

ORDINANCE NO. 572

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING FINDINGS; AMENDING CHAPTER 21.14 OF THE WOODINVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE TO MODIFY THE DESIGN REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE COMMERCIAL DESIGN STANDARDS; AMENDING SECTION 21.38.065 TO MODIFY THE DESIGN REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE TOURIST DISTRICT OVERLAY; AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 278 REGARDING THE DESIGN REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL DESIGN GUIDELINES; AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 302 REGARDING THE DESIGN REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE MULTI-FAMILY DESIGN GUIDELINES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE; AND ALLOWING FOR SUMMARY PUBLICATION BY TITLE ONLY.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the requirements of the Washington State Growth Management Act, the City of Woodinville is required to develop and adopt development regulations implementing its Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that specific regulations require amendments that improve the clarity and consistency of the development standards; and

WHEREAS, the City Council added zoning code amendment to the 2013 Docket List, to review proposed amendments to simplify the design review process; and

WHEREAS, the City Council referred this matter to the Woodinville Planning Commission for study and recommendation; and

WHEREAS, the Woodinville Planning Commission reviewed this matter at a study session on August 7, 2013; and at a public hearing on September 18, 2013; and

WHEREAS, the Woodinville Planning Commission recommends amendment of the Woodinville Municipal Code to simplify the design review process; and

WHEREAS, the Woodinville City Council has reviewed the Planning Commission's recommendation and received additional public comment regarding the recommended changes at a public hearing on October 8, 2013; and

WHEREAS, the Woodinville City Council has determined that the proposed amendments contained in Ordinance No. 572 are consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies, the purposes of the Zoning Code, and the required criteria in WMC 21.46.030; and; and

WHEREAS, the proposed change is exempt from requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) per WAC 197-11-800(19); and

WHEREAS, adoption of this ordinance will promote the public health, safety, and general welfare within the City of Woodinville;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings. The above recitals are adopted by this reference as findings in support of Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Ordinance.

Section 2. Chapter 21.14, Development Standards – Design Requirements, is hereby amended to read as set forth below (new text is shown by underline; deletions of text are shown by ~~strikethrough~~); all other provisions of these chapter shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

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21.14.310 Applicability.

(1) All new construction within the CBD, O, TB, GB and NB zones shall be subject to all chapters of the design standards ~~as determined by the Director~~. The Downtown and Little Bear Creek Corridor study area has some additional specific design standards that are incorporated into the commercial design standards.

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(3) Alteration of any structure on commercially designated property within the City that affects the exterior appearance of a building ~~elevation visible from a public right-of-way or public space~~ shall be subject to design review under the design standards. While Woodinville would benefit greatly if all the design standards were met when existing properties are altered, such a strict application of the design standards might disadvantage property owners or discourage them from improving their buildings. The ~~recommended solution is to~~ City has established two thresholds to gauge the extent of remodeling and set requirements based on what is practical and reasonable for that level of improvement.

(a) If 50 percent or more of a building ~~or elevation of a structure~~ subject to design review is altered within a period of three years, the structure shall be subject to the applicable requirements that do not involve repositioning the building or reconfiguring site development as determined by the Director.

(b) If less than 50 percent of a building ~~or elevation of a structure~~ subject to design review is altered within a period of three years, the requirement is only that the proposed improvements meet the standards and/or guidelines and do not lead to further nonconformance with the standards and guidelines. For example, if a property owner decides to replace a building facade's siding, then the siding shall meet the applicable exterior building material and color standards and/or guidelines, but elements such as building modulation would not be required.

(4) The design standards checklist will be used for addressing design issues in all review processes.

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21.14.320 Design review procedures.

(1) When an applicant submits a development application that triggers design review, design review shall be reviewed as part of the applicable permit application or process. When an applicant proposes a stand-alone design that does not require any other development application, the applicant shall comply with the Type I review process and submittal requirements in Title 17. Within 21 calendar days, the Director shall review such stand-alone applications and either approve, approve with conditions or modifications, deny the application, or request additional information. Any decision to deny the application shall be in writing along with the reasons for the denial and the appeal process. A design decision shall be issued in the same manner that a SEPA threshold determination is issued.

(2) No project approval shall be granted, no building permit issued and no construction shall begin until the Director has completed design review and determined that the application is consistent with the

criteria in this section, has issued a design decision or Notice of Decision, and all appeal periods have expired.

(3) A design review application shall be submitted with application for the project permit, pursuant to WMC Title 17. The Director may require other information to be submitted that is determined to be appropriate and necessary for a proper review of the requested action.

(4) With submittal of the building permit, the Director shall determine that the final design is consistent with the issued design decision.

21.14.330 ~~Reserved.~~ Review by the Planning Commission Design Review Committee.

(1) The Planning Commission Design Review Committee shall review, and make a recommendation to the Director on, all proposed development activity that requires review under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), or requires a Project Approval pursuant to WMC 21.44.020.

(2) The review and recommendation of the Design Review Committee shall be based on whether the proposal is consistent with the design standards in this chapter.

21.14.340 ~~Dispute resolution and Appeals.~~

Appeals of design review decisions for stand-alone design review applications shall comply with the procedural requirements of Title 17. All other design review decisions shall be made part of the overall permit application or process, and appeals shall also follow the appeals process for the overall permit application or process.

Request for dispute resolution to the Planning Commission:

~~(1) The applicant or the Director may request consultation with the Planning Commission during design review to resolve interpretation disputes of the commercial design standards.~~

~~(a) The Director shall schedule a requested consultation with the Planning Commission within a reasonable time period after the request. The reasonableness of time shall give consideration to any time required to review an environmental checklist and make a threshold determination and to develop and review an environmental impact statement, if required under SEPA, as well as time consumed by Planning Commission optional review.~~

~~(b) The Planning Commission shall render a decision on the design review issue(s) subject to the requested consultation. Thereafter, the Director shall consider the decision of the Planning Commission and shall issue a final decision.~~

~~(2) Appeal of Final Decisions to City Council.~~

~~(a) Design review decisions may be appealed to the City Council by the applicant after they are heard by the Planning Commission. Appeals to the City Council shall be considered on the basis of whether or not the proposed design(s) are consistent with the design standards and otherwise comply with the provision of law.~~

~~(b) Permitted land uses in the underlying zone cannot be appealed under design review processes. Appeals shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2.30 WMC and WMC Title 17.~~

21.14.350 Amendment of approved design.

Major change(s) to plans approved by the Director ~~or City Council~~ may only be amended by the same procedures provided herein for original design approval. Design review for amendments shall be limited to the proposed change, except the proposed amendment shall be considered in context with approved design review. A major change is a change that affects a design standard reviewed in the original approval(s).

21.14.360 Expiration.

(1) Design approval shall expire within two years of the date of approval, except as provided for phased site plan approvals below. A single two-year extension may be granted for good cause as determined by the Director.

(2) The Director may grant design approval for large projects planned to be developed in phases over a period of years exceeding the normal time limits of subsection (1) of this section. Such approval shall include time limits for particular phases of the development as agreed upon by the applicant and the Director. If the time limits of a phase cannot be met, a single two-year extension may be granted for good cause by the Director.

21.14.370 Notice. Criteria for Approval.

~~Notice of the final staff decision for design review or the alternate review procedure shall be issued in the same manner as SEPA threshold determinations pursuant to WMC Title 17.~~

As part of the design decision or Notice of Decision, the Director shall make a decision whether or not the proposed design is consistent with the design standards found in this chapter. As part of the decision, the Director shall consider the applicant's submitted material, the review and recommendation by the Planning Commission Design Review Committee, and/or the results of any consultation with other department heads or the City's contract design professional.

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21.14.890 Building design – Character.

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~~(5) Implementing Action. All proposed building designs in the Downtown and Little Bear Creek Corridor study area are subject to review and approval based on a finding by the City of Woodinville Planning Commission Design Review Subcommittee that the design complies with the Northwest woodland character design principles stated above and as defined in WMC 21.14.960.~~

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Section 3. Section 21.38.065, Special district overlay – Tourist District, is hereby amended to read as set forth below (new text is shown by underline; deletions of text are shown by ~~strikethrough~~); all other provisions of these section shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

21.38.065 Special district overlay – Tourist District.

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- (7) All development in the Tourist District shall be subject to design review, provided:
- (a) ~~Applications pursuant to WMC 21.14.310(1) and (2)(a) shall be reviewed by the Planning Commission Design Review Subcommittee; and~~
 - (b) Design review shall be performed considering the following factors:
 - (ia) These regulations;
 - (ib) The City's design standards;
 - (iic) The design is consistent with any existing development on the site ~~The ability of the development to fit compatibly with existing development;~~ and
 - (ivd) The Tourist District Master Plan.

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Section 4. Exhibit A of Ordinance No. 278, Adopting the Industrial Design Guidelines, is hereby amended to read as set forth below (new text is shown by underline; deletions of text are shown by ~~strikethrough~~); all other provisions of these section shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

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1. Administrative Procedures

The City of Woodinville (City) has developed design guidelines in the interest of those who live, work, and operate businesses here. The City and those who develop in the City have a common interest in assuring quality development that benefits property owners and the City.

The Director of Planning will report design review activity regularly to the Planning Commission, who will serve as the monitor for these industrial design guidelines.

The City is committed to incorporating design review procedures that:

- apply to all industrial designated property within the City;
- allow for flexibility to accommodate creative design that meets intent of adopted principles;
- do not prolong approval processes, and
- encourages design review that parallels development design for economy of design resources.

Applicants will have opportunity to informally discuss and formally review proposed designs throughout the design process, including pre-application, project permit review, and final construction design review.

Where the Director is provided with administrative flexibility under this code he/she shall develop a written record of consultation (with other department heads, design review committee or with the City's contract design professional) by project.

~~The procedures below are intended to accomplish the objectives above. The underlying premise of the procedures established for design review is to provide City review that parallels design processes. The developer has access to design review as design development progresses so that design resources are directed to known, expected results.~~

A. APPLICABILITY

All new construction within the Industrial zone shall be subject to the Industrial Design Guidelines.

~~Alteration of any structure on Industrial designated property within the City that affects the exterior appearance of a building shall be subject to design review under the Industrial Design Guidelines. All new construction~~ Alteration of any structure on industrial designated property within the City that affects the exterior appearance of a building elevation visible from a public right-of-way or public space shall be subject to design review under the Design Guidelines. If fifty (50) percent or more of a building or elevation of a structure subject to design review is altered within a period of three (3) years, the structure shall be subject to the applicable requirements of Chapters I, II, and IV of the Design Guidelines as determined by the Planning Director. Where there are conflicts between these and life safety code requirements, the life requirements shall prevail as determined by the Planning Director and the Building Official.

All industrial zoned property within the Tourist District Overlay shall comply with Woodinville Municipal Code 21.38.065 and the Tourist District Master Plan dated December, 1997.

The Design Guidelines Checklist will be used for addressing design issues in all review processes.

B. DESIGN REVIEW PROCEDURES

(1) When an applicant submits a development application that triggers design review, design review shall be reviewed as part of the applicable permit application or process. When an applicant proposes a stand-alone design that does not require any other development application, the applicant shall comply with the Type I review process and submittal requirements in Title 17. Within 21 calendar days, the Director shall

review such stand-alone applications and either approve, approve with conditions or modifications, deny the application, or request additional information. Any decision to deny the application shall be in writing along with the reasons for the denial and the appeal process.

(2) No project approval shall be granted, no building permit issued and no construction shall begin until the Director has completed design review and determined that the application is consistent with the criteria in this section, has issued a design decision or Notice of Decision, and all appeal periods have expired.

(3) A design review application shall be submitted with application for the project permit, pursuant to WMC Title 17. The Director may require other information to be submitted that is determined to be appropriate and necessary for a proper review of the requested action.

(4) With submittal of the building permit, the Director shall determine that the final design is consistent with the issued design decision.

~~Design review is available and encouraged in phases described below:~~

~~1. SCHEMATIC DESIGN REVIEW~~

~~Schematic design, as used here, is preliminary graphic representation of the proposed development that is based on information available. The graphic representation may be supplemented with written information.~~

~~The intent of SCHEMATIC DESIGN REVIEW is to provide a way for the developer to convey information that describes the developers objectives early so the Design Guidelines that relate to the development can be identified for consideration. Major issues will be addressed at SCHEMATIC DESIGN REVIEW with the understanding that details of these issues will be addressed subsequently.~~

~~SCHEMATIC DESIGN REVIEW will be conducted by the City's Technical Review Committee (TRC). Multiple TRC reviews may be justified for larger developments. TRC review will be most beneficial if the following items are included in schematic plans:~~

- ~~a. Site Layout;~~
- ~~b. Pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular circulation on site and in relation to connecting walks and streets;~~
- ~~c. Building elevations;~~
- ~~d. Landscaping in concept and general material types;~~
- ~~e. Storm drainage system concept.~~

~~2. PERMIT DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT DESIGN REVIEW~~

~~At the developer's option, the City will provide reasonable periodic design review during preparation of development permit documents. This review may be conducted by Technical Review Committee or the Staff person responsible for the issue reviewed.~~

~~3. DISPUTE RESOLUTION~~

~~Either the applicant or the staff may request consultation with the Planning Commission as provided in Section C.9.a. below.~~

~~4. FINAL DESIGN REVIEW~~

~~A final Design Guidelines Checklist will be prepared using documents submitted for development permits. Staff will also prepare a final decision with conditions of approval as may be required.~~

~~5. APPEAL~~

~~Any appeal of the final decision shall be made to the City Council pursuant to Ordinance No. 18, 81, and Woodinville Municipal Code 17.19.~~

C. ALTERNATIVE REVIEW PROCEDURE

1. INTENT

~~a. To provide an alternative review procedure that recognizes the unique opportunities and special challenges of developments that merit special considerations. Such considerations include environmental constraints or circumstances or large lot development (five acres or larger);~~
~~b. To permit greater flexibility and encourage more creative and imaginative site planning and design than may be possible under procedures described LA. Above~~
~~c. Qualifying developments may utilize ALTERNATIVE REVIEW PROCEDURE to gain flexibility to vary from the strict requirements of certain of the City's Zoning development standards (WMC21A 12-18) and Industrial Design Guidelines provided that the City's Planning Director determines that the proposal complies with the City's Comprehensive Plan, Woodinville Municipal Code 21.38.065, the Tourist District Master Plan as applicable, and meets the intent of the development standards, Industrial Design Principles, and provides public benefit by meeting items of I.A.1. SCHEMATIC DESIGN REVIEW and as further specified below.~~

- ~~(1) To promote more economical and efficient use of the land;~~
- ~~(2) To reduce the negative impacts to adjacent properties;~~
- ~~(3) To increase convenient pedestrian and vehicular circulation in the vicinity to the subject property;~~
- ~~(4) To upgrade the overall visual quality in the industrial areas of Woodinville and maintain a community and human architectural scale;~~
- ~~(5) To produce consistent design identity compatible with surrounding areas;~~
- ~~(6) To take advantage of special opportunities to create a pleasing composition of buildings and landscape features, and~~
- ~~(7) To reduce the impact of industrial activity on sensitive areas and surrounding residential areas.~~

2. APPLICABILITY

~~Alternate Review Procedures may be used by holders of an equitable interest in or option on property but the applicant must submit evidence of such interest.~~

3. PERMITTED USES

~~Land uses of the site plan review process shall be limited to those permitted in the underlying zone.~~

4. PUBLIC SERVICE AVAILABILITY

~~Design review under Industrial Design Guidelines shall consider sufficiency of public facilities such as water lines, sewer lines and streets. Sufficiency shall mean either the system(s) exist or are planned to serve the proposed development and integrate with total systems of which the reviewed system is a part.~~

5. SITE PLAN REVIEW CRITERIA

~~a. The Technical Review Committee may consider and recommend approval of plans submitted under the Alternative Review Procedures for development that vary from the development standards of WMC 21.12-18 and City adopted Industrial Design Guidelines provided that the TRC finds that, at a minimum, all of the following standards are met:~~

- ~~(1) The proposal is consistent with the INTENT of the City's Industrial Design Guidelines;~~
- ~~(2) The proposal complies with the City's Comprehensive Plan;~~
- ~~(3) The proposal complies with the Tourist District Overlay development standards and the Tourist District Master Plan if applicable;~~
- ~~(4) The site planning for developments reviewed under this Alternative Review Procedure shall demonstrate unifying organization as well as accomplish the following goals and provides a public benefit by meeting the following standards:~~

- 1). Mitigate transportation impacts and conform to the City's objectives for better circulation by connecting through streets;
- 2). Provide convenient, inviting pedestrian circulation connecting all on-site activities to adjacent pedestrian routes and street rights of way and encourage bicycle and transit access and use;
- 3). Encourage buildings to complement adjacent activities and visual character and create human scale;
- 4). Incorporate open space and landscape design as a significant unifying element;
- 5). Upgrade the quality of streets to meet design review purposes;
- 6). Incorporate screening, environmental mitigation, utilities and drainage as positive elements in site design such as creating a "natural" open space or wet pond as a site feature to accommodate surface water runoff;
- 7). Reduce the visual and functional impacts of parking through placement and design of parking lots;
- 8). Where it is warranted and feasible, incorporate shared or joint use parking, transit access and other parking/auto trip reduction measures.

6. SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN REVIEW

- a. Before filing any application, the prospective applicant shall submit for review by the Technical Review Committee (TRC) information noted in I.A. La. Through e. above for consideration and advice regarding the relation of the proposal to the City's Design Guidelines, policies and regulations. The TRC will review the information submitted for adequacy of public services.
- b. The TRC will meet with the applicant who will provide information necessary for a complete application. A written record of the TRC's recommendations and comments may be provided to the applicant after the meeting if requested in writing prior to the meeting.
- c. The Planning Director shall issue a letter indicating acceptance when documents submitted for Schematic SITE PLAN DESIGN REVIEW for major issues identified in A.La. through e. above are satisfactory to the City. Approved documents, marked for identification, will be provided to the applicant and retained in the files of the City.

7. PERMIT DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT DESIGN REVIEW

- a. Subsequent to SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN REVIEW, the City will provide periodic design review at the applicant's request and reasonably scheduled by the City during development of permit documents.
- b. The City will reasonably schedule PERMIT DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT DESIGN REVIEWS until the applicant is prepared to submit documents for Final Design Review.
- c. The applicant may request tentative approval of design acceptance for this phase upon completion of the phase. The Director of Planning shall respond to the applicant by written tentative approval, approval with conditions, or disapproval with reasons for disapproval. The applicant and the City are to retain duplicates of documents accepted for design review as references for FINAL DESIGN CONFIRMATION.

8 FINAL DESIGN CONFIRMATION

- a. Documents submitted for FINAL DESIGN CONFIRMATION are documents submitted for permit approval. Where the project is to be developed in phases, a master plan shall be prepared that indicates phasing and methods for ensuring functionality of phased utility, pedestrian and traffic circulation and drainage systems.
- b. Submission requirements for FINAL DESIGN CONFIRMATION shall conform to permit submission requirements as follows:
 - (1). Building and Planning Departments requirements;
 - (2). SEPA Checklist or determination from prior SEPA review for the project proposed;
 - (3). Updated Design Review Check List indicating conformance with Design Principles of the final design compared with Checklist review conducted for SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN REVIEW and PERMIT DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT DESIGN REVIEWS;

(4). A written description of phasing proposed and measures included in the design to assure the public, safety and welfare during all phases of the development.

e. FINAL DESIGN CONFIRMATION will be part of permit approval.

9. APPEALS

a. Request for dispute resolution to the Planning Commission:

(1). The applicant or the Planning Director may request consultation with the Planning Commission during SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN REVIEW or PERMIT DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT DESIGN REVIEW to resolve interpretation disputes of the Industrial Design Guidelines.

(2). The Planning Director shall schedule a requested consultation with the Planning Commission within a reasonable time period after the request. The reasonableness of time shall give consideration to any time required to review an environmental checklist and make a threshold determination and to develop and review an environmental impact statement, if required under SEPA, as well as time consumed by Planning Commission optional review.

The Planning Commission shall render a recommendation on the design review issue(s) subject of the requested consultation. Thereafter, the Planning Director shall consider the recommendation of the Planning Commission and shall issue a final decision.

b. Appeal of Final Decisions to City Council:

(1). Design review decisions may be appealed to the City Council by the applicant after they are heard by the Planning Commission. Appeals to the City Council shall be considered on the basis of whether or not the proposed design(s) are consistent with the Design Guidelines and otherwise comply with the provision of law.

(2). Permitted land uses in the underlying zone cannot be appealed under design review processes.

(3). Appeals shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 18, 81, and WMC 17.19.

10. AMENDMENT OF SITE PLAN

a. Major change(s) to plans approved by the Planning Director or City Council may only be amended by the same procedures provided herein for original site plan approval. Design review for amendments shall be limited to the proposed change except the proposed amendment shall be considered in context with approved design review.

A major change is a change that affects a design guideline reviewed in the original approval(s).

11. EXPIRATION

a. Site plan approval shall expire within two years of the date of approval, except as provided for phased site plan approvals below. A single two-year extension may be granted for good cause as determined by the Planning Director.

b. The Planning Director may grant site plan approval for large projects planned to be developed in phases over a period of years exceeding the normal time limits of subsection 11. a. above. Such approval shall include time limits for particular phases of the development as agreed upon by the applicant and the Planning Director. If the time limits of a phase cannot be met, a single two-year extension may be granted for good cause by the Planning Director.

12. NOTICE

Notice of the final staff decision for design review or the alternate review procedure shall be posted and published in the same manner as SEPA threshold determinations.

C. REVIEW BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE.

(1) The Planning Commission Design Review Committee shall review, and make a recommendation to the Director on, all proposed development activity that requires review under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), or requires a Project Approval pursuant to WMC 21.44.020.

(2) The review and recommendation of the Design Review Committee shall be based on whether the proposal is consistent with the design standards in this chapter.

D. APPEALS.

Appeals of design review decisions for stand-alone design review applications shall comply with the procedural requirements of Title 17. All other design review decisions shall be made part of the overall permit application or process, and appeals shall also follow the appeals process for the overall permit application or process.

E. AMENDMENT OF APPROVED DESIGN.

Major change(s) to plans approved by the Director may only be amended by the same procedures provided herein for original design approval. Design review for amendments shall be limited to the proposed change, except the proposed amendment shall be considered in context with approved design review. A major change is a change that affects a design standard reviewed in the original approval(s).

F. EXPIRATION.

(1) Design approval shall expire within two years of the date of approval, except as provided for phased site plan approvals below. A single two-year extension may be granted for good cause as determined by the Director.

(2) The Director may grant design approval for large projects planned to be developed in phases over a period of years exceeding the normal time limits of subsection (1) of this section. Such approval shall include time limits for particular phases of the development as agreed upon by the applicant and the Director. If the time limits of a phase cannot be met, a single two-year extension may be granted for good cause by the Director.

G. CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.

As part of the design decision or Notice of Decision, the Director shall make a decision whether or not the proposed design is consistent with the design standards found in this chapter. As part of the decision, the Director shall consider the applicant's submitted material, the review and recommendation by the Planning Commission Design Review Committee, and/or the results of any consultation with other department heads or the City's contract design professional.

H. INTERPRETATION.

(1) Where there is a conflict between these design standards and other City plans, policies, and regulations, the most specific standard, guideline, or regulation shall apply, as determined by the Director. For example, this title provides for a minimum street setback of 10 feet in commercial districts, whereas the design standards allow buildings to be placed on the front property line as long as they meet certain design requirements. While the design standards herein are less restrictive in this case, they are more specific in that they allow for zero setbacks if certain conditions are met. (Therefore, the Director will determine that they apply.)

