# **REVISIONING Five Corners** & Westgate Edmonds Special District Plan

# APA Conference October 12, 2012



City of Edmonds





Cascade Land Conservancy

**Nancy Rottle** 

# Introduction





# INTRODUCTION: Nancy Rottle PARTICIPATORY DESIGN: Betsy Jacobson EDMONDS FORM BASED CODE: Julie Kriegh GREEN FACTOR: Nancy Rottle CONCLUSION: Nancy Rottle



# **Map Overview**











**Betsy Jacobson** 

# **Participatory Design**



# **Participatory Public Process**



- Community Survey by Mail and On-line Survey [October - March]
- Listening Sessions [January]
- Design Workshop [March ]
- Alternatives Preferences Forum
   [May]

# **Public Listening Sessions**



## **Audience Response Survey**





### What Do People Want?

What's Your Wish? REVISIONIA

# **What Do People Want?**

### **Greening the Site**



## What Do They Know?

**Greening the Environment** 



# REVISIONING Five Corners & Westgate Design Workshop and Alternative Preferences Forum



### **REVISIONING Five Corners & Westgate Before Design Started**



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lilenko's GROUND RULES for Public



Life comes first in neighborhood planning. ...

... determines the quality and arrangement of the spaces. ...

... that are then thoughtfully framed by buildings.











Space





# REVISIONING Five Corners & Westgate Building





### **REVISIONING Five Corners & Westgate Workshop Summaries**

### Five Corners reflects its identity as a pedestrian friendly community hub



#### Life

- Art and artist focused
- Gathering spaces
- Housing apartments and senior housing
- · Key services veterinarian, bank, counselor, etc.
- Restaurants
- · Safe walking paths, street-crossings, destinations
- Small scale retail
- Vibrant environment

#### Space

This alternative explored each of the five corners as distinct spaces organized around a traffic-circle dubbed "Jerome's Circle." Each corner is designated with a particular use - office park, community center/residential, public open space, restaurant and small retail but all spaces on each of the five corners make use of courtyards and plazas. The courtyards and plazas are intended to increase activity and activate space while buffering users from vehicular traffic. Each of the courtyards or plazas are themselves organized around green space, either at their centers, between buildings, or along their edges.

#### **Buildings**

Nearly all the buildings in this alternative are organized around courtyards, plazas, pocket parks, and green features. The buildings are intentionally small-scale - 2 to 3 stories - with small footprints to establish a pleasant pedestrian experience. The buildings themselves have multiple uses - retail, restaurants, theater, residential, community center, fitness center, office space - with the overall intention that they serve the needs and provide key services to those who live in the nearby community.



## **Alternative Preferences Forum**

**Refining and Selecting from Alternatives** 







### 3-story height limit OR 4-stories with height bonus opportunities at the corner ?



Julie Kriegh

# Edmonds Special Districts Form Based Code



- 1. Introduction
- 2. The Regulating Framework
- 3. Building Types and Standards
- 4. Civic Investment: Streetscape and Public Space Standards
- 5. Private Investment: Amenity Spaces and Green Features Standards
- 6. Administration and Implementation Standards
- 7. Recommendations



### **Overall Design Vision:** Life + Space + Building



# **Intent and Goals**

Life = People

- Increase economically viability and a sense of community
  - Creating mixed-use walkable, compact developments
- Improve connectedness within and beyond the neighborhood
  - Creating links for pedestrian and bicycle users
- Space = Prioritiz Place – Crea
  - Prioritize amenity spaces
    - Creating places for informal and organized gatherings and activities

### • Promote civic and private investments

Contributing to an increased infrastructure capacity that benefits the neighborhood and surrounding community

Building = Performance

### Incorporate sustainable features

- Emphasizing green building construction, stormwater infiltration, low-impact site design
- Regulate building placement and form
  - Establishing a flexible regulating system that creates quality public spaces by emphasizing building form
- Create variety of housing and business use choices
  - Encouraging the development of a range of building options for many economic and age segments



