



DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS







Agenda

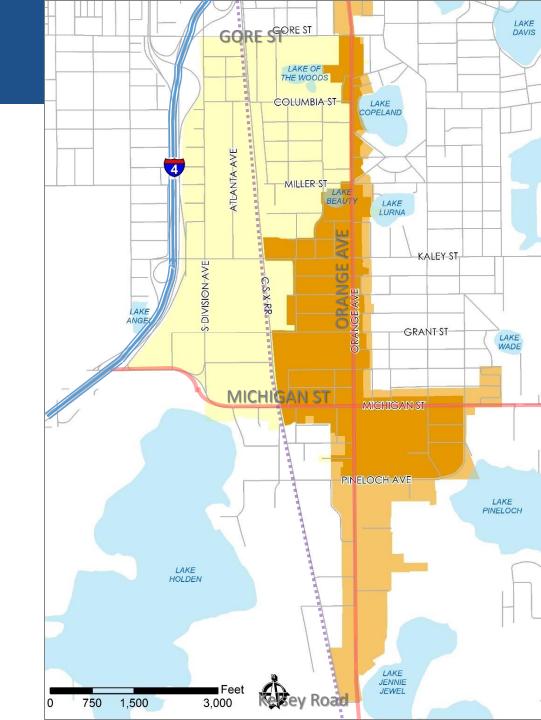
- 1. Purpose
- 2. Background
- 3. Current Policy/Regulations
- 4. Proposed Standards
- 5. Questions



1. PURPOSE

1. Purpose

- Consolidate and adjust Land
 Development Code requirements to implement the DSNID vision
- Implement City Growth Management Plan policies





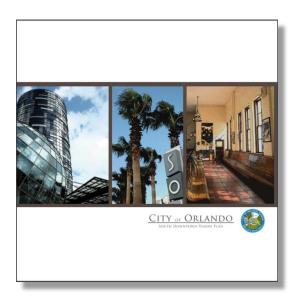
2. BACKGROUND



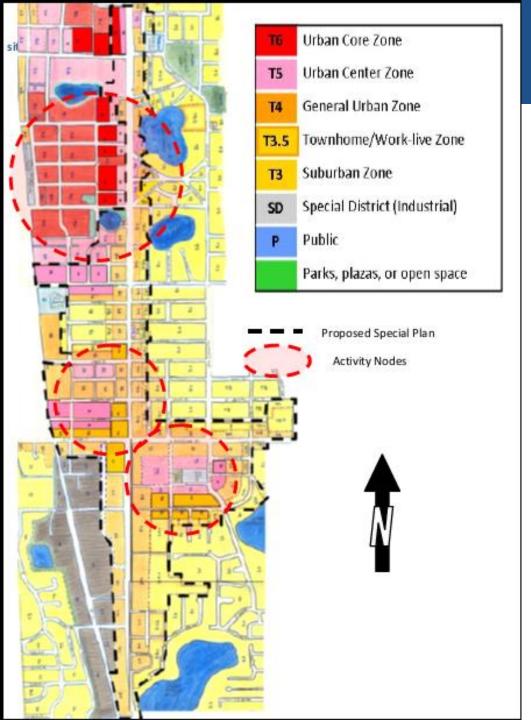
South Downtown

Downtown South Vision Plan (2008)

"Enable South Downtown by providing diverse, well designed and walkable destinations while creating and preserving choices in housing, employment, retail, civic space and transportation options."



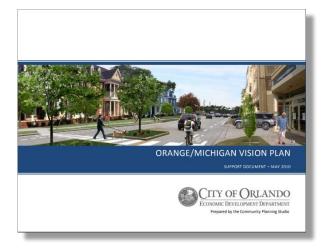




Orange-Michigan Corridors

Orange-Michigan Vision Plan (2010)

"Supplement the South Downtown Vision Plan efforts and address resident and property owner concerns over the redevelopment of the S. Orange Avenue and Michigan Street corridors. Particular attention was given to the transition between residential and commercial areas."



LAKE LUCERNE GORE ST MILLER-ST KALEY-ST GRANT ST MICHIGAN ST PINELOCH AVE Legend Streets JENNIE JEWEL Orange Michigan SP

Orange-Michigan Overlay District

Orange/Michigan Special Plan Area Overlay Zoning District (2010)

The purpose of the *Special Plan Overlay Districts* is to provide specific design guidelines to achieve the goals and objectives of the vision plan for the area.

The purpose of the *Orange-Michigan Plan* is to preserve and strengthen commercial activities and redevelopment opportunities within the corridors, enhance pedestrian safety and main street character, and protect existing residential neighborhoods from encroachment.

LAKE LUCERNE GORE ST THE WOODS COLUMBIA-ST COPELAND MILLER ST LAKE KALEY ST GRANT-ST MICHIGAN ST PINELOCH AVE LAKE JENNIE 1.500

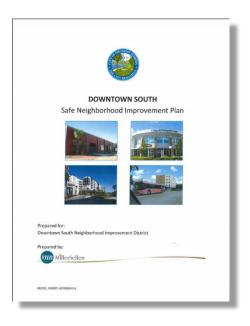
DSNID District

Downtown South Neighborhood Improvement District (2011)

Support the redevelopment and improvement of the Downtown South neighborhood, an area of approximately 720 acres.

Safe Neighborhood
 Improvement Plan (2013)



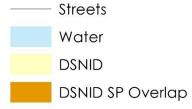


LAKE LUCERNE LAKE CHEROKEE LAKE DAVIS GORE ST LAKE EMERALD LAKE OF THE WOODS COLUMBIA-ST LAKE COPELAND LAKE LANCASTER 4 -MILLER-ST LAKE LURNA KALEY ST LAKE GRANT-ST MICHIGAN ST PINELOCH AVE LAKE WILLISARA LAKE PINELOCH LAKE HOLDEN JENNIE JEWEL 750 1,500 3,000