(2) Each section of the design standards contains a list of "intent" statements followed by "design principles" and subsequent implementing measures. Specifically:

(a) Intent statements are overarching objectives. For example, the intent statement for the "building corners" section is to "create visual interest and increased activity at street corners." Project applicants must be able to demonstrate how their project meets the intent, to the Director's satisfaction.

(b) Design principle statements describe broad actions that are necessary to achieve the intent.

I A collection of standards implements the design principles. Specifically:

(i) Standards that use words such as “shall,” “must,” “is/are required,” or “is/are prohibited” signify required actions.

(ii) Some standards take a “tool box” approach, in that a development may be required to include at least two design elements from a large list of options.

(iii) Standards using words such as “should” or “is/are recommended” signify recommended actions that are meant to be applied with some flexibility. Development projects must comply with such measures unless the development proposal meets the intent in some other manner, as determined by the Director.

(d) Furthermore, the document contains some specific standards that are easily quantifiable, while others provide a level of discretion in how they are complied with. In the latter case, the applicant must demonstrate to the Director, in writing, how the project meets the intent of the standard.

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Section 5. Attachment A of Ordinance No. 302, Adopting the Multi-Family Design Guidelines, is hereby amended to read as set forth below (new text is shown by underline; deletions of text are shown by strikethrough); all other provisions of these section shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

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1. Administrative Procedures

The City of Woodinville (City) has developed design guidelines in the interest of those who live, work, and operate businesses here. The City and those who develop in the City have a common interest in assuring quality development that benefits property owners and the City.

The Director will report design review activity regularly to the Planning Commission, who will serve as the monitor for these multi-family design guidelines.

The City is committed to incorporating design review procedures that:

- apply to all multi-family designated property (R-9 to R-48) within the City;
- allow for flexibility to accommodate creative design that meets intent of adopted principles;
- do not prolong approval processes, and
- encourage design review that parallels development design for economy of design resources.

Applicants will have opportunity to informally discuss and formally review proposed designs throughout the design process, including pre-application, project permit review, and final construction design review.

Where the Director is provided with administrative flexibility under this code he/she shall develop a written record of consultation (with other department heads, design review committee or with the City’s contract design professional) by project.

A. APPLICABILITY

All new construction on property designated as Moderate or High Density Residential (R-9 to R-48) shall be subject to the Multi-Family Design Guidelines. Construction on Property designated R-48/Office shall be subject to the Commercial Design Standards in Chapter 21.14 WMC.

Alteration of any structure on property designated as Moderate or High Density Residential (R-9 to R-48) within the City that affects the exterior appearance of a building shall be subject to design review under the Multi-Family Design Guidelines. If fifty (50) percent or more of a building or structure subject to

design review is altered within a period of three (3) years, the structure shall be subject to the applicable requirements of Chapters I, II, and IV of the Design Guidelines as determined by the Planning Director. Where there are conflicts between these and life safety code requirements, the life requirements shall prevail as determined by the Planning Director and the Building Official.

The Design Guidelines Checklist will be used for addressing design issues in all review processes.

B. DESIGN REVIEW PROCEDURES

(1) When an applicant submits a development application that triggers design review, design review shall be reviewed as part of the applicable permit application or process. When an applicant proposes a stand-alone design that does not require any other development application, the applicant shall comply with the Type I review process and submittal requirements in Title 17. Within 21 calendar days, the Director shall review such stand-alone applications and either approve, approve with conditions or modifications, deny the application, or request additional information. Any decision to deny the application shall be in writing along with the reasons for the denial and the appeal process.

(2) No project approval shall be granted, no building permit issued and no construction shall begin until the Director has completed design review and determined that the application is consistent with the criteria in this section, has issued a design decision or Notice of Decision, and all appeal periods have expired.

(3) A design review application shall be submitted with application for the project permit, pursuant to WMC Title 17. The Director may require other information to be submitted that is determined to be appropriate and necessary for a proper review of the requested action.

(4) With submittal of the building permit, the Director shall determine that the final design is consistent with the issued design decision.

C. REVIEW BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE.

(1) The Planning Commission Design Review Committee shall review, and make a recommendation to the Director on, all proposed development activity that requires review under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), or requires a Project Approval pursuant to WMC 21.44.020.

(2) The review and recommendation of the Design Review Committee shall be based on whether the proposal is consistent with the design standards in this chapter.

D. APPEALS.

Appeals of design review decisions for stand-alone design review applications shall comply with the procedural requirements of Title 17. All other design review decisions shall be made part of the overall permit application or process, and appeals shall also follow the appeals process for the overall permit application or process.

E. AMENDMENT OF APPROVED DESIGN.

Major change(s) to plans approved by the Director may only be amended by the same procedures provided herein for original design approval. Design review for amendments shall be limited to the proposed change, except the proposed amendment shall be considered in context with approved design review. A major change is a change that affects a design standard reviewed in the original approval(s).

F. EXPIRATION.

(1) Design approval shall expire within two years of the date of approval, except as provided for phased site plan approvals below. A single two-year extension may be granted for good cause as determined by the Director.

(2) The Director may grant design approval for large projects planned to be developed in phases over a period of years exceeding the normal time limits of subsection (1) of this section. Such approval shall include time limits for particular phases of the development as agreed upon by the applicant and the Director. If the time limits of a phase cannot be met, a single two-year extension may be granted for good cause by the Director.

G. CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.

As part of the design decision or Notice of Decision, the Director shall make a decision whether or not the proposed design is consistent with the design standards found in this chapter. As part of the decision, the Director shall consider the applicant's submitted material, the review and recommendation by the Planning Commission Design Review Committee, and/or the results of any consultation with other department heads or the City's contract design professional.

H. INTERPRETATION.

(1) Where there is a conflict between these design standards and other City plans, policies, and regulations, the most specific standard, guideline, or regulation shall apply, as determined by the Director. For example, this title provides for a minimum street setback of 10 feet in commercial districts, whereas the design standards allow buildings to be placed on the front property line as long as they meet certain design requirements. While the design standards herein are less restrictive in this case, they are more specific in that they allow for zero setbacks if certain conditions are met. (Therefore, the Director will determine that they apply.)

(2) Each section of the design standards contains a list of "intent" statements followed by "design principles" and subsequent implementing measures. Specifically:

(a) Intent statements are overarching objectives. For example, the intent statement for the "building corners" section is to "create visual interest and increased activity at street corners." Project applicants must be able to demonstrate how their project meets the intent, to the Director's satisfaction.

(b) Design principle statements describe broad actions that are necessary to achieve the intent.

(c) A collection of standards implements the design principles. Specifically:

(i) Standards that use words such as "shall," "must," "is/are required," or "is/are prohibited" signify required actions.

(ii) Some standards take a "tool box" approach, in that a development may be required to include at least two design elements from a large list of options.

(iii) Standards using words such as "should" or "is/are recommended" signify recommended actions that are meant to be applied with some flexibility. Development projects must comply with such measures unless the development proposal meets the intent in some other manner, as determined by the Director.

(d) Furthermore, the document contains some specific standards that are easily quantifiable, while others provide a level of discretion in how they are complied with. In the latter case, the applicant must demonstrate to the Director, in writing, how the project meets the intent of the standard.

...

Section 6. Severability. Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance be held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance.

Section 7. Copy to Commerce Department. Pursuant to RCW 36.70A.106(3), the City Clerk is directed to send a copy of the amendments to the State Department of Commerce for its files within ten (10) days after adoption of this ordinance.

Section 8. Effective Date. The adoption of this Ordinance, which is a power specifically delegated to the City legislative body, is not subject to referendum. This Ordinance or a summary thereof shall be published in the official newspaper of the City, and shall take effect and be in full force five days after publication.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND SIGNED IN AUTHENTICATION OF ITS PASSAGE THIS 5th DAY OF NOVEMBER 2013.


Bernard W. Talmas, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:


Jennifer Kuhn
City Clerk/CMC

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY


Greg Rubstello, City Attorney

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL: 11-05-2013
PUBLISHED: 11-11-2013
EFFECTIVE DATE: 11-18-2013
ORDINANCE NO. 572



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1011 Plum Street SE • PO Box 42525 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2525 • (360) 725-4000
www.commerce.wa.gov

November 7, 2013

Jennifer Kuhn
City Clerk
City of Woodinville
17301 - 133rd Avenue Northeast
Woodinville, Washington 98072

Dear Ms. Kuhn:

Thank you for sending the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce) the following materials as required under RCW 36.70A.106. Please keep this letter as documentation that you have met this procedural requirement.

City of Woodinville - Amending Chapter 21.14 of the Woodinville Municipal Code to modify the design review process for the commercial design standards, amending Section 21.38.065 to modify the design review process for the tourist district overlay, amending Ordinance No. 278 regarding the design review process for the industrial design guidelines; amending Ordinance No. 302 regarding the design review process for the multi-family design guidelines. These materials were received on November 07, 2013 and processed with the Material ID # 19743.

We have forwarded a copy of this notice to other state agencies.

If this submitted material is an adopted amendment, then please keep this letter as documentation that you have met the procedural requirement under RCW 36.70A.106.

If you have submitted this material as a draft amendment, then final adoption may occur no earlier than sixty days following the date of receipt by Commerce. Please remember to submit the final adopted amendment to Commerce within ten days of adoption.

If you have any questions, please contact Growth Management Services at reviewteam@commerce.wa.gov, or call Dave Andersen (509) 434-4491 or Paul Johnson (360) 725-3048.

Sincerely,

Review Team
Growth Management Services

City of Woodinville

Industrial Design Guidelines



December 4, 2000

Amended November 18, 2013

**City of Woodinville
Industrial Design Guidelines**

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City of Woodinville Industrial Design Guidelines

1. Administrative Procedures

The City of Woodinville (City) has developed design guidelines in the interest of those who live, work, and operate businesses here. The City and those who develop in the City have a common interest in assuring quality development that benefits property owners and the City.

The Director will report design review activity regularly to the Planning Commission, who will serve as the monitor for these industrial design guidelines.

The City is committed to incorporating design review procedures that:

- apply to all industrial designated property within the City;
- allow for flexibility to accommodate creative design that meets intent of adopted principles;
- do not prolong approval processes, and
- encourages design review that parallels development design for economy of design resources.

Applicants will have opportunity to informally discuss and formally review proposed designs throughout the design process, including pre-application, project permit review, and final construction design review.

Where the Director is provided with administrative flexibility under this code he/she shall develop a written record of consultation (with other department heads, design review committee or with the City's contract design professional) by project.

A. APPLICABILITY

All new construction within the Industrial zone shall be subject to the Industrial Design Guidelines.

Alteration of any structure on Industrial designated property within the City that affects the exterior appearance of a building shall be subject to design review under the Industrial Design Guidelines. If fifty (50) percent or more of a building or structure subject to design review is altered within a period of three (3) years, the structure shall be subject to the applicable requirements of Chapters I, II, and IV of the Design Guidelines as determined by the Planning Director. Where there are conflicts between these and life safety code requirements, the life requirements shall prevail as determined by the Planning Director and the Building Official.

All industrial zoned property within the Tourist District Overlay shall comply with Woodinville Municipal Code 21.38.065 and the Tourist District Master Plan dated December, 1997.

The Design Guidelines Checklist will be used for addressing design issues in all review processes.

B. DESIGN REVIEW PROCEDURES

(1) When an applicant submits a development application that triggers design review, design review shall be reviewed as part of the applicable permit application or process. When an applicant proposes a stand-alone design that does not require any other development application, the applicant shall comply with the Type I review process and submittal requirements in Title 17. Within 21 calendar days, the Director shall review such stand-alone applications and either approve, approve with conditions or modifications, deny the application, or request additional information. Any decision to deny the application shall be in writing along with the reasons for the denial and the appeal process.

(2) No project approval shall be granted, no building permit issued and no construction shall begin until the Director has completed design review and determined that the application is consistent with the criteria in this section, has issued a design decision or Notice of Decision, and all appeal periods have expired.

(3) A design review application shall be submitted with application for the project permit, pursuant to WMC Title 17. The Director may require other information to be submitted that is determined to be appropriate and necessary for a proper review of the requested action.

(4) With submittal of the building permit, the Director shall determine that the final design is consistent with the issued design decision.

C. REVIEW BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE

(1) The Planning Commission Design Review Committee shall review, and make a recommendation to the Director on, all proposed development activity that requires review under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), or requires a Project Approval pursuant to WMC 21.44.020.

(2) The review and recommendation of the Design Review Committee shall be based on whether the proposal is consistent with the design standards in this chapter.

D. APPEALS

Appeals of design review decisions for stand-alone design review applications shall comply with the procedural requirements of Title 17. All other design review decisions shall be made part of the overall permit application or process, and appeals shall also follow the appeals process for the overall permit application or process.

E. AMENDMENT OF APPROVED DESIGN

Major change(s) to plans approved by the Director may only be amended by the same procedures provided herein for original design approval. Design review for amendments shall be limited to the proposed change, except the proposed amendment shall be considered in context with approved design review. A major change is a change that affects a design standard reviewed in the original approval(s).

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by the applicant and the Director. If the time limits of a phase cannot be met, a single two-year extension may be granted for good cause by the Director.

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...

2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

I. Site Planning

1.0. Relationship to Street Front

1.1. Intent

1.1.1. To upgrade industrial areas to improve aesthetics by establishing a positive visual identity for Industrial areas.

1.1.2 To unify streetscapes.

1.1.3 To enhance valley vistas in the industrial zones

1.2. Design Principles

1.2.1 Partially screen parking lots in front yards.

Implementing Measures:

Parking located within the front yard and visible from a public right-of-way shall be separated from the public right-of-way by a Type I, II, or III screen at least 10 feet wide as described in the Woodinville Municipal Code (WMC) 21.16.040 or another treatment as approved by the Woodinville Planning Director (Director) that partially screens the view of the parking. See Figure I.1.2.1.(1).

1.2.2 Enhance roadway edge for sites with sales in front yard (e.g., materials storage).

Implementing Measures:

Outdoor sales areas located in the front yard and visible from a public right-of-way shall be screened with Type I, II, III, or IV screens of at least 10 feet wide as described in WMC 21.16.040 or another treatment as approved by the Director that enhances the street frontage. All sales areas visible from the street, residentially zoned or developed areas, and recreation facilities (e.g. public parks or trails) shall be paved with asphalt, concrete, unit paving, or decking

or be landscaped with living plant materials. See Figure I.1.2.2.(1).

1.2.3 Screen outdoor storage and industrial activities.

Implementing Measures:

Outdoor storage areas and industrial activities shall be screened from public view with a Type I screen at least 10 feet wide as described in WMC 21.16.040. See Figure I.1.2.3.(1)

1.2.4 Screen buildings with blank walls.

Implementing Measures:

See Sections IV.1.2.1.3, IV.2.2.1.3, and IV.6.2.1. on blank walls.

1.2.5 Screen all chain link fences.

Implementing Measures:

Chain link fences shall be screened with a full landscape screen (Type I or alternative approved by the Director).

1.2.6 Provide "gateway entrance / welcome" into site obvious to arriving vehicles and that distinguishes access for smaller vehicles (e.g. passenger cars) from access for large vehicles (e.g. semi truck/trailers) at entry or on-site.

Implementing Measures:

Provide entry signs that identify the business establishment with address numbers readable from approach direction (or directions) of the access right-of-way. Provide on-site directional signs to direct motorized vehicles to appropriate parking or delivery areas pursuant to WMC 21.20.

1.2.7 Parking areas will be paved with asphalt or concrete. See Figure I.1.2.1.(1).

2.0. Side Yards Compatibility

2.1. Intent

- 2.1.1 To promote functional and visual compatibility between adjacent properties.
 - 2.1.2 To provide a more aesthetic character in the I zone.
 - 2.1.3 To increase the efficacy of biofiltration.
-

2.2. Design Principles

- 2.2.1 Establish a biofiltration swale and greenrow (see definition) between adjacent properties.

Implementing Measures:

Provide a "greenrow," as defined in Appendix A, at least 20 feet down both sides of the property (in side yards). A biofiltration swale may be located in one or both of the greenrows. The total dimension of the swale and greenrow must be sufficient for the trees to achieve their natural spread and provide the swale sufficient gradient, surface area, and sunlight to function. Therefore, the width of the greenrow/swale may vary, depending on the species of trees and swale configuration. Two adjacent property owners may collaborate to provide a swale and greenrow. For example, if a swale/greenrow requires 36 feet, each property owner can provide 18 feet and share the construction costs. In this case, the swale must be sufficient to filter surface water from both sites. See Figure I.2.2.1.(1).

3.0. Multiple Building/Large Lot Developments

3.1. Intent

- 3.1.1 To reduce the negative impacts to adjacent properties and the natural environment.**
- 3.1.2 To increase pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular circulation options in the Industrial Zone.**
- 3.1.3 To upgrade the overall visual quality in Industrial Zone.**
- 3.1.4 To take advantage of special opportunities for incorporating natural features into site design, such as Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River.**
- 3.1.5 To produce a consistent design identity compatible within each of the industrial areas.**
- 3.1.6 To take advantage of special opportunities to create a composition of buildings and landscape features.**
- 3.1.7 To preserve and enhance visual corridors in the City.**

3.2. Design Principles

- 3.2.1 Take advantage of special opportunities and mitigate impacts of large developments.**

Implementing Measures:

The site planning for all developments over five acres must demonstrate a unifying, organized design that:

- 3.2.1.1 When the site is adjacent to Little Bear Creek and/or the Sammamish River, provides convenient pedestrian circulation to these waterways.
- 3.2.1.2 Where possible, incorporates screening, environmental mitigation, utilities, and surface water drainage as positive elements (e.g., create a "natural" open space or wet pond as a site feature to accommodate surface water

runoff - chain linked fences around ponds are discouraged). See Figure I.3.2.1.(1).

3.2.1.3 Provides for on-site surface water treatment.

3.2.1.4 Screens or locates service areas away from public view and adjacent sites.

See Figure I.3.2.1.(2).

3.2.2. Take precautions to mitigate negative impacts of industrial development on adjacent and/or surrounding properties.

Implementing Measure:

Site planning for industrial development shall consider adjacent and/or surrounding uses and exercise care to locate incompatible uses away from adjoining uses.

4.0 Service Area Location

4.1. Intent

- 4.1.1 **To reduce the visibility of unsightly uses (e.g. trash containers, product storage) in the industrial zones.**
 - 4.1.2 **To encourage more thoughtful siting of trash containers and service areas, balancing the need for service with the desire to screen negative aspects.**
-

4.2. Design Principles

4.2.1 Reduce impact of service areas and mechanical equipment.

Implementing Measures:

- 4.2.1.1. When feasible, locate service areas (loading docks, trash dumpsters, compactors, mechanical equipment, and storage yards) to avoid negative visual, auditory (noise), or physical impact on the street, SR 522 freeway, and adjacent residentially zoned or developed properties, as well as Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River. One of the purposes of this principle is to reduce the noise impacts of service areas. When, because of steep topography or other physical site constraints, it is not feasible to so locate service areas, provide screening as in 4.2.1.2 below.
- 4.2.1.2. Service elements shall be screened when the elements are visible from the public street or sidewalk, adjacent properties, residentially zoned or developed areas, and recreational facilities (e.g. public parks and trails). Dumpsters, refuse, and recycling collection points shall be screened in accordance with WMC 21.14.250.D. See Section 2.0., Side Yard Compatibility, above.

5.0. Biofiltration Swales

5.1. Intent

- 5.1.1 To encourage attractive treatment of biofiltration swales.
- 5.1.2 To incorporate biofiltration swales and ponds into project site design and landscaping more effectively.
- 5.1.3 To enhance the water quality of Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River.

5.2. Design Principles

- 5.2.1 **Maximize biofiltration of surface water prior to its flow into Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River.**

Implementing Measures:

Where practical based on site topography, direct water to the side of the lot in such a manner as to provide the maximum length and effectiveness of the biofiltration swale. Wet ponds or other surface water treatment facilities may be required. Where possible, locate the biofiltration swale adjacent to or near a greenrow for maximum effect. Depending on site topography, swales located along sides of the property may be required to channel surface water runoff. Cooperation with adjoining development to complement like facilities is encouraged. Joint use of biofiltration facilities meeting acceptable water quality design measures is encouraged. See Figure I.5.2.1.(1).

6.0. Street Corners

6.1. Intent

6.1.1 To enhance “gateways” to each of the industrial areas.

6.1.2 To upgrade the industrial area’s visual identity.

6.2. Design Principles

6.2.1 Enhance the visual quality of development at Principal and/or Minor Arterial street intersections.

Implementing Measures:

New development on any of the corners of a Principal and/or Minor Arterial street intersection *must* enhance the property’s visual qualities at the corner by one or more of the following:

- 6.2.1.1. Incorporate human scale elements as described in IV.3.
- 6.2.1.2. Installing substantial landscaping (at least 200 square feet of ground surface area with trees and shrubs or living ground cover) at or near the corner of the lot. Landscaping may include plant material to form a low hedge. However, care should be taken to not create a visibility or security problem.
- 6.2.1.3. Installing a decorative screen wall (at least 2 feet 6 inches high), a trellis, or other continuous architectural element, with a length of at least 20 feet, along the front property line. Height and location of elements should not create a visibility or security problem.
- 6.2.1.4. Other element or method approved by the Planning Director.

7.0. Open Space / Recreation

7.1. Intent

7.1.1. To promote on-site facilities that create amenities to enhance the workplace environment and blends adjacent natural amenities with the created open space.

7.2. Design Principles

7.2.1. Preserve recreation and habitat opportunities along the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek.

Implementing Measure:

- 7.2.1.1 Encourage businesses to provide on-site open space for employees adjacent to public trails along the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek.
- 7.2.1.2 Provide benches and trash cans where appropriate for pedestrian uses on industrial sites. These amenities may be provided off-site when it benefits the public as determined by the Planning Director.
- 7.2.1.3 Encourage property owners to provide public access to the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek. Required public access shall be in accordance with the Shoreline Master Program sections 4.3(5) and 4.12.2(5).

II. Pedestrian Access

1.0. General Pedestrian Access Requirements

1.0 Intent

- 1.1. To support the City's efforts to establish a trail along Little Bear Creek and the Sammamish River as part of its comprehensive bicycle/pedestrian network.
- 1.2. To provide safe, pleasant, and continuous pedestrian access in the industrial areas of Woodinville.
- 1.3. To provide safe pedestrian routes across busy streets by a variety of means, including signalized intersections at driveways with heavy traffic volumes and distinctively marked crosswalks.

1.2. Design Principles

1.2.1. Provide pedestrian connections to the trail along the Sammamish River.

Implementing Measures:

Provide pedestrian connections from street walks to the pedestrian trail according to parks trails standards of the City.

1.2.2. All pedestrian paths must correspond with federal, State, and local codes for handicapped access and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

1.2.3. Provide obvious pedestrian crossing access for busy streets abutting the site.

1.2.4. Develop an on-site pedestrian circulation conceptual plan.

An overall on-site pedestrian circulation plan is required and shall be implemented in compliance with WMC 21.18.100. Walkways should be integrated with the

required parking lot landscaping. See Figure II.2.2.2.(1).

2.0. On-Site Pedestrian Circulation

2.1. Intent

- 2.1.1. To provide safe, convenient, on-site pedestrian circulation.

2.2 Design Principles

2.2.1. Provide paved pedestrian path from the street sidewalk to the main entry of all buildings.

Implementing Measures:

- 2.2.1.1. Buildings with entries not facing the street should have a clear and obvious pedestrian accessway from the street sidewalk to the entry. This path should be separate from vehicular traffic or raised above the vehicular pavement per WMC 21.18.100C.5. excluding the use of speed bumps.
- 2.2.1.2. The pedestrian path from the street sidewalk to the building main entry shall be at least 60" wide (preferably 96" wide) per WMC 21.18.100C.2.

2.2.2. Provide clearly delineated pedestrian paths or walkways connecting all businesses and the entries of multiple buildings on the same development site as required by WMC 21.18.100.B.(1).

