



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Legislative Summary

CB 119505

Record No.: CB 119505

Type: Ordinance (Ord)

Status: Passed

Version: 2

Ord. no: Ord 125843

In Control: City Clerk

File Created: 04/03/2019

Final Action: 06/18/2019

Title: AN ORDINANCE relating to land use and zoning; amending Sections 23.41.010 and 23.41.012 of the Seattle Municipal Code to remove the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area Guidelines and adopt the Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines, and delete reference to the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area Guidelines.

Date

Notes:

Filed with City Clerk:

Mayor's Signature:

Sponsors: Pacheco

Vetoed by Mayor:

Veto Overridden:

Veto Sustained:

Attachments: Full Text: CB 119505 v2, Att 1 - Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines, 2019 v2

Drafter: valauri.stotler@seattle.gov

Filing Requirements/Dept Action:

History of Legislative File

Legal Notice Published:

☐ Yes

☐ No

Ver- sion:	Acting Body:	Date:	Action:	Sent To:	Due Date:	Return Date:	Result:
1	Mayor	04/16/2019	Mayor's leg transmitted to Council	City Clerk			
	Action Text: The Council Bill (CB) was Mayor's leg transmitted to Council. to the City Clerk						
	Notes:						
1	City Clerk	04/16/2019	sent for review	Council President's Office			
1	Council President's Office	04/24/2019	sent for review	Planning, Land Use, and Zoning Committee			
	Action Text: The Council Bill (CB) was sent for review. to the Planning, Land Use, and Zoning Committee						
	Notes:						

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|------------------------------------|---|------|
| 1 | City Council | 04/29/2019 | referred | Planning, Land
Use, and Zoning
Committee | |
| | Action Text: The Council Bill (CB) was referred. to the Planning, Land Use, and Zoning Committee | | | | |
| | Notes: | | | | |
| 1 | Planning, Land Use, and
Zoning Committee | 06/05/2019 | pass as amended | | Pass |
| | Action Text: The Committee recommends that City Council pass as amended the Council Bill (CB). | | | | |
| | | | In Favor: 3 | Chair Pacheco, Vice Chair O'Brien, Member Herbold | |
| | | | Opposed: 0 | | |
| 2 | City Council | 06/10/2019 | passed | | Pass |
| | Action Text: The Council Bill (CB) was passed by the following vote, and the President signed the Bill: | | | | |
| | | | In Favor: 9 | Councilmember Bagshaw, Councilmember González , Council
President Harrell, Councilmember Herbold, Councilmember Juarez,
Councilmember Mosqueda, Councilmember O'Brien, Councilmember
Pacheco, Councilmember Sawant | |
| | | | Opposed: 0 | | |
| 2 | City Clerk | 06/14/2019 | submitted for
Mayor's signature | Mayor | |
| 2 | Mayor | 06/17/2019 | Signed | | |
| | Action Text: The Council Bill (CB) was Signed. | | | | |
| 2 | Mayor | 06/18/2019 | returned | City Clerk | |
| 2 | City Clerk | 06/18/2019 | attested by City Clerk | | |
| | Action Text: The Ordinance (Ord) was attested by City Clerk. | | | | |
-

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE

125843

COUNCIL BILL

119505

AN ORDINANCE relating to land use and zoning; amending Sections 23.41.010 and 23.41.012 of the Seattle Municipal Code to remove the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area Guidelines and adopt the Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines, and delete reference to the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area Guidelines.

WHEREAS, The City of Seattle ("City") designated Ballard as a Hub Urban Village; and

WHEREAS, in 1998, the City Council recognized the Crown Hill/Ballard Neighborhood Plan as a 20-year vision for how Ballard as a Hub Urban Village would grow; and

WHEREAS, in 2014, the Ballard Partnership's Urban Design and Transportation committee (UDAT) formed and met 18 times over two years to partner with the City and created the Urban Design and Transportation Framework (UDTF). The UDTF provides community guidance for land use code amendments and neighborhood design guidelines to help shape new development in Ballard; and

WHEREAS, the UDAT included community members from the Ballard Chamber of Commerce, Central Ballard Residents Association, the Nordic Heritage Museum, Sustainable Ballard, Groundswell Northwest, East Ballard Community Association, North Seattle Industrial Association, as well as renters and business and property owners; and

WHEREAS, from 2014 to 2016, the UDAT partnered with the City to host four community workshops and open houses, conduct ongoing conversations with community members and groups involving over 440 community stakeholders, and the Ballard Urban Design and Transportation Framework, and Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines; and

WHEREAS, the Seattle City Council in 2016 adopted Land Use Code amendments applicable within the Ballard Hub Urban Village to implement changes to zoning and development standards recommended in the Urban Design and Transportation Framework; and

WHEREAS, the Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines reflect the unique historical character of the Ballard community, and are intent on retaining the rich characteristics of its different areas valued by the community; and

WHEREAS, on December 13, 2018, the Office of Planning and Community Development released the Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Checklist and a Determination of Non-Significance; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Subsection 23.41.010.B of the Seattle Municipal Code, which section was last amended by Ordinance 125776, is amended as follows:

23.41.010 Design review guidelines

* * *

B. The following neighborhood design guidelines are approved. These neighborhood design guidelines apply in the areas shown on the map included in the guidelines.

1. “Admiral Design Guidelines, 2013”;
2. “Ballard (~~(Municipal Center Master Plan Area)~~) Neighborhood Design Guidelines, ((2013)) 2019”;
3. “Belltown Urban Center Village Design Guidelines, 2004”;
4. “Capitol Hill Design Guidelines, 2013”;
5. “Central Area Design Guidelines, 2018”;
6. “Green Lake Design Guidelines, 2013”;

7. “Greenwood/Phinney Design Guidelines, 2013”;
8. “Morgan Junction Design Guidelines, 2013”;
9. “Mount Baker Town Center Design Guidelines, 2017”;
10. “North Beacon Hill Design Guidelines, 2013”;
11. “North District/Lake City Design Guidelines, 2013”;
12. “Northgate Design Guidelines, 2013”;
13. “Othello Design Guidelines, 2013”;
14. “Pike/Pine Design Guidelines, 2017”;
15. “Roosevelt Design Guidelines, 2013”;
16. “South Lake Union Design Guidelines, 2018”;
17. “University District Design Guidelines, 2019”;
18. “Upper Queen Anne Design Guidelines, 2013”;
19. “Uptown Design Guidelines, 2019”;
20. “Wallingford Design Guidelines, 2013”; and
21. “West Seattle Junction Design Guidelines, 2013.”

* * *

Section 2. Subsection 23.41.012.B of the Seattle Municipal Code, which section was last amended by Ordinance 125612, is amended as follows:

23.41.012 Development standard departures

* * *

B. Departures may be granted from any Land Use Code standard or requirement, except for the following:

1. Procedures;

2. Definitions;
3. Measurements;
4. Provisions of the Shoreline District, Chapter 23.60A;
5. Lot configuration standards in subsections 23.22.100.C.3, 23.24.040.A.9,
and 23.28.030.A.3;
6. Permitted, prohibited, or conditional use provisions, except that departures
may be granted from development standards for required street-level uses, subject to the
limitations of subsection 23.41.012.B.34;
7. Maximum size of use;
8. Residential density limits;
9. Noise and odor standards;
10. Floor area ratios (FAR), except that:
 - a. In the Pike/Pine Conservation Overlay District shown on Map A
for 23.73.004, departures from the development standards for floor area exemptions from FAR
calculations in subsection 23.73.009.C and for retention of a character structure on a lot in
Section 23.73.015 are allowed;
 - b. Departures of up to an additional 0.5 FAR may be granted if the
applicant demonstrates that:
 - ((f)) 1) ((the)) The departure is needed to protect a tree that is
located on the lot that is either an exceptional tree, as defined in Section 25.11.020, or a tree
greater than 2 feet in diameter measured 4.5 feet above the ground; ((;)) and
 - ((f)) 2) ((avoiding)) Avoiding development in the tree protection
area will reduce the total development capacity of the site.

11. Structure height, except that:

a. Within the Roosevelt Commercial Core building height departures up to an additional 3 feet may be granted for properties zoned NC3-65 (Map A for 23.41.012, Roosevelt Commercial Core);

~~((b. Within the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan area building height departures may be granted for properties zoned NC3-65 (Map B for 23.41.012, Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area). The additional height may not exceed 9 feet, and may be granted only for townhouses that front a mid-block pedestrian connection or a park identified in the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan.~~

e)) b. Within the Uptown Urban Center building height departures up to 3 feet of additional height may be granted if the top floor of the structure is set back at least 6 feet from all lot lines abutting streets;

~~((d))~~ c. Within the Queen Anne Residential Urban Village and Neighborhood Commercial zones as shown on Map ~~((C))~~ B for 23.41.012, Upper Queen Anne Commercial Areas, building height departures up to 3 feet of additional height may be granted if the top floor of the structure is set back at least 6 feet from all lot lines abutting streets;

~~((e))~~ d. Within the PSM 85-120 zone in the area shown on Map A for 23.49.180, departures may be granted from development standards that apply as conditions to additional height, except for floor area ratios and provisions for adding bonus floor area above the base FAR;

~~((f))~~ e. Within the Pike/Pine Conservation Overlay District shown on Map A for 23.73.004, departures may be granted from:

1 1) ~~((development))~~ Development standards that apply as
2 conditions to additional height in subsections 23.73.014.A and 23.73.014.B; ~~((;))~~ and

3 2) ~~((the))~~ The provision for receiving sites for transfer of
4 development potential in subsection 23.73.024.B.5;

5 ~~((g))~~ f. Departures of up to 10 feet of additional height may be granted if
6 the applicant demonstrates that;

7 ~~((f))~~ 1) ~~((the))~~ The departure is needed to protect a tree that is
8 located on the lot that is either an exceptional tree, as defined in Section 25.11.020, or a tree
9 greater than 2 feet in diameter measured 4.5 feet above the ground; ~~((;))~~ and

10 ~~((f))~~ 2) ~~((avoiding))~~ Avoiding development in the tree protection
11 area will reduce the total development capacity of the site.