Study Area

Combined Boundaries

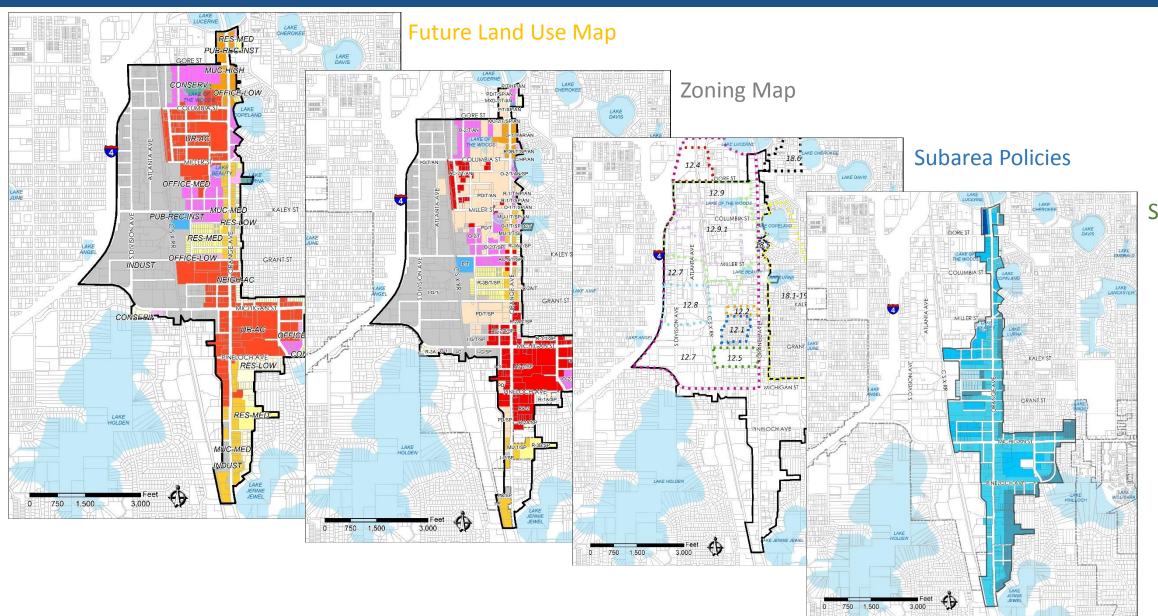
Legend



Orange Michigan SP



3. CURRENT POLICY & REGULATIONS



Special Plan



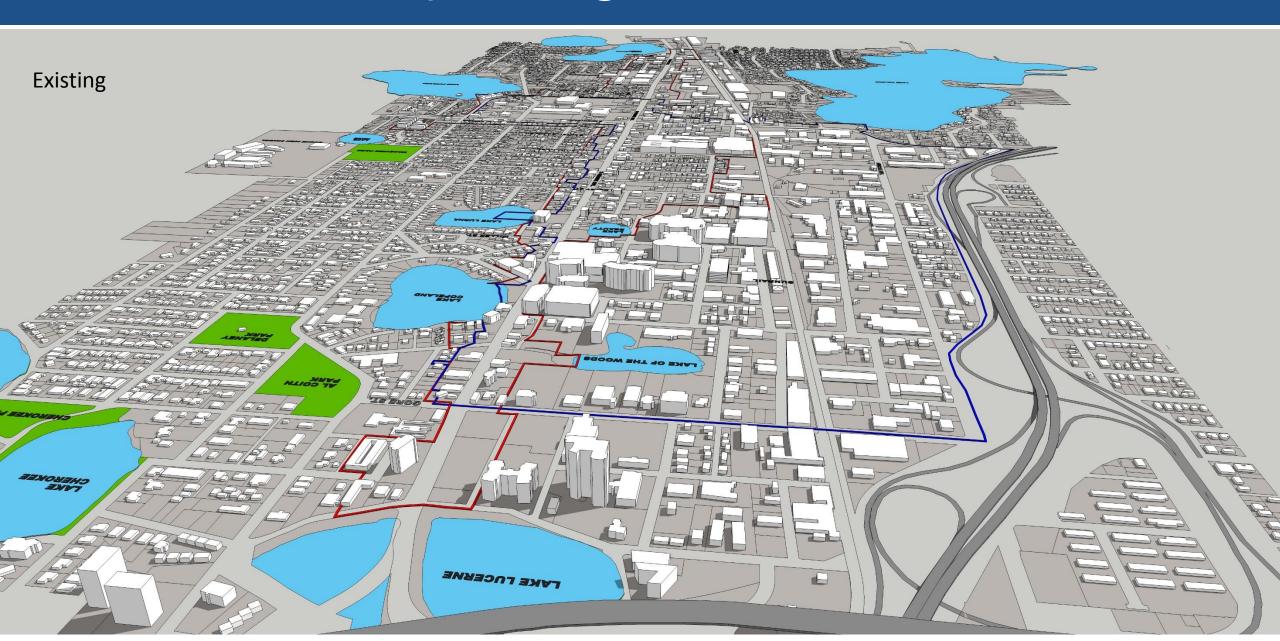


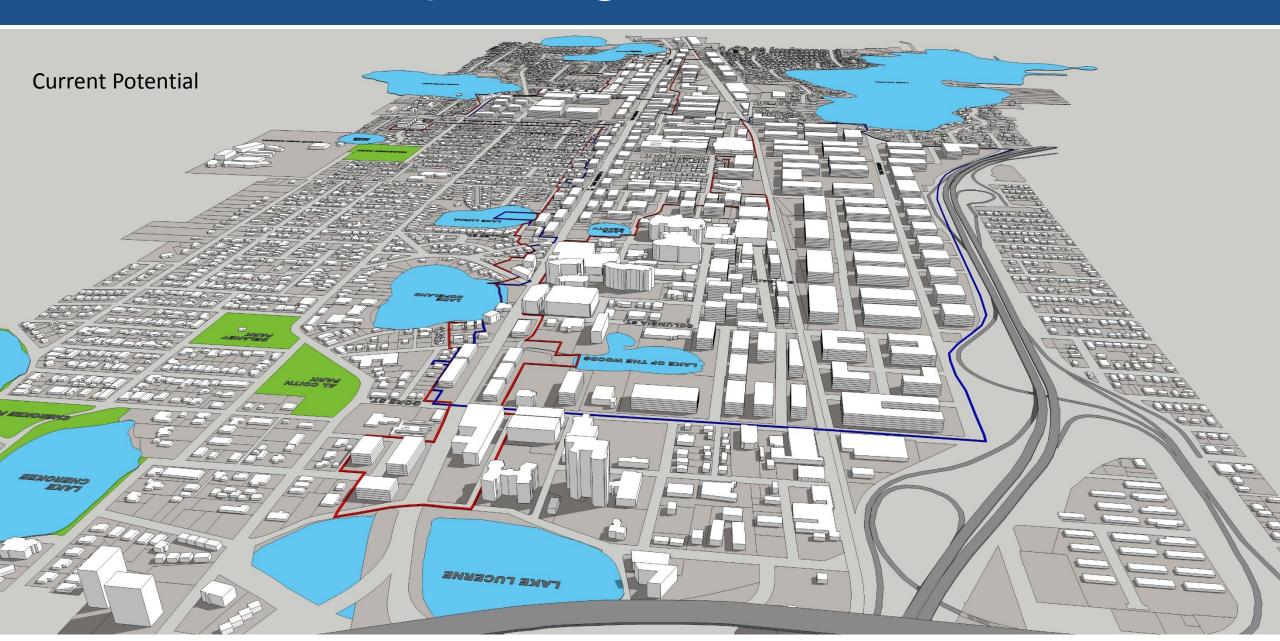


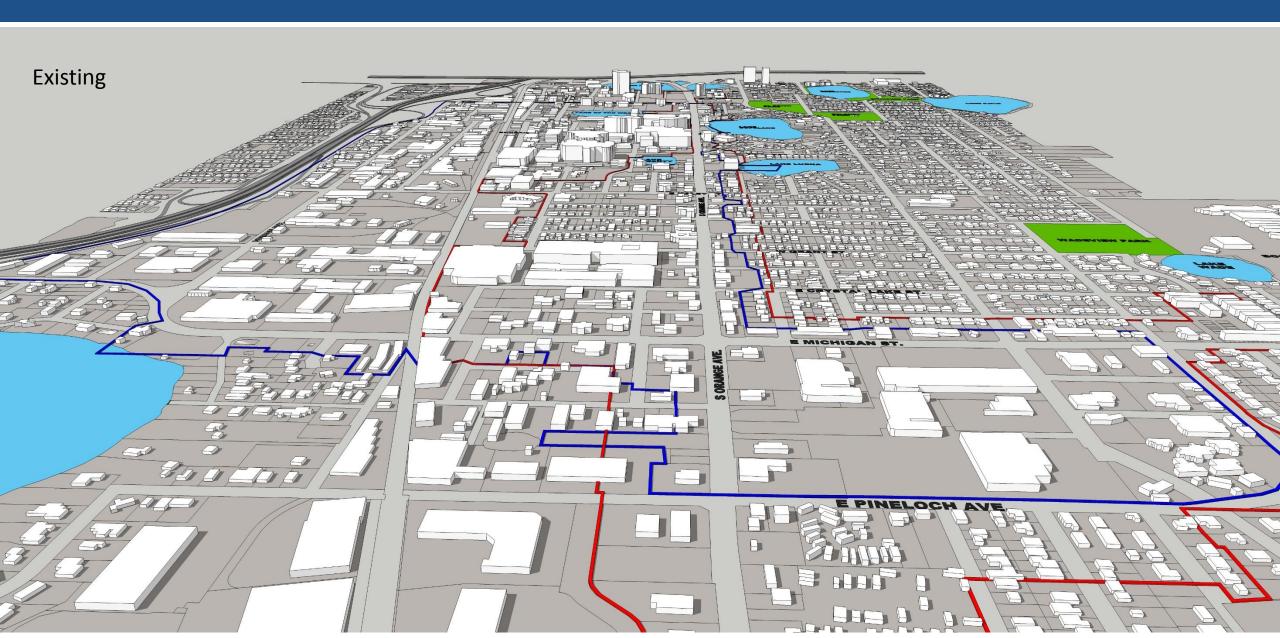










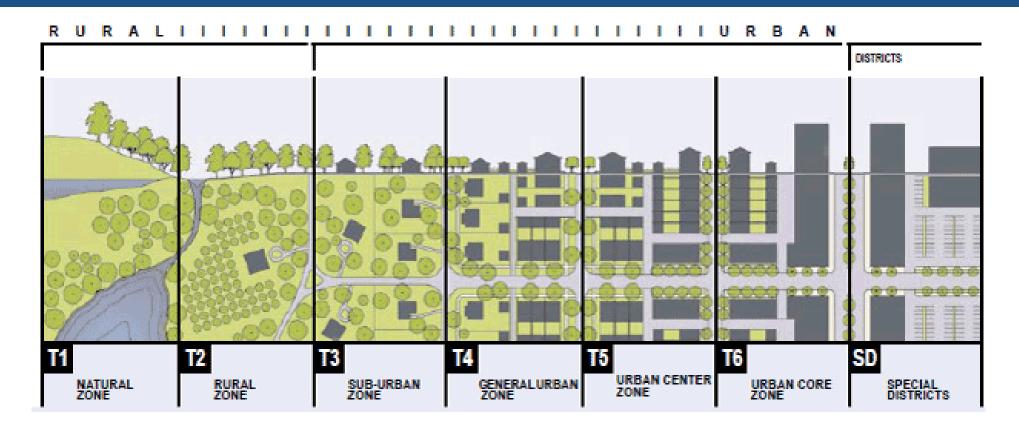






4. PROPOSED REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

4. Proposed Regulatory Framework



- Use physical form (rather than separation of uses) as the organizing principle for the code.
- Foster predictable built results and a high-quality public realm.
- Allow for flexibility and change of uses over time.

4. Proposed Regulatory Framework

Conventional Zoning Code

■ \$ 14-2-17 RE — RESIDENTIAL ESTATE DISTRICT (20,000 SQUARE FEET).

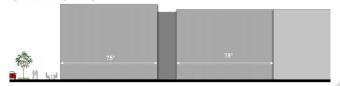
(A) Intent. This district is primarily intended for single family detached residential development where the requirements are designed to encourage quality neighborhoods in a relatively spancious urban setting. Objectives of the district include the protection of existing stable low density single family neighborhoods, the preservation of open space, and the encouragement of densities which are compatible with existing and anticipated future developments, natural features, and existing and projected public services and facilities. This district is intended for use in sustable areas which have been assigned a Single Family Low Density Residential future land use designation by the Comprehensive Plan.