- 2.2.2.1. Integrate on-site pedestrian walks with site landscaping plans. See Figure II.2.2.2.(1). (Appendix B - Figures).

3.0. Pedestrian Access in Parking Lots

3.1. Intent

- 3.1.1. To provide safe pedestrian paths through parking areas.**

3.2. Design Principles

- 3.2.1. Provide pathways through parking lots used by business patrons and members of the public.**

The following distance should be considered somewhat flexible to account for the length of the parking lot and driveway locations. A specially marked or paved crosswalk must be provided through parking lots greater than 150 feet long (measured parallel to the street front) or more than 2 bays deep (approximately 75 feet measured perpendicular from street front) in accordance with WMC 21.18.100B.2. Generally, walkways should be provided. A maximum distance of 150 feet shall be maintained between paths. See Figures II.2.2.2.(1) and II.3.2.1.(1).

4.0 Pedestrian Paths to Adjacent Uses and Transit Facilities

4.1. Intent

- 4.1.1. To provide safe and continuous pedestrian access in industrial areas.**
- 4.1.2. To minimize conflict between pedestrians and vehicular traffic.**
- 4.1.3. To provide safe routes for the pedestrian and disabled person across parking, to entries, and between buildings.**
- 4.1.4. To provide pedestrians with access to adjacent properties.**
- 4.1.5. To provide continuous pedestrian and bike access to transit stops.**

4.2. Design Principles

- 4.2.1. Provide feasible, pedestrian circulation routes in accordance with WMC 21.18.100 from building entries of businesses to:**
 - 4.2.1.1. Services within the same development;
 - 4.2.1.2. Sidewalks along abutting roadways.
 - 4.2.1.3. Integrate pathways and bike trails to transit areas. See Figure II.2.2.2.(1) (Appendix B-Figures) for an example.
- 4.2.2. Where possible, provide steps and ramps across retaining walls and slopes in accordance with and in addition to WMC 21.18.100.**
- 4.2.3. Gates should be provided to breach fences if they impede pedestrian movement to transit, public trails, and other public areas.**
- 4.2.4. Pedestrian paths must be safe and well lit.**

4.2.5. In addition to WMC 21.12.200, adjacent landscaping shall not block visibility to and from a path, especially where it approaches a roadway or driveway.

4.2.6. In addition to WMC 21.18.090, integrate transit stops into the development of adjacent site improvements.

This may be done by providing extra space for waiting areas, incorporating bus pull outs or stops into the site's circulation scheme, and/or providing a walkway (preferably covered) directly from the transit stop into the project's entrance. Pavement for expanded waiting areas and connecting walkways may be located within required setbacks and may count as landscape areas, provided the areas meet the intent of Section II.4.1. To act as an incentive, parking requirements may be reduced if convenient connections to transit are provided as determined by the Planning Director.

4.2.7. Encourage pedestrian connections to public open spaces.

Incorporate access to public open spaces where a site is adjacent to public open spaces

5.0. Pedestrian Areas at Building Entries

5.1. Intent

5.1.1. To use the architectural elements of a building and landscaping to highlight and define the entrance.

5.1.2. To enhance the visual character of buildings.

5.1.3. To improve the pedestrian environment.

5.2. Design Principles

5.2.1. Enhance the building entry access.

Implementing Measures:

The primary public entries of all industrial businesses shall be enhanced by two or more of the following:

5.2.1.1. Provide weather protection, such as an awning, canopy, marquee, or other building element, to create a covered pedestrian open space of at least 100 square feet. See Figure II.5.2.1.(1).

5.2.1.2. Provide at least 200 square feet of landscaping at or near the entry.

5.2.1.3. Provide bicycle parking according to WMC 21.18.030.D.

5.2.1.4. Provide a trellis, canopy, porch, or other building element that incorporates landscaping.

5.2.1.5. Provide building ornamentation, such as mosaic tile, relief sculpture, ornamental wood, metal trim, etc.

5.2.1.6. Other methods as approved by the Planning Director.

III. Vehicular Access and Parking

1.0 Incentives to Reduce Number of Surface Parking Stalls

1.1. Intent

- 1.1.1. To allow reductions in the number of parking stalls
- 1.1.2. To allow more efficient land utilization.
- 1.1.3 To reduce impacts of parking.
- 1.1.4 To provide convenient access to buildings.
- 1.1.5 To reduce curb cuts, making the street front safer for pedestrians and reducing traffic congestion.
- 1.1.6 To encourage shared driveway access to parking areas and parking between adjacent properties.
- 1.1.7 To encourage shared parking facilities between adjacent compatible land uses.

1.2. Design Principles

1.2.1. Minimize parking areas through joint use and management.

Implementing Measures:

- 1.2.1.1 A reduction of ten percent (10%) of the required parking is possible with coordinated design and shared access to consolidated parking areas linked by pedestrian walkways. See Figure III.1.2.1.(1) in Appendix A Figures.
- 1.2.1.2 Multiple parcels may be treated as a single development site if all owners sign an agreement. (This may provide advantages in the design review process.)
- 1.2.1.3 Off-site parking areas are located within five hundred (500) feet of the associated uses, and a pedestrian walkway is provided between parking and uses.
- 1.2.1.4 Parking ratios may be reduced if the property/business owner has an approved commuter

trip reduction program incorporating transit and car pools.

1.2.1.5 Reduce parking ratios if development is within reasonable walking distance of transit opportunities as determined by the Planning Director.

1.2.1.6 No parking lots are permitted in sensitive area buffers pursuant to the City's Shoreline Master Plan.

2.0 Vehicle Entrances and Driveways

2.1. Intent

2.1.1. To provide safe, convenient access to commercial sites without diminishing pedestrians and visual qualities.

2.1.2 To locate entrances for large vehicles (semi-trucks), where feasible, away from pedestrian and other small vehicle (passenger cars) entrances

2.2. Design Principles

2.2.1. Minimize driveway impacts.

Implementing Measures:

Parking lot entrances, driveways, and other vehicle access routes onto private property from a public right-of-way shall be restricted to no more than one entrance lane and one exit lane per 300 linear feet of property line, as measured horizontally along the street face. Properties with less than 300 linear feet of street frontage shall be limited to one entry and one exit lane for vehicle access. Driveway lanes crossing a public sidewalk shall be no wider than 13 feet 0 inches per entry or exit lane. The City may impose additional restrictions to parking lot and vehicle access point location to reduce impacts to public safety, pedestrian movement, on-street vehicle circulation, and visual qualities. Additional entrance and exit lanes may be permitted subject to a traffic report acceptable by the Public Works Director.

2.2.1.1 Exceptions:

2.2.1.1.a. The Public Works Director may allow additional entrances or vehicle access lanes if they do not significantly impact vehicle circulation, public safety, pedestrian movement, or visual qualities.

2.2.1.1.b. The Public Works Director may permit additional driveways or vehicle access lanes if such a driveway allows parking lot design that reduces the traffic impacts of the parking lot.

- 2.2.1.1.c. Corner lots may have one entrance per street, provided the owner proves to the satisfaction of the Public Works Director that it is unable to arrange joint access with an abutting property.
- 2.2.1.2 The following are encouraged:
 - 2.2.1.2.a. Driveways on adjacent development sites are encouraged to be located at least 300 or more feet from one another for access control. By maintaining this spacing, the number of curb cuts should be kept to a minimum and thereby contributing to the reduction of local traffic impacts. See also Section III.1.2.1.
 - 2.2.1.2.b. To allow for vehicular access, shared driveways are encouraged.
 - 2.2.1.2.c. Vehicular access to corner lots shall be located on the lower classified roadway and as close as practical to the property line most distant from the intersection. Location of vehicle access to streets shall be subject to City street standards. By encouraging vehicular access to be on a side street to an arterial, and as far as possible from the intersection, potential conflicts with traffic should be reduced.

IV. Building Design

1.0 Community Scale

1.1. Intent

1.1.1. To visually integrate large industrial structures into the community when viewed from City streets and from residential areas that overlook industrial areas.

1.2. Design Principles

1.2.1. Reduce the scale of large industrial buildings.

Implementing Measures:

Industrial buildings with a building height (measured per Woodinville Municipal Code 21.12.050) in excess of twenty-four feet, longer than 100 feet in overall length, and visible from a public street, trail, path or open space, shall incorporate measures as follows:

- 1.2.1.1 Landscaped area(s) not less than 200 square feet spaced not more than 50 feet apart with the edge closest to the building not more than 10 feet from the building. Each landscape area shall have not less than three large scale trees that will attain a height of not less than 20 feet within three years. See figure IV.1.2.1.(1).
- 1.2.1.2 The requirements of IV.1.2.1.(1) may be altered where loading dock openings occur. The loading dock opening may substitute for the landscaped areas provided the opening meets the following criteria (See figure IV.1.2.1.(2):
 - 1.2.1.2.a. The opening design element is not less than 0.75 of full wall height.
 - 1.2.1.2.b. The opening is a unified design that incorporates the opening with any adjacent wall treatment and weather protection overhang.

1.2.1.2.c. The designed opening extends from finish grade with the top of the opening design element extending to not less than one-fourth of the wall height from the top of the wall.

1.2.1.3 Incorporate wall treatments so the maximum area of a blank wall is less than 600 square feet. (See Chapter 6.0 – Blank Walls, and Appendix A – definition of Blank Wall). The following treatments may be used to meet the blank wall requirement:

1.2.1.3.a. Articulate a vertical panel joint that is visible from 200 foot distance. See figure IV.1.2.1.3.(a).

1.2.1.3.b. Incorporate wall finish color that is integral to the finish material (not painted on) in a pattern or composition with no component panel having an area greater than 200 square feet. See figure IV.1.2.1.3.(b).

1.2.1.3.c. Provide a textured composition wall panel with no single textured element of the composition greater than 200 square feet. See figure IV.1.2.1.3.(c).

In addition, the requirements of Section 6.2.1 must be met if the blank wall is visible from a public street, public park or trail, residential area, or is within 20 feet of the street right-of-way. These requirements are supplemental to, and do not replace, the underlying Industrial zone height limit in WMC 21.12.040A.

2.0. Architectural Scale

2.1. Intent

- 2.1.1. To encourage industrial development and redevelopment to be compatible with adjacent areas architectural size and character.
 - 2.1.2. To encourage human scale where structures accommodate pedestrians such as entries, public walks and trails, etc.
-

2.2 Design Principles

2.2.1. Reduce the apparent scale of industrial buildings as perceived by the public.

Industrial buildings are inherently large structures designed to house activities that require large volumes. Industrial buildings are to incorporate measures to integrate new and redeveloped industrial structures with existing nearby uses that are not industrial in character.

All new or redeveloped industrial structures shall incorporate at least two of the following:

Implementing Measures:

- 2.2.1.1. Reduce the height of industrial structures within 150 feet of residentially zoned property to not more than 18 feet.
- 2.2.1.2. Reduce the height of industrial structures facing the street to 24 feet within 100 feet of the street or incorporate awnings, sun shades or other window treatment not more than 24 feet to the top of the treatment from finish grade across the building elevation facing the street.
- 2.2.1.3. There shall be no blank walls in excess of 200 square feet on building elevations facing the street. (See Section 1.2.1.3 and Chapter 6 for additional guidelines regarding blank walls.).

2.2.1.4. Include sloped roofs over lower building elements facing the street.

3.0. Human Scale

3.1. Intent

- 3.1.1 To recognize human interaction with industrial buildings and encourage buildings to comfortably relate elements commonly used by people to the size of the human body.**
-

3.2. Design Principles

- 3.2.1 Incorporate human-scale building elements in all new and redeveloped industrial buildings.**

Implementing Measures:

- 3.2.1.1. Provide weather protection at all entries designed for people.
- 3.2.1.2. Provide at least 200 square feet of sidewalk area or pedestrian-oriented open space at the principle entry(s) of industrial buildings.
- 3.2.1.3. Comply with accessibility requirements at the principle entry(s) of the building.

4.0. Building Details

4.1. Intent

4.1.1 To ensure that buildings are visually interesting when viewed from a public street.

4.2. Design Principles

4.2.1 Enhance buildings with appropriate details.

Implementing Measures:

When large scale buildings are viewed from one-quarter to one-half mile or more, the most noticeable elements are contrasting colors and forms of building components. Contrasting colors of the roof and exterior walls of a structure are very noticeable when viewed from above the roof level. Roof mounted mechanical equipment and ducting, usually light color, are most noticeable on a dark roof. Roofs and roof mounted equipment are often not as carefully considered for design considerations as are building components visible from street or site level. Special consideration is to be given to all building components for design in the industrial areas because these zones are so visible from residential areas overlooking the areas.

When buildings are seen from a distance of approximately one city block, the most noticeable qualities are the overall form and color. A three-story commercial building that is 100 feet wide and 35 feet tall must be observed from at least 200 feet away in order for the building to fit within a person's cone of vision so its overall shape can be perceived. At that distance, windows, doors, and other major features are clearly visible. However, within 60 feet to 80 feet from the building (approximately the distance across a typical downtown street), a person notices not so much the building's overall form as its individual elements. Closer, the most important aspects of a building are its design details, texture of materials, quality of its finishes, and small, decorative elements.

4.2.1.1. All new buildings shall include on the façade visible from the public street, residentially developed or zoned areas, public recreational spaces or freeway at least three of the following:

4.2.1.1.a. An entryway that is set back to provide a protected entry or that includes a porch, canopy, or pedestrian covering.

4.2.1.1.b. Canopy, awning, or porch over at least 50 percent of the length.

4.2.1.1.c. Landscaped trellises, screens, or similar treatment over at least 20 percent of the façade wall surface area, excluding windows and doors.

4.2.1.1.d. Varied courses or panels of materials.

4.2.1.1.e. An exposed structural framework or other element.

4.2.1.1.f. Articulated wall panels with accentuated joints, edges, or reveals visible from the street.

4.2.1.1.g. Articulated roofline or building base.

4.2.1.1.h. Transparent fenestration (windows, doors, or other openings) over at least 20 percent of the building.

See Figure IV.4.2.1.(1) for examples.

4.2.1.2 All new buildings visible from residential development on higher elevations of the valley walls overlooking industrial areas shall demonstrate measures incorporated in the building design to enhance the appearance of roofs that include the following:

4.2.1.2.a. Color of roofing materials in comparison with exterior wall finishes including the roof side of parapet walls.

4.2.1.2.b. Indicated location and plan configuration, color, and profile above roof level of all roof mounted equipment, ducts, exhaust hoods, and electronic equipment visible from an elevation above roof level and describe

measures incorporated to enhance the appearance of said equipment by screening or camouflage.

- 4.2.1.3 The visual transition of the joining of a building to the site is critical. The abrupt joining of the vertical wall plane with a horizontal hard, paved surface, without transitional space and landscaping is awkward visually, for use of the paved surface (a walk) and for maintenance.

All new buildings shall:

- 4.2.1.3.a. Provide a minimum four foot landscape space between the exterior wall and horizontal paved surfaces except at entrances / exits, loading docks and service entries.

5.0. Materials

5.1. Intent

- 5.1.1. To encourage the use of high-quality compatible materials that upgrade the visual qualities of industrial areas of Woodinville.**
-

5.2. Design Principles

5.2.1. Retain existing facades.

Implementing Measures:

Use of metal siding, metal screening, plastic, plywood, sheet wood products, or fiberglass to cover over existing facades is discouraged. Wood should not be used to cover over existing brick or cast stone masonry.

5.2.2 Use compatible building materials.

Implementing Measures:

- 5.2.2.1. Detail requirements for metal siding: If metal siding is used as a siding material over more than 25 percent of a building's façade, the metal siding must have a matte finish in a neutral or earth tone, such as buff, gray, beige, tan, cream, white, or a dulled color such as barn-red, blue-gray, burgundy, ocher, or other color specifically approved by the Planning Director. If metal siding is used over 25 percent of a building façade, then the building design must include the following elements:
- 5.2.2.1.a. Visible window and door trim painted or finished in a complementary color.
 - 5.2.2.1.b. Corner and edge trim that covers exposed edges of the sheet metal panels.
 - 5.2.2.1.c. Other detail/color combinations for metal siding approved by the Planning Director, provided design quality and performance meet the intent of this section.

- 5.2.2.2 Requirements for concrete block walls: If concrete blocks (concrete masonry units, or "cinder blocks") are used for walls that are visible from a public street, park, or pedestrian route, then the concrete block construction must be architecturally treated in one or more of the following ways:
 - 5.2.2.2.a. Use of textured blocks with surfaces such as split-face or grooved.
 - 5.2.2.2.b. Use of colored mortar.
 - 5.2.2.2.c. Use of other masonry types, such as brick, glass block, or tile, in conjunction with concrete blocks
 - 5.2.2.2.d. Use of decorative coursing to break up blank wall areas. (See Sections 1.2.1.3 and 2.2.1.3, and Chapter 6 for additional guidelines regarding blank walls.)
- 5.2.2.3. Concrete tilt-up structures: If concrete tilt-up structures are used for walls visible from a public street, park, or pedestrian route, then the concrete wall must be treated in one or more of the following ways:
 - 5.2.2.3.a Provide a texture scaled to be visually perceptible at the distance viewed by the public.
 - 5.2.2.3.b Provide a pattern or composition created by casting relief in the exposed face of the concrete of sufficient depth to have shadow define the pattern or composition created.
 - 5.2.2.3.c Create compositions with horizontal profiles characteristic of agrarian scenes. A repetitive pattern applied to multiple panels is acceptable, however subtle differences to differentiate the panels for interest is encouraged.
- 5.2.2.4. Prohibited materials: The following materials are prohibited in visible locations unless an exception is granted by the Planning Director:
 - 5.2.2.4.a Corrugated fiberglass.
 - 5.2.2.4.b Crushed colored rock/crushed tumbled glass.
 - 5.2.2.4.c Striated plywood.

5.2.2.4.d Non-durable materials.

6.0 Blank Walls

6.1. Intent

6.1.1. To reduce the visual impact of large, undifferentiated walls.

6.2. Design Principles

6.2.1. All blank walls (See Figure IV.6.2.1.(1)) visible from a public street, public park or trail, residential areas, or within 20 feet of the street right-of-way shall be treated in one or more of the following ways:

Implementing Measures:

6.2.1.1. Installing a vertical trellis in front of at least one-half the wall spaced the full length of the building with climbing vines or plant materials. The trellis need not be attached to the building, and the plant materials on the trellis do not have to be allowed to grow onto the building wall.

6.2.1.2. Providing a landscaped planting bed that is the greatest of 5 feet wide or width that is 0.25 times the height of the wall. The planting bed is to be in front of the wall and planted with Type II landscaping pursuant to WMC 21.16.040(2), utilizing plant materials that are principally vertical and that will obscure or screen at least 50 percent of the wall's surface within three years.

6.2.1.3. Other method as approved by the Planning Director.

All of the proposed methods are subject to the Planning Director approval. The applicant must submit architectural plans and elevations showing proposed treatments for approval. The Planning Director may waive the requirements for blank wall treatment where the requirements conflict with the fire code regulations.

(See Sections IV.1.2.1.3 and IV.2.2.1.3 for additional provisions regarding blank walls.)

7.0. Mechanical Equipment and Service Areas

7.1. Intent

- 7.1.1 To minimize adverse, olfactory, auditory or visual impacts of mechanical equipment and service areas.**
-

7.2. Design Principles

- 7.2.1. Locate and/or screen roof-mounted equipment as described in IV.D.2.a above so as not to be visible from the street, from the ground level or adjacent properties, or from SR-522.**

Implementing Measures:

The screening shall be done so that it blends with the architecture of the building. See Figure IV.7.2.1.(1).

- 7.2.2. Locate and/or screen utility meters, electrical conduit, and other service and utilities apparatus so as not to be visible from the street.**

Implementing Measures:

This is intended to include public utilities along the street, where feasible.

- 7.2.3. Locate and/or screen exterior mechanical equipment to assure that noise from said equipment is not perceptible above the ambient noise level after 6:00 PM outside on evenings at residential areas above the valley.**

V. Landscape and Site Design

1.0. Landscape Concept

1.1. Intent

- 1.1.1. To define plant species that are attractive, provide multi-seasonal interest, require low maintenance, are resistant to drought, and are otherwise appropriate for conditions within the Industrial districts.**
-

1.2. Design Principles

1.2.1. Develop a site landscape design concept.

Implementing Measures:

The landscaping concept should be suitable and fitting with the character of Woodinville as a community bordering rural and agricultural areas. Existing substantive vegetation and native materials in informal plantings and arrangements should be considered in the concept.

More structured or formal landscaping may be allowed where it is necessary to control planting due to limited space.

- 1.2.1.1. At a minimum, the landscape concept should include greenrows and surface water biofiltration features.
- 1.2.1.2. Screen development from SR-522, SR-202 and/or other public ways and enhance vegetation in the Sammamish River and Little Bear Creek corridors.
- 1.2.1.3. Plantings and/or site features should be scaled to larger industrial structures and enhance the architectural qualities of buildings.
- 1.2.1.4. In addition, the concept should consider the following landscape design objectives where appropriate:
 - 1.2.1.4.a. Coordinate the selection of plant material to provide a succession of blooms, seasonal color, and a variety of texture.

- 1.2.1.4.b. Provide a transition in landscaping design between adjacent sites, within a site, and from native vegetation areas in order to achieve greater continuity.
- 1.2.1.4.c. Design landscaping to create definition between public and private spaces.
- 1.2.1.4.d. Design landscaping to provide a transition between built structures (vertical planes) and the site (horizontal planes).
- 1.2.1.4.e. Use plantings to accent and highlights significant site features and to define the function of the site, including parking, circulation, entries, and open space.

See Figure V.1.2.1.(1).

2.0. Preferred Plant Materials

2.1. Intent

- 2.1.1. To encourage the use of hardy, attractive, and easily maintained plant material that provides multi-seasonal interest and is of appropriate height to avoid overhead wires and negative impacts on public safety.**
 - 2.1.2. To provide visual continuity by using plant materials from a City-specified plant list of a limited number of native varieties and species.**
 - 2.1.3. To encourage the use of trees and shrubs as an important unifying element within the industrial areas to strengthen the image and continuity of the streetscape.**
-

2.2. Design Principles

- 2.2.1. Plantings along the frontage shall be coordinated to unify the roadway image, according to the City's adopted Street Tree Plan**
- 2.2.2. Selected plant materials from the City of Woodinville's list of trees and shrubs shall be used to satisfy landscape requirements to provide visual continuity along the roadway.**
- 2.2.3. Plantings along the north sides of buildings and in other shady locations shall use shade-tolerant plant materials from the City of Woodinville's tree and shrub list.**

3.0 Parking Lot Landscaping

3.1. Intent

- 3.1.1. To develop a positive image for the industrial areas.
 - 3.1.2. To reduce the summertime heat and glare within and adjacent to parking lots.
 - 3.1.3. To improve the views of parking areas for employees, customers, service providers, area residents, and residents at higher elevations.
 - 3.1.4. To provide landscaped areas within parking areas in addition to landscape buffers around the perimeters of parking lots.
 - 3.1.5. To provide pleasant pedestrian ways through parking lots.
-

3.2. Design Principles

- 3.2.1. Provide surface parking area landscaping in accordance with WMC 21.16.

Exception

Parking lots that are screened from view from public rights-of-way and adjacent properties do not need interior landscaping.

- 3.2.2. An alternative landscaping plan to the required surface parking area landscaping may be submitted in accordance with WMC 21.16.100, "Landscape alternative options."

Implementing Measures:

In addition to the criteria contained in WMC 21.16.100, the alternative landscaping proposal shall provide for one or more of the following:

- 3.2.2.1. Integrate interior surface parking landscaping with required biofiltration swales and surface water detention ponds. See Figure I.5.2.1.(1).
- 3.2.2.2. Incorporate or protect natural features, including wetlands, significant trees and vegetation, and slopes. See Figure I.3.2.1.(1).
- 3.2.2.3. Preserve distant views.