12 12. Provisions of Chapter 23.52;

13 13. Provisions of Chapter 23.53, except that departures may be granted from
14 the access easement standards in Section 23.53.025;

15 14. Quantity of parking required, minimum and maximum parking limits, and
16 minimum and maximum number of drive-in lanes; ~~((, except that within the Ballard Municipal
17 Center Master Plan area departures may be granted from the minimum parking requirement up to
18 a 30 percent maximum reduction for ground-level retail uses that abut established mid-block
19 pedestrian connections through private property as identified in the "Ballard Municipal Center
20 Master Plan Design Guidelines, 2013";))~~

21 15. Standards for solid-waste and recyclable materials storage and access in
22 Section 23.54.040;

1 16. Provisions of Chapter 23.58A, except that departures may be granted from
2 the requirements of subsections 23.48.021.C.1.b.2, 23.48.021.C.1.b.3.a, 23.48.021.C.1.b.4, and
3 23.48.021.C.1.b.5;

4 17. Provisions of Chapter 23.58B and Chapter 23.58C;

5 18. In SM-SLU zones, floor area limits for all uses provided in subsections
6 23.48.245.A, 23.48.245.B.1, 23.48.245.B.2, and 23.48.245.B.3, except that departures of up to a
7 five percent increase in floor area limit for each story may be granted for structures with non-
8 residential uses meeting the requirements of subsections 23.48.245.B.1.d.1 and
9 23.48.245.B.1.d.2;

10 19. In SM-SLU zones, provisions in Section 23.48.245 for upper-level
11 setbacks;

12 20. In SM-SLU zones, provisions in Section 23.48.245 limiting the number of
13 towers permitted per block;

14 21. In Downtown zones, provisions in Chapter 23.49 for exceeding the base
15 FAR or achieving bonus development;

16 22. In Downtown zones, provisions in Section 23.49.036 for the minimum
17 size for planned community developments;

18 23. In Downtown zones, the average floor area limit for stories in residential
19 use in Table B for 23.49.058;

20 24. In Downtown zones, provisions in Section 23.49.041 for combined lot
21 developments;

25. In the Downtown Mixed Commercial 170 zone, minimum floor-to-floor height for street-level uses required as a condition of the additional height allowed by subsection 23.49.008.E;

26. In Downtown zones, Downtown view corridor requirements, except that departures may be granted to allow open railings on upper-level roof decks or on rooftop open space to project into the required view corridor, if the railings are determined to have a minimal impact on views;

27. In Downtown zones, the quantity of open space required for major office projects as provided in subsection 23.49.016.B;

28. In Downtown zones, standards for the location of access to parking;

29. In Downtown Mixed Commercial zones, tower spacing requirements contained in subsection 23.49.058.D;

30. Within the Pike/Pine Conservation Overlay District shown on Map A for 23.73.004, the requirement that all character structures on a lot be retained in order to qualify as a transferable development potential (TDP) receiving site in subsection 23.73.024.B, the exception allowing additional FAR for non-residential uses in subsection 23.73.009.B, the FAR exemption for residential uses in subsection 23.73.009.C.3, the exception to floor area limits in subsections 23.73.010.B.1 and 23.73.010.B.2, the exception for width and depth measurements in subsection 23.73.012.B, or the exception for an additional 10 feet in height in subsection 23.73.014.B.

a. However, departures from the development standards identified above may be granted under the following conditions:

1) The character structure is neither a designated Seattle Landmark nor identified in a rule promulgated by the Director according to Section 23.73.005; and

2) The proposed development entails the demolition of a wood-frame character structure originally built as a single-family residence or single-family accessory structure; or

3) The proposed development entails the demolition of a character structure that is determined to have insufficient value to warrant retention when the following applies:

a) The structure lacks a high degree of architectural integrity as evidenced by extensive irreversible exterior remodeling; or

b) The structure does not represent the Pike/Pine neighborhood's building typology that is characterized by the use of exterior materials and design elements such as masonry, brick, and timber; multi-use loft spaces; very high and fully ((-)) glazed ground-floor storefront windows; and decorative details including cornices, emblems, and embossed building names; or

c) Demolishing the character structure would allow for more substantial retention of other, more significant character structures on the lot, such as a structure listed in a rule promulgated by the Director according to Section 23.73.005; or would allow for other key neighborhood development objectives to be achieved, such as improving pedestrian circulation by providing through-block connections, developing arts and cultural facilities, or siting publicly ((-)) accessible open space at key neighborhood locations.

b. In addition to the provisions of subsection 23.41.012.B.30.a, the following provisions apply:

1) At least one character structure shall be retained on the lot if any of the following are to be used by the development proposal:

a) Subsection 23.73.009.C.3 regarding the FAR exemption for residential uses;

b) Subsection 23.73.010.B.2 regarding increases in the floor area limits;

c) Subsection 23.73.012.B regarding the exception from width and depth measurements; or

d) Subsection 23.73.014.B regarding the exception allowing for an additional 10 feet in height.

2) A departure may allow removal of character structures if the requirement for retaining structures is limited to the following:

a) Subsection 23.73.009.B regarding the exception to allow additional FAR for non-residential uses;

b) Subsection 23.73.010.B.1 regarding increases in the floor area limits; or

c) Section 23.73.024 for the use of TDP on a lot that is an eligible TDP receiving site under the provisions of subsection 23.73.024.B;

31. In the MPC-YT zone, affordable housing production requirements in Section 23.75.085;

32. In the MPC-YT zone, limits on floor area for uses in Sections 23.75.040, 23.75.085, or 23.75.090;

33. In the MPC-YT zone, limits on the number of highrise structures, distribution of highrise structures, and gross floor area per story for highrise structures in Section 23.75.040 or Section 23.75.120;

34. In pedestrian-designated zones, provisions for residential uses at street level, as provided in subsection 23.47A.005.C.1, except that a departure may be granted to allow residential uses at street level to occupy, in the aggregate, no more than 50 percent of the street-level, street-facing facade;

35. In pedestrian-designated zones, provisions for transparency requirements, as provided in subsection 23.47A.008.B, except that departures may be granted to reduce the required transparency from 60 percent to no less than 40 percent of the street-facing facade;

36. In pedestrian-designated zones, provisions for height requirements for floor-to-floor height, as provided in subsection 23.47A.008.B, except that departures to allow a mezzanine with less than the minimum floor-to-floor height may be granted provided that the outer edge of the mezzanine floor is at least 15 feet from the exterior wall facing a principal pedestrian street;

37. Area-specific development standards for Lake City, identified in subsection 23.47A.009.E, except departures may be requested if the development provides at least one of the following features:

a. A usable open space that:

1) ((abuts)) Abuts the street;

2) ~~((is))~~ Is no more than 4 feet above or 4 feet below the adjacent sidewalk grade;

3) ~~((has))~~ Has a minimum width equal to 30 percent of the width of the street-facing facade or 20 feet, whichever is greater; and

4) ~~((has))~~ Has a minimum depth of 20 feet measured from the abutting street lot line.

b. An east-west, through-block pedestrian passageway that:

1) ~~((has))~~ Has a minimum width of 20 feet and provides direct and continuous passage between the north/south rights-of-way abutting the lot; and

2) ~~((is))~~ Is designed to provide safe pedestrian use, including signage identifying the passageway; and

38. For lots 40,000 square feet or greater in size, area-specific development standards for Ballard identified in subsections 23.47A.009.F.2, 23.47A.009.F.3, and 23.47A.009.F.4.b, except that departures may be requested if the development provides at least one of the following features:

a. A usable open space that:

1) ~~((abuts))~~ Abuts the street;

2) ~~((is))~~ Is no more than 4 feet above or 4 feet below the adjacent sidewalk grade;

3) ~~((has))~~ Has a minimum width equal to 30 percent of the width of the street-facing facade or 20 feet, whichever is greater; and

4) ~~((has))~~ Has a minimum depth of 20 feet measured from all street lot lines.

b. A separation between structures that:

1) ~~((has))~~ Has a minimum east-west dimension width of 20 feet;

2) ~~((is))~~ Is no more than 4 feet above or below the adjacent sidewalk grades; and

3) ~~((is))~~ Is either developed as:

a) ~~((a))~~ A north-south, through-block pedestrian passageway;

b) ~~((a))~~ A woonerf;

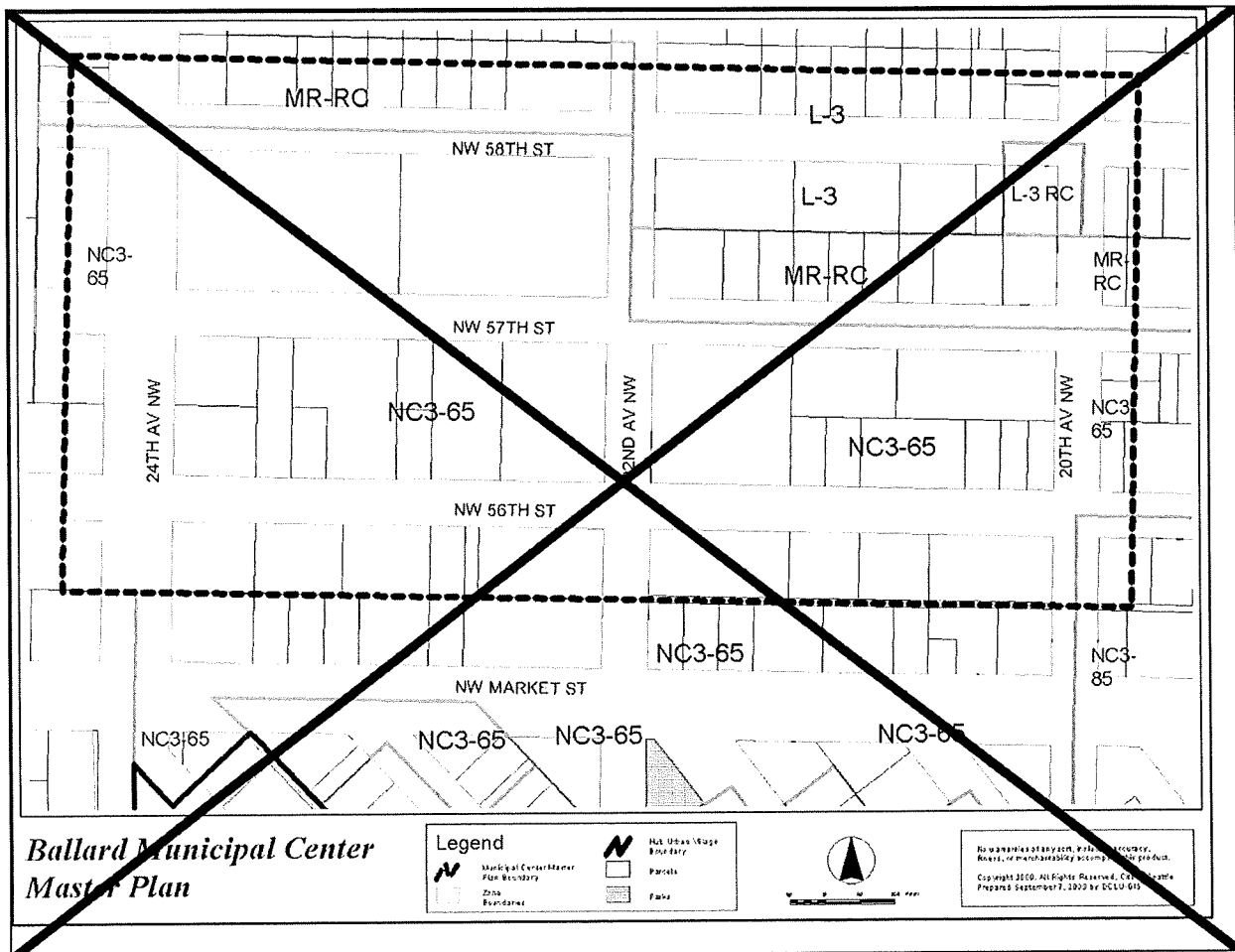
c) ~~((an))~~ An amenity area that is available for public use and not counting towards the minimum requirement of Section 23.47A.024; or

d) ~~((a))~~ A combination thereof.