- (B) Permitted Use:
- (1) Single family dwellings, except mobile homes
- (2) Accessory uses in conformance with § 14-2-62, including home occupations such as family day care homes.
- (C) Conditional Uses. In conformance with § 14-2-206, including a public hearing
- Churches, public and private schools, libraries, and day care centers (except family day care homes allowed s a home occupation).
- (2) Park and recreation areas.
- (3) Community centers and non-profit clubs.
- (4) Agricultural uses on parcels of two acres or more.
- (5) Fire stations
- (D) Basic Site Design Standards
- (1) Lot Size:
- (a) The minimum lot area shall be 20,000 square feet
- (b) The minimum lot width shall be 100 feet.
- (c) The minimum lot depth shall be 150 feet.
- (2) Yards:
- (a) The minimum front yard depth shall be 35 feet.
- (b) The minimum side yard depth shall be 15 feet, except the minimum on a street side shall be 25 feet.
- (c) The minimum rear yard depth shall be 35 feet.
- (3) Parking Space Setback: Parking spaces for non-residential uses shall be set back from property lines as dicated by § 14-2-94.
- (4) Lot Coverage: All buildings, including accessory buildings, shall not cover more than 40% of the lot area.
- (5) Structure Height: No structure shall exceed 35 feet.
- (E) Other Site Design Standards. All RE development shall meet the applicable provisions of the following sections or articles:
- Properties located within the Community Redevelopment Area Overlay District: § <u>14-2-45</u>.
- (2) Minimum Floor Area: § 14-2-60.
- (3) Short Term Rentals: § 14-2-64.
- (4) Buildings Per Lot: § <u>14-2-60</u>.
- (5) Parking: §§ 14-2-75 14-2-82.
- (6) Floodplain: §§ 14-2-115 14-2-119.
- (7) Signs: §§ 14-2-150 14-2-163
- (F) Special Use Requirements. No farm animal shall be allowed within 25 feet of a property line.

(Ord. 2038, passed 12-20-94; Am. Ord. 2678, passed 5-13-08; Am. Ord. 2692, passed 6-24-08)

Form-Based Code (tailored)

Figure 30, Building Massing



12. FAÇADE ARTICULATION

The standards contained in this subsection apply to all buildings and structures, including parking garages. The elements that make up a building façade are key components for defining the public realm. The façade design standards contained in this subsection are not intended to regulate style or appeal. The purpose of these standards is to ensure facades are designed to:

- Reduce the uniform monolithic appearance of large unadomed walls by requiring architectural detail;
- . In the case of commercial buildings, ensure the building facades are inviting; and,
- . Increase public safety by designing buildings that provide human surveillance of the street.

Building facades along public or private streets shall maintain a pedestrian scale and integrate the public and private spaces using architectural elements as follows:

- a. Non-residential, mixed-use and multi-family buildings shall be required to incorporate into their facades a minimum of three (3) design treatments from the following list (see Figure 31).
- Any of the building access treatments listed in Figure 36 integrated with the building mass and style:
- ii. Overhangs of no less than three (3) feet in depth;
- iii. Raised cornice/parapets over doors;
- iv. Expression line between floors;
- An offset, column, reveal, void, projecting rib, band, cornice, or similar element with a minimum depth of six (6) inches;
- vi. Peaked roof forms;
- vii. Clock or bell towers;

viii. Balconies;

- ix. Awnings, canopies or marquees;
- x. Windows or doors;
- xi. Any other treatment that meets the intent of this section and is approved during the review of the concept plan.
- b. Façades shall not exceed twenty (20) horizontal feet and ten (10) vertical feet without including at least one (1) of the elements mentioned in subsection a, above.
- Architectural treatments on the façade, such as comices or expression lines, shall be continued around the sides of the building.
- d. All exterior facades of outparcel buildings shall be considered primary facades and shall employ architectural embellishment and landscape design treatments on all sides.

13. BUILDING ENTRANCES

- The main entrance of all buildings shall be oriented toward the public right-of-way (see Figures 33 and 34).
- b. Where parking areas are located behind the building, a secondary entrance may be provided from the parking area into the building. Awnings, landscaping, and appropriate signage may be used to mark the secondary entrance.
- c. Entrances on the front façade shall be operable, clearly-defined and highly-visible. In order to emphasize entrances they shall be accented by a change in materials around the door, recessed into the façade (alcove), or accented by an overhand, awnind, marquee or similar feature.
- Pedestrian connections from the public sidewalk and parking areas to the building entrance shall be provided.
- e. Residential building entrances shall be designed with porches

14. BUILDING FRONTAGE DESIGN

All buildings shall utilize one of the following frontage designs and the standards shown in Figure 36.

 a. Storefronts. Storefronts are façades placed at or close to the setback line, with the entrance at sidewalk grade. They are conventional for retail uses and are commonly equipped with cantilevered or suspended canopies, or awning(s).