- 3.2.2.4. Provide significant pedestrian-oriented spaces along the Sammamish River or Little Bear Creek, such as a "pocket park" or amphitheater integrated with re-vegetation plans, in excess of what is required under the City Codes and Industrial Design Guidelines.
- 3.2.2.5. Create an extension or connection to a local park or a regional bicycle/pedestrian trail system.

3.2.3. Meet the standards for plant material, installation, and maintenance in WMC 21.16.090, "Landscaping." Plant species will be as approved by the Planning Director.

Implementing Measures:

The landscaping required for perimeter screening shall be in addition to the landscaping required under WMC 21.16.050, "Landscaping – street frontages," and WMC 21.16.060, "Landscaping – interior lot lines."

4.0 Retention of Significant Trees

4.1. Intent

- 4.1.1. To create and retain public open space that provides adequate access to the community.**
 - 4.1.2. To preserve and protect stands of mature trees.**
 - 4.1.3. To aid in the stabilization of soil by preventing erosion.**
 - 4.1.4. To reduce storm water runoff and costs associated with it.**
 - 4.1.5. To provide an important visual buffer and screen from traffic.**
 - 4.1.6. To conserve and enhance the aesthetic value of the area and protect and increase property values.**
 - 4.1.7. To provide natural settings for paths connecting industrial areas with transit stops.**
-

4.2. Design Principles

- 4.2.1. Adhere to the requirements of WMC 21.16.130, "Significant trees – preservation required."**
- 4.2.2. Consider alternative building and parking siting strategies to preserve existing trees.**
- 4.2.3. Consider the integration of pedestrian and bicycle paths with stands of mature trees where feasible to connect adjacent uses.**

5.0. Site Lighting

5.1. Intent

- 5.1.1. **To encourage the use of uniform lighting with concealed lighting sources as an integral design component to enhance buildings, landscaping, or other site features.**
 - 5.1.2. **To encourage night skies' visibility and to reduce the general illumination of the sky in Woodinville.**
 - 5.1.3. **To reduce horizontal light glare and vertical light trespass from a development site onto adjacent parcels and natural features.**
 - 5.1.4. **To encourage the judicious use of lighting in conjunction with other security methods to increase site safety.**
 - 5.1.5. **To discourage the use of lighting for advertising purposes.**
-

5.2. Design Principles

- 5.2.1. **Provide adequate lighting levels in all areas used by pedestrians or automobiles, including building entries, walkways, parking areas, circulation areas, and other open space areas.**

New development shall provide site lighting that meets the following design criteria:

Implementing Measures

- 5.2.1.1. All public areas shall be lighted with minimum and maximum levels as follows:
 - Minimum (for low or non-pedestrian and vehicular traffic areas): 0.5 foot candles
 - Moderate (for moderate or high volume pedestrian areas): 1-2 foot candles
 - Maximum (for high volume pedestrian areas and building entries): 4 foot candles.
- 5.2.1.2. Lighting shall be provided at consistent levels, with gradual transitions between maximum and

minimum levels of lighting and between lit areas and unlit areas. Highly contrasting pools of light and dark areas shall be avoided.

- 5.2.1.3. Parking lot lighting fixtures shall be non-glared and mounted no more than 25 feet above the ground. All fixtures over 15 feet in height shall be fitted with a full cut-off shield.
- 5.2.1.4. Pedestrian-scaled lighting is encouraged in areas of pedestrian activity.
- 5.2.1.5. Lighting shall enable pedestrians to identify a face 15 yards away in order to promote safety.
- 5.2.1.6. Lighting shall not be permitted to trespass on to adjacent parcels or rights-of-way. Nor shall light source (luminaire) be visible at the property line.
- 5.2.1.7. All building lights shall be directed onto the building itself and/or the ground immediately adjacent to it. The light emissions should not be visible above the roofline of the building.
- 5.2.1.8. Light fixtures other than traditional cobra heads are encouraged.

3. APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

3. Definitions:

1.10 Blank Wall – Any portion of a wall surface that has a vertical rectangular surface area of 600 square feet or more, or any ground level wall over four (4) feet in height that is longer than 25 feet in length, measured horizontally, with no visible window, door, articulated joint or textured composition unless more specific requirements are noted.

1.20 Greenrows - A row of trees and other vegetation planted along a property line or other site feature sufficient to create a year-around visual screen at least 10 feet high within three years of planting and at least 35 feet high at maturity. A greenrow must be sufficiently wide to accommodate the spread of the trees and other vegetation, 20 feet wide at a minimum. The greenrow may consist of one or more species, with evergreen planting predominating. Greenrows may be formal lines of regularly spaced trees or more naturalistic, asymmetric plantings.

1.30 Minor Arterial Street – Those streets identified on the Comprehensive Plan Map, Figure 9-3 dated June 1996, as “Minor Arterial” within the vicinity of the Industrial zones of the City. The streets included are:

- 1.30.1 **Woodinville - Snohomish between NE 185th St. and the King/Snohomish County boundary;**
- 1.30.2 **NE 195th Street at Woodinville-Snohomish Road; and**
- 1.30.3 **NE Woodinville Drive.**

1.40 Principal Arterial – Those streets identified on the Comprehensive Plan Map Figure 9-3 dated June 1996, as “Principal Arterial” within the vicinity of the industrial areas of the City. The streets included are:

- 1.40.1 **State Route 202 from the SR-522 interchange to 148th Ave. NE; and**
- 1.40.2 **NE North Woodinville Way.**

1.50 Valley Vista – Visual scene from any perspective overlooking or within a valley or lowland area of the City.

4. APPENDIX B

FIGURES

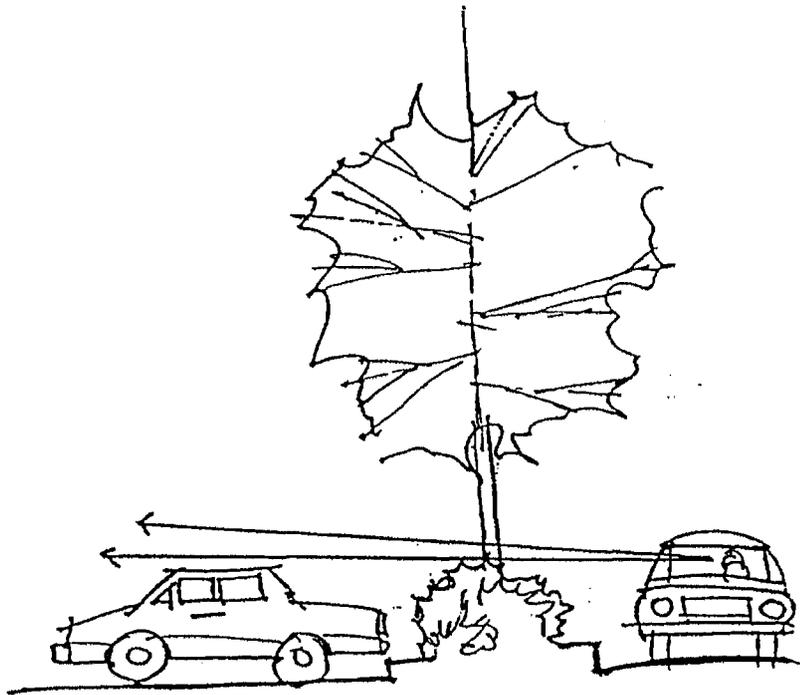


Figure I.1.2.1(1): *For sites with parking in the front yard, trees and low shrubs will screen parking but allow view to businesses.*

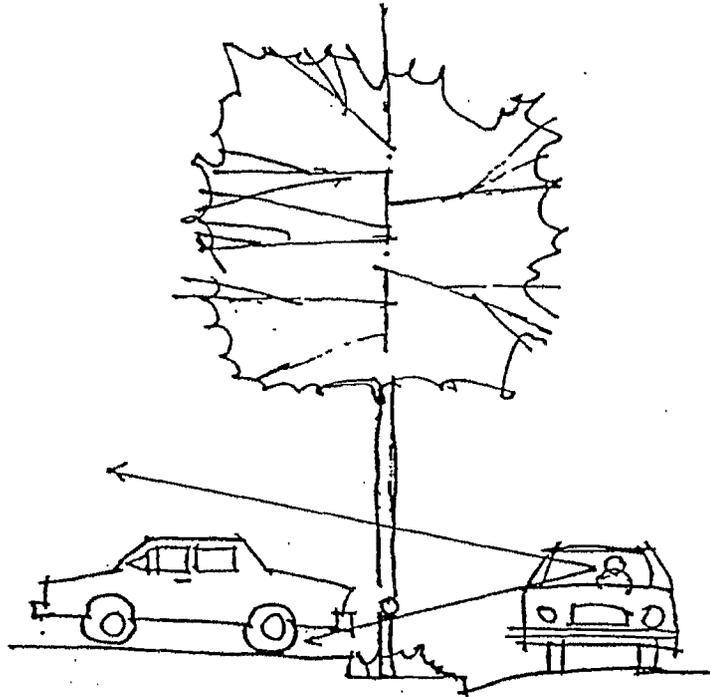


Figure I.1.2.2.(1): *For sites with sales activities in the front yard, street trees trimmed high and low bollards allow full view of merchandise.*

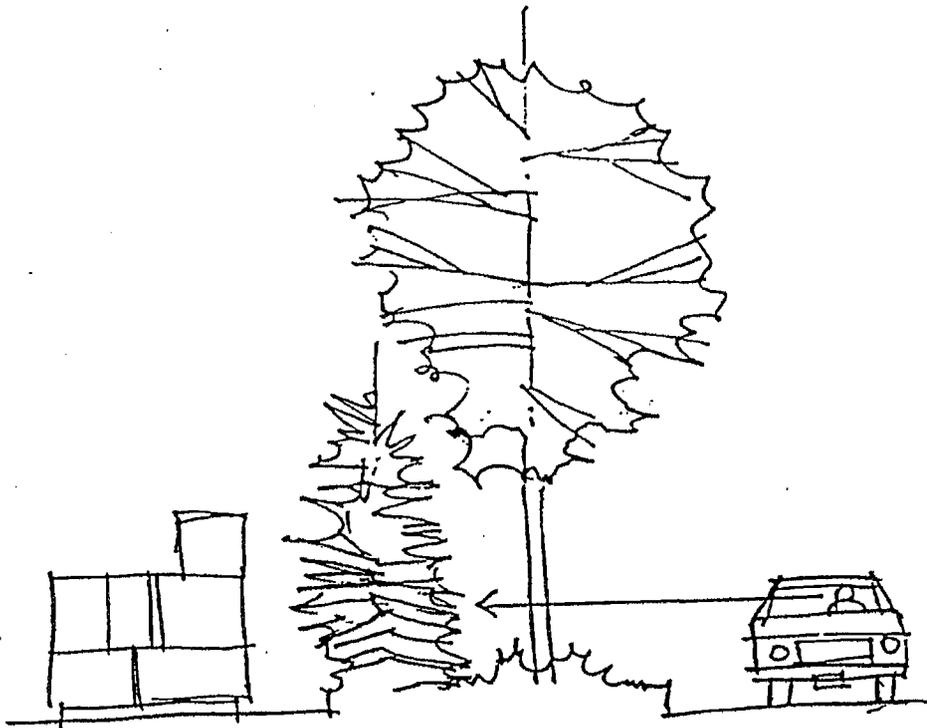


Figure I. 1.2.3.(1): *For sites with outdoor storage or industrial activities, a full screen will prevent views into unsightly areas.*

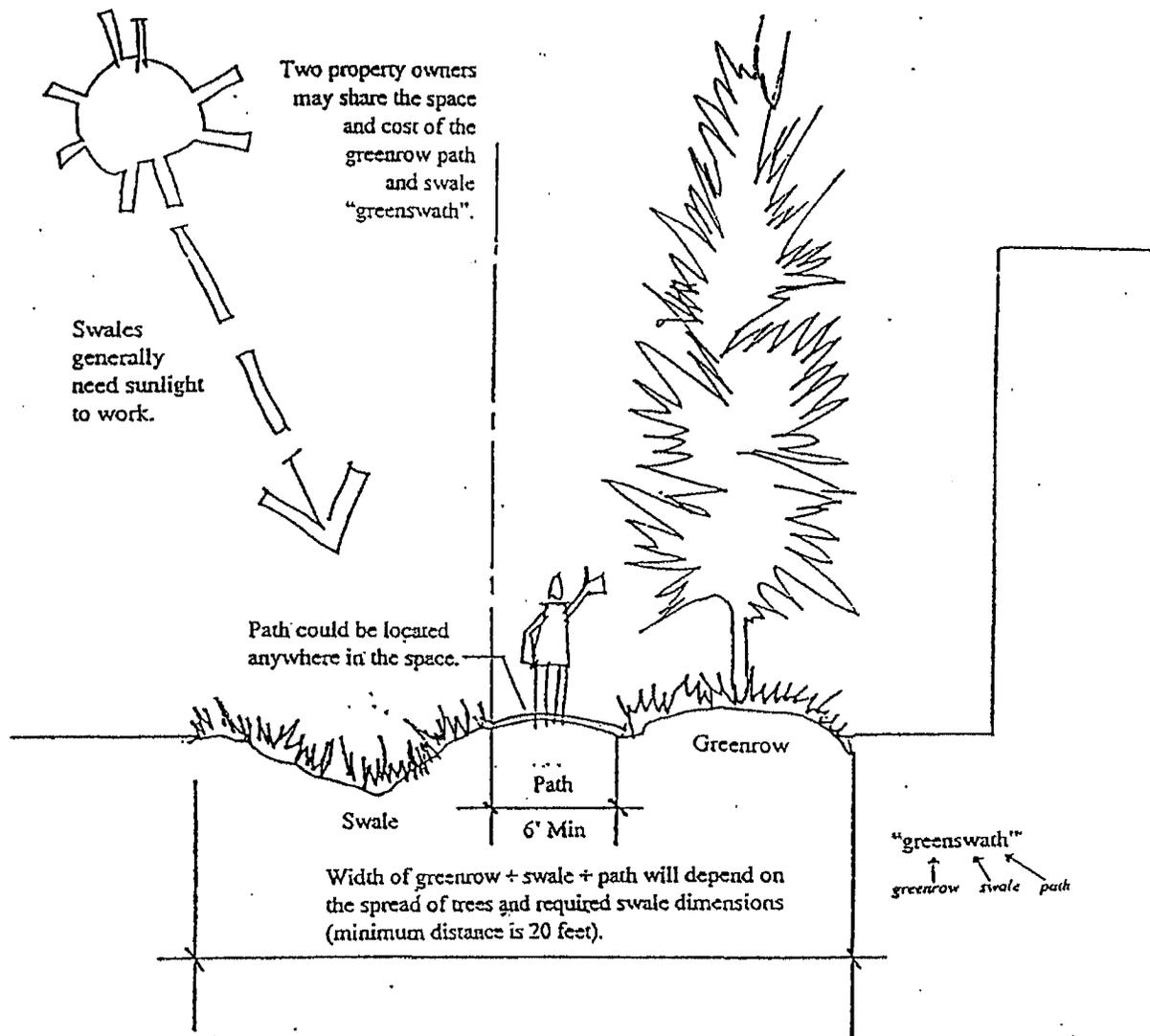


Figure I.2.2.1.(1): Description of greenbelt, swale, and path dimensions and requirements.



Figure I.3.2.1.(1): Biofiltration swales can incorporate stormwater management in a soft, attractive, naturalistic way. At this industrial space, a drainage swale in a central open space serves as a visual amenity.

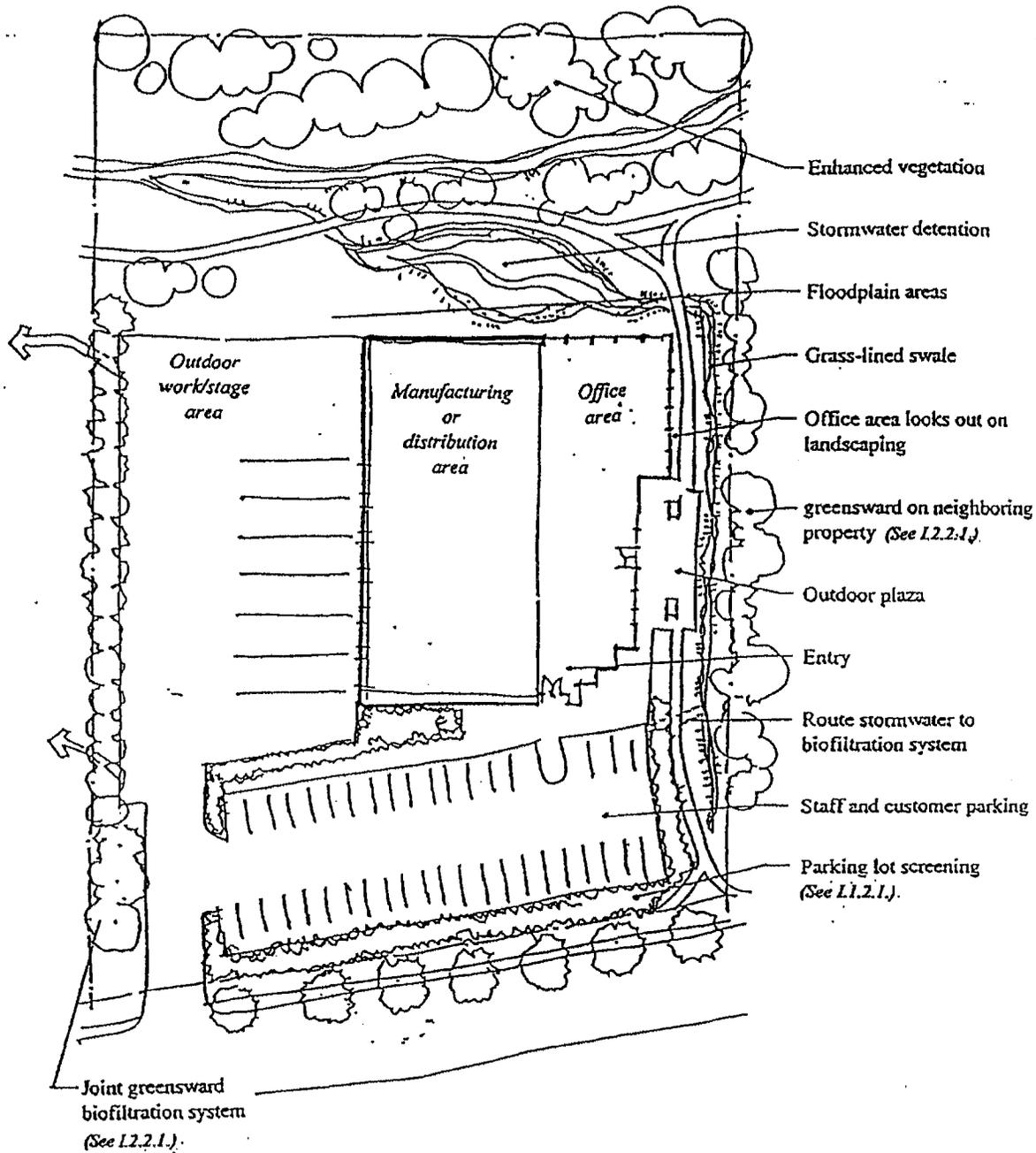


Figure I.3.2.1.(2): *Example site plan illustrating how a joint manufacturing/distribution business, typical of the area, can achieve efficient site use, amenities for worker, and site design objectives.*

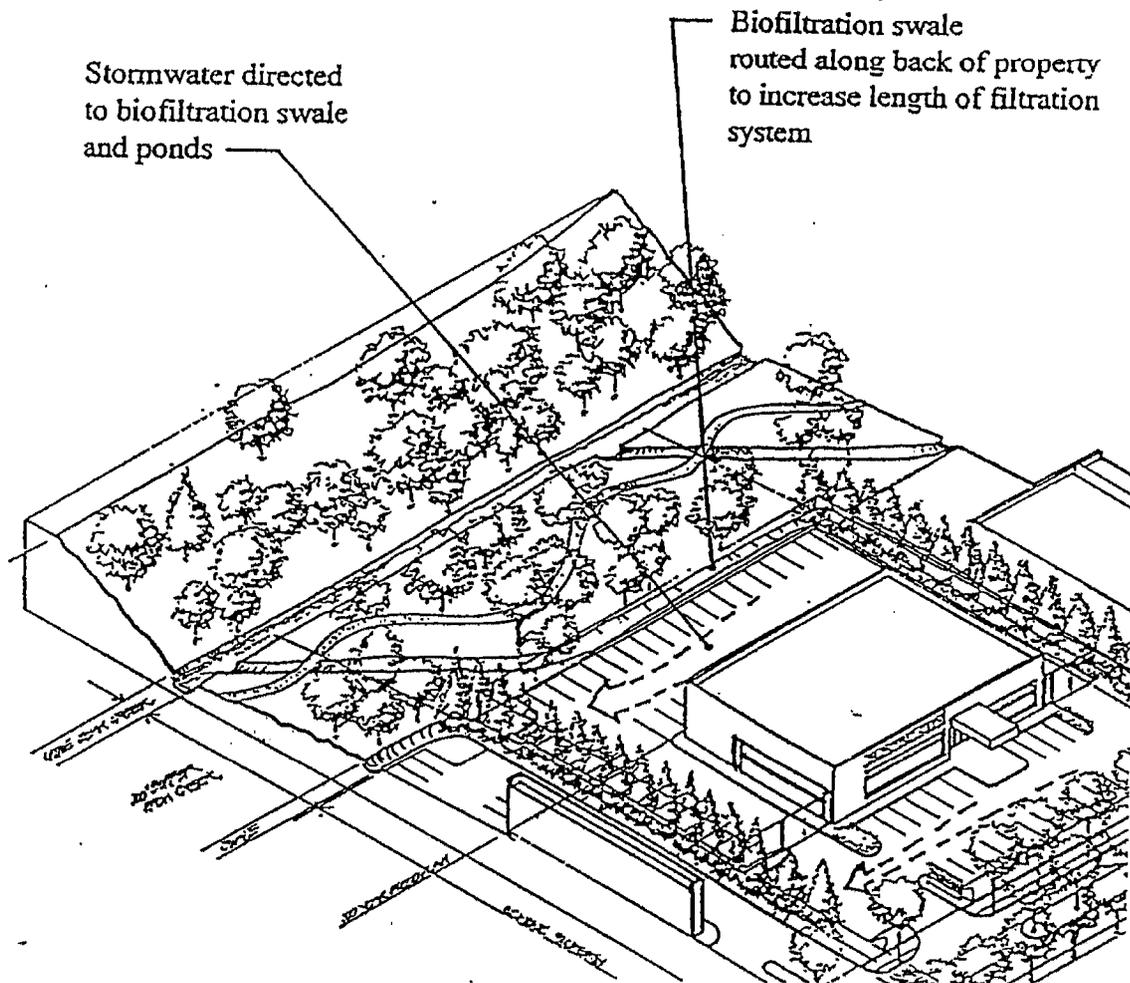


Figure I.5.2.1.(1): Maximize biofiltration system effectiveness.

