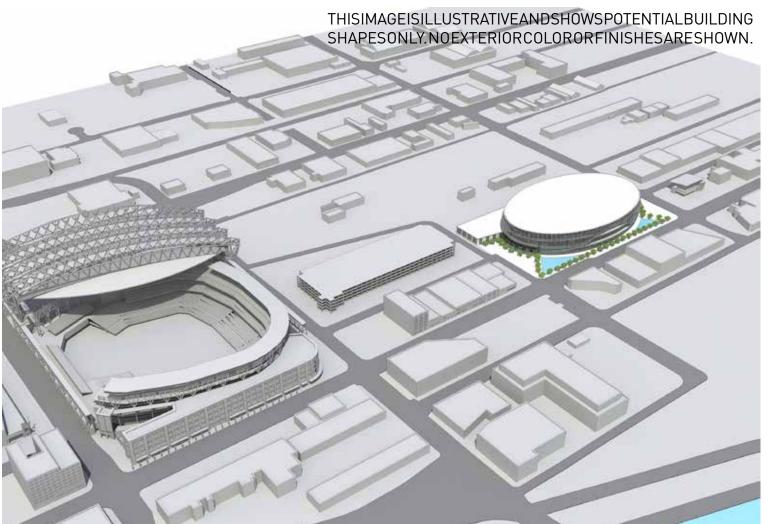


DEFINING PLACE/PEDESTRIAN COMFORT:

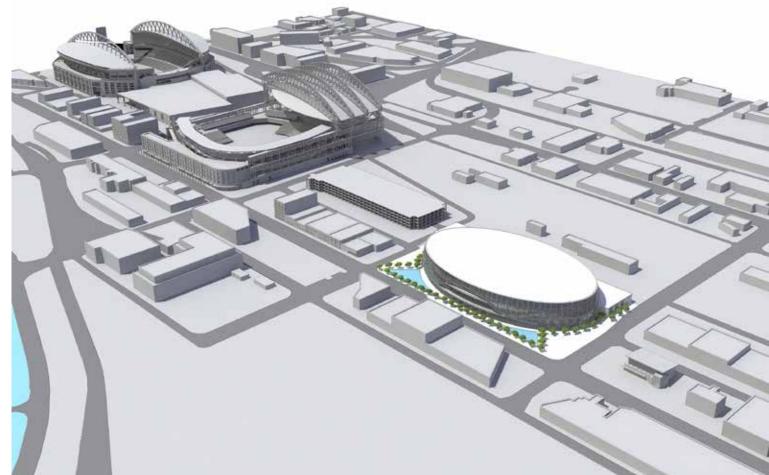








THISIMAGEISILLUSTRATIVEANDSHOWSPOTENTIALBUILDING SHAPESONLY.NOEXTERIORCOLORORFINISHESARESHOWN.

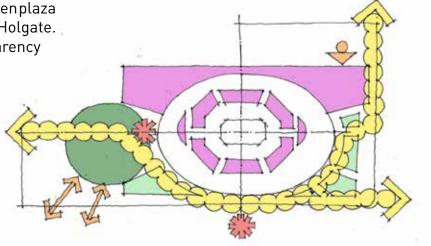


SOUTHWEST AERIAL

NORTHWEST AERIAL

DESIGN OPTION 1

Aiconic, transparent building that maximizes open plaza space along First Avenue, Massachusetts and Holgate. This option amplifies its views with its transparency creating a 360 view of Seattle's landmarks.



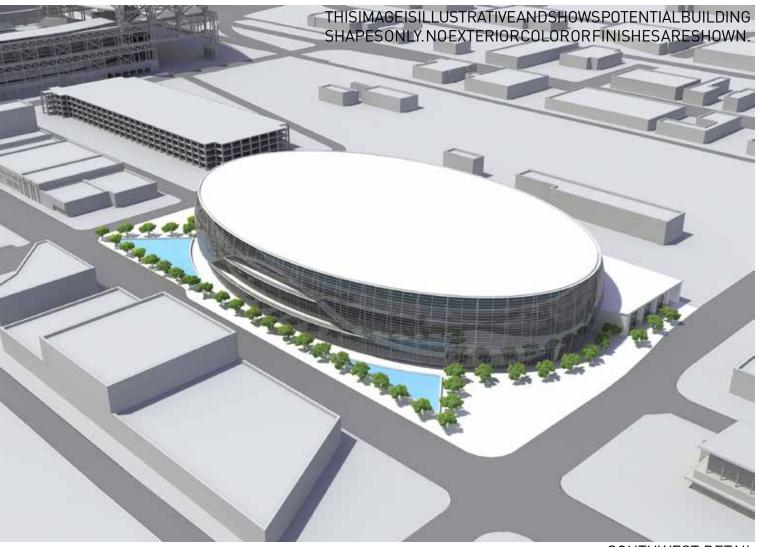
PROS

- Highly transparent Façade provides maximum visual connectivity from and into the building
- Public open space balanced across site and promotes connection from Occidental to First Avenue and Holgate
- Landmark, iconic form

CONS

- LessreinforcementofNorth-Southactivitycorridor
- Highly transparent façade may create challenges with Seattle Energy Code
- Programmatically less-flexible Façade
- Less Street Frontage activity on 1st Avenue and Holgate
- Less responsive to contextual urban fabric