* * *

1

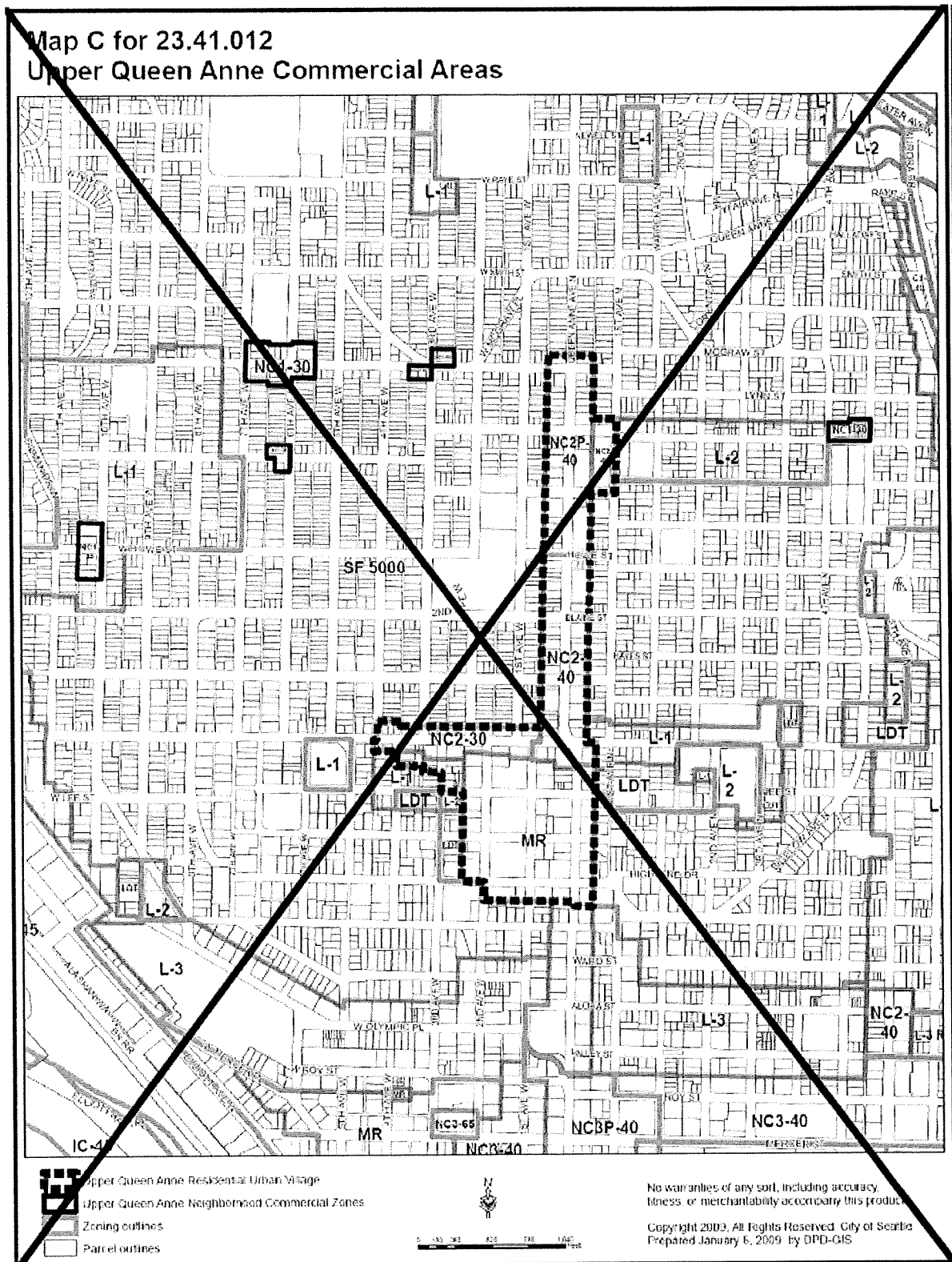
((Map B for 23.41.012 Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area))



2

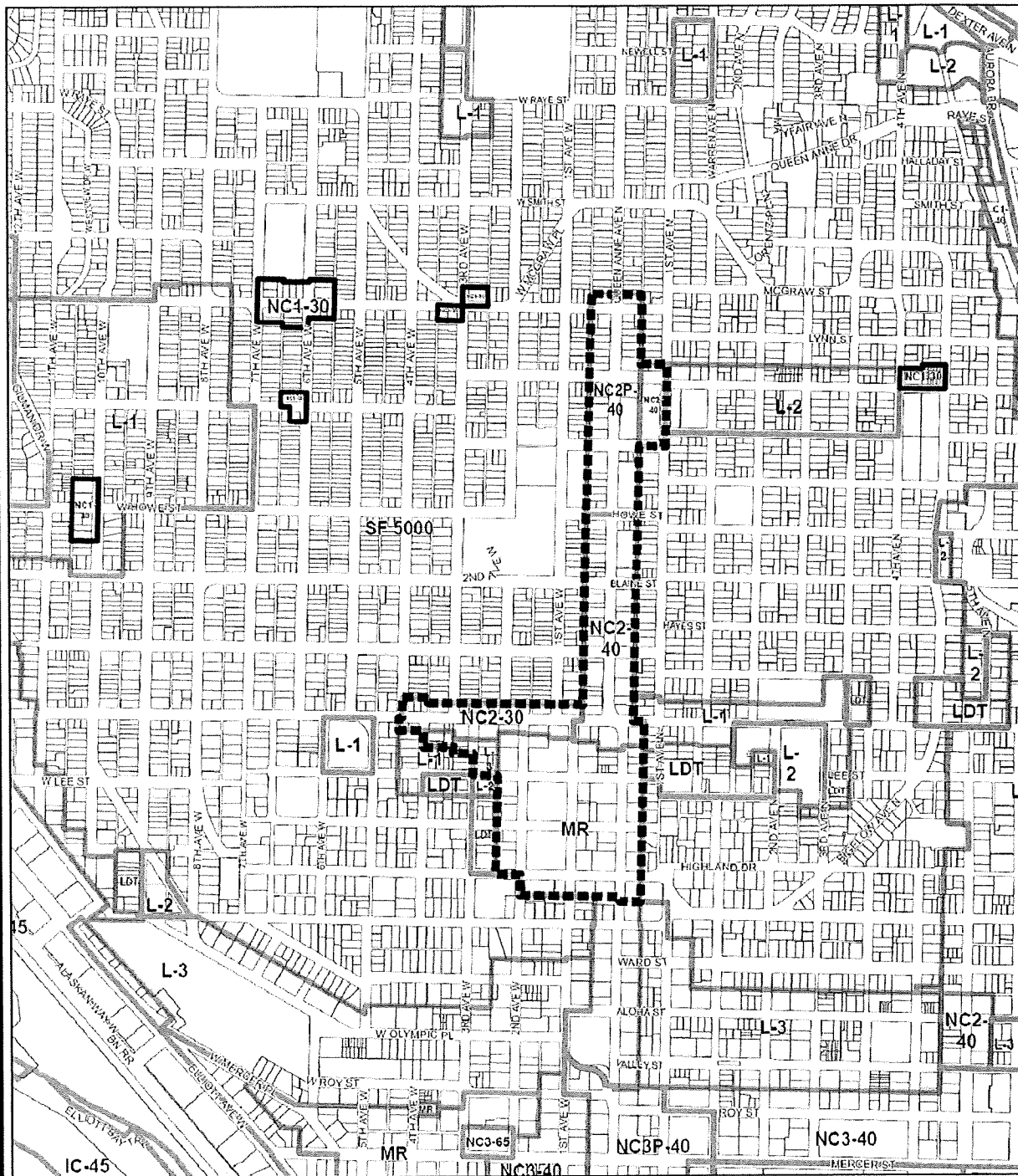
1

Map ((C)) B for 23.41.012 Upper Queen Anne Commercial Areas



2

Map B for 23.41.012 Upper Queen Anne Commercial Areas



- Upper Queen Anne Residential Urban Village
- Upper Queen Anne Neighborhood Commercial Zones
- Zoning outlines
- Parcel outlines



0 132 263 426 710 1,600 Feet

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 Prepared January 6, 2009 by DPD-GIS

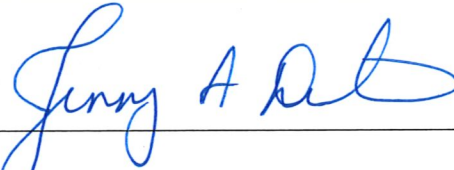
Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the 10th day of June, 2019,
and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 10th day of
June, 2019.



President _____ of the City Council

Approved by me this 17th day of June, 2019.



Jenny A. Durkan, Mayor

Filed by me this 18th day of JUNE, 2019.



Monica Martinez Simmons, City Clerk

(Seal)

Attachments:
Attachment 1 – Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines, 2019



Ballard

NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN GUIDELINES



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Acknowledgments

The Urban Design and Transportation (UDaT) Work Group worked with the Office of Planning and Community Development to develop the Urban Design and Transportation Framework and the Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines. Thank you to each, and especially to Julia Park who contributed much insight and perspective:

- Tom Malone, Co-Chair
- Catherine Weatbrook, Co-Chair
- Andrew Natzel, Central Ballard Renter
- Barbara Fox, St. Luke's Episcopal Church
- Brent Siewert, Majestic Bay
- Courtney Ray, Resident
- Don Benson Ballard District Council
- Eric Nelson, Nordic Heritage Museum
- Ethan Van Eck, Central Ballard Residents Association
- Eugene Wasserman, North Seattle Industrial Association
- Julia Park, Sustainable Ballard
- Jim Demetre, East Ballard property owner
- Jim Riggle, Olympic Athletic Club
- Linda Melvin, Central Ballard Residents Association
- Michelle Rosenthal, Ballard Chamber of Commerce
- Mike Kahrs, Central Ballard Residents Association
- Mike Stewart, Ballard Chamber of Commerce
- Mindy Byers, Ballard Landmark
- Robert Drucker, Groundswell Northwest
- Sandra Nestorovic, Nordic Heritage Museum
- Scott Ingham, Ballard Chamber of Commerce
- Shannon Dunn, East Ballard Community Association

Introduction to Design Guidelines

What are Neighborhood Design Guidelines?

Design Guidelines are the primary tool used in the review of proposed private projects by the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI) staff for administrative design review, or the Design Review Boards. Design Guidelines define the qualities of architecture, urban design, and outdoor space that make for successful projects and communities. There are two types of design guidelines used in the Design Review Program:

- **Seattle Design Guidelines** - apply to all areas of the city except for downtown, historic districts, and the International Special Review District (ISRD); informally called 'citywide guidelines'.
- **Neighborhood Design Guidelines** - apply to a specific geographically-defined area, usually within a residential urban village or center.

Once a set of Neighborhood Design Guidelines is adopted by City Council, they are used in tandem with Seattle Design Guidelines for the review of all projects within that designated neighborhood design guideline boundary. Not all neighborhoods within the city have Neighborhood Design Guidelines, but for those that do, applicants and Design Review Board members are required to consult both sets of design guidelines. The Neighborhood Design Guidelines take precedence over the Seattle Design Guidelines in the event of a conflict between the two. Neighborhood Design Guidelines offer additional guidance on the features and character of a particular neighborhood, and are very helpful to all involved in the design review process.

Neighborhood Design Guidelines reveal the character of the neighborhood as known to its residents and business owners. The Neighborhood Design Guidelines help to reinforce existing character and protect the qualities that neighborhood residents value most in the face of change. Thus, Neighborhood Design Guidelines, in conjunction with the Seattle Design Guidelines, can increase overall awareness of responsive design and involvement in the design review process.

Reader's Guide

This document is organized around the larger themes and format of the Seattle Design Guidelines with distinct topics and directives specific to the Ballard Urban Village. Photos and graphics that illustrate selected Neighborhood Design Guidelines are presented, in addition to the text which explains design intent and/or provides background information. All images not individually credited are City of Seattle file photos.

These Neighborhood Design Guidelines have purview over all physical design elements within the private property lines. Additionally, some Neighborhood Design Guidelines (especially under the Context & Site category) may comment about design features outside the private property, pertaining to adjacent sidewalks and landscaping; these comments are advisory. All elements within the right-of-way (ROW) are under the purview of the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT), which must review and approve all physical elements in the ROW. In the event of contradictory design guidance, SDOT regulations, standards and interpretations shall prevail.

The Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines do not apply within the Ballard Avenue Landmark District established by Title 25, Environmental Protection and Historic Preservation. The Ballard Avenue Landmark District Board reviews Certificates of Approval for any changes to the exterior of any building, structure, or property in the district that is visible from a public street, alley, or right-of-way. Change is defined as all actions including, but not limited to, alteration, demolition, construction, reconstruction, restoration, remodeling, painting, and signage. A Certificate of Approval is also required for new construction in the District.

All Design Guidelines at a Glance

The Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines work together with the Seattle Design Guidelines, which remain applicable on all projects subject to Design Review. See SMC 23.41.004 for information on Design Review thresholds. Below is a list of the 11 Seattle Design Guidelines. The column to the right indicates if the Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines provide supplemental guidance for that topic. A **"YES"** means both Seattle Design Guidelines and Neighborhood Design Guidelines are applicable. A **"NO"** means only the Seattle Design Guidelines apply.