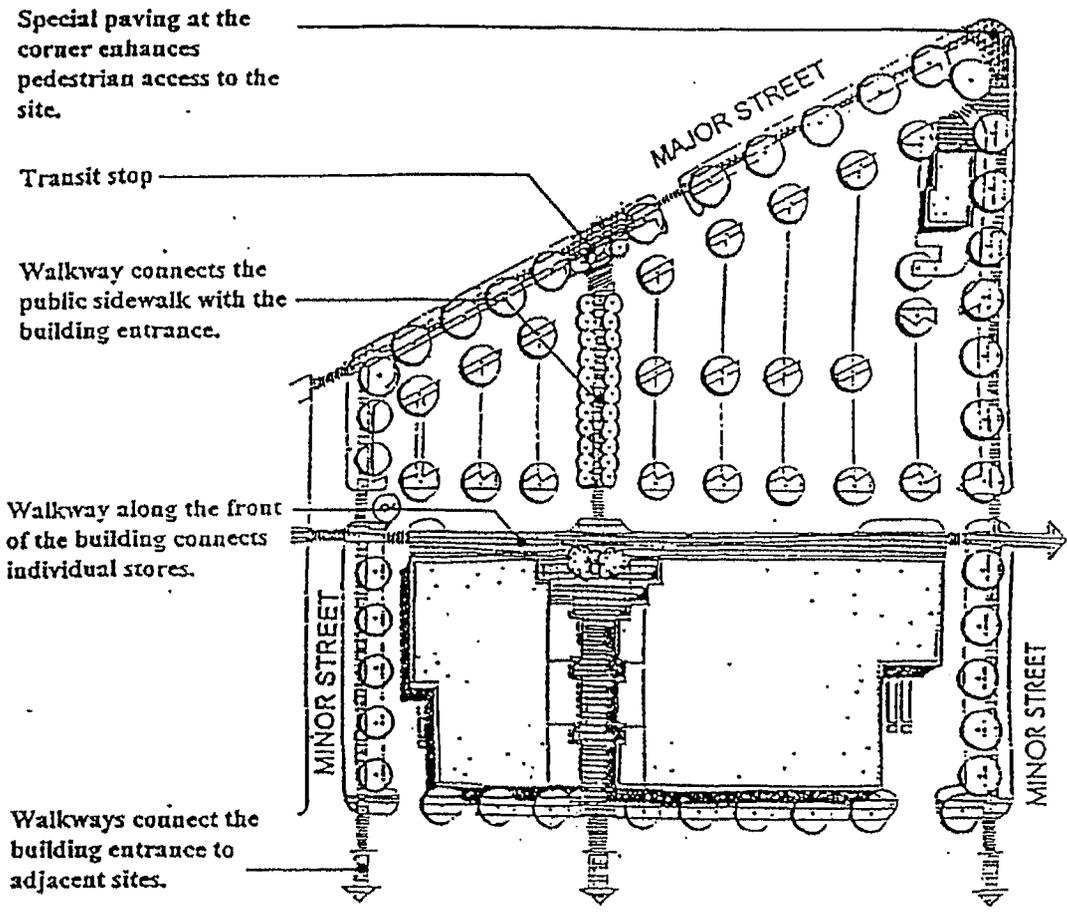


Figure II.2.2.2.(1): *In this industrial site, landscaped walkways provide pedestrian connections.*

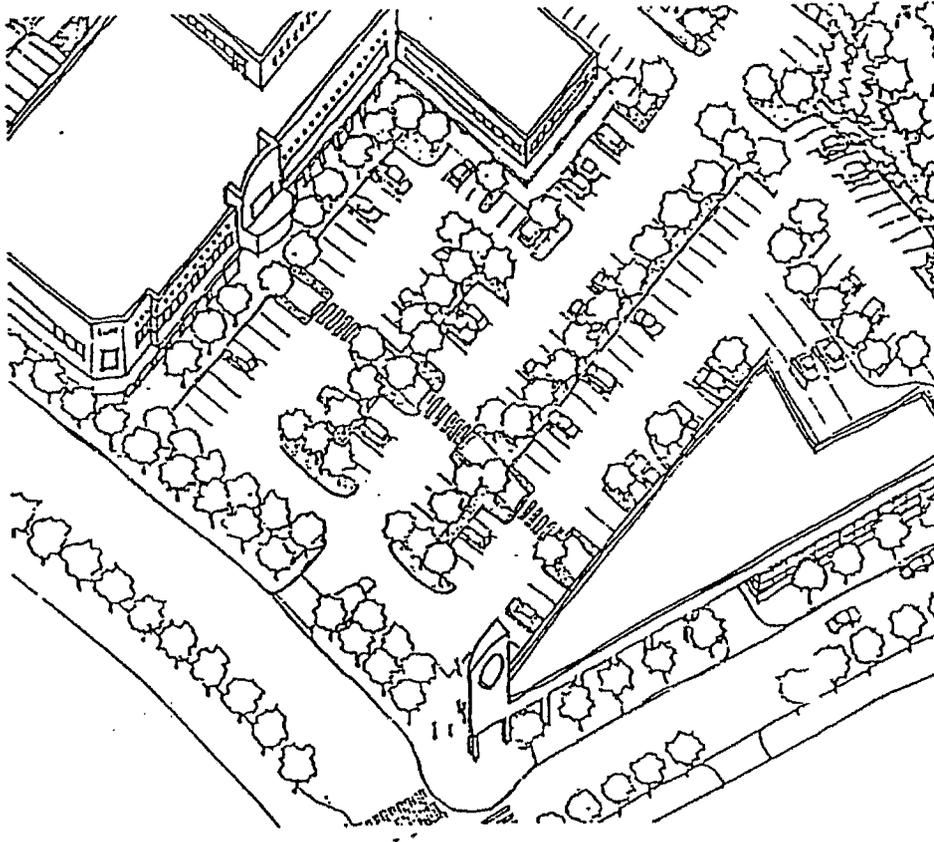


Figure II.3.2.1.(1): Pedestrian circulation through parking lots is an important consideration.

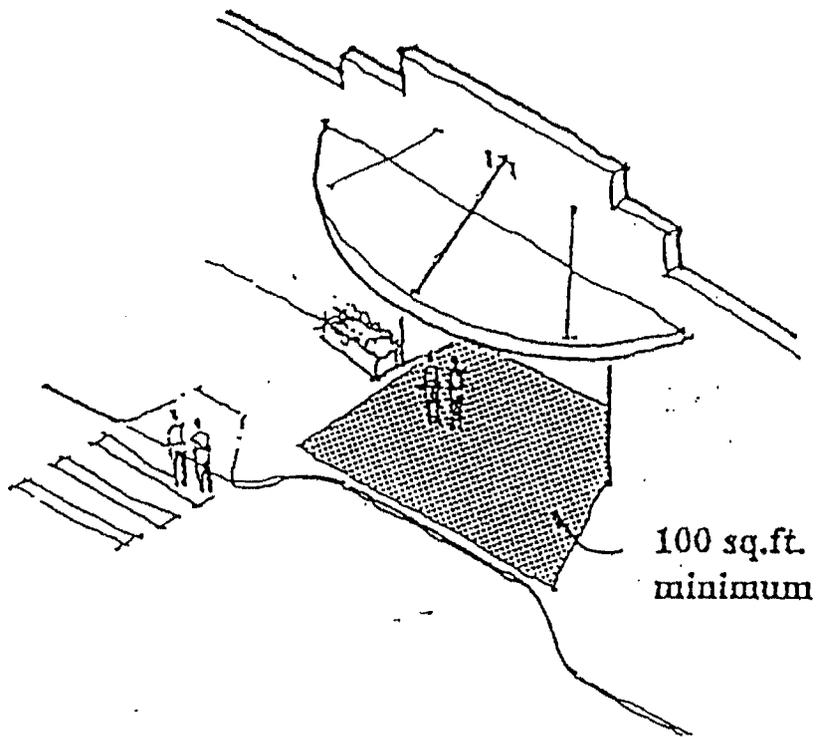


Figure II.5.2.1.(1): *Provide a covered pedestrian open space (100 sf minimum) adjacent to each entry of industrial buildings facing parking lots.*

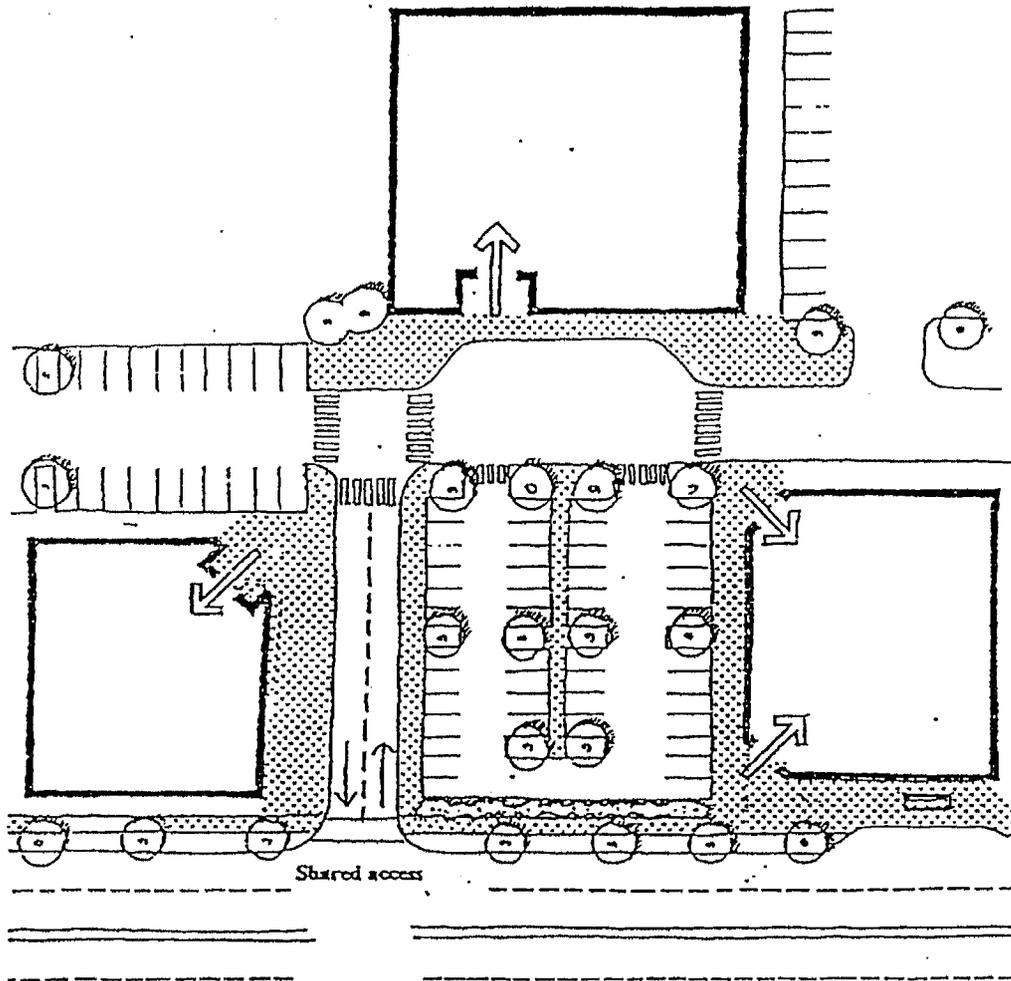
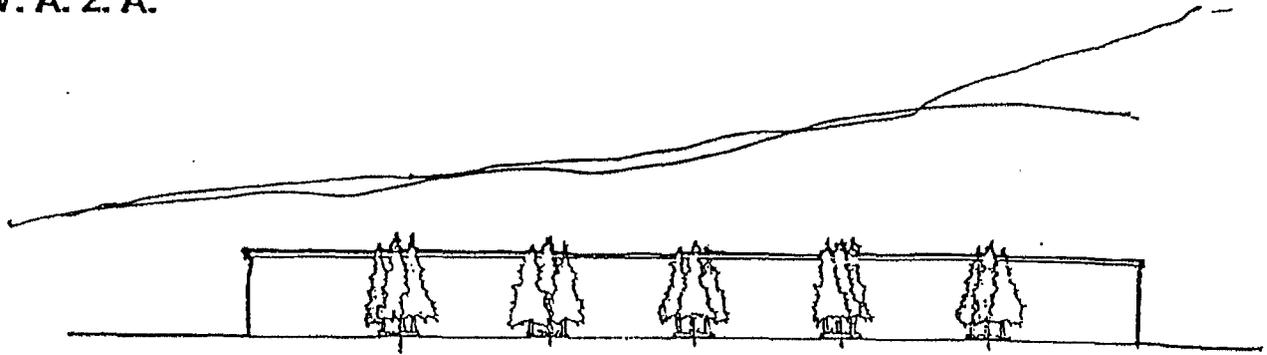
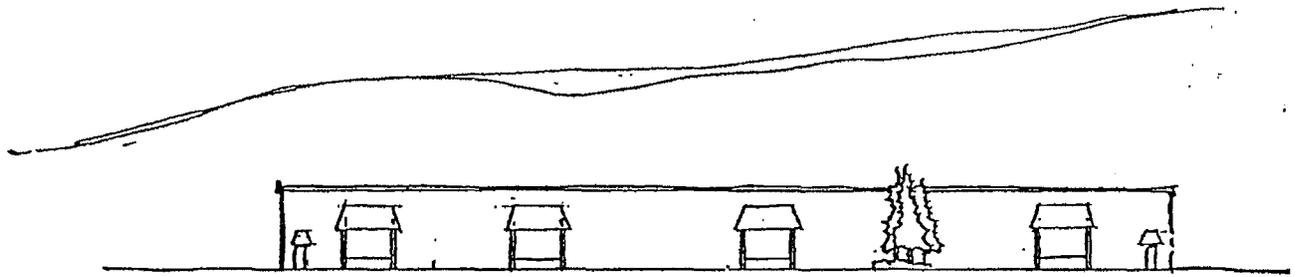


Figure III.1.2.1.(1): *Shared driveways and consolidated parking Lots can reduce parking requirements while also creating more pedestrian-friendly environments by reducing curb cuts along streets.*

**Figures
IV. A. 2. A.**

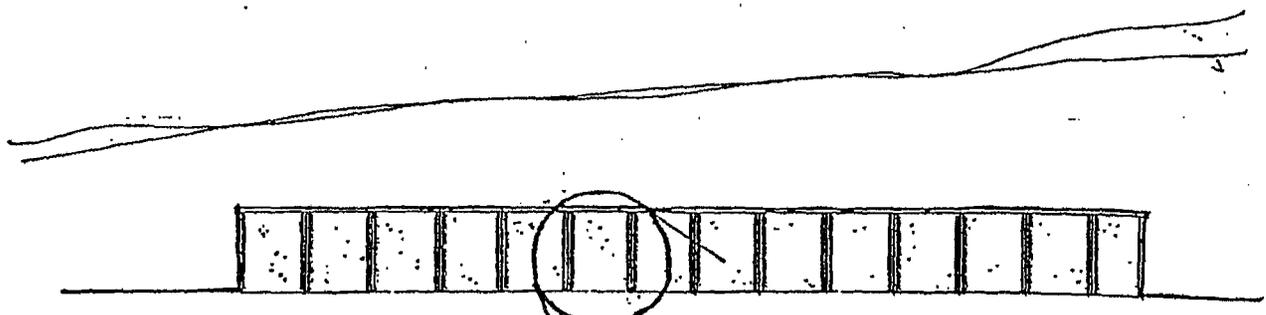


(1)

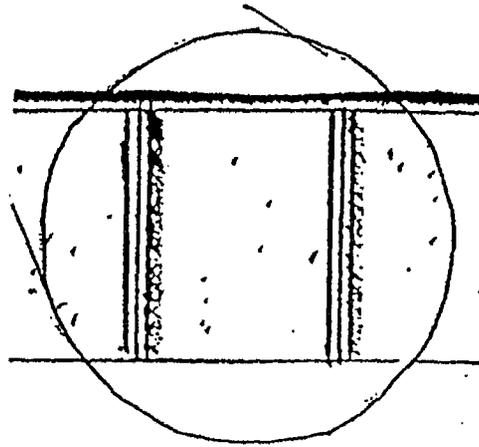


(2)

Figure IV.1.2.1



(3) (a)



(3) (b)

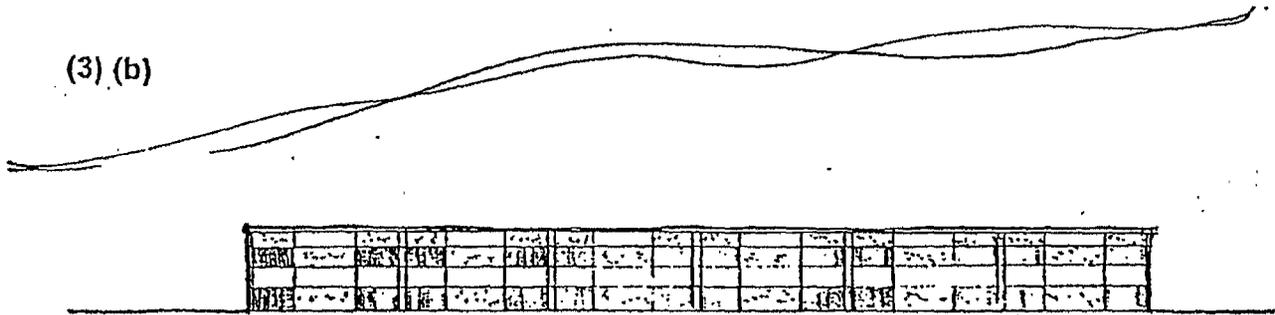
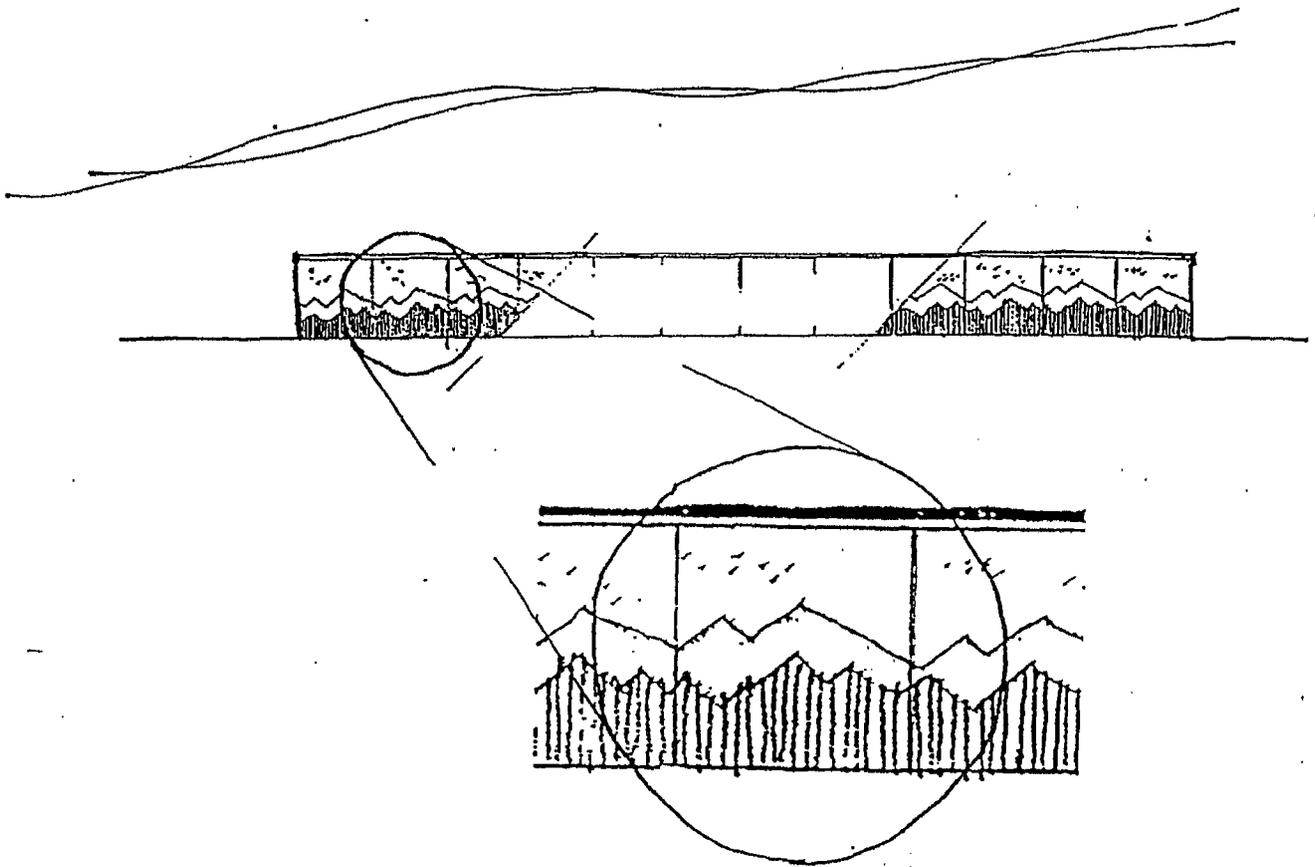


Figure IV.1.2.1.3



(3) (c)

Figure IV.1.2.1.3

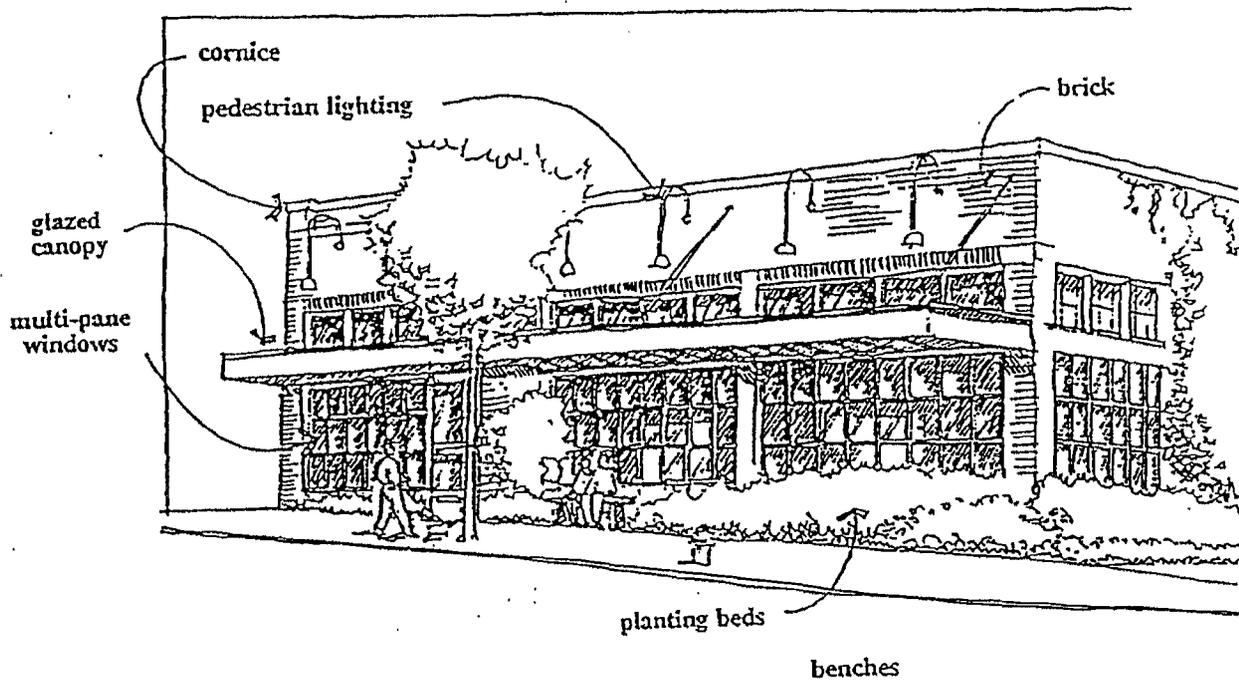


Figure IV.4.2.1.(1): *Even simple buildings can feature a number of functional design details that increase a building's attractiveness and efficiency.*

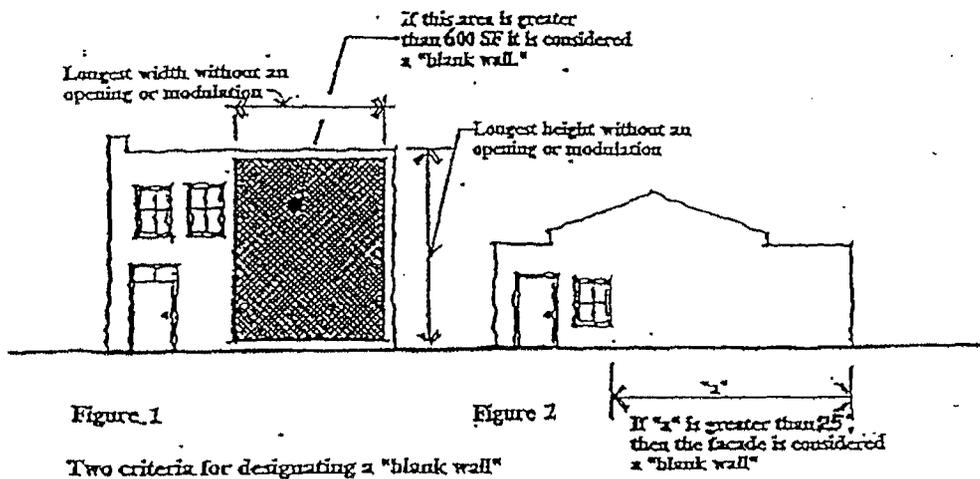


Figure IV.6.2.1.(1): *Within 20 feet of the street right-of-way, any portion of a wall that has a surface area of 600 square feet or more without a window, door, or building modulation. Alternatively, any ground level wall over 4 feet in height that is longer than 25 feet in length, measured horizontally ("a").*

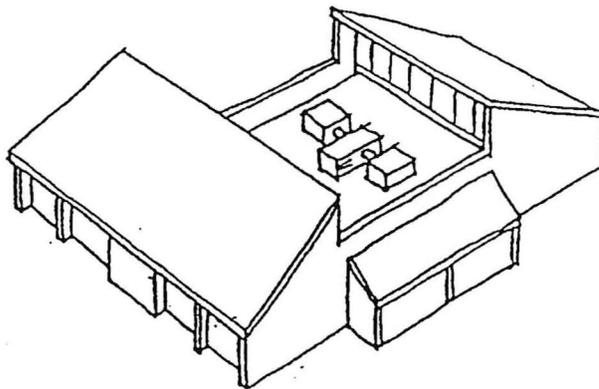
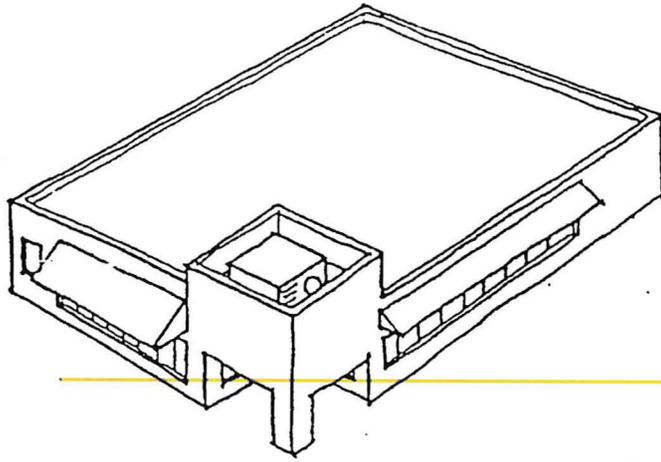


Figure IV.7.2.1.(1): Mechanical equipment and service areas should be screened from view.

