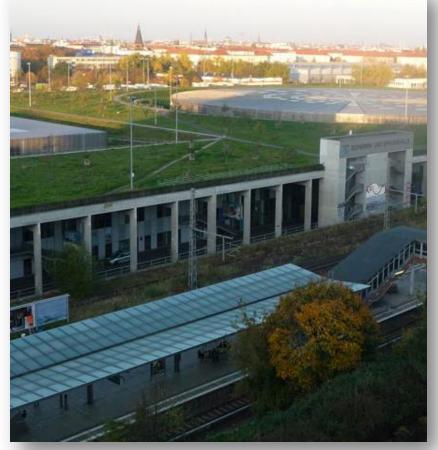


Overview

- Where did SGF come from?
- How does it work?
- Trends in built projects
- Resources





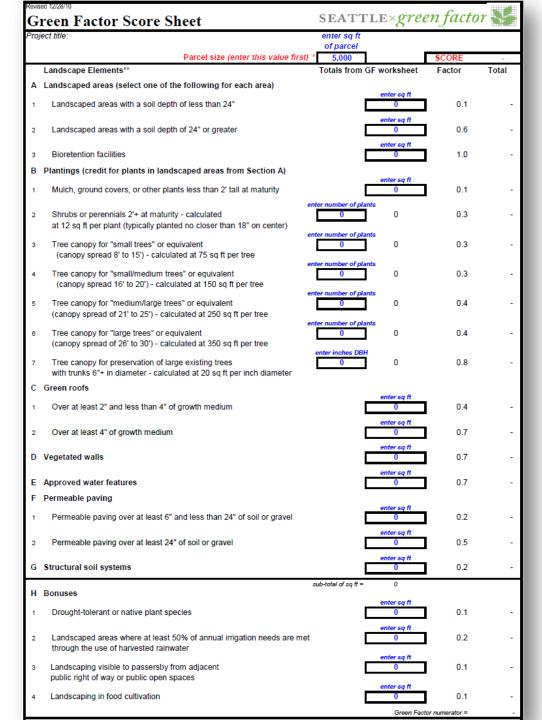
Precedent programs

- Berlin: Biotope Area Factor 1997. Applied to specific neighborhoods throughout the city.
- Malmö: Green Space Factor 2001. Applied to multifamily residential districts.
- Seattle started with Berlin model, modified to reflect Seattle context

SEATTLE green factor ode development prototype design

How does the Green Factor work?

- Code requirement based on in weighted menu, sets minimum score
- Includes green roofs and walls, bioretention, and permeable paving
- Compliance required for permit approval, can "double-count" toward other requirements



Score sheet

- Applicant enters number and/or square footage of landscape features
- Score sheet multiplies each feature by a factor (from 0.1 to 1.0)
- Total divided by parcel size, translates to % or Green Factor score
- Favors layered plantings, right-of-way improvements, and "bonuses"

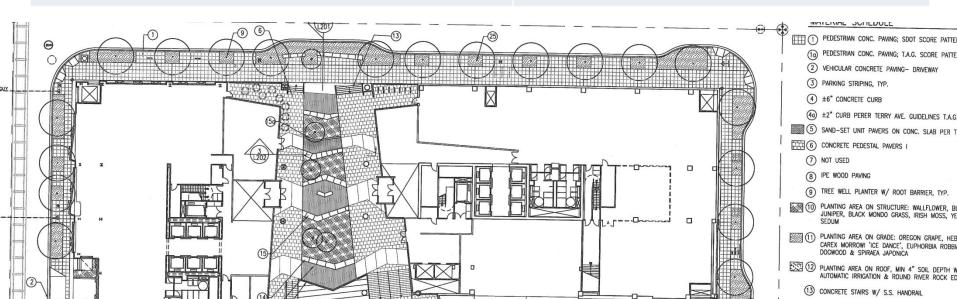
Where does Green Factor apply?

Zone	Minimum score
Commercial & Neighborhood Commercial	0.30 (2006)
Industrial Commercial (in Urban Villages)	0.30 (2010)
Midrise and Highrise Residential	0.50 (2009)
Lowrise Multifamily Residential	0.60 (2010)
South Downtown	0.30 (2011)
South Lake Union	0.30 (2013)

Same scoresheet used in all zones where GF is required

Qualifications to submit plans

Project size	Minimum designer qualifications
<10 housing units <20 new parking spaces <12K sq ft nonresidential development <500 sq ft container plantings	Certified landscape designer, certified professional horticulturalist, licensed landscape architect
Projects exceeding the thresholds above	Licensed landscape architect



Trends in built Green Factor projects



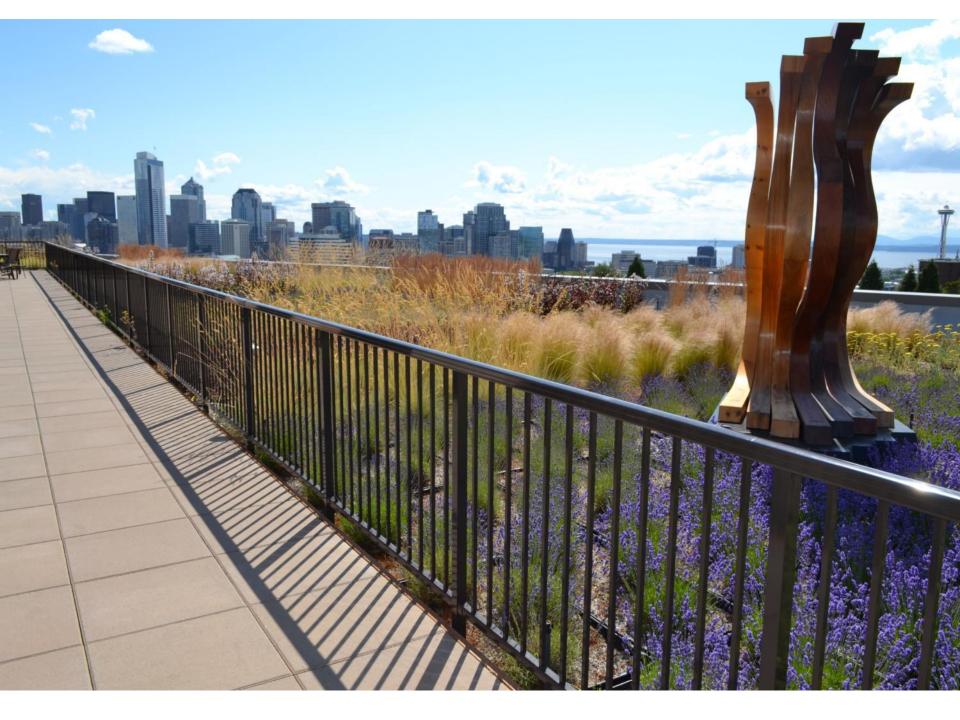




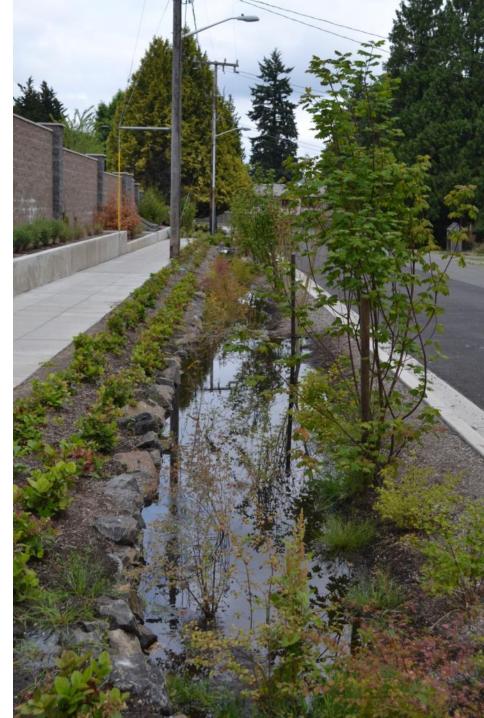
- Higher quality, better-integrated landscape design
- Increased use of permeable paving, green roofs, and green walls
- More landscaping provided in/adjacent to rights-of-way
- Landscaping incorporated with on-structure amenity areas













Graphic Legend

∃ Splash Block

@=Amended Soil

@Overflow Drain

□=Plantings

● Filter Fabric

An Rainwater Source



Stormwater planters are containers designed to capture and either retain or infiltrate stormwater based on their design. The amount and frequency of water captured depends on storm events, so they should be populated with a variety of plants adapted to both wet and dry conditions. Visually they can be striking landscape features providing a high functional value. While more expensive than bioswales, stormwater planters provide many benefits and are appropriate for areas with space constraints or on structure.

A3

Element- Stormwater Planter

Functional Benefits

Reduced runoff Improved runoff quality

Environmental Considerations

Embodied energy and carbon in concrete





Perf. pipe along planter bottom

Pipe to stormwater system

J⊞Planter wall w/ waterproofing



tinyurl.com/ greenfactor

- Score sheet & worksheet
- Plant and tree lists
- Landscaping Director's Rule
- Landscape management plan template
- Case studies (landscape plans, photos, scoresheets)
- Rainwater harvesting calculator
- Research, explanatory reports, presentations

Factor - 1.0

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