### Life + Space + Building = People Place and Performance









# WESTGATE: The Regulating Framework

- 1. Amenity Spaces
- 2. Required Building Lines
- 3. Street Types
- 4. Building Types
- 5. Building Frontage Types
- 6. Height Bonus Criteria and Score Card
- 7. Green Factor



# **1. Amenity Spaces**

- Common Areas: Landscape enhancement at intersection; possible public park; linkages to surrounding areas; setbacks from SR 104
- "Amenity Space" (usable plazas, sidewalks, lawns, etc) of 15% per lot, based on analysis of proposed development.
- Street trees and parking lot trees: retention of trees on surrounding slopes
- Stormwater management through landscape features





# 2. Required Build-to Lines



1) Street Type A: State Road 104 - Required Building Line shall be 8' from the right-of-way (see Section 4.2 Streetscape Standards).

2) Street Type B: 100th Avenue West - Required Building Line shall be 5' from the right-of-way (see Section 4.2 Streetscape Standards).

3) Street Type C: Internal Circulation Drive - Required Building Line shall be 3" from the edge of the prescribed 9' to 12' edge treatment (yards, sidewalks, landscaping, or swales) lining the drive (see Section 5.4 Streetscape Standards). Required Building Lines for State Road 104 shall be 8' from Right-of-Way

Required Building Lines for 100th Aveneue West shall be 5' from Right-of-Way



### **3. Streetscape Standards**

#### State Road 104

#### Proposed Approach

The proposed alterations maintain the street's function and designation as a principal arterial while they enhance the street's ecological aspects and improve it as a pedestrian route. Frontage requirements and additional vegetaion will strengthen the character of the street and provide a comfortable sense of enclosure.

Thoroughfare Type:	state highway
Movement:	free
R.O.W Width:	80'
Design Speed:	35 mph
.andscape:	north side - vegetated swale, south side - street trees planted 30' on center
Traffic Lanes: 11', two each way; 11' center turn lane w/ intermittent planted med	
Bike Lane:	none
Parking:	none
Curb to Curb Distance:	55'
Sidewalks:	north side 5 - 8'; south side 5'
Table 4.2	

#### **Internal Circulation Drive**

#### Proposed Approach

Shared street (or woonerf) concept is intended to provide access to new residential developments, new and existing businesses, and provide pedestrian connectivity as an alternative to SR-104.

Thoroughfare Type:	shared street
Movement:	yield
R.O.W Width:	42'
Design Speed:	10 mph
Landscape:	south side - rain garden fronting businesses
Traffic Lanes:	10; one each way
Bike Lane:	none
Parking:	none
Curb to Curb Distance:	no curbs
Sidewalks:	6'
Table 5.2	



Fig. 5.1 - Sections a - a' & b - b'







# 4. Building Types

- **Rowhouse** Townhome apartments or condominiums
- Live Work Townhome apartments or condominiums
- **Stacked Dwellings** Single level living apartments or condominiums
- Loft Dwellings- two level living units as apartments or condominiums with retail on the ground level
- **Courtyard Residential** Apartment or condominium flats
- **Side Court** Office only, Retail Mixed Use with office or residential above, or Community Service Mixed Use with office or residential above
- **Commercial Block** Office only, Retail Mixed Use with office or residential above, or Community Service Mixed Use with office



# **Building Types Westgate**







### Live-Work



# **Building Types Westgate**







### Stacked Dwellings



# **5. Building Frontage Types Westgate**



Key

Shopfront or Gallery Frontages allowed
 All Frontage types allowed

#### Standards

Primary façades shall be built to the Required Building Line along a minimum 60% of the Required Building Line.

Where Secondary Frontage types are allowed, 40% of the frontage shall be built to the Required Building Line.

Any section along the Required Building Line that is not defined by a building must be defined by amenity space or green space except to allow for the minimum necessary openings for vehicular traffic.

For both primary and secondary frontages, façades on retail stores shall be glazed with clear glass occupying no less than 60% of the sidewalk-level story. Secondary Frontage type allowed >100' from building corner at the intersection of 100th Ave W. and SR-104 (see section 3.3)

Loading docks, drive-throughs, or other service entries are prohibitted on street facing facades.

Any building façade facing a public street shall include changes in building form, modulation, archways, entrances, porches, or stoops for every 12' of frontage.

When appropriate, access through the building to rear parking or amenity spaces should be at intervals no more than every 150' of the façade facing a public street.

Awnings, bay windows, or other non-street level building design features may encroach on the Required Building Line, but not on the Property Line. Required Building Line ▼

> t r e e



a Terrace or Elevated Entry: The main façade is set back from the frontage line by an elevated terrace or entry. This type bu ers residential use from sidewalks. The elevated terrace is also suitable for outdoor cafes (1). Terrace or Elevated Entry frontage is allowed on all building types.



**b** Forecourt: The main façade is at the required building line with a portion set back for a small court space. The court could be used to provide shopping or restaurant seating in commercial buildings, or as an entry court for residential buildings. This type should be used sparingly (1). Forecourt frontage may be used on Courtyard, Stacked Dwellings, and Live-Work building types.



**c Stoop:** The main façade is near the frontage line with the rst story elevated to provide privacy. The stoop is appropriate for ground oor residential use (1). Stoop frontage may be used on Rowhouse, Courtyard, Live-Work, and Stacked Dwellings building types.



**d Shopfront**: The main façade is aligned close to the frontage line with the building entrance at sidewalk grade. The covering shall extent far enough to provide pedestrians protection from the weather. This type is appropriate for retail or o ce use only. Shopfront frontage may be used on Stacked Dwellings, Live-Work, Loft Mixed-Use, Side Court O ce, or Commercial Block Mixed-Use building types where the building provides ground oor retail or o ce uses.



**e Gallery (or arcade)**: The main façade is set back from the frontage line with an attached cantilevered colonnade overlapping the sidewalk. The entry should be at sidewalk grade. The gallery/arcade should be no less than 8' feet wide. This type is appropriate for retail or o ce use only. Gallery/arcade frontage may be used on Stacked Dwellings, Live-Work, Loft Mixed-Use, Side Court O ce, or Commercial Block Mixed-Use building types where the building provides ground oor retail or o ce uses.

(1) Frontages a, b, and c are not allowed within 100 feet measured from the building corner at the intersection of 100th Ave W. and SR-104.

### REVISIONING Five Corners & Westgate **Street Frontage Types: Define Public - Private Spaces**





# 6. Height Bonus

# Criteria

- 1. Housing Size
- 2. Green Building
- 3. Green Factor
- 4. Amenity Space
- 5. Alternate Transportation

