User Testing Workshop

Middle Housing for Puget Sound

Stefan Pellegrini, Tony Perez and Russell Toler OPTICOS DESIGN, INC.

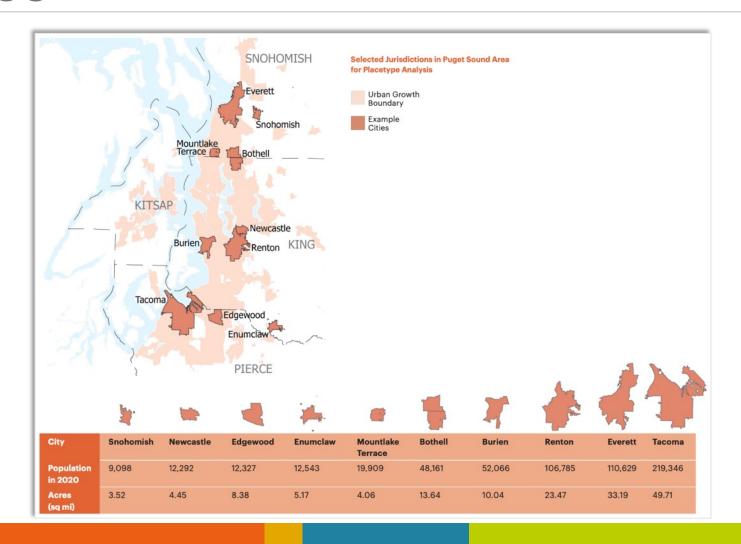
5/16/2023



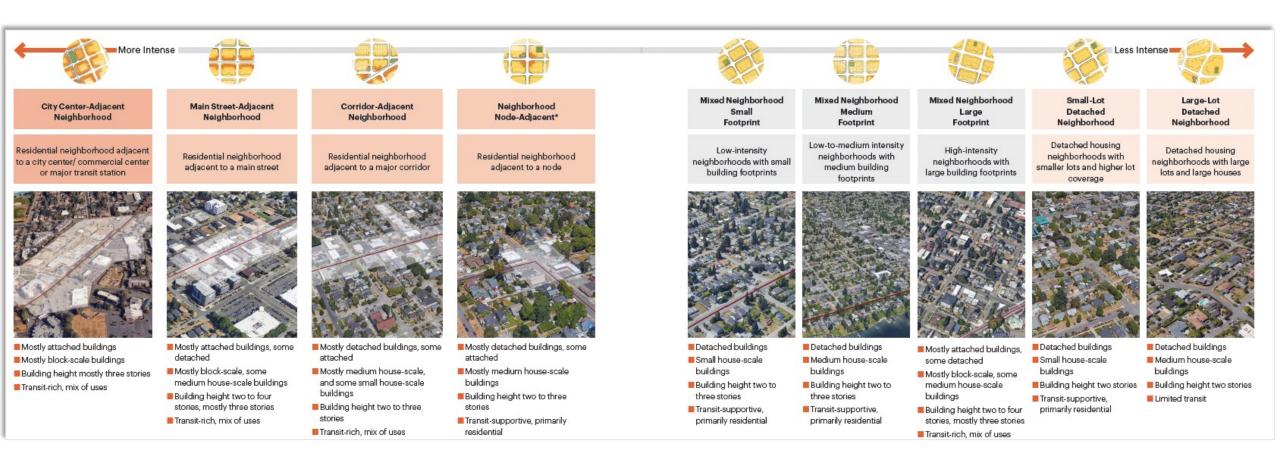
Part I: Overview

How the Toolkit Works

Preparing Middle Housing standards for 82 cities



Placetype Analysis: where does Middle Housing exist and where could it be introduced?



Overlay Zones and Standards



Zone Abbreviation

NRO.S1

Intent

A neighborhood environment of small-to-medium footprint, low-to-moderate-intensity housing choices.

Desired Form

House-Scale Buildings: Duplex Stacked, Duplex Side-by-Side, Cottage Housing, and Triplexes/Fourplexes

Detached Buildings

Small-to-Medium Building Footprints

Medium Front Setbacks

Small-to-Medium Side Setbacks

Up to 2.5 Stories

Porch Projecting, Porch Engaged, Dooryard Frontage Types



Zone Abbreviation

NRO.S2

Intent

A neighborhood environment of small footprint, low-tomoderate-intensity housing choices.

Desired Form

House-Scale Buildings: Duplex Stacked, Duplex Side-by-Side, Cottage Housing, Triplexes/Fourplexes, and Townhouses

Detached Buildings

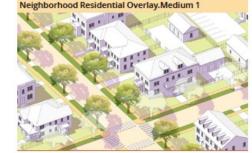
Small-to-Medium Building Footprints

Medium Front Setbacks

Medium Side Setbacks

Up to 2.5 Stories

Porch Projecting, Porch Engaged, Dooryard, and Stoop Frontage Types Table 1.050.A: Zones Overview (Continued)



Zone Abbreviation

NRO.M1

Intent

A neighborhood environment of small-to-medium footprint, low-to-moderate-intensity housing choices.

Desired Form

House-Scale Buildings: Triplexes/Fourplexes, Townhouses,

Courtyards, and Multiplexes

Detached Buildings

Medium Building Footprints

Small-to-Medium Front Setbacks

Small Side Setbacks

Up to 2.5 Stories

Porch Projecting, Porch Engaged, Dooryard, and Stoop Frontage Types Neighborhood Residential Overlay. Medium 2

Zone Abbreviation

NRO.M2

Intent

A neighborhood environment of small-to-medium footprint, low-to-moderate-intensity housing choices.

Desired Form

Primarily House-Scale Buildings: Triplexes/Fourplexes,

Townhouses, Courtyards, and Multiplexes

Primarily Detached Buildings

Medium Building Footprints

Small Front Setbacks

Small Side Setbacks

Up to 3 Stories

Porch Projecting, Porch Engaged, Dooryard, and Stoop Frontage Types Based on the existing Placetypes, we created 4 overlay zones to implement Middle Housing

Select the Design and Development Standards that Best Fit your Needs

	Adjacent to some type of node				Mixed neighborhood types			Detached housing, low-intensity neighborhoods	
	City Center- Adjacent	Main Street- Adjacent Neighborhood	Corridor-Adjacent Neighborhood	Neighborhood Node-Adjacent	Mixed Neighborhood Small Footprint	Mixed Neighborhood Medium Footprint	Mixed Neighborhood Large Footprint	Small-Lot Detached Neighborhood	Large-Lot Detache Neighborhood
	— м	ore Intense		(6)		45)		Les	s Intense
Building Pattern	Mostly attached	Mostly attached, some detached	Mostly attached, some detached	Mostly attached, some attached	Detached	Detached	Mostly attached, some detached	Detached	Detached
Building Scale	Mostly block scale	Mostly block-scale, some medium house-scale	Mostly medium house-scale, and some small house- scale	Mostly medium house-scale	Small house scale	Medium house- scale	Mostly block-scale, some medium house-scale	Small house scale	Medium house- scale
Building Height	Mostly 4 stories	2 to 4 stories, mostly 3 ¹	2 to 3 stories	2 to 3 stories	2 to 3 stories	2 to 3 stories	2 to 4 stories, mostly 3 ¹	2 stories	2 stories
Transit Situation	Transit rich	Transit rich	Transit rich	Transit supportive	Transit supportive	Transit supportive	Transit rich	Transit supportive	Limited transit
Uses	Mix of Uses	Mix of Uses	Mix of Uses	Mostly Res'l	Mostly Res'l	Mostly Res'l	Mix of Uses	Mostly Res'l	Mostly Res'l
Rec	ommended Toolkit Z	ones (Design and Deve	lopment Standards)						
Large City	NRO.M2	NRO.M1 or NRO.M2	NRO.M1	NRO.M1	NRO.S2 or NRO.M1	NRO.M1	NRO.M1 or NRO. M2	NRO.S1	NRO.S1
Medium City		NRO.M1 or NRO.M2	NRO.S2 or NRO.M1	NRO.M1	NRO.S2 or NRO.M1	NRO.M1	NRO.M2	NRO.S1	NRO.S1
Small		NRO.M1	NRO.S2 or NRO.M1	NRO.M1	NRO.S2 or NRO.M1	NRO.M1	NRO.M1	NRO.S1	NRO.S1

	City	County	
0	Renton	King	
Large	Tacoma	Pierce	
_	Everett	Snohomish	
E	Burien	King	
Medium	Bothell	Snohomish/King	
ž	Mountlake Terrace	Snohomish	
	Newcastle	King	
Small	Enumclaw	King	
Sm	Edgewood	Pierce	
	Snohomish	Snohomish	

Base Standards

- Introduction
- Overlay Zones and Standards
- Site Design Standards
- Building Types
- Private Frontage Types
- Architectural Standards
- Large Site Standards
- Streetscape and Public Open Space
- Administration
- Definitions



Title X: Middle Housing Toolkit of Objective Design + Development Standards (ODDS) | Puget Sound Region

Administrative Draft - May 3, 202





Optional Standards

- Introduction
- Overlay Zones and Standards
- Site Design Standards
- Building Types
- Private Frontage Types
- Architectural Standards
- Large Site Standards
- Streetscape and Public Open Space
- Administration
- Definitions



Title X: Middle Housing Toolkit of Objective

Design + Development Standards

(ODDS) | Puget Sound Region:

Optional Chapters

Administrative Draft - May 3, 2023





Some Assembly Required

City selects which chapters to use, based on:

- Local need
- Desire for design control

Toolkit Summary of Objective Design Standards

The table below identifies the chapters provided in the base standards, the available optional standards, and key differences between the two.

Base Standards	Optional Standards	Notes About Optional Content
Ch. 1 Introduction and Applicability	None	
Ch. 2 Overlay Zones and Standards	Ch. 2 Overlay Zones and Standards (if selected, replaces Base Chapter 2)	Provides more flexible setback standards, and detailed standards for building and massing types. Each overlay zone allows a subset of 8 Middle Housing types. The base version regulates only by maximum footprint and height.
Ch. 3 Site Development Standards	Ch. 3 Site Development Standards (if selected, replaces Base Chapter 3)	Provides detailed standards for fences/ walls, landscaping and lighting, on-site parking, and sloped lots.
	Ch. 4 Building Types	Provides a spectrum of 8 Middle Housing building types and 9 massing types with standards appropriately tailored for each type, as compared to the base standards that regulate lot coverage and do not use building types.
#A1. Frontage Types	#A2. Frontage Types (if selected, replaces Base Chapter #A1)	Provides 2 additional frontage types and more detailed standards.
	#B. Architectural Standards	Provides standards for regulating architectural details, not style (i.e., facade composition, bays, materials, and window details).
	#C. Large Site Standards	Provides design standards for parcels at least 5 acres in size.
	#D. Streetscapes and Public Open Spaces	Provides thoroughfare and public open space standards to be used on sites 5 acres or larger.
#E1. Administration	#E2. Administration (if selected, replaces Base Chapter #E1)	Additional allowed adjustments to support optional content.
#F1. Definitions and Measurements	#F2. Definitions and Measurements (if selected, replaces Base Chapter #F1)	Additional definitions and measurement methods to support optional content.

= Chapter to be numbered after City determines which, if any, Optional chapters are to be added to the Base conten

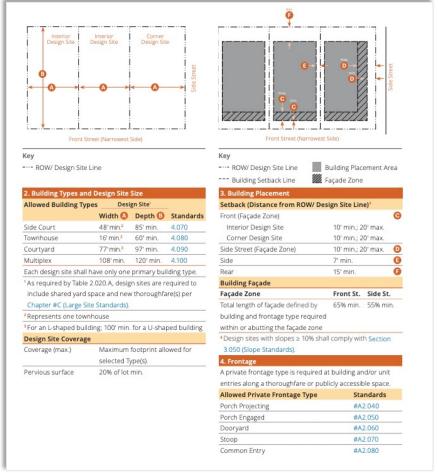
Example Comparison: Building Form

Base Overlay Zones



Building form is regulated through building types and massing types



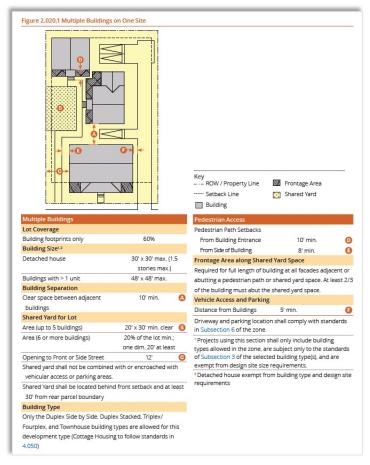


Building form

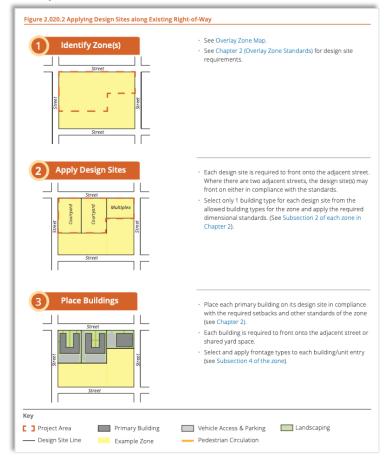
is less regulated

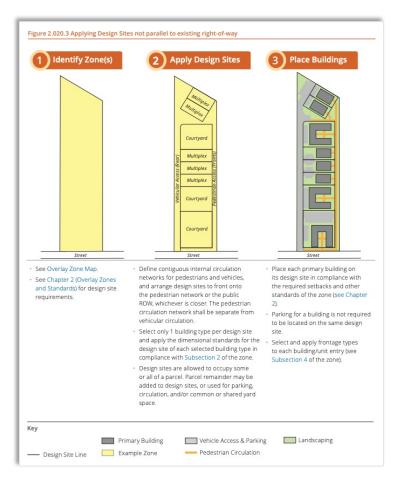
What about Multiple Buildings on a Site?

Base Standards



Optional Standards





Frontage Type Standards





1. Dooryard. The main facade of the building is set back from the front lot line or abutting resultant lot line, which is defined by a low wall or hedge, creating a small private area between the sidewalk and the facade. Each Dooryard is separated from adjacent Dooryards. The Dooryard is raised or at grade.

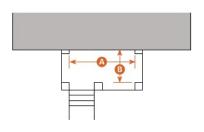


2. Stoop. The main facade of the building is near the front lot line or abutting resultant lot line with steps to an elevated entry. The Stoop is elevated above the sidewalk to provide privacy along the sidewalk-facing rooms. Stairs or ramps from the Stoop may lead directly to the sidewalk or may be parallel to the sidewalk.



3. Porch. The main facade of the building is set back from the front lot line or abutting resultant lot line with a covered or uncovered structure encroaching into the required setback. The resulting setback area is defined by a fence or hedge to spatially maintain the edge of the street. The Porch is open on three sides, with all habitable space located behind the building setback line.

#A1.030 Frontage Type Standards



Width, Clear	12' min.	A	
Depth, Clear	8' min.	В	
Height, Clear	8' min.		
Finish Level	12" min.1		
above Sidewalk			
Pedestrian Access	3' wide min.		

A General Standards

Entry doors are required to face the street unless the frontage is along the side yard facade. If along the side yard facade, the frontage is required to be connected to the sidewalk on the street by a sidewalk extending into the lot.

Frontage types may be utilized to group two entries at a common elevation.

Frontage types are allowed to encroach into the front, side, and side street setbacks in compliance with Subsection 4 of Overlay Zones Chapter.

Where ramps are included, ramps shall connect with the frontage type via a ramp that matches the materials and finishes of the associated building.

¹Except Dooryard, which is required at grade

B. Specific Standards

1. Specific to Dooryard

Height of Dooryard Fence/Wall

above Finish Level

2. Specific to Stoop

Stoops shall be at least 12" above the adjacent sidewalk.

Stairs may be perpendicular or parallel to the building facade.

Entry door(s) shall be covered or recessed to provide

shelter from the elements.

Gate(s) are not allowed.

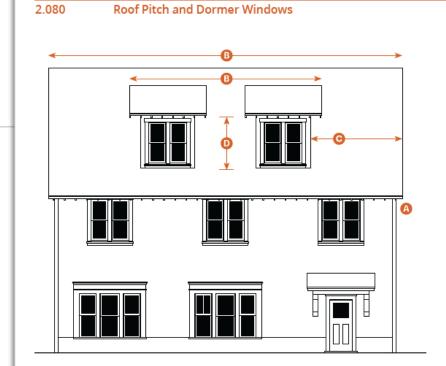
3. Specific to Terrace Front Bldg. Finish Level 24" min.;

4' max

4. Specific to Porch

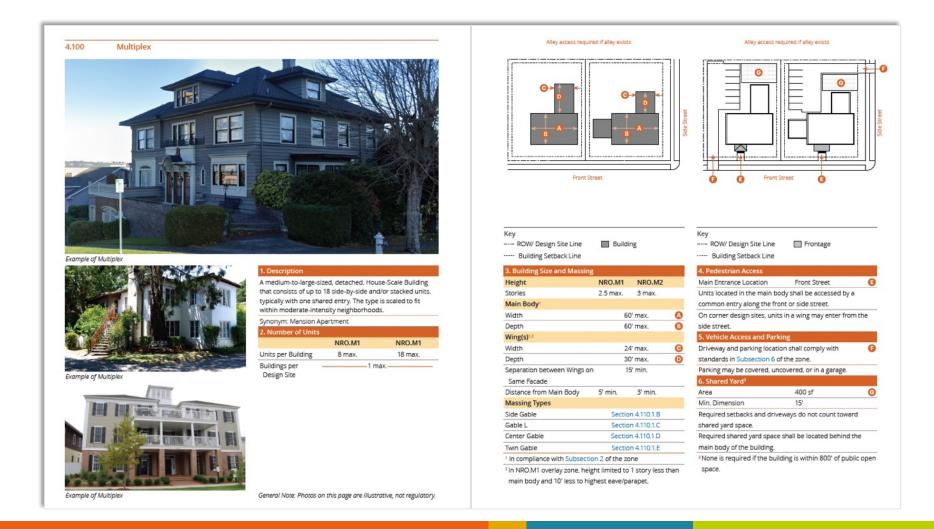
Porches shall be open on three sides and have a roof.

Standards for Roofs and Half-Stories



Eaves and Roof					
Туре	Pitched or Flat				
Eave	8" min. or profiled				
Dormer(s)	Total width not to exceed 50% of associated roof length	В			
Dormer Separation from Edge	2'	C			
Height (max.)	6'	O			
Roof Pitch					
Shed (monopitch) Roofs	i. 2 in 12 min. slope				
Porch Roofs	ii. 3 in 12 min. slope				
	iii. Allowed to have a lower pitch than the building				
Flat Roofs	iv. Shall include a decorative parapet to conceal all roof areas/equipment from view				
	of a public street or space				
	v. Parapet shall match the materials and finished used on the building walls.				
Applied Mansard Roofs	Not Allowed				

Optional Standards: Building Types



Optional Standards: Large Sites

- 1. Divide site into smaller blocks
- 2. Include open space(s)
- 3. Provide new alleys
- 4. Map new Toolkit zones
- 5. Divide new blocks into design sites
- 6. Apply buildings as allowed by zone

Figure #C.020.3: Walkable Neighborhood Plan Design Process Overview for Large Sites

Blocks

Divide development area to create smaller blocks and a network of interconnected streets, see Table A (Block Size Standards) and #D.030 (Thoroughfares).

2 Public Open Space

the Jurisdiction Street Standards in Section x.xx.xxx. B. Identify at least 10% of the development area as new public open space. 10% is calculated

after subtracting street ROWs.

A. Introduce new streets from

)

Alleys

If rear vehicular access is preferred, introduce alleys to provide access to design sites and maintain a continuous streetscape without the interruption of driveways.



Zones

Apply zones to implement the intended physical character in compliance with Chapter 2.



5 Design Sites

For each block, select at least two building types from the allowable building types in Subsection 2 of each zone and introduce design sites¹ within each block based on the required design site width and depth.



6 Buildings

Show the different building types in each block, and identify the selected frontage types for each design site. See Subsection 4 of each zone and check Section x.020 (Walkable Neighborhood Plan) for all standards.



Neighborhood Residential Overlay.Small 1
Neighborhood Residential Overlay.Medium 1
Neighborhood Residential Overlay.Medium 2



¹Design site lines may be permanently recorded by the applicant.



Townhouse

(B) Duplex

Multiplex

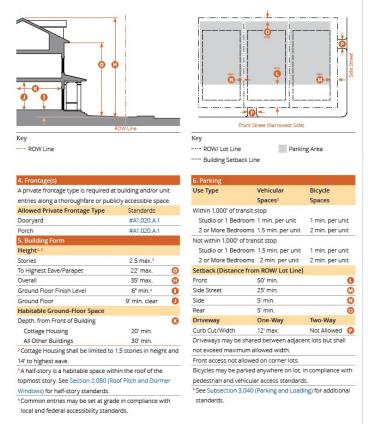
Break for Questions

Part II: Applying the Standards

Using the Toolkit to Design + Review a Development Proposal

Example Project: Fourplex

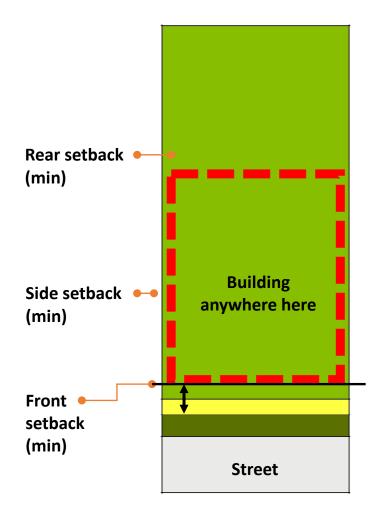






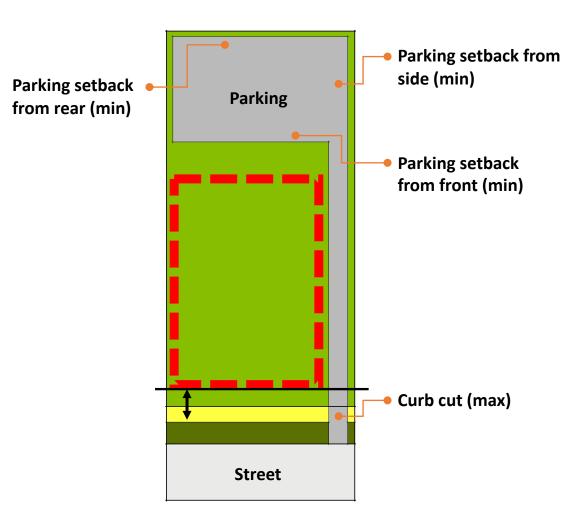
Building Placement



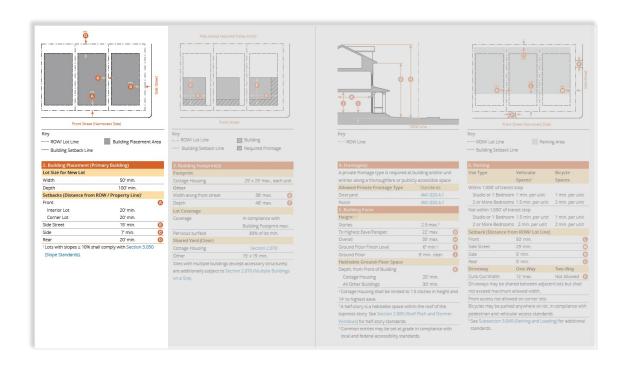


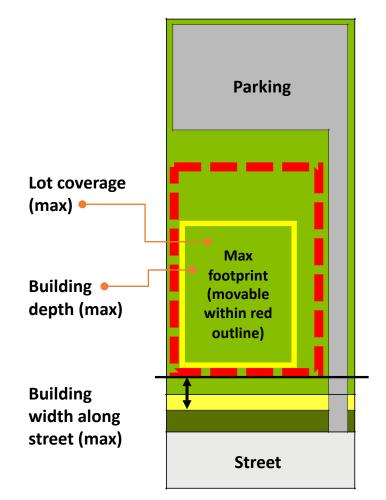
Parking Placement

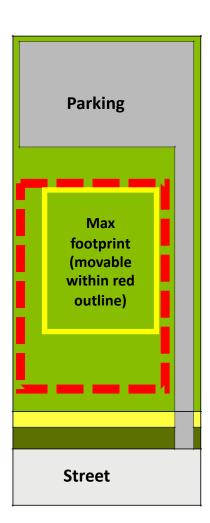




Building Footprint

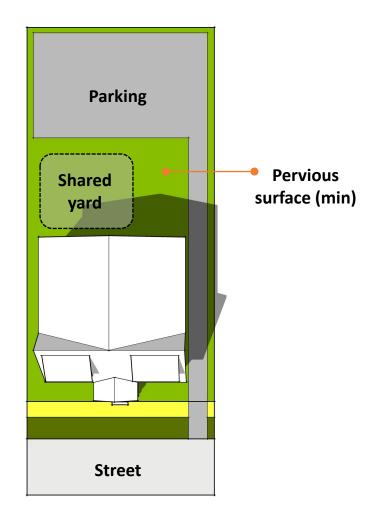




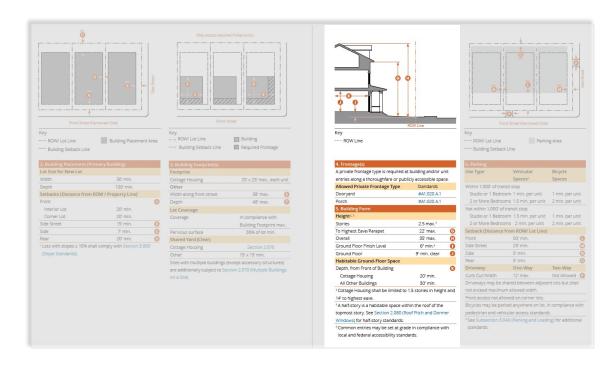


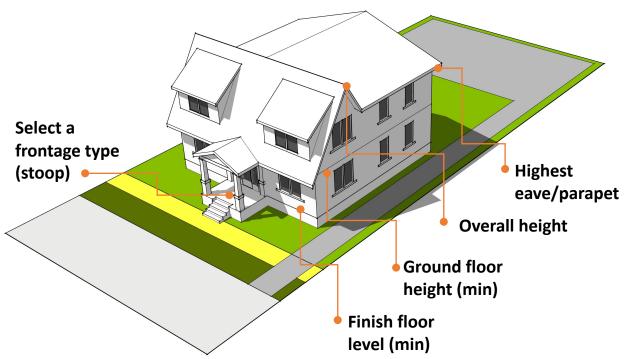
Shared Yard





Frontage + Height





Fourplex: Outcome

A small-to-medium sized, detached, house-scaled building typically up to two and a half stories in height, consisting of up to four units, two on each floor.

Typical Dimensions	
Building Width x Depth	40'x40'
Min. Lot Width x Depth	50'x90'
Gross Built Up Area	3,200 sf
Net Leasable Area (85% of Gross)	2,720 sf
Avg Unit Size	680 sf



Questions and Discussion



www.commerce.wa.gov