Seattle Design Guidelines

Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines

CONTEXT & SITE (CS)

CS1	Natural Systems and Site Features Use natural systems and features of the site and its surroundings as a starting point for design	YES
CS2	Urban Pattern and Form Strengthen the most desirable forms, characteristics and patterns of the surrounding area	YES
CS3	Architectural Context and Character Contribute to the architectural character of the neighborhood	YES

PUBLIC LIFE (PL)

PL1	Connectivity Complement, connect and contribute to the network of open spaces around the site	YES
PL2	Walkability Create a safe and comfortable walking environment, easy to navigate and well connected	NO
PL3	Street-Level Interaction Encourage human interaction and activity at the street-level, including entries and edges	YES
PL4	Active Transportation Incorporate features that facilitate active transport such as walking, bicycling and transit use	YES

DESIGN CONCEPT (DC)

DC1	Project Uses and Activities Optimize the arrangement of uses and activities on site	YES
DC2	Architectural Concept Develop a unified, functional architectural concept that fits well on the site and its surroundings	YES
DC3	Open Space Concept Integrate building and open space design so that each complements the other	YES
DC4	Exterior Elements and Finishes Use appropriate and high-quality elements and finishes for the building and open spaces	YES

See the below link for a complete version of the Seattle Design Guidelines, and a complete list of all Neighborhood Design Guidelines:

<http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/aboutus/whoweare/designreview/designguidelines/default.htm>

Ballard Context and Priority Issues

Ballard's Character Areas

The overriding objective of the Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines is to encourage new projects to reinforce the roles and character of the distinct areas in Ballard that collectively give Ballard its identity as a city within a city. These areas contribute layers of activities and building forms that support its social fabric and distinct character. For example, machine shops, restaurants and bars share the mix of historic brick buildings in the Ballard Avenue Landmark District. Banks, shops, and cafes share Market Street. Together they create an active place to walk, shop, and work. Projects, open spaces, and streetscapes within the character areas should work together to support those roles and characteristics. **Certain guidelines specifically reference the Character Areas to reinforce the context, role and desired future character of each area. All projects should first identify what Character Area (if any) they are located within.** All projects are subject to guidelines that do not reference a Character Area. When Character Area guidelines provide more detailed guidance, the Character Area guidelines take precedent.

Character Core - Ballard's Downtown is centered on its "main streets" – NW Market Street and Ballard Avenue NW. Its inviting mix of historic and heritage buildings, and a welcoming business district with shops, restaurants and bars, and services define Ballard's social and physical character. The Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines seek to sustain this historic role and character of Ballard's main streets as they evolve and grow. The neighborhood design guidelines strengthen the streetscape to **create a lively public realm and business district, and ensure new buildings integrate Ballard's historic design precedents for well-detailed, quality construction.**

Civic Core - The Civic Core has a quieter character of civic activities, neighborhood-oriented businesses, and a variety of residences. The tree-lined streets include more intimate open spaces giving a unifying public character. The Civic Core includes the 2001 Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan, which envisioned a civic district and identified sites for a park, library, and Neighborhood Service Center. City and private investments have largely realized this vision. The neighborhood design guidelines **strengthen a quieter, neighborhood-oriented streetscape and public realm, and ensure that the mix of public buildings, residences, and smaller businesses create a strong civic character.**

General Commercial - The General Commercial area meets the weekly and monthly needs for goods and services. It will increasingly support more offices and residences on upper floors. It is also a major transportation hub. The neighborhood design guidelines support expected increases in walking and transit by promoting **active storefronts and generous sidewalks to balance the transportation volumes.** The neighborhood design guidelines also provide direction for integrating the larger scaled projects that will likely occur in this area, so that this gateway to Ballard communicates the unique character of this destination.

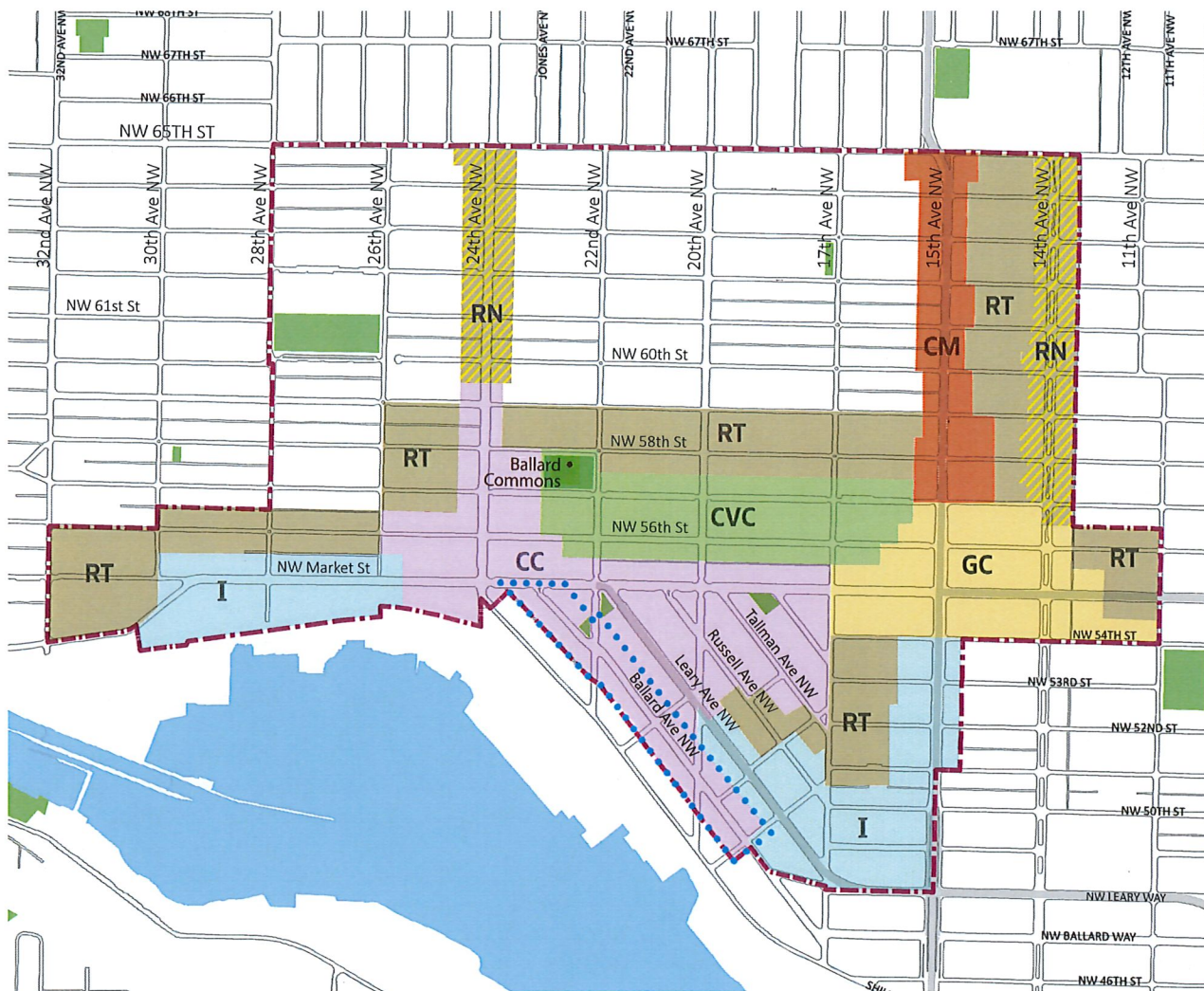
Commercial Mix - Local commercial streets provide opportunities for **a mix of local businesses serving adjacent neighborhoods as well as services and shops serving north-west Seattle.** They have potential for office and moderate density residential on upper floors which take advantage of the transit and auto access.

Residential In-Town - Multifamily neighborhoods provide in-town living opportunities that are close to shops, services and jobs. The **design characteristics and community infrastructure should support a range of households - from singles to families and older people.** *These supplemental guidelines do not address the Lowrise 1 zoned sites in the northern portion of the Urban Village since most projects are under the design review threshold.*

Residential / Neighborhood Retail - The Lowrise Residential Commercial zoned areas along 14th Ave. NW and 24th Ave. NW, are characterized by a mix of multifamily buildings - many with street-level entrances and small commercial uses. New projects should consider including small commercial uses at corners to continue this mixed character.

Industrial - The industrial areas in the urban village emphasizes "maker" and production uses, continuing tradition of people who use their hands and minds to create. They are both utilitarian and urban. The streets can be navigated by trucks and walkers. Some businesses have a retail element, while others are wholesale or industry focused. *The design review process applies to projects in Industrial Zones within the Urban Village. Non-industrial projects within Industrial Zones on NW Market St. should follow the guidance for the Character Core.*

Ballard Character Areas Map



LEGEND

- Character Core (CC)
- Civic Core (CVC)
- Commercial Mix (CM)
- Residential In-Town (RT)
- General Commercial (GC)
- Industrial (I)
- Residential/Neighborhood Retail (RN)

Boundary where Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines apply

Boundaries of the Ballard Avenue Landmark District.
Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines do not apply within the Landmark District.

The character area boundaries shown above typically follow street centerlines or the zoning boundaries in place October 2018. The boundary of the Civic Core character area is at the mid-block alley parcel line, or 2018 parcel lines. Design Review does not apply to all zones. Design Review does not apply within the Ballard Avenue Landmark District. See the Seattle Municipal Code, section 23.41.004 for more details.

Building on Previous Community Work

As a first step in identifying neighborhood priorities, previous documents were reviewed and correlated with the Seattle Design guideline categories. The guidelines reference or incorporate this material to build upon previously generated ideas, goals and main concerns. Documents referenced include:

- **Ballard Urban Design and Transportation Framework:** The 2016 Ballard Urban Design and Transportation Framework (UDTF) established a shared design vision and implementation strategy for the future of the core commercial and mixed use areas of the Ballard Urban Village. It translated two years of extensive community planning work into guiding principles, specific recommendations, and implementation tasks. The City used the UDTF to guide revisions to zoning, development standards, and design guidelines for Ballard. The Urban Design and Transportation Framework is not regulatory, but can be used for context or reference.
- **Ballard Municipal Center Design Guidelines** (adopted 2001, Revised 2013): Community members and design consultants developed the Ballard Municipal Design Guidelines to facilitate a healthy, vibrant urban core. It provided a framework to bring together well-used services, a library, an urban park, retail and new midrise residences into a “centerpiece” venue that would be pleasant to visit and easy to access.

The Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan established design criteria and guidelines for the development of a six-block area in the heart of Ballard; oriented around the Ballard Commons, the Ballard Library, and city service center. The Ballard neighborhood identified several design issues – both general and specific to site conditions (e.g. adjacency to the park, mixed use projects on North-South avenues, etc.) – to which new projects should respond, and encouraged high quality public and private development in the core of the urban village. **The Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan design guidelines are completely superceded by the guidelines herein.** Relevant guidance is incorporated into these Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines.

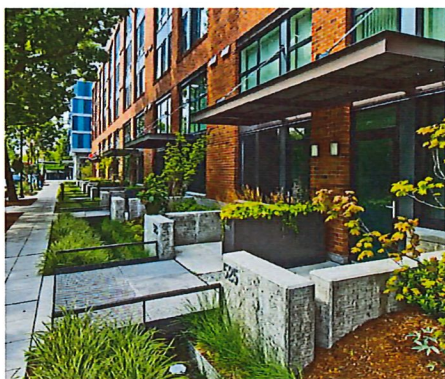
CS1

CONTEXT & SITE

Natural Systems & Site Features



With careful attention to plant selection, continuous plantings can connect green spaces and support pollinators like bees.



Thoughtful integration of natural drainage can add visual interest, habitat, and a buffer.



The Buster Simpson designed cistern in Belltown adds a whimsical and functional stormwater detention.

Seattle Design Guideline:

Use natural systems and features of the site and its surroundings as a starting point for project design.

Ballard Supplemental Guidance

1. Plants and Habitat

- a. **On-Site Features:** In the Residential In-Town and Civic Core (see Ballard's Character Areas map on page 4), integrate landscaping in front of residences, within the planting strip, setbacks, or in street-level open spaces to add visual interest for people walking by, habitat, or a buffer from sidewalks for residents. With Seattle Department of Transportation approval, select plants that will provide interest year-round and create a variety of color and texture along the street.

2. Water

- a. **Adding Interest with Project Drainage:**
 - In the Residential In-Town and Civic Core (see Ballard's Character Areas map on page 4), consider integrating natural drainage in front of residences to add visual interest for pedestrians, as well as a landscape amenity and a buffer from sidewalks for residents.
 - Consider integrating drainage elements in architectural or artistic ways.

CS2

CONTEXT & SITE

Urban Pattern & Form

Seattle Design Guideline:

Strengthen the most desirable forms, characteristics, and patterns of the streets, block faces, and open spaces in the surrounding area.



The Character Core includes older, highly detailed buildings with businesses at the street, a mix of building heights, and facade widths that reflect the historic 50' lot widths.



New buildings in the Character Core bring different architectural styles, but maintain strong presence and detailing.

Ballard Supplemental Guidance

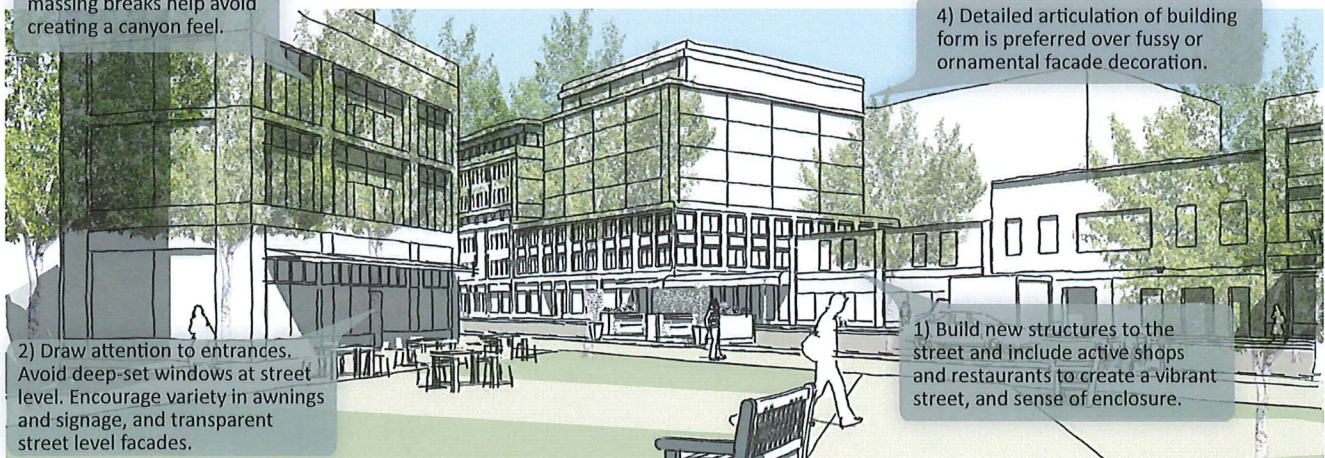
1. Location in the Neighborhood - Sense of Place:

Reinforce the character and role of Ballard's Character Areas (see map on Page 4).

- a. **Character Core:** The mix of historic and heritage buildings create a welcoming business district. Buildings featuring construction techniques from over a century ago establish a distinct character with human scale, detail, and permanence.

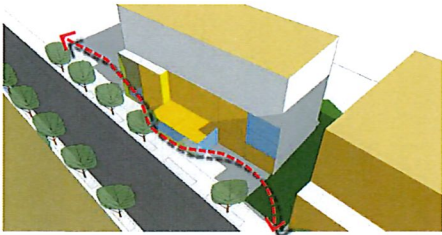
1. Build structures to the street and include shops and restaurants along Principal Pedestrian Streets to create a vibrant street and solidify the walkable business district.
2. Respond to design precedents of old buildings by incorporating well-detailed, quality construction and transparent street-level facades. Draw attention to entrances, and use variety in awnings and signs.
3. Building massing should create human-scaled buildings, through their approach to the required upper setbacks, and employing massing breaks that avoid creating a continuous canyon - especially on NW Market St.
4. Detailed building form is preferred instead of ornamental decoration.

Character Core Illustration





Landscaping and street-level open space mix with storefronts in the Civic Core to provide a less formal, yet still active street environment.



In the Civic Core, public uses, shops and homes mix together. Projects may incorporate varied transitions from the public to the private, such as pockets of street-facing open space with benches and plantings.



Ballard Commons Park is a gathering space and a defining element of the Civic Core.

b. **Civic Core:** The Civic Core is a mix of civic uses, community oriented businesses and a variety of residential building types. The tree-lined streets include more intimate open spaces giving a unifying public character.

1. Contribute to a rich civic character, and active public life where people walk between homes and businesses, and parks, libraries and other gathering spaces.
2. Take cues from adjoining buildings for design elements, such as prominent roof overhangs, window placement and upper level setbacks.
3. Design and program privately owned open spaces to contribute to the public realm.
4. Strive to include north/south mid-block connections that improve access from new projects to the adjacent streets.
5. Consider setting back portions of the east-west facades to form "side rooms" or "eddies" of activities.
6. Set back and raise street-level residences from the sidewalk.
7. Provide visually distinguishable and/or individual residential entries.

2) Take cues from adjoining buildings for design elements, such as prominent roof overhangs, window placement and upper level setbacks.

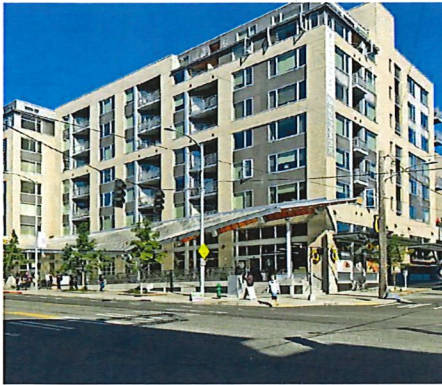
Civic Core Illustration



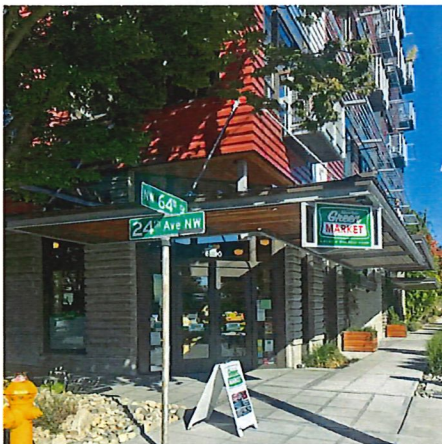
6) Set back and raise street-level residences from the sidewalk.

3) Design privately owned open spaces to contribute to public life.
4) Include mid-block connections that improve access to projects.

5) Consider setting back portions of the east-west facades to form "side rooms" or "eddies" of activities.



This building is a positive example of a six-story mixed-use building that is a good fit for both the Character Core and General Commercial Character Districts.



Along 24th and 15th Ave NW, existing buildings provide examples of the character that could expand in the Residential Retail and Commercial Mixed areas.

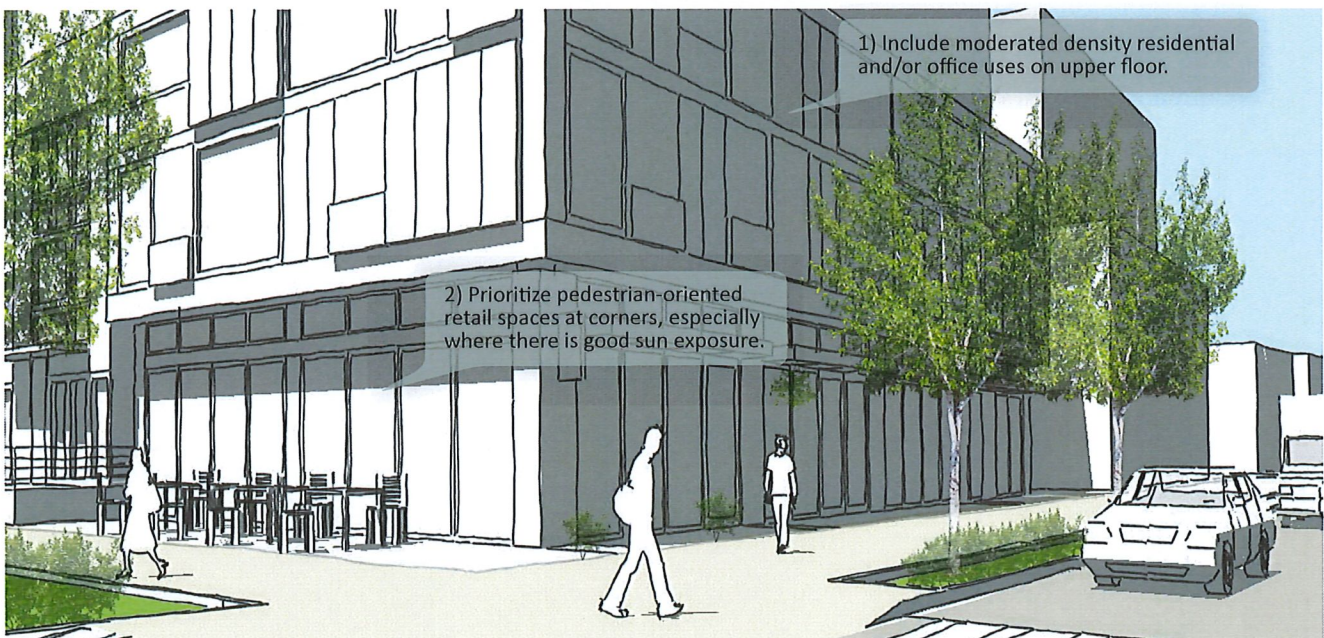
c. **General Commercial:** *This commercial area is a neighborhood gateway that meets the surrounding neighborhoods's weekly and monthly needs for goods and services.*

1. Consider office uses on upper floors.
2. Design the street-level of buildings, streetscape, and landscaping to produce active storefronts and a comfortable walking environment that balance the vehicle traffic on 15th Ave. NW and NW Market St.
3. At the intersection of 15th Ave. NW and NW Market St., create a sense of place by placing active uses on corners, and incorporating generous pedestrian amenities.

d. **Commercial Mixed:** *The section of 15th Ave NW, north of NW 58th St., provides a mix of businesses serving adjacent neighborhoods, as well as services and shops serving north-west Seattle.*

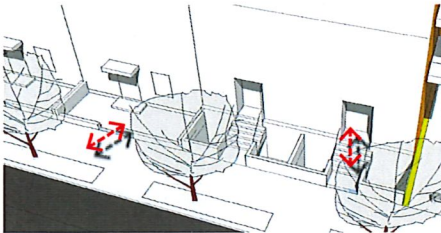
1. Include residential and/or office uses in upper floors to take advantage of the transit and auto access.
2. Prioritize pedestrian-oriented retail at corners.

Commercial Mixed Illustration





Small shops at corners can add to residential neighborhood character and meet local needs.



Row houses with individual entries and stoops create a strong residential character, and support an interactive public realm.



