



# City of Seattle

Department of Planning & Development

Diane M. Sugimura, Director



## EARLY DESIGN GUIDANCE OF THE NORTHEAST DESIGN REVIEW BOARD

Project Number: 3013244

Address: 6505 15th Av NE

Applicant: Ed Hewson and Jon Breiner, Roosevelt Development Group

Date of Meeting: Monday, August 06, 2012

Board Members Present: Peter Krech (Chair)  
Salone Habibuddin  
Joe Hurley  
Christina Pizana

Board Members Absent: Martine Zettle

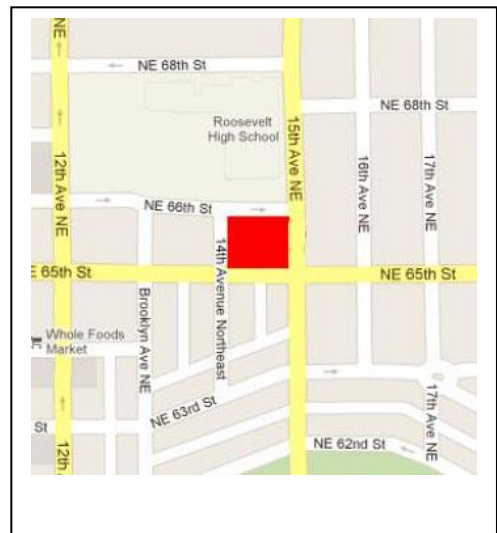
DPD Staff Present: Colin R. Vasquez, Senior Land Use Planner

### SITE & VICINITY

Site Zone: NC2P-65

Nearby Zones: (North) SF 5000  
(South) NC1-40/NC2-40  
(East) NC2-40  
(West) NC2P-65

Lot Area: Approximately 41,616 SF



Current Development:	The site is currently occupied by several structures that are boarded up and waiting for demolition. A farm / produce stand is located in the SE corner of the site.
Access:	Site is accessible from NE 66th Street NE, NE 65th Street, 15th Ave NE, and 14th Ave NE.
Surrounding Development:	Surrounding uses include light commercial and office uses, many deteriorated properties in need of repair, and single family homes.
ECAs:	ECA not required. The site slopes +/-20' from the NE corner to the SW corner of the site.
Neighborhood Character:	The historic landmark Roosevelt High School occupies the property north of the site. The neighborhood is walkable urban village with commercial, residential and office use.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is 7 stories, approximately 65' high, mixed-use development consisting of approximately 200 residential units, 7500 SF of commercial, and underground parking of 175 vehicles.

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## DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Three alternative design schemes were presented. All of the options include a courtyard at the ground level, views to the high school north of the property from the corner of NE 65th Street, underground parking entrance on 14th Ave NE, and commercial retail spaces on NE 65th Street.

The first scheme (Option A) showed an "O" shaped building. It has approximately 212 units, 6,700 SF commercial space, and 171 parking stalls.

The second scheme (Option B) showed a "U" shaped building. It has approximately 215 units, 5,800 SF commercial space, and 174 parking stalls.

The third scheme (Option C) is the preferred option. Shows two buildings with approximately 227 units, 7,000 SF commercial space, and 179 parking stalls.

## **PUBLIC COMMENT**

Approximately sixteen members of the public attended this Early Design Review meeting. The following comments, issues and concerns were raised:

- Noted that the proposal needs to be sensitive to the residential uses nearby and relate well to the High School.
- Stated that design should be ‘a part of the campus.’
- Objected to any vehicle circulation that would add traffic to the ‘green streets’, ‘gateways’, or single family areas.
- Opposed any design that does not show quality materials or details.
- Encouraged materials and colors that complement the High School.
- Concerned with the proposed vehicle access and how this would influence the street use for neighborhood/community events.

## **BOARD DELIBERATION** *(applicable guidelines)*

- Future review materials need to provide more building sections and ground level perspectives for all four street frontages. With details on the parking entrance. (A-1, A-2, A-4, A-6, A-8, C-1, D-7, D-11, D-12)
- The Board needs to see more details on ‘public realm’ along the four street frontages. (A-2, A-3, A-4, A-6, A-8, C-3, D-5, D-7, D-12)
- The Board needs to understand the pedestrian [student] experience/movements along the block fronts and through the courtyard ‘corridor’. ‘Carefully study the gate at the courtyard entry.’ (A-2, A-4, A-6, C-3, D-1, D-5, D-7, D-12, E-1, E-2, E-3)
- The Board needs to see more details (i.e. materials, colors, floor plans) on the ‘live elements’ and how they related to the pedestrian ground level. (C-1, C-2, C-3, D-7, D-12)
- The Board needs to see further development on the ‘Gateway’ corner at 15<sup>th</sup> Ave NE and NE 65<sup>th</sup> St. ‘The Curve corner may not be the right treatment for the structure.’ (A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-6, A-10, C-1, C-2, C-3, D-7, D-12)
- The massing for the two buildings needs to relate to one another. ‘They need to look as one project.’ (A-5, B-1, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-5, D-7, D-12)
- The applicant needs to define what the ‘Gateway’ at 15<sup>th</sup> Ave NE and NE 65<sup>th</sup> St means for the proposal. In any case the gesture should extend all the way up the building. (A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-10, B-1, C-1, C-2, C-3, D-7, D-12)
- Selection of materials should relate to the High School. (A-1, A-2, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-4, D-9, D-10, D-11)

## **PRIORITIES & BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS**

After visiting the site, considering the analysis of the site and context provided by the proponents, and hearing public comment, the Design Review Board members provided the following siting and design guidance. The Board identified the Citywide Design Guidelines & Neighborhood specific guidelines (as applicable) of highest priority for this project.

The Neighborhood specific guidelines are summarized below. For the full text please visit the [Design Review website](#).

## **A. Site Planning**

**A-1 Responding to Site Characteristics.** *The siting of buildings should respond to specific site conditions and opportunities such as non-rectangular lots, location on prominent intersections, unusual topography, significant vegetation and views or other natural features.*

**Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

- **Solar Orientation** - *Minimizing shadow impacts along Roosevelt Way and NE 65th Street is especially important in the Roosevelt neighborhood. The design of a structure and its massing on the site can enhance solar exposure for the project and minimize shadow impacts onto adjacent public areas between March 21<sup>st</sup> and September 21<sup>st</sup>.*

**A-2 Streetscape Compatibility.** *The siting of buildings should acknowledge and reinforce the existing desirable spatial characteristics of the right-of-way.*

**Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

- **Commercial and Mixed-Use Developments: Continuity of the Street Wall Along Sidewalks** - *Where building setbacks vary along the street due to required street dedications, new developments are encouraged to introduce elements that can help preserve the continuity of adjacent street-facing building walls, especially within the Core Commercial Area. Any element within the public right-of-way such as awnings, planters, etc., will require SEATRAN (Seattle Transportation Department) approval.*
- **Streetscape Compatibility for Multifamily Developments in Lowrise Zones** - *Ground related entries and private yards are encouraged for multifamily developments within L2 zones.*

**A-3 Entrances Visible from the Street.** *Entries should be clearly identifiable and visible from the street.*

**A-4 Human Activity.** *New development should be sited and designed to encourage human activity on the street.*

**Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

*Roosevelt is looking for opportunities to encourage pedestrian activity along sidewalks within the Commercial Core. This is especially important because sidewalks along Roosevelt and 65th are considered too narrow. If not required with new development, applicants are encouraged to increase the ground level setback in order to accommodate pedestrian traffic and amenity features.*

**A-5** **Respect for Adjacent Sites.** Buildings should respect adjacent properties by being located on their sites to minimize disruption of the privacy and outdoor activities of residents in adjacent buildings.

**A-6** **Transition Between Residence and Street.** For residential projects, the space between the building and the sidewalk should provide security and privacy for residents and encourage social interaction among residents and neighbors.

**Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

1. Encourage the incorporation of separate ground-related entrances and private open spaces between the residence, adjacent properties, and street, especially for multifamily developments west of Roosevelt Way.
2. Ground level landscaping can be used between the structure(s) and sidewalk.

**A-7** **Residential Open Space.** Residential projects should be sited to maximize opportunities for creating usable, attractive, well-integrated open space.

**Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

- The Roosevelt Neighborhood values places for residents to gather. For mixed use developments, provision of ground-related common open space areas in exchange for departures especially to the maximum residential coverage limit is encouraged, in addition to other allowable departures. Open space areas can also be achieved in a variety of ways including:
  1. Terraces on sloping land to create level yard space
  2. Courtyards
  3. Front and/or rear yards
  4. Roof tops

**A-8** **Parking and Vehicle Access.** Siting should minimize the impact of automobile parking and driveways on the pedestrian environment, adjacent properties, and pedestrian safety.

**Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

Minimize the number of curb cuts and width of driveways and curb cuts along Roosevelt Way NE and NE 65th Street by locating vehicle access onto alleys and/or side streets when feasible.

