

Objective Design Standards Project

Crosswalk Matrix of Existing and Proposed Design Regulations

April 15, 2022

This document compares existing context-based design criteria and the standards and contextual design criteria proposed to replace them, for “housing development projects.” The context-based design criteria are organized by zoning district, with the existing criteria in the left-hand column and the proposed standard or contextual design criteria in the right-hand column.

- *Blue italics indicate staff comments*, which identify redundancies, proposed deletions, and elements addressed in other sections of the code.
- *Green text indicates contextual design criteria*, which convey contextual design priorities and clarify the intent of design standards.
- Draft standards are shown in normal black text
- Revisions to standards/contextual design criteria compared to the version reviewed by the City Council on November 8, 2021 are shown in underline/~~strikeout~~ format.

RM Zones - 18.13.060 Multiple Family Context-Based Design Criteria	
<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
(1) Massing and Building Facades	
Massing and building facades shall be designed to create a residential scale in keeping with Palo Alto neighborhoods, and to provide a relationship with street(s) through elements such as:	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <p>(1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site</p> <p>(2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations</p> <p>(3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p> <p>(4) Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate.</p> <p>(5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties</p>
A. Articulation, setbacks, and materials that minimize massing, break down the scale of buildings, and provide visual interest (Figure 1-1);	<p>18.24.050(a)(1): Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site</p> <p>18.24.050(a)(2): Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations</p> <p>18.24.050(b)(2) When a building abuts a side and/or rear property line with a RE, RMD, R-1, or R-2 zoned parcel or a village residential or existing single-family residential use, the building shall break down the abutting façade by...</p> <p>(B) A minimum façade break of four feet in width, two feet in depth, and 32 square feet of area for every 36 to 40 feet of façade length.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>18.24.050(b)(3) Maximum Façade Length For portions of a building facade facing a public street, right-of-way, or publicly accessible path, any building greater than 25 feet in height and 70 feet in length shall not have a continuous façade plane greater than 70% of the façade length without an upper floor modulation, which can include bay windows. Upper floor façade modulations shall be a minimum 2 feet in depth, which can be a recess or a projection.</p> <p>(A) Buildings 250 feet in length or greater, which face a public street, right-of-way, or publicly accessible path, shall have at least one vertical façade break with a minimum area greater than 400 square feet and a width greater than or equal to two times the depth.</p> <p>(B) Buildings 150 to 250 feet in length, which face a public street, right-of-way, or publicly accessible path, shall have at least one vertical façade break with a minimum area greater than 64 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet and minimum depth of 4 feet.</p> <p><i>Also see new standards/menu options for massing and articulation in 18.24.060 Façade Design - (c)(1)(A) Variation in building modulation and Variation in façade articulation. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(ii) Variation in horizontal and/or vertical recesses or projections such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, recessed panels, <u>or</u> bay windows or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services</p> <p><i>Also see materials standards in 18.24.090 Materials</i></p>
B. Rooflines that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies (Figure 1-1);	<p>18.24.050(a)(4): Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(4) Building Entries Within Façade Design (A) (ii) Primary building entries (not inclusive of individual residential entries) shall include a façade modulation that includes at least one of the following:</p> <p>a. A recess or projection from the primary façade plane with a minimum depth of two feet.</p> <p>(B) Primary entries shall include weather protection that is a minimum 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep by recessing the entry, providing an awning or using a combination of these methods.</p> <p><i>Also see new standards/menu options for massing and articulation in: 18.24.060 Façade Design - (c)(1)(A) Variation in building modulation and Variation in façade articulation. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(ii) Variation in horizontal and/or vertical recesses or projections such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, recessed panels, <u>or</u> bay windows or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p>
C. Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, and landscape	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p>

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Existing Context-Based Design Criteria	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
<p>elements to create a relationship with the street (Figure 1-1)</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street.</p> <p>18.24.040 Building Orientation and Setbacks (5) Front Yard Setback Character Required setbacks shall provide a hardscape and/or landscaped area to create a transition between public and private space. The following standards apply, based on intended use and exclusive of areas devoted to outdoor seating, front porches, door swing of building entries, and publicly accessible open space: (A) Ground-floor retail or retail-like uses shall have a minimum of 10% of the required setback as landscaped area or planters. (B) Ground-floor residential uses shall have a minimum of 60% landscaped area in the required setback area.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(4) Building Entries Within Façade Design (ii) Primary building entries (not inclusive of individual residential entries) shall include a façade modulation that includes at least one of the following: a. A recess or projection from the primary façade plane with a minimum depth of two feet.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(5) Storefront/Retail Ground Floors (B) Transparency shall include a minimum 60 percent transparent glazing between 2 and 10 feet in height from sidewalk, providing unobstructed views into the commercial space.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(6) Other Non-residential Ground Floors (B) Transparency shall include a minimum 50 percent transparent glazing between 4 and 10 feet in height from sidewalk or terrace grade.</p>
<p>D. Facades that include projecting eaves and overhangs, porches, and other architectural elements that provide human scale and help break up building mass (Figure 1-1)</p>	<p>18.24.060(a) Façade Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create cohesive and well-crafted building facades with human-scaled details that incorporate textures, colors, and other details that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area. Facades should include the following elements: (1) Human-scaled detail, articulation, and craftsmanship (2) Quality of construction, craftsmanship, and design to create long lasting buildings (3) Expression of a human-scaled façade rhythm and pattern that reflects the building's use (4) Fenestration that enhances the architectural character of the building (5) Defined building entry that is proportional to the building and number of people served (6) Articulation of the building shall break down the scale of the building via building modulation, façade articulation, and variation of fenestration and material patterns.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p><i>See new standards in 18.24.060(c) that identify a menu of options for façade design. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c) Façade Design (2) Façade Composition</p> <p>Building facades shall use a variety of strategies including building modulation, fenestration, and façade articulation to create visual interest and express a variety of scales through a variety of strategies. All facades shall include a minimum of two of the following façade articulation strategies to create visual interest:</p> <p>(i) Vertical and horizontal recesses such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, <u>or</u> recessed panels, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. The recess shall be a minimum four inches in depth.</p> <p>(ii) Vertical and horizontal projections such as shading and weather protection devices, <u>or</u> decorative architectural details, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. Projections shall be a minimum four inches in depth.</p> <p>(iii) Datum lines that continue the length of the building, such as cornices, with a minimum four inches in depth, or a minimum two inches in depth and include a change in material;</p> <p>(iv) Balconies, habitable projections, or Juliet balconies (every 20 to 40 feet) with a minimum four inches in depth;</p> <p>(v) Screening devices such as lattices, louvers, shading devices, <u>or</u> perforated metal screens, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services; or</p> <p>(vi) Use of fine-grained building materials, such as brick or wood shingles, not to exceed eight inches in either height or width; <u>or</u></p> <p>(vii) Incorporate a minimum of three colors, materials, and/or textures across the whole building.</p>
<p>E. Entries that are clearly defined features of front facades, and that have a scale that is in proportion to the size and type of the building and number of units being accessed; larger buildings should have a more prominent building entrance, while maintaining a pedestrian scale;</p>	<p>18.24.070(a) Residential Entries Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>Private entries into ground floor residential units shall be designed to provide:</p> <p>(1) human-scaled detailing (2) enhanced pedestrian experience (3) transition between public and private space (4) spaces for residents to gather and spend time outdoors (5) resident privacy</p> <p><i>See new standards in 18.24.070(b) Residential Entries for specific entry types (i.e., stoops, porches, patios, terraces, frontage courts), dimensional requirements and the minimum and maximum number of units per entry. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.070(b)(B) Residential Entries - Porch:</p> <p>(i) Porches shall provide entry access for a maximum of one unit; and</p> <p>(ii) Porch heights shall be within 1 step of finished floor height of adjacent unit; and</p> <p>(iii) Porches shall be large enough so a 6-foot by 6-foot square can fit inside of a porch for each unit; and</p> <p>(iv) The maximum porch floor height from the back of sidewalk grade shall be 5 feet.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>18.24.060(b) Façade Design</p> <p>(A) Building Entries Within Façade Design</p> <p>(i) Primary building entries shall be scaled proportionally to the number of people served (amount of floor-area or number of units accessed). Building entries inclusive of doorway and facade plane shall meet the following minimum dimensions:</p> <p>a. Individual residential entries: five feet in width</p> <p>b. Shared residential entry, such as mixed-use buildings: 8 feet in width</p> <p>c. Commercial building entry: 20 feet in width</p> <p>d. Storefront entry: six feet in width</p>
<p>F. Residential units that have a presence on the street and are not walled-off or oriented exclusively inward;</p> <p>G. Elements that signal habitation such as entrances, stairs, porches, bays and balconies that are visible to people on the street (Figure 1-2);</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street.</p> <p>(3) Ground floor residential units that have direct entry and presence on the street, and maintain privacy.</p> <p>18.24.040(b) Building Orientation and Setbacks</p> <p>(3) Primary Building Entry The primary building entry shall meet at least one of the following standards:</p> <p>(A) Face a public right-of-way.</p> <p>(B) Face a publicly accessible pedestrian walkway.</p> <p>(C) Be visible from a public right-of-way through a forecourt or front porch that meets the following standards:</p> <p>(i) For residential buildings with fewer than seven units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum area of 36 square feet and minimum dimension of six feet.</p> <p>(ii) For commercial buildings or residential buildings with seven or more units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum of 100 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet.</p>
<p>H. All exposed sides of a building designed with the same level of care and integrity (Figure 1-2).</p>	<p>18.24.060(a) Façade Design Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>To create cohesive and well-crafted building facades with human-scaled details that incorporate textures, colors, and other details that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area. Facades should include the following elements:</p> <p>(2) Quality of construction, craftsmanship, and design to create long lasting buildings</p> <p>18.24.060(b) Façade Design Application</p> <p>(1) All facades shall meet all the required design standards and guidelines to ensure the same level of care and integrity throughout the building design.</p> <p>(2) Façade sidewalls located along a zero-lot line where, at time of approval are not visible from a right-of-way, are exempt.</p>

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	(3) Façade sidewalls located along a zero-lot line, where at time of approval are visible from a right-of-way, shall continue color, material, and pattern of the main façade.
(2) Low-Density Residential Transitions	
Where new projects are built abutting existing lower-scale residential development, care shall be taken to respect the scale and privacy of neighboring properties through:	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p>
A. Transitions of development intensity from higher density development building types to building types that are compatible with the lower intensity surrounding uses, such as small-lot units and rowhouses (Figure 2-1);	<p>(1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site</p> <p>(2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations</p> <p>(5) Provide harmonious transitions between adjacent abutting properties</p> <p><u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses.</u></p>
	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses.</p> <p>(4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces.</p> <p>(5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with adjacent <u>abutting</u> lower density residential development.</p>
	<p><u>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</u></p> <p>(A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along <u>both</u> the primary building frontage <u>and</u> the facing facade, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the <u>each</u> façade length.</p> <p>(B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height.</p> <p><u>(C) If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and</u></p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(iii) <u>The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard.</u></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(i)(b): Upper floor step backs. A horizontal step back of upper-floor façades with a minimum five-foot step back from the primary façade for a minimum of 80% of the length of the façade. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(2)(D) Windows: Within 30 feet of facing residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, facing windows on the subject site shall meet the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Window sills at and above the 2nd floor shall be at least 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (ii) <u>Windows shall have opaque or translucent glazing at or below 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (iii) <u>Windows shall be angled up to 30 degrees (parallel to window) to face away from abutting privacy impacts; and</u> (iv) <u>Landscape screening shall be 24-inch box size or larger and 8+ feet height at planting; 50% evergreens; and located to align with proposed second floor windows at maturity</u> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(2)(E) Balconies: Within 30 feet of residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, balconies and decks on the subject site shall be designed to prevent views:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>No sight lines are permitted within 5 feet of finished floor and a 45-degree angle downward from balcony railing</u> (ii) <u>Submit section view of proposed balcony/deck and abutting residential windows and/or private open space</u> (iii) <u>Provide balcony/deck design measure which may include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>Minimum 85% opaque railing</u> b) <u>Obscure glass railing</u> c) <u>Barrier with min. 18" horizontal depth from railing (e.g., landscape planter)</u> <p><i>Also see setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables.</i></p>
<p>B. Massing and orientation of buildings that respect and mirror the massing of neighboring structures by stepping back upper stories to transition to smaller scale buildings, including setbacks and daylight planes that match abutting R-1 and R-2 zone requirements (Figure 2-2);</p>	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> <i>To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</i></p> <p><i>(5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with adjacent abutting lower density residential development.</i></p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</u> <u>(A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along both the primary building frontage and the facing facade, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the each façade length.</u></p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height.</p> <p>(C) <u>If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and</u> (ii) <u>The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and</u> (iii) <u>The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard.</u> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(i)(b): Upper floor step backs. A horizontal step back of upper-floor façades with a minimum five-foot step back from the primary façade for a minimum of 80% of the length of the façade. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p> <p><i>Also see setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables.</i></p>
<p>C. Respecting privacy of neighboring structures, with windows and upper floor balconies positioned so they minimize views into neighboring properties (Figure 2-3);</p>	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p><u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses.</u></p> <p>18.24.050(b)(2)(C) Within 40 feet of an abutting structure, no more than 15% of the confronting facing façade area shall be windows or other glazing. Additional windows are allowed in order to maintain light, if they are fixed and fully obscured.</p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(2)(D) Windows: Within 30 feet of facing residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, facing windows on the subject site shall meet the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) <u>Window sills at and above the 2nd floor shall be at least 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (vi) <u>Windows shall have opaque or translucent glazing at or below 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (vii) <u>Windows shall be angled up to 30 degrees (parallel to window) to face away from abutting privacy impacts; and</u> (viii) <u>Landscape screening shall be 24-inch box size or larger and 8+ feet height at planting; 50% evergreens; and located to align with proposed second floor windows at maturity</u> <p>18.24.050(b)(2)(E) Balconies: Within 30 feet of residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, balconies and decks on the subject site shall be designed to prevent views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) <u>No sight lines are permitted within 5 feet of finished floor and a 45-degree angle downward from balcony railing</u> (v) <u>Submit section view of proposed balcony/deck and abutting residential windows and/or private open space</u> (vi) <u>Provide balcony/deck design measure which may include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) <u>Minimum 85% opaque railing</u> e) <u>Obscure glass railing</u>

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	<p>f) <u>Barrier with min. 18" horizontal depth from railing (e.g., landscape planter)</u></p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1)(D): Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane</p>
D. Minimizing sight lines into and from neighboring properties (Figure 2-3);	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> <u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses (e.g., location of pedestrian paths and mews/drive aisles).</u></p> <p>18.24.050(b)(2) <u>Privacy and Transitions to Residential Uses</u> Lower Density Building Types When