Alternatives to row houses can be successful when they include street-level entries and open space that contribute an active public realm.

e. **Residential / Neighborhood Retail:** *The primarily residential character is punctuated by small, neighborhood-oriented commercial spaces on corners along arterials that provide convenience retail and services within the neighborhood.*

1. Consider including small, pedestrian-oriented retail at corners on 14th Ave. NW.
2. Prioritize small scale businesses on corners along 24th Ave. NW.
3. Commercial spaces should wrap the corner and include windows and entries on streets as well as avenues.
4. When retail or cafes are included, prioritize pedestrian and bicycle access on amenities, rather than parking.

f. **Residential In-Town:** Ballard's higher density multifamily areas provide in-town living opportunities that enjoy easy access to shops, services, and jobs. The design characteristics, and streetscape support a diverse population, including singles, families, and seniors.

1. Row houses are preferred.
2. Consolidate entries to shared, below-grade parking when parking is provided.

Residential / Neighborhood Retail Illustration





The Ballard Building establishes the Center of Ballard.

2. Architectural Presence at Gateways

Projects at gateways (see map below) should have a strong visual identity that can be perceived at a distance as one approaches the gateway, in addition to strong architectural detail and high-quality materials.

- a. Projects in gateways should have a strong design concept that integrates building architecture, streetscape and landscaping to create a landmark and sense of place that becomes part of the architectural legacy of Ballard.
- b. Enhance the Major Gateways.
 - Responding to adjacent transit facilities in the site plan;
 - Incorporating generous pedestrian amenities at transit stops;
 - Creating a landscaped buffer between pedestrians and traffic;
 - Placing active uses on corners; and
 - Ensuring buildings engage pedestrians and activate sidewalks at the street level.

Ballard Gateways



LEGEND



Gateway



Major Gateway



Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines Boundary



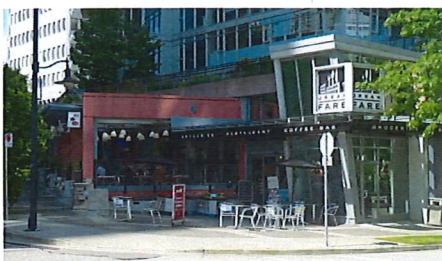
A consistent street wall with engaging storefronts create an active and welcoming environment in the Character Core.



A walkway physically and visually connects the street to residents' open space. Shops wrap the corners of this entrance.



Raised beds and seating create an inviting semi-private area and transition between sidewalks, business and residences.



Small, active, street-level open spaces can create welcoming commercial frontages at busy intersections.

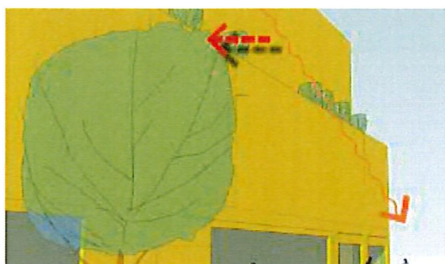
3. Adjacent Sites, Streets, and Open Spaces

a. Connection to the Street

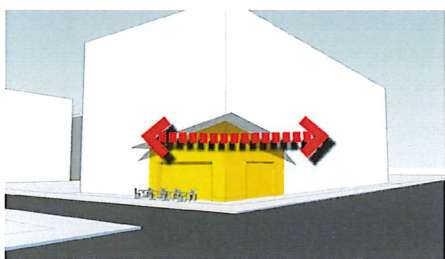
1. **Character Core (see map on page 4):** Street-level facade design should create a strong connection to pedestrians.
 - Emphasize identifiable entrances. Avoid storefront windows recessed more than 6" behind the building facade at street level. Use a variety of awnings and signs. Street level facades should have greater proportion of windows than solids.
 - Consider responding to development standards such as lot coverage, building width, and facade modulation requirements, by connecting private open space to the street. Balance the impact to active street-level facade by wrapping commercial uses around the edges of these open spaces.
2. **Civic Core (see map on page 4):** Provide a transition from public to private spaces.
 - Set back or raise street level residences from the sidewalk. Provide visually distinguishable individual residential unit entries to rowhouses.
 - In setbacks along residential units use design elements (e.g. hedges, paving changes, stoops, porches) to indicate the transition from public (sidewalk) to private (dwelling).
 - Consider setting back portions of the street-level commercial facades from the sidewalk to provide semi-public or private spaces along the streets, or incorporating undulating and playful building edges programmed with landscaping, active uses, cafe seating, walls and roof overhangs.
3. **West and North sides of Ballard Commons:** Residential projects with units that directly access the public right-of-way are preferred since they help enliven the street environment.
4. **South Side of Ballard Commons:** Mixed-use projects around the park should provide active storefronts along the entire south edge of NW 57th Street, west of 22nd Avenue NW, and a consistent street wall with a two story minimum height.

- b. **Pedestrian-Oriented Retail at Corners:** Encourage small pedestrian-oriented retail at corners along 15th Ave. NW and 14th Ave. NW, especially near bus stops.

- c. **Intersection of 15th Ave. NW and NW Market St.:** On projects at the intersection of 15th Ave. NW and NW Market St., in addition to creating an active sidewalk frontage, consider incorporating small, street-level courtyards with seating and landscaping. This would complement the busy pedestrian and vehicle environment, by increasing the commercial frontages and create a welcoming, off-street environment for occupants and patrons.



Development around the Ballard Commons and other open spaces should step back upper levels to increase solar access to the open space.



Active shops and prominent building corners give identity to intersections and encourage pedestrians to turn the corner



Where street slopes, establish a flat grade at the main entry and use a setback to adjust the grade against the building and provide full-height windows.

d. Character of Open Space

1. **Surrounding the Ballard Commons Park:** Buildings should create a consistent two-story street wall with ground related entries. Development above the two-story base should be set back and be modulated to increase solar exposure to the street park.
2. Commercial buildings adjacent to parks should create active spaces (such as dining areas or window displays) that support activity and create lively backdrops to parks.

4. Relationship to the Block

a. Corner Sites

1. Avoid live-work units on corners, or provide large work space display windows that wrap the corner, in order to accommodate truly commercial ground-floor uses.
2. Where building facades span to corners on a sloping street, adjust the ground-floor height to increase the amount of full-height floors along the street. Provide entries to shops near both corners. Alternatively, set back the ground floor and adjust the grade to provide full-height floors.
3. Avoid the use of turrets on corner sites, and use architecture details and massing that are integrated into the overall design concept.

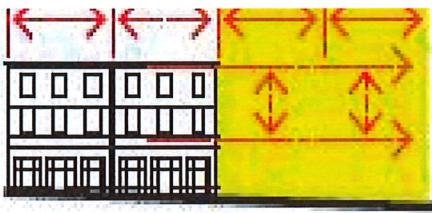
5. Height, Bulk, and Scale

- a. **Character Core and Civic Core (see map on page 4):** Work with required upper-level setbacks to avoid creating a canyon feel, particularly along the long, east-west blocks. Consider orienting open areas that provide light and air to residences on the upper levels toward the street.
- b. **Along Commercial Streets:** In general, projects should provide a consistent, two-story street wall along commercial streets. Deviations from the consistent street wall are acceptable for open spaces that are programmed for public use (e.g. dining or sitting). Strive to create unified facades along these lower stories by:
 - Continuing floor heights;
 - Reflecting adjacent window size and placement
 - Incorporating similar cornice or pediment treatments; and/or
 - Other similar methods

CS3

CONTEXT & SITE

Architectural Context & Character



A new building, whether next to an old one or not, can use composition (scale and pattern of windows and floor heights) to reinforce the older buildings in the Character Core.



The proportions of the new building (width and its use of smaller windows on the first two floors) mimic the scale and detail of the old building without duplicating.



The façade of this new building on Ballard Ave. NW replicates period architectural details of small street-level bays, clearstory, and two-story arched windows, presenting a unified concept that is not trite.

Seattle Design Guideline:

Contribute to the architectural character of the neighborhood.

Ballard Supplemental Guidance

1. Fitting Old and New

- Character Core (see map on page 4):** New buildings should: reflect the scale and proportion, roof forms, detailing, windows, and use complementary materials of the Ballard Avenue Landmark District and older buildings along NW Market St.
- Character Core and Civic Core (see map on page 4):** New, large buildings should reflect the 50' - 100' typical lot widths as well as the spacing of floors and windows of existing projects when incorporating techniques to create compatible scale and bulk. Consider the height of adjacent building parapets and other design features when determining the height at which to begin upper-level setbacks.
- Civic Core and In-Town Residential (see map on page 4):** In these areas, where a new project is replacing smaller-scaled buildings, reinforce the more granular massing and design concepts found in existing buildings, without using details (such as small dormers or shingles) that are not appropriate to the new, larger-scaled project.
- Massing Choices:** Strong architectural elements that define and create human scale are preferred over unorganized mix of styles and materials.
- Unified Design:** Design new buildings to have horizontal divisions that create distinctive base and cap levels. Integrate the upper levels into the overall building design and choice of materials.

PL1

PUBLIC LIFE

Connectivity

Seattle Design Guideline:

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



The levels of open space complement the active street-level businesses and sidewalks, while transitioning to private, residential open space.



This sidewalk café provides open space and adds to the active walking environment.



Activated courtyard space that is both visually and physically open.

Ballard Supplemental Guidance

1. Network of Open Spaces

a. Enhancing Open Space

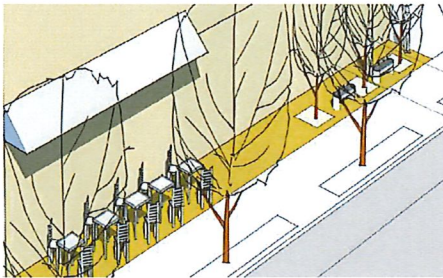
1. Projects fronting onto Bergen Park should consider how to incorporate site circulation, ground-level open space, and windows to create activity that complements the park. Consider upper-story setbacks to minimize shading of Bergen Park.
2. Projects across 22nd Ave. NW from Ballard Commons, should orient buildings so that entrances and private open spaces create a physical or visual connection with Ballard Commons, and activate 22nd Ave. NW, integrating the park, the street and private development for celebrations and events.

b. Adding to Public Life

1. **Large Mixed-use and Multifamily Buildings:** When not located on Principal Pedestrian Streets, projects should consider including ground-level open space when designing the building massing.
 - Orient open space to take advantage of sunlight.
 - Include windows, entries, balconies, and design elements of adjacent building facades that help activate the open space.
 - When possible, connect interior building common areas to the outdoor areas.
 - When a project incorporates restaurants or pubs, the design should consider café seating.
 - Create gradual transitions from street-level to any raised open areas by using wide steps and integrating landscaping and other elements.
 - Incorporate places to sit that are integrated into active uses and can be easily managed by those uses.
 - Include green stormwater infrastructure where feasible.



Through-block connections are desired to break up the block lengths on the east/west streets between 24th Ave. NW and 15th Ave NW. The connections should include lighting, and businesses or residences along the length to activate the connection.



In the Civic Core, active uses in small setbacks can create lively and welcoming open spaces.



Window walls that open can enliven the streetscape and promote year-round activity, even where there are narrow sidewalks.

2. In the **Civic Core** (see map on page 4): The landscaping and sidewalk environment should create a rich public realm and active public open space that extends from the Ballard Commons.

- With SDOT approval, create tree-lined, and well landscaped streets that integrate with semi-private and private spaces, giving a unifying public character.
- Design private open spaces to contribute to public life through their location and site plan. Strive to include street-level open space and amenity areas in residential projects.
- Integrate artistic and custom-made elements into street level landscaping.

2. Walkways and Connections

- Pedestrian Volumes:** Create welcoming and spacious sidewalk environment through integrating private open space, setbacks and careful location of entrances at the Gateways (see page 11).
- Pedestrian Amenities:** Create lively, pedestrian oriented open spaces to enliven the area and attract interest and interaction to the site and building. Examples of pedestrian amenities include seating, other street furniture, lighting, year-round landscaping, seasonal plantings, pedestrian scale signage, site furniture, art work, awnings, large storefront windows, and engaging retail displays and/or kiosks.
- Mid-block Pedestrian Connections:** Mid-block connections are strongly encouraged through long blocks in the **Character Core** and **Civic Core** (see map on page 4). The Design Review Board may consider a departure as set forth at SMC 23.41.012 to reduce open space requirements in exchange for a mid-block pedestrian connection. Such spaces shall be sited and designed in a manner that are clearly public in nature and engaging to pedestrians.