Figure 32. Examples of Façade





Figure 33. Example of Well-Defined Entrance

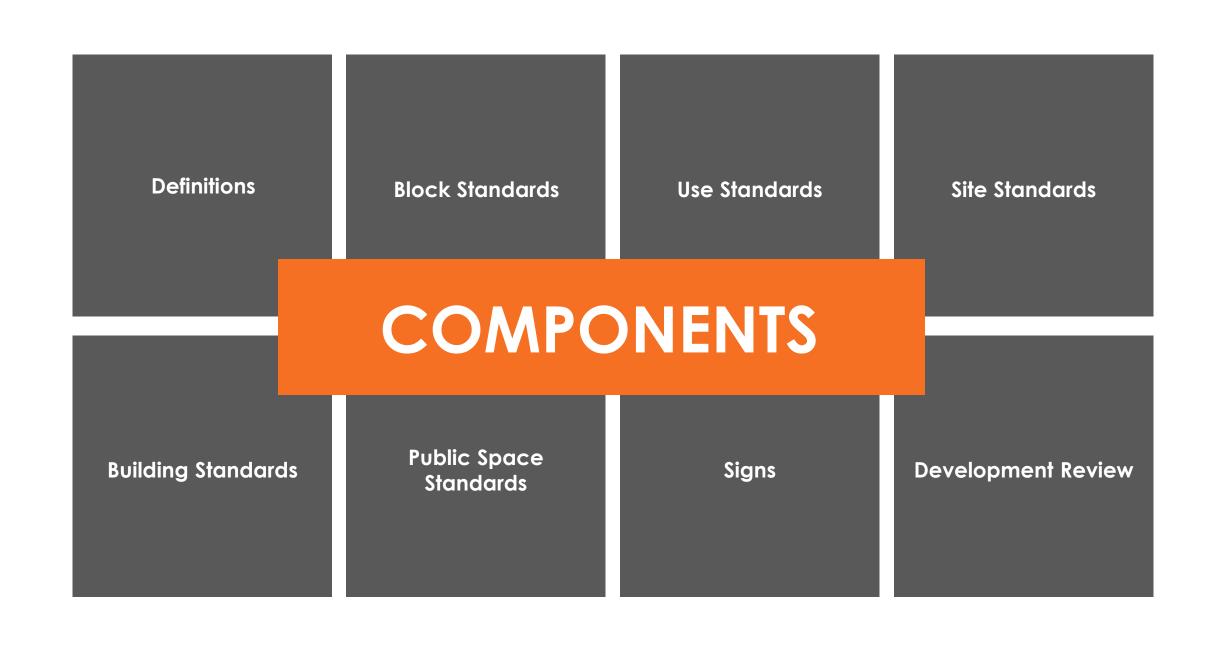


Figure 34. Corner Entrance



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-1-Regulating Plan TI

T2



T3



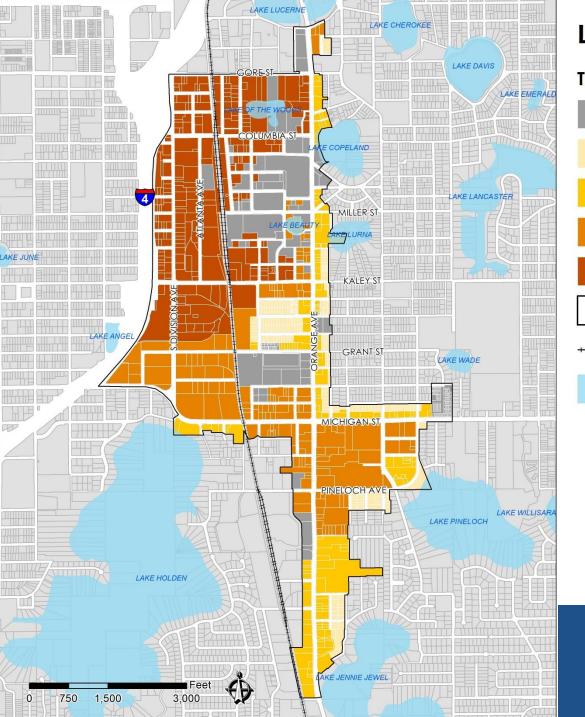
T4



T5



The Beaufort County Transect



Legend

Transect Zones

PD

T-3

T-4

T-5

T-6

Form-Based Code Area

Railroad

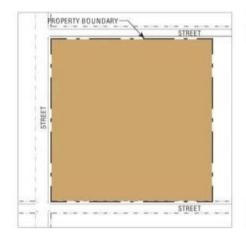


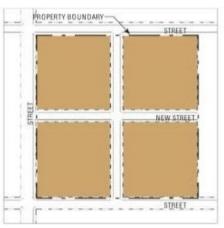
Water

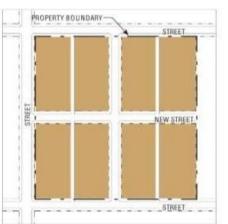


-2-Block & Subdivision Standards

- 1. Site
- 2. Introduce streets
- 3. Introduce alleys
- 4. Introduce lots
- 5. Introduce projects







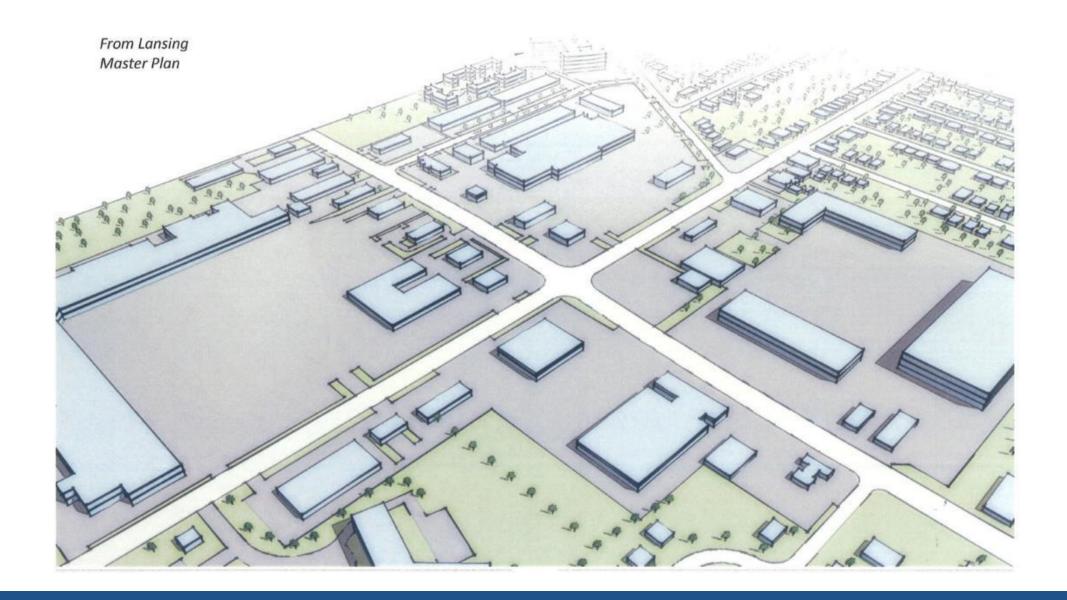




3

4

5



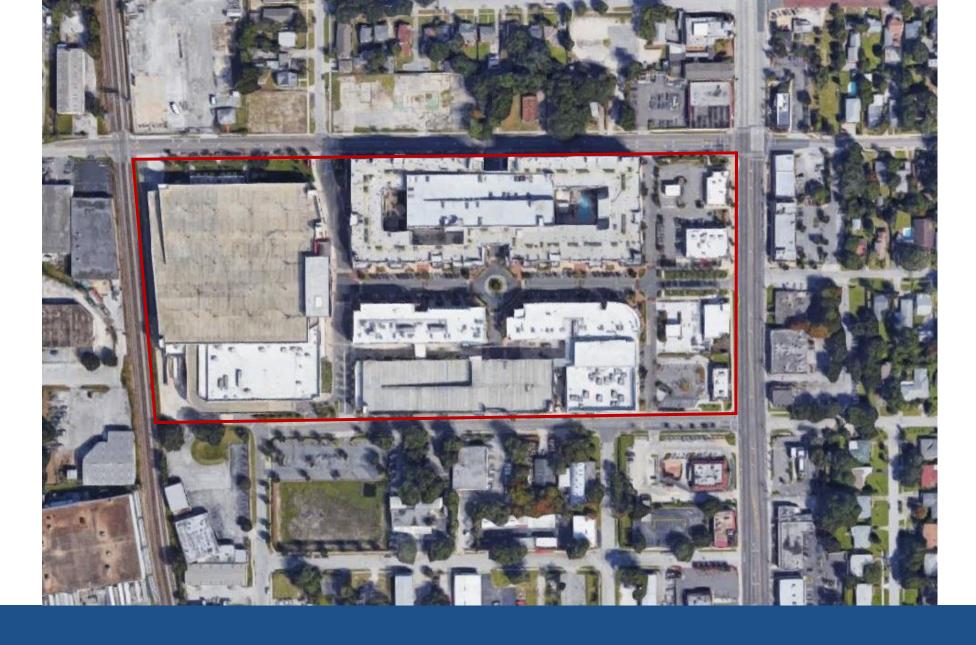




SoDo Aerial (Before)



SoDo Aerial (after)



SoDo Aerial (after)

-3-Land Use Standards

Table 1: Uses Allowed in the South Downtown FBC Area.

USES	See LDC Section*	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6
RESIDENTIAL	See LDC Section*	1-5	1-4	1-5	1-0
Accessory Apartments	Ch. 58, Part 3A	Р	Р	N	N
Accessory Cottage Dwellings	•	Р	Р	N	N
Assisted Living Facility		Р	Р	Р	Р
Attached Dwellings		Р	Р	Р	Р
Single Family		Р	Р	N	N
Duplex or Tandem		Р	Р	N	N
Emergency Shelter:					
• 1-10 clients		Р	Р	Р	Р
• 10+ clients		N	Р	Р	Р
Emergency Home/Child.		Р	Р	Р	Р
Group Housing:					
Low Intensity	Ch. 58, Part 3F	Р	Р	Р	Р
High Intensity	Ch. 58, Part 3F	С	Р	Р	Р
Mobile Home		N	N	N	N
Multi-Family		P (1)	Р	Р	Р
Nursing Home		N	Р	Р	Р
Residential Care Facility:					
• 1-6 clients		Р	Р	N	N
• 7-14 clients		С	Р	Р	Р
Treatment/Recovery		С	Р	Р	Р
Zero Lot Line:					
 Single Family 		Р	Р	N	N
Duplex		Р	Р	С	N
NON-RESIDENTIAL					
Agriculture, Indoor		N	P (2)	P (2)	P ⁽²⁾
Agriculture, Outdoor		N	C (2)	C (2)	C (2)



Local Gas Station



Form Based Code Gas Station

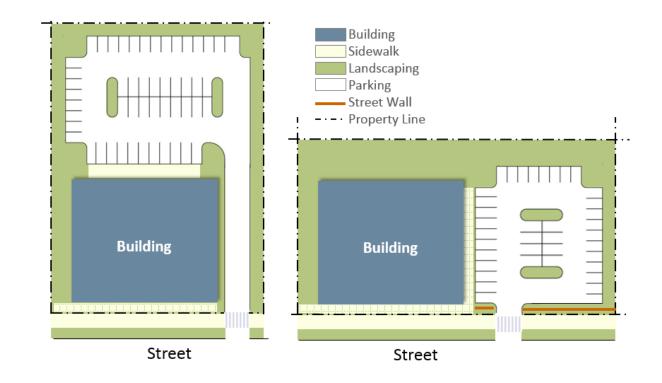


Form Based Code Gas Station

Carmel, Indiana

-4-Site Design Standards

- 1. Building/Parking Location
- 2. Setbacks
- 3. Access & Circulation

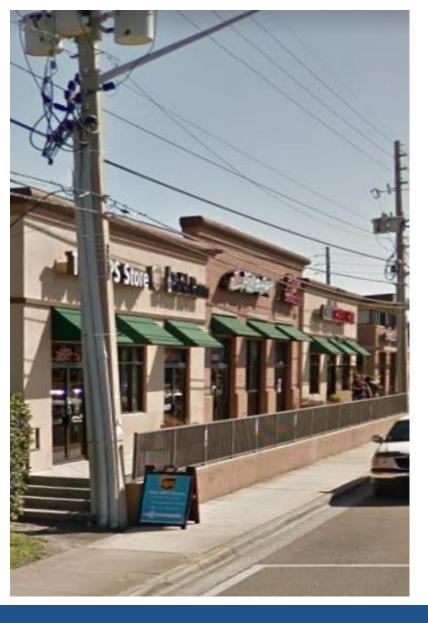




Suburban Destination



Urban destination









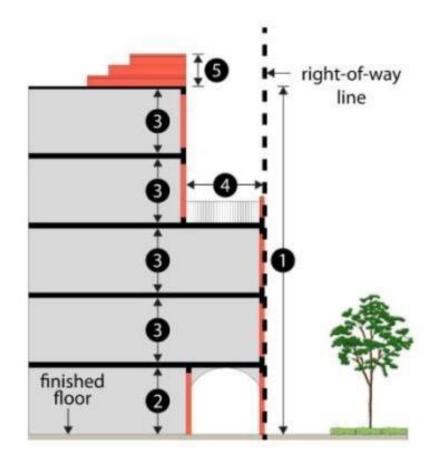






-5-Building Standards

- 1. Massing
- 2. Architecture
- 3. Height
- 4. Façade Design
- 5. Fenestration
- 6. Materials/Colors











Building Standards

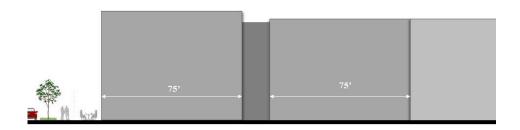








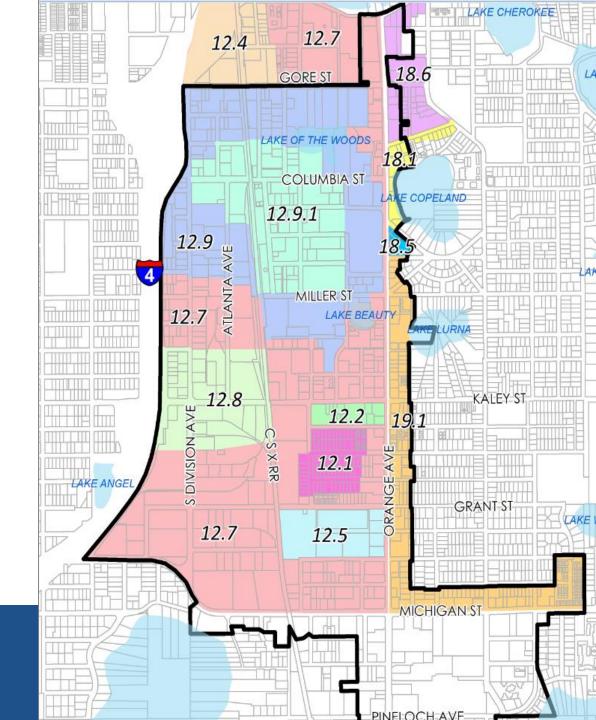


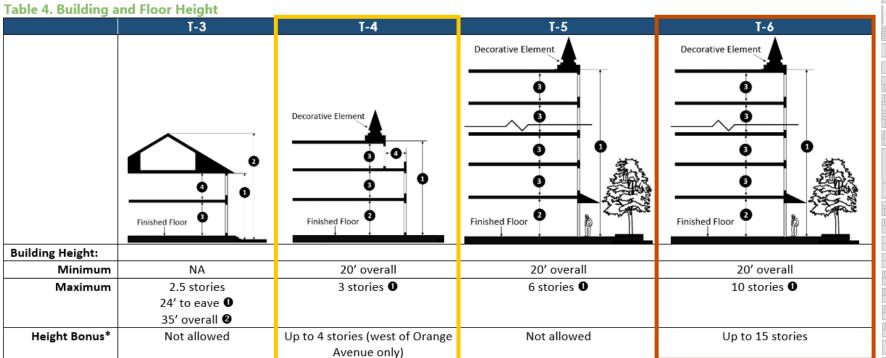
Table 6. Density/Intensity Bonuses

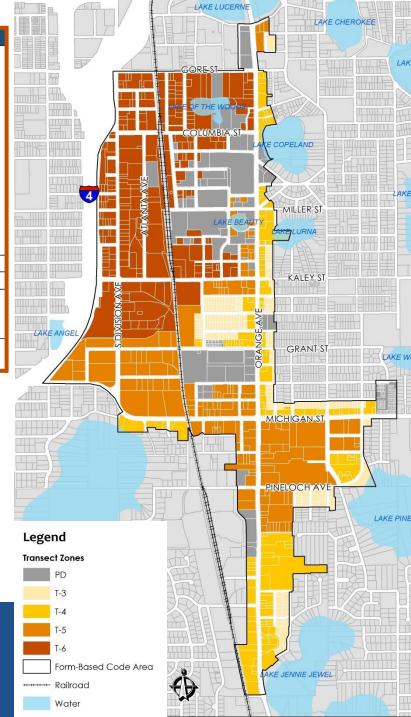
Geographical Area (see Fig. 63)	Max. Development Density (units per acre)	Max. Development Intensity (Floor Area Ratio)
12.8 (Kaley Gateway)	100	2.0
12.9 (Transit 1)	100	1.6
12.9.1 (Transit 2)	100	3.0