**Bonus** One Story = 8 Points

Two Story = 12 Points

Housing	Unit Size (see Section 3.4.1) Cumulative	4 Points
Prereq.	Number of units < 900 sq. ft., 10%	Required
Prereq.	No units ≥ 1,600 sq. ft.	Required
Credit 1	Number of units < 900 sq. ft. 20%	1
Credit 2	Number of units 900-1000 sq. ft. 10%	1
Credit 3	Number of units 1001-1200 sq. ft. 10%	1
Credit 4	Number of units 1201-1400 sq. ft. 10%	1
Green B	uilding Program	4 Points
1.		
Prereq.	Built Green® / LEED® Certified Rating or equivalent	Required
Credit 1	LEED® Silver Rating / Built Green® 4-5 / Evergreen Sustainable Development Standards	1
Credit 2	LEED <sup>®</sup> Gold Rating	2
Credit 3	Passive House Standard / LEED <sup>®</sup> Platinum Rating	3
Credit 4	Living Building <sup>®</sup>	4
Green Fa	actor	5 Points
Prereq.	Green Factor Score 0.3	Required
Credit 1	Green Factor Score 0.4	2
Credit 2	Green Factor Score 0.5	3
Credit 3	Green Factor Score 0.6	4
Credit 4	Green Factor Score ≥ 0.8 Sustainable Sites Initiative <sup>™</sup> ,or equivalent	5
Amenity	Space (see Section 2.3)	4 Points
Prereq.	Percentage of amenity space of lot size 15%	Required
Credit 1	Percentage of amenity space of lot size 20%	2
Credit 2	Percentage of amenity space of lot size 25%	- 3
Credit 3	Percentage of amenity space of lot size $\geq 30\%$	4
Alternat	ive Transportation Cumulative	5 Points
Drorog	Most strest standards, including bikaway and podestrian networks, and vehicle parking	Poquirad
Prereq.	Meet street standards, including; bikeway and pedestrian networks, and vehicle parking	Required
Credit 1 Credit 2	Car share parking, minimum 2 parking spots	1
Credit 2	Charging facility for electric cars	2
Credit 3	Indoor bicycle storage and changing facilities	1
	Priority parking for sub-compact (Smart Cars™ and motorcycles)	I
One-sto	ry Bonus requires 8 Points Two-story Bonus requires 12 Points	
]	Points in 4 categories, including at least one within Green Factor or Amenity Space	Required

**Nancy Rottle** 

# **Green Features: Westgate Green Factor**



### **Green Features:** Westgate Green Factor

- 1. Based on **successful Seattle Green Factor** for Commercial and Multi-Family Zones
- 2. Flexible system to address **ecological and livability functions**
- 3. Developer achieves **score by implementing green elements**; minimum score : .30 of lot size
- **4. Points can be earned for requirements**, e.g. meeting stormwater code; features such as permeable paving, trees, rainwater irrigation in required setbacks and amenity spaces



street trees



green street edges

### **Green Features:** Westgate Green Factor

Applicant / landscape professional a) tracks quantities on score sheet and submits with plans

### b) certifies that plan meets or exceeds minimum requirements

Points for:

- Soil depth in landscaped areas
- Tree canopy
- Shrubs and ground covers
- Bioretention facilities
- Green roofs
- Permeable paving
- Water features
- Green walls
- Drought tolerant/native plants
- Features visible from public spaces

	ect title:	enter sq ft of		
		parcel		
	Parcel size (enter this value first		SCOR	-
	Landscape Elements**	Totals from GF work	sheet Factor	r Tota
Α	Landscaped areas (select one of the following for each area)			
1	Landscaped areas with a soil depth of less than 24"	en	0	0.1
2	Landscaped areas with a soil depth of 24" or greater			0.6
3	Bioretention facilities	en	ter sq ft 0	1.0
в	Plantings (credit for plants in landscaped areas from Section A)	·		
1	Mulch, ground covers, or other plants less than 2' tall at maturity	en	ter sq ft	0.1
	,	enter number of plants		
2	Shrubs or perennials 2'+ at maturity - calculated at 12 sq ft per plant (typically planted no closer than 18" on center)	0 enter number of plants	0	0.3
3	Tree canopy for "small trees" or equivalent (canopy spread 8' to 15') - calculated at 75 sq ft per tree	0	0	0.3
4	Tree canopy for "small/medium trees" or equivalent (canopy spread 16' to 20') - calculated at 150 sq ft per tree	enter number of plants 0	0	0.3
5	Tree canopy for "medium/large trees" or equivalent (canopy spread of 21' to 25') - calculated at 250 sq ft per tree	enter number of plants 0	0	0.4
6	Tree canopy for "large trees" or equivalent (canopy spread of 26' to 30') - calculated at 350 sq ft per tree	enter number of plants 0	0	0.4
7	Tree canopy for preservation of large existing trees with trunks 6'+ in diameter - calculated at 20 sq ft per inch diameter	enter inches DBH 0	0	0.8
с	Green roofs			
1	Over at least 2" and less than 4" of growth medium			0.4
2	Over at least 4" of growth medium	er	ter sq ft 0	0.7
D	Vegetated walls	en	ter sq ft 0	0.7
Е	Approved water features	en	ter sq ft 0	0.7
F	Permeable paving			
1	Permeable paving over at least 6" and less than 24" of soil or gravel			0.2
2	Permeable paving over at least 24" of soil or gravel	en	ter sq ft 0	0.5
G	Structural soil systems	en	ter sq ft 0	0.2
н	Bonuses	sub-total of sq ft =	0	
1	Drought-tolerant or native plant species			0.1
2	Landscaped areas where at least 50% of annual irrigation needs are met through the use of harvested rainwater			0.2
3	Landscaping visible to passersby from adjacent public right of way or public open spaces			0.1
4	Landscaping in food cultivation	en	ter sq ft	0.1

\*\* You may count landscape improvements in rights-of-way contiguous with the parcel. All landscaping on private and public property must comply with the Landscape Standards Director's Rule (DR 6-2009)

### **Element: Green Roofs**

Green Roofs offer a dramatic functional improvement over conventional roofs. They provide habitat for insects and birds, improve stormwater quality while reducing runoff quantity, and they reduce the heat island effect. Their use in building design can count toward LEED<sup>®</sup> certification, reduce heating and cooling costs, and almost double the lifespan of the roof. They are becoming more common and can be useful in educating the public about the benefits of green building practices.





#### 2" to 4" of growth medium Juced Orphile Legand

D-2" Growth Medium

In Watermonofing Law

**OciFilter** Fabric

Lik Roof

P-Drainage Layer

Thin profile green roofs have the advantage of reduced structural load on a building, while offering many of the benefits of a thicker profile roof. Even thin profile roofs can capture and retain 60% of the precipitation that falls on them.

Green Factor defines green roots as any planting which is on top of a structure at least one floor above the level of the at grade entrance. Green roots with less than a 2" soil profile will be categorized as landscaping areas with less than 24" of soil.

### <u>C1</u>

Element - 2-4" Green Roof

Functional Benefits Reduction of runoff Reduction of heat island Habitat creation Improved insulation

Environmental Considerations Petroleum products Requires irrigation

Note - Green Roof can extend root litespan to 50-100 Years Factor - 0.4







#### Over 4" of growth medium

Green roofs with a thicker soil profile can support a wider range of plants than a roof with a 2" profile. The increased plant diversity can create a wider range of possible habitats for native insects and birds. Heating and cooling benefits are increased due to increased insulation, and the stomwater are improved. While a wide variety of roof systems are available, proper design, installation and maintenance are crucial to a successful project.

#### Corp.189 Logend ApPlant Material B=1\* Growth Medium (In Fiber Fabric B=Desinage Layer BoWatesproofing Layer (In Roof

### C-2 Element - >4" Green Roof

Functional Benefits Further runoff reduction Reduction of heat island More diverse habitat Improved insulation

Environmental Considerations Petroleum products Requires irrigation

Note - Green Roof can extend roof lifespan to 50-100 Years Factor - 0.7





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### **Green Factor Example**



# Recommendations and Implementation

- 1. Movement and Greening
- 2. Public Art, Temporary Space Activation
- 3. Community and non-profit uses for existing vacant buildings
- 4. Workforce housing
- 5. Administration and Implementation



### **Recommendations: Movement and Greening**



### **Recommendations:**

- Public Art, Temporary Space Activation
- Community and non-profit uses for existing vacant buildings
- Workforce housing



# **Administration & Implementation**

Proposed Development	Review Process
1 to 3 Stories	Administrative Review
4 Stories	Administrative Review + Bonus Scoresheet
5 Stories	Administrative Review + Bonus Scoresheet + Design Review



# REVISIONING Five Corners & Westgate Acknowledgements

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