NORTHWEST DETAIL

SOUTHWEST DETAIL

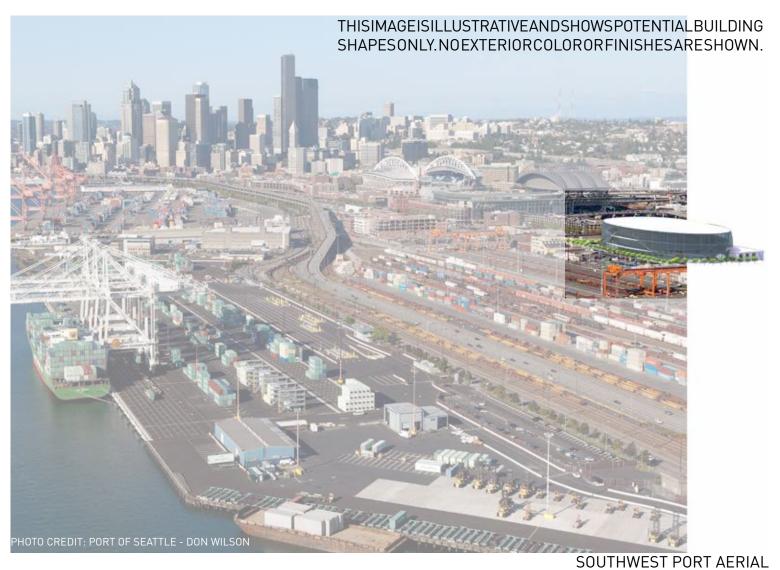


1ST AVENUE ELEVATION

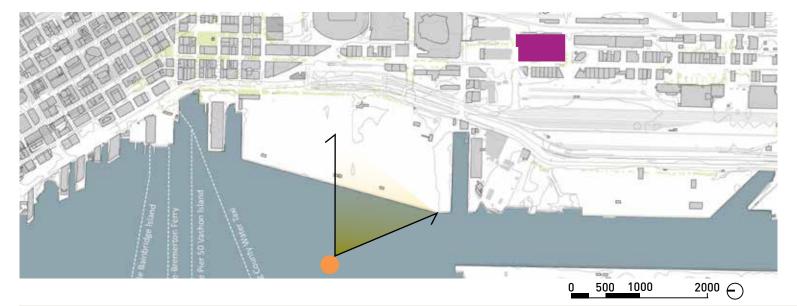


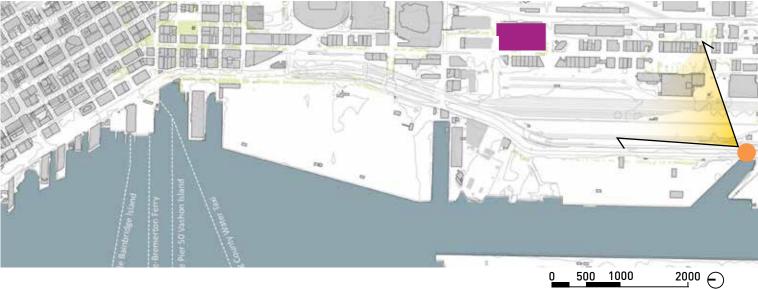
OPTION 1: DETAILED VIEWS

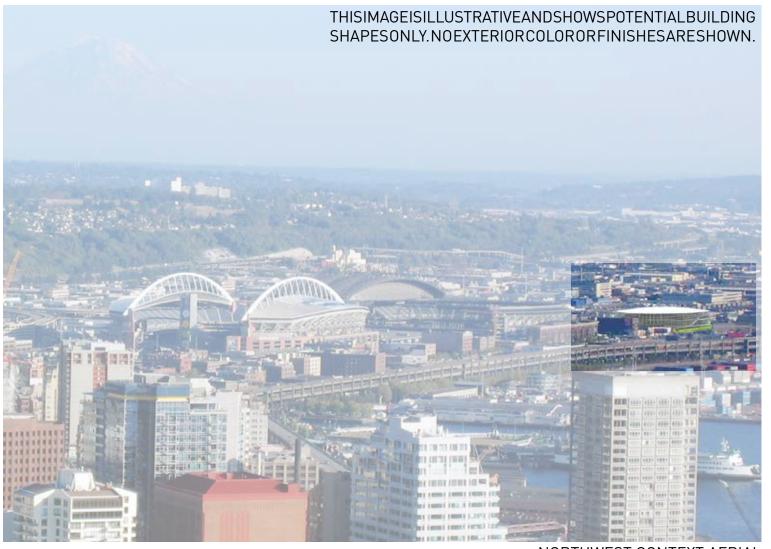




FERRY VIEW



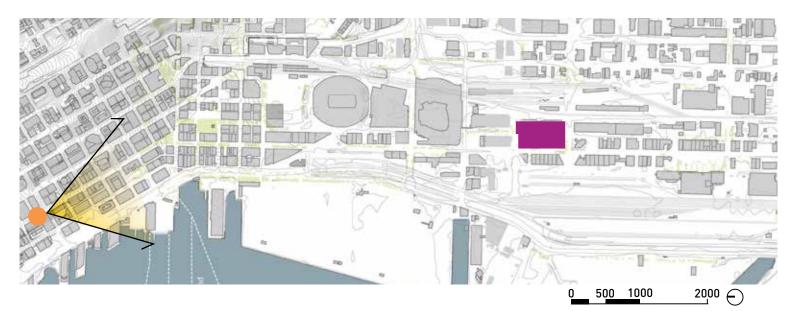


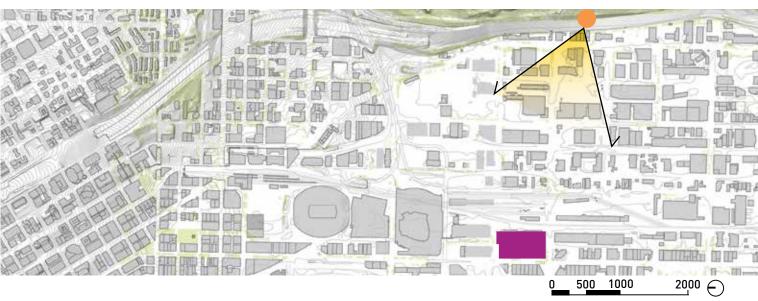






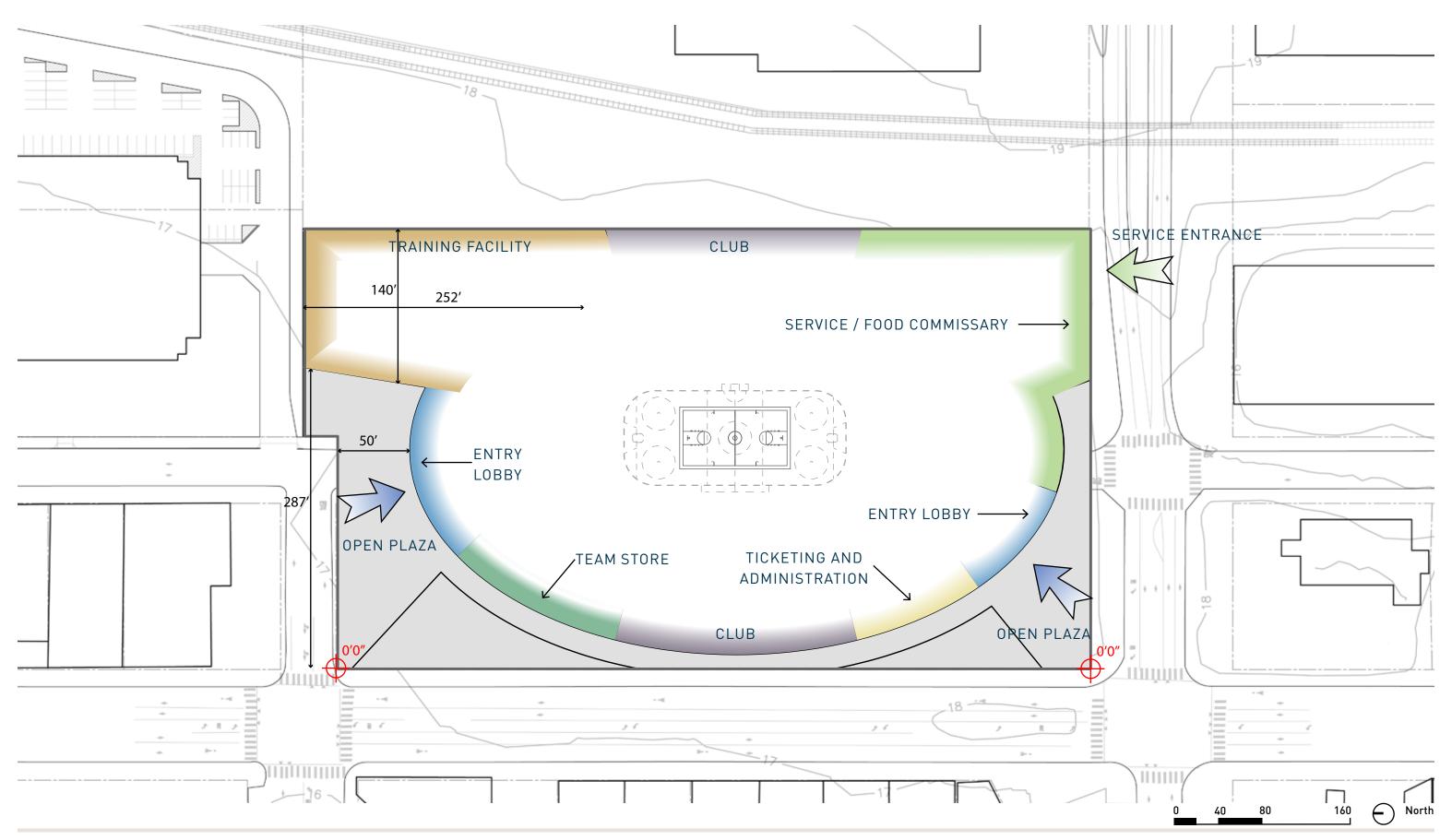
BEACON HILL VIEW







OPTION1: CONTEXT AERIAL VIEWS





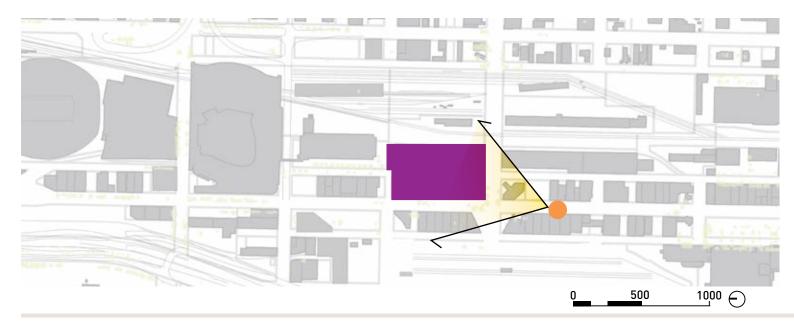
OPTION 1: GROUND LEVEL COMPOSITE PLAN AT STREET EDGE

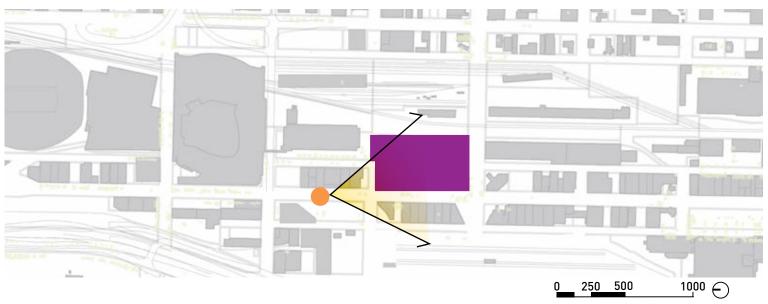


1ST AVENUE LOOKING NORTH



1ST AVENUE LOOKING SOUTH





51

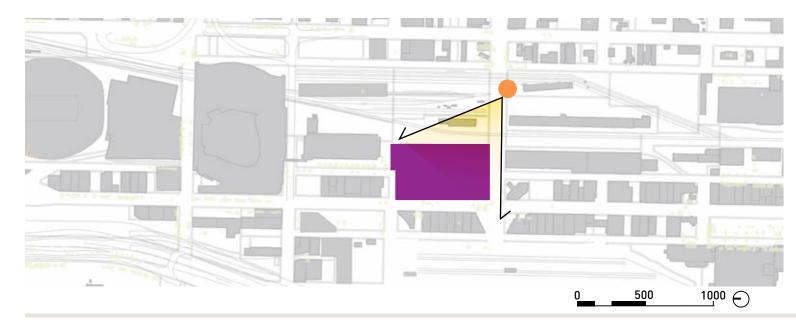
OPTION 1: STREET VIEWS

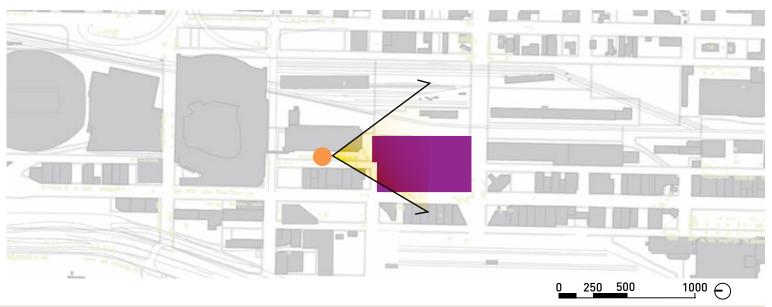






OCCIDENTAL AVENUE LOOKING SOUTH

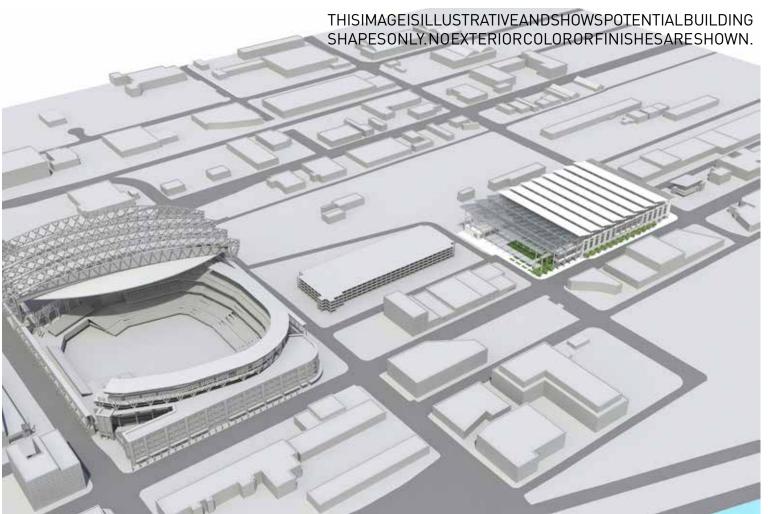






OPTION 1: STREET VIEWS





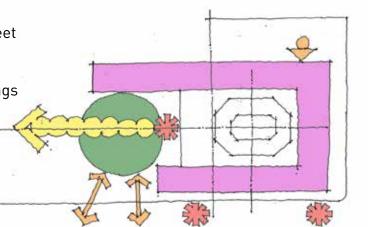
THISIMAGEISILLUSTRATIVEANDSHOWSPOTENTIALBUILDING SHAPESONLY.NOEXTERIORCOLORORFINISHESARESHOWN.



SOUTHWEST AERIAL

DESIGN OPTION 2

A simple, efficient, cost effective building that maximizes function, architectural footprint and street frontage. The plaza is a street level and all vertical movement to concourse is located on the buildings interior. This option blends well with its surroundings and takes a reserved posture in the urban context.



PROS

NORTHWEST AERIAL

- Strong Visual and inspirational connections to downtown to the north
- Programmatically Flexible Façade
- Great Public Space at NW Corner ideal for large civic gatherings
- Enhances the contextual urban Fabric by maximizing street frontage on 1st Avenue and Holgate

CONS

- Contextualfaçade provides less transparency from and into building
- Public open space gathered in NW corner may feel less intimate on non-game days
- Emphasis on contextual façade diminishes landmark, iconic presence





NORTHWEST DETAIL

SOUTHWEST DETAIL

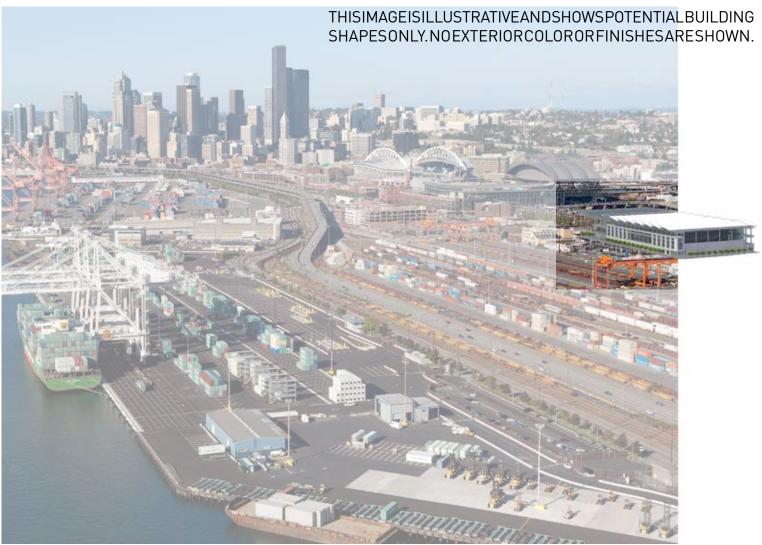


1ST AVENUE ELEVATION

SEATTLE ARENA NOVEMBER 30, 2012

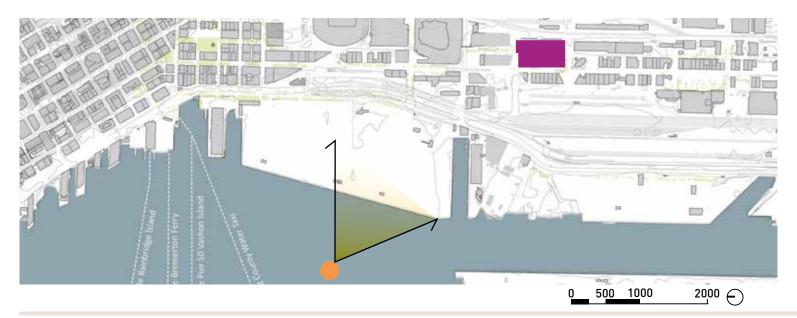
OPTION 2: DETAILED VIEWS

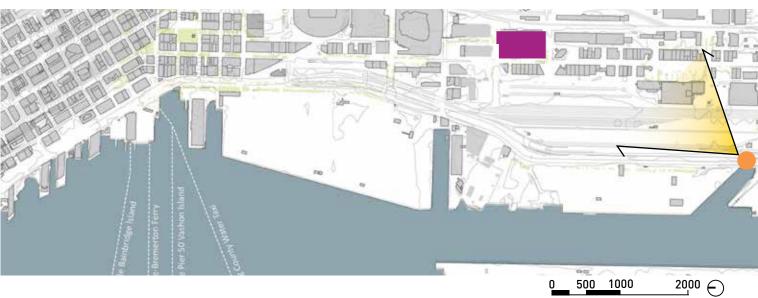




FERRY VIEW

SOUTHWEST PORT AERIAL



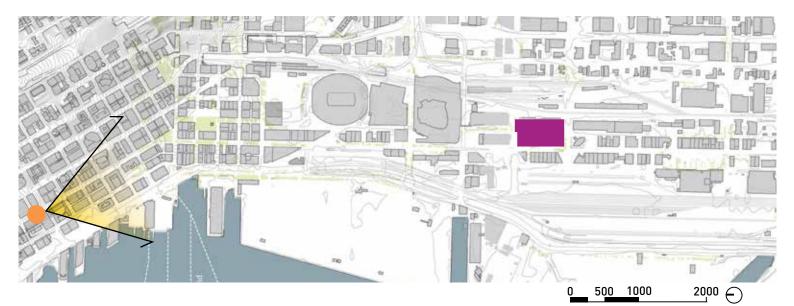


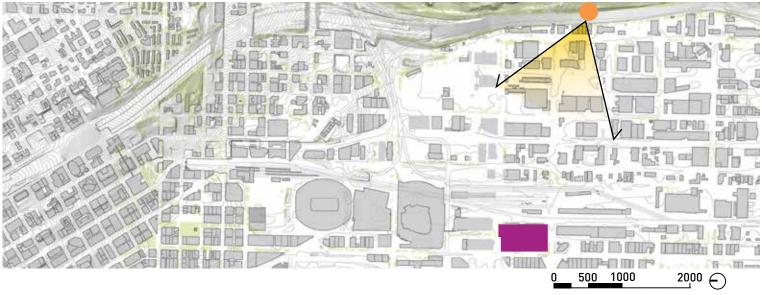


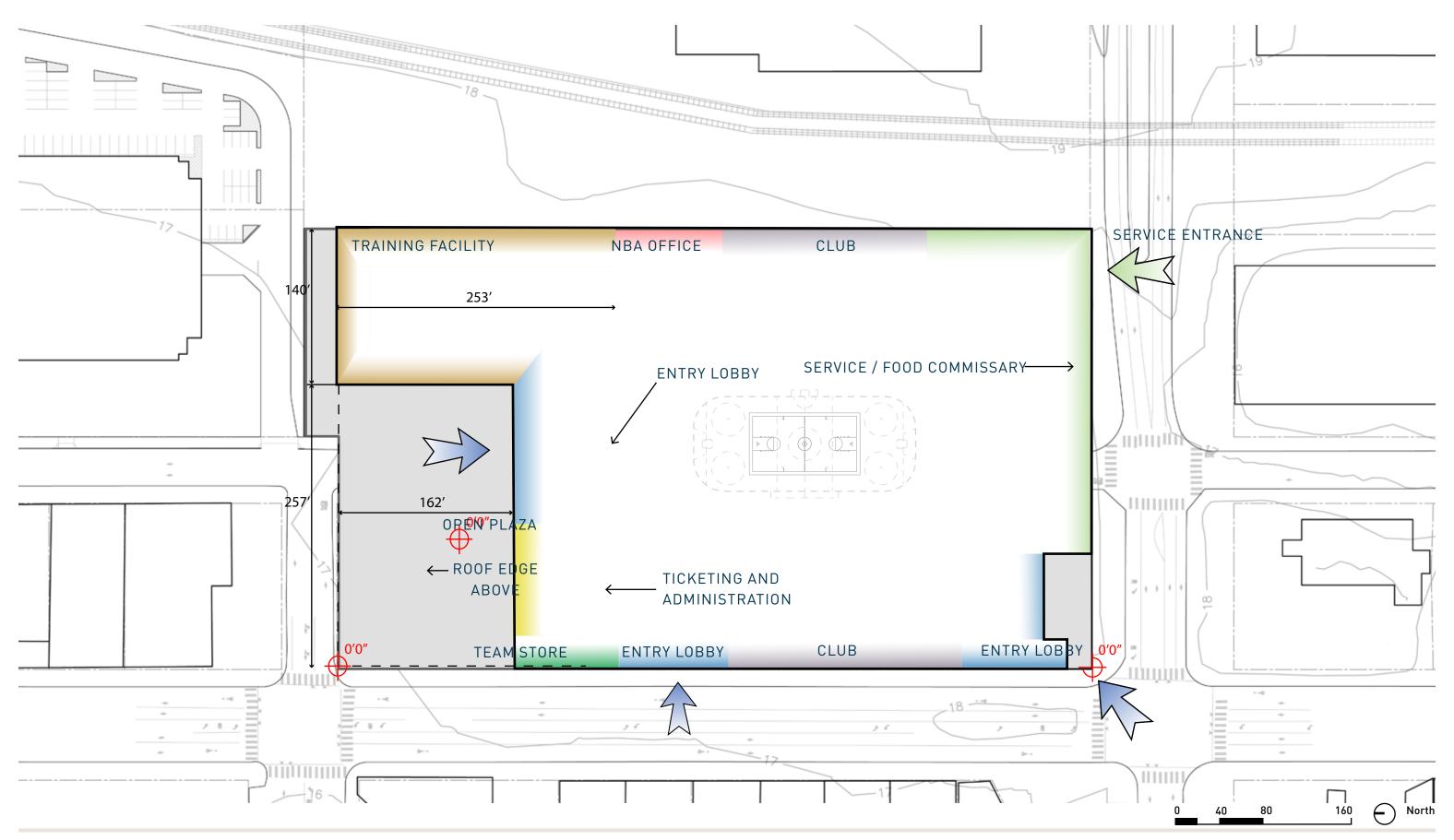




BEACON HILL VIEW







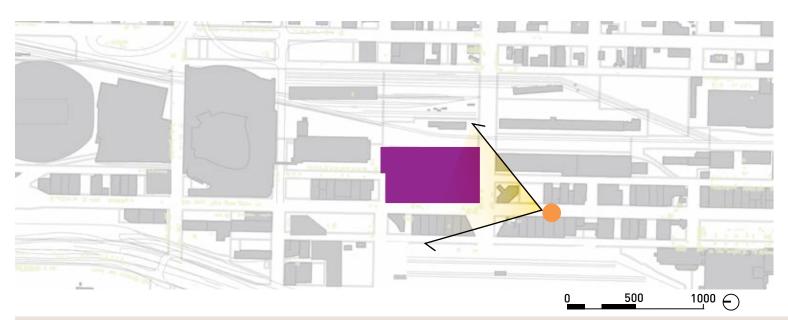


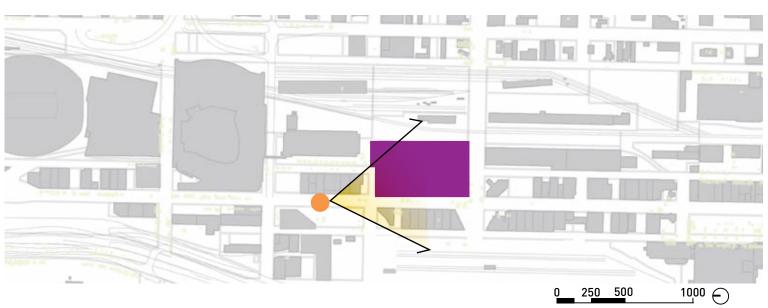


THISIMAGEISILLUSTRATIVEANDSHOWSPOTENTIALBUILDING SHAPESONLY.NOEXTERIORCOLORORFINISHESARESHOWN.

1ST AVENUE LOOKING NORTH

1ST AVENUE LOOKING SOUTH





59

OPTION 2: STREET VIEWS

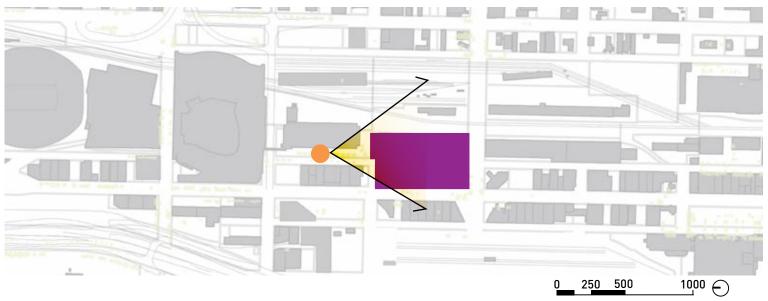






OCCIDENTAL AVENUE LOOKING SOUTH





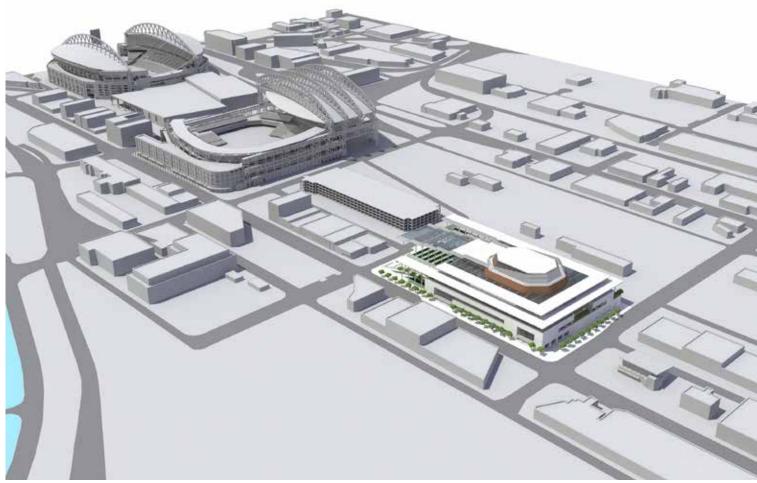


OPTION 2: STREET VIEWS





THISIMAGEISILLUSTRATIVEANDSHOWSPOTENTIALBUILDING SHAPESONLY.NOEXTERIORCOLORORFINISHESARESHOWN.

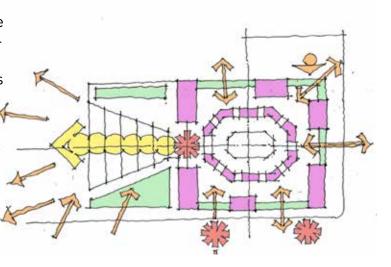


SOUTHWEST AERIAL

NORTHWEST AERIAL

OPTION 3 - PREFERRED

A civic expression that maximizes the footprint of the site to create a "front porch" to downtown,1st Avenue and Occidental St. The stepped plaza gradually transitions to the concourse level. This option creates a balanced approach of solid and transparent massings to frame views of Seattle's landmarks while maintaining a flexible facade for 1st Avenue and Holgate St.



PROS

- Strong Visual and inspirational connections to downtown to the north
- Transparency at interior public circulation is maximized to allow views to and from and create way-finding by landmarks
- Programmatically Flexible Façade
- Terraced entry plaza and multiple outdoor decks allows for different scales of activities and create a ceremonial civic "front porch"
- Design Inspired by Site History
- Balances response to contextual urban fabric while providing a beacon as an iconic landmark

CONS

- Open space gathered to northwest terraced design less ideal for very large gatherings
- Contemporaryfenestrationapproachreliesonmateriality to blend with context

action arising from such uses





NORTHWEST DETAIL

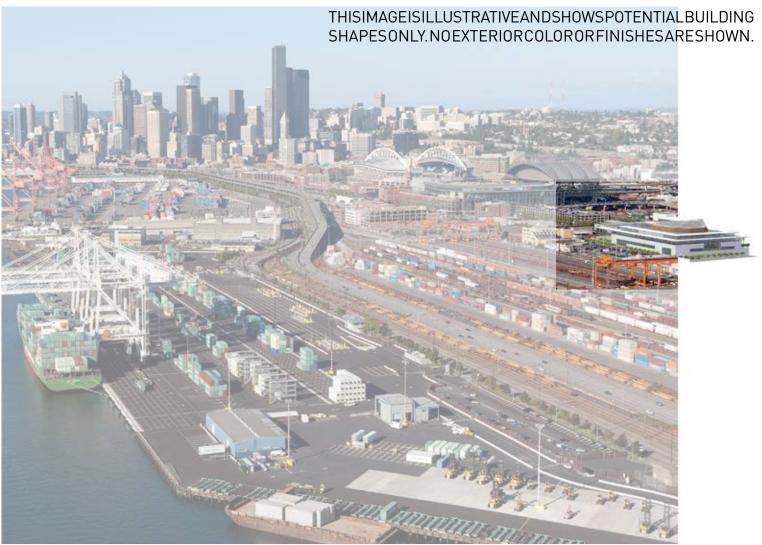
SOUTHWEST DETAIL



1ST AVENUE ELEVATION

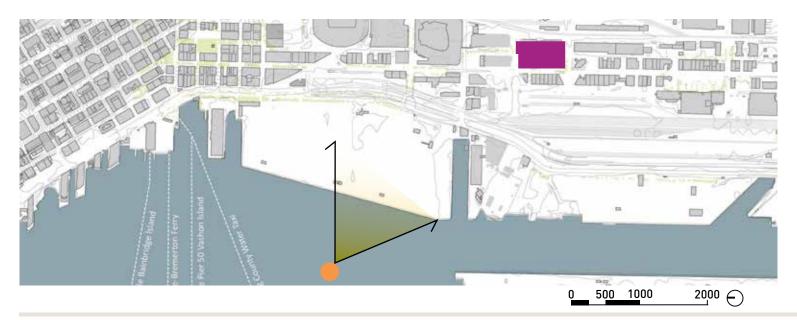


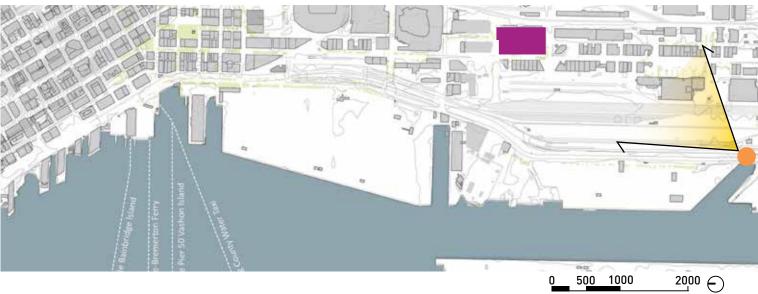




FERRY VIEW

SOUTHWEST PORT AERIAL



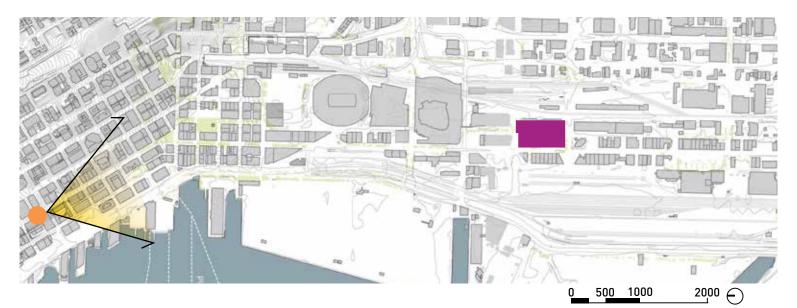


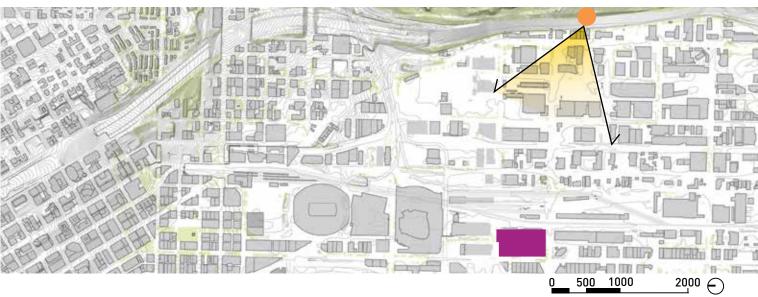




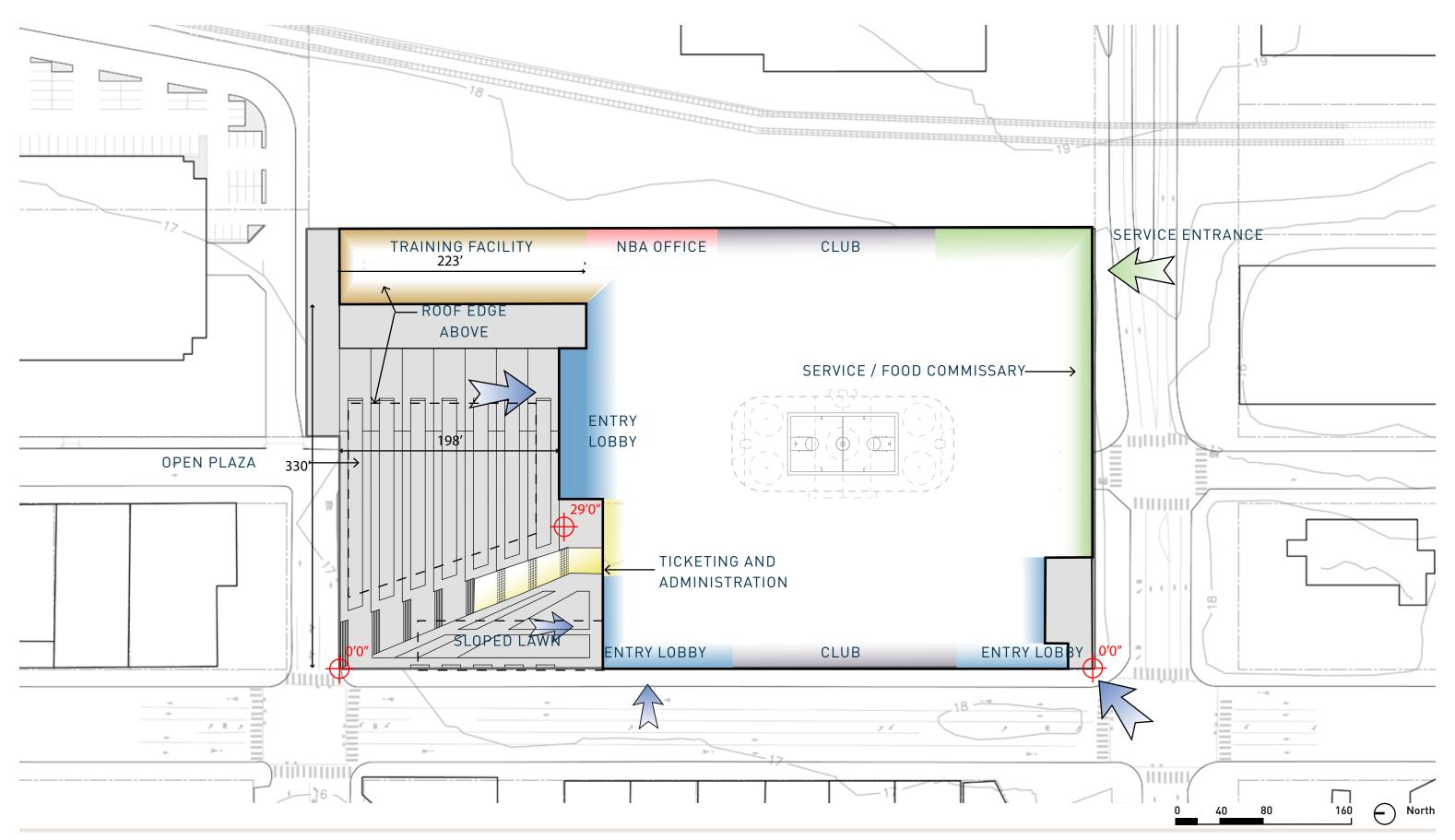


BEACON HILL VIEW





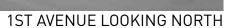






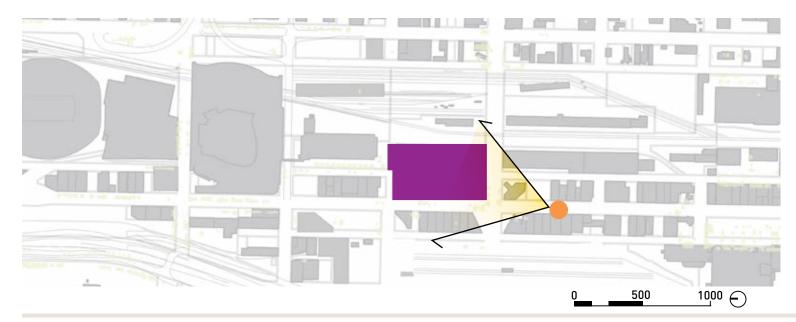
action arising from such uses

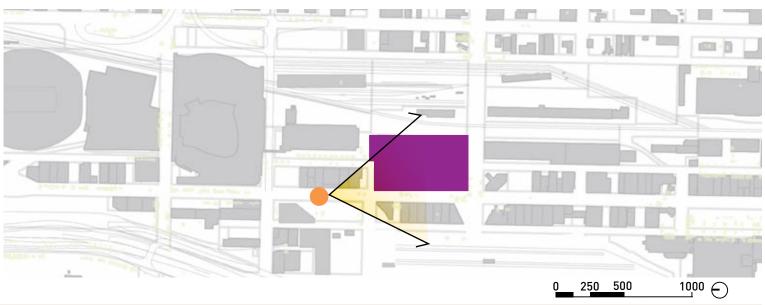






1ST AVENUE LOOKING SOUTH







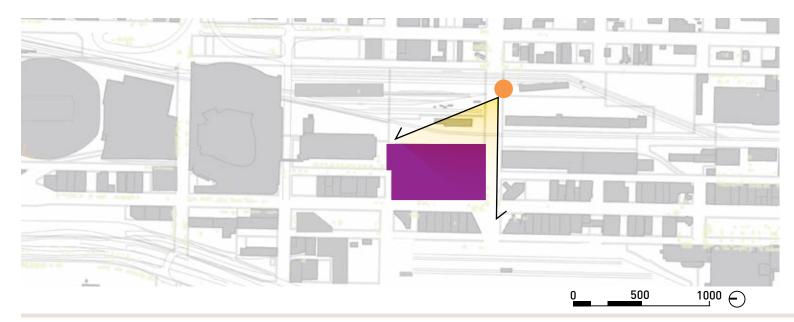
OPTION 3 - PREFERRED: STREET VIEWS

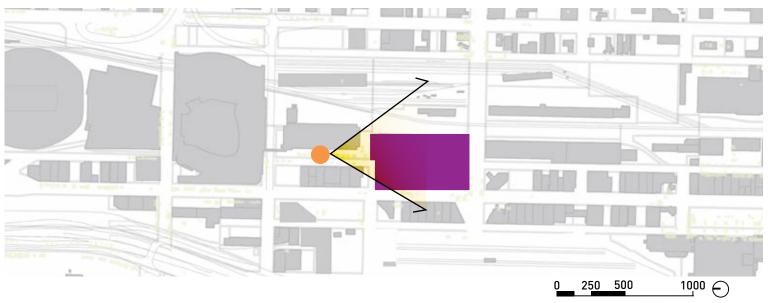






OCCIDENTAL AVENUE LOOKING SOUTH



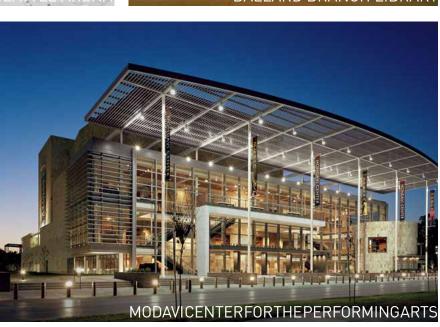


68

OPTION 3 - PREFERRED: STREET VIEWS











