

ORDINANCE O-4920

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND RELATING TO ZONING AND LAND USE RELATED TO THE JUANITA BUSINESS DISTRICT (JBD) 4 ZONE AND THE BUSINESS COMMERCIAL (BC) 1 ZONE, INCLUDING CREATING A NEW DESIGN DISTRICT ENTITLED THE NORTH JUANITA NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER, AND AMENDING THE CITY OF KIRKLAND ZONING CODE, INCLUDING CHAPTERS 5, 35, 52, 92, 105, 112, AND 180; FILE NO. CAM20-00676 AND FILE NO. CAM24-00910.

1 WHEREAS, the City of Kirkland adopted the Kirkland 2044 Comprehensive Plan on
2 December 10, 2024, which establishes updated land use, housing, transportation and
3 economic development policies to guide growth through the year 2044; and
4

5 WHEREAS, the Kirkland 2044 Comprehensive Plan identifies Neighborhood Centers
6 as preferred locations to focus increased residential and mixed-use intensity to expand
7 housing opportunities, support local-serving commercial uses, improve walkability, and
8 advance the City's vision for 10-minute neighborhoods; and
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10 WHEREAS, through the 2044 Comprehensive Plan update adopted on December 10,
11 2024, the City added updated Juanita Neighborhood Plan policies, including Policy J-16 and
12 Policy J-20, which specifically direct the City to initiate zoning code amendments for portions
13 of the Juanita and North Juanita Neighborhood Centers to increase capacity and secure
14 desired public benefits and community outcomes; and
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16 WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature has enacted significant updates to the
17 Growth Management Act (GMA) requiring cities to plan for and accommodate substantially
18 higher housing targets, including the provision of additional mid-rise and high-intensity housing
19 types to meet mandated housing targets for affordable housing types; and
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21 WHEREAS, the City Council has received a recommendation from the Kirkland
22 Planning Commission to amend certain sections of the Kirkland Municipal Code, Kirkland
23 Zoning Code, and Kirkland Zoning Map as set forth in the reports dated July 15, 2025,
24 September 2, 2025, November 5 2025, and November 18, 2025, and bearing Kirkland
25 Planning and Building Department File Nos. CAM20-00676 and File No. CAM24-00910; and
26

27 WHEREAS, prior to making the recommendation, the Kirkland Planning Commission,
28 following notice as required by RCW 36.70A.035, on June 12, 2025, held a public hearing on
29 the amendment proposals and considered the comments received prior to and at the hearing
30 to evaluate zoning concepts for the subject areas, and subsequently recommended zoning
31 amendments intended to remove barriers to housing, support mixed-use redevelopment, and
32 provide key public benefits such as pedestrian connections, commercial activation, and
33 affordable housing options; and
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35 WHEREAS, the City Council reviewed the Planning Commission's recommendations
36 throughout 2025 and identified additional refinements to ensure that increased development
37 capacity is aligned with community priorities and formally tied to public benefits including
38 pedestrian and bicycle circulation improvements, affordable housing, sustainable building
39 performance, and vibrant commercial spaces; and
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WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that increasing allowed height and development intensity in the JBD 4 and BC 1 zones should be paired with other public benefit requirements and that this increase is necessary to implement the Comprehensive Plan, meet mandated housing obligations, and promote equitable and sustainable neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, currently townhome developments are not permitted in the BC-1 zone because higher density mixed-use developments are more effective at helping the City achieve its housing targets and obligations under state law and its goals under the City's Comprehensive Plan, including activating neighborhood centers; and

WHEREAS, the development community has indicated that higher density mixed-use development alone is currently financially infeasible but that authorizing townhomes in the BC-1 zone would facilitate their construction of subsequent higher density mixed-use development, and the City Council finds that allowing townhomes in the BC-1 zone provides a financial benefit to developer; and

WHEREAS, to ensure that the City's development expectations and needs around higher density mixed-use development are met, the City Council is authorizing townhome development only to the extent such lower-density residential use guarantees subsequent, near-term mixed-use development, including penalties in the event of non-performance; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), there has been a SEPA Addendum to the City of Kirkland 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update Draft and Totem Lake Planned Action Ordinance Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the NE 85th Street Station Area Planned Action Final Supplemental EIS, and the 2044 Comprehensive Plan Update Final Supplemental EIS, that was issued by the responsible official pursuant to WAC 197-11-625 on June 9, 2025 (File No. SEP25-00365); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Kirkland do ordain as follows:

Section 1. KZC 5.10.023 is hereby amended as follows, with the new text shown in underline, deletions shown in ~~striketrough~~, and the intentional omission of unchanged sections or parts of tables indicated with three asterisks (**); all other provisions of these sections remain unchanged and in full force, and these provisions for identifying changes apply throughout this ordinance:

.023 Affordable Housing Unit

1. An owner-occupied dwelling unit reserved for occupancy by eligible households and affordable to households whose household annual income does not exceed the following percent of the King County median household income, adjusted for household size, as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and no more than 30 percent of the monthly household income is paid for monthly housing expenses (mortgage and mortgage insurance, property taxes, property insurance and homeowners' dues):

- a. Eighty percent in the CBD 5A, RH8, TL, HENC 2, PLA 5C, NMU, CVU, and UF zoning districts and for Transit Oriented Development in the PR 1.8 zone; or
- b. One hundred percent in the BC 1, JBD 4, and density limited zoning districts.

2. A renter-occupied dwelling unit reserved for occupancy by eligible households and affordable to households whose household annual income does not exceed 50 percent of the

King County median household income, adjusted for household size, as determined by HUD, and no more than 30 percent of the monthly household income is paid for monthly housing expenses (rent and an appropriate utility allowance).

In the event that HUD no longer publishes median income figures for King County, the City may use any other method for determining the King County median income, adjusted for household size (Ord. 4855 § 1, 2023; Ord. 4733 § 1, 2020; Ord. 4637 § 3, 2018; Ord. 4474 § 1, 2015; Ord. 4222 § 1, 2009; Ord. 3938 § 1, 2004)

Section 2. KZC 35.10.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

.030 BC 1, BC 2 Zones

1. In the BC 1 and BC 2 zones, the following requirements shall apply to all development that includes residential or assisted living uses, and where the maximum allowed height of the structure is 35 feet above average building elevation:

- a. The development must include commercial use(s) with gross floor area on the ground floor equal to or greater than 25 percent of the parcel size for the subject property. Commercial floor area shall be one or more of the following uses: Retail; Restaurant or Tavern; Entertainment, Cultural and/or Recreational Facility; or Office.
- b. The commercial floor shall be a minimum of 13 feet in height.
- c. Commercial uses shall be oriented to adjoining arterials.
- d. Residential uses, assisted living uses, and parking for those uses shall not be located on the street level floor unless an intervening commercial frontage is provided between the street and those other uses or parking subject to the standards above. The intervening commercial frontage shall be a minimum of 20 feet in depth. The Planning and Building Director may approve a minor reduction in the depth requirements if the applicant demonstrates that the requirement is not feasible given the configuration of existing or proposed improvements and that the design of the commercial frontage will maximize visual interest. Lobbies for residential or assisted living uses may be allowed within the commercial frontage provided they do not exceed 20 percent of the building's linear commercial frontage along the street.

2. In BC 1 and BC 2 zones, developments creating four or more new dwelling units shall provide at least 10 percent of the units as affordable housing units as defined in Chapter 5 KZC. Two additional units may be constructed for each affordable housing unit provided. See Chapter 112 KZC for additional affordable housing incentives and requirements.

3. In the BC 1 and BC 2 zones, side and rear yards abutting a residential zone shall be 20 feet. Does not apply to development subject to KZC 35.10.030(7).

4. In the BC 1 and BC 2 zones, all required yards for any portion of a structure must be increased one foot for each foot that any portion of the structure exceeds 35 feet above average building elevation (does not apply to Public Park uses). Does not apply to development subject to KZC 35.10.030(7).

5. ~~Reserved.~~ Attached Dwelling Units are not allowed within the BC 1 zone, except Attached Dwelling Units may be allowed under the following conditions:

- a. Subject property is at least 60,000 square feet and is located west of 100th Avenue NE; and
- b. Attached Dwelling Units are no closer than 200 feet away from any portion of 100th Avenue NE; and

- c. A mixed-use development including at least 300 stacked dwelling units on, or adjacent to, the subject property is either:

- 1) certified for occupancy before the submission of any development permits including Attached Dwelling Units; or proposed for correlated development as follows: prior to issuance of any construction permits for Attached Dwelling Units, the applicant executes and records with the King County Recorder's Office a covenant, approved by the City Attorney, guaranteeing that a mixed-use development including at least 300 stacked dwelling units will be completed on, or adjacent to, the subject property.

The covenant must identify a date by which a complete mixed-use development permit application must be vested, which must be no more than three years following the issuance of the first Attached Dwelling Unit certificate of occupancy, and a date by which construction of the mixed-use development must begin. The covenant must also include the following condition: All public improvements for pedestrian-oriented streets required by Chapter 110 KZC must be fully constructed for all property considered in the covenant as part of the first phase of development. A certificate of occupancy shall not be issued for any first-phase building until these improvements are installed and approved by the City.

The covenant must also provide a remedy in the event the deadlines for the mixed-use development are not met, including but not limited to that the current owner or owner(s) shall pay to the City an amount of \$2 million dollars. The covenant must be accompanied by a bond guaranteeing full payment if the applicant and/or owner defaults on their financial obligations under the covenant, with the payment bond subject to terms and conditions similar to those for maintenance and performance bonds provided under chapter 175 KZC as appropriate, or, in lieu of a payment bond, the covenant can be accompanied by an equivalent guaranty acceptable to the City Attorney and Director of Planning and Building.

6. In the BC 1 zone, Attached Dwelling Units and Assisted Living Facilities located at the street level floor along NE 132nd Street shall have a minimum five-foot required yard.

7. In the BC 1 zone, the following requirements shall apply to all development that includes attached dwelling units, or where the maximum allowed height of the structure is 75 feet above average building elevation:

- a. The development must include commercial use(s) along a minimum of 70 percent of the aggregate linear frontage of all buildings fronting 100th Avenue NE. Commercial floor area shall be one or more of the following uses: Retail; Restaurant or Tavern; Entertainment, Cultural and/or Recreational Facility; or Office.
- b. The ground floor of all mixed-use structures with frontage on a pedestrian-oriented street shall be a minimum of 15 feet in height (see Plate 34 R, Chapter 180 KZC).
- c. Commercial frontage shall be a minimum of 20 feet in depth with an average depth of 25 feet. The Planning and Building Director may approve a minor reduction in the depth requirements if the applicant demonstrates that the requirement is not feasible given the configuration of existing or proposed improvements and that the design of the commercial frontage will maximize visual interest.

- d. Lobbies, leasing offices, and amenity space for residential or assisted living uses may be allowed within the frontage along 100th Avenue NE provided they do not exceed 20 percent of the aggregate linear frontage of all buildings. The Design Review Board (or Planning and Building Director if not subject to Design Board Review) may approve a minor increase to ground floor residential lobbies and amenities if they are connected to retail use and the design of the ground floor frontage will maximize visual interest.
- e. Development shall provide a transition along the portion of the property line abutting a low-density residential zone. Transitions shall be established using a sky exposure plane that sets the maximum envelope for massing within the subject property. The sky exposure plane shall be measured at a 45-degree angle from the common lot line to the maximum allowed height of the subject property. No portion of the structure shall extend into this sky plane exposure.
- f. Where public improvements are required by Chapter 110 KZC, minimum 16-foot-wide sidewalks are required along all pedestrian-oriented streets on the side of the right-of-way that abuts BC 1. The 16 feet will allow for street trees in 4 ft x 6 ft tree wells and 12 feet for unobstructed pedestrian movement.
- g. Development shall comply with the following requirements for short-term and long-term bicycle parking:

<u>Use</u>	<u>Short-Term Bicycle Parking Rate (spaces per suite/unit/bed or per sq. ft. of gross floor area)</u>	<u>Long-Term Bicycle Parking Rate (spaces per suite/unit/bed or per sq. ft. of gross floor area)</u>
<u>Residential: Residential Suites, Attached or Stacked Dwelling Units</u>	<u>0.25/suite or unit</u>	<u>1/suite or unit</u>
<u>Residential: Assisted Living Facility</u>	<u>0.25/unit</u>	<u>0.08/unit</u>
<u>Residential: Convalescent Center</u>	<u>0.25/bed</u>	<u>0.08/bed</u>
<u>Commercial: General</u>	<u>0.50/1,000 SF GFA</u>	<u>0.33/1,000 SF GFA</u>
<u>Commercial: Office</u>	<u>0.07/1,000 SF GFA</u>	<u>0.33/1,000 SF GFA</u>
<u>Institutional</u>	<u>As determined by City Transportation Engineer under KZC 105.25</u>	<u>As determined by City Transportation Engineer under KZC 105.25</u>

- 1) The required number of bicycle parking spaces shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number.
- 2) The Planning Official may modify the required amount of bicycle parking according to size of development and anticipated pedestrian and bicycle activity as determined by the City Transportation Engineer. Lack of existing bicycle and pedestrian activity shall not be considered sufficient criteria to provide less than the minimum required amount of bicycle parking.
- 3) Developments providing 10 or more long-term bicycle parking spaces shall install wayfinding signage identifying the direction and distance to the nearest public bicycle route, greenway, transit stop, and on-site bicycle parking areas. Signage shall be located at primary bicycle access points and key decision points within the site (e.g., at site entrances, path

intersections, or parking areas). Signage shall be designed to be visible and durable, and must comply with Chapter 100 KZC.

- 4) Bicycle parking facilities shall be consistent with building design and materials (e.g., matching building accent colors, unique design that mimics building patterns) and reviewed during Design Review.
- 5) Final design and location of bike parking is subject to approval by the Public Works Official.

- h. If a proposed use or development will contain four (4) or more units, then it must contain the following amount of common recreational open space usable for many activities:

<u>Unit Range</u>	<u>Required Open Space (sf/unit)</u>	<u>Minimum Dimension of Any Space</u>
<u>First 50 units</u>	<u>50 sf per unit</u>	<u>30' x 30'</u>
<u>Units 51–200</u>	<u>40 sf per unit</u>	<u>35' x 35'</u>
<u>Units 201–400</u>	<u>32 sf per unit</u>	<u>45' x 45'</u>
<u>Units 401+</u>	<u>25 sf per unit</u>	<u>50' x 50'</u>

- i. If a development is creating 500 units or more, a minimum of two (2) consolidated spaces with the minimum dimensions of 40' x 40' shall be provided.
- j. A minimum of 50% of the required common recreational open space usable for many activities shall be publicly accessible during traditional business hours as set forth in a covenant in a form acceptable to the City Attorney. The covenant must be filed by the property owner with the City for recording with the King County Recorder's Office to indicate the presence of the publicly accessible open space, and reference to other standards outlined in this section. The covenant shall run with the land as long as the residential development is maintained on the property.
- k. Publicly accessible open space shall have direct, visible pedestrian access and clear signage from a public right-of-way or pedestrian pathway.
- l. Required Public Amenities – The development shall provide a minimum number of publicly oriented placemaking amenities within required common open space based on the total number of dwelling units:

<u>Project Size (Dwelling Units)</u>	<u>Minimum Open Space Public Amenities Required</u>
<u>4–50 units</u>	<u>2 amenities</u>
<u>51–200 units</u>	<u>3 amenities</u>
<u>201+ units</u>	<u>4 amenities</u>

- 1) For the purposes of this section, the following features qualify as public amenities:
 - i. Furnishings, including but not limited to:
 - a) Seating – Fixed benches, seat walls, or movable chairs and tables providing at least 1 seat per 50 sf of common open space.

- 251 b) Weather Protection – Canopies, shade structures, or
 252 umbrellas covering at least 10% of publicly accessible open
 253 space.
- 254 c) Pedestrian-scale Lighting – Lighting fixtures no taller than 14
 255 feet, spaced to illuminate pathways and gathering areas.
- 256 ii. Public Art Installation – Includes murals, sculptures, or
 257 interactive pieces.
- 258 iii. Games, Interactive, or Play Feature – Includes small-scale play
 259 equipment, natural climbing elements, or interactive
 260 installations. May also include table or ground-mounted games
 261 such as ping-pong, chess, or similar.
- 262 iv. Native or Functional Gardening Area – A landscaped area with
 263 a minimum of 50% native or pollinator-friendly plants, approved
 264 by the Planning Official, with pedestrian access; or a usable
 265 gardening space for residents.
- 266 v. Public Hydration Station – Drinking fountains or bottle-filling
 267 stations accessible to the general public.
- 268 vi. Community message board or display space.
- 269 vii. Alternative public amenities proposed by an applicant and
 270 approved by the Planning Official which aligns with
 271 Comprehensive Plan and Juanita Neighborhood Plan
 272 objectives. No more than one (1) alternative public amenity shall
 273 be approved.
- 274 2) Amenity features shall be permanently installed and maintained by the
 275 property owner.
- 276 m. Developments shall be designed, built and certified to achieve or exceed the high
 277 performing building standards described in KZC 115.62. This provision does not apply
 278 to development permits vested on or before December 31, 2029.
- 279 n. Development shall provide a gateway feature, such as public art. The gateway feature
 280 shall be established at the corner of NE 132nd Street and 100th Avenue. The Planning
 281 Official shall determine the specific location of the required gateway feature. The
 282 gateway feature shall be reviewed and approved based on applicable design
 283 guidelines.
- 284 68. Maximum height of structure is as follows:
- 285 a. In the BC 1 zone, 35 feet above average building elevation.
- 286 b. In the BC 1 zone, 75 feet above average building elevation if:
- 287 1) Development contains residential uses and one or more commercial uses;
 288 and
- 289 2) Subject property is at least 60,000 square feet and is located west of 100th
 290 Avenue NE.
- 291 bc. In the BC 2 zone, 35 feet above average building elevation. Structure height may be
 292 increased to 60 feet in height if:
- 293 1) At least 50 percent of the floor area is residential;
- 294 2) Parking is located away from the street by placing it behind buildings, to the
 295 side of buildings, or in a parking structure;

- 3) The ground floor is a minimum 15 feet in height for all retail, restaurant, or office uses (except parking garages); and
- 4) The required yards of any portion of the structure are increased one foot for each foot that any portion of the structure exceeds 30 feet above average building elevation (does not apply to Public Park uses).

Section 3: KZC 35.20 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Permitted Uses Table – Commercial Zones
(BN, BNA, FHNC, BC 1, BC 2, BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3)

(See also KZC 35.30, Density/Dimensions Table, and KZC 35.40, Development Standards Table)

Use		Required Review Process:					
		I = Process I, Chapter 145 KZC IIA = Process IIA, Chapter 150 KZC IIB = Process IIB, Chapter 152 KZC				DR = Design Review, Chapter 142 KZC None = No Required Review Process	
		NP = Use Not Permitted # = Applicable Special Regulations (listed after the table)					
		BN, BNA	FHNC	BC 1	BC-1, BC 2	BCX	HENC 1, HENC 3
35.20.010	Assisted Living Facility	DR 1, 2, 3	DR 1, 2, 3	None 1,2,4	None 1, 2, 4	DR 1, 2, 5	DR 1, 2, 4
35.20.020	Attached or Stacked Dwelling Units*	DR 3	DR 3	None 4	None 4	DR 5	DR 4
35.20.030*	Reserved						
35.20.040	Church	DR 10	DR 10	None 10	None 10	DR 10	DR 10
35.20.050	Community Facility	DR	DR	None	None	DR	DR
35.20.060	Convalescent Center	DR	DR	None 2	None 2	DR	DR 2
35.20.070	Entertainment, Cultural and/or Recreational Facility	DR 11, 12, 13, 14	DR 11, 12, 13, 14	None	None	DR 14	DR
35.20.080	Government Facility	DR	DR	None	None	DR	DR
35.20.090	Hotel or Motel	NP	DR 15	None 15	None 15	DR 15	DR 15
35.20.100	Mini-School or Mini-Day-Care Center	DR 10, 16, 17	DR 10, 16, 17	None 10, 16, 17	None 10, 16, 17	DR 10, 16, 17	DR 10, 16, 17
35.20.110	Nursing Home	DR	DR	None 2	None 2	DR	DR 2
35.20.120	Office Use	DR 18, 19, 21	DR 18, 19, 21	None 18, 19	None 18, 19	DR 18, 19	DR 18, 19
35.20.130	Private Lodge or Club	DR	DR	None	None	DR	DR
35.20.140	Public Park		See KZC 45.50 for required review process.				
35.20.150	Public Utility	IIA	IIA	None	None	DR	DR

Use		Required Review Process:					
		I = Process I, Chapter 145 KZC IIA = Process IIA, Chapter 150 KZC IIB = Process IIB, Chapter 152 KZC				DR = Design Review, Chapter 142 KZC None = No Required Review Process	
		NP = Use Not Permitted # = Applicable Special Regulations (listed after the table)					
		BN, BNA	FHNC	BC 1	BC 1, BC 2	BCX	HENC 1, HENC 3
35.20.160	Restaurant or Tavern	DR 11, 12, 13	DR 11, 12, 13	<u>None</u> <u>11,13, 32</u>	None 11, 13	DR 11, 13	DR 11
35.20.170*	Retail Establishment other than those specifically listed in this zone, selling goods, or providing services	NP	DR 12, 23	<u>None</u> <u>11,12,23,30, 32</u>	None 11, 12, 23, 30	DR 11, 12, 23	DR 11, 12, 23, 30
35.20.180*	Retail Establishment providing banking and related financial services	DR 11	DR 11	<u>None</u> <u>11, 32</u>	None 11	DR 11	DR 11
35.20.190*	Retail Establishment providing laundry, dry cleaning, barber, beauty or shoe repair services	DR 11, 12, 13	DR 11, 12, 13	<u>None</u> <u>11, 12, 32</u>	None 11, 12	DR 11, 12	DR 11, 12
35.20.200	Retail Establishment providing storage services	NP	NP	<u>None, 32</u>	NP	NP	DR 25, 26, 31
35.20.210*	Retail Establishment providing vehicle or boat sales or vehicle or boat service or repair	NP	NP	<u>None</u> <u>27, 32</u>	None 27	NP	NP
35.20.220*	Retail Establishment selling drugs, books, flowers, liquor, hardware supplies, garden supplies or works of art	DR 11, 23, 30	DR 11, 23, 30	<u>None</u> <u>11, 12, 23, 30, 32</u>	None 11, 12, 23, 30	DR 11, 12	DR 11, 12, 23, 30
35.20.230*	Retail Establishment selling groceries and related items	DR 11, 23	DR 11, 23	<u>None</u> <u>11, 12, 23, 30, 32</u>	None 11, 12, 23, 30	DR 11, 12	DR 11, 12, 23, 30
35.20.240*	Retail Variety or Department Store	DR 11, 23	DR 11, 23	<u>None</u> <u>11, 12, 23, 30, 32</u>	None 11, 12, 23, 30	DR 11, 12	DR 11, 12, 23, 30
35.20.250	School or Day-Care Center	DR 10, 16, 17	DR 10, 16, 17	<u>None</u> <u>10, 16, 17</u>	None 10, 16, 17	DR 10, 16, 17	DR 10, 16, 17
35.20.260*	Reserved						

Use		Required Review Process:					
		I = Process I, Chapter 145 KZC IIA = Process IIA, Chapter 150 KZC IIB = Process IIB, Chapter 152 KZC				DR = Design Review, Chapter 142 KZC None = No Required Review Process	
		NP = Use Not Permitted # = Applicable Special Regulations (listed after the table)					
		BN, BNA	FHNC	BC 1	BC-1, BC 2	BCX	HENC 1, HENC 3
35.20.270	Vehicle Service Station	DR 17, 28, 29	DR 17, 28, 29	I 28	I 28	DR 28	DR 28

Permitted Uses (PU) Special Regulations:

- PU-1. A facility that provides both independent dwelling units and assisted living units shall be processed as an assisted living facility.
- PU-2. If a nursing home use is combined with an assisted living facility use in order to provide a continuum of care for residents, the required review process shall be the least intensive process between the two uses.
- PU-3. This use is only allowed on the street level floor subject to the provisions of KZC 35.10.020(1) or 35.10.050.
- PU-4*. Attached Dwelling Units are not allowed in the BC-1 and BC 2 zones. In the HENC 1 and HENC 3 zones, this use, with the exception of a lobby, may not be located on the ground floor of a structure. In the BC 1 and BC 2 zones, this use is only allowed subject to the applicable provisions of KZC 35.10.030(2).
- PU-5*. Attached or Stacked Dwelling Units and Assisted Living Facilities are allowed in BCX subject to the provision of KZC 35.10.040.
- PU-6*. This use specifically excludes new or used vehicle or boat sales or rentals, except motorcycle sales, service, or rental is permitted if conducted indoors.
- PU-7. ~~Reserved. No openings (i.e., doors, windows which open, etc.) shall be permitted in any facade of the building adjoining to any residentially-zoned property. Windows are permitted if they are triple-paned and unable to be opened.~~
- PU-8. Storage of used parts and tires must be conducted entirely within an enclosed structure. Outdoor vehicle parking or storage areas must be buffered as required for a parking area in KZC 95.45. See KZC 115.105, Outdoor Use, Activity and Storage, for additional regulations.
- PU-9. Prior to occupancy of the structure, documentation must be provided and stamped by a licensed professional verifying that the expected noise to be emanating from the site adjoining to any residential zoned property complies with the standards set forth in WAC 173-60-040(1) for a Class B source property and a Class A receiving property.
- PU-10. May include accessory living facilities for staff persons.
- PU-11. Uses with drive-in and drive-through facilities are prohibited in the BN zone. Access from drive-through facilities must be approved by the Public Works Department. Drive-through facilities must be designed so that vehicles will not block traffic in the right-of-way while waiting in line to be served.
- PU-12. Ancillary assembly and manufactured goods on the premises of this use are permitted only if:

- 343 a. The assembled or manufactured goods are directly related to and are
 344 dependent upon this use, and are available for purchase and removal from the
 345 premises.
- 346 b. The outward appearance and impacts of this use with ancillary assembly or
 347 manufacturing activities must be no different from other retail uses.
- 348 PU-13. For restaurants with drive-in or drive-through facilities, one outdoor waste receptacle
 349 shall be provided for every eight parking stalls.
- 350 PU-14. Entertainment, cultural and/or recreational facilities are only allowed in BCX, BNA and
 351 FHNC zones.
- 352 PU-15. May include ancillary meeting and convention facilities.
- 353 PU-16. A six-foot-high fence is required along the property lines adjacent to the outside play
 354 areas.
- 355 PU-17. Hours of operation may be limited by the City to reduce impacts on nearby residential
 356 uses.
- 357 PU-18. The following regulations apply to veterinary offices only:
- 358 a. May only treat small animals on the subject property.
- 359 b. Outside runs and other outside facilities for the animals are not permitted.
- 360 c. Site must be designed so that noise from this use will not be audible off the
 361 subject property. A certification to this effect, signed by an acoustical engineer,
 362 must be submitted with the development permit application.
- 363 PU-19. Ancillary assembly and manufacture of goods on the premises of this use are permitted
 364 only if:
- 365 a. The ancillary assembled or manufactured goods are subordinate to and
 366 dependent on this use.
- 367 b. The outward appearance and impacts of this use with ancillary assembly or
 368 manufacturing activities must be no different from other office uses.
- 369 PU-20. Reserved.
- 370 PU-21. For properties located within the Moss Bay neighborhood, this use not allowed above
 371 the street level floor of any structure.
- 372 PU-22. Reserved.
- 373 PU-23. A delicatessen, bakery, or other similar use may include, as part of the use, accessory
 374 seating if:
- 375 a. The seating and associated circulation area does not exceed more than 10
 376 percent of the gross floor area of the use; and
- 377 b. It can be demonstrated to the City that the floor plan is designed to preclude the
 378 seating area from being expanded.
- 379 PU-24. Reserved.
- 380 PU-25. May include accessory living facilities for resident security manager.
- 381 PU-26. This use not permitted if any portion of the property is located within 150 feet of the
 382 Cross Kirkland Corridor.
- 383 PU-27. Vehicle and boat rental are allowed as part of this use.
- 384 PU-28. May not be more than two vehicle service stations at any intersection.

PU-29. This use is not allowed in the BN zone.

PU-30. Retail establishments selling marijuana or products containing marijuana are not permitted on properties abutting the school walk routes shown on Plate 46.

PU-31. This use not permitted unless accessory to another permitted use.

PU-32. In BC 1, any proposed development subject to KZC 35.10.030(7) shall be reviewed pursuant to KZC 142.

Section 4. KZC 35.30 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**Density/Dimensions Table – Commercial Zones
(BN, BNA, FHNC, BC 1, BC 2, BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3)**

(Refer to KZC 35.20, Permitted Uses Table, to determine if a use is allowed in the zone, see also KZC 35.40, Development Standards Table)

USE		Minimum Lot Size	REQUIRED YARDS (See Chapter 115 KZC)			Maximum Lot Coverage	Maximum Height of Structure ABE = Average Building Elevation
			Front	Side	Rear		
35.30.010	Assisted Living Facility	BN: None ³ BNA: None ^{2,3} FHNC: None ² BC 1, BC 2, HENC 1, HENC 3: None ¹ BCX: None	BN, BNA: ⁴ FHNC: ^{4, 4b, 1b} BC 1, BC 2: ^{4, 5, 8} BCX: ^{6, 7} HENC 1, HENC 3: ^{4, 20}				
35.30.020*	Attached or Stacked Dwelling Units	BN, BNA: None ^{2, 7, 8} FHNC: None ² BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: None BC 1, BC 2: None ^{4b, 17}	BN, BNA, BC 1, BC 2: ^{4, 12, 24} FHNC: ^{4, 4b, 1b} HENC 1, HENC 3: ^{4, 20, 21} BCX: ^{6, 7}				
35.30.030*	Reserved						
35.30.040	Church	None	10' BN: 20' <u>BC 1: 10'</u> ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9, 23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9, 23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80%	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10, 11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10, 11} FHNC: ^{4b, 20} BC 1, BC 2: ⁴⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6, 7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ^{20, 21}
35.30.050	Community Facility	None	10' BN: 20' <u>BC 1: 10'</u> ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9, 23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9, 23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80%	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10, 11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10, 11} FHNC: ^{4b, 20} BC 1, BC 2: ⁴⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6, 7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ^{20, 21}

USE		Minimum Lot Size	REQUIRED YARDS (See Chapter 115 KZC)			Maximum Lot Coverage	Maximum Height of Structure ABE = Average Building Elevation
			Front	Side	Rear		
35.30.060	Convalescent Center	None	10' BN: 20' BC 1: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80%	BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.070	Entertainment, Cultural and/or Recreational Facility	None BN, BNA: None ^{12,13}	10' BCX: 0' BC 1: 10' ²³	BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80% ^{21,22}	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹

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35.30.080	Government Facility	None	10' BN: 20' BC 1: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80%	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1: 50' above ABE. ¹¹⁻¹² BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.090	Hotel or Motel	None	10' ²³	BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0' FHNC: 10'	BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0' FHNC: 10'	80%	FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.100	Mini-School or Mini-Day-Care Center	None	10' BN: 0' BC 1: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80%	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.110	Nursing Home	None	10' BN: 20' BC 1: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80%	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.120	Office Use	None	10' BN: 0' BC 1: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23}	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8,9,23}	80%	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰

				BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'		BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.130	Private Lodge or Club	None	10' BN: 20' <u>BC 1: 10'</u> ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80%	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9,10,11} FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹

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35.30.140	Public Park	Development standards will be determined on a case-by-case basis.					
35.30.150	Public Utility	None	10' BN: 20' <u>BC 1: 10'</u> ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 20' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 20' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80%	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9,10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9,10,11} FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.160	Restaurant or Tavern	None BN, BNA, HENC 1, HENC 3: None ¹²	10' BN, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0' BCX: 20' <u>BC 1: 10'</u> ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80% ^{21,22}	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9,10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9,10,11} FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.170*	Retail Establishment other than those specifically listed in this zone, selling goods, or providing services	None	BCX: 20' FHNC, BC 1, BC 2: 10' ²³ HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0' FHNC: 10'	BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0' FHNC: 10'	80% ^{21,22}	FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.180*	Retail Establishment providing banking and related financial services	None BN, BNA, HENC 1, HENC 3: None ¹²	BN, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0' BCX: 20' BNA, FHNC, BC 1, BC 2: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80% ^{21,22}	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9,10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9,10,11} FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.190*	Retail Establishment providing laundry, dry cleaning, barber, beauty or shoe repair services	None BN, BNA, HENC 1, HENC 3: None ¹²	BN, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0' BCX: 0' BNA, FHNC, BC 1, BC 2: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80% ^{21,22}	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9,10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9,10,11} FHNC: ¹⁰⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{6,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹

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35.30.200	Retail Establishment providing storage services	None	HENC 1, HENC 3: 10'	HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80%	HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.210*	Retail Establishment providing vehicle or boat sales or vehicle or boat service or repair	None	BC 1, BC 2: 10' ²³	BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23}	BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23}	80%	BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹²
35.30.220*	Retail Establishment selling drugs, books, flowers, liquor, hardware supplies, garden supplies or works of art	None BN, BNA: None ¹⁴	BN, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0' BCX: 0' BNA, FHNC, BC 1, BC 2: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80% ²¹⁻²²	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} FHNC: ¹⁹⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{9,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.230*	Retail Establishment selling groceries and related items	None BN, BNA: None ¹⁴	BN, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0' BCX: 0' BNA, FHNC, BC 1, BC 2: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80% ²¹⁻²²	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} FHNC: ¹⁹⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{9,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.240*	Retail Variety or Department Store	None BN, BNA: None ¹⁴	BN, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0' BCX: 0' BNA, FHNC, BC 1, BC 2: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80% ²¹⁻²²	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} FHNC: ¹⁹⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{9,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.250	School or Day-Care Center	None	BN: 0' BNA, FHNC, BC 1, BC 2, BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 10' ²³	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	BN, BNA, FHNC: 10' BC 1, BC 2: 0' ^{8-9,23} BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3: 0'	80%	BN: 30' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} BNA: 35' above ABE. ^{9-10,11} FHNC: ¹⁹⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{9,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹
35.30.260*	Reserved						
35.30.270	Vehicle Service Station	22,500 sq. ft.	40'	15'	15'	80%	BNA: 35' above ABE. ⁹⁻¹⁰ FHNC: ¹⁹⁻²⁰ BC 1, BC 2: ¹¹⁻¹² BCX: 30' above ABE. ^{9,7} HENC 1, HENC 3: 30' above ABE. ²⁰⁻²¹

402 **Density/Dimensions (DD) Special Regulations:**

- 403 DD-1. In BC 1, BC 2 and HENC 1, subject to density limits listed for attached and
 404 stacked dwelling units. For density purposes, two assisted living units constitute
 405 one dwelling unit.
- 406 DD-2. In the BNA zone and in the FHNC zone for properties containing less than five
 407 acres, the gross floor area of this use shall not exceed 50 percent of the total
 408 gross floor area on the subject property.
- 409 DD-3. For density purposes, two assisted living units shall constitute one dwelling unit.
 410 Total dwelling units may not exceed the number of stacked dwelling units
 411 allowed on the subject property.
- 412 DD-4. Same as the regulations for the ground floor use.
- 413 DD-5. See KZC 35.10.030(2) for applicable inclusionary zoning requirements.
- 414 DD-6. See KZC 35.10.030(7) for applicable development standards for mixed-use
 415 development in the BC 1 zone.
- 416 DD-67. See KZC 35.10.040.
- 417 DD-78. The minimum amount of lot area per dwelling unit is as follows:
 418 a. In the BN zone, 900 square feet.
 419 b. In the BNA zone:
 420 i. North of NE 140th Street, 1,800 square feet.
 421 ii. South of NE 124th Street, 2,400 square feet.
- 422 DD-89. See KZC 35.10.030(4).
- 423 DD-910. If adjoining a low-density zone other than RSX or RSA, then 25 feet above ABE.
- 424 DD-1011. See KZC 35.10.020(1)(b).
- 425 DD-1112. In BC 1, maximum building height is 75 feet above ABE for mixed-use
 426 development if requirements of KZC 35.10.030(8) are met. Development shall
 427 be subject to the provisions of KZC 35.10.030(2) and KZC 35.10.030(7). See
 428 KZC 35.10.030(6).
- 429 DD-1213. Gross floor area for this use may not exceed 10,000 square feet, except in the
 430 BN zone the limit shall be 4,000 square feet.
- 431 DD-1314. Reserved.
- 432 DD-1415. The gross floor area for this use may not exceed 10,000 square feet. Exceptions:
 433 a. Retail establishments selling groceries and related items in the BNA zone
 434 are not subject to this limit.
 435 b. In the BN zone, the limit shall be 4,000 square feet.
- 436 DD-1516. For school use, structure height may be increased, up to 35 feet, if:
 437 a. The school can accommodate 200 or more students; and
 438 b. The required side and rear yards for the portions of the structure
 439 exceeding the basic maximum structure height are increased by one foot
 440 for each additional one foot of structure height; and

- c. The increased height is not specifically inconsistent with the applicable neighborhood plan provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.
- d. The increased height will not result in a structure that is incompatible with surrounding uses or improvements.

DD-4617. Nine hundred square feet per unit in BC 1 and BC 2. Does not apply to development subject to KZC 35.10.030(7).

DD-4718. Gas pump islands may extend 20 feet into the front yard. Canopies or covers over gas pump islands may not be closer than 10 feet to any property line. Outdoor parking and service areas may not be closer than 10 feet to any property line. See KZC 115.105, Outdoor Use, Activity and Storage, for further regulations.

DD-4819. See KZC 35.10.050(2).

DD-4920. See KZC 35.10.050.

DD-2021. See KZC 35.10.060.

DD-2422. In the BCX and BC 1 zones, where this use is the ground floor of a mixed-use development, 100 percent lot coverage applies to the entire development.

DD-23. In the BC 1 zone, where this use is the ground floor of a mixed-use development that is subject to KZC 35.10.030(7), all required yards are reduced to 0'.

DD-24. See KZC 35.10.030(6)

Section 5. KZC 35.40 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**Development Standards Table – Commercial Zones
(BN, BNA, FHNC, BC 1, BC 2, BCX, HENC 1, HENC 3)**

(Refer to KZC 35.20, Permitted Uses Table, to determine if a use is allowed in the zone; see also KZC 35.30, Density/Dimensions Table)

Use		Landscape Category (Chapter 95 KZC)	Sign Category (Chapter 100 KZC)	Required Parking Spaces (Chapter 105 KZC)
35.40.010	Assisted Living Facility	1	A ¹⁴	1.7 per independent unit. 1 per assisted living unit. ¹⁸
35.40.020	Attached or Stacked Dwelling Units	1	A ¹⁴	1.2 per studio unit. ¹⁸ 1.3 per 1 bedroom unit. ¹⁸ 1.6 per 2 bedroom unit. ¹⁸ 1.8 per 3 or more bedroom unit. ¹⁸ See KZC 105.20 for visitor parking requirements. See DS-2. ¹⁸
35.40.030*	Reserved			
35.40.040	Church	C	B ¹⁴	1 for every four people based on maximum occupancy load of any area of worship. ³
35.40.050	Community Facility	C ⁴	B ¹⁴ BN, BNA: B ⁵	See KZC 105.25.
35.40.060	Convalescent Center	C BN, BNA: B ⁶	B ¹⁴	1 for each bed.

Use		Landscape Category (Chapter 95 KZC)	Sign Category (Chapter 100 KZC)	Required Parking Spaces (Chapter 105 KZC)
35.40.070	Entertainment, Cultural and/or Recreational Facility	B BNA: B ⁶	E ¹⁴ BNA: D	See KZC 105.25.
35.40.080	Government Facility	C ⁴	B ¹⁴ BN, BNA: B ⁵	See KZC 105.25.
35.40.090	Hotel or Motel	B	E ¹⁴	1 per each room. ⁷
35.40.100	Mini-School or Mini- Day-Care Center	D BN, BNA: B ⁵	B ¹⁴	See KZC 105.25. ^{8, 9, 18}
35.40.110	Nursing Home	C BN, BNA: B ⁵	B ¹⁴	1 for each bed. ¹⁸
35.40.120	Office Use	BN, BNA: B ⁵ HENC 1, HENC 3, BC 1, BC 2: C FHNC, BCX: B	D ¹⁴	1 per each 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area. ¹³
35.40.130	Private Lodge or Club	C BN, BNA: B ⁵	B ¹⁴	1 per each 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area.
35.40.140	Public Park	Development standards will be determined on a case-by-case basis.		
35.40.150	Public Utility	A ⁴	B ¹⁴ BN, BNA: B ⁵	See KZC 105.25.
35.40.160	Restaurant or Tavern	BN, BNA: B ⁵ FHNC, BC 1, BC 2, BCX: B ¹⁰ HENC 1, HENC 2: B	E ¹⁴ BN, BNA: D	1 per each 100 sq. ft. of gross floor area. ^{15, 18}
35.40.170*	Retail Establishment other than those specifically listed in this zone, selling goods, or providing services	B	E ¹⁴	1 per each 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area. ¹⁸
35.40.180*	Retail Establishment providing banking and related financial services	B ⁹	E ¹⁴ BN, BNA: D	1 per each 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area. ¹⁸
35.40.190*	Retail Establishment providing laundry, dry cleaning, barber, beauty or shoe repair services	B ⁹	E ¹⁴ BN, BNA: D	1 per each 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area. ¹⁸
35.40.200	Retail Establishment providing storage services	A	E	See KZC 105.25.
35.40.210*	Retail Establishment providing vehicle or boat sales or vehicle or boat service or repair	A	E	BC 1, BC 2: See KZC 105.25. ^{11, 18}
35.40.220*	Retail Establishment selling drugs, books, flowers, liquor, hardware supplies, garden supplies or works of art	B ⁹	E ¹⁴ BN, BNA: D	1 per each 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area. ¹⁸
35.40.230*	Retail Establishment selling groceries and related items	B ⁹	E ¹⁴ BN, BNA: D	1 per each 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area. ¹⁸

Use		Landscape Category (Chapter 95 KZC)	Sign Category (Chapter 100 KZC)	Required Parking Spaces (Chapter 105 KZC)
35.40.240*	Retail Variety or Department Store	B ⁸	E ¹⁴ BN, BNA: D	1 per each 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area. ¹⁸
35.40.250	School or Day-Care Center	D BN, BNA: B ⁸	B ¹⁴	See KZC 105.25. ^{9, 12}
35.40.260*	Reserved			
35.40.270	Vehicle Service Station	A	E ¹⁴ BNA: D	See KZC 105.25.

Development Standards (DS) Special Regulations:

- DS-1. Same as the regulations for the ground floor use. Landscape Category E for street level floor residential uses, otherwise same as the regulations for the street level floor use.
- DS-2. Within the BCX zone a parking modification to decrease the required number of spaces for attached or stacked dwelling units is not required to increase the parking supply 15 percent over demand per KZC 105.103(3).
- DS-3. No parking is required for day-care or school ancillary to this use.
- DS-4. Landscape Category A or B may be required depending on the type of use on the subject property and the impacts associated with the use on the nearby uses.
- DS-5. One pedestal sign with a readerboard having electronic programming is allowed at a fire station only if:
- It is a pedestal sign (see Plate 12) having a maximum of 40 square feet of sign area per sign face;
 - The electronic readerboard is no more than 50 percent of the sign area;
 - Moving graphics and text or video are not part of the sign;
 - The electronic readerboard does not change text and/or images at a rate less than one every seven seconds and shall be readily legible given the text size and the speed limit of the adjacent right-of-way;
 - The electronic readerboard displays messages regarding public service announcements or City events only;
 - The intensity of the display shall not produce glare that extends to adjacent properties and the signs shall be equipped with a device which automatically dims the intensity of the lights during hours of darkness;
 - The electronic readerboard is turned off between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. except during emergencies;
 - It is located to have the least impact on surrounding residential properties.
- If it is determined that the electronic readerboard constitutes a traffic hazard for any reason, the Planning and Building Director may impose additional conditions.
- DS-6. See KZC 35.10.020(2).

- 501 DS-7. Excludes parking requirements for ancillary meeting and convention facilities.
 502 Additional parking requirement for these ancillary uses shall be determined on a case-
 503 by-case basis.
- 504 DS-8. An on-site passenger loading area may be required depending on the number of
 505 attendees and the extent of the abutting right-of-way improvements.
- 506 DS-9. The location of parking and passenger loading areas shall be designed to reduce
 507 impacts on nearby residential uses.
- 508 DS-10. For restaurants with drive-in or drive-through facilities Landscape Category A shall
 509 apply.
- 510 DS-11. Outdoor vehicle or boat parking or storage areas must be buffered as required for a
 511 parking area in KZC 95.45. See KZC 115.105, Outdoor Use, Activity and Storage, for
 512 further regulations.
- 513 DS-12. An on-site passenger loading area must be provided. The City shall determine the
 514 appropriate size of the loading areas on a case-by-case basis, depending on the
 515 number of attendees and the extent of the abutting right-of-way improvements.
 516 Carpooling, staggered loading/unloading time, right-of-way improvements or other
 517 means may be required to reduce traffic impacts on nearby residential uses.
- 518 DS-13. If a medical, dental or veterinary office, then one per each 200 square feet of gross
 519 floor area.
- 520 DS-14. Signs for a development within the BCX zone must be proposed within a master sign
 521 plan application (KZC 100.80). In addition to the approval criteria of KZC 100.80(4) a
 522 master sign plan application shall show how signs on the subject property will not be
 523 visually disruptive to the adjoining residential neighborhood.
- 524 DS-15. Within the BCX zone the required parking for Restaurants and Taverns uses is one
 525 per each 300 square feet of gross floor area.
- 526 DS-16. For developments within BC 1 including attached dwelling units, or where the
 527 maximum allowed height of the structure is 75 feet above average building elevation,
 528 the required parking spaces are as follows:
- 529 a. For residential units under 1,200 sq. ft. of gross floor area: None
 530 b. For affordable housing units, as defined in Chapter 5 KZC: None
 531 c. For nonresidential ground floor uses in mixed-use buildings: None
 532 d. For residential units with at least 1,200 sq. ft. of gross floor area: .5 per unit
 533 e. For standalone commercial uses with at least 3,000 sq. ft. of gross floor area: 1
 534 per each 500 sq. ft. of gross floor area.
 535

Section 6. KZC 52.25 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 52.25	Section 52.25 – GENERAL REGULATIONS
	The following regulations apply to all uses in this zone unless otherwise noted: 1. Refer to Chapter 1 KZC to determine what other provisions of this code may apply to the subject property. 2. Developments creating four or more new dwelling units shall provide at least 10 percent of the units as affordable housing units as defined in Chapter 5 KZC. Two additional units may be constructed for each affordable housing unit provided. In such cases, the minimum lot size listed in the Use Regulations shall be used to establish the base number of units allowed on the site, but shall not limit the size of individual lots. See Chapter 112 KZC for additional affordable housing incentives and requirements. 3. Must provide public pedestrian access as required under Chapter 83 KZC. 4. <u>Developments creating new mixed-use buildings must provide a public pedestrian easement at least 10 feet in width and construct pathway improvements for connection between Juanita Bay Park and Juanita Beach Park. The intent of this required public pedestrian easement and pathway improvement is to provide a safe, accessible, and functional nonmotorized connection between Juanita Bay Park and Juanita Beach Park, constructed to a standard suitable for its intended public use, as determined by the Planning and Building Director or their designee. No more than one complete connection shall be required. The required public pedestrian connection may be approved within a critical area or an associated buffer if adequate mitigation is reviewed and approved pursuant to the standards for private and public nonmotorized trails within Chapter 90 KZC. Final location, configuration and pathway improvement specifications of the required connection on the subject property shall be determined by the Planning Official in conjunction with Parks and Community Services Director, who will take adjoining property characteristics and improvements into account. All public pedestrian easements shall be provided in a form acceptable to the City Attorney, and recorded with the King County Recorder's Office. Land survey information shall be provided by the applicant for this purpose in a format approved by the Planning Official.</u> a) <u>This subsection 4 does not prevent the City from requiring provision of a public pedestrian easement and construction of pathway improvements upon redevelopment of any use, when such requirement is supported under RCW 82.02.020 and any other applicable law or regulation.</u> 5. <u>Where public improvements are required by Chapter 110 KZC, sidewalks on pedestrian-oriented streets within JBD 4 shall be a minimum 17 feet wide along 98th Avenue NE and NE Juanita Drive on the side of the</u>

right-of-way that abuts JBD 4. The 17 feet will allow for street trees in 4 ft x 6 ft tree wells and 13 feet for a mixed-use sidewalk and bike facility clear of obstructions.

45. May not use lands waterward of the ordinary high water mark to determine lot size or to calculate allowable density.

56. May also be regulated under the Shoreline Master Program; refer to Chapter 83 KZC.

Section 7. A new section on "Development containing attached or stacked dwelling units and one or more of the following uses:" is added to the section table in KZC 52.27, which shall be codified as KZC 52.27.130, to read as follows, and the remaining sections of KZC 52.27 are to be consecutively renumbered as .140 (Assisted Living Facility), .150 (Convalescent Center or Nursing Home), .160 (Public Utility, Government Facility, and Community Facility), and .170 (Public Parks), such that the table will read as follows:

Code Section	Use	Required Review Process	Minimums			Maximums		Landscape Category	Sign Category	Required Parking Spaces	Special Regulations
			Lot Size	Required Yards			Lot Coverage				
				Front	Side	Rear					
.138	Development containing attached or stacked dwelling units and one or more of the following uses: - Retail Establishments, including Restaurants and Taverns - Office Uses See Special Regulations 1, 2, 3 and 4.	D.R. See Special Regulation L.	None	0'	0'	0'	100%	75' above average building elevation.	E	E	For residential units under 1,200 sq. ft. of gross floor area: None. For affordable housing units as defined in Chapter 5 KZC: None. For nonresidential ground floor uses in mixed-use buildings: None. For residential units with at least 1,200 sq. ft. of gross floor area: 5 per unit.
											1. A development which includes two or more of the uses specifically listed in this "use" column may also include one or more of the other uses allowed in this zone. 2. The following uses are not permitted in this zone: a. Retail establishments providing storage services unless accessory to another permitted use. b. Automobile sales and/or rental facilities. c. Outdoor storage of bulk commodities. d. Storage and operation of heavy equipment, except delivery vehicles associated with retail uses. e. Drive-in and drive-through facilities. 3. Restaurants, taverns, retail establishments selling goods and services, and entertainment, cultural, and/or recreational facilities shall occupy at least 75 percent of street level frontage along 9th Avenue NE and NE Juana Drive. 4. The ground floor shall be a minimum of 13 feet in height. 5. Commercial use frontage shall be a minimum of 20 feet in depth. The Planning and Building Director may approve a minor reduction in the depth requirements if the applicant demonstrates that the requirement is not feasible given the configuration of existing or proposed improvements and that the design of the commercial frontage will maximize visual interest. 6. Residential and assisted living uses, along with associated lobbies and amenity spaces, are permitted on the ground floor of portions of the structure that do not front NE Juana Drive. 7. Developments containing this use that are subject to Design Review shall be reviewed pursuant to KZC 142. 8. Development shall be designed, built, and certified to achieve or exceed the high performing building standards described in KZC 115.62. This provision does not apply to development permits vested on or before December 31, 2022.
Section 52.27											
USE REGULATION											
		Required Review Process	Lot Size	REQUIRED YARDS (See Ch. 115)			Lot Coverage	Height of Structure	Landscape Category (See Ch. 65)	Sign Category (See Ch. 100)	Required Parking Spaces (See Ch. 105)
				Front	Side	Rear					Special Regulations (See also General Regulations)
.140	Assisted Living Facility	D.R., Chapter 142 KZC.	3,600 sq. ft.	0'	0'	0'	80%	25' above average building elevation.	D	A	1.7 per independent unit, 1 per assisted living unit.
.150	Convalescent Center or Nursing Home	None						25' above average building elevation.	C	B	1 for each bed.
.160	Public Utility, Government Facility, and Community Facility								D See Spec. Reg. 1.		See KZC 105.25.
.170	Public Parks	Development standards will be determined on a case-by-case basis. See Chapter 49 KZC for required review process.									

Section 8. KZC 92.05 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92.05 Introduction

1. General – This chapter establishes the design regulations that apply to development in Design Districts including the Central Business District (CBD), Finn Hill Neighborhood Center (FHNC), Market Street Corridor (MSC), Neighborhood Business Districts (BN, BNA, BC 1), Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX zone), Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center (HENC), Juanita Business District (JBD), NE 85th St. Station Area, Totem Lake Business District (TLBD), North Rose Hill Business District (NRHBD), Business District Core (BDC), Yarrow Bay Business District (YBD) and in PLA 5C.

Section 9. KZC 92.10 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92.10 Site Design, Building Placement and Pedestrian-Oriented Facades

7. Building Location at Street Corners in CBD, JBD 4, HENC 1 and HENC 3

a. Building Corners in the CBD, JBD 4, HENC 1 and HENC 3 – If the subject property is adjacent to the intersection of two (2) streets, at least one (1) of which is a pedestrian-oriented street, the applicant shall use one (1) or more of the following elements or treatments in the design and construction of the corner of the building facing the intersection of the streets which includes the pedestrian-oriented street. As an alternative, the applicant may propose other techniques, elements or treatments in the design of the corner which are consistent with the design guidelines and the provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.

1) Provide at least 100 square feet of sidewalk area or pedestrian-oriented open space in addition to the area required to produce a 10-foot-wide sidewalk as required under KZC 110.52, pedestrian-oriented street (see Figure 92.10.E).

2) Provide an entranceway to a store, building atrium or lobby, exterior courtyard or pedestrian-oriented open space (see Figure 92.10.F).

3) Provide a pedestrian pathway, at least eight (8) feet in width, that connects to another street, public feature or building (see Figure 92.10.F).

4) Provide one (1) or more of the elements listed below on both sides of an axis running diagonally through the corner of the building and bisecting the angle formed by the two (2) building facades (see Figure 92.10.G):

a) A bay window or turret.

b) A roof deck.

c) Balconies above the ground floor.

d) A building corner setback notch or curved facade surface.

e) Sculpture or artwork, either bas-relief or figurative.

f) Distinctive use of facade materials.

- 5) Provide special or unique treatment, other than the use of fabric or vinyl awnings, for pedestrian weather protection at the corner of the building.

Options for Corner Setback Configurations

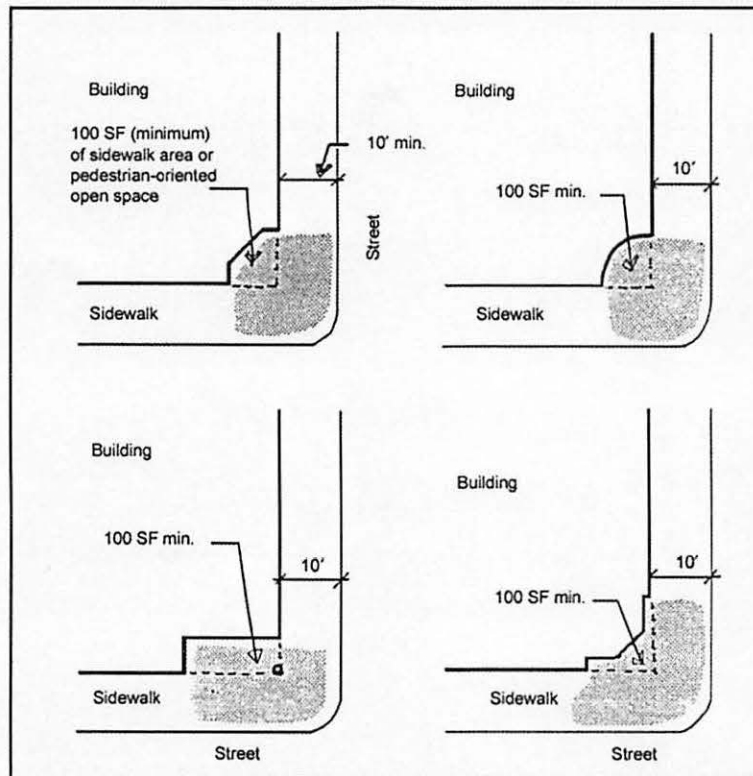


FIGURE 92.10.E

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Options for Corner Entry Elements

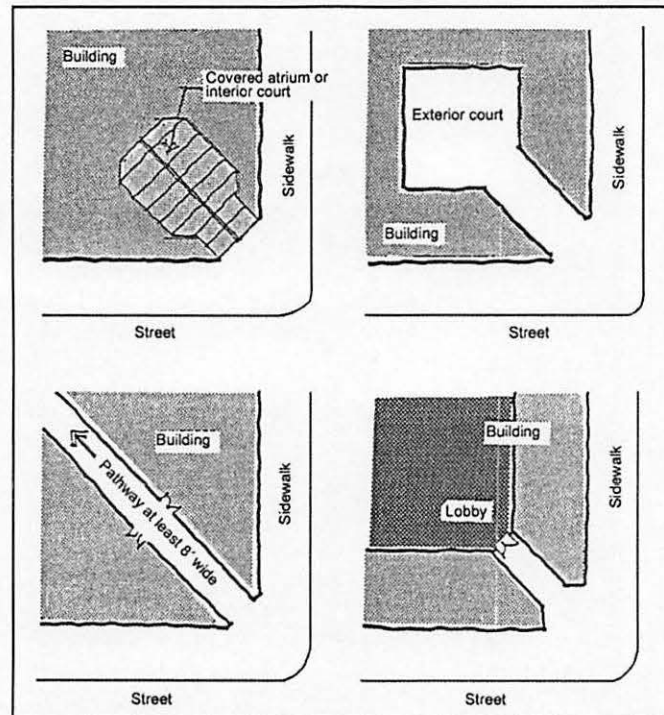


FIGURE 92.10.F

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Architectural Elements for Corners

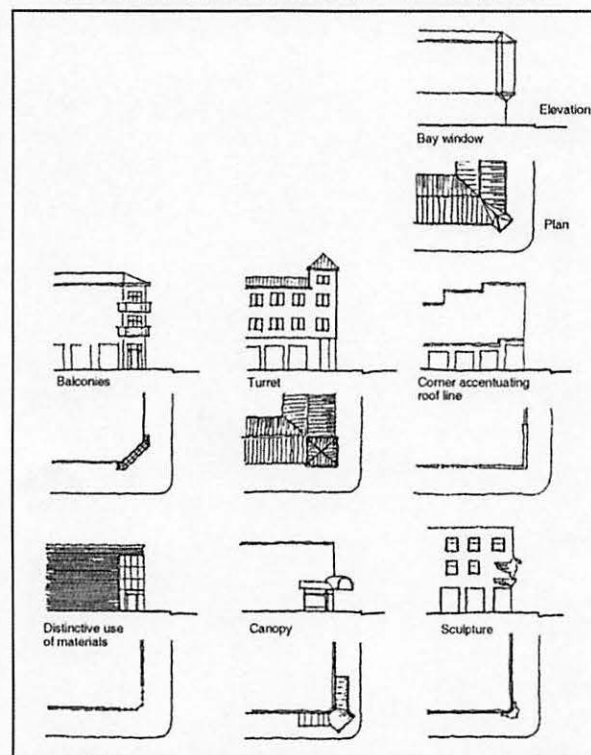


FIGURE 92.10.G

Section 10. KZC 92.15 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92.15 Pedestrian-Oriented Improvements on or Adjacent to the Subject Property

2. Pedestrian-Oriented Space and Plazas in BDC, CBD, JBD 4, BN, BNA, BCX, MSC 2, FHNC, HENC 1, HENC 3, NRHBD, RH8 and TLBD Zones

a. In the CBD, JBD 4, BN, BNA, BCX, MSC 2, FHNC, HENC 1, HENC 3 or in BDC – If the subject property abuts a pedestrian-oriented street (see Plate 34 in Chapter 180 KZC) or public park, the space, if any, between the sidewalk and the building must be developed consistent with the following criteria:

- 1) Enhance visual and pedestrian access, including handicapped access, onto the subject property from the sidewalk.
- 2) Contain paved walking surface of either concrete or approved unit pavers.
- 3) Contain on-site or building-mounted lighting which provides adequate illumination.
- 4) Contain two (2) linear feet of seating area or one (1) individual seat per 65 square feet of area between the sidewalk and the building.
- 5) Contain landscaping such as trees, shrubs, trellises, or potted plants.
- 6) It may not include asphalt or gravel pavement or be adjacent to an unscreened parking area, a chain link fence or a blank wall which does not comply with the requirements of subsection (3) of this section, Blank Wall Treatment.
- 7) An alternative solution for the pedestrian-oriented space may be established through a Conceptual Master Plan in TL 2.

b. In the NRHBD Zones – If the subject property abuts a major pedestrian sidewalk on the southwest corner of NE 116th Street and 124th Avenue NE (see Plate 34 in Chapter 180 KZC), the space, if any, between the sidewalk and the building must be developed consistent with the following criteria:

- 1) Enhance visual and pedestrian access, including handicapped access, onto the subject property from the sidewalk.
- 2) Contain paved walking surface of either concrete or approved unit pavers.
- 3) Contain on-site or building-mounted lighting which provides adequate illumination.
- 4) Contain two linear feet of seating area or one individual seat per 65 square feet of area between the sidewalk and the building.
- 5) Contain landscaping, such as trees, shrubs, trellises, or potted plants.
- 6) In the alternative, the pedestrian-oriented space can be integrated with a pedestrian connection linking Slater Avenue NE and NE 116th Street, anywhere on the subject property, consistent with the criteria in subsections (2)(b)(1) through (5) of this section.

Section 11. KZC 92.30 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92.30 Architectural and Human Scale

6. Achieving Human Scale in All Zones

a. General

1) CBD – Except as provided in subsection (6)(a)(3) of this section, the applicant shall use at least two of the elements or techniques listed in subsection (6)(b) of this section in the design and construction of each facade of a building facing a street or public park.

2) BN, BC 1, JBD, NRHBD, RH8, MSC, BDC, YBD and TLBD – Except as provided in subsection (6)(a)(3) of this section, the applicant shall use at least one (1) of the elements or techniques listed in subsection (6)(b) of this section in the design and construction of each facade of a one-story building facing a street or through-block pathway, and at least two of the elements or techniques for a two-story building facing a street or through-block pathway (see Plate 34 in Chapter 180 KZC).

3) All Zones – The applicant shall use at least three of the elements or techniques listed in subsection (6)(b) of this section in the design and construction of any facade of a building facing a street, through-block pathway or public park, if:

- a) The facade has a height of three or more stories; or
- b) The facade is more than 100 feet long.

b. Techniques To Achieve Human Scale in All Zones – The techniques to be used in the design and construction of building facades under subsection (6)(a) of this section are listed below. As an alternative, the applicant may propose other techniques, elements or methods which provide human scale to the building and are consistent with the applicable design guidelines and the Comprehensive Plan.

1) On each story above the ground floor, provide balconies or decks, at least six feet wide and six feet deep.

2) On each story above the ground floor, provide bay windows that extend out at least one foot, measured horizontally, from each facade of the building.

3) Provide at least 150 square feet of pedestrian-oriented space in front of each facade (see KZC 92.15(2)(c)(2)).

4) Provide at least one-half of the window area above the ground floor of each facade consistent with all of the following criteria (see Figure 92.30.J):

- a) The windows must have glazed areas with dimensions less than five feet by seven feet.
- b) The windows must be surrounded by trim, molding and/or sill at least two inches wide.
- c) Individual window units must be separated from adjacent window units by at least six inches of siding or other exterior finish material of the building.

5) Provide at least one-half of the window area above the ground floor of each facade facing a street or public park in panes with dimensions less than two feet by three feet and with individual panes separated by window mullions (see Figure 92.30.K).

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Individual Windows Option

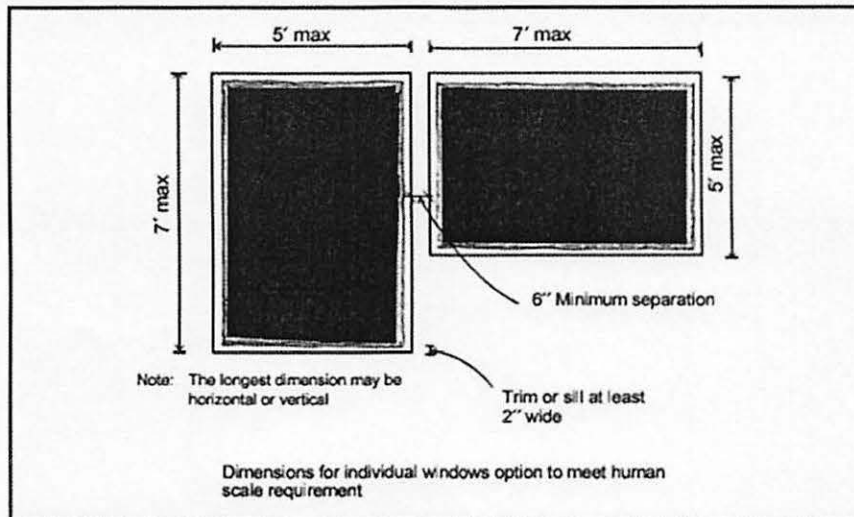


FIGURE 92.30.J

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Multiple-Paned Fenestration Option

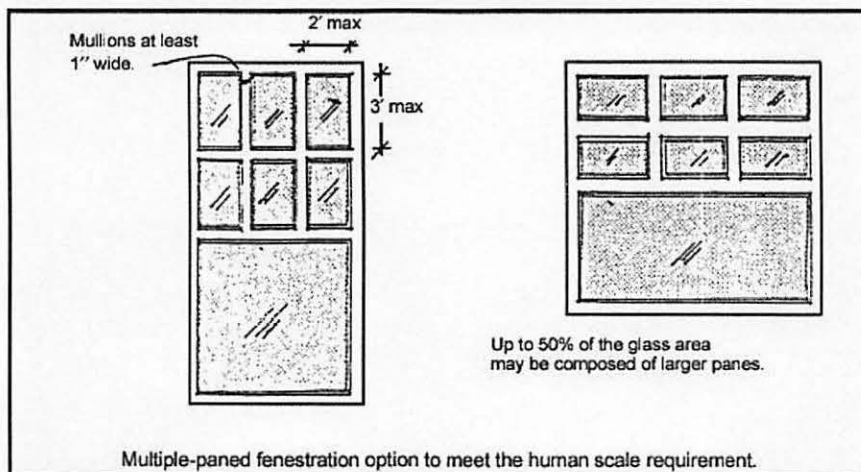


FIGURE 92.30.K

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6) Provide a hipped or gable roof which covers at least one-half of the building footprint and has a slope equal to or greater than three feet vertical to 12 feet horizontal. To meet this requirement, the ridge width of a continuous roofline shall not extend more than 100 feet without modulation. This includes a gabled or other sloped roofline segment at least 20 feet in width.

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7) If the main entrance of the building is on the facade of the building facing a street, through-block pathway, or public park, provide a covered porch or entry on the subject property at the building's main entrance. Pedestrian weather protection required under KZC 105.18 may not be used to meet this requirement unless the required pedestrian weather protection covers an area at least 15 feet long by 15 feet wide and is available for outdoor display or outdoor vendors or contains pedestrian-oriented improvements or amenities beyond what is otherwise required.

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8) Provide one (1) or more stories above the ground floor setback at least six feet from the ground floor facade facing the street, through-block pathway, or a public park.

9) Compose smaller building elements near the entry of a large building (see Figure 92.30.L).

Section 12. KZC 105.18 is hereby amended to read as follows:

105.18 Pedestrian Access

3. Pedestrian Access – Required Improvements

a. Pedestrian Walkway Standards – General – The applicant shall install pedestrian walkways pursuant to the following standards:

- 1) Must be at least five feet wide;
- 2) Must be distinguishable from traffic lanes by painted markings, pavement material, texture, or raised in elevation;
- 3) Must have adequate lighting for security and safety. Lights must be nonglare and mounted no more than 20 feet above the ground;
- 4) Must be centrally located on the subject property;
- 5) Must be accessible;
- 6) Barriers which limit future pedestrian access between the subject property and adjacent properties are not permitted;
- 7) Easements to provide rights of access between adjacent properties shall be recorded prior to project occupancy.

b. Overhead Weather Protection – Location – The applicant shall provide pedestrian overhead weather protection in the following locations:

- 1) Along any portion of the building which is adjacent to a pedestrian walkway or sidewalk;
- 2) Over the primary exterior entrance to all buildings including residential units.
- 3) Exceptions in Design Districts:

In CBD Zones: Along at least 80 percent of the frontage of the subject property on each pedestrian-oriented street.

In RHBD, BN, BNA, BCX, BC 1, MSC 2, FHNC, HENC 1, HENC 3 and TLBD Zones: Along at least 75 percent of a pedestrian-oriented building facade.

In JBD Zones: Along 100 percent of a building facade abutting a street or through-block pathway.

For more information regarding designated pedestrian-oriented streets see Plate 34 in Chapter 180 KZC, and pedestrian-oriented facades in Chapter 92 KZC.

Section 13. KZC 105.58 is hereby amended to read as follows:

105.58 Location of Parking Areas Specific to Design Districts

If the subject property is located in a Design District, the applicant shall locate parking areas on the subject property according to the following requirements:

1. Location of Parking Areas in the CBD, BCX, BC 1, HENC, BDC (TL 1, TL 2, TL 3) Zones

a. Parking areas shall not be located between a pedestrian-oriented street and a building unless specified in a Conceptual Master Plan in TL 2. (See Plate 34 in Chapter 180 KZC and Chapters 92 and 110 KZC for additional requirements regarding pedestrian-oriented streets).

b. On all other streets, parking lots shall not be located between the street and the building on the subject property unless no other feasible alternative exists.

Section 14. KZC 112.15 is hereby amended to read as follows:

112.15 Affordable Housing Requirement

2. Calculation in Density-Limited Zones – For developments in density-limited zones, the required amount of affordable housing shall be calculated based on the number of dwelling units proposed prior to the addition of any bonus units allowed pursuant to KZC 112.20.

3. Calculation in CBD 5A, RH8, HENC 2, TL, Transit Oriented Development in PR 1.8, FHNC, BCX, BC 1, JBD 4, NMU, CMU, UF, and PLA 5C Zones – For developments in the CBD 5A, RH8, TL, FHNC, BCX, TOD in PR 1.8, HENC 2, NMU, CMU, UF, and PLA 5C zones, and for mixed-use development in the BC 1 and JBD 4 zones, the required amount of affordable housing shall be calculated based on the total number of dwelling units proposed.

4. Rounding and Alternative Compliance – In all zones, the number of affordable housing units required is determined by rounding up to the next whole number of units if the fraction of the whole number is at least 0.66. KZC 112.30 establishes methods for alternative compliance, including payment in lieu of construction for portions of required affordable housing units that are less than 0.66 units.

Section 15. KZC 112.20 is hereby amended to read as follows:

112.20 Basic Affordable Housing Incentives

3. Alternative Affordability Levels – An applicant may propose affordability levels different from those defined in Chapter 5 KZC for the affordable housing units.

a. In use zones where a density bonus is provided in exchange for affordable housing units, the ratio of bonus units per affordable housing unit for alternative affordability levels will be as follows:

Affordability Level	Bonus Unit to Affordable Unit Ratio
<i>Renter-Occupied Housing</i>	
60% of median income	1.9 to 1
70% of median income	1.8 to 1
<i>Owner-Occupied Housing</i>	
90% of median income	2.1 to 1
80% of median income	2.2 to 1

- b. In the CBD 5A, HENC 2, RH8, TL and PLA 5C use zones, the percent of affordable units required for alternative affordability levels will be as follows:

Affordability Level	% of Project Units Required to Be Affordable
<i>Renter-Occupied Housing</i>	
60% of median income	13%
70% of median income	17%
<i>Owner-Occupied Housing</i>	
70% of median income	8%
90% of median income	13%
100% of median income	21%

- c. In the Station Area NMU, UF, and CVU use zones, the first 10 percent of total units in a development must be provided at the base required affordability level set forth in KZC 112.15(1)(a)(2), and the remainder of required units to reach the minimum set-aside established in that section may be provided at the equivalency ratios shown below:

Affordability Level	Exchange Ratio (50% AMI Unit: Equivalent AMI Unit)
<i>Renter-Occupied Housing</i>	
60% of median income	1:1.3
70% of median income	1:1.7
80% of median income	1:2.0
<i>Owner-Occupied Housing</i>	
90% of median income	1:1.3
100% of median income	1:2.1

When calculating the number of affordable units required for any of the alternate affordability levels, any fraction of a unit shall be rounded up to the next whole number.

Example Alternative Compliance Calculation

1. Calculate how many total affordable units are required under fixed base requirement.

Example: A 100-unit rental development (in a zone allowing heights at 65 feet or above) requires 15 units at 50 percent AMI (base requirement).

2. At least 10 percent of (total) units must be provided at 50 percent AMI = 10 units at 50 percent AMI.
3. Remainder of units (five units per the base requirement) may be provided at the equivalency of a 50 percent AMI unit. For each 50 percent AMI unit not provided, the exchange ratio will be used to determine how many equivalent units (based on chosen affordability level) must be provided.

Example: Any of the below options could be used to fulfill remainder of affordable housing requirement:

- 5 units at 50% AMI = 7 units at 60% AMI (rounded up from 6.5); or
- 5 units at 50% AMI = 9 units at 70% AMI (rounded up from 8.5); or
- 5 units at 50% AMI = 10 units at 80% AMI.

- d. To encourage "pioneer residential development" in the Station Area NMU, UF, and CVU use zones with allowed heights 65 feet or higher, the below base (or fixed) pioneer provisions shall be utilized to calculate the minimum affordable housing units required for the indicated total number of units constructed in projects vested on or after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this section:

Number of Total Units in NMU, UF, and CVU Zones	Renter-Occupied: Minimum Percent of Affordable Housing Units and AMI Requirements	Owner-Occupied: Minimum Percent of Affordable Housing Units and AMI Requirements
Units with vested applications before December 31, 2025, or first 624 units (whichever is later)	10% at 50% AMI, or the alternative affordability level options in KZC 112.20(3)(c) with at least 5% of units required to be provided at 50% AMI	10% at 80% AMI, or the alternative affordability level options in KZC 112.20(3)(c)
All subsequent units	Base requirements in KZC 112.15(1)(a)(2)	Base requirements in KZC 112.15(1)(a)(2)

"Number of total units" shall mean the total number of housing units (affordable and otherwise) with vested applications within the NMU, UF, and CVU use zones where affordable housing units are required and which have not received funding from public sources.

- e. To encourage catalyst mixed-use residential development in the JBD 4 and BC 1 use zones with allowed maximum height of structure of 75 feet, developments shall comply with the following:

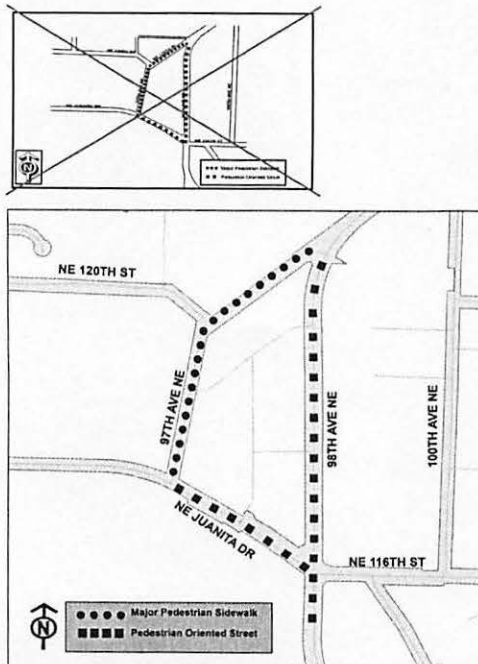
<u>Units in JBD 4 or BC 1 Zone</u>	<u>Unit Size (By Number of Bedrooms)</u>	<u>Renter-Occupied: Minimum Percent of Affordable Housing Units and AMI Requirements</u>	<u>Owner-Occupied: Minimum Percent of Affordable Housing Units and AMI Requirements</u>
<u>Units with vested applications on or before December 31, 2029</u>	<u>Studio and One-bedroom units</u>	<u>10% at 50% AMI, or 13% at 60% AMI, or 17% at 70% AMI, or 20% at 80% AMI</u>	<u>10% at 100% AMI</u>
	<u>Two + bedroom units</u>	<u>10% at 80% AMI</u>	<u>10% at 100% AMI</u>
<u>All subsequent units</u>	<u>Any unit size</u>	<u>Base requirements in KZC 112.15(1)(a)(2)</u>	<u>Base requirements in KZC 112.15(1)(a)(2)</u>

When calculating the number of affordable units required for studio and one-bedroom renter-occupied units, 60% AMI, 70% AMI, and 80% AMI thresholds are considered alternative levels of affordability; therefore any fraction of a unit shall be rounded up to the next whole number.

- e—f. Depending on the level of affordability provided, the affordable housing units may not be eligible for the impact fee waivers described in subsections (5)(a) and (5)(b) of this section.

Section 16. Plate 34 I in Chapter 180 KZC ("Plates") is hereby amended, with the plate replaced as follows:

Plate 34 I Pedestrian Circulation in the JBD



Section 17. A new plate entitled "Plate 34 R: Pedestrian Circulation in the BC 1" is hereby adopted, to be added to Chapter 180 KZC ("Plates") depicted as follows:

Plate 34R Pedestrian Circulation in the BC 1



Section 18. The Design Guidelines for Pedestrian-Oriented Business Districts adopted by the Kirkland City Council are hereby amended as set forth in **Exhibit A** attached to this ordinance and incorporated herein by reference, and, to recognize these amendments, Section 3.30.040 of the Kirkland Municipal Code (KMC) is amended accordingly to read as follows:

3.30.040 Design guidelines adopted by reference.

The design review board in combination with the authority set forth in Chapter 142 KZC shall use the following design guidelines documents to review development permits:

(1) The document entitled "Design Guidelines for Pedestrian Oriented Business Districts" bearing the signatures of the mayor and the director of the department of planning and community development, dated August 3, 2004, and amended by Ordinance 4106, passed July 3, 2007, Ordinance 4636 to add Finn Hill Neighborhood Center design guidelines, passed January 26, 2018, Ordinance 4785, passed March 15, 2022, and by Ordinance 4803, passed June 28, 2022, and Ordinance O-4920, passed December 9, 2025, is adopted by reference as though fully set forth herein. The city council shall consult with the planning commission prior to amending this document.

Section 19. The official City of Kirkland Zoning Map shall be amended in accordance with the legislative rezones identified in **Exhibit B** attached to this ordinance and incorporated by reference, to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map BC-1 by designating the subject properties depicted in Exhibit B as a new design district within Parcel BC 1, entitled "North Juanita Neighborhood Center."

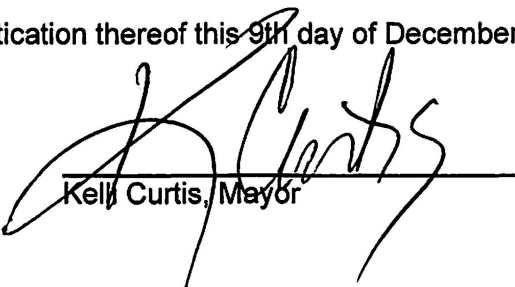
929 Section 20. The Director of the Planning and Building Department is directed to amend
 930 the official City of Kirkland Zoning Map to conform with this ordinance, indicating thereon the
 931 date of the ordinance's passage.
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933 Section 21. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or
 934 circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision
 935 to other persons or circumstances is not affected.
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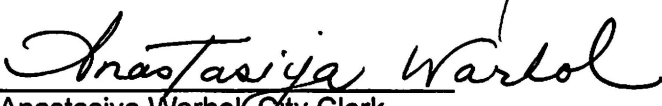
937 Section 22. This ordinance shall be in force and effect five days from and after its
 938 passage by the Kirkland City Council and publication in the summary form attached to this
 939 ordinance, as required by law.
 940

941 Passed by majority vote of the Kirkland City Council in open meeting this 9th day of
 942 December, 2025.
 943

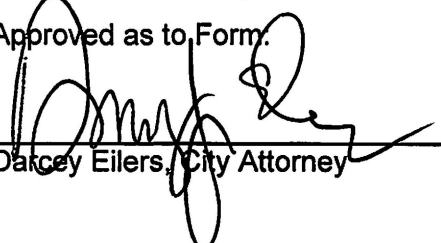
944 Signed in authentication thereof this 9th day of December, 2025.


 Kelly Curtis, Mayor

Attest:


 Anastasiya Warhol, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:


 Darcey Eilers, City Attorney

Publication Date:
 01/29/2026

PUBLICATION SUMMARY
OF ORDINANCE NO. 4920

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND RELATING TO ZONING AND LAND USE RELATED TO THE JUANITA BUSINESS DISTRICT (JBD) 4 ZONE AND THE BUSINESS COMMERCIAL (BC) 1 ZONE, INCLUDING CREATING A NEW DESIGN DISTRICT ENTITLED THE NORTH JUANITA NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER, AND AMENDING THE CITY OF KIRKLAND ZONING CODE, INCLUDING CHAPTERS 5, 35, 52, 92, 105, 112, AND 180; FILE NO. CAM20-00676 AND FILE NO. CAM24-00910.

1 SECTION 1. Amends Chapter 5 of the Kirkland Zoning Code (KZC) amending
2 definitions for the zoning code.

3
4 SECTIONS 2-5. Amends Chapter 35 KZC amending commercial zones use and
5 development standards for the BC-1 zone.

6
7 SECTIONS 6-7. Amends Chapter 52 KZC amending Juanita Business District
8 Zone 4 (JBD-4) regulations regarding public pedestrian easements and pathway
9 improvements.

10
11 SECTIONS 8-11. Amends Chapter 92 of the Kirkland Zoning Code (KZC) to
12 include BC-1 and JBD-4 zones in various design regulations for Neighborhood Business
13 Districts.

14
15 SECTIONS 12-13. Amends Chapter 105 KZC adding regulations for the BC-1 zone
16 related to the Pedestrian Access and Parking Areas.

17
18 SECTIONS 14-15. Amends Chapter 112 of KZC to adjust the Affordable Housing
19 regulations applied in the BC-1 and JBD-4 zones.

20
21 SECTIONS 16-17. Amends Chapter 180 of the KZC amending the Pedestrian
22 Circulation Plates for the JBD and BC-1 zones.

23
24 SECTION 18. Amends the Design Guidelines for Pedestrian-Oriented Business
25 Districts, and updates the reference to those design guidelines in Section 3.30.040(1) of the
26 Kirkland Municipal Code.

27
28 SECTION 19. Amends the City of Kirkland Zoning Map by designating a new design
29 district within the BC 1 zone, entitled "North Juanita Neighborhood Center."

30
31 SECTION 20. Directs the Director of the Planning and Building Department to amend
32 the official City of Kirkland Zoning Map to conform with this ordinance.

33
34 SECTION 21. Provides a severability clause for the ordinance.

35
36 SECTION 22. Authorizes publication of the ordinance by summary and establishes the
37 effective date as five days after publication of summary.

38
39 The full text of this Ordinance will be mailed without charge to any person upon request
40 made to the City Clerk for the City of Kirkland. The Ordinance was passed by the Kirkland City
41 Council at its meeting on the 9th day of December, 2025.
42

- 1 I certify that the foregoing is a summary of Ordinance No. 4920 approved by the
- 2 Kirkland City Council for summary publication.


Anastasiya Warhol, City Clerk

The City of Kirkland

Design Guidelines

For Pedestrian-Oriented Business Districts



A night out at downtown Kirkland's Park Lane



Adopted by the City Council pursuant to
Kirkland Municipal Code Section
3.30.040. Dated August 3, 2004
Updated: December 09, 2025, O-4920

Kelli Curtis,
Mayor

Adam Weinstein
Director,
Planning & Building
Department

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The Illustrations throughout this document are provided by MAKERS.

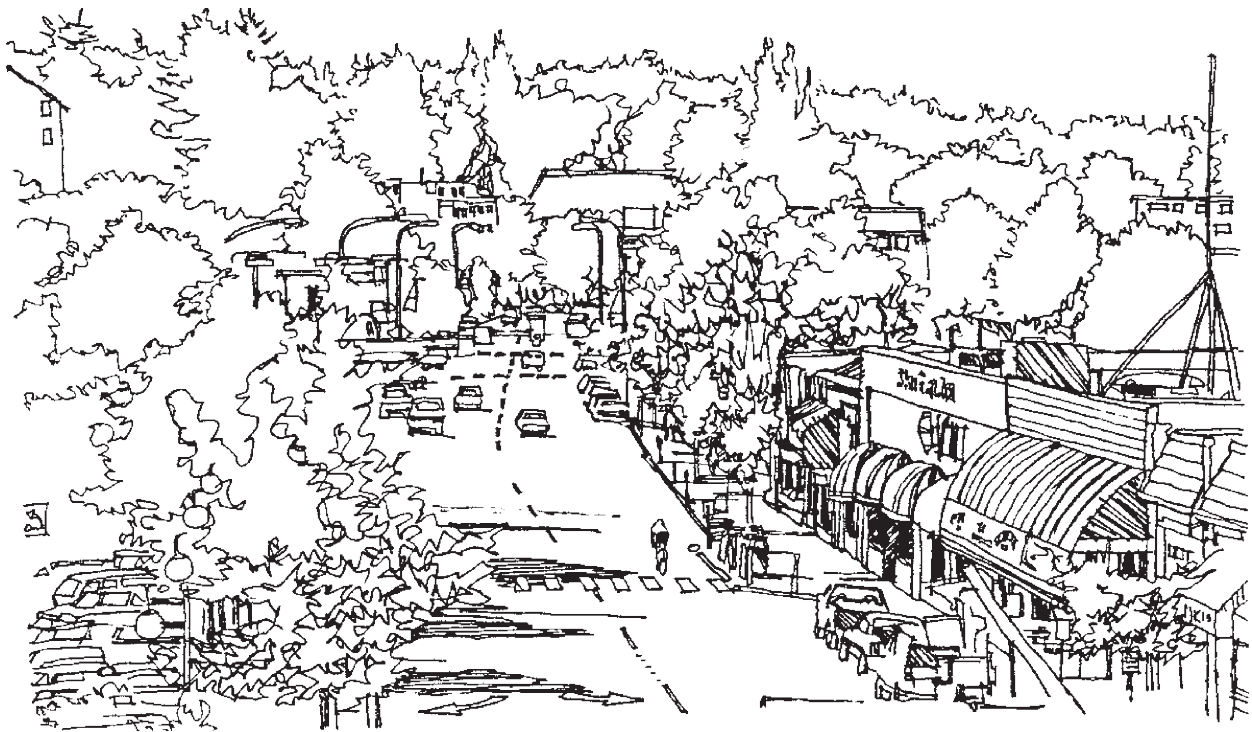
Introduction

This document sets forth a series of Design Guidelines, adopted by Section 3.30 of the Kirkland Municipal Code, that will be used by the City in the design review process. For Board Design Review (BDR), the Design Review Board will use these guidelines in association with the Design Regulations of the Kirkland Zoning Code. To the extent that the standards of the Design Guidelines or Design Regulations address the same issue but are not entirely consistent or contain different levels of specificity, the Design Review Board will determine which standard results in superior design. For Administrative Design Review (ADR), the Planning Official will use these guidelines when necessary to interpret the Design Regulations. They are also intended to assist project developers and their architects by providing graphic examples of the intent of the City's guidelines and regulations.

Most of the concepts presented in the Design Guidelines are applicable to any pedestrian-oriented business district.* "Special Considerations" have been added, such as for Downtown Kirkland, to illustrate how unique characteristics of that pedestrian-oriented business district relate to the Guideline.

The Design Guidelines do not set a particular style of architecture or design theme. Rather, they will establish a greater sense of quality, unity, and conformance with Kirkland's physical assets and civic role.

The Design Guidelines will work with improvements to streets and parks and the development of new public facilities to create a dynamic setting for civic activities and private development. It is important to note that these Guidelines are not intended to slow or restrict development, but rather to add consistency and predictability to the permit review process.



** The guidelines also apply to residential development in the Central Business District (CBD), the Juanita Business District (JBD), the North Rose Hill Business District, the Market Street Corridor (MSC), the Finn Hill Neighborhood Center (FHNC), the Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center (HENC), the Totem Lake Business District Core, and Planned Area 5C (PLA5C); and to mixed use development throughout the City.*



Kirkland Design Guidelines

The drawing below illustrates many of the design Guidelines described in this appendix

1 Pedestrian plazas and places for vendors encouraged through several regulations.

2 Buildings on corner lots may be required to incorporate an architectural or pedestrian-oriented feature at the corner. Many options are possible including plazas, artwork, turrets, curved corners, step backs, setbacks, etc.

Special architectural requirements placed on use of concrete block and metal siding.

3 "Architectural scale" requirements direct large buildings to fit more comfortably with neighboring development. This example employs building setbacks, decks, curved surfaces, and recessed entries to reduce appearance of building mass.

4 Parking garages on pedestrian-oriented streets or through-block sidewalks may incorporate pedestrian-oriented uses or pedestrian-oriented space into front facades.

Street trees required along certain streets.

5 Human scale features such as balconies or decks, bay windows, covered entries, gable or hipped rooflines, multiple paned windows, or pedestrian-oriented space may be required.

6 More flexible method of measuring building height on slopes.

7 New policies regarding tree protection and enhancement of wooded slopes. Standards for size, quantity, quality, and maintenance of landscape plant materials are set by the Zoning Code.

8 Standards for size, quantity, quality, and maintenance of landscape plant materials are set by the Zoning Code.

9 Standards are set for pathway width, pavement, lighting, and site features on required major pathways and public properties.

10 A building cornerstone or plaque may be required.

11 Covering up existing masonry or details with synthetic materials is restricted.

12 Ground story facades of buildings on pedestrian-oriented streets or adjacent to parks may be required to feature display windows, artwork, or pedestrian-oriented space.

13 Pedestrian weather protection required on pedestrian-oriented streets.

14 Architectural detail elements such as decorative or special windows, doors, railings, grillwork, lighting, trellises, pavements, materials, or artwork to add visual interest may be required.

Size of parking lots abutting pedestrian-oriented streets may be restricted.

15 Quantity and locations of driveways are regulated.

16 Visible service areas and loading docks must be screened.

17 Provision for pedestrian circulation is required in large parking lots.

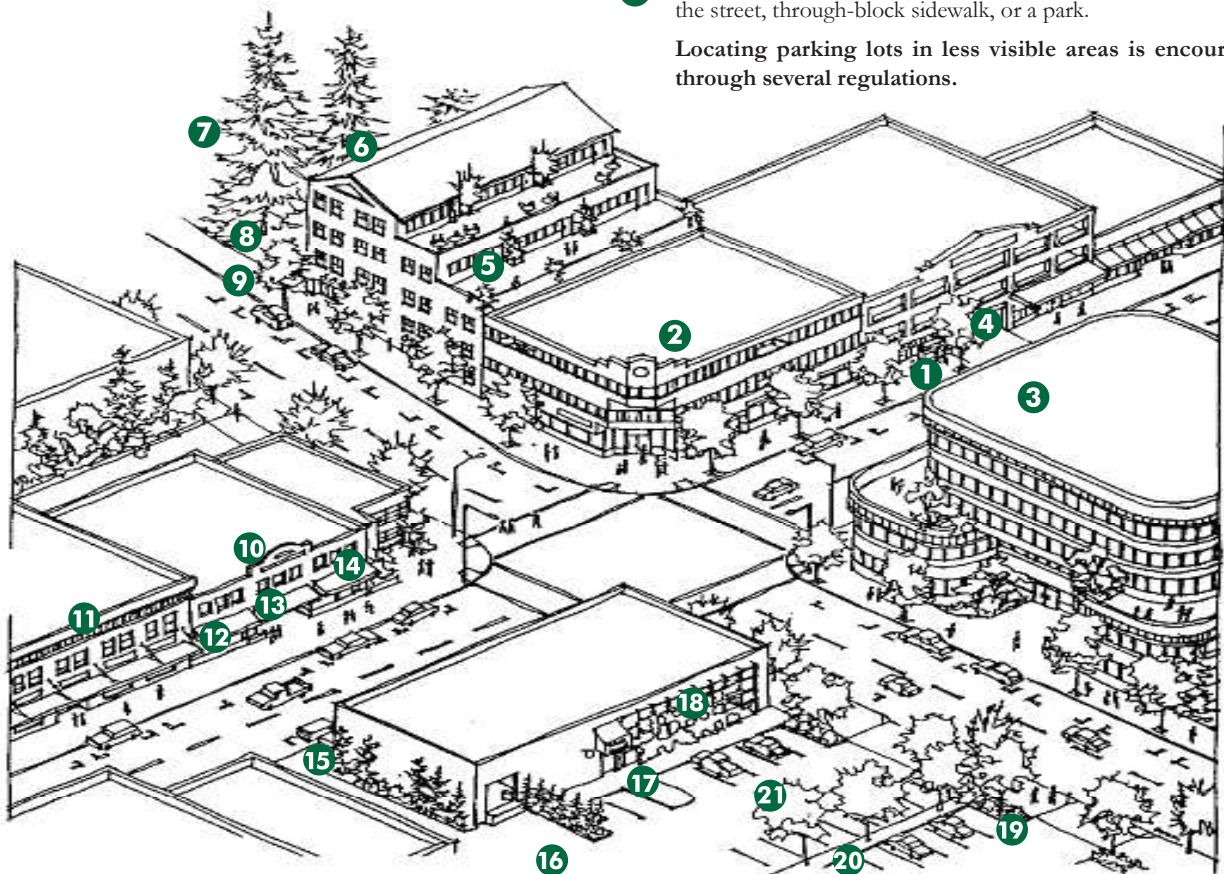
18 Blank walls near streets or adjacent to through-block sidewalks must be treated with landscaping, artwork, or other treatment.

19 Screening of parking lots near streets is required.

20 Standards for curbs, signing, lighting, and equipment are set for parking lots.

21 Internal landscaping is required on large parking lots visible from the street, through-block sidewalk, or a park.

Locating parking lots in less visible areas is encouraged through several regulations.



Purpose of the Design Guidelines for Downtown Kirkland

In 1989 the Kirkland City Council adopted Kirkland's Downtown Plan which set a vision for the downtown's future and outlined policies and public actions to make that vision a reality. One of the recommended actions is the adoption of a set of Downtown Design Guidelines to be used in reviewing all new development and major renovations in the downtown area. The goal of the Design Guidelines as stated in the plan is to

... balance the desired diversity of project architecture with the equally desired overall coherence of the downtown's

◆ **New development will provide a pedestrian connection between Juanita Bay Park and Juanita Beach Park.**

pattern.

In addition, the guidelines are intended to further the following urban design goals stated in the plan:

- ◆ Promote a sense of community identity by emphasizing Kirkland's natural assets, maintaining its human scale, and encouraging activities that make downtown the cultural, civic, and commercial heart of the community.
- ◆ Maintain a high-quality environment by ensuring that new construction and site development meet high standards.
- ◆ Orient to the pedestrian by providing weather protection, amenities, human scale elements, and activities that attract people to downtown.
- ◆ Increase a sense of continuity and order by coordinating site orientation, building scale, and streetscape elements of new development to better fit with neighboring buildings.
- ◆ Incorporate parks and natural features by establishing an integrated network of trails, parks, and open spaces and maintaining existing trees and incorporating landscaping into new development.
- ◆ Allow for diversity and growth through flexible guidelines that are adaptable to a variety of conditions and do not restrict new development.

Purpose of the Design Guidelines for PLA5C

Planned Area 5C is part of the Moss Bay Neighborhood and is designated for high density residential and office uses. It is located just east of the Central Business District (CBD) and shares many of the CBD's

characteristics, although retail uses are not allowed.

The adjacent steep hillside to the north of PLA5C is part of the 85th Street right-of-way and it limits potential view obstruction from the five to six story buildings which can be developed in PLA5C.

The following guidelines, which encourage wide sidewalks, do not apply to PLA5C since there are no "pedestrian oriented streets" or "major pedestrian sidewalks" designated in the Zoning Code for this area.

- ◆ Sidewalk Width: Movement Zone
- ◆ Sidewalk Width: Storefront Activity Zone

An additional guideline that does not apply is "Height Measurement on Hillsides."

Purpose of the Design Guidelines for Juanita Business District

The Juanita Business District Plan was adopted in 1990 by the City Council. It states that "the underlying goal of redevelopment in the business district is to create a neighborhood-scale, pedestrian district which takes advantage of the amenities offered by Juanita Bay."

As part of the Juanita Business District Plan, Design Regulations and Design Guidelines were established for new development and major renovations in the Business District (JBD). These guidelines and regulations are intended to further the following urban design features stated in the plan:

- ◆ Pedestrian pathways from the surrounding residential areas to and through the business district and on to Juanita Beach Park should be acquired and improved.
- ◆ View corridors to the lake should be explored through new development in the business district.
- ◆ Entry features, such as signs or sculpture, should be established in the locations shown in the Juanita Business District Plan.
- ◆ Coordinated streetscape improvements should be used throughout the business district, including street trees, street furniture, and other amenities, like flowers, banners, and signs.

Purpose of the Design Guidelines for the Market Street Corridor, including the Market Street Historic District

The City Council adopted the Market Street Corridor Plan in December of 2006 as part of the Market and Norkirk Neighborhood planning process. The new plan



was created for commercial and multifamily properties adjoining Market Street extending from the Central Business District at the south end to 19th Avenue at the north end. The plan includes a vision for the corridor of an attractive, economically healthy area that accommodates neighborhood oriented businesses, office uses and multifamily housing in a way that complements and protects the adjacent residential neighborhoods.

The historic 1890's buildings at the intersection of Market Street and 7th Avenue create a unique sense of place that represents the original town center of Kirkland. The plan establishes an historic district in this area that will reflect the City's past through both its old and new buildings and its streetscape. New development and renovation within this historic district should reflect the scale and design features of the existing historic resources in the district.

As part of the Market Street Corridor Plan, Design Regulations and Guidelines are established for new development and major renovations in the Market Street Corridor (MSC). These guidelines and regulations are intended to further the following design objectives that are stated in the plan:

- ◆ Encourage preservation of structures and locations that reflect Kirkland's heritage.
- ◆ Support a mix of higher intensity uses along the Market Street Corridor while minimizing impacts on adjacent residential neighborhoods.
- ◆ Maintain and enhance the character of the historic intersection at 7th Avenue and Market Street.
- ◆ Provide streetscape, gateway and public art improvements that contribute to a sense of identity and enhanced visual quality.
- ◆ Provide transitions between low density residential uses within the neighborhoods and the commercial and multifamily residential uses along Market Street.

Except for the MSC2 zone, the following guidelines, which suggest wider sidewalks, do not apply since there are no "pedestrian oriented streets" or "major pedestrian sidewalks" designated in the Zoning Code for the Market Street Corridor.

- ◆ Sidewalk Width: Movement Zone
- ◆ Sidewalk Width: Storefront Activity Zone

Additional guidelines that do not apply to the Market Street Corridor include:

- ◆ Protection and Enhancement of Wooded Slopes

- ◆ Height Measurement on Hillsides
- ◆ Culverted Creeks

Purpose of the Design Guidelines for North Rose Hill Business District

The North Rose Hill Business District goals and policies were adopted in 2003 as part of the North Rose Hill Neighborhood Plan. Development in the North Rose Hill Business District (NRHBD) is to complement the Totem Lake Business District and encourage increased residential capacity to help meet housing needs. Commercial uses are to be limited to those that are compatible with the residential focus of the NRHBD.

As part of the NRH plan, design regulations and guidelines were established for new development and major renovations in the Business District (NRHBD). These guidelines and regulations are intended to further the following urban design goals and policies stated in the plan:

- ◆ Ensure that public improvements and private development contribute to neighborhood quality and identity in the Business District through:
 - *Establishment of building and site design standards.*
 - *Utilization of the design review process.*
 - *Location and sharing of parking lots .*
 - *Utilization of high quality materials, public art, bicycle and pedestrian amenities, directional signs on all arterials, and other measures for public buildings and public infrastructure, such as streets and parks.*
- ◆ Provide transitions between commercial and residential uses in the neighborhood.
- ◆ Provide streetscape improvements that contribute to a sense of neighborhood identity and enhanced visual quality.

Since the focus of the NRHBD is on increasing residential capacity while accommodating supportive commercial uses, rather than developing into a destination retail business district, the following guidelines do not apply to this business district.

- ◆ Sidewalk Width – Movement Zone
- ◆ Sidewalk Width – Curb Zone
- ◆ Sidewalk Width – The Storefront Activity Zone
- ◆ Pedestrian Coverings
- ◆ Pedestrian-Friendly Building Fronts
- ◆ Upper-Story Activities Overlooking the Street

In addition, the following do not apply:

- ◆ Protection and Enhancement of Wooded Slopes
- ◆ Height Measurement on Hillsides



- ◆ Views of Water
- ◆ Culverted Creeks

Purpose of the Design Guidelines for the Totem Lake Business District Core

The Kirkland City Council adopted a new neighborhood plan for Totem Lake in early 2002. The vision set forth in the Plan for the Totem Lake Business District Core is of a dense, compact community, with a mix of business, commercial and residential uses and a high level of transit and pedestrian activity.

The Plan establishes key overall design principles for the Business District Core, as well as specific design objectives for the Totem Lake Mall (TL 2), Evergreen Hospital campus (TL 3), and the mixed-use area west of the campus (TL 1). Design objectives promoted in the plan for the Business District Core include:

- ◆ Accommodate high density, transit-oriented development, consistent with the district's position in an Urban Center.
- ◆ Ensure that public and private development contribute to a lively and inviting character in the Business District Core.
- ◆ Reinforce the character of the Business District Core through public investments
- ◆ Produce buildings that exhibit high quality design, incorporate pedestrian features and amenities and display elements of both continuity and individuality
- ◆ Provide public spaces that are focal points for the community
- ◆ Provide visual and functional connections between adjacent developments through landscaping, public spaces and pedestrian connections.

Design considerations specific to the three subareas within the district include:

Mixed-Use Area (TL 1)

- ◆ Break up the mass of larger buildings through techniques such as towers over podiums, to create a varied building footprint and the perception of a smaller overall building mass.
- ◆ Incorporate features that create distinctive roof forms, to contribute to a skyline that is visually interesting throughout the district.

- ◆ Ensure appropriate transitions from lower density uses north of the Business District Core through providing residentially scaled façades and centered building masses in development along NE 132nd Street.

Retail Center (TL 2)

The Totem Lake Business District Plan direction for the TL2 area is to support its growth as a vibrant, intensive retail center for the Kirkland community and surrounding region. These guidelines are intended to promote the vision of this area as a "village-like" community gathering place, with high-quality urban and architectural design in redevelopment. To provide for flexibility and increased development potential, while ensuring coordinated development and design integrity over time, redevelopment should occur within the context of an overall site development or Master Plan for the entire property.

Evergreen Hospital Medical Center Campus (TL 3)

The Totem Lake Business District Plan acknowledges the important role the hospital plays in the Kirkland community, and supports growth on the campus to strengthen this role. Design objectives stated in the Plan for the Evergreen Hospital campus are consistent with those expressed in the Master Plan approved for the site:

- ◆ Taller buildings should be located toward the center of the site and designed to minimize shadowing and transition impacts on residential areas.
- ◆ Public access to usable green spaces on the campus can help to offset the impacts of taller buildings on the site.
- ◆ Ensure campus edges are compatible with neighboring uses.
- ◆ Enhance and improve pedestrian access with the campus and to surrounding uses, particularly the transit center and to TL 2.

The approved Master Plan for the hospital campus includes additional, unique design guidelines that apply to institutional development in a campus environment:

- ◆ *Respond to Physical Environment:* New buildings should be attractive as well as functional additions to the campus.
- ◆ *Enhance the Skyline:* The upper portion of buildings should be designed to promote visual interest and variety on the skyline, except where building function dictates uninterrupted vertical mass.



- ◆ Avoid blank facades in buildings located on the perimeter of the campus.
- ◆ Use materials and forms that reinforce the visual coherence of the campus.
- ◆ Provide inviting and useable open space.
- ◆ Enhance the campus with landscaping.
- ◆ Guidelines for the transit center to be located on the hospital campus should be developed and incorporated with guidelines for the rest of the campus.

The following guidelines do not apply to the Totem Lake Business District Core:

- ◆ Height Measurement on Hillsides
- ◆ Views of Water

Purpose of the Design Guidelines for Finn Hill Neighborhood Center (FHNC)

The Finn Hill Neighborhood Plan was adopted in early 2018 by the City Council. The Neighborhood Plan sets the vision for the Finn Hill Neighborhood Center north of NE 141st ST along Juanita Drive as a mixed use, neighborhood scale commercial and residential village to strengthen the neighborhood identity.

The design guidelines are intended to further the following design objectives described in the Plan for the FHNC and summarized below:

- ◆ Building and site design is attractive, pedestrian oriented and compatible in scale and character with the surrounding neighborhood.
- ◆ Pedestrian paths connect between uses on a site and adjacent properties.
- ◆ Parking lots or parking garages are oriented to the back or side of buildings or treated with landscaping or design features.
- ◆ Streetscape improvements are attractive to identify Finn Hill as unique to other commercial districts and multi-modal in design.
- ◆ Public gathering spaces contain seating and landscaping.
- ◆ Bicycle and pedestrian amenities are provided including directional signage.
- ◆ Green building and sustainable site techniques are utilized.
- ◆ Art, signs and landscaping are used to add character to the commercial area.

The following guidelines do not apply to this district:

- ◆ Protection and enhancement of wooded slopes
- ◆ Height measurement on Hillsides
- ◆ Culverted Creeks
- ◆ Open Space at Street Level

Purpose of the Design Guidelines for the Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center (HENC)

The plan for the HENC was adopted in 2017. The primary goal of the plan is to promote a strong and vibrant pedestrian oriented neighborhood center with a mix of commercial and residential land uses that primarily serve the adjacent neighborhoods.

In addition, the HENC contains an important interface with the Cross Kirkland Corridor (CKC). Successfully integrating site and building design, as well as public access, with this important transportation and open space amenity will mutually benefit the neighborhood center and the CKC. Thoughtful design of the interface will attract nonmotorized customers and residents to the neighborhood center and create an attractive and safe space for pedestrians and bicyclists using the CKC.

The Guidelines are intended to further the following design objectives that are stated in the Comprehensive Plan.

- ◆ Coordinate development on both sides of the NE 68th Street Corridor in the Everest and Central Houghton neighborhoods.
- ◆ Promote a pedestrian-oriented development concept through standards for a coordinated master plan for the center.
- ◆ Reduce ingress and egress conflicts within and around the center through creation of a circulation system for all users including vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians.
- ◆ Design buildings with careful attention given to modulation, upper story step backs, and use of materials to reduce the appearance of bulk and mass.
- ◆ Coordinate street improvements.
- ◆ Provide transitions between commercial and low density residential areas.
- ◆ Discourage southbound through traffic on 106th Avenue NE.



- ◆ Enhance the gateway at the corner of NE 68th Street and 108th Avenue NE.
- ◆ Provide gathering spaces and relaxation areas within the center.

The following guidelines do not apply to the Neighborhood Center:

- ◆ Protection and Enhancement of Wooded Slopes
- ◆ Height Measurement on Hillsides
- ◆ Culverted Creeks

Purpose of the Design Guidelines for Neighborhood Business Districts

The Comprehensive Plan establishes a hierarchy of commercial districts, with regional goods and services at the upper end and neighborhoods goods and services at the lower end.

Kirkland's Neighborhood Business Districts (BN, BNA, and MSC2) are important in providing neighborhood goods and services. Given the more localized draw for residents to meet their everyday needs, an emphasis on convenient and attractive pedestrian connections and vehicular access is important.

In addition, because these districts are surrounded by the residential land uses they serve, the design character and context of new development is critical to ensure that it integrates into the neighborhood.

The design guidelines are intended to further the following design objectives that are stated in the Plan:

- ◆ Establish development standards that promote attractive commercial areas and reflect the distinctive role of each area.
- ◆ Encourage and develop places and events throughout the community where people can gather and interact.
- ◆ Moss Bay neighborhood: Ensure that building design is compatible with the neighborhood in size, scale, and character.
- ◆ South Rose Hill neighborhood: Residential scale and design are critical to integrate these uses into the residential area.

The following guidelines do not apply to these districts:

- ◆ Protection and Enhancement of Wooded Slopes
- ◆ Height Measurement on Hillsides
- ◆ Culverted Creeks

Purpose of the Design Guidelines for the Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX Zone)

The Bridle Trails Neighborhood Plan was adopted in late 2018 by the City Council. The Neighborhood Plan encourages redevelopment of the Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center into a lively pedestrian-oriented, transit-supportive, mixed-use residential and commercial neighborhood center.

The design guidelines are intended to further the following design objectives described in the Plan for neighborhood center and summarized below:

- ◆ Careful attention to architectural scale, massing and upper story step backs, pedestrian orientation and connections, compatibility with surrounding residential uses and commercial uses across NE 70th Street, building modulation, and use of materials to reduce the appearance of bulk and mass.
- ◆ Buildings are oriented to adjoining rights-of-way and internal pedestrian pathways.
- ◆ Green building standards and sustainable site standards are included in development.
- ◆ Taller building forms are located away from adjoining residential properties.
- ◆ Pedestrian-oriented design elements are incorporated into the development such as plazas to create public gathering spaces with public art, water features, and landscaping.
- ◆ Driveways are consolidated to minimize impacts on surrounding streets, and adjacent residential uses, and to foster a pedestrian-oriented site design.
- ◆ Parking and transportation impacts are minimized to create a pedestrian-oriented neighborhood center.
- ◆ A gateway feature should be provided at the corner of NE 70th Place and 132nd Avenue NE.



[NEW SECTION] Purpose of the Design Guidelines for the North Juanita Neighborhood Center

The Juanita Neighborhood Plan was updated and adopted in 2024 by the City Council. The Neighborhood Plan supports the the redevelopment of three aggregated parcels at the southern border of the North Juanita Neighborhood Center to serve as catalyst for redevelopment in the area and encourage increased residential capacity to help meet housing needs. Commercial uses are primarily neighborhood-serving and complement an active, mixed-use destination for shopping, living, and community gathering.

Design guidelines serve to accomplish the following design objectives detailed in the Neighborhood Plan:

- ◆ Mixed-use buildings are oriented toward adjoining rights-of-way
- ◆ Pedestrian-oriented design elements are incorporated into the development such as plazas and publicly accessible open space to nurture community gathering opportunities. These spaces include amenities such as public art, interactive features, and native landscaping.
- ◆ Development supports access to nearby transit stops and greenways through integrated pathways, bike parking, and pedestrian and rolling facilities.
- ◆ A gateway feature should be provided at the corner of NE 132nd St. and 100th Ave NE.

Pedestrian-Oriented Elements

Introduction

Successful pedestrian-oriented business districts, as opposed to “commercial strips,” depend upon making pedestrian circulation more convenient and attractive than vehicular circulation, because the retail strategy for such districts is to encourage the customer to visit often and for more than one purpose at a time. The desired shopping pattern is for the customer to park in a convenient location and walk to several different businesses or attractions. The guidelines in this section focus on creating a high-quality pedestrian environment, especially along *pedestrian-oriented streets*. *Pedestrian-oriented streets* are specific streets defined for each business district.

This section also deals with building elements that detract from pedestrian qualities. One such detraction is a large expanse of blank wall, which, when adjacent or near to neighboring properties or overlooking public areas, can be intrusive and create undesirable conditions for pedestrians and neighbors. Therefore, the guidelines direct new development to treat blank walls with landscaping, building modulation, or other elements to reduce the impact of blank walls on neighboring and public properties.

The guidelines dealing with the spatial and functional integration of sidewalk areas and building elements address several issues:

- ◆ Width of sidewalk to accommodate pedestrian flow, building entrances, and other sidewalk activities.
- ◆ Pedestrian weather protection.
- ◆ “Pedestrian-friendly” building fronts.
- ◆ Other building facade elements that improve pedestrian conditions along the sidewalk.
- ◆ Mitigation of blank walls and screening of service areas.



On the following pages are described urban design guidelines relating to pedestrian circulation and amenities. The guidelines outline the general issues and present design information, concepts, and solutions to address the issues. The guidelines serve as a conceptual foundation and support the regulations included in the Kirkland Zoning Code.

Sidewalk Width: Movement Zone

Issue

Pedestrian movement is a primary function of sidewalks. The sidewalk has three overlapping parts with different functions: the curb zone, the movement zone, and the storefront or activity zone.

A well-sized and uncluttered movement zone allows pedestrians to move at a comfortable pace. People can window-shop comfortably and enjoy a relaxed atmosphere without bumping into street signs, garbage cans, or other people.

Discussion

An adult person measures approximately 2' across the shoulders, but a pedestrian carrying grocery bags, pushing a baby carriage or bicycle, or walking a dog measures 3' across. A window-shopper will require a minimum of 2'-6" to 3' wide space to avoid being pushed or having their view obstructed.

The movement zone should be at least 10' to 12' wide so that two couples can comfortably pass one another. This same space also will allow one person to pass a couple while another person passes from the opposite direction. In business districts add 3' to the storefront activity zone for window-shopping.

The width of the sidewalk movement zone should consider the function of sidewalks, the level of pedestrian traffic, and the general age groups of the pedestrians (children and the elderly slow traffic on sidewalks that are too narrow).





Guideline

A sidewalk should support a variety and concentration of activity yet avoid overcrowding and congestion. The average sidewalk width should be between 10' and 18'. New buildings on pedestrian-oriented streets should be set back a sufficient distance to provide at least 10' of sidewalk. If outdoor dining, seating, vending, or displays are desired, an additional setback is necessary.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

Most of the business core of Kirkland is already developed with fairly narrow sidewalks. New development should provide sidewalks at the recommended width. Providing wider sidewalks throughout downtown is a long-term endeavor.

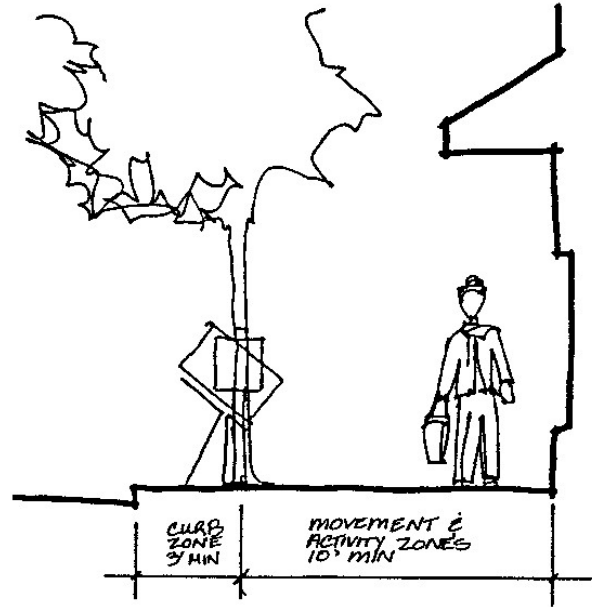
Special Consideration for Juanita Business District

A concentrated, organized, retail-oriented core with a unified pedestrian circulation network is a goal of the Juanita Business District. The pedestrian system will also serve to connect the perimeter of the district to the core.

Special Consideration for the Totem Lake Business District Core

New development in TL2 should provide sidewalks at the recommended width, to contribute to the pedestrian-orientation of new development. Public gathering places, such as pedestrian-oriented plazas linked to the sidewalk, should be encouraged.

Sidewalk Width – Curb Zone



Issue

The curb zone contains parking meters, garbage cans, newspaper stands, street signs, light poles, mail boxes, phone booths, bus stops, and trees. The curb zone is also a buffer between vehicular traffic and pedestrians.

Discussion

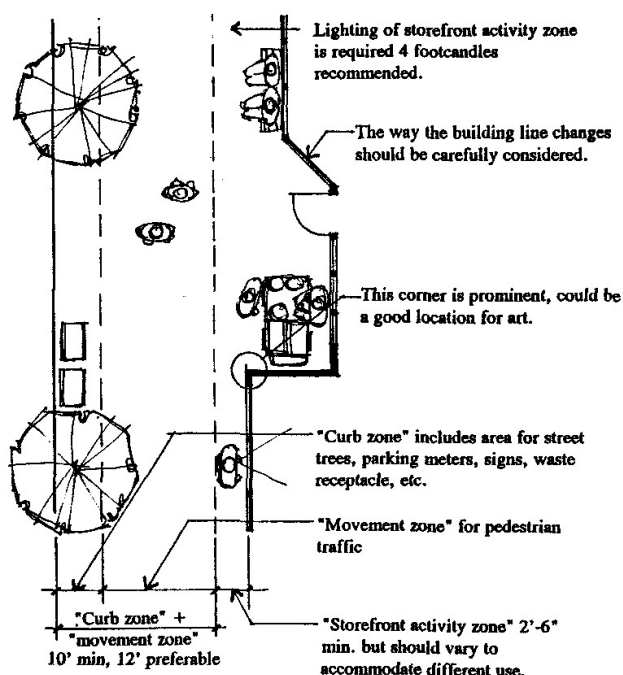
The curb zone may be integrated into the sidewalk design in a number of ways.

- ◆ *A curb zone with parallel parking.* Getting in and out of parked cars requires 2'-6"; so the curb zone width should be between 4'-6" and 5'-6".
- ◆ *A curb zone without parallel parking.* Space is not needed to park cars; the curb zone width should be between 3' and 4'.
- ◆ *A curb zone with street furniture clustered in sidewalk bulbs along the street; parking is allotted in the pockets between the bulbs.* Clusters of street elements – benches, newspaper stands, covered bus stops – require a sidewalk width of about 8' to 12'.

The curb zone may be visually separated from the movement zone by changes in color or surface material. Street furniture and other elements may be grouped and unified by color and shape to give the street a less cluttered appearance.

The design of the curb zone and street elements provides an opportunity for Kirkland to develop a visual identity that differs from street to street yet is still characteristic of Kirkland.





Guidelines

Street elements – trees, parking meters, signs – should be organized in the curb zone to reduce congestion. During busy periods, pedestrians may use the curb zone for walking.

Where pedestrian traffic is the heaviest, sidewalk bulbs can be constructed to accommodate bike racks, waste receptacles, and newspaper racks. Corner bulbs also increase pedestrian visibility.

Sidewalk Width – The Storefront Activity Zone

Issue

The storefront activity zone is the most important area for improving pedestrian amenities because it offers protection, provides space for sidewalk activities, and is a transition from the public space of the sidewalk to the private space of the building.

Discussion

At least 10' of the sidewalk must be kept for pedestrian movement. In addition, there must be room for other activities that add life and interest to the street. Window shopping requires a minimum of 2'-6". Other activities require:

- ◆ Bench for sitting: 4' min.
- ◆ Vendor: 4' min. (6' preferable)
- ◆ Outdoor dining: 6' min. (one table)
- ◆ Outdoor displays: 4' min. (6' preferable)

The activity desired in the storefront activity zone can vary from property to property. This may result in a more animated sidewalk environment with protected alcoves and niches.

Guideline

New buildings should be set back a sufficient distance from the front property line a minimum of 10' to allow enough room for pedestrian movement. Wider setbacks should be considered to accommodate other sidewalk uses that would benefit their businesses and the pedestrian environment. Lighting and special paving of the storefront activity zone are also beneficial.

Pedestrian Coverings

Issue

Pedestrian coverings such as awnings and canopies offer shelter, provide spatial enclosure, and add design interest to a retail streetscape.

Discussion

The design of awnings and canopies should be coordinated with a number of factors:

The width of a canopy or awning depends on its function. A 3' to 4' canopy will provide rain cover for window-shopping. A 5' or greater canopy will provide cover for a street sale, and a 7' to 8' canopy will provide room for a window shopper and a passing couple.

The width of the sidewalk should be considered when sizing the awning. Water spilling down the edges of awnings is unpleasant; thus the awning should be either extended or shortened if there is not room for two people to pass one another either under the awning or outside the awning.

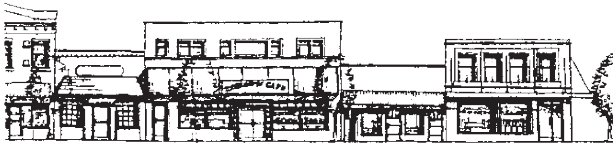
The architecture of the building determines the appropriate placement and style of the canopy or awning. A canopy should be continuous in shape, design, and placement throughout a building.

The overall style of a street should guide the choice of type, color, and size of coverings. The quality of light emanating from awnings or canopies should be controlled. The back-lit plastic awning typical of fast food chains is inappropriate on pedestrian streetscapes.

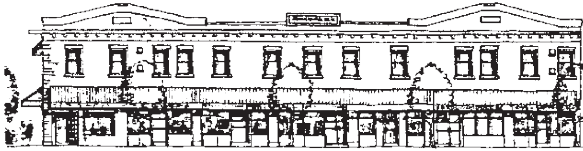
The crown of trees can be a canopy in its own right by defining space and providing shelter. Canopies and awnings should be appropriately dimensioned to allow for tree growth.

The street type. A rich variety of canopies and awnings is particularly desirable on pedestrian-oriented streets and less important on automobile-oriented streets.





**Nonuniform Awnings and Facades
(Recommended for Pedestrian Oriented Streets)**



Guideline

Awnings or canopies should be required on facades facing pedestrian-oriented sidewalks. A variety of styles and colors should be encouraged on pedestrian-oriented streets, and a more continuous, uniform style encouraged for large developments on entry arterial streets.

“Pedestrian-Friendly” Building Fronts Issue

Building setbacks were originally developed to promote “pedestrian-friendly” building fronts by providing light, air, and safety. But dull building facades and building setbacks that are either too wide or too narrow can destroy a pedestrian streetscape. A successful pedestrian business district must provide interesting, pedestrian-friendly building facades and sidewalk activities.

Discussion

Building fronts should have pedestrian-friendly features transparent or decorative windows, public entrances, murals, bulletin boards, display windows, seating, or street vendors that cover at least 75 percent of the ground-level storefront surface between 2’ and 6’ above the sidewalk.



Sitting areas for restaurant and merchandise displays should allow at least a 10’ wide pavement strip for walking. Planters can define the sitting area and regulate pedestrian flow.

Blank walls severely detract from a pedestrian streetscape. To mitigate the negative effects of blank walls:

- ◆ Recess the wall with niches that invite people to stop, sit, and lean.
- ◆ Allow street vendors.
- ◆ Install trellises with climbing vines or plant materials.
- ◆ Provide a planting bed with plant material that screens at least 50 percent of the surface.
- ◆ Provide artwork on the surface.

Guideline

All building fronts should have pedestrian-friendly features as listed above.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland - Glazing

Building frontages along pedestrian-oriented streets in the Central Business District should be configured to have a 15’ story height to ensure suitability for diverse retail tenants and enhance the pedestrian experience. Where these taller retail stories are required, special attention to storefront detailing is necessary to provide a visual connection between pedestrian and retail activity.

Guideline

Storefronts along pedestrian-oriented streets should be highly transparent with windows of clear vision glass beginning no higher than 2’ above grade to at least 10’ above grade. Windows should extend across, at a minimum, 75% of the façade length. Continuous window walls should be avoided by providing architectural building treatments, mullions, building modulation, entry doors, and/or columns at appropriate intervals.

Special Consideration For Non-Retail Lobbies In Central Business District 1A & 1B

Non-retail uses are generally not allowed along street frontage within Central Business District 1. However, in order to provide pedestrian access to office, hotel, or residential uses located off of the street frontage or above the retail, some allowance for lobbies is necessary.



Guideline

Lobbies for residential, hotel, and office uses may be allowed within the required retail storefront space provided that the street frontage of the lobby is limited relative to the property's overall retail frontage and that the storefront design of the lobby provides continuity to the retail character of the site and the overall street.

Special Consideration for the Totem Lake Business District Core

Since pedestrians move slowly along the sidewalk, the street level of buildings must be interesting and varied. Since the potential exists for large tenants to locate within TL 2, efforts should be made to minimize the impacts of these uses along pedestrian-oriented streets and concourses. Along 120th Avenue NE, buildings should be designed to add vitality along the sidewalk, by providing multiple entrance points to shops, continuous weather protection, outdoor dining, transparency of windows and interactive window displays, entertainment and diverse architectural elements. Ground floor development in TL 2 should be set close to the sidewalk along pedestrian streets and concourses to orient to the pedestrian and provide an appropriately-scaled environment.

Special Consideration for Neighborhood Business Districts, Finn Hill Neighborhood Center (FHNC) and Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center (HENC), Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX Zone)

Issue

To create a focal point for the community and engage pedestrians, buildings are encouraged to be oriented to pedestrian-oriented streets in these zones. However, commercial space that is above or below the grade of the sidewalk can compromise the desired pedestrian orientation.

Guideline

Commercial space should generally be at grade with the adjoining sidewalk. Where this is not feasible, the building should be setback from the sidewalk far enough to allow a comfortable grade transition with generous pedestrian-oriented open space.

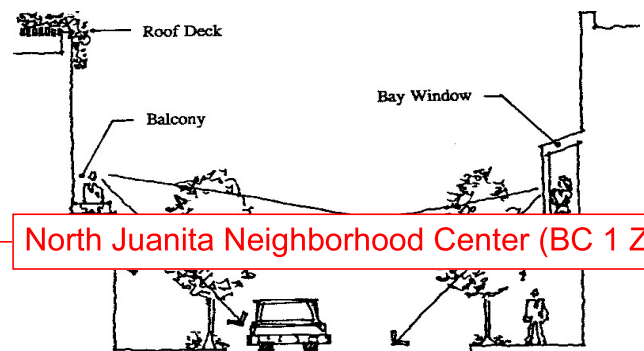
Special Consideration for Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX Zone)

Continuous commercial building fronts should be provided along adjoining arterials and through-block pathways. Consideration should be made to maximize the usage of through-block pathways with commercial and other public activations. Any non-commercial building fronts should be located in areas where less successful commercial activity may occur. Special attention should be made in locating commercial building fronts near intersecting through-block pathways and where transit services are located.

Upper-Story Activities Overlooking the Street

Issue

Upper-story architectural features such as balconies, roof decks, and bay windows improve the relation between the upper-story living and working units and the street. Upper-story activity provides additional security at night – people overlooking a street tend to “patrol” it – and give the street a more human, people-oriented quality.



Discussion

All buildings should have either an individual balcony or bay window for each dwelling unit or a collective roof deck that overlooks the street or both. This is especially important on the second and third floors where it is easier to establish connection with people on the street level.

Retail stores, offices, and studios liven second stories, particularly at night when second story activities are silhouetted.

Balconies should have direct access from an interior room and be at least 6' in depth so that two or three people can sit at a small table and have enough room to stretch their legs.

Plantings are encouraged on balconies and roof decks in order to bring more greenery into the City. Window seating at bay windows enables people to sit by a window and overlook the street.



Guideline

All buildings on pedestrian-oriented streets should be encouraged to have upper-story activities overlooking the street, as well as balconies and roof decks with direct access from living spaces. Planting trellises and architectural elements are encouraged in conjunction with decks and bay windows. Upper-story commercial activities are also encouraged.

Lighting from Buildings

Issue

Overpowering and uniform illumination creates glare and destroys the quality of night light. Well-placed lights will form individual pools of light and maintain sufficient lighting levels for security and safety purposes.

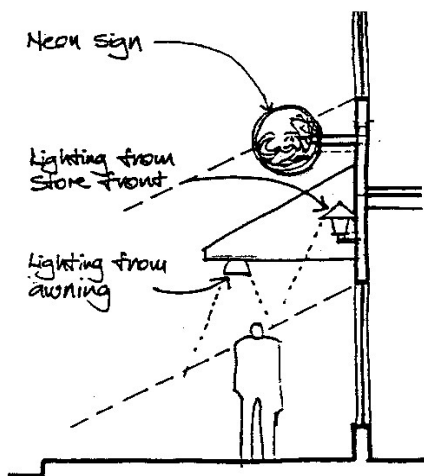
Discussion

All building entries should be lighted to protect occupants and provide an inviting area.

Building facades, awnings, and signs should not be lighted with overpowering and uniform lights. They should be lighted with low-level building-mounted lights and placed apart to form pools of light. Lighting from storefronts, canopies, or awnings is a very attractive and effective way to light sidewalks.

Recommended Minimum Light Level:

- ◆ Primary pedestrian walkway: 2 foot candle
- ◆ Secondary pedestrian walkway: 2 foot candle
- ◆ Parking lot: 1 foot candle



Guideline

All building entries should be well lit. Building facades in pedestrian areas should provide lighting to walkways and sidewalks through building-mounted lights, canopy- or awning-mounted lights, and display window lights. Encourage variety in the use of light fixtures to give visual variety from one building facade to the next. Back-lit or internally-lit translucent awnings should be prohibited.

Pedestrian-Oriented Plazas

Issue

Too often we see well-designed – but empty – plazas. There is no clear formula for designing a plaza, but a poorly designed plaza will not attract people.

Discussion

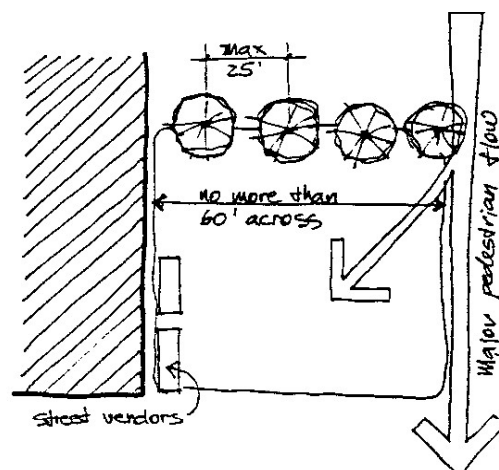
Plazas should be centrally located on major avenues, close to bus stops, or where there are strong pedestrian flows on neighboring sidewalks.

Plazas should be no more than 60' across and no more than 3' above or below the sidewalk. They must be handicapped accessible.

Plazas should have plenty of benches, steps, and ledges for seating. At least one linear foot of seating per 30 square feet of plaza area should be provided; seating should have a minimum depth of 16".

Locate the plaza in a sunny spot and encourage public art and other amenities. At least 50 percent of the total frontage of building walls facing a plaza should be occupied by retail uses, street vendors, or other pedestrian-oriented uses.

Provide plenty of planting beds for ground cover or shrubs. One tree should be required for every 200 square feet at a maximum spacing of 25' apart. Special precaution must be taken to prevent trees from blocking the sun.



Guideline

Successful pedestrian-oriented plazas are generally located in sunny areas along a well-traveled pedestrian route. Plazas must provide plenty of sitting areas and amenities and give people a sense of enclosure and safety.

Special Consideration for Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX Zone)

Plazas should be located facing pedestrian-friendly building fronts, near intersecting through-block pathways and where transit services are located. Plaza should be a focal point of public gather and seek opportunities to provide space for performances, passive and children's recreation.

Special Considerations for the Totem Lake Business District Core

Public spaces, such as landscaped and/or furnished plazas and courtyards should be incorporated into the development, and be visible and accessible from either a public sidewalk or pedestrian connection. Primary pedestrian access points to retail development in TL 2 along 120th Avenue NE may be especially effective locations for public plazas.

Open spaces are especially important in TL 1, where the built environment may be dense. Well designed open spaces in front of and between buildings, visually linked with the open spaces of adjacent developments, will help to provide relief for the pedestrian.

Pedestrian Connections

Issue

The ability to walk directly into a commercial center from the public sidewalk, the Cross Kirkland Corridor and Eastside Rail Corridor, or a bus stop is essential to both pedestrian and vehicular safety.

Discussion

Well defined, direct pedestrian connections from the building to the public sidewalk are not always available in commercial centers. The connection between the internal pedestrian system on the site and the public sidewalk is often interrupted by landscaping or an automobile driveway.

Properly located landscaping can be used along with special paving to help define pedestrian links through the site.



Guideline

Commercial developments should have well defined, safe pedestrian walkways that minimize distances from the public sidewalk, the Cross Kirkland Corridor and Eastside Rail Corridor, and transit facilities to the internal pedestrian system and building entrances.

Blank Walls

Issue

Blank walls create imposing and dull visual barriers. On the other hand, blank walls are ready “canvases” for art, murals, and landscaping.

Discussion

Blank walls on street fronts. Blank walls on retail frontage deaden the surrounding space and break the retail continuity of the block. Blank walls should be avoided on street front elevations. The adverse impact of a blank wall on the pedestrian streetscape can be mitigated through art, landscaping, street vendors, signs, kiosks, bus stops, or seating. Design guidelines in New York, San Francisco, and Bellevue recommend that ground floor retail with pedestrian-oriented displays be the primary uses in commercial districts. This approach is meant to restore and maintain vitality on the street via continuous rows of retail establishments.

Blank walls perpendicular to street fronts. In some cases fire walls require the intrusion of a flat, unadorned surface. These conditions merit landscaping or artistic treatment. Examples of such treatment include installing trellises for vines and plant material, providing landscaped planting beds that screen at least 50 percent of the wall, incorporating decorative tile or masonry, or providing artwork (mural, sculpture, relief) on the wall.





Guideline

Blank walls should be avoided near sidewalks, parks, the Cross Kirkland Corridor and Eastside Rail Corridor, and pedestrian areas. Where unavoidable, blank walls should be treated with landscaping, art, or other architectural treatments.

Public Improvements and Site Features

Introduction

Site features and pedestrian amenities such as lighting, benches, paving, waste receptacles, and other site elements are an important aspect of a pedestrian-oriented business district's character. If these features are design-coordinated and high quality, they can help to unify and upgrade the district's visual character. Development of a master plan for public spaces can provide a coordinated approach to their installation throughout the district.

The guidelines in this section apply primarily to elements associated with street right-of-ways, public parks, and required *major pedestrian pathways*. Although the standards do not apply to private property, except where a *major pedestrian pathway* is required, property owners are encouraged to utilize the standards in private development where they are appropriate. However, there may be cases where different site features, such as light fixtures and benches, should be selected to complement the architectural design of the individual site.

Pathway Width

Issue

Pathways must be sufficiently wide to handle projected pedestrian traffic. A pathway that is too narrow will have maintenance problems at its edges. A pathway that is too wide is unnecessarily costly and a poor use of space.

Discussion

A pedestrian path of 10' to 12' can accommodate groups of persons walking four abreast or two couples passing each other.

A path near a major park feature or special facility like a transit center should be at least 12' wide. An 8' path will accommodate pedestrian traffic of less than 1,000 persons per hour.

Empirical Comparison:

- ◆ Green Lake path = 8'
- ◆ Burke-Gilman Path = 8'
- ◆ Typical sidewalk = 8' to 14'

Guideline

Design all major pedestrian pathways to be at least 8' wide. Other pathways with less activity can be 6' wide.



Special Considerations for Juanita Business District

Through-site connections from street to street are a desirable pedestrian amenity in Land Use Area JBD-1.

The goal of these pedestrian connections will be to knit the individual developments into a more cohesive whole, providing convenient pedestrian mobility throughout even if the parcels are developed individually.



Special Consideration for North Rose Hill Business District

Buildings in the NRHBD will be setback at least ten feet from the sidewalk. Landscaping and entry features will be located within this setback yard. Therefore, the sidewalk can be somewhat narrower than on a pedestrian oriented street.

Special Consideration for Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center

Through block pedestrian connections and connections to the Cross Kirkland Corridor are important features that will help to provide pedestrian access throughout the center.

Special Considerations for the Totem Lake Business District Core

Through-site connections from street to street, between the upper and lower portions of TL 2, and within TL 2 are needed to provide convenient pedestrian mobility, and to contribute to the village-like character desired for TL 2. Pedestrian connections to surrounding related uses, such as the hospital campus and transit center should also be provided.

Within TL 1, buildings should be set back at least ten feet from the sidewalk. Landscaping and entry features should be located within this setback yard, allowing the sidewalk to be somewhat narrower than on a pedestrian oriented street.

Special Consideration for Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX Zone)

The through-block pathway connecting NE 70th Place to shops and services within the neighborhood center should be designed with amenities and help transition pedestrian traffic from lower grade at the street to the more level grade within the neighborhood center. Design of this pathway should provide places for people to pause and gather and provide a planted buffer from vehicular traffic.

Pedestrian Paths and Amenities

Issues

Pedestrians require more detailed visual stimuli than do people in fast moving vehicles. Pedestrian paths should be safe, enjoyable, and interesting.

Discussion

Street furniture such as benches, planters, fountains, and sculptures enhance the visual experience and reduce apparent walking lengths. Planters, curbs, rails, and other raised surfaces can also be used for seating. Any height between 12" to 20" will do with 16" to 18" being the best. An appropriate seat width ranges from 6" to 24".

Unit paving such as stones, bricks, or tiles should be installed on small plazas and areas of special interest. Asphalt can be used on minor routes to reduce cost and maintenance.

For safety reasons, lighting should be planned along all pedestrian paths. Lighting can originate either from street lights or from building-mounted lights. Street trees and shrubs should be planted along all pedestrian walkways and used to screen parking lots. For safety and appearance purposes, trees and shrubs should be pruned regularly.

Special Consideration for Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX Zone)

Streets and pathways should enhance the pedestrian experience and find opportunities to provide passive seating areas, cafe seating, green space, small scale performance area, public art, and children's recreation and small public gathering space. Sidewalks along 130th Avenue NE should enhance the City's Greenways connection.

Street Trees

Issues

Streets are the conduits of life in a community. The repetition of trees bordering streets can unify a community's landscape. Trees add color, texture, and form to an otherwise harsh and discordant urban environment.

A strong street tree planting scheme can establish community identity and provide a respite from the weather and the built environment. Large, deciduous trees planted in rows on each side of the street can bring visual continuity to Kirkland – particularly on major entry arterials. Smaller trees should be planted in confined areas.

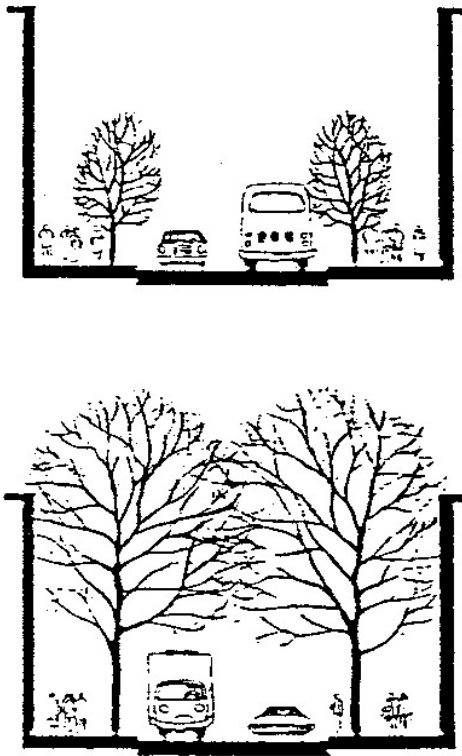
Street trees will not obscure businesses from the street if the appropriate trees are selected and maintained. Branches can frame ground floor businesses, allowing bus and truck movement while enhancing the pedestrian environment.

Trees should be of adequate size to create an immediate impact and have a good chance of survival. Species with invasive root systems or that are prone to disease, intolerant of pollution, or short-lived should be avoided.

Guideline

The City should prepare a comprehensive street tree planting plan recommending species and generalized locations.





Special Considerations for Downtown Kirkland

A strong street tree planting scheme is especially important in downtown because of the variety of scale and architecture encouraged in private development. Major entries into Kirkland, especially along Central Way, Kirkland Avenue, Lake Street, and Market Street, should be unified by a strong street tree program.

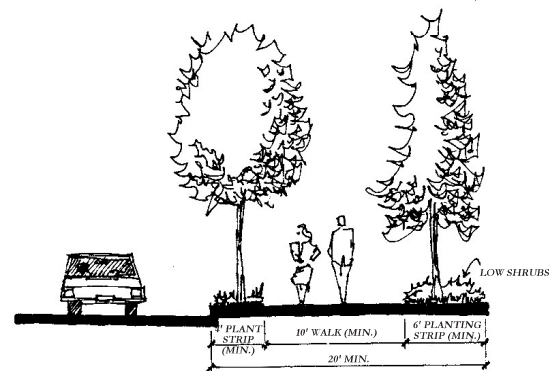
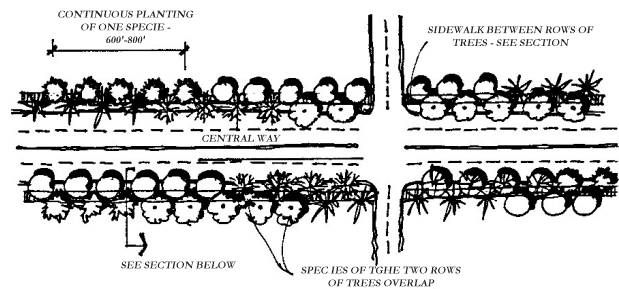
Some preliminary ideas for a street tree planting plan are:

Central Way: Two rows of trees on each side could be planted (one row near the curb and one row in the required setback on the perimeter of parking lots as in Parkplace). The two rows could feature uniform plantings of species approximately 600' to 800' long. The species could change so that different combinations of species occur along Central Way. This would provide a continuous boulevard effect and incorporate the existing trees.

Lake Street and other pedestrian-oriented streets with narrow sidewalks: Flowering pear trees might be a good option since they have tight narrow shapes, attractive flowers, and dark green foliage. Photinia standards might be another option since they are small and have bright red evergreen foliage.

Special Considerations for Juanita Business District

Street trees in the business district should be upgraded with varieties that will not block views of businesses or the lake.



Proposal for a distinctive, double-row tree planting of street trees on Central Way.

Some preliminary ideas for a street tree planting plan are:

98th Avenue NE: Limb up existing maples and add flowering pear trees (flowers and good fall color) along the curb.

Juanita Drive: Choose street trees that will screen large buildings but still allow views to the lake (flowering pears for example).

97th Avenue NE/120th Place NE: Plant trees to screen parking lots and service entrances. Possibilities are zelkova (elm-like with good fall color) or flowering pears.

Special Considerations for the Market Street Corridor

A consistent street tree plan should be used to add character to the Corridor. The landscape strip on the east side of Market Street adds interest and provides a more secure pedestrian environment. Additional street trees should be considered on the west side of Market Street in order to provide a similar environment.

Special considerations for North Rose Hill Business District

Feature a diverse planting of street trees that take into account width of landscape strip, location of overhead utility lines, and maintenance requirements.

Some preliminary ideas for a street tree planting plan are:

NE 116th Street: Add street trees that will buffer the pedestrian corridor from traffic while providing some visual access to adjacent businesses. (*Quercus rubra* (red oak), *Tilia cordata* ‘Greenspire’ (littelleaf linden), *Zelkova serrata* ‘Village Green’ for example).

124th Avenue NE: Choose street trees that will buffer the pedestrian but still allow some visual access to adjoining businesses (*Carpinus japonicus* (Japanese hornbeam), *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* (Katsura), *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* ‘Summit’ (Summit ash) for example).

Slater Avenue NE: Add trees with flowers and good fall colors as a transition to the residential portion of the neighborhood (*Malus* sp. (flowering crab), *Styrax japonicus* (Japanese snowbell), *Crataegus phaenopyrum* (Washington hawthorn), *Prunus padus* ‘Summer Glow’ (bird cherry- red leaves) for example).

Special Considerations for the Totem Lake Business District Core

Street trees within this area should be selected to achieve the varying objectives of the district. Some preliminary ideas for a street tree planting plan are:

Totem Lake Boulevard: South of NE 128th Street, trees should be planted that balance the goals of creating a “green corridor” along the boulevard, providing a safe and inviting pedestrian experience and enabling visibility of the site’s businesses to the freeway traveler. Smaller trees planted at frequent intervals anchored by larger, “boulevard” trees at primary site entrances would achieve these objectives. As an alternative or additional component, groupings of trees planted behind a meandering sidewalk may also be effective.

North of NE 128th Street to NE 132nd Street, plantings should be unified with those used along Totem Lake Boulevard to the south.

120th Avenue NE: South of NE 128th Street, choose street trees that will emphasize the pedestrian connection between the upper and lower mall, such as the use of larger trees at crossings and major points of entry. Choose spacing and varieties to create a plaza-like character to encourage pedestrian activity. Trees in planters and colorful flower beds will soften the area for pedestrians but allow visual access to adjoining businesses.

The tree planting plan used along NE 128th Street between Totem Lake Boulevard and 120th Avenue NE should be continued to the segment of 120th Avenue NE between NE 128th Street and NE 132nd Street, to provide a consistent identity throughout the district.

NE 132nd Street: Create a strong streetscape element, inviting to the pedestrian, with street trees proportionate to adjacent land uses.

Public Improvements and Site Features

Issue and Discussion

The quality and character of public improvements and site features such as street and park lights, benches, planters, waste receptacles, pavement materials, and public signs are critical components of a city’s image. Standards for public improvements and site features, along with a master plan for public spaces, will assist in the development of a coordinated streetscape that will unify the variety of private development. Successful standards help assure high quality, low maintenance site features, and simplify the purchase and replacement of features for parks and public works departments.

Since public improvement standards have long-term implications for the community, relevant City departments must be involved in their development to make sure all concerns are met. Standards should permit some flexibility and address technical issues such as cost, availability, handicapped accessibility, and durability.



Guideline

The Planning

and Building Department, along with other City departments, should develop a set of public improvement and site feature standards for use in pedestrian-oriented business districts. The standards can be the same or unique for each district. A master plan for public spaces within a district should be adopted to coordinate placement of the features and otherwise carry out the Comprehensive Plan.

The City of Kirkland should work with interested groups to design a public sign system for gateways, pathways, information kiosks, etc., with a signature color palette and identifying logo.



Special Considerations for the Market Street Corridor

An historic style of street light should be used to reflect the nature of the 1890's buildings in the historic district at 7th Avenue and Market Street. These lights may also be used along other stretches of the corridor, particularly in the area between the Historic District and the Central Business District.

Special Consideration for Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center

Pedestrian lighting should be provided along school walk routes and all pedestrian oriented streets in the center.

Entry Gateway Features

Issue

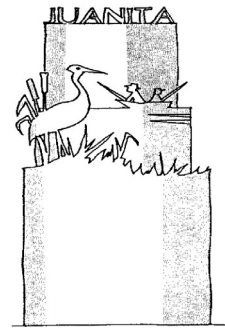
The Comprehensive Plan calls for gateway features at the key entry points into neighborhoods and business districts. Entry points differ in topography, available space, and surrounding visual character; nevertheless, gateway features should be reinforced by a unified design theme. Gateway features can be different in size or configuration, yet still incorporate similar materials, landscaping, graphics, and design elements.

Discussion

The gateway features should frame and enhance views. Large sign bridges or flashing graphics would dominate the view and are inappropriate. Consistent elements that could be incorporated at all entry points might include:

- ◆ Distinctive landscaping such as floral displays or blue-green colored evergreen foliage.
- ◆ Multicolored masonry, perhaps forming a screen or wall on which an entry sign is placed.
- ◆ A distinctive light such as a column of glass block or cluster of globes.
- ◆ A unifying device such as the district's logo. In Downtown Kirkland, for example, a triangular sail logo could be a metal weather vane or an actual fabric sail on a steel armature.
- ◆ A repetitive element such as a series of closely spaced sails or lights.

- ◆ A trellis incorporating landscaping. A trellis or arbor is adaptable to space constraints.
- ◆ Similar artwork such as a different animal or bird sculpture at each entry.



Guideline

Construct entry gateway features at locations noted in the Comprehensive Plan. Gateways may be constructed in conjunction with commercial development. Emphasis should be placed on framing the view into the district.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

The transit center is another “gateway” experience. The center should be a focal feature that provides comfort and amenities for transit users. Some form of shelter with a strong architectural identity should be pursued.

Special Consideration for Juanita Business District

The entry features should be “identity-giving elements” that reflect the business district and Juanita Bay. If successful they can become an identifying symbol or logo for the district and an attraction in themselves.

Special Consideration for North Rose Hill Business District

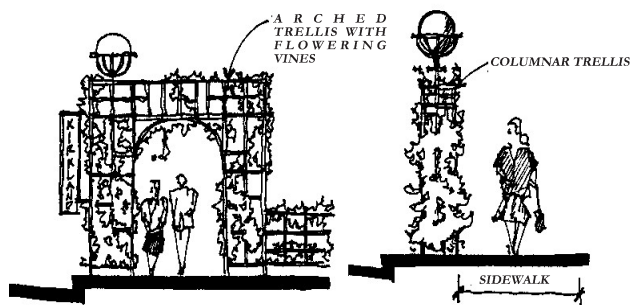
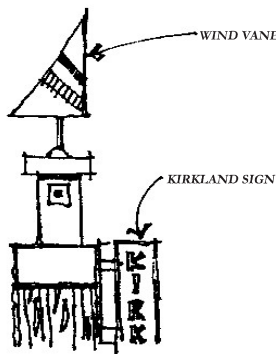
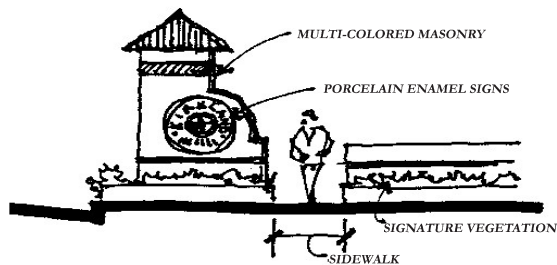
Use public art and private efforts to establish gateway features that strengthen the character and identity of the neighborhood. Use landscaping, signs, structures or other features that identify the neighborhood.

At the southwest corner of NE 116th Street and 124th Avenue NE a neighborhood gateway feature such as open space or plaza with signage should be integrated with a pedestrian connection linking Slater and NE 116th Street. In the alternative, a corner land mark consisting of a combination of open space and architectural building design features should be provided to identify the business district.



Special Considerations for the Totem Lake Business District Core

The Transit Center on the hospital campus should be a “landmark” feature for both the Totem Lake Business District Core and the hospital campus, providing a focal point for residents, employees and visitors. A combination of signs and symbols linking the transit center to the pedestrian connection along NE 128th Street, the flyer stop and the Park and Ride should be provided. Design of the transit center should be compatible with campus development yet be clearly identifiable as a facility serving the general public.



A prominent entry to the district exists at the intersection of NE 128th Street and Totem Lake Boulevard, where vehicles and pedestrians arrive from the crossing over I-405. Entry features provided in this area should contribute to the identity associated with the Business District Core.

Public art and private efforts can be used to establish gateway features to strengthen the character and identity of the Business District Core and the neighborhood. At the northern entry to the Business District Core at 120th Avenue NE and NE 132nd Street, a neighborhood entry sign or other identifying neighborhood feature should be provided. Another important entry point identified in the neighborhood plan is along Totem Lake Boulevard, just east of 120th Avenue NE. A feature providing a sense of entry into the Business District Core at this location would be appropriate.

Public Art

Issue

Art begins with the perceptions and expressive talents of individual artists. “Public art” applies that expression to the public realm either by its location in a public setting or by its emphasis on subjects relevant to the larger community. Public art contributes to the unique character, history, and sense of place of a community.

Discussion

Public art is more than merely urban decoration; it can play an integral role in civic revitalization. Public art can make us more aware of our surroundings; reinforce the design character of our streets, parks, and buildings; commemorate special events; and serve as a catalyst for public activity and civic pride. At its best, art opens our eyes to new perceptions and helps us understand who we are and what is special about our community.

Public art is generally most effective when it is integrated with larger civic improvement efforts. Opportunities for art can be identified earlier and funding can be used more effectively. For example, emblems, lighting, pavement decorations, and decorative pedestrian furniture can be incorporated as part of a street improvement project at little cost to the total project such as in Seattle’s Third Avenue transit corridor, Port Angeles’s Maritime Flags, and Portland’s Transit Mall.

The involvement of an artist in the design of a park, fountain, street lighting, or signs can add a special quality that has more impact than if the artwork and the functional element were decorated separately. The famous art nouveau detailing on Paris’s metro stations is a good example.

Guideline

Kirkland should continue its tradition of encouraging public art pieces.





Parking Lot Location and Design

Introduction

In pedestrian-oriented business districts, improperly located and poorly designed parking lots can destroy the ambiance and qualities that attract people to the district in the first place. This section contains guidelines to direct development of parking facilities. The number of required stalls is specified in the Kirkland Zoning Code. The guidelines in this section deal with:

- ◆ Parking lot location – Parking in front of buildings is discouraged, and combined lots that serve more than one business or use are encouraged.
- ◆ Parking lot entrances – The number of entries is addressed.
- ◆ Parking lot circulation and pedestrian access – Clear internal vehicular and pedestrian circulation is required, especially in large parking lots.
- ◆ Parking garages – Parking garages provide convenient, less intrusive parking. Yet, garages can themselves be intrusive since they are often large monolithic structures with little refinement, interest, or activity. The guidelines for parking garages are intended to make them fit into the scale and character of pedestrian-oriented districts.

- ◆ Parking Lot Landscaping – Parking lot landscaping should be more extensive if the lot has to be in a location that is visible from a street or public park than if the lot is located at the rear of the site hidden away from streets and neighboring properties. This provision is made to encourage parking lot development in less visible locations.

On the following pages, urban design guidelines are presented that outline design information, concepts, and solutions associated with parking lot development. They serve as a conceptual basis for the regulations in the Zoning Code.

Parking Locations and Entrances

Issue

Parking lots can detract from the pedestrian and visual character of a commercial area. The adverse impacts of parking lots can be mitigated through sensitive design, location, and configuration.

Discussion

The ingress and egress of vehicles in parking lots disrupts pedestrian movement and through traffic – especially near intersections. Moreover, busy streets are a safety hazard. Parking lots that are accessed by a single curb cut reduce potential conflict and use land more efficiently. Also, combining the parking lots of individual stores into a large parking network makes it easier for patrons to find convenient parking stalls.

Parking lots should be encouraged in rear or side yards. The parking lot at Wendy's restaurant on Central Way is an example of this configuration.

The City of Seattle limits parking lot access on pedestrian-oriented streets such as Broadway on Capitol Hill.



Guideline

Minimize the number of driveways by restricting curb cuts and by encouraging property and business owners to combine parking lot entrances and coordinate parking areas. Encourage side and rear yard parking areas by restricting parking in front yards. Require extensive screening where there is front yard parking.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

Parking lot location and design is critical on busy entry streets such as Market Street, Central Way, Lake Street, Kirkland Avenue, and in the congested core area where pedestrian activities are emphasized. The *Downtown Plan* calls for limiting the number of vehicle curb cuts.

Special Consideration for Juanita Business District and North Rose Hill Business District

Shared accesses and reciprocal vehicular easements should be established in order to reduce the number of curb cuts. The Juanita Business District Plan also encourages shared parking/service areas in Land Use Area JBD-1. This is particularly critical in TL 2, where buildings should front on 120th Avenue NE to foster the desired pedestrian-oriented environment.

Special Consideration for the Totem Lake Business District Core

Throughout the Totem Lake Business District Core, parking areas located between the street and the building should be discouraged. This is particularly critical in TL 2, where buildings should front on 120th Avenue NE to foster the desired pedestrian-oriented environment.

Special Considerations for Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center

Consolidate driveways within the neighborhood center, especially existing driveways that are currently closely spaced. Restrict or mitigate surface parking between buildings and the Cross Kirkland Corridor.

Circulation Within Parking Lots

Issue

Large parking lots can be confusing unless vehicle and pedestrian circulation patterns are well organized and marked. Parking lots should be combined to reduce driveways and improve circulation.

Discussion

Vehicle Circulation. Parking lots should have few dead-end parking lanes and provide drive-through configurations. The APA *Aesthetics of Parking* publication recommends channelized queuing space at the entrances and exits to parking lots to prevent cars from waiting in the street.

Pedestrian Circulation. Good pedestrian circulation is critical. A clear path from the sidewalk to the building entrance should be required for all sites, even through parking lots in front yards. For sites with large parking lots, clear pedestrian circulation routes within the lot from stalls to the building entrances should be provided. In addition, a raised concrete pavement should also be provided in front of the entrance as a loading or waiting area so the entrance will not be blocked by parked vehicles. Finally, pedestrian access between parking lots on adjacent properties should be provided.

Guideline

Parking lot design should be clear and well organized. Space should be provided for pedestrians to walk safely in all parking lots.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

Because land is limited in Downtown Kirkland, efficient and compact parking lot configurations are a top priority. Parking lots in the periphery of the core area that accommodate about 100 vehicles (approximately 3/4 to 1 acre) should be articulated with landscaped berms.

Parking Lot Landscaping

Issue

Parking lots are typically unsightly, require vast quantities of space, break the links between buildings, and destroy the continuity of streetfronts. If possible, parking lots should be located at the rear of buildings. When this is not possible, landscaping can be used to break up and screen parking lots.

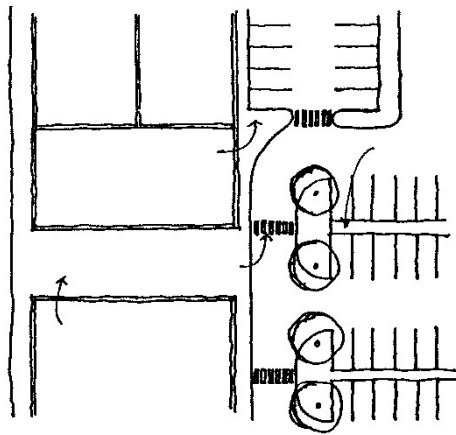


Discussion

Parking lots can be concealed by a structural screen wall or through the use of plant materials. Plant materials can create dense, hedge-like screens, separating lots from adjacent uses or public right-of-ways. Perimeter plantings must provide an adequate screen. A screen wall constructed in a similar style as adjacent development may be used in lieu of perimeter landscaping.

Trees along the edges of and within parking lots can effectively soften an otherwise barren and hostile space. Interior plantings can be consolidated to provide islands of greenery or be planted at regular intervals. Use of drought-tolerant plants can improve the likelihood that the landscaping will survive and look good.

Landscaping guidelines should be flexible and allow creative screening methods (e.g., clustering trees, berming, mixing structures, and trees). Less landscaping should be required if the lot is hidden from view.



Guideline

Parking lots must be integrated with the fabric of the community by creatively using landscaping to reduce their visual impact.

Special Considerations for the Market Street Corridor

Screening and landscaping should be required where parking is adjacent to single family residential uses in order to reduce impacts on the adjoining homes.

Special Consideration for Juanita Business District, North Rose Hill Business District and the Totem Lake Business District Core

Screening and landscaping should be required where parking is adjacent to sidewalks in order to improve visual qualities and reduce clutter.

Within TL 2, the provision of landscaping to soften the impacts of cars and pavement is important. Clusters of trees rather than single trees may be more effective in certain portions of the mall's parking areas. Visibility of the mall from the freeway should be considered when evaluating the locations and types of landscaping to be used.

Parking Garages

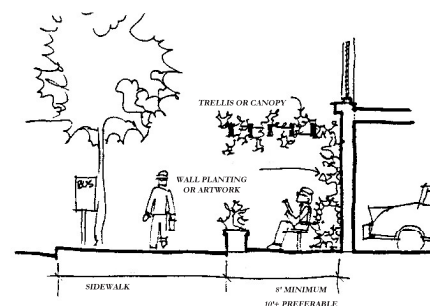
Issue

Parking garages are some of the most unattractive buildings built during the past several decades. Most new parking structures are designed with little or no attention to screening or treatment of the facades.

Discussion

There are several ways to mitigate the visual impacts of parking garages in the urban environment. A garage in a pedestrian area can contain a pedestrian-oriented retail use in the ground floor area of the garage adjacent to the street. Cafes, newsstands, or other small shops can fit well within the typical parking garage, requiring the space equivalent to only one 20' bay of parking.

Also, parking garages can be set back to provide space for a small landscaped plaza with a seating area. Moreover, the wall of the garage behind the plaza can be used as a canvas for landscaping or artwork. Also, the plaza could be covered with a glass canopy or trellis. The plaza should face south to receive sunlight. A plaza of this type is ideal for bus stops or street vendors.



In non-pedestrian areas, dense landscaping around the perimeter of parking garages can help screen their bulk. Strict standards for minimum landscaping around garages should be developed.



Guideline

The intrusive qualities of parking garages must be mitigated. In pedestrian areas, ground-level retail uses or appropriate pedestrian spaces should be required. Also, extensive landscaping should be required near residential areas and in highvisibility locations. On hillsides and near residential areas the stepping back or terracing of upper stories should be considered to reduce scale.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

Garages built on Downtown Kirkland's perimeter slopes, near residential areas, or near the waterfront can fit less obtrusively into the landscape when terraced. Treatment of the facade of the parking structure can be just as effective in mitigating the visual impacts of parking garages as pedestrian-oriented businesses, plazas, or landscaped setbacks at the ground level.

Special Consideration for the Totem Lake Business District Core

The development densities planned for the Totem Lake Business District Core may result in the need for large parking structures to support them. Careful design of the structures will be important to retain a visually attractive environment.

The location of parking structures along pedestrian-oriented streets or pedestrian pathways should be discouraged. Where parking structures cannot be located underground and must be provided on the ground floor, an intervening use is desirable to retain the visual interest along the street. If parking areas are located in a separate structure from the primary use, the structure must be set back from the street, and screened with substantial landscaping.

Within TL 2, if it is not possible or practical to locate parking structures behind a building or underground, structured parking should be developed, oriented and screened to complement adjacent buildings, reduce automobile/pedestrian conflicts, and support the pedestrian environment. Artwork, display windows, trellises and/or dense vegetation are examples of screening devices that may be successful in balancing the scale of the structure with the pedestrian environment.





Scale

Introduction

When architects talk about a building's "scale," they generally mean the perceived size of the building relative to an individual person or its surroundings. The term "human scale" is used to indicate a building's size relative to a person, but the actual size of a building or room is often not as important as its perceived size. Architects use a variety of design techniques to give a space or structure the desired effect; whether it be to make a room either more intimate or spacious, or a building either more or less imposing. Frank Lloyd Wright, for example, used wide overhangs and horizontal rooflines to make his prairie-style houses appear lower and longer, better fitting into the flat, midwestern landscape. Unless the objective is to produce a grandiose or imposing building, architects generally try to give a building a "good human scale," meaning that the building is of a size and proportion that feels comfortable. For most commercial buildings, the objective is to attract customers and visitors by designing comfortable, inviting buildings.

Generally, people feel more comfortable in a space where they can clearly understand the size of the building by visual clues or proportions. For example, because we know from experience the size of typical doors, windows, railings, etc., using traditionally-sized elements such as these provides a sense of a building's size. Greek temples that feature columns, but not conventional doors, windows, or other elements, do not give a sense of human scale (although the Greeks subtly modified the properties and siting of their temples to achieve the desired scale). The guidelines in this section describe a variety of techniques to give a comfortable human scale by providing building elements that help individuals relate to the building.

"Architectural scale" means the size of a building relative to the buildings or elements around it. When the buildings in a neighborhood are about the same size and proportion, we say they are "in scale." It is important that buildings have generally the same architectural scale so that a few buildings do not overpower the others. The exception to this rule is an important civic or cultural building that has a prominent role in the community. For example, nobody accuses a beautiful cathedral in a medieval European town of being "out of scale." Because the Comprehensive Plan encourages a variety of different uses and building heights, such as in Downtown Kirkland, the buildings' sizes will vary widely. To achieve a more harmonious relationship between the buildings and a more consistent character, design techniques should be used to break the volume of large buildings down into smaller units. Several guidelines in this section are directed toward achieving a consistent scale within districts.

The following guidelines illustrate some design techniques to give buildings a "sense of scale." The regulations in the Zoning Code related to scale require that project architects address the issues of human and architectural scale while providing a wide range of options to do so.

Fenestration Patterns

Issue

The size, location, and number of windows in an urban setting creates a sense of interest that relies on a subtle mixture of correct ratios, proportions, and patterns. Excess window glazing on a storefront provides little visual contrast; blank walls are dull and monotonous. The correct window-to-wall ratio and a mix of fenestration patterns can create an enjoyable and cohesive urban character on both pedestrian- and automobile-oriented streets.

Many local contemporary buildings have "ribbon windows" (continuous horizontal bands of glass) or "window walls" (glass over the entire surface). Although effective in many settings, these window types do little to indicate the scale of the building and do not necessarily complement the architecture of small-scaled buildings. Breaking large expanses or strips of glass with mullions or other devices can help to give the building a more identifiable scale.



Discussion

According to an old architectural cliché, windows are a building's eyes. We look to windows for visual clues as to the size and function of the building. If the window areas are divided into units that we associate with small-scale commercial buildings, then we will be better able to judge the building's size relative to our own bodies. Breaking window areas into units of about 35 square feet or less with each window unit separated by a visible mullion or other element at least 6 inches wide would accomplish this goal. Another successful approach is multiple-paned windows with visible mullions separating several smaller panes of glass. But on the ground floor where transparency is vital to pedestrian qualities, this device may be counterproductive.

Patterns of fenestration should vary depending on whether the street is pedestrian- or automobile-oriented. A window pattern that is interesting from a car may be monotonous to a slow-moving pedestrian; likewise, a window pattern that is interesting to a pedestrian may seem chaotic from a fast-moving car. Thus, pedestrian-oriented fenestration should allow for more complex arrangements and irregularity while automobile-oriented fenestration should have more gradual changes in pattern and larger and more simple window types.

An optimum design goal would allow for varied treatment of window detailing with unifying features such as 18" to 24" sills, vertical modulation in structure, varied setbacks in elevation, and more highly ornamented upper-story windows. Excessive use of ribbon windows throughout a building does not engage the eye and should be avoided.



Guideline

Varied window treatments should be encouraged. Ground floor uses should have large windows that showcase storefront displays to increase pedestrian interest. Architectural detailing at all window jambs, sills, and heads should be emphasized.

Special Considerations for the Market Street Corridor

Window treatment in the historic district should reflect the trim detailing, size, proportions, location and number of windows in the existing historic buildings in the district.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

Breaking larger window areas into smaller units to achieve a more intimate scale is most important in Design Districts 1, 2, 4, 8, and the southwest portion of 3 where new buildings should fit with older structures that have traditional-styled windows. Architectural Elements Decks, Bay Windows, Arcades, Porches.

Architectural Elements: Decks, Bay Windows, Arcades, Porches Issue

Special elements in a building facade create a distinct character in an urban context. A bay window suggests housing, while an arcade suggests a public walkway with retail frontage. Each element must be designed for an appropriate urban setting and for public or private use. A building should incorporate special features that enhance its character and surroundings. Such features give a building a better defined "human scale."

Discussion

Requirements for specific architectural features should be avoided and variety encouraged. Building designs should incorporate one or more of the following architectural elements: arcade, balcony, bay window, roof deck, trellis, landscaping, awning, cornice, frieze, art concept, or courtyard. Insistence on design control should take a back seat to encouraging the use of such elements.

Guideline

Architectural building elements such as arcades, balconies, bay windows, roof decks, trellises, landscaping, awnings, cornices, friezes, art concepts, and courtyards should be encouraged.



Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

Pedestrian features should be differentiated from vehicular features; thus fenestration detailing, cornices, friezes, and smaller art concepts should be concentrated in Design Districts 1 and 2, while landscaping and larger architectural features should be concentrated in Design Districts 3, 5, 7, and 8.

Special Consideration for the Totem Lake Business District Core

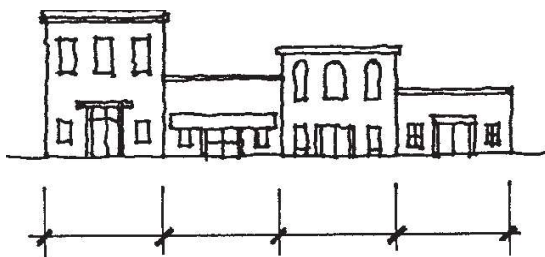
Balconies provide private open space, and help to minimize the vertical mass of structures. Residential building facades visible from streets and public spaces should provide balconies of a sufficient depth to appear integrated with the building and not “tacked on”.

Building Modulation – Vertical Issue

Vertical building modulation is the vertical articulation or division of an imposing building facade through architectural features, setbacks, or varying rooflines. Vertical modulation adds variety and visual relief to long stretches of development on the streetscape. By altering an elevation vertically, a large building will appear to be more of an aggregation of smaller buildings. Vertical modulation is well-suited for residential development and sites with steep topography.

Discussion

Urban design guidelines should address vertical modulation in order to eliminate monotonous facades. Vertical modulation may take the form of balcony setbacks, varied rooflines, bay windows, protruding structures, or vertical circulation elements – the technique used must be integral to the architecture.



Vertical modulation in urban setting

Vertical modulation is important primarily in neighborhoods where topography demands a stepping down of structures. The vertical modulation of a large development project in a residential area can make the project appear to be more in scale with the existing neighborhood. Long facades can be vertically modulated to better conform to the layout and development pattern of single-family houses. The vertical modulation of buildings on steep slopes also provides terraced development rather than one single building block, thereby better reflecting the existing terrain.

Guideline

Vertical building modulation should be used to add variety and to make large buildings appear to be an aggregation of smaller buildings.



This building uses both horizontal and vertical modulation to add interest and reduce its visual bulk.

Special Considerations for the Totem Lake Business District Core

Since greater heights are allowed in TL 1 than elsewhere in the city, the impacts of increased height are a concern. Impacts associated with taller buildings are generally ones of reduced open space and privacy, shadowing and loss of light.

Massing of development in slimmer but taller towers rather than in shorter, wider buildings presents an opportunity to create open space between existing buildings, particularly when buildings step back from property lines and neighboring structures. For new buildings to fit in to the existing setting, a balance between higher and lower structures should be maintained.

To preserve openness between structures, separation between towers, both on a development site and between adjacent properties, should be provided. The specific separation should be determined based on height, relation and orientation to other tall structures, configuration of building mass and solar access to public spaces.



Taller buildings or “towers” in TL 1 should have relatively compact floor plates. The use of towers above a two-three story podium creates a varied building footprint and the perception of a smaller overall building mass. When the building’s mass is instead concentrated in lower buildings with larger floor plates, greater emphasis should be placed on open space and plazas to provide relief at the pedestrian level.

Design treatments used in the upper portion of a building can promote visual interest and variety in the Totem Lake Business District Core skyline. Treatments that sculpt the facades of a building, provide for variety in materials, texture, pattern or color, or provide a specific architectural rooftop element can contribute to the creation of a varied skyline.

Special Considerations for Neighborhood Business Districts, Finn Hill Neighborhood Center (FHNC) and the Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center, Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX Zone)

Issue

Because these districts are typically integrated into residential areas, the design should reflect the scale of the neighborhood by avoiding long façades without visual relief.

Guideline

Façades over 120 feet in length should incorporate vertical definition including substantial modulation of the exterior wall carried through all floors above the ground floor combined with changes in color and material.

Building Modulation – Horizontal Issue

Horizontal building modulation is the horizontal articulation or division of larger building façades. The lower portion of a multi-story building should incorporate pedestrian-scale elements and a strong base. The top of the building should incorporate distinctive roof treatments. Elevations that are modulated with horizontal elements appear less massive than those with sheer, flat surfaces. Horizontal modulation is well suited to downtown areas and automobile-oriented streetscapes where the development of tall building masses is more likely.

Discussion

A lively urban character uses a variety of architectural forms and materials that together create an integrated pattern of development with recurring architectural features. Horizontal awnings, balconies, and roof features should be incorporated into new development provided that their appearance varies through the use of color, materials, size, and location.



Horizontal modulation elements: canopy, brick banding, and window details.

Guideline

Horizontal building modulation may be used to reduce the perceived mass of a building and to provide continuity at the ground level of large building complexes. Building design should incorporate strong pedestrian-oriented elements at the ground level and distinctive roof treatments.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

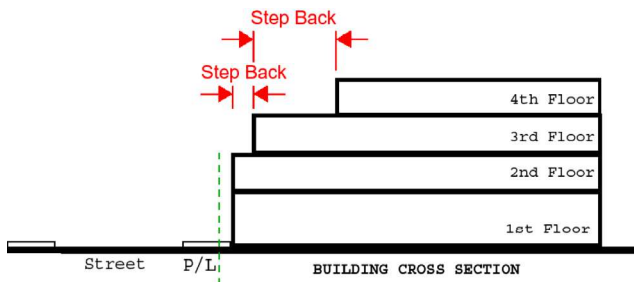
Large-scale developments, particularly east of the core area, should stress continuity in streetscape on the lower two floors. Setback façades and varied forms should be used above the second stories.

Special Consideration for Building Massing in Central Business District 1 (CBD 1A & 1B) and the Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center - Upper Story Step Backs, Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX Zone)

Issue

Taller buildings can negatively affect human scale at the street level and should be mitigated. Upper story step backs provide a way to reduce building massing for larger structures. An upper story building step back is the horizontal distance between a building façade and the building façade of the floor below.





By reducing mass at upper stories, visual focus is oriented towards the building base and the pedestrian experience. In addition, greater solar access may be provided at the street level due to the wider angle which results from the recessed upper stories.



Marina Heights

Upper story step backs are appropriate in areas where taller buildings are allowed and imposing building facades at the sidewalk are intended to be avoided.

Discussion

Design guidelines should address upper story step backs to improve the pedestrian experience and maintain human scale. When viewed from across the street, upper story step backs generally reduce perceived building massing and provide additional sunlight at the ground level. When viewed from the sidewalk immediately adjacent to the building, upper story step backs reduce the view of the upper stories and help maintain pedestrian scale by preventing large buildings from looming over the sidewalk.

Since the benefits of upper story step backs are primarily experienced from the public realm in front of buildings, the step backs should be located within a zone along the front property line.

Overly regimented building forms along front facades should be avoided to prevent undesirable building design. The arrangement of building step backs should create varied and attractive buildings consistent with the principles discussed in previous sections.

Upper story step backs also allow for additional eyes on the street in the form of decks and/or balconies. Upper story activities help improve the relationship of the building to the streetscape. Landscaping should also be incorporated at the upper stories to help soften building forms.

In order to quantify upper story step backs, measurement should be taken from the property line. Setback is the term used to describe the distance of a structure from the property line. By measuring from the pre-existing property line, setbacks provide for consistency in measurement and will account for projects where additional right-of-way is proposed or required along the property frontage for wider sidewalks and/or additional public open space.

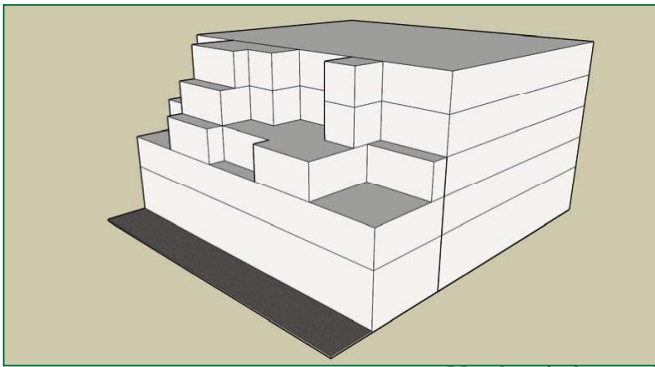
The required upper story setback should be allowed to be reduced if an equal amount of beneficial public open space is provided at the street level. A certain amount of building cantilevering over sidewalks may also be allowed if the pedestrian environment is not adversely affected.

The Kirkland Zoning Code establishes the requirements for upper story setbacks and provisions for allowing reductions to the required upper story setbacks in exchange for open space at the street level. The following guidelines are intended to provide the Design Review Board the tools to create varied and attractive buildings.

Guidelines - Upper Story Setbacks

- ◆ ***Buildings above the second story (or third story where applicable in the Downtown Plan) should utilize upper story step backs to create receding building forms as building height increases, allow for additional solar access, and maintain human scale at the street level.***
- ◆ ***The final arrangement of building mass should be placed in context with existing and/or planned improvements, solar access, important street corners, and orientation with the public realm.***
- ◆ ***A rigid stair step or “wedding cake” approach to upper story step backs is not appropriate.***
- ◆ ***Decks and/or balconies should be designed so that they do not significantly increase the apparent mass of the building within the required upper story setback area.***





Varied step back approach

- ◆ In addition to applying setbacks to upper stories, building facades should be well modulated to avoid blank walls and provide architectural interest.
- ◆ Along pedestrian oriented streets, upper story building facades should be stepped back to provide enough space for decks, balconies and other activities overlooking the street.
- ◆ Landscaping on upper story terraces should be included where appropriate to soften building forms and provide visual interest.
- ◆ Continuous two or three story street walls should be avoided by incorporating vertical and horizontal modulations into the building form.
- ◆ Limited areas of vertical three, four, or five story walls can be used to create vertical punctuation at key facades. Special attention to maintain an activated streetscape is important in these areas.
- ◆ For properties on Park Lane which front multiple streets and upper story setbacks are proposed to be averaged, concentration of upper story building mass along Park Lane should be avoided.

Guideline - Open Space at Street Level

Reductions to required upper story setbacks may be appropriate where an equal amount of beneficial public open space is created at the street level consistent with the following principles:

- ◆ Public open space should be open to the sky except where overhead weather protection is provided (e.g. canopies and awnings).
- ◆ The space should appear and function as public space rather than private space.
- ◆ A combination of lighting, paving, landscaping and seating should be utilized to enhance the pedestrian experience within the public open space.
- ◆ Public open space should be activated with adjacent shops, outdoor dining, art, water features, and/or landscaping while still allowing enough room for pedestrian flow.

- ◆ Where substantial open space “trade-offs” are proposed, site context should be the primary factor in the placement of the public open space (e.g. important corners, solar access).

Guideline for CBD 1A & 1B only - Building Cantilevering Over Sidewalks

Buildings may be allowed to cantilever over sidewalks if a sidewalk dedication and/or easement is required consistent with following guidelines:

- ◆ The total length of cantilevered portions of a building should be no more than 1/3rd of the entire length of the building façade. The cantilevered portions of a building should be spread out and not consolidated in a single area on the building façade.
- ◆ Unobstructed pedestrian flow should be maintained through the subject property to adjoining sidewalks.
- ◆ Space under the building cantilever should appear and function as part of the public realm.
- ◆ The sense of enclosure is minimized.

Special Considerations for Neighborhood Business Districts and FHNC

Issue

Where buildings are close to the street in these neighborhood areas, vertical building massing can negatively affect human scale at the street level. Upper story step backs provide a way to reduce building massing. An upper story building step back is the horizontal distance between a building façade and the building façade of the floor below.

Guideline

Above the ground floor, buildings should utilize upper story step backs to create receding building forms as building height increases. Rather than a rigid stair step approach, varied step back depths and heights should be used to create well modulated façades and usable decks and balconies overlooking the street.

Issue

Within the South Rose Hill Neighborhood Plan, additional mitigation of scale impacts is called for.

Guideline

Building height, bulk, modulation, and roofline design should reflect the scale and character of adjoining single-family development.



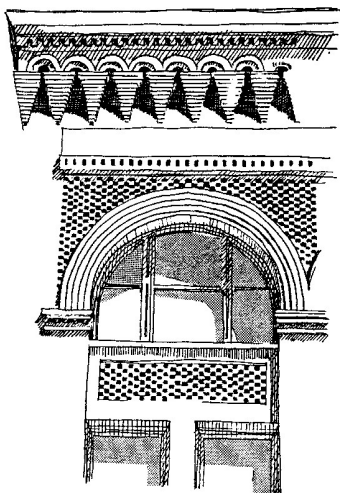
Building Material Color and Detail

Introduction

Many historic cities and towns owe much of their charm to a limited palette of building materials. One thinks of how the white clapboard houses of a New England village or the tile-roofed structures of an Italian hill town provide a more unified, consistent visual character. Today, there is a wide spectrum of building materials available, and modern towns such as Kirkland feature a variety of materials and colors. Architects have demonstrated that materials often considered unattractive, such as cinderblocks or metal siding, can be successfully used in attractive, high-quality buildings.

When buildings are seen from a distance, the most noticeable qualities are the overall form and color. If we take the typical building in Kirkland to be 100' wide and 35' tall, then we must be at least 200' away from the building for it to fit within our cone of vision so that we can perceive its overall shape. At that distance, windows, doors, and other major features are clearly visible.

However, as we approach the building and get within 60' to 80' from the building (approximately the distance across a typical downtown street), we notice not so much the building's overall form as its individual elements. When we get still 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 district, it is essential that buildings and their contents be attractive up close.



Therefore, these design guidelines are intended to allow a variety of materials and colors, but direct the use of certain materials so that their application does not significantly detract from design consistency or quality. Most of the regulations in the Zoning Code deal with the application of specific materials such as metal siding and cinderblocks so that their potentially negative characteristics are minimized. In addition, the guidelines include guidelines and regulations that require all buildings to incorporate design details and small-scale elements into their facades.

Ornament and Applied Art

Issue

Ornament and applied art add quality, visual interest, and a sense of human scale to the built environment. It is necessary to understand the place and appropriateness of ornament in order to maintain a cohesive and integrated urban setting.

Discussion

Ornament and applied art can be used to emphasize the edges and transition between public and private space, and between walls to ground, roof to sky, and architectural features to adjacent elements. Ornament may consist of raised surfaces, painted surfaces, ornamental or textured banding, changing of materials, or lighting. Therefore, buildings should incorporate art features that emphasize architectural elements and connections. Ornament should also maintain a cohesive relationship to its setting, emphasizing its connection to the surrounding space.

Guideline

Ornament and applied art should be integrated with the structures and the site environment and not haphazardly applied. Significant architectural features should not be hidden, nor should the urban context be overshadowed. Emphasis should be placed on highlighting building features such as doors, windows, eaves, and on materials such as wood siding and ornamental masonry. Ornament may take the form of traditional or contemporary elements. Original artwork or hand-crafted details should be considered in special areas.

Special Considerations for the Market Street Corridor

Emphasis on building features such as doors, windows, cornice treatment, bricks and ornamental masonry should be taken into consideration when designing new or remodeled buildings in the historic district. These features should be in keeping with the building materials, colors and details of the existing historic buildings.



Color

Issue

Color bolsters a sense of place and community identity (e.g., white New England villages, adobe-colored New Mexico towns, limestone Cotswold villages). Kirkland should consider emphasizing the existing color scheme and developing a unified design identity.

Discussion

A variety of colors should be used in Kirkland. By no means should design be limited by overly-restrictive guidelines dictating color use. Based on Kirkland's existing color scheme, the following general guidelines can prevent garish, incongruous colors from being inappropriately applied or juxtaposed to more subdued earth tones and colors.

- ◆ Where appropriate, use the natural colors of materials such as brick, stone, tile, and stained wood (painted wood is acceptable).
- ◆ Use only high-quality coatings for concrete.
- ◆ Emphasize earth tones or subdued colors such as barn red and blue-gray for building walls and large surfaces.
- ◆ Reserve bright colors for trim or accents.
- ◆ Emphasize dark, saturated colors for awnings, and avoid garish and light colors that show dirt.
- ◆ Avoid highly-tinted or mirrored glass (except stained-glass windows).
- ◆ Consider the color of neighboring buildings when selecting colors for new buildings.

Guideline

Color schemes should adhere to the guidelines enumerated above. The use of a range of colors compatible within a coordinated color scheme should be encouraged.

Special Considerations for Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX Zone)

Special attention to the use of colors and materials should be used on a building's upper stories to reduce the appearance of taller buildings.

Street Corners

Issue

Street corners provide special opportunities for visual punctuation and an enhanced pedestrian environment. Buildings on corner sites should incorporate architectural design elements that create visual interest for the pedestrian and provide a sense of human proportion and scale.

Discussion

Corners are crossroads and provide places of heightened pedestrian activity. Rob Krier notes that: "The corner of a building is one of the most important zones and is mainly concerned with the mediation of two facades." Corners may be accentuated by towers and corner building entrances.



Guideline

Buildings should be designed to architecturally enhance building corners.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

Special attention should be paid to both the design and detailing of new buildings on corner sites in the pedestrian oriented design districts. Existing buildings could incorporate some of these elements (human-scale and visual punctuation) through the use of such elements as awnings and well-designed signs at the corner.

Downtown Kirkland has several "T" intersections, and the building located at the terminus of the street view corridor presents a high-visibility opportunity for special architectural treatment.

The corner of Central Way and Third Street marks a prominent gateway to the core area as well as the Downtown Transit Center and deserves special design emphasis.

Special Consideration for Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center

The corner of NE 68th Street and 108th Avenue NE provides a gateway to the Neighborhood Center. Buildings at this corner should be designed to enhance this gateway with elements such as building setbacks and step backs, architectural features, public open space, view preservation and art (see also Design Guidelines for Entry Gateway Features). Building frontages should encourage street level pedestrian activity.



Signs

Issues

Kirkland's Zoning Code regulates signs throughout the city in order to create a high-quality urban environment. Automobile-oriented signs typically found on commercial strips can be overpowering and obtrusive. Pedestrian signs are smaller and closer to viewers; thus, creative, well-crafted signs are more cost effective than large signs mounted high on poles.

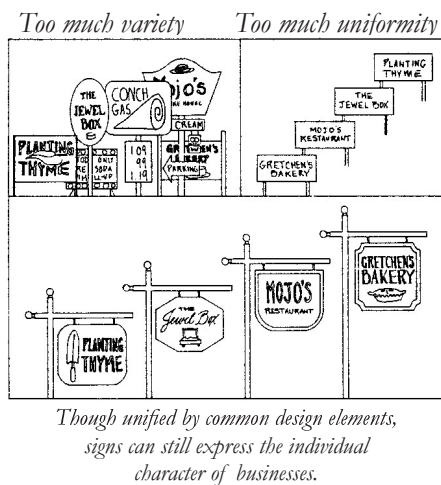
Signs should be an integral part of a building's facade. The location, architectural style, and mounting of signs should conform with a building's architecture and not cover up or conflict with its prominent architectural features. A sign's design and mounting should be appropriate for the setting.

Discussion

Pedestrian-oriented signs are most effective when located within 15' of the ground plane. Three-inch-high letters can be read at 120' and 6" letters read at 300'. Large lettering is not necessary. The signs should be aligned to people on sidewalks and not automobile drivers. "Blade" signs or single signs hanging below canopies or small signs located on canopies or awnings are effective.

Signs with quality graphics and a high level of craftsmanship are important in attracting customers. Sculpted signs and signs that incorporate artwork add interest. Signs with front lighting and down lighting (but not internal lighting) are recommended. Neon signs are appropriate when integrated with the building's architecture.

Generic, internally-lit "can" signs that are meant to be set anywhere are not appropriate. Ground-mounted signs should feature a substantial base and be integrated with the landscaping and other site features. Mounting supports should reflect the materials and design character of the building or site elements or both.



Guidelines

- ◆ All signs should be building-mounted or below 12' in height if ground mounted. Maximum height is measured from the top of the sign to the ground plane.
- ◆ No off-premises commercial signs, except public directional signs, should be permitted. No billboards should be permitted.
- ◆ Signs for individual parking stalls should be discouraged. If necessary, they should not be higher than necessary to be seen above bumpers. Parking lot signs should be limited to one sign per entrance and should not extend more than 12' above the ground.
- ◆ Neon signs, sculptural signs, and signs incorporating artwork are encouraged.
- ◆ Signs that are integrated with a building's architecture are encouraged.
- ◆ Shingle signs and blade signs hung from canopies or from building facades are encouraged.
- ◆ Traditional signs such as barber poles are encouraged.

Special Considerations for Downtown Kirkland

- ◆ The Downtown Plan's mandate for high-quality development should also be reflected in sign design.
- ◆ No internally lit plastic-faced or can signs should be permitted.
- ◆ All signs in the downtown should be pedestrian-oriented. Master-planned sites such as Parkplace may also include signs oriented to automobile traffic for the whole complex.

Special Considerations for the Totem Lake Business District Core

- ◆ Signs within the TL2 should be coordinated through a sign package for the entire property.

Special Considerations for the Market Street Corridor

Electrical signs are not allowed along the Market Street Corridor. Signs within the historic district should reflect the historic nature of the buildings in the area.



Natural Features

Introduction

General

An important aspect of a pedestrian-oriented business district is its physical setting. Natural features of a place are key to residents' and visitors' perception. This section lays out guidelines which serve to merge the design of structures and places with the natural environment. It discusses concepts behind new landscaping as well as the maintenance and protection of existing natural features.

Special Considerations for Downtown Kirkland

A primary goal stated in the Downtown Plan's Vision Statement is to "clarify Downtown's natural physical setting." Besides its excellent waterfront, Downtown Kirkland's most important natural feature is its bowl-shaped topography which provides views down from the heights and views from the downtown of the wooded hillsides surrounding the district. The valley topography also helps to define the downtown's edges and facilitates the transition from largely commercial activities in the valley floor to the mostly residential areas in the uplands. Although Peter Kirk Park is a man-made open space, it too provides a naturalizing function.

Special Considerations for Juanita Business District

The underlying goal of redevelopment in the business district is to create a neighborhood-scale, pedestrian district which takes advantage of the amenities offered by Juanita Bay.

Special Considerations for the Totem Lake Business District Core

An important goal in the Totem Lake Business District Plan is to establish a green corridor extending in an east/west direction across the neighborhood. Portions of the green corridor follow Totem Lake Boulevard, along the western boundary of TL 2. Properties abutting the designated greenbelt should be landscaped with materials that complement the natural areas of the green corridor where possible.

Visual Quality of Landscapes

Issue

The relationship between landscaping and architecture is symbiotic; plant materials add to a building's richness, while the building points to the architectural qualities of the landscaping.

Discussion

Foliage can soften the hard edges and improve the visual quality of the urban environment. Landscaping treatment in the urban environment can be categorized as a *pedestrian/* *auto*, *pedestrian*, or *building landscape*.



The Pedestrian/Auto Landscape applies to where the pedestrian and auto are in close proximity. Raised planting strips can be used to protect the pedestrian from high-speed and high-volume traffic. Street trees help create a hospitable environment for both the pedestrian and the driver by reducing scale, providing shade and seasonal variety, and mitigating noise impacts.

The Pedestrian Landscape offers variety at the ground level through the use of shrubs, ground cover, and trees. Pedestrian circulation, complete with entry and resting points, should be emphasized. If used effectively, plant materials can give the pedestrian visual cues for moving through the urban environment. Plant materials that provide variety in texture, color, fragrance, and shape are especially desirable.

The Building Landscape. Landscaping around urban buildings – particularly buildings with blank walls – can reduce scale and add diversity through pattern, color, and form.

Examples of how landscaping is used to soften and enhance the visual quality of the urban environment include:

- ◆ Dense screening of parking lots.
- ◆ Tall cylindrical trees to mark an entry.



- ◆ Continuous street tree plantings to protect pedestrians.
- ◆ Several clusters of dense trees along long building facades.
- ◆ Cluster plantings at focal points.
- ◆ Parking with trees and shrubs planted internally as well as on the perimeter.

Guidelines

The placement and amount of landscaping for new and existing development should be mandated through design standards. Special consideration should be given to the purpose and context of the proposed landscaping. The pedestrian/auto landscape requires strong plantings of a structural nature to act as buffers or screens.

The pedestrian landscape should emphasize the subtle characteristics of the plant materials. The building landscape should use landscaping that complements the building's favorable qualities and screens its faults.

Along the Cross Kirkland Corridor and Eastside Rail Corridor, landscape design should screen where necessary, but generally soften the edge between the public and private space to integrate and complement corridor functions.

Special Consideration for North Rose Hill Business District

A dense landscape buffer should be utilized to provide a transition separating commercial uses from adjoining single family or multi-family residential uses.

Special Consideration for the Totem Lake Business District Core

Within TL 1, special landscaping elements such as gateways, arches, fountains and sculptures should be incorporated, in order to create a lively streetscape and provide visual interest along the street edge. Where possible, existing mature landscaping should be retained and incorporated into new development to soften the impact of increased site coverage and preserve the green character of the area.

Special Consideration for Bridle Trails Neighborhood Center (BCX Zone)

A combination of both street and private trees with associated landscaping should be used to help mitigate the urban edges of the neighborhood center adjacent to residential neighborhoods.

Protection and Enhancement of Wooded Slopes

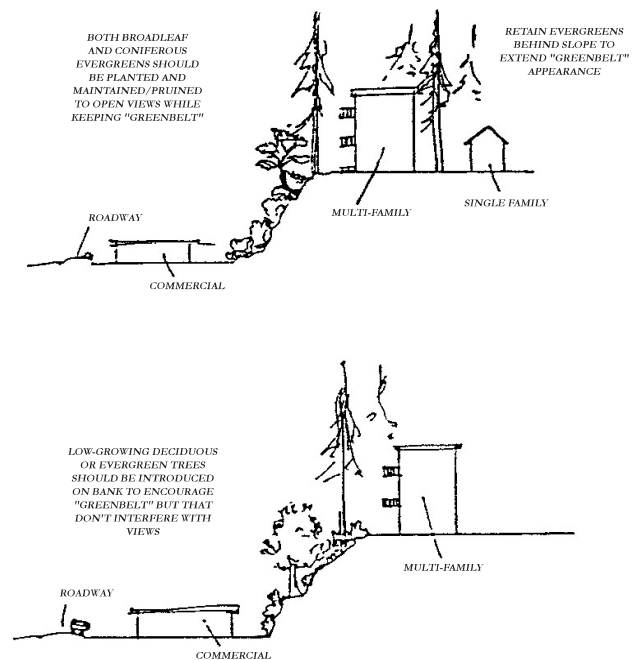
Issue

Topography provides opportunities for natural screening that maintains views.

Discussion

New plantings on wooded slopes should be selected for their slender, open growth pattern. Limbing-up and thinning-out branches should also be allowed to maintain views while keeping the character of the wooded hillsides. Weed species should be removed and replaced with appropriate native species. Wooded slopes can:

- ◆ Reduce visual impacts of the urban environment.
- ◆ Separate uses by providing a transition zone.
- ◆ Mitigate urban noise and air pollution for upland uses.
- ◆ Provide wildlife habitat.



Guidelines

Vegetation on slopes should be preserved and maintained as a buffer using native vegetation wherever possible.

New multifamily and single-family residential developments on slopes should be required to retain about 30 percent of the site in wooded open space and inventoried significant trees. Tree removal or enhancement can be determined by the use and site design.



Property owners of lowlands should be sensitive to upland uses and enhance hillsides to maintain existing views. Deciduous trees should be restricted to small varieties; coniferous evergreens should be thinned-out or limbed-up to allow for views from adjoining properties.

In developments above view slopes, coniferous evergreens should be incorporated into the site back from the slope to give continuity with the wooded slope. The back sides of commercial lots at the base of hillsides should be planted to screen upland properties from unsightly views of rooftops.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

Using and enhancing existing wooded slopes is especially important to Kirkland's natural setting. The hillsides surrounding Downtown Kirkland can provide a "ring of green." As vegetation ascends the slope it provides a "greenbelt" effect. The proper maintenance or enhancement of such slopes need not disrupt view corridors of upland properties.

Special Consideration for Juanita Business District

The views of wooded hillsides surrounding the Juanita Business District are a local asset that can be used to upgrade the area's visual impact.

Height Measurement on Hillsides

Issue

Maintaining views and enhancing natural land forms is important to the design character of Kirkland. The scale relationships of built forms to their terrain should minimize visual barriers to views and lessen the impact on surrounding neighborhoods. In order to promote responsible design, building height restrictions should permit a development envelope that conforms to the terrain. Terracing, the stepping down of horizontal elements, is an effective way to develop hillsides and maintain views.



wwTerraced buildings reflect the hillside topography ringing Kirkland's Downtown.

Discussion

The visual character of a landscape should be reflected in the buildings. Buildings that do not conform to steep inclines detract from the natural features of the site and should be avoided. In contrast, buildings that use the terrain as an opportunity for variation in the built form easily fit into their setting without disruption. Terracing a building to roughly parallel the slope of a site will create a building envelope that follows the contour of its property. Terraced roof decks, modulated roofs, and sloped roofs can carry out this objective.

Guideline

The top of the building should roughly follow the slope of the existing terrain.

Views of Water

Issue

Views of Lake Washington give Kirkland its sense of place within the regional context. The waterfront remains an exceptional resource that should be better linked to nearby districts. A water view is a recurring reminder of the direction, function, and origin of Kirkland.

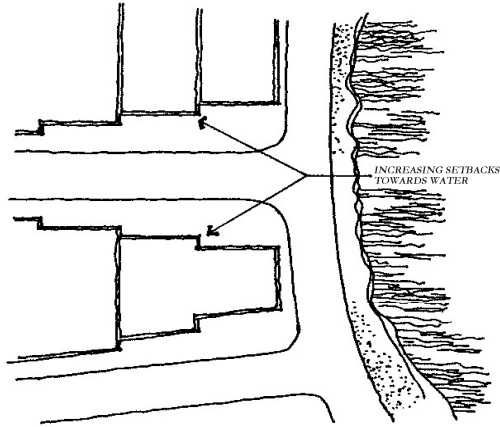
Discussion

Views may be considered in three ways. The *distant panorama* may be seen from one-quarter to more than one mile away. Development has eliminated most of Kirkland's panoramic views; remaining views should be protected. *View corridors* are places where an avenue between buildings creates a slotted visual path allowing a glimpse of the water beyond. *Proximity views* are those adjacent to and within one block away from the waterfront; they extend the waterfront's character. Each type of view is critical to Kirkland's urban design character.

View corridors and panoramic views from higher ground can be protected by height restrictions and limitations on rooftop clutter. Existing structures in some areas block views of the Lake. With renovation of existing structures, opening up of views should be encouraged. New development should respect the existing view corridors.



Proximity views require much larger fields of vision, therefore, development should remain a comfortable distance from the shore and be set back along view corridors. This will allow views of the water to widen from increasingly closer distances and will eliminate an abrupt change between development and shoreline.



Guideline

Existing views should be maintained. This can be accomplished by widening setbacks as development approaches the water. Buildings should step down hillsides. Buildings and rooftop appurtenances should be placed perpendicular to the water in order to safeguard views.

Special Consideration for Juanita Business District

View corridors to the Lake should be explored through new development in the business district. Existing residential views and view opportunities through Juanita Beach Park and down public streets should be preserved.

Special Consideration for Houghton/Everest Neighborhood Center

Buildings, landscaping and streetscape features along the NE 68th Street corridor should be designed to preserve existing views from the public right-of-way. Public spaces should be oriented to take advantage of views when possible.

Culverted Creeks

Issue

Often stream beds fall victim to progress and their stream banks are reduced to a drain pipe. One way to further the objective of clarifying the natural physical setting is to reopen stream beds wherever possible.

Guideline

Opportunities should be sought to restore portions of culverted creeks to their natural state.

Special Consideration for Downtown Kirkland

A former stream bed, now enclosed in culverts, flows through the center of downtown from 6th Street, through Peter Kirk Park, just south of Central Way and into Marina Park. A restored stream bed could be incorporated in the parks and other public sites, and possibly on private property.

Special Considerations for the Totem Lake Business District Core

One channel of the Totem Lake tributary extends along I-405, west of Totem Lake Boulevard in a culvert to Totem Lake. If it is feasible, restoration of this stream bed could be incorporated into the green corridor design developed for this segment of Totem Lake Boulevard. Another tributary of Juanita Creek runs across the northwest section of the Business District Core, with portions in a culvert and other portions remaining in an open stream bed. Redevelopment of these properties could include restoration of the culverted portions of the stream as an amenity provided on site.



ZONING MAP AMENDMENT

Designation of subject properties within BC 1 as a new North Juanita Neighborhood Center design district:

