City of SeaTac

Planning Commission April 4, 2017



S. 154th Station Area Overlay
District – Sections 15.305.500 to
15.305.600 – 640
Landscaping/Building Design

Sections Reviewing Tonight

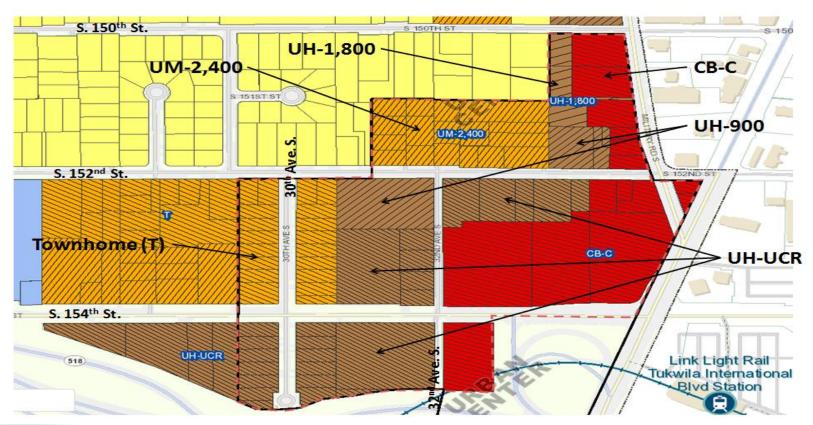
- 15.305.500 Landscaping Standards
- 15.305.600 Building Design
- 15.305.605 Minimum Building Height
- 15.305.610 Street Level Design

Sections Reviewed Tonight (Cont.)

- 15.305.620 Pedestrian Building Entries
- 15.305.630 Building Facades
- 15.305.640 Roof Lines and Equipment



Zoning Map for Station Area



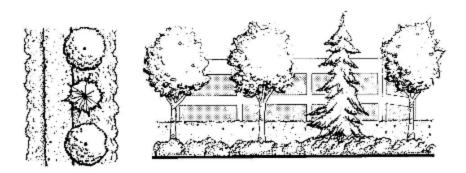
Sections with no Changes

- Staff recommends using the following standards developed for the Angle Lake Station Area to replace the existing S. 154th Street Station Area standards.
- ✓ SMC 15.305.600 Building Design
- ✓ SMC 15.305.605 Minimum Building Height
- ✓ SMC 15.305.620 Pedestrian Building Entries
- ✓ SMC 15.305.640 Rooflines and Equipment

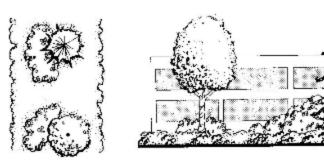
15.305.500 – Landscaping Standards

- Added language to distinguish Multi-Family, Townhouse and Duplex development from Commercial and Non-Residential development;
- ➤ Front Yard Landscaping Buffer Staff proposes reducing the buffer from 20' at Type IV to 10' at Type III when parking on the side of a building.

15.305.500 – Landscaping Standards

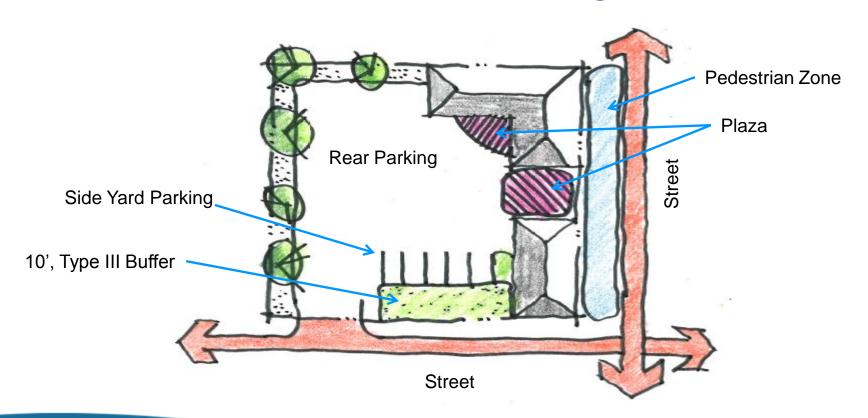


Type III Landscaping



Type IV Landscaping

15.305.500 – Landscaping Standards



15.305.610 – Street Level Design

- Staff recommends following the Angle Lake Station Area standards regarding "Street Level Design" with some restructuring.
- ❖ Removed the "District Center" requirement as the S. 154th Street Station Area does not have a district center.

15.305.610 – Street Level Design (Cont.)

- ❖ <u>Addressed</u> "Residential Uses" so projects with ground floor residential units <u>DO NOT</u> have to meet the transparency requirements.
- Kept "B" & "C" from the Angle Lake Station Area Standards.
- ✓ B. Minimum Depth and Ceiling Heights for Street Level Nonresidential Uses
- ✓ C. Pedestrian Weather Protection Structure Design

15.305.610 – Street Level Design Examples



Transparency; Minimum Depth and Ceiling Heights for Street Level Nonresidential Uses





15.305.610 – Street Level Design Examples – Weather Protection







15.305.620 – Pedestrian Building Entries - Examples











15.305.630 Building Facades

- Staff recommends following regarding "Building Facades:
- ✓ Restructured "Character" and "Massing"
- ✓ Added "Facade Composition" and "Secondary Architectural Features"
- ✓ Revised language regarding "Vertical Facade Changes"
- ✓ <u>Treatment of blank walls</u> follows the Angle Lake Station Area Standards

15.305.630 Building Facades (Cont.)

❖ Massing:

- ✓ Arrange the mass of the building taking into consideration the characteristics of the site and the proposed use of the building.
- ✓ Address perceived mass through secondary architectural features; creating recesses or indentations in the building envelope, balconies, windows, porches, canopies, etc.

15.305.630 Building Facades (Cont.)









15.305.630 Building Facades (Facade Composition)

Design all building facades, including visible roofs, considering the composition and architectural expression of the building as a whole. All facades shall be attractive and well proportioned through the placement and detailing of all elements, including bays, fenestration, and materials, and any partners created by their arrangements.

15.305.630 Building Facades (Facade Composition)







15.305.630 Building Facades (Vertical Facade Changes)

- New language to better define vertical facade change
- ✓ In order to incorporate architecture variation within a project, a minimum of one (1) vertical facade change shall be provided at least every thirty (30) feet over the length of the applicable facade with a minimum depth of four (4) feet.

15.305.630 Building Facades (Vertical Facade Changes)

4' depth



☐ Visual Depth and Interest

➤ Add depth to facades where appropriate by incorporating balconies, canopies, awnings, decks, or other secondary elements into the facade design. Add detailing at the street level in order to create interest for the pedestrian and encourage active street life. Detailing may include features such as distinctive door and window hardware, projecting window sills, ornamental tile or metal, and other high-quality surface materials and finishes.



□ Dual Purpose Elements

Consider architectural features that can be dual purpose, adding depth, texture, and scale as well as serving other project functions. Examples include shading devices and windows that add rhythm and depth as well as contribute toward energy efficiency and/or savings or canopies that provide street-level scale and detail while also offering weather protection. Where these elements are prominent design features, the quality of the materials is critical.

Varied Windows

Texture – Use of Materials

Weather Protection

Street Level Details



☐ Human Scale

Incorporate architectural features, elements, and details that are of human scale into the building facades, entries, retaining walls, courtyards, and exterior spaces in a manner that is consistent with the overall architectural concept. Pay special attention to the first three floors of the building in order to maximize opportunities to engage the pedestrian and enable an active and vibrant street front.



☐ Texture

Design the character of the building, as expressed in the form, scale and materials, to strive for a fine-grained scale, or "texture", particularly at the street level and other areas where pedestrians predominate.







Next Steps

- Review requirements covering the following sections:
- √ 15.305.700 Mixed-Use and Multi-Family Development Standards
- √ 15.305.710 Mixed-Use Development Standards
- √ 15.305.720 Definition of Mixed Use
- √ 15.305.730 Ground Floor Uses in Mixed Use Projects

Next Steps

- √ 15.305.740 Multi-Family Development Standards
- √ 15.305.800 Additional Standards
- ✓ 15.305.810 Fences
- √ 15.305.900 Development Incentives

Questions?