- Locate surface parking at rear or side of lot. Where feasible, parking areas for properties that lie outside pedestrian overlay zones should be located to the rear of buildings that face Roosevelt Way NE and NE 65th Street.
- Encourage creation of multi-purpose parking areas. These areas can provide for parking as well as public open space areas.

**A-9** **Location of Parking on Commercial Street Fronts.** Parking on a commercial street front should be minimized and where possible should be located behind a building.

**A-10** **Corner Lots.** *Building on corner lots should be oriented to the corner and public street fronts. Parking and automobile access should be located away from corners.*

**Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

*Gateways: Gateway features could include a variety of design elements that enhance these prominent neighborhood intersections identified below. The following design elements are encouraged: 1. special paving or surface treatments; 2. art; 3. water features; 4. landscaping; 5. seating; 6. kiosks, etc.*

**Five gateway locations have been identified:**

1. *The area surrounding the intersection of Roosevelt Way NE and NE Ravenna Blvd.*
2. *The area surrounding the intersection of Roosevelt Way NE and NE 75th.*
3. *The area surrounding the intersection of NE 65th and 8th Avenue NE.*
4. *The area surrounding the intersection of NE 65th and 15th Avenue NE.*
5. *The area surrounding the intersection of Roosevelt Way NE and NE 65th.*

**B. Height, Bulk and Scale**

**B-1** **Height, Bulk, and Scale Compatibility.** *Projects should be compatible with the scale of development anticipated by the applicable Land Use Policies for the surrounding area and should be sited and designed to provide a sensitive transition to near-by, less intensive zones. Projects on zone edges should be developed in a manner that creates a step in perceived height, bulk, and scale between anticipated development potential of the adjacent zones.*

**Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

*Careful siting, building design and building massing at the upper levels should be used to achieve a sensitive transition between multifamily and commercial zones as well as mitigating height, bulk and scale impacts. Some of the techniques already identified in the Citywide Design Guidelines are preferred in Roosevelt. These techniques include:*

1. *increasing building setbacks from the zone edge at ground level;*
2. *reducing the bulk of the building's upper floors;*
3. *reducing the height of the structure;*
4. *use of landscaping or other screening (such as a 5-foot landscape buffer).*

*Departures to development standards are encouraged in Roosevelt in order to create a positive transition along zone edges. If any of the 4 techniques listed above is employed, applicants and Board members are encouraged to consider specific departures to the development standards identified below in addition to those listed in the Citywide Design Guidelines.*

- a) *64% coverage limit for the residential portion of mixed use buildings;*
- b) *building height for all or some portions of the building;*

c) *required open space.*

*Applying any of these or other departures allowed through Design Review is intended to help offset a significant loss of development opportunity within the Roosevelt neighborhood.*

## **C. Architectural Elements and Materials**

**C-1 Architectural Context.** *New buildings proposed for existing neighborhoods with a well-defined and desirable character should be compatible with or complement the architectural character and siting pattern of neighboring buildings.*

### **Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

*Streetwalls adjacent to sidewalks within the Roosevelt Commercial Core should be designed to incorporate traditional commercial façade components. This can be achieved by using narrow, traditional storefronts defined by vertical elements with multiple pedestrian entrances. This type of articulation is especially important for projects that occupy most or all of a blockface.*

*The following is encouraged:*

- 1. Articulate the building façade and break down the mass of long façades into units or intervals through architectural design and detailing to reflect Roosevelt’s historical building pattern.*
- 2. Consider a variety of traditional methods to break up the mass of large buildings in order to provide for distinctly different architectural treatments at the ground or lower levels.*
- 3. Incorporate design elements, architectural details, or materials in the building façade at the street level that are similar to those of adjacent buildings.*

**C-2 Architectural Concept and Consistency.** *Building design elements, details and massing should create a well-proportioned and unified building form and exhibit an overall architectural concept. Buildings should exhibit form and features identifying the functions within the building. In general, the roofline or top of the structure should be clearly distinguished from its facade walls.*

### **Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

*The architectural features below are especially important for new commercial and mixed use developments in Roosevelt’s commercial core: Multiple building entries, Courtyards, Building base, Attractively designed alley-facing building façades including architectural treatments, fenestration, murals, etc.*

**C-3 Human Scale.** *The design of new buildings should incorporate architectural features, elements, and details to achieve a good human scale.*

**C-4** **Exterior Finish Materials.** Building exteriors should be constructed of durable and maintainable materials that are attractive even when viewed up close. Materials that have texture, pattern, or lend themselves to a high quality of detailing are encouraged.

**Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

*Signs: Developments should accommodate places for signage that are in keeping with the building’s architecture and overall sign program. Preferred sign types include:*

- 1. Small signs incorporated into the building’s architecture, along a sign band, on awnings or marquees, located in windows, or hung perpendicular to the building facade are preferred within the Commercial Core Area.*
- 2. Neon signs are also encouraged, while large illuminated box signs are discouraged.*
- 3. Blade signs hung from beneath awnings or marquees are especially favored in the Commercial Core Area. Large box signs, large-scale super graphics and back-lit awnings or canopies are less desirable, especially within the Commercial Core. Where awnings are illuminated, the light source should be screened to minimize glare impacts to pedestrians and vehicles.*

**C-5** **Structured Parking Entrances.** The presence and appearance of garage entrances should be minimized so that they do not dominate the street frontage of a building.

**D. Pedestrian Environment**

**D-1** **Pedestrian Open Spaces and Entrances.** Convenient and attractive access to the building’s entry should be provided. To ensure comfort and security, paths and entry areas should be sufficiently lighted and entry areas should be protected from the weather. Opportunities for creating lively, pedestrian-oriented open space should be considered.

**Roosevelt — specific supplemental guidance:**

*Pedestrian amenities are encouraged where appropriate along sidewalks within the Core Commercial Area. Providing for sufficient pedestrian movement is necessary in order to provide pedestrian amenities. One way to accomplish this is by extending curbs to create opportunities for outdoor cafes and/or vending areas. Amenities could also be placed within small and larger setbacks along commercial streets. Curb extensions and any amenity feature proposed within the public right-of-way should be explored with SEATRAN (Seattle Transportation) very early in the design process.*

**D-2** **Blank Walls.** Buildings should avoid large blank walls facing the street, especially near sidewalks. Where blank walls are unavoidable they should receive design treatment to increase pedestrian comfort and interest.



- D-3 Retaining Walls.** *Retaining walls near a public sidewalk that extend higher than eye level should be avoided where possible. Where higher retaining walls are unavoidable, they should be designed to reduce their impact on pedestrian comfort and to increase the visual interest along the streetscapes.*
- D-5 Visual Impacts of Parking Structures.** *The visibility of all at-grade parking structures or accessory parking garages should be minimized. The parking portion of a structure should be architecturally compatible with the rest of the structure and streetscape. Open parking spaces and carports should be screened from the street and adjacent properties.*
- D-6 Screening of Dumpsters, Utilities, and Service Areas.** *Building sites should locate service elements like trash dumpsters, loading docks and mechanical equipment away from the street front where possible. When elements such as dumpsters, utility meters, mechanical units and service areas cannot be located away from the street front, they should be situated and screened from view and should not be located in the pedestrian right-of-way.*
- D-7 Personal Safety and Security.** *Project design should consider opportunities for enhancing personal safety and security in the environment under review.*
- D-9 Commercial Signage.** *Signs should add interest to the street front environment and should be appropriate for the scale and character desired in the area.*
- D-10 Commercial Lighting.** *Appropriate levels of lighting should be provided in order to promote visual interest and a sense of security for people in commercial districts during evening hours. Lighting may be provided by incorporation into the building façade, the underside of overhead weather protection, on and around street furniture, in merchandising display windows, in landscaped areas, and/or on signage.*
- D-11 Commercial Transparency.** *Commercial storefronts should be transparent, allowing for a direct visual connection between pedestrians on the sidewalk and the activities occurring on the interior of a building. Blank walls should be avoided.*
- D-12 Residential Entries and Transitions.** *For residential projects in commercial zones, the space between the residential entry and the sidewalk should provide security and privacy for residents and a visually interesting street front for pedestrians. Residential buildings should enhance the character of the streetscape with small gardens, stoops and other elements that work to create a transition between the public sidewalk and private entry.*

## **E. Landscaping**

**E-1 Landscaping to Reinforce Design Continuity with Adjacent Sites.** *Where possible, and where there is not another overriding concern, landscaping should reinforce the character of neighboring properties and abutting streetscape.*

**E-2 Landscaping to Enhance the Building and/or Site.** *Landscaping, including living plant material, special pavements, trellises, screen walls, planters, site furniture, and similar features should be appropriately incorporated into the design to enhance the project.*

Choose an item., the Board discussed...

**E-3 Landscape Design to Address Special Site Conditions.** *The landscape design should take advantage of special on-site conditions such as high-bank front yards, steep slopes, view corridors, or existing significant trees and off-site conditions such as greenbelts, ravines, natural areas, and boulevards.*

### **DEVELOPMENT STANDARD DEPARTURES**

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

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

### **BOARD DIRECTION**

**At the conclusion of the EDG meeting, the Board recommended the project should move forwards to MUP Application in response to the guidance provided at this meeting.**