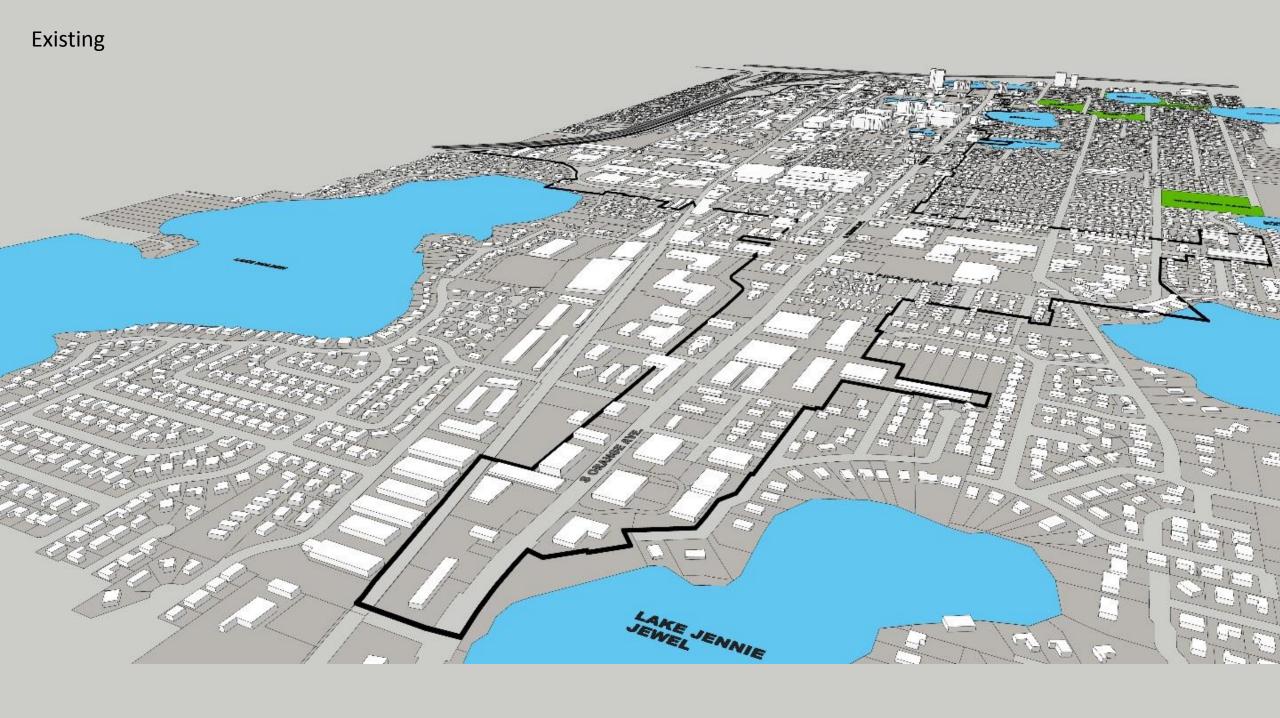






Proposed TVICE FREEENE

With Height Bonus TVICE FREEENE



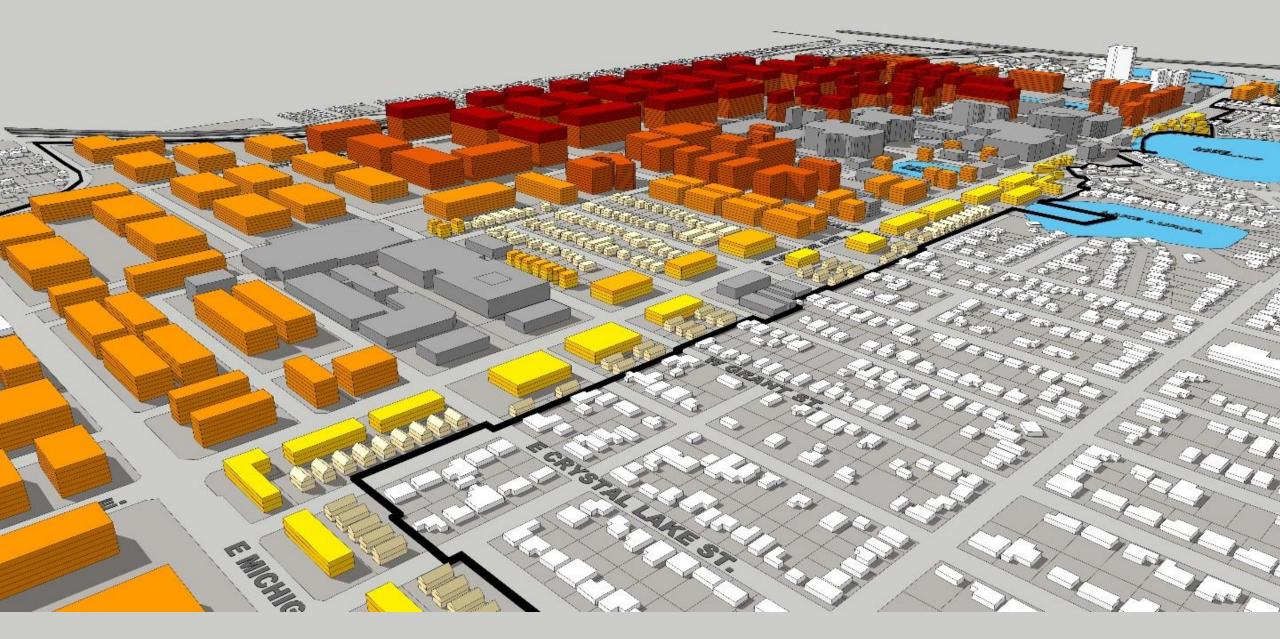




Proposed



With Height Bonus



-6-Sign Standards























Signs













Signs





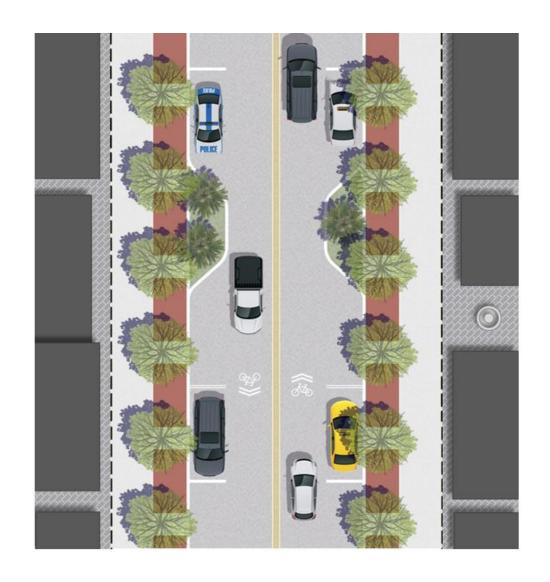




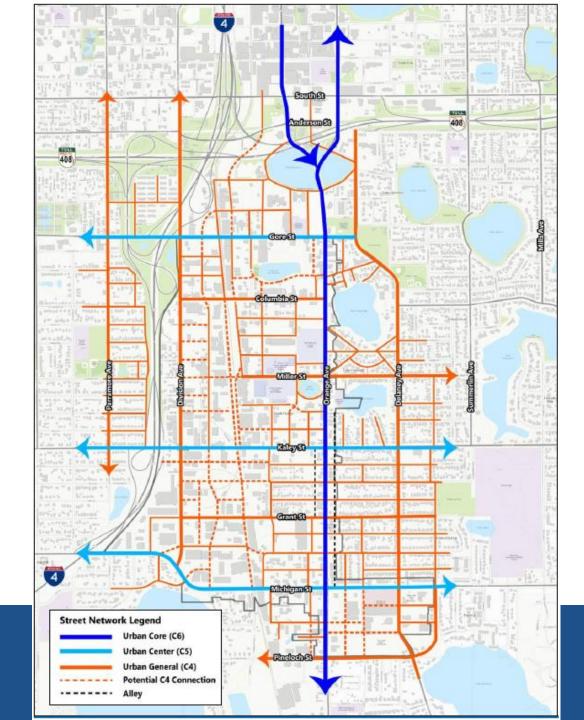
Signs

-7-Public Space Standards









CANOPY STREET TREES







PALM TREES







UNDERSTORY TREES





NATCHEZ CRAPE MYRTLE, SINGLE TRUNK













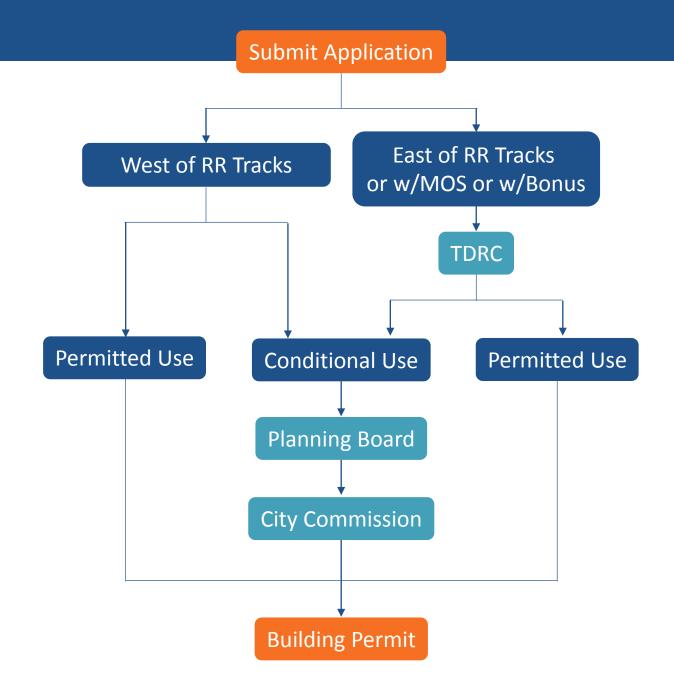






Landscaping

-8-Administration & Definitions



MOS = Modification of Standards
TDRC = Town Development Review Committee

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