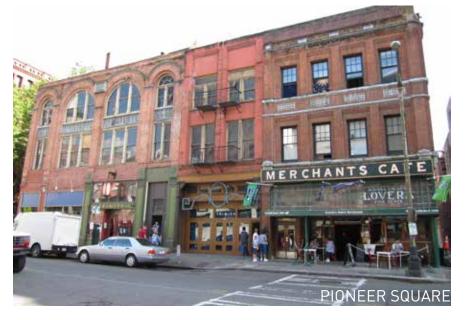














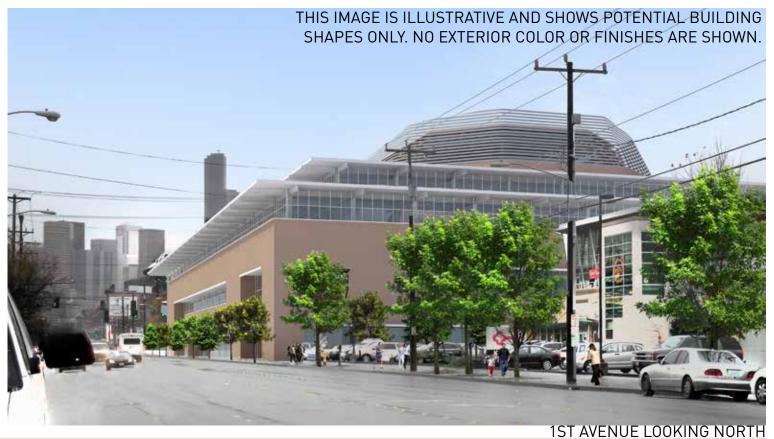








1ST AVENUE LOOKING SOUTH





PREFERRED OPTION: POTENTIAL DESIGN CONCEPTS

SEATTLE ARENA DECEMBER 07, 2012 EARLY DESIGN GUIDANCE **ADDENDUM**

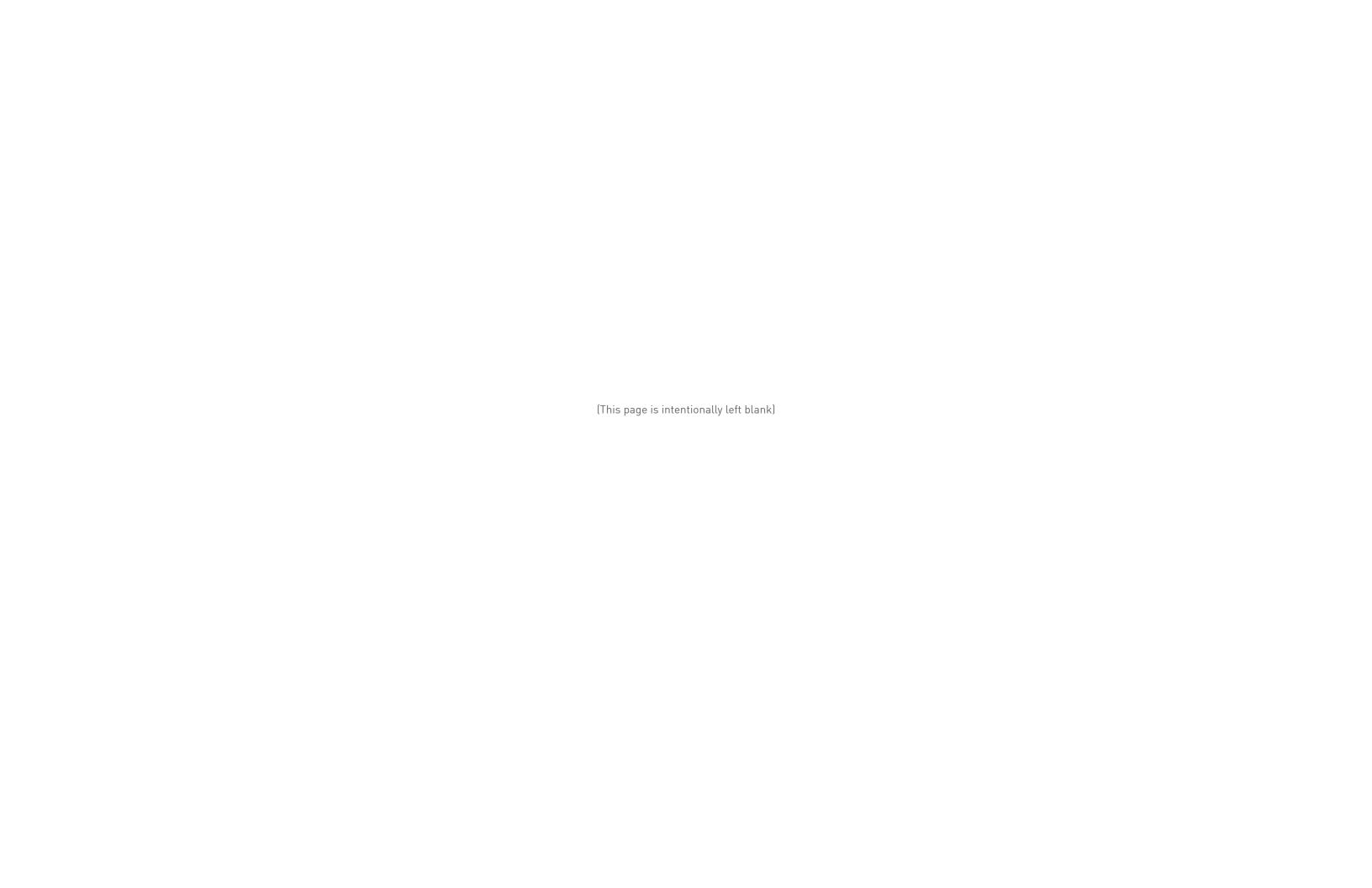




TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADDENDUM

ACCESS: ATTENDEE ARRIVAL DIRECTION

VISION: CONNECTION TO PLACE

CITY CONTEXT: INDUSTRIAL NEIGHBORHOOD

OPTION 2 - UPDATED GROUND LEVEL COMPOSITE PLAN AT STREET EDGE

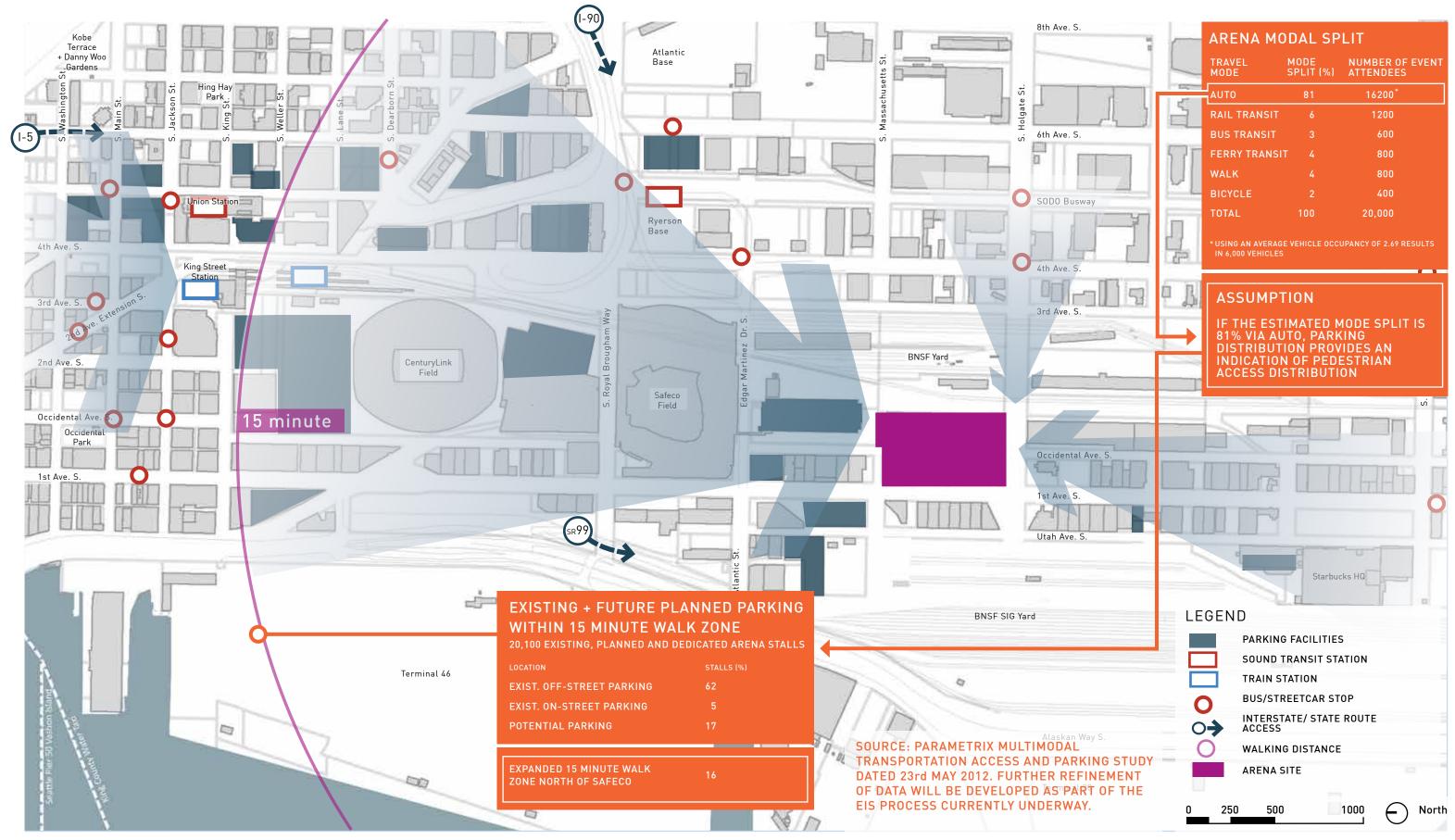
OPTION 3 - PREFERRED: ICONIC FORM

OPTION 3 - PREFERRED: EXPERIENTIAL VIEWS

OPTION 3 - PREFERRED: PLACEMAKING PLAZAS AND BALCONIES

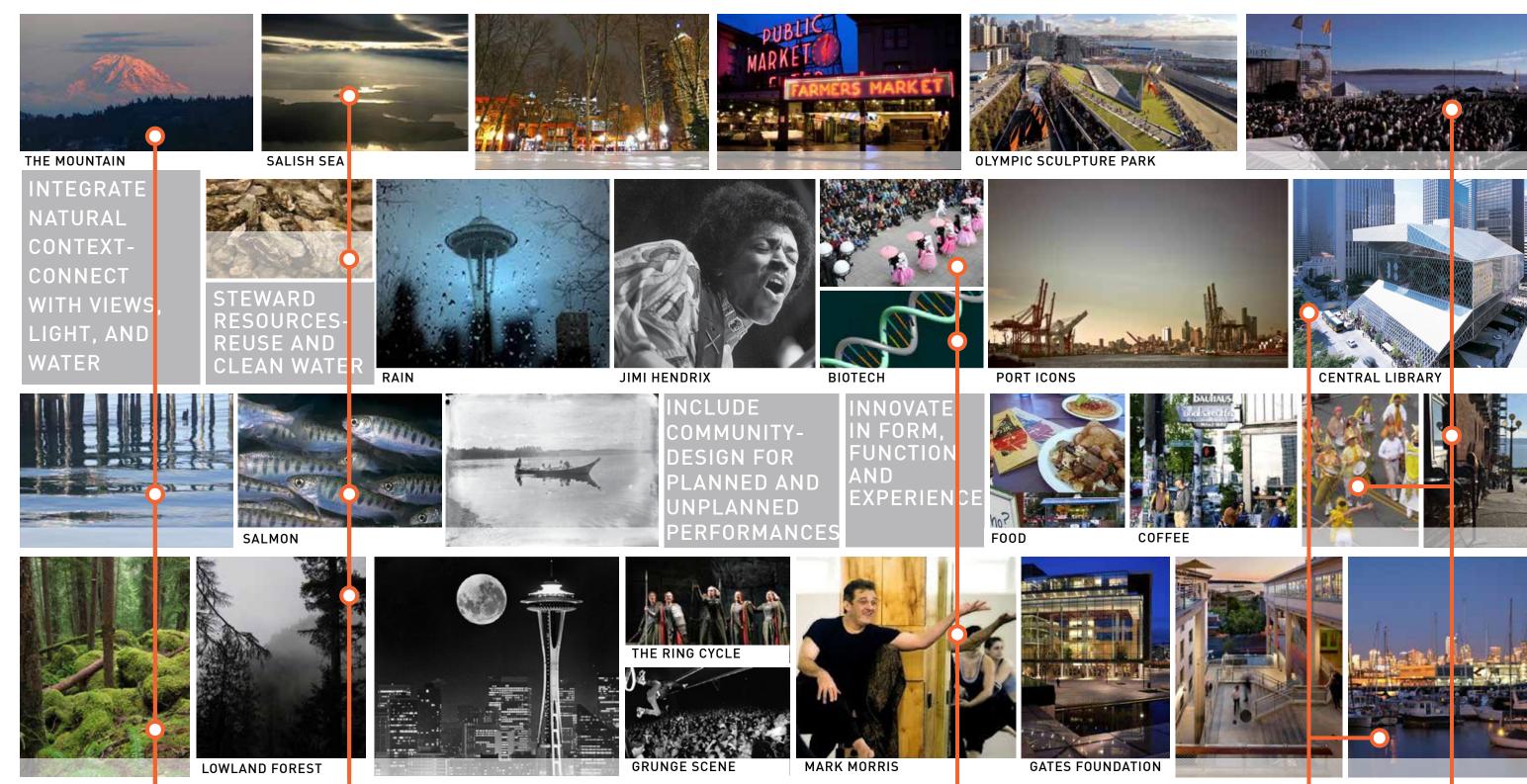
OPTION 3 - PREFERRED: VISION OF OCCIDENTAL PEDESTRIAN PROMENADE

OPTION 3 - PREFERRED: UPDATED GROUND LEVEL COMPOSITE PLAN AT STREET EDGE





ACCESS: ATTENDEE ARRIVAL DIRECTION





SEATTLE ARENA DECEMBER 07, 2012

REGIONAL IDENTITY

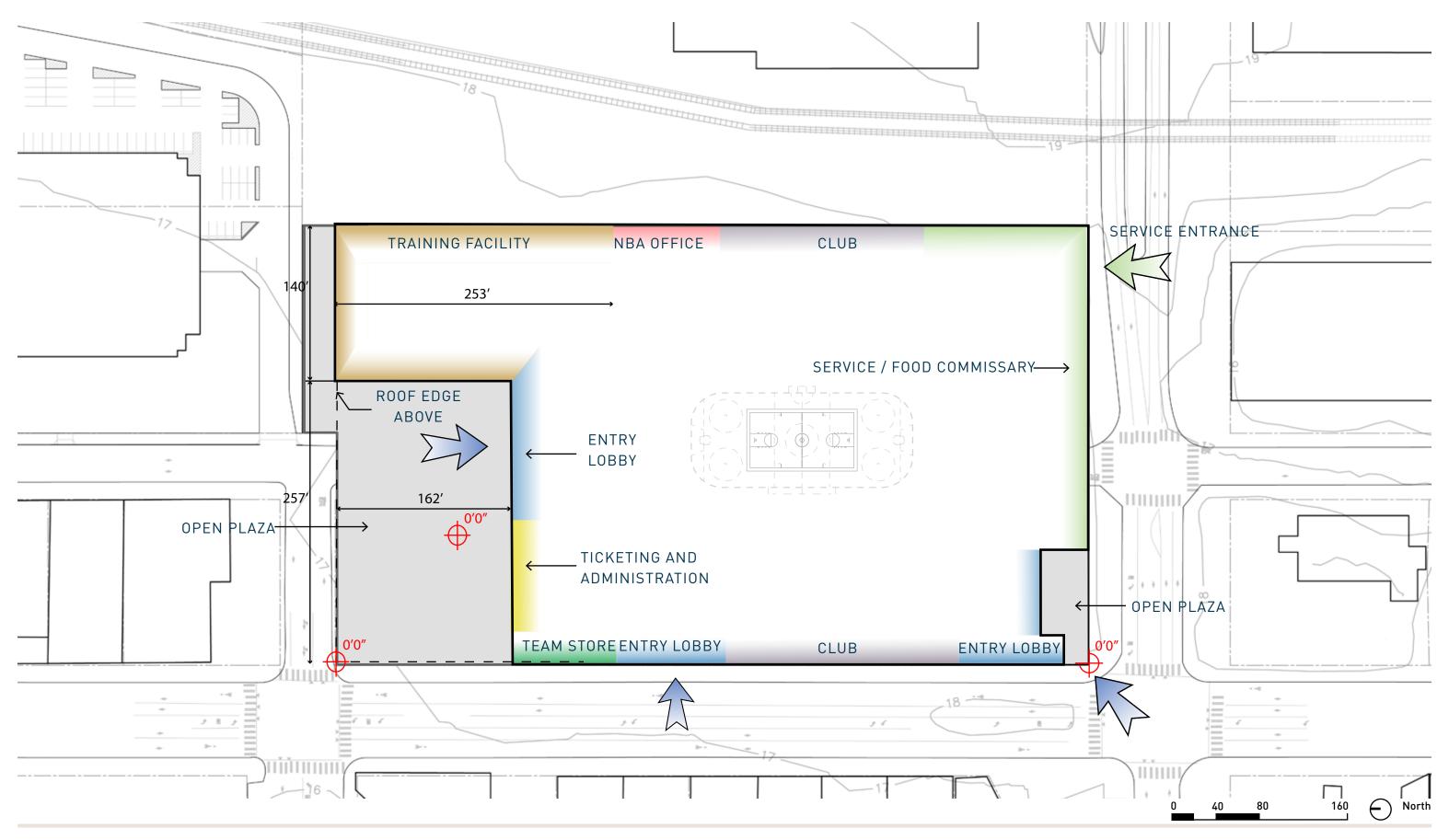
ECOLOGICAL HERITAGE

VISION: CONNECTION TO PLACE

CITY LIFE

ICON/FABRIC

INNOVATION

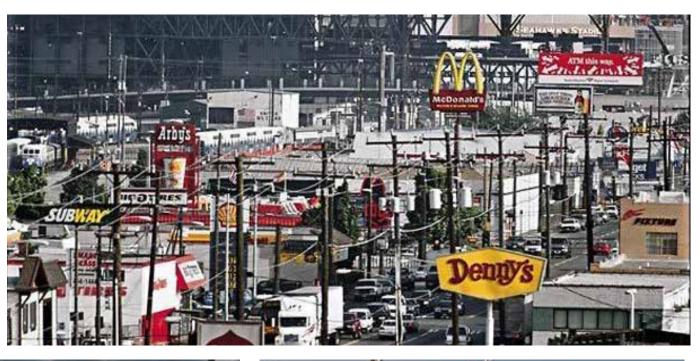




OPTION 2: UPDATED GROUND LEVEL COMPOSITE PLAN AT STREET EDGE













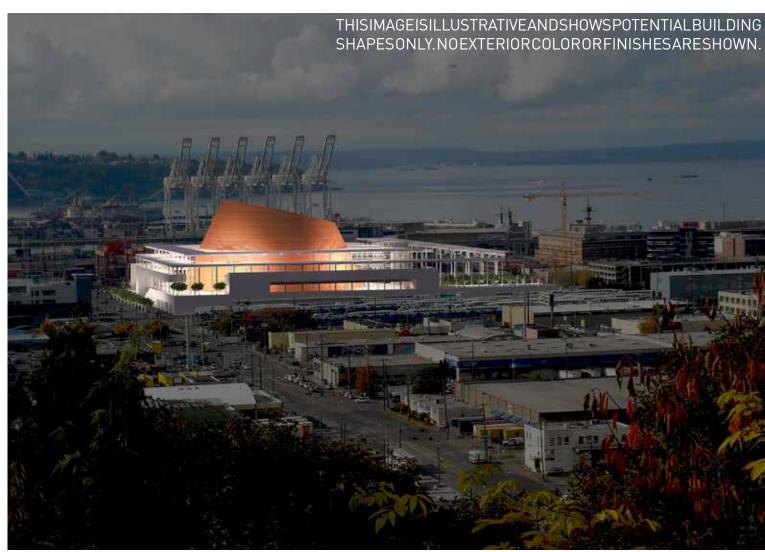










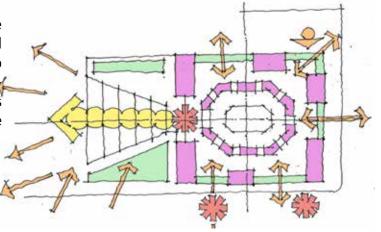


BEACON HILL VIEW

OPTION 3 - PREFERRED

"perforated contextual wrapper with icon"

 $A {\it civic}\, expression that maximizes the footprint of the {\it site}$ to create a "front porch" to downtown,1st Avenue and Occidental St. The stepped plaza gradually transitions to the concourse level. This option creates a balanced ap proach of solid and transparent massing to frame views of Seattle's landmarks while maintaining aflexible facade for 1st Avenue and Holgate St.



PROS

- Strong Visual and inspirational connections to downtown to the north
- Transparency at interior public circulation is maximized to allow views to and from and create wayfinding by landmarks
- Programmatically Flexible Façade
- Terraced entry plaza and multiple outdoor decks allows for different scales of activities and create a ceremonial civic "front porch"
- Design Inspired by Site History
- Balancesresponsetocontextualurbanfabricwhile providing a beacon as an iconic landmark

CONS

- Open space gathered to northwest terraced design less ideal for very large gatherings
- Contemporaryfenestrationapproachreliesonmateriality to blend with context

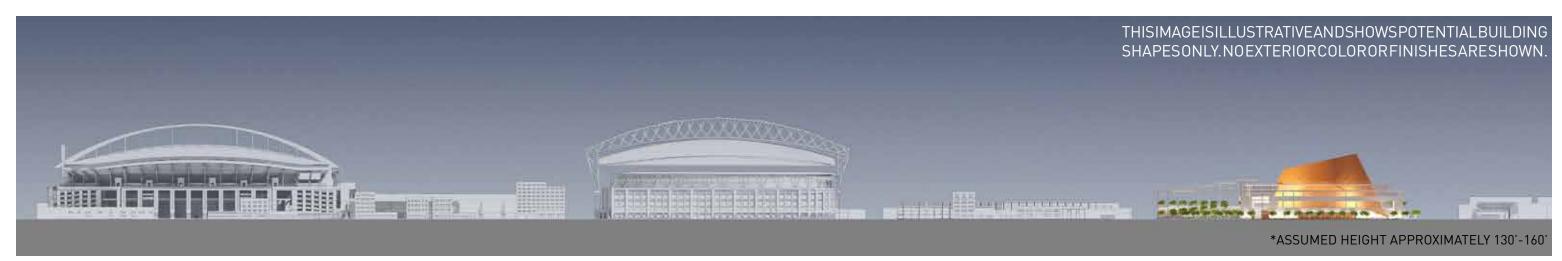
SEATTLE ARENA DECEMBER 07, 2012





NORTH ENTRY PLAZA

1ST AVENUE LOOKING NORTH



1ST AVENUE ELEVATION

81



SEATTLE ARENA DECEMBER 07, 2012

OPTION 3- PREFERRED: ICONIC FORM



NORTH ENTRY PLAZA



SEATTLE ARENA
DECEMBER 07, 2012

OPTION 3 - PREFERRED: EXPERIENTIAL VIEWS



UPPER CONCOURSE VIEW TO DOWNTOWN



1ST AVENUE AND HOLGATE ENTRY



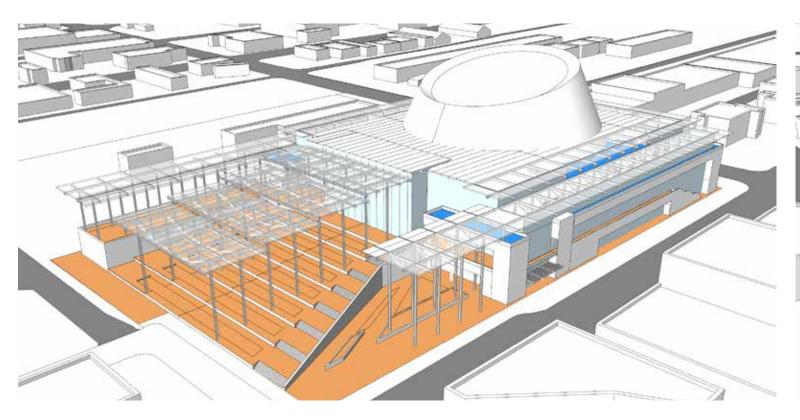
NORTH PLAZA

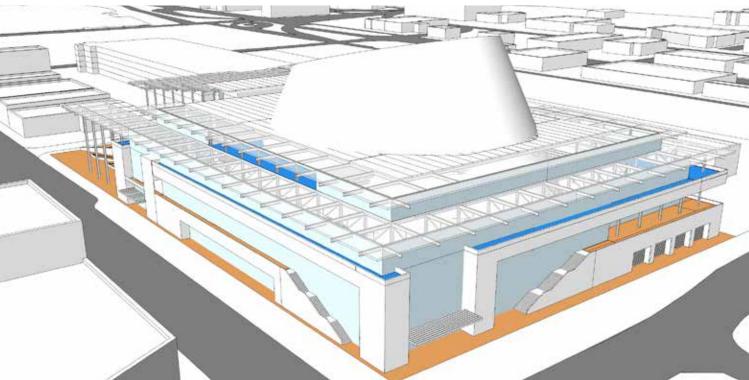


1ST AVENUE NORTH ENTRY



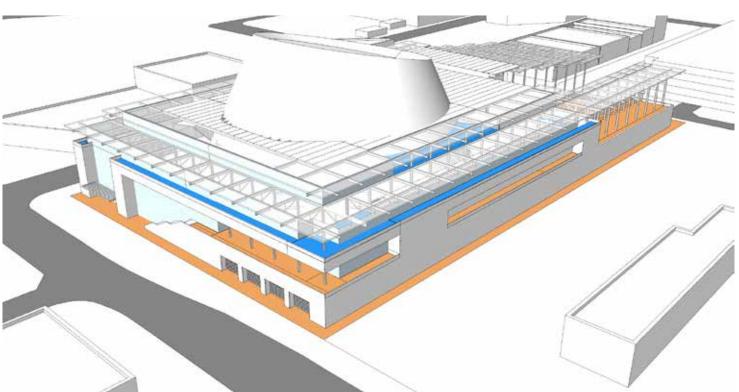
OPTION 3 - PREFERRED: EXPERIENTIAL VIEWS



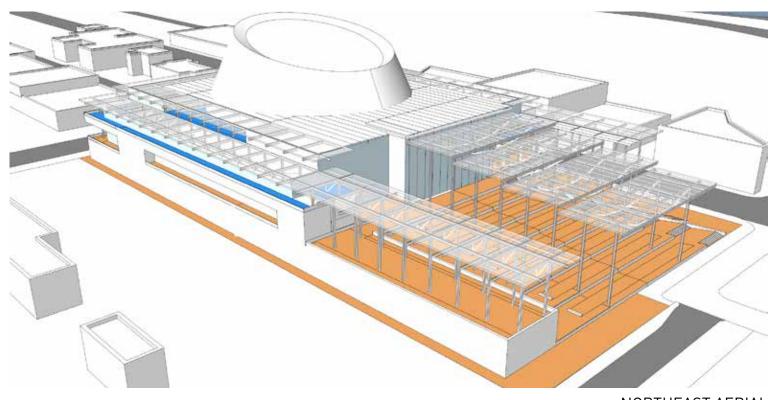


NORTHWEST AERIAL

SOUTHWESTAERIAL







TENTIAL BUILDING BALCONIES

NORTHEAST AERIAL

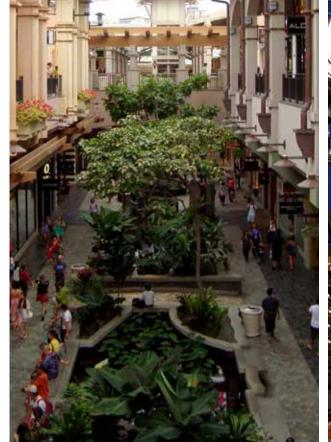
TENTIAL PUBLIC ACCESSIBLE PLAZAS AND BALCONIES



SEATTLE ARENA
DECEMBER 07, 2012



OCCIDENTAL AXIS



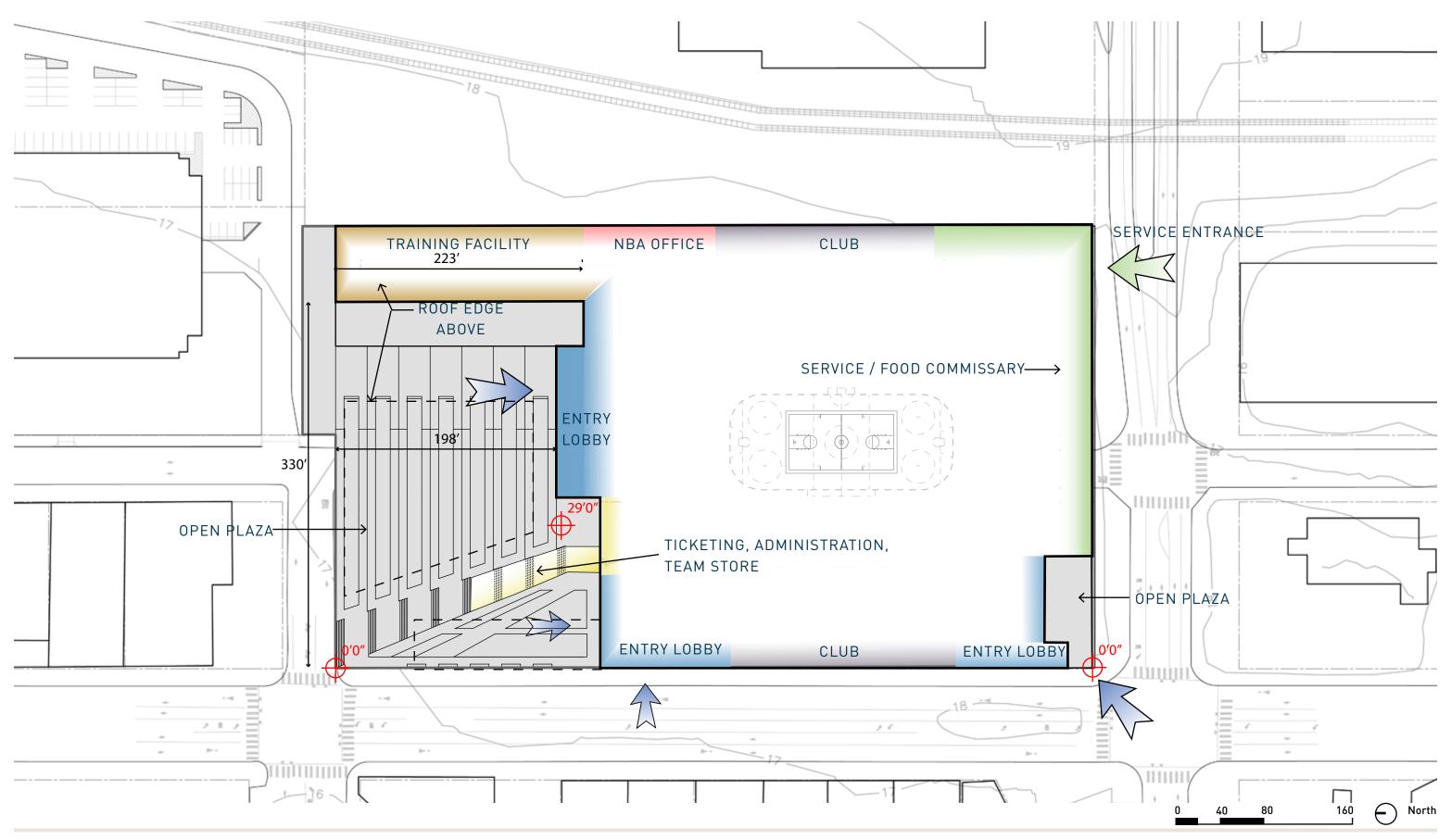














OPTION3-PREFERRED: UPDATED GROUND LEVEL COMPOSITE PLANAT STREET EDGE

SEATTLE ARENA NOVEMBER 30, 2012 EARLY DESIGN GUIDANCE