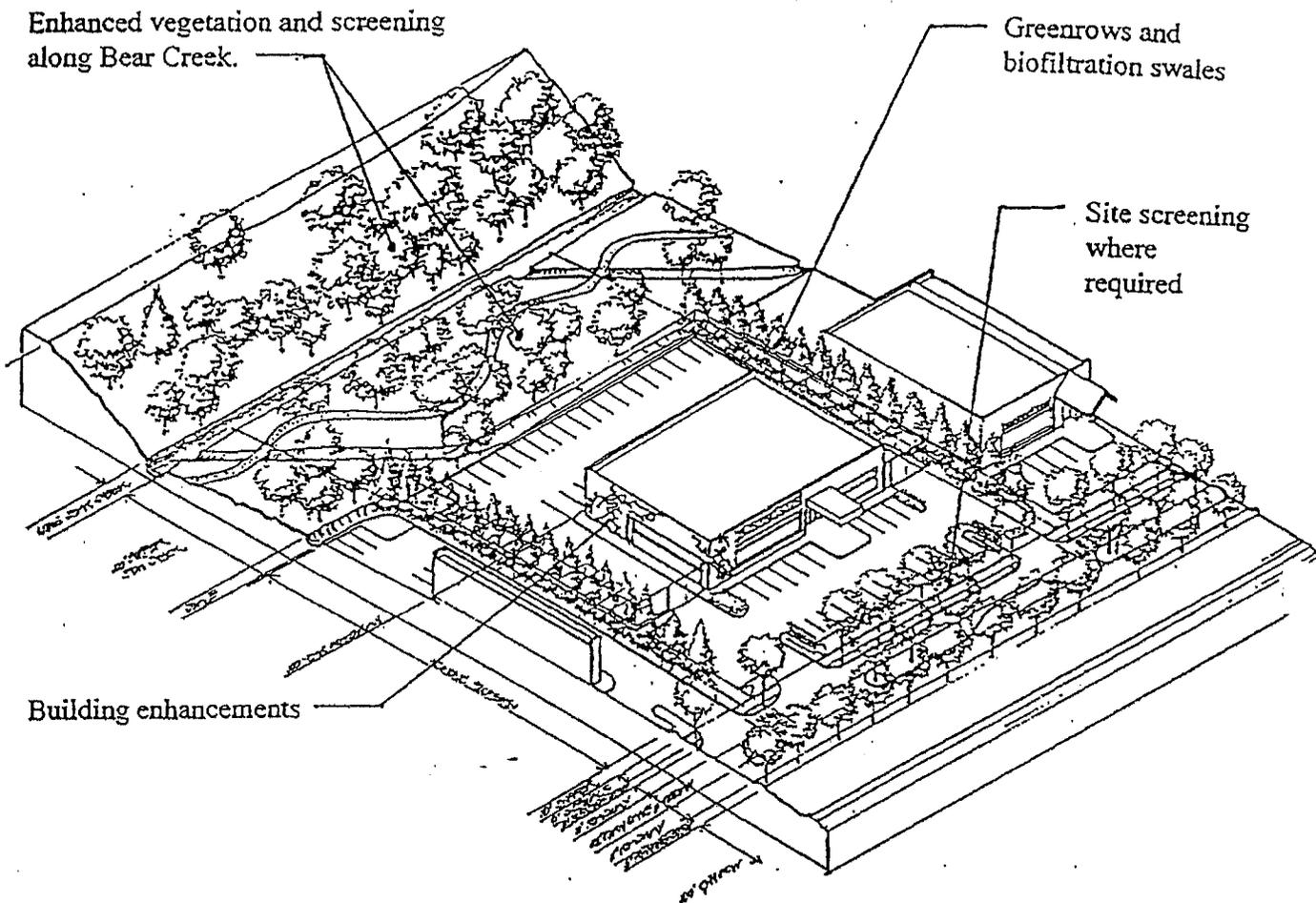
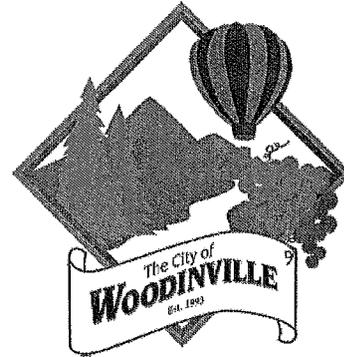


Figure V.1.2.1.(1): Elements of a landscape design concept.



City of Woodinville Multi-family Design Guidelines

November 2001

Amended November 18, 2013

City of Woodinville Multi-family Residential Design Principles

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1. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The City of Woodinville (City) has developed design guidelines in the interest of those who live, work, and operate businesses here. The City and those who develop in the City have a common interest in assuring quality development that benefits property owners and the City.

The Director will report design review activity regularly to the Planning Commission, who will serve as the monitor for these multi-family design guidelines.

The City is committed to incorporating design review procedures that:

- apply to all multi-family designated property (R-9 to R-48) within the City;
- allow for flexibility to accommodate creative design that meets intent of adopted principles;
- do not prolong approval processes, and
- encourage design review that parallels development design for economy of design resources.

Applicants will have opportunity to informally discuss and formally review proposed designs throughout the design process, including pre-application, project permit review, and final construction design review.

Where the Director is provided with administrative flexibility under this code he/she shall develop a written record of consultation (with other department heads, design review committee or with the City's contract design professional) by project.

A. APPLICABILITY

All new construction on property designated as Moderate or High Density Residential (R-9 to R-48) shall be subject to the Multi-Family Design Guidelines. Construction on Property designated R-48/Office shall be subject to the Commercial Design Standards in Chapter 21.14 WMC.

Alteration of any structure on property designated as Moderate or High Density Residential (R-9 to R-48) within the City that affects the exterior appearance of a building shall be subject to design review under the Multi-Family Design Guidelines. If fifty (50) percent or more of a building or structure subject to design review is altered within a period of three (3) years, the structure shall be subject to the applicable requirements of Chapters I, II, and IV of the Design Guidelines as determined by the Planning Director. Where there are conflicts between these and life safety code requirements, the life requirements shall prevail as determined by the Planning Director and the Building Official.

The Design Guidelines Checklist will be used for addressing design issues in all review processes.

B. DESIGN REVIEW PROCEDURES

(1) When an applicant submits a development application that triggers design review, design review shall be reviewed as part of the applicable permit application or process.

When an applicant proposes a stand-alone design that does not require any other development application, the applicant shall comply with the Type I review process and submittal requirements in Title 17. Within 21 calendar days, the Director shall review such stand-alone applications and either approve, approve with conditions or modifications, deny the application, or request additional information. Any decision to deny the application shall be in writing along with the reasons for the denial and the appeal process.

(2) No project approval shall be granted, no building permit issued and no construction shall begin until the Director has completed design review and determined that the application is consistent with the criteria in this section, has issued a design decision or Notice of Decision, and all appeal periods have expired.

(3) A design review application shall be submitted with application for the project permit, pursuant to WMC Title 17. The Director may require other information to be submitted that is determined to be appropriate and necessary for a proper review of the requested action.

(4) With submittal of the building permit, the Director shall determine that the final design is consistent with the issued design decision.

C. REVIEW BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE

(1) The Planning Commission Design Review Committee shall review, and make a recommendation to the Director on, all proposed development activity that requires review under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), or requires a Project Approval pursuant to WMC 21.44.020.

(2) The review and recommendation of the Design Review Committee shall be based on whether the proposal is consistent with the design standards in this chapter.

D. APPEALS

Appeals of design review decisions for stand-alone design review applications shall comply with the procedural requirements of Title 17. All other design review decisions shall be made part of the overall permit application or process, and appeals shall also follow the appeals process for the overall permit application or process.

E. AMENDMENT OF APPROVED DESIGN

Major change(s) to plans approved by the Director may only be amended by the same procedures provided herein for original design approval. Design review for amendments shall be limited to the proposed change, except the proposed amendment shall be considered in context with approved design review. A major change is a change that affects a design standard reviewed in the original approval(s).

F. EXPIRATION

(1) Design approval shall expire within two years of the date of approval, except as provided for phased site plan approvals below. A single two-year extension may be granted for good cause as determined by the Director.

(2) The Director may grant design approval for large projects planned to be developed in phases over a period of years exceeding the normal time limits of subsection (1) of this section. Such approval shall include time limits for particular phases of the development as agreed upon by the applicant and the Director. If the time limits of a phase cannot be met, a single two-year extension may be granted for good cause by the Director.

G. CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL

As part of the design decision or Notice of Decision, the Director shall make a decision whether or not the proposed design is consistent with the design standards found in this chapter. As part of the decision, the Director shall consider the applicant's submitted material, the review and recommendation by the Planning Commission Design Review Committee, and/or the results of any consultation with other department heads or the City's contract design professional.

H. INTERPRETATION

(1) Where there is a conflict between these design standards and other City plans, policies, and regulations, the most specific standard, guideline, or regulation shall apply, as determined by the Director. For example, this title provides for a minimum street setback of 10 feet in commercial districts, whereas the design standards allow buildings to be placed on the front property line as long as they meet certain design requirements. While the design standards herein are less restrictive in this case, they are more specific in that they allow for zero setbacks if certain conditions are met. (Therefore, the Director will determine that they apply.)

(2) Each section of the design standards contains a list of "intent" statements followed by "design principles" and subsequent implementing measures. Specifically:

(a) Intent statements are overarching objectives. For example, the intent statement for the "building corners" section is to "create visual interest and increased activity at street corners." Project applicants must be able to demonstrate how their project meets the intent, to the Director's satisfaction.

(b) Design principle statements describe broad actions that are necessary to achieve the intent.

(c) A collection of standards implements the design principles. Specifically:

(i) Standards that use words such as "shall," "must," "is/are required," or "is/are prohibited" signify required actions.

(ii) Some standards take a "tool box" approach, in that a development may be required to include at least two design elements from a large list of options.

(iii) Standards using words such as "should" or "is/are recommended" signify recommended actions that are meant to be applied with some flexibility. Development projects must comply with such measures unless the development proposal meets the intent in some other manner, as determined by the Director.

(d) Furthermore, the document contains some specific standards that are easily quantifiable, while others provide a level of discretion in how they are complied with. In the latter case, the applicant must demonstrate to the Director, in writing, how the project meets the intent of the standard.

...

2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

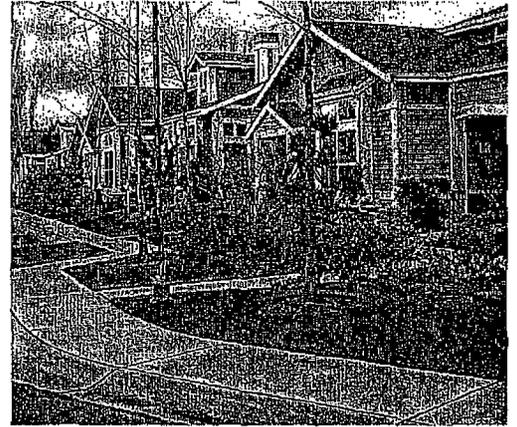
I. Site Planning

1.0. Relationship to Street Front

1.1. INTENT

People experience the City of Woodinville from streets. Streets are some of the vital spaces that bind the community together and allow for various modes of movement within the City. The intent for street fronts is:

- 1.1.1. To create an active, safe pedestrian environment;
- 1.1.2. To upgrade residential areas and to establish visual identity for each area;
- 1.1.3. To reflect a small village tradition in structures;
- 1.1.4. To unify streetscapes; and
- 1.1.5. To improve circulation including options for pedestrians, bicycles and vehicles.



All development for properties fronting on a designated "Pedestrian-Oriented Street" as listed in Appendix A-Definitions, shall include: site planning measures to define the street edge; encourage pedestrian access amenities; and provide provisions that support the residential area's design objectives stated in the Land Use Goals and Policies. Accordingly, the development shall comply with 1.2.1. or 1.2.2 and 1.2.3. below. Subject to City approval, the development may be exempt from the minimum street setback requirement of WMC 21.12.030 and the landscaping requirement of WMC 21.16.050(4) between the building and street.

1.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 1.2.1. Relate development to designated Pedestrian-Oriented Street frontages.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 1.2.1.1. Adhere to the following standards unless otherwise determined by the Planning Director:

- a. Buildings located along designated Pedestrian-Oriented streets shall provide pedestrian weather protection at least 5' wide along sidewalks and pedestrian routes of the building's front face. The weather protection may be in the form of awnings, marquees, canopies, or building overhangs. There may be gaps in the covering for architectural features, landscaping, or to provide visual variety in the facade.



- b. Buildings must present a "Pedestrian-friendly building facade" (See Appendix A-Definitions) to the street.
- c. Building entries must have direct access to the public sidewalk (entries may be on the side of buildings but they must be visible from the street and connected by a pedestrian pathway).
- e. Driveways are limited to one entry lane and one exit lane per 300'; or one lane each way per lot if the site frontage is less than 300'.
- f. If insufficient right-of-way exists to allow for 12' of public sidewalk, the building may be set back sufficiently to provide at least 12' of walking surface. Subject to Planning Director approval, development may be exempt from the minimum street setback requirement of WMC 21.12.040 and the landscaping requirement of WMC 21.16.050D between the building and street.

1.2.1.2. A minimum of four of the following pedestrian amenities shall be provided near the sidewalk.

- a. Pedestrian furniture such as seating space, lighting, drinking fountain, etc.
- b. Pedestrian-Oriented open space (See Section II.5.2.1.).
- c. Perimeter landscaping (or lawn if configured in a "front yard" setting between building front and the sidewalk).
- d. Space for transit and/or school bus stop with seating, if applicable.
- e. Artwork.
- f. Decorative screen wall, trellis, or other building or site feature as approved by the Planning Director.

1.2.1.3. The City may permit deviation from the specific standards if the Planning Director determines that public benefit can be achieved in terms of the intent described above. The applicant must demonstrate there is a compelling reason to deviate from specific standards and that the deviation will result in increased pedestrian activity and visual interest along the street.

1.2.2. Relate development to street fronts for streets that are not designated as Pedestrian-Oriented Streets.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

All development for properties on streets not designated as Pedestrian-Oriented Streets shall include site-planning measures to create an attractive street edge, accommodate pedestrian access, and comply with the Land Use Goals and Policies. Accordingly the development must conform to provisions contained in Section 1.2.2.a. or 1.2.2.b. below.

1.2.2.1. Provide the following amenities near the sidewalk:

- a. Physically define the street edge with building, landscaping or other features as approved by the City of Woodinville Planning Director.
- b. Provide sufficient room for a sidewalk at least 8' wide if there is not space in the public right-of-way.

1.2.3. To use the architectural elements of a building and landscaping to highlight and define the entrance.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

1.2.3.1. Enhance the primary building entry access of multifamily residential buildings by required and optional measures indicated below.

a. Required measures:

- (1). Provide weather protection such as an awning, canopy, marquee, or other building element to create a covered pedestrian open space of at least 100 square feet;
- (2). Provide at least 200 square feet of landscaping at or near the entry;
- (3). In addition to WMC 21.18.030 (4) regarding bicycle parking, provide benches and other pedestrian facilities, such as, kiosks, special paving, etc;
- (4). Provide special pedestrian scaled lighting;

b. Optional items - these items are encouraged and may be substituted if required items are restricted by site conditions or design, as approved by the Planning Director:

- (1) Provide a trellis, porch, or other building element that incorporates landscaping;
- (2) Provide building ornamentation such as mosaic tile, relief sculpture, ornamental wood, or metal trim, etc.;
- (3) Provide artwork or special pedestrian-scaled signs;
- (4) Other enhancements as approved by the City.



2.0. Interior Yard Compatibility

2.1. INTENT:

To promote functional and visual compatibility between adjacent properties.

In addition to the requirements of WMC 21.14.250 and in compliance with 2.2.1.1 through 2.2.1.4 below, locate service areas, outdoor storage areas, and other intrusive site features away from neighboring properties to reduce conflicts with adjacent uses.

2.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

2.2.1. Minimize visibility and impacts.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

Landscape screening, buffer, or other forms of screening must be provided along property lines adjacent to "incompatible uses". Incompatible uses include: outdoor storage areas adjacent to any other use, service areas adjacent to any other use, commercial development adjacent to a residentially zoned or developed property.

- 2.2.1.1 The buffer must conform with the requirements of WMC 21.16.060 - Landscaping-interior lot lines.
- 2.2.1.2 Where outdoor storage is greater in size than 120 square feet and abuts a commercial area or industrial use, 10' width of Type II landscaping shall be provided.
- 2.2.1.3 Integrate outdoor storage areas and loading facilities into the site design to minimize their size, reduce visual impact, and where appropriate allow for pedestrian and vehicular movement between sites.
- 2.2.1.4 A reduction of the landscape buffer separating single-family residents shall not be considered. Increased buffer width may be encouraged.

3.0. Multiple Building & Large Lot Developments

3.1. INTENT

The intent of this section is to encourage project designers to coordinate design principle requirements into an innovative organizational scheme that integrate the new development into the existing/proposed structure and create a Pedestrian-Oriented focus. **In addition to other requirements, multiple building / large lot developments are:**

- 3.1.1. To take advantage of special opportunities to create a composition of buildings and landscape features that shall complement each other .**

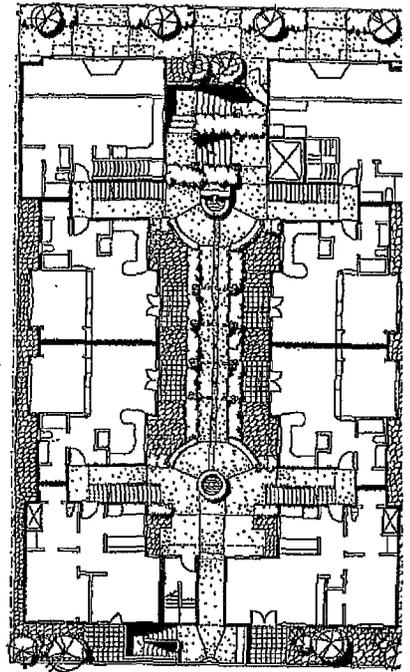
3.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES:

- 3.2.1. Take advantage of opportunities to mitigate impacts of large developments.**

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

The site planning for all developments must demonstrate a unifying, organized design that:

- 3.2.1.1. Incorporates open space and landscaping as a unifying element.
 - 3.2.1.2. Where possible, incorporate environmental mitigation, screening, utilities and drainage as positive elements (example: create a "natural" open space or wet pond as a site feature to accommodate surface water runoff).
 - 3.2.1.3. Provide pedestrian paths or walkways connecting all dwelling units and the entries of multiple buildings as required by WMC 21.18.100.
- 3.2.2. Provide pedestrian paths from / to all transit stops within 1200 feet of the site.**



IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 3.2.2.1. Enhance transit stops by providing rider convenience and amenities such as weather protected seating, newspaper dispensers, and postal boxes.
- 3.2.3. Integrate pedestrian accommodations for transit stops into the development of streets, public and private in addition to WMC 21.18.090.**

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 3.2.3.1. Integrate on-site pedestrian circulation with adjoining right of way activity and development.

4.0. Mechanical Equipment and Service Areas

4.1. INTENT

- 4.1.1. To minimize adverse visual, olfactory, or auditory impacts of mechanical equipment at ground and roof levels.
- 4.1.2. To encourage more thoughtful siting of trash containers and community service areas.

Locate service areas (trash dumpsters, mechanical equipment, and storage yards) to avoid negative visual, auditory (per Ordinance 8.08 -- Noise), or physical impact on the street environment, and adjacent residentially zoned or developed properties.

4.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

4.2.1. Reduce impacts of refuse containers and storage areas.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

4.2.1.1. Refuse containers are not to be visible from the sidewalk and adjacent properties. They shall be screened by masonry or solid wood enclosures. The masonry enclosure is to screen refuse containers, including lids, and refuse stacked in containers. Dumpsters, refuse, and recycling collection points shall be screened in accordance with WMC 21.14.250. (See Section I.B. Interior Yard Compatibility, above)

4.2.1.2. Refuse enclosure shall be a minimum eight feet tall from finish grade of floor of enclosure to top of enclosure wall.

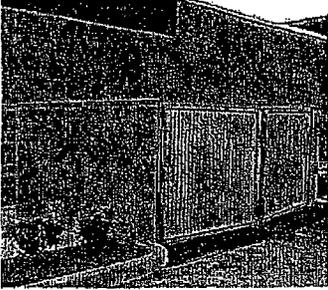
4.2.1.3. Gates shall be solid wood.

4.2.1.4. Screened trash containers shall be a minimum of 44 feet from the wall of any structure where there is access to the structure for the residents.

4.2.1.5. Locate and screen mechanical equipment at ground level and attached to structures to reduce visual impacts from streets and adjoining properties;

4.2.1.6. Locate and screen roof mounted mechanical equipment so that the equipment is not visible within 150 feet of the structure when viewed from ground level of adjacent properties. Match the color of roof mounted equipment with the exposed color of the roof to minimize visual impacts when equipment is visible from higher elevations nearby.

4.2.1.7. Locate and screen utility meters, electrical conduit, and other service and utilities apparatus so as not to be visible from adjoining and nearby streets.



5.0. Biofiltration Swales

5.1. INTENT

The design principles below are intended to integrate grass swales, if used, into site design while maintaining biofiltration efficiency.



- 5.1.2. To provide attractive options for the provision of grass-lined biofiltration swales.
- 5.1.3. To incorporate biofiltration swales and ponds into project site design and landscaping more effectively.

5.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES:

- 5.2.1. Integrate biofiltration swales and ponds into the overall site design through one of the following:

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

Where water quality filtration is required, methods of filtration listed below are in order of preference.

- 5.2.1.1. Locate biofiltration swales, ponds, or other approved biofiltration systems as part of a landscape screen. Trees may be planted near the grass swale as long as they do not substantially shade the grass within the swale. The swale or pond should be designed so it does not impede pedestrian circulation or shared parking between two or more properties.
- 5.2.1.2. Where topography is favorable, locate biofiltration swale, wet pond, or other approved biofiltration system within the paved parking or service area. The swale or pond should be landscaped as part of the required internal parking lot landscaping and oriented so it does not impede pedestrian circulation.
- 5.2.1.3. Incorporate landscaping and screening to visually enhance the swale without reducing maintainability and sun exposure.
- 5.2.1.4. The incorporation of screening elements and/or landscaping into biofiltration swale designs is encouraged if the biofiltration swale is located and/or designed as a positive landscaping feature with approved design and plant materials. It may be counted as part of the required site landscaping.



6.0. Street Corners

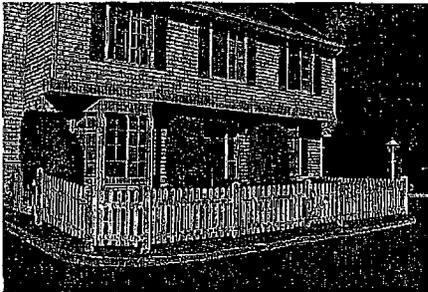
6.1. INTENT

- 6.2.1. To create and preserve visual images for identification and spatial reference at street corners.

6.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES:

6.2.1. Enhance the visual quality of corners at the intersections of public streets.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES	DPOS	NDPOS
6.2.1. Locate building within 15 feet of either or both front property lines.	R	O
6.2.2. Install substantial landscaping (at least 200 Square Feet of ground surface area with trees and shrubs or living ground cover) at or near the corner of the lot. Landscaping may include plant material to form a low hedge. However, care should be taken to not create a visibility or security problem.	R	R
6.2.3. Install a decorative screen wall (at least 2 feet 6 inches high), a trellis, or other continuous architectural element, with a length of at least 20 feet, along the street front property line. Height and location of elements are not to create a visibility or security problem.	O	O
6.2.4. Provide paved pedestrian walkway from the street corner to the building entrance to encourage walking.	R	O
6.2.5. Other element or method would be considered for approval if the proposed element or method conforms with the intent of this section as determined by the Planning Director.	O	O
DPOS Designated Pedestrian Oriented Street NDPOS Non-Designated Pedestrian Oriented Street R Required O Optional		



7.0 Site Lighting

7.1. INTENT

- 7.1.1. To encourage the use of lighting as an integral design component to enhance buildings, landscaping, or other site features.
 - 7.1.2. To encourage night sky's visibility and to reduce the general illumination of the sky in Woodinville.
 - 7.1.3. To reduce horizontal light glare and vertical light trespass from a development site onto adjacent parcels and natural features.
 - 7.1.4. To encourage the judicious use of lighting in conjunction with other security methods to increase site safety.
-

7.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES:

- 7.2.1. Provide adequate lighting levels in all areas used by pedestrians or automobiles, including building entries, walkways, parking areas, circulation areas, and other open space areas.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

New developments shall provide site lighting that meets the following design criteria:

- 7.2.1.1 All public areas shall be lighted with minimum and maximum levels as follows:
 - o Minimum (for low or non-pedestrian and vehicular traffic areas): 0.5-foot candles
 - o Moderate (for moderate or high volume pedestrian areas): 1-2 foot candles
 - o Maximum (for high volume pedestrian areas and building entries): 4-foot candles
- 7.2.1.2. Lighting shall be provided at consistent levels, with gradual transitions between maximum and minimum levels of lighting and between lit areas and unlit areas. Highly contrasting pools of light and dark areas shall be avoided.
- 7.2.1.3. Parking lot lighting fixtures shall be non-glare and mounted no more than 25 feet above the ground. All fixtures over 15 feet in height shall be fitted with a full cut-off shield.
- 7.2.1.4. Pedestrian-scaled lighting fixtures are recommended in areas of pedestrian activity. Illumination standards shall comply with the WMC and the City's Infrastructure Standards and Specifications.

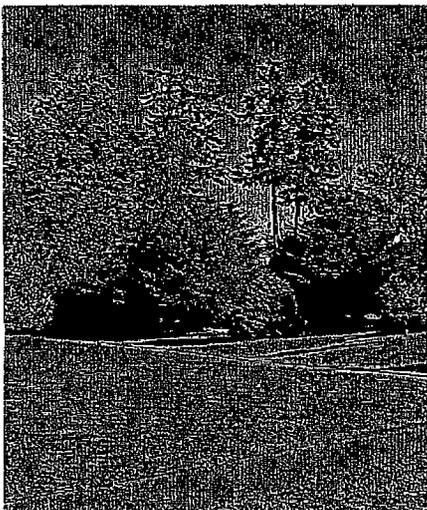
- 7.2.1.5. Lighting shall not be permitted to trespass on to adjacent parcels or rights-of-way. Nor shall light source (luminaire) be visible at the property line. Full compliance with WMC 21.14.110 shall augment this section.
- 7.2.1.6. All building lights shall be directed onto the building itself and/or the ground immediately adjacent to it. The light emissions should not be visible above the roofline of the building.
- 7.2.1.7. Light fixtures other than traditional cobra heads are required.

8.0 Retention of Significant Trees

8.1. Intent

- 8.1.1. To create and retain public open space that provides adequate access to the community.
- 8.1.2. To preserve and protect stands of mature trees.
- 8.1.3. To aid in the stabilization of soil by preventing erosion.
- 8.1.4. To reduce storm water runoff and costs associated with it.
- 8.1.5. To provide an important visual buffer and screen from traffic.
- 8.1.6. To conserve and enhance the aesthetic value of the area and protect and enhance property values.
- 8.1.7. To provide natural settings for paths connecting residential areas with transit stops.

8.2. Design Principles



- 8.2.1. Adhere to the requirements of WMC 21.16.130.
- 8.2.2. Consider alternative building and parking siting strategies to preserve existing trees.
- 8.2.3. Consider the integration of pedestrian and bicycle paths with stands of mature trees where feasible to connect adjacent uses.

9.0. Landscape Concept

9.1. Intent

- 9.1.1. To encourage plant species that are attractive, provide multi-seasonal interest, require low maintenance, are resistant to drought, and are otherwise appropriate for conditions within the Residential districts.
-

9.2. Design Principles

9.2.1. Develop a site landscape design concept.

Implementing Measures:

The landscaping concept should be suitable and fitting with the character of Woodinville as a community bordering rural and agricultural areas. Existing substantive vegetation and native materials in informal plantings and arrangements should be considered in the concept.

More structured or formal landscaping may be allowed where it is necessary to control planting due to limited space.

- 9.2.1.1. At a minimum, the landscape concept should include greenrows and surface water biofiltration features.

- 9.2.1.2. Plantings and/or site features should be scaled to larger residential structures and enhance the architectural qualities of buildings.

- 9.2.1.3. In addition, the concept should consider the following landscape design objectives where appropriate:

- 9.2.1.3.a. Coordinate the selection of plant material to provide a succession of blooms, seasonal color, and a variety of texture.
- 9.2.1.3.b. Provide a transition in landscaping design between adjacent sites, within a site, and from native vegetation areas in order to achieve greater continuity.
- 9.2.1.3.c. Design landscaping to create definition between public and private spaces.
- 9.2.1.3.d. Design landscaping to provide a transition between built structures (vertical planes) and the site (horizontal planes).
- 9.2.1.3.e. Use plantings to accent and highlight significant site features and to define the function of the site, including parking, circulation, entries, and open space.



10.0. Preferred Plant Materials

10.1. Intent

- 10.1.1. To encourage the use of hardy, attractive, and easily maintained plant material that provides multi-seasonal interest and is of appropriate height to avoid overhead wires and negative impacts on public safety.**
 - 10.1.2. To provide visual continuity by using plant materials from a City-specified plant list of a limited number of native varieties and species.**
 - 10.1.3. To encourage the use of trees and shrubs as an important unifying element within the industrial areas to strengthen the image and continuity of the streetscape.**
-

10.2. Design Principles

- 10.2.1. Plantings along the frontage shall be coordinated to unify the roadway image, according to the City's adopted Street Tree Plan**
- 10.2.2. Selected plant materials from the City of Woodinville's list of trees and shrubs shall be used to satisfy landscape requirements to provide visual continuity along the roadway.**

11.0 Parking Lot Landscaping

11.1. Intent

- 11.1.1. To develop a positive image for the residential areas.**
 - 11.1.2. To reduce the summertime heat and glare within and adjacent to parking lots.**
 - 11.1.3. To provide landscaped areas within parking areas in addition to landscape buffers around the perimeters of parking lots.**
 - 11.1.4. To provide pleasant pedestrian ways through parking lots.**
-

11.2. Design Principles

11.2.1. Provide surface parking area landscaping in accordance with WMC 21.16.

11.2.2. An alternative-landscaping plan to the required surface parking area landscaping may be submitted in accordance with WMC 21.16.100, "Landscape alternative options."

Implementing Measures:

In addition to the criteria contained in WMC 21.16.100, the alternative landscaping proposal shall provide for one or more of the following:

- 11.2.2.1. Integrate interior surface parking landscaping with required biofiltration swales and surface water detention ponds.
- 11.2.2.2. Incorporate or protect natural features, including wetlands, significant trees and vegetation, and slopes.
- 11.2.2.3. Preserve distant views.
- 11.2.2.4. Create an extension or connection to a local park or a regional bicycle/pedestrian trail system.

11.2.3. Meet the standards for plant material, installation, and maintenance in WMC 21.16.090, "Landscaping." Plant species will be as approved by the City.

Implementing Measures:

The landscaping required for perimeter screening shall be in addition to the landscaping required under WMC 21.16.



12.0. Safety

12.1. INTENT:

To promote safe livable areas.

The proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to increase residence sense of safety and security, and an improvement of the quality of life. As applicable, utilize Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies

12.2. Natural Access Control

A design concept directed primarily at decreasing crime opportunity by denying access to crime targets and creating in offenders a perception of risk. Gained by designing streets, sidewalks, building entrances and neighborhood gateways to clearly indicate public routes and discouraging access to private areas with structural elements.

1. Balcony railings should never be a solid opaque material of more than 42 inches high.
-

2. Entrances into parking lots should be defined by landscaping, architectural design, or monitored by a guard.
3. Dead end spaces (i.e. no escape spaces) should be blocked by a fence or gate.
4. Common building entrances should have locks that automatically lock when the door closes.
5. Hallways should be well lit.
6. Elevators and stairwells should be centrally located.
7. Access driveways should be limited to no more than two points.

22.2. Natural Surveillance

A design concept directed primarily at keeping intruders easily observable. Promoted features that maximize visibility of people, parking areas and building entrances: doors and windows that look out on to streets and parking areas; pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and streets; front porches; and adequate nighttime lighting.

1. Exterior doors should be visible from the street or by neighbors.
2. All doors that open to the outside should be well lit.
3. Four facades should have windows, if possible.
4. Parking spaces should be assigned to each unit located adjacent to that unit, and not marked by unit numbers.
5. Visitor parking should be designated.
6. Parking areas should be visible from windows and doors.
7. Parking areas and pedestrian walkways should be well lit.
8. Recreation areas should be visible from a multitude of windows and doors.
9. Dumpsters should not create blind spots or hiding areas.
10. Elevators and stairwells should be clearly visible from windows and doors.
11. Shrubbery should be no more than three feet high for clear visibility. Buildings should be sited so that the windows and doors of one unit are visible from another.
12. Stairwells should be well lit and open to view; not behind solid walls.
13. All buildings and residential units should be clearly identified by street address numbers that are a minimum of five inches high, and well lit at night.

II. Pedestrian Amenities

1.0. General Access Requirements

1.1. INTENT

- 1.1.1. In keeping with the City's commitment to pedestrians, priority treatment is given to pedestrian accommodations in the design of transportation modes for on-site developments using City street standards.
 - 1.1.2. To improve the pedestrian environment by making it easier, safer, and more comfortable to walk between dwellings, on street sidewalks, to transit stops, and through parking lots. Pedestrian facilities such as sidewalks, crosswalks, and bus shelters should connect all modes of transportation.
 - 1.1.3. To provide convenient pedestrian circulation connecting all on-site activities to adjacent pedestrian routes and street ROWs.
 - 1.1.4. To provide safe pedestrian routes across busy streets by a variety of means, including signalized intersections at driveways with heavy traffic volumes and distinctively marked crosswalks.
-

1.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 1.2.1 Provide safe convenient pedestrian circulation for all users.

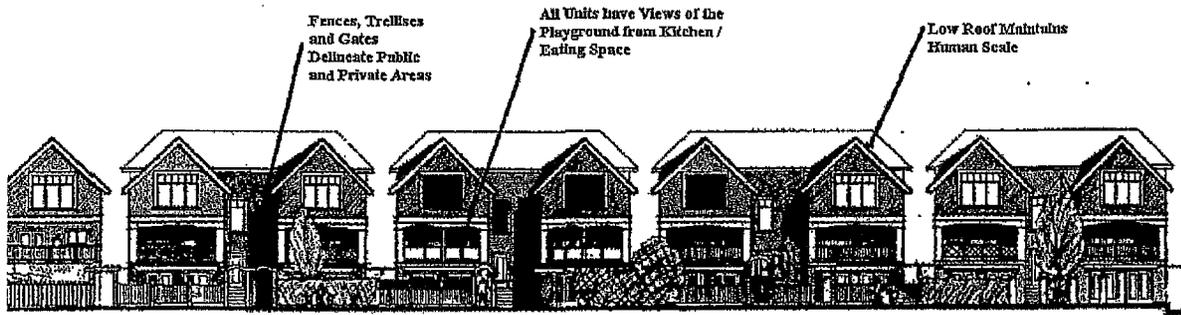
IMPLEMENTING MEASURES



- 1.2.1.1. Provide pedestrian access onto the site from the main street off of which the use is located. Where a use fronts two streets, access shall be provided from the road closest to the main entrance.
- 1.2.1.2. Provide pedestrian access in accordance with WMC 21.18.100 (Pedestrian Circulation and Access) and City of Woodinville Park, Recreation & Open Space (PRO) Plan, unless otherwise directed by these design principles.
- 1.2.1.3. Access shall conform with Federal, State and local codes for the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 1.2.1.4. Provide adequate lighting at building entries, and along all walkways including paths through parking lots. Lighting fixtures illuminating pedestrian areas are recommended to be at pedestrian scale. Adequate lighting levels for safety is at least 4 foot-candles average at the building entry and 2 foot-candles average at walkways and paths (see Site Lighting for more information).

Lighting level uniformity, average to minimum, shall be 2:1 or better.

- 1.2.1.5. Provide safe, convenient, on-site pedestrian circulation.
- a. Provide paved pedestrian path from the street sidewalk to the main entry of all buildings.
 - b. Buildings with entries not facing the street should have a clear and obvious pedestrian access way from the street sidewalk to the entry.



View From Access Lane / Playground

2.0. Pedestrian Access and Parking Lots

2.1. INTENT

- 2.1.1. To provide safe and convenient pedestrian paths from the street sidewalk through parking lots to building entries in order to encourage pleasant walking experiences between and surrounding the dwellings.**
 - 2.1.2. To provide inviting, pleasant pedestrian circulation system that integrates with parking as access to nearby uses.**
-

2.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 2.2.1. Provide pathways through parking lots.**

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 2.2.1.1. Provide specially marked or paved walkways through parking lots in accordance with WMC 21.18.100.**

- 2.2.2. Develop an on-site pedestrian circulation system.**

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 2.2.2.1. Develop an on-site pedestrian circulation plan in compliance with WMC 21.18.100.**
- 2.2.2.2. Integrate on-site walkways with required parking lot landscaping.**

3.0. Sidewalk - Size and Materials

3.1. INTENT

- 3.1.1. To provide safe, convenient and pleasant pedestrian sidewalks for circulation along all streets.**
-

3.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 3.2.1. Provide wide sidewalks along Pedestrian-Oriented streets for a variety of activities that accommodate and complement city life.**

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 3.2.1.1. On Designated Pedestrian-Oriented streets:**



- a. Provide at least 12' wide sidewalks along both sides of Pedestrian-Oriented Streets. Development complying with this section may be exempt from the requirements of WMC 21.12.030.
- b. The ground level of all new buildings located adjacent to a Pedestrian-Oriented Street shall be set back from the front property line sufficiently to provide a sidewalk at least 12' wide, distance as measured from the back of the curb to the front edge of the building. This dimension must be paved with concrete or unit paving in a manner suitable for pedestrian traffic
- c. Unit pavers installed in walks shall relate to existing conditions in color, texture and walk design in all designated Pedestrian - Oriented streets except those in the Tourist District Overlay zone .
- d. If the City of Woodinville (City) has a programmed street improvement for the public ROW in front of a building to be constructed, the required 12' minimum width shall be measured from the proposed back of the curb location and may include public right of way and private property. Upper building stories may extend to the front property lines as long as they do not restrict pedestrian traffic. All new fences, screen walls, and other obstructions to pedestrian traffic shall also be set back 12' from the back of the curb if located on a Pedestrian-Oriented Street.
- e. Where street ROW is insufficient to provide adequate sidewalks, buildings and other site features must be set back from the public ROW to achieve at least the minimum sidewalk widths in accordance with the City's adopted standards.

3.2.2. Relate to existing conditions or to adopted street standards where existing conditions do not conform with applicable street standards.

3.2.3. General requirements for sidewalks not on a designated Pedestrian-Oriented street include the following:

IMPLEMENTING MEASURE

- 3.2.3.1. Provide a clear and obvious pedestrian access way from the street sidewalk to the principle entry of a building that does not directly face the street. Separate the access way from vehicular traffic.



4.0. Pedestrian Paths

4.1. INTENT

- 4.1.1. To provide safe and direct pedestrian access in residential areas to accommodate pedestrian movement patterns, to minimize conflicts between pedestrians and vehicular traffic, and to provide pedestrian connections to neighborhoods.
 - 4.1.2. To provide safe routes for the pedestrian and disabled person across parking, to entries, and between buildings.
 - 4.1.3. To accommodate non-competitive / non-commuter bicycle riders who use bicycles on short trips for exercise and convenience.
-

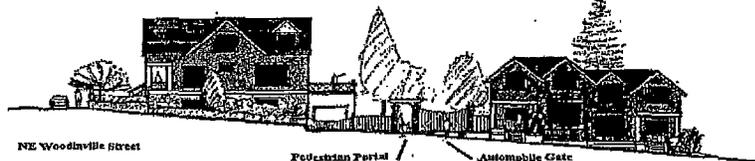
4.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 4.2.1. Provide safe and direct access in residential areas for all users.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 4.2.1.1 Provide pedestrian circulation routes in accordance with WMC21.18.100, 21.14.270-.290 – trail corridors from building entries to:

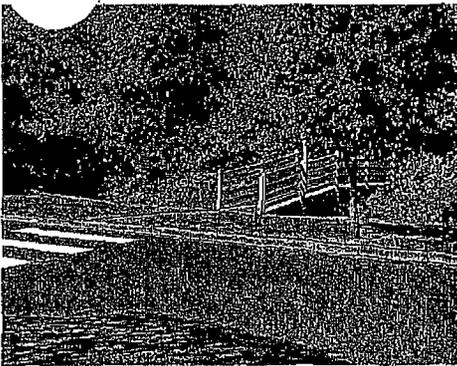
- a. Services within the same development;
- b. Building entries of nearby residential complexes; and



View Along Street Front

- c. Sidewalks along abutting roadways.

- 4.2.1.2. Where possible, provide steps and ramps across retaining walls and slopes in accordance with WMC 21.18.100.
- 4.2.1.3. Fences shall provide for pedestrian access by gates to shopping and other common activities, especially to transit.
- 4.2.1.4. Adjacent landscaping shall not block visibility to and from a path, especially where it approaches a roadway or driveway according to WMC 21.12.200.
- 4.2.1.5. Pedestrian walks shall be separated from structures at least three feet for landscaping.



5.0. Pedestrian Activity, Plazas, On-site Recreation and Open Space

5.1. INTENT

- 5.1.1 To provide a variety of pedestrian areas to accommodate residents and visitors on designated Pedestrian-Oriented streets.
 - 5.1.2 To provide a rich and varied recreation and open-space experience.
-

5.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 5.2.1. Provide Pedestrian-Oriented Open Space (see Appendix A - Definitions) at key locations.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

Compliance with some of the following measures supersedes requirements of WMC 21.12.030 and WMC 21.16.050. This section may augment section WMC 21.14.180 - .240. Where the front building facade on a designated Pedestrian-Oriented Street is not directly adjacent to the sidewalk, the space between the sidewalk pavement and the building (the front yard) shall be developed as a garden, lawn, and/or pedestrian-oriented space meeting the requirements indicated below :

- 5.2.1.1. The table below combines requirements for designated and non-designated Pedestrian Oriented Streets. To qualify as a "Pedestrian-Oriented Space" an area must have:



REQUIREMENT		DPOS	NDPOS
a.	Visual and pedestrian access (including handicapped access) into the site from the public ROW;	R	R
b.	Paved walking surfaces of either scored pattern concrete or approved unit paving;	R	O
c.	Seating: at least 2 linear feet of seating area (bench, ledge, etc.) or one individual seat per 60 SF of plaza area or open space	R	O
d.	Landscaping that does not act as a visual barrier.	R	R
e.	Site furniture, artwork, or amenities such as fountains, kiosks, etc.	R	O
DPOS	Designated Pedestrian Oriented Street		
NDPOS	Non-Designated Pedestrian Oriented		
R	Required		
O	Optional		

5.2.2. "Pedestrian-Oriented Space" shall not have:

- a. Asphalt pavement, gravel surface, or crushed, and tumbled glass.
- b. Adjacent non-buffered parking lots.
- c. Adjacent chain link fences.
- d. Adjacent "blank walls" (see Appendix A-Definitions) without "blank wall treatment."
- e. Any features similar to a. through d. above that are not in character.

5.2.3. Provide Communal and/or Private Open Space (see Appendix A - Definitions) at key locations.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

Promote a sense of ownership for each resident. Provide alternative recreation opportunities with resident control. Provide a shared open space for the residents allowing them to interact and establish a sense of community and belonging, creating the opportunity to share in a communal experience. This may translate into a sense of pride, interdependency, and ownership that will directly affect the lives and safety of everyone living there. The development is encouraged to provide one of the following:

- 5.2.3.1. Provide each resident with an area (pea-patch) for cultivating vegetables, planting flowers, etc. Each area is encouraged to be a minimum of 50 square feet per dwelling unit.

5.2.3.2. Create terraced landscape areas that incorporate the communal philosophy by allowing maintenance and planting by the residents.

5.2.3.3. The development is encouraged to implement other common areas for passive use.

5.2.3.4. The Planning Director may grant partial or complete waivers for senior assisted living dwellings for outdoor recreation space with equivalent alternative recreation opportunities.



III. Vehicular Access and Parking

1.0. Access Roads in Large Lot Developments

1.1. INTENT

- 1.1.1. To provide vehicular access routes through large lots by connecting public and/or private roadways as directed by the City to complete the downtown street grid.
 - 1.1.2. To create a safe, convenient network for vehicle circulation and parking.
 - 1.1.3. To mitigate traffic impacts and to conform to the City's objectives for better traffic circulation.
-

1.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 1.2.1. Development projects on properties which front on two streets are to conform with the Applicable City street specifications and standards for access.
- 1.2.2. Connections between streets are to be provided as indicated by the applicable City's street plans/specifications and standards. (see Appendix A - Definitions).

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

If access streets are required, they shall conform to the following:

- 1.2.1.1. Streets may be part of the parking lot/site circulation. Only parallel parking fronting directly on the access street is permitted;
- 1.2.1.2. Street trees and sidewalks or pedestrian paths are required along access streets in accordance with Section II.C.2.; and
- 1.2.1.3. Location of ingress and egress to and from the access street shall be limited to one ingress and egress within 300 feet of curb length.
- 1.2.1.4. Full compliance with WMC 21.14.060 and .070 must be met.

2.0 Vehicle Entrances

2.1. INTENT

- 2.1.1. To provide safe, convenient access to residential sites without diminishing quality pedestrian walking or visual experiences.
-

2.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 2.2.1. Minimize driveway impacts across pedestrian walks.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

2.2.1.1 Parking lot entrances, driveways and other vehicle access routes onto private property from a public ROW shall be restricted to no more than one entrance lane and one exit lane per three hundred linear feet of property as measured horizontally along the street face. Parking lot entrances, driveways and other through vehicle access routes shall not be obstructed. Full compliance with adopted City of Woodinville standards and specifications shall be met.

2.2.1.2 Properties with less than three hundred linear feet of street frontage shall make a genuine effort to negotiate shared access with adjoining property owners. One entry and one exit lane for vehicle access will be allowed after there is demonstrable evidence, acceptable to the City, that shared access is not feasible.

2.2.1.3. Vehicular access to corner lots shall be located on the lowest classified roadway and as close as practical to the property line most distant from the intersection.

Exception: Corner lots may have one entrance per street provided the owner provides evidence acceptable to the City that they are unable to arrange joint access with an abutting property.

IV. Building Design

1. Design Character

1.1. INTENT

- 1.1.1. To design buildings that reflect the Northwest woodland character.
 - 1.1.2. To encourage building design that has visual character and creates comfortable human environments
-

1.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Northwest woodland character refers to structures designed in the context of the Northwest natural setting which includes climate, topography, ecosystems, and evolved social organization.

1.2.1. Building forms shall reflect "Northwest woodland" character.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 1.2.1.1. The general form of structures is to be simple, three-dimensional forms characteristic of agrarian structures. Large structures may use smaller component forms to mitigate the "big box" appearance.
- 1.2.1.2. Structures with multiple component forms are to be integrated for visual unity.
- 1.2.1.3. To visually expose those components that support and/or stabilize structures when compatible with design;
- 1.2.1.4. Adapt building access to site conditions for level, convenient, obvious entry.

1.2.2. Exterior finishes are to be compatible with "Northwest woodland" character.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 1.2.2.1. Material finishes shall reflect the early 1900 domestic agrarian vernacular of materials. (see Appendix A for definition of 'vernacular').
- 1.2.2.2. Exterior finish colors are to be neutral shades of natural colors found in northwest woodlands or colors typical of historic agrarian structures of the Northwest, and may include limited use of compatible accent colors.

- 1.2.3. The arrangement, proportion and design of windows and doors (fenestration) shall conform with the following:

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 1.2.3.1. The height to width ratio of single openings and group openings are to be proportionately scaled to the wall.
- 1.2.3.2. Door and window details and trim that is suitably scaled to the wall.
- 1.2.3.3. Reduce large expanses of glass used in windows and doors to smaller component windows reminiscent of early 1900 domestic agrarian structures vernacular when adjacent to sidewalks or other pedestrian accommodations.

2. Human Scale

2.1. INTENT

- 2.1.1. To encourage the use of building components that relate to the size of the human body.
-

2.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 2.2.1. Incorporate human-scale building elements.

All new buildings and major exterior remodels must employ elements or techniques indicated in the table below toward achieving "human scale" (See Appendix A-Definitions).

If a proposed building is more than 100' wide as measured along any facade facing a street and visible from that street, then the building shall incorporate the measures indicated for the building heights indicated below:



IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

TABLE OF IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

BUILDING HEIGHTS

<14' 15' - 35' 35' - 45'

	<14'	15' - 35'	35' - 45'
a. Balconies or decks in upper stories, at least one balcony or deck per upper floor on the facades facing streets is required. Balconies are encouraged to be at least six feet deep and ten feet wide.	NA	O	R
b. Gable or hipped roof, provided that the hipped or gable roof covers at least one half of the building's footprint and has a slope greater or equal to 3 feet vertical in 12 feet horizontal. Use gabled forms at corners, entry, wall modulation points, etc. to adapt large structure to character described in subsection IV. 1.0 above.	R	R	O
c. Spatially defining building elements such as a trellis, overhang, canopy, or other element that defines space that can be occupied by people.	O	O	O
d. Upper story setbacks, provided one or more of the upper stories are set back from the face of the building at least six (6) feet.	NA	R	R
e. The City may consider other methods to provide human-scale elements not specifically listed here. The proposed methods must satisfy the intent of the design principles.	O	O	O

R Required
O Optional.

3.0. Architectural Scale

3.1. INTENT

- 3.1.1. To encourage architectural scale of development that is compatible with nearby uses that have the character of agrarian structures.
-

3.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

3.2.1. Reduce scale of large buildings.

All new buildings over 2,500 square feet in gross building footprint, shall provide along their facades that are visible from public ROW or pedestrian routes and entries the following:

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 3.2.1.1. Upper story setback – Multi-story buildings must setback at least six (6) feet per story from the face of the lower floor (base floor must meet property line setback, as necessary) facing the public ROW.

- 3.2.1.2. Horizontal Building Modulation - All building facades within 400' of a public ROW or park, and/or visible from that ROW or park, shall conform to the following standards:

- 
- a. The maximum width (as measured horizontally along the buildings exterior) without building modulation shall be 50 feet.
 - b. The minimum depth of modulation shall be the greater of 6 feet or not less than 0.2 multiplied by the height of the structure (finish grade to top of wall).
 - c. Roof decks or balconies may be used as all or part of the building modulation so long as each individual balcony has a floor area of 100 square feet.

- 3.2.1.3. Modulated roof line - Buildings may satisfy the requirement by modulating the roof line of all facades visible from a public ROW or park according to the following standards:

- a. For gable, hipped, or shed roofs - a slope of at least 3' vertical to 12' horizontal.
- b. Other roof forms such as arched, vaulted, dormer, or saw-toothed may satisfy this design principle if the individual segments of the roof with no change in slope or discontinuity are less than 50' in width (measured horizontally).

- 3.2.1.4. Building "articulation" may be accomplished with design elements such as the following, so long as the interval does not exceed 50'.



- a. Repeating distinctive window patterns at intervals less than the articulation interval.
- b. Providing a porch, patio, deck, or covered entry for each articulation interval.
- c. Providing a balcony or bay window for each articulation interval.
- d. Changing the roofline by alternating dormers, stepped roofs, gables, or other roof elements to reinforce the modulation or articulation interval.
- e. Changing materials with a change in building plane.
- f. Providing lighting fixtures, trellis, tree, or other landscape feature within each interval.

3.2.1.5. Cluster smaller uses and activities around entrances on street-facing facades.

3.2.1.6. Include massing of substantial landscaping and/or pedestrian-oriented open spaces along the building facade.

3.2.1.7. The City may allow other methods that provide architecturally scaled elements not specifically listed in 3.2.1.1-6 above. The proposed methods must satisfy the intent of the design principles. Note that the City may increase the 50' interval for modulation and articulation to better match surrounding structures or to implement an approved design concept.

All proposals for achieving architectural scale are subject to approval by the City of Woodinville.



4.0. Building Corners

4.1. INTENT

- 4.1.1. To create visual interest and increased activity at public street corners.
-

4.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

4.2.1. Architecturally accentuate building corners at street intersections.

All new buildings located within 15' of a property line, at the intersection of streets, public or private, are required to employ two or more of the following design elements or treatments to the building corner facing the intersection.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 4.2.1.1. Provide at least 100 square feet of sidewalk area or pedestrian-oriented open space in addition to the otherwise required building setback .
- 4.2.1.2. Provide a corner entrance to courtyard, building lobby, atrium, or pedestrian pathway.
- 4.2.1.3. Include a corner architectural element such as:
- a. Bay window or turret.
 - b. Roof deck or balconies on upper stories.
 - c. Building core setback "notch" or curved facade surfaces.
 - d. Sculpture or artwork either bas-relief, figurative, or distinctive use of materials.
- 4.2.1.4. Special treatment of pedestrian weather protection canopy at the corner of the building
- 4.2.1.5. Other similar treatment or element approved by the City.

5.0. Building Details

5.1. INTENT

- 5.1.1. To ensure that buildings have design integrity at all observable distances.
-

5.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 5.2.1. Enhance buildings with appropriate design details.

When buildings are seen from a distance, the most noticeable qualities are the overall form and color. A three-story residential building that is 100' wide and 35' tall must be observed at least 200' away in order for the building to fit within a person's cone of vision so its overall shape can be perceived. At that distance, windows, doors, and other major features are clearly visible. However, within 60' to 80' from the building (approximately the distance across a typical downtown street) a person notices not so much the building's overall form as its individual elements. Closer, the most important aspects of a building are its design details, texture of materials, quality of its finishes, and small, decorative elements. In a pedestrian-oriented business area, it is essential that buildings and their contents be attractive up close. Therefore, these design principles include implementing measures which require all buildings to incorporate design details and small scale elements into their facades.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

All new buildings shall include on the facades that face a public street, park, or pedestrian route the following:

- 5.2.1.1. The following measures are required for all buildings:
- a. Decorative Rooflines: For example, an ornamental molding, entablature, frieze or other roofline device visible from the ground level. If the roofline decoration is in the form of a linear molding or board, then the molding or board must be at least 8" wide.
 - b. Decorative Treatment of Windows and Doors: For example, decorative molding/framing details around all ground floor windows and doors, decorative glazing, or door designs located on facades facing public streets or parks.
 - c. Decorative Light Fixtures: with a diffuse visible light source such as a globe or "acorn" that is non-glaring or a decorative shade or mounting.
 - d. Decorative Building Materials, including the following:
 - (1) Decorative masonry, shingle, brick or stone.
 - (2) Individualized patterns or continuous wood details such as fancy butt shingles in a geometric pattern, decorative

moldings, brackets, wave trim or lattice work, ceramic tile, stone, glass block, carrera glass, or similar materials.

- (3) Other materials with decorative or textural qualities as approved by the City.

The applicant must submit architectural drawings and material samples for approval.

- e. Paved horizontal surfaces for walks or parking at or near the finish grade of a building shall be separated horizontally from any wall of a structure minimum four feet for landscaping. Paved surfaces may abut the structure at entrances and service areas.
- f. Note the year of construction of a building by the installation of a plaque attached to the building. Stone or masonry set integral with other masonry on the front building elevation facing the principle street may be used in lieu of a plaque. The year of construction is to be noted by numbers not less than six inches high. Other information associated with the building that may have historic interest in the future may be included in addition to the year of construction.

5.2.1.2. The following are optional measures for all buildings for this section of the design principles. Some of these items may be required for other sections of the design principles.

- a. Decorative Railings, Grill Work, or Landscape Guards.
- b. Landscaped Trellises.
- c. Decorative Paving or Artwork: The artwork may be freestanding or attached to the building, and may be in the form of mosaic mural, bas-relief sculpture, light sculpture, water sculpture, fountain, free standing sculpture, art in pavement, or other similar art work. Painted murals or graphics on signs or awnings do not qualify. All artwork used to satisfy this condition is subject to approval by the Planning Director.
- d. Other similar features or treatment approved by the City.

All proposed methods for satisfying this design principle are subject to City of Woodinville approval.

5.2.2. Ground story building facades on designated Pedestrian-Oriented streets and public parks shall provide the following:

5.2.2.2. At least 500 square feet of Pedestrian-Oriented Space for every 100 linear feet of facade, as measured along the property lines adjacent to streets or public park;

5.2.2.3. Optional measures to substitute for required measures above are as follows:

- a. Sculpture, mosaic, or bas-relief artwork over 50% of the length of the ground floor facade; or

- b. Special landscaping or building design feature comparable to 'a' above and approved by the City of Woodinville Planning Director.

6.0. Materials

6.1. INTENT

- 6.1.1. To encourage the use of high-quality compatible materials that will upgrade the visual image of residential areas of Woodinville.
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6.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

6.2.1. Retain vernacular facades.

Retain facades that reflect the heritage of the City. Facades of vintage buildings may be adapted to contemporary use with compatible materials.

6.2.2. Use compatible building materials.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

- 6.2.2.1. Preferred materials reflect the City's "Northwest woodland" character such as: Wood (as used in agrarian structures); Masonry; Stone; and Other materials subject to approval by the City of Woodinville Planning Director.

- 6.2.2.2. Materials requiring special detailing to be acceptable are as follows:

- a. Requirements for concrete block walls:

If concrete blocks (concrete masonry units or "cinder blocks") are used for walls that are visible from a public street, park, or pedestrian route then the concrete block construction must be architecturally treated in one or more of following ways:

- (1) Use of textured blocks with surfaces such as split face or grooved.
- (2) Use of other masonry types such as brick, glass block, or tile in conjunction with concrete blocks .
- (3) Use of decorative coursing to break up blank wall areas.

Use matching colored mortar where color is an element of architectural treatment for any of the options above.

b. Prohibited materials:

The following materials are prohibited in visible locations unless an exception is granted by the City based on the integration of the material into the overall design of the structure.

- (1) Mirrored glass.
- (2) Corrugated fiberglass.
- (3) Chain link fencing (except for temporary purposes such as a construction site).
- (4) Crushed colored rock/crushed tumbled glass.

7.0. Blank Walls

7.1. INTENT

7.1.1. To reduce the visual impact of large undifferentiated walls.

7.1.2. To reduce the apparent size of large walls through the use of various architectural and landscaping treatments.

7.2. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

7.2.1. All blank walls (as defined in Appendix A-Definitions) within 50' of the street ROW, park, or adjacent lot, and visible from that street, park, or adjacent lot, shall be treated in one or more of the following measures.

IMPLEMENTING MEASURES

7.2.1.1. Install a vertical trellis in front of the wall with climbing vines or plant materials.

7.2.1.2. Provide a landscaped planting bed at least 8' wide or raised planter bed at least 2' high and 3' wide in front of the wall. Plant materials that will obscure or screen at least 50% of the wall's surface within 3 years are to be planted in the planting bed.

7.2.1.3. Providing artwork (mosaic, mural, sculpture, relief, etc.) over at least 50% of the blank wall surface.

7.2.1.4. Other method as approved by the City.

Treatment of blank walls is to be proportional to the wall.

All of the proposed methods are subject to City of Woodinville approval. Applicant must submit architectural plans and elevations showing proposed treatments for approval.

APPENDIX A

3. DEFINITIONS

Definitions:

Agrarian Structures - Buildings or other structures created to satisfy a well-stated function, usually associated with land-oriented activities, such as farming. The structures exhibit simple geometric forms, and were created with available materials and without thrills.

Examples of agrarian structures include primitive barns, early saw mill structures and historic wood covered bridges.

Art, Artwork - A device, element or feature whose primary purpose is to express, enhance or illustrate aesthetic quality, feeling, physical entity, idea, local condition, historical or mythical happening, or cultural or social value. Examples of artwork include sculpture, bas-relief sculpture, mural, or unique specially crafted lighting, furniture, pavement, landscaping, or architectural treatment that is intended primarily, but not necessarily exclusively, for aesthetic purpose. Signs, upon approval by the City, may be considered artwork provided they exhibit an exceptionally high level of craftsmanship, special material or construction and include decorative devices or design elements that are not necessary to convey information about the business or product. Signs that are primarily names or logos are not considered art.

Access Street - A private street that is independent of parking lot circulation and connects public rights of way or provides primary access to and on a site

Balcony - A balcony is an outdoor space built as an above-ground platform projecting from the wall of a building and enclosed by a parapet or railing.

Bay Window - A bay window protrudes from the main exterior wall. Typically, the bay contains a surface which lies parallel to the exterior wall, and two surfaces which extend perpendicularly or diagonally out from the exterior wall. To qualify as a bay, the bay must contain a window pane which extends at least 60 percent of the length and 35 percent of the height of the surface of the bay which lies parallel to the exterior wall. There need not be windows in the surface which extend out from the exterior wall.

Blank Walls - Walls subject to "blank wall" requirements meet the following criteria:

- Any wall or portion of a wall that has a surface area of 400 square feet (SF) of vertical surface without a window, door, or building modulation as defined below or other architectural feature (see figure below for measuring methods).
- Any ground level wall surface or section of a wall over 4' in height at ground level that is longer than 15' as measured horizontally without having a ground level window or door lying wholly or in part within that 15' section (see below).

Courtyard - A courtyard is a landscaped space enclosed on at least three sides by a single structure.

Curb Cut - A curb cut is a depression in the curb for the purpose of accommodating a driveway that provides vehicular access between private property and the street.

Deck - A deck is a roofless outdoor space built as an above-ground platform projecting from the wall of a building and connected to the ground by structural supports.

Facade - A facade is any portion of an exterior elevation of a building extending from the grade of the building to the top of the parapet wall or eaves, for the entire width of the building elevation.

Frontage - As used in the code, frontage refers to the length of a property line along a public street or right of way (ROW).

Front Yard - Area between the street ROW and the nearest building facade.

Large Lot Development - A proposed or existing development of five acres or more.

Landscaping - An area is considered to be landscaped if it is:

- Planted with vegetation in the form of hardy trees, shrubs, or grass or evergreen ground cover maintained in good condition; or
- Occupied by sculpture, fountains or pools, benches, or other outdoor furnishings; or
- Occupied by such recreational facilities as playground equipment, swimming pools, game courts, etc.
- See also the definition for Landscaping provided in WMC 21A.06.348.

Major Exterior Remodel - A proposed improvement to any existing building structure or property that changes the exterior appearance of the property and meets either of the criteria below:

- Estimated value of construction exceeds 50 percent of the value of the existing built facilities as determined by the City of Woodinville's building valuation procedure.
- Construction includes an addition to or extension of an existing building.

Minor Exterior Remodel - Any improvement that changes the visual appearance or exterior configuration of a building structure or property, and which has a value less than 50 percent of the existing built facilities as determined by the City of Woodinville's building valuation procedure. Painting and restorative maintenance are not considered *minor remodels*.

Mixed Use - Residential dwelling units attached to commercial, office, and /or retail uses within the same structure. For example, retail shops at ground level with apartments on second floor.

Modulation - In the design principles, modulation is a stepping back or projecting forward of portions of a building face within specified intervals of building width and depth, as a means of breaking up the apparent bulk of a structure's continuous exterior walls.

Northwest Woodland Character - Character of early development of the Northwest that balanced the use of local materials (such as timber and high quality aggregates) to construct buildings with the natural environment, including native trees and other vegetation.

Ornamental Wood - Timber used to accent a feature, but not as a structural support of the building.

Pedestrian-Friendly Building Facades - The ground floor facades facing *Pedestrian-Oriented Streets* and public parks shall feature "pedestrian-friendly" street front facades which consist of one or more of the following characteristics:

1. Transparent window area or window displays along the majority of the ground floor facade.
2. Sculptural, mosaic, or bas-relief artwork over the majority of the ground floor facade.
3. "*Pedestrian-Oriented Space*" - As defined below, at least 500 SF must be located along the sidewalk for every 100 linear feet of facade as measured along the property line adjacent to the street ROW. The pedestrian-oriented space shall also include at least 200 SF of landscaping for every 100 linear feet of building facade as measured along the property line adjacent to the street ROW. The landscaping must conform to the planting standards contained in WMC 21A.16.

Open Space, Pedestrian-Oriented - A site designated to preserve or which promotes visual and pedestrian access by design with pedestrian-oriented amenities and landscaping to enhance the public's use of the space for passive activities such as resting, reading, picnicking, etc.

Open Space, Communal and/or Private - A site designated to preserve non-developed property for the use of the residents of the development.

Pedestrian-Oriented Space - A pedestrian-oriented space is an area between a building and a public street *or along a pedestrian path* which promotes visual and pedestrian access onto the site and which provides pedestrian-oriented amenities and landscaping to enhance the public's use of the space for passive activities such as resting, reading, picnicking, etc. To qualify as a "*pedestrian-oriented space*," an area must have:

- Visual and pedestrian access (including handicapped access) into the site from the public ROW.
- Paved walking surfaces of either concrete or approved unit paving.
- On-site or building-mounted lighting providing at least 4 foot candles (avg.) on the ground.
- At least 2' of seating area (bench, ledge, etc.) or one individual seat per 60 SF of plaza area or open space.

A "*pedestrian-oriented space*" is encouraged to have:

- Landscaping that does not act as a visual barrier.
- Site furniture, artwork, or amenities such as fountains, kiosks, etc.

A "*pedestrian-oriented space*" shall not have:

- Asphalt or gravel pavement.
- Adjacent non-buffered parking lots.
- Adjacent chain-link fences.
- Adjacent "*blank walls*" without "*blank wall treatment*."

Pedestrian-Oriented Streets consist of :

- NE 175th St. between 131st Ave. NE and 140th Ave. NE.
- SR202 located in the Tourist District Overlay described in WMC 21A.38.065.
- An undefined north/south corridor connecting NE 171st Street and Woodinville-Snohomish Road in the vicinity of 135th Avenue NE.

Pedestrian-Oriented Use (or Business) - A pedestrian-oriented business is a commercial enterprise whose customers commonly arrive to the business by foot; or whose signage, advertising, window display, and entryways are oriented toward pedestrian traffic. Pedestrian-oriented businesses may include restaurants, retail shops, personal service businesses, travel services, banks (except drive-through windows) and similar establishments.

Recreation Play Areas - A site designed or developed for recreational use that may include, but not limited to:

- (1) Indoor facilities, such as:
 - (a) Gymnasiums; (b) Swimming pools; or (c) Activity centers; and
- (2) Outdoor facilities, such as:
 - (a) Playfields; (b) Fishing areas; or (c) Picnic and related outdoor activity areas; and
- (3) Areas and trails for:
 - (a) Hikers; (b) Equestrians; (c) Bicyclists; or (d) Off-road recreational vehicle users

Scale, Human - The perceived size of a building relative to a human being. A building is considered to have "good human scale" if there is an expression of human activity or use that indicates the building's size. For example, traditionally sized doors, windows, and balconies are elements that respond to the size of the human body, so these elements in a building indicate a building's overall size.

Scale, Architectural - The perceived relative height and bulk of a building relative to that of neighboring buildings. A building's apparent height and bulk may be reduced by modulating facades.

Streetscape - The streetscape is the visual character of a street as determined by various elements such as structures, greenery, open space, view, etc.

TRC (Technical Review Committee) - An administrative review panel composed of department heads or designated representatives that conducts development review for the City.

Vernacular Façade - A unique expression of a building façade that is representative of a popular architectural expression that evolved in a specific geographic area or place during a particular period of time.