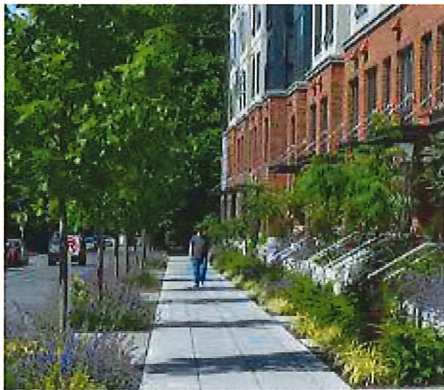
3. Outdoor Uses and Activities

- Priority Activity Area:** Along 22nd Ave. NW, between NW Market St. and NW 58th St., consider designing street-level elements to support the role of 22nd Ave. NW as a street that accommodates festivals and events. The Ballard Branch Library supports this by providing wide sidewalks, and by including an entrance to the public meeting room that allows events to spill out on to the sidewalk.

PL3

PUBLIC LIFE

Street-Level Interaction



Landscaping and even a small change in grade create a buffer from the sidewalk and define the private space.



A high density of smaller, well-detailed storefronts is characteristic of the Character Core.

Seattle Design Guideline:

Encourage human interaction and activity at the street-level with clear connections to building entries and edges.

Ballard Supplemental Guidance

1. Entries

- a. **Residential Entries:** In Residential In-Town (see map on page 4), row houses with individual entrances and stoops are recommended at the street level. In the Civic Core (see page 4), residences with individual entrances and stoops are preferred along NW 58th St.
- b. **Retail Entries**
 - Character Core: (see map on page 4) Along Principal Pedestrian streets in Pedestrian designation zones, continue the precedent of a high density of storefronts, entries, and the human-scale of the street-facing façades established along Ballard Ave. NW and along NW Market St. between 24th Ave. NW and 20th Ave NW.
 - Civic Core: (see map on page 4) Where ground level commercial uses are provided, consider setting back portions of the street-level facade and cluster entries and active uses such as sidewalk cafes and benches to create a transition from public to semi-private spaces and to create a softer street-wall.

2. Residential Edges

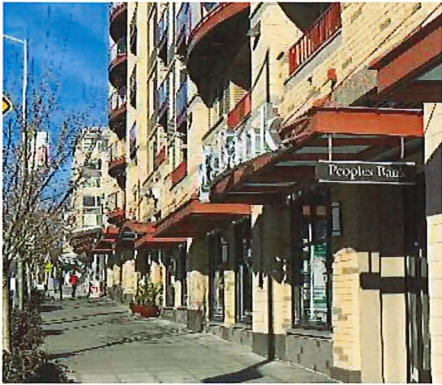
- Use strong design elements in setbacks (e.g. sitting walls, raised patios, planters, paving changes, stoops, and porches) to indicate the transition from public to private.
- Encourage clearly differentiated residential or commercial street level uses. Encourage ground-related residential uses to follow development standards.

3. Buildings with Live/Work Uses: Discourage live/work units on Principal Pedestrian Streets; these streets should have genuine, activating commercial uses.

- Avoid live/work units on corners
- All residential buildings are preferred over live-work units along the entire street-level.



Historic Ballard Ave. NW storefronts engage with the public sidewalk and street.



Avoid deeply recessed windows at street level, as shown above, that lack individuality, and do not encourage interaction between shops and pedestrians.



A concentration of small-scaled retail with large windows, individual canopies and outdoor seating stimulates activity on the wide sidewalks of this street.

4. **Retail Edges** should be porous, and include pedestrian interest and diverse storefront treatments and tenant spaces.
 - a. Avoid deeply recessed windows at street level.
 - b. Encourage variety in awnings and signs along the street-level facades of longer buildings.
 - c. Street level facades should have a greater proportion of transparency than solids.
 - d. Consider small setbacks at street-level on busy streets, or where sidewalks are narrow, to incorporate seating, displays, rain cover, and provide some relief from traffic.
 - e. Where multiple storefronts are provided along a building facade, incorporate features that allow for individualized identity.
 - f. Incorporate window walls that can open for restaurants.
 - g. Include commercial spaces for small, individual business establishments that average 2,000 square feet or less in size at street level. Set maximum length of street frontage for individual business consistent with area business character.

PL4

PUBLIC LIFE

Active Transportation



A bike corral with “inverted U” style racks provide ample and convenient parking without blocking sidewalks.



Custom bike racks provide an opportunity for place-making and promote neighborhood identity (Uptown example).



Bike racks can also be integrated into the site design.

Seattle Design Guideline:

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

Ballard Supplemental Guidance

1. **Planning Ahead for Bicyclists:** Bicycle use and parking should be encouraged to promote a healthy and active neighborhood and to support local businesses. Plan for bicycle parking that provides a place to lock up close to business entries. Bicycle racks should be plentiful, and either be from the Seattle Department of Transportation’s bike parking program or be an approved rack of similar “inverted U” or “staple” style. The bicycle racks may also be an opportunity for place-making, such as having a uniform color.
2. **Planning Ahead for Transit:** Consider adjacent transit stops by orienting entrances near stop locations, and providing sufficient setbacks to accommodate transit users, pedestrians and to minimize conflicts.

DC1

DESIGN CONCEPT

Project Uses & Activities

Seattle Design Guideline:

Optimize the arrangement of uses and activities on site.



Carefully located and designed parking access won't dominate the building facade.

Ballard Supplemental Guidance

1. Vehicular Access and Circulation

a. Access Location and Design

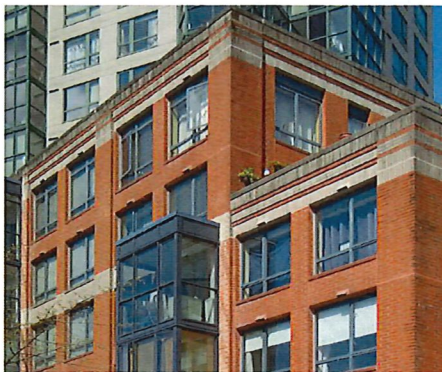
- Continue to develop the alley between NW Market St. and NW 56th St. between 17th Ave. NW and 24th Ave. NW, and design buildings so that all vehicle and service access occur from the alley.
- Where there is no platted alley, consider organizing vehicle access to accommodate future shared, private access easements.
- Combine and consolidate service areas with parking access, where parking is provided.

2. Shared Parking: Where parking is provided, design access so that it can accommodate visitors, tenants, and the potential for shared or leased parking.

DC2

DESIGN CONCEPT

Architectural Concept



Changing height at the corner of this development reduces the bulk.



The vertical and horizontal banding is expressed differently in the lower and upper portions of this building, providing a unifying theme while reducing the perceived bulk.



Integrating a strong facade composition, detailed design elements and quality materials can reduce the bulk of a building with a simple form.

Seattle Design Guideline:

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

Ballard Supplemental Guidance

1. Massing

- a. **Reducing Perceived Mass:** In the Character Core (see map on page 4), the massing of new buildings should reflect the dominant 50 to 100-foot parcel width that was common in areas platted up to 1930. This can be achieved by either limiting building lengths or by creating distinct designs or material changes, or vertical modulations, that break up facades into this scale.

2. Architectural and Façade Composition

- a. Provide continuity of rhythm of vertical and horizontal elements (such as window size and spacing and location of entrances) along a block. Maximize the visibility of corner locations by placing entrances and strong design features on corners.
- b. Design buildings to have horizontal divisions that create strong base levels (preferably two stories) that are not overpowered by the upper-level massing. Where the street level façade is set back to provide additional space at the ground level, ensure that the overhang is at least 13-15 feet above the sidewalk.

3. Scale and Texture

a. Texture

- At the street level, incorporate a variety of textures such as blade signs, uneven brick, gooseneck lights, and windows that add texture and scale that is perceptible at a walking pace.
- Create well-detailed and highly-visible storefronts. Provide opportunities for window displays. Generally, avoid small, deeply inset street-level storefront windows.
- Consider small recesses for doorways



This building's design, details, and quality materials would fit well in Ballard. The upper floors are clearly residential.



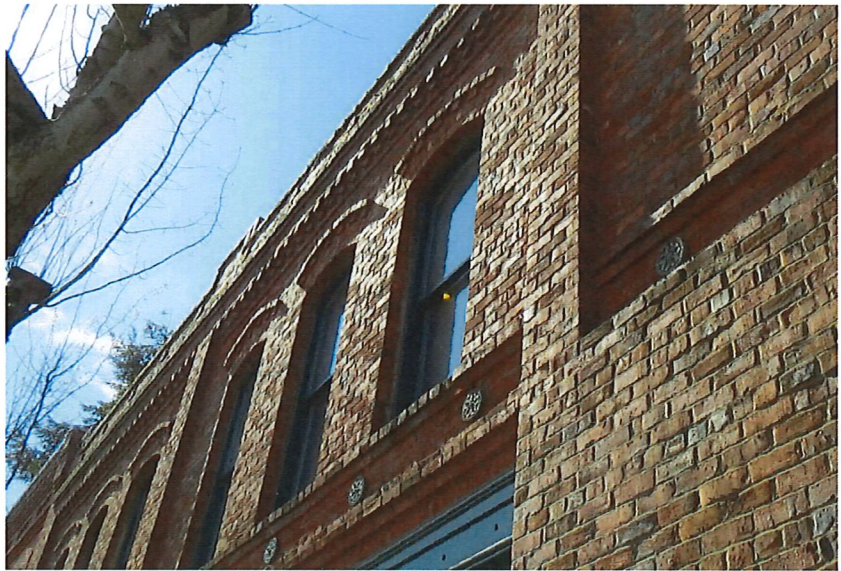
This strong facade composition, detailing, and high-quality materials establish a clear commercial character.



A strong retail base balances the upper floors and establishes the commercial character of the area.

4. Form and Function

- a. **Legibility and Flexibility:** In addition to responding to the design of surrounding buildings, new projects should continue Ballard's legacy of historic buildings by integrating form, function, and materials to meet today's needs.
 1. Clearly differentiate residential from commercial street-level uses.
 2. Discourage departures from ground-related residential development standards.
 3. Create a strong building base design presence so that the street-level is not overwhelmed by the middle and top of the building.
 4. Include smaller, more "naturally affordable" retail spaces to maintain a diversity in services and stores, and to fit with the historic predominance of smaller commercial spaces.



Scale and texture can be achieved when using one material as shown in this brick building that incorporates details like continuous sills, segmental brick arch, and a cornice with a dentil band.

DC3

DESIGN CONCEPT

Open Space Concept



This open space works as an eating area for grocery store patrons.



The residential wings frame the open space that is a shared gathering space.



This open space provides a visual amenity, and is easily seen from the sidewalk.



This open space is an amenity for residents and a restaurant.

Seattle Design Guideline:

Integrate open space design with building design so that they complement each other.

Ballard Supplemental Guidance

1. Building-Open Space Relationship

- a. **Interior/Exterior Fit:** Consider wrapping commercial uses around corners into any courtyards to create a gradual transition from public to private open space areas.

2. Open Space Uses and Activities

- a. **Meeting User Needs:** Outside of pedestrian zones, large mixed-use and multifamily developments should incorporate ground-level open space when designing the massing.
 - 1. Include windows, entries, balconies, and design elements of adjacent building facades that help activate the open space.
 - 2. When possible, connect interior building common areas to the outdoor areas.
 - 3. When a project incorporates restaurants or pubs, the design should include café seating along sidewalks and/or courtyards.
 - 4. Create gradual transitions from street-level to any raised open areas by using wide steps with integrated landscaping and other welcoming elements.
 - 5. Include green stormwater infrastructure where feasible.
 - 6. In General Commercial (see map on page 4) areas, along 15th Ave. NW, incorporate into street-level setbacks elements such as pedestrian circulation areas, landscaping, lighting, weather protection, art, or other similar features that enhance the usability for residents and businesses, and gives relief to pedestrians walking along a busy street.

3. Design

- a. **Amenities and Features:** In the Residential In-Town and Civic Core, (see map on page 4) integrate landscaping in front of residences within the planting strip and/or in the required setback to add visual interest for people walking by, a habitat, and a privacy layering from sidewalks for residents.

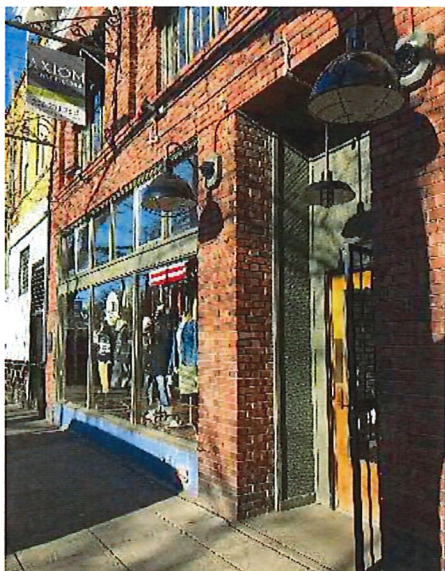
DC4

DESIGN CONCEPT

Exterior Elements & Finishes



Choose materials that are long-lasting and convey permanence.



At the street level, a variety of textures such as blade sign, uneven brick, pendant lights, and windows add texture and scale that is perceptible at a walking pace.

Seattle Design Guideline:

Use appropriate and high-quality elements and finishes for the building and its open spaces.

Ballard Supplemental Guidance

1. Building Materials

a. Exterior Finish Materials:

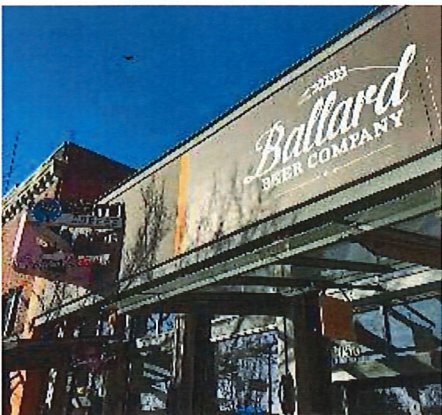
1. The structure's form and materials should respond to each other and changes in material should accompany a change in form or plane. Randomly changing materials within the same plane to reduce perceived bulk is discouraged.
2. Select materials that convey permanence:
 - On building cladding and details, avoid thin materials that buckle or warp.
 - Materials that require no or minimal maintenance are encouraged on larger buildings. Examples include: brick, steel, and fiber cement panel products with integral color.
 - Commercial development should incorporate materials that stand up to intensive public use.
 - Window openings should incorporate lintels and sills on a scale that is appropriate to the size of the building.
3. Avoid using a high variety of materials in an attempt to reduce bulk. Brick and stone masonry are preferred. Metal and other industrial finishes can be used to complement traditional materials or create interesting contrast.
4. Residential buildings should incorporate operable windows, and fine-scaled detailing without relying on single-family residential materials such as vinyl clapboards and shingles.
5. Use new technology and energy-saving techniques, quality materials, and designs that allow long-term flexibility of uses in a manner that expresses an integration of form, function and materials to create buildings that age gracefully.



Metal and brick can be integrated while expressing modern architectural concept.



This whimsical sign design provides an iconic element that attracts patrons and fits with the building architecture.



The variety of signs are integrated with the building architecture.

6. New buildings in the Character Core and Civic Core (see map on page 4) should reflect the larger scale and significant investment found there.

- a) Traditional materials like brick and stone are preferred for the Character Core (see map on page 4).
- b) In the Civic Core (see map on page 4), use durable and modern materials such as metal, wood, glass, and brick that are in scale with new development. Bold colors and volumes similar to those expressed in the Ballard Library and Greenfire buildings are encouraged.
- c) Projects should reinforce the historic character with use of high quality materials and a selective color palette.
- d) The detailing and texture of materials used at street-level in the Character Core and Civic Core (see map on page 4) should reflect the pedestrian scale.

2. Signage

a. **Scale and Character:** In addition to all requirements found in the Sign Code, the following guidelines also apply:

1. Indirectly lit signs are preferred. Internally illuminated signs are generally not appropriate within the neighborhood design guideline boundary (Ballard Urban Village) except on 15th Ave NW and 24th Ave NW. Where backlit signs are used, they should be integrated into the building architecture.
2. Awnings, especially if backlit, should not be the primary signage.
3. Shingle signs, signage integrated into the transom or cornices, and applied to display windows are preferred for the Character Core and Civic Core (see map on page 4).
4. Consider complex shapes rather than simple rectangles, circles or squares where they complement the architectural expression of the building and/or neighborhood.

b. **Coordination with Project Design:** Size and locate signs to complement the architectural scale of the façade, and to not obscure or bridge horizontal and vertical elements such as cornices, transoms, or beltlines.

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE*

Department:	Dept. Contact/Phone:	CBO Contact/Phone:
Office of Planning and Community Development	David W. Goldberg/615-1447	Christie Parker/684-5211

** Note that the Summary and Fiscal Note describes the version of the bill or resolution as introduced; final legislation including amendments may not be fully described.*

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title: AN ORDINANCE relating to land use and zoning; amending Sections 23.41.010 and 23.41.012 of the Seattle Municipal Code to remove the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area Guidelines and adopt the Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines, and delete reference to the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area Guidelines.

Summary and background of the Legislation: The ordinance would adopt the Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines to guide future development to reflect the historical character of the Ballard Hub Urban Village, retain and enhance the role and character of the different areas in the Ballard Hub Urban Village that are valued by the community. The guidelines will be used in the design review process for multi-family and commercial development in the neighborhood. The ordinance would also make text amendments to subsection 23.41.012.B to remove language relating to the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area Design Guidelines.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? ☐ Yes ☒ No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation amend the Adopted Budget? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Does the legislation have other financial impacts to the City of Seattle that are not reflected in the above, including direct or indirect, short-term or long-term costs?

SDCI staff time (163hours) will be required to prepare training materials, create and update guidelines checklists and train both planners and Design Review Board members. The estimated cost for staff time and printing is \$17,176.

Cost Estimate for Implementing New Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines

Task	Planning Staff	Hours per Planning Staff	Total Hours	Cost Estimate
Design Review Training Prep	2	15	30	\$3,194
Design Review Staff Training	18	4	72	\$7,324

Design Review Board Training	2	8	16	\$1,782
Update and Create Design Guidelines Checklists (short and long form)	1	32	32	\$3,254
Printing New DG	1	1	1	\$102
Website & Graphics Update	1	12	12	\$1,220
Printing costs for guidelines				\$300
TOTAL			163	\$17,176

Is there financial cost or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation?

There is no cost of not implementing the legislation.

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

a. Does this legislation affect any departments besides the originating department?

SDCI staff time (163hours) will be required to prepare training materials, create and update guidelines checklists and train both planners and Design Review Board members. The estimated cost for staff time is \$17,176 and will be absorbed within existing SDCI budget authority.

b. Is a public hearing required for this legislation?

Yes, this legislation amends Chapter 23 of the Seattle Municipal Code and will require that the City Council hold a public hearing prior to approving the legislation.

c. Does this legislation require landlords or sellers of real property to provide information regarding the property to a buyer or tenant?

No.

d. Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required for this legislation?

Yes. Publication of notice of the Council public hearing will be made in The Daily Journal of Commerce and in the City's Land Use Information Bulletin. Environmental review under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) was also required for this legislation, and publication of notice of the environmental determination was made in The Daily Journal of Commerce and in the City's Land Use Information Bulletin.

e. Does this legislation affect a piece of property?

Yes. However, existing parcels within the Ballard Hub Urban Village are already subject to design review.

- f. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative. Does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities?**

This ordinance is not expected to impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities.

- g. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program's desired goal(s).**

This legislation does not involve a new initiative or programmatic expansion.

List attachments/exhibits below:

None.

STATE OF WASHINGTON -- KING COUNTY

--SS.

375355

No.

CITY OF SEATTLE, CLERKS OFFICE

Affidavit of Publication

The undersigned, on oath states that he is an authorized representative of The Daily Journal of Commerce, a daily newspaper, which newspaper is a legal newspaper of general circulation and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continuously as a daily newspaper in Seattle, King County, Washington, and it is now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of this newspaper. The Daily Journal of Commerce was on the 12th day of June, 1941, approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of King County.

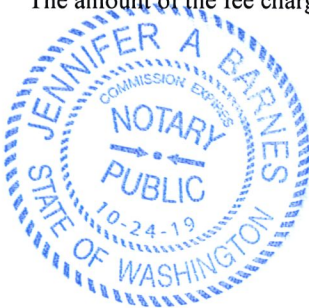
The notice in the exact form annexed, was published in regular issues of The Daily Journal of Commerce, which was regularly distributed to its subscribers during the below stated period. The annexed notice, a

CT:125839-846 TITLE ONLY

was published on

06/27/19

The amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of \$136.28.



Affidavit of Publication

A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to the subscriber, positioned above the signature line.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on

06/27/2019

A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to the notary public, positioned above the notary's name line.

Notary public for the State of Washington
residing in Seattle

State of Washington, King County

City of Seattle

The full text of the following legislation, passed by the City Council on June 10, 2019, and published below by title only, will be mailed upon request, or can be accessed at <http://seattle.legistar.com>. For information on upcoming meetings of the Seattle City Council, please visit <http://www.seattle.gov/council/calendar>.

Ordinance 125839

Council Bill 119538

AN ORDINANCE appropriating money to pay certain audited claims and ordering the payment thereof.

Ordinance 125840

Council Bill 119507

AN ORDINANCE relating to fair housing; establishing a one-year prohibition on use of rental housing bidding platforms; amending Section 7.24.020 of the Seattle Municipal Code; and adding a new Section 7.24.090 to the Seattle Municipal Code.

Ordinance 125841

Council Bill 119535

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Fort Lawton Redevelopment Plan Application; authorizing a Memorandum of Agreement setting forth the terms of collaboration between The City of Seattle and Seattle School District No. 1 in the redevelopment of the former Fort Lawton Army Reserve Center.

Ordinance 125842

Council Bill 119510

AN ORDINANCE related to land use and zoning, amending page 52 of the Official Land Use Map, Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 23.32, to rezone property at the Fort Lawton Army Reserve Center.

Ordinance 125843

Council Bill 119505

AN ORDINANCE relating to land use and zoning; amending Sections 23.41.010 and 23.41.012 of the Seattle Municipal Code to remove the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area Guidelines and adopt the Ballard Neighborhood Design Guidelines, and delete reference to the Ballard Municipal Center Master Plan Area Guidelines.

Ordinance 125844

Council Bill 119506

AN ORDINANCE relating to land use and zoning; amending Section 23.41.010 of the Seattle Municipal Code to approve the Capitol Hill Neighborhood Design Guidelines, 2019.

Ordinance 125845

Council Bill 119489

AN ORDINANCE relating to land use and zoning; allowing limited expansion of Major Institution uses in a portion of Industrial General 1 and 2 zones and Industrial Buffer zones located near Seattle Pacific University; and amending Sections 23.50.012 and 23.69.024 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Ordinance 125846

Council Bill 119504

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Pike Place Market Historical District; amending Ordinance 125650 to extend its effective date by six months.

Date of publication in the Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce, June 27, 2019.

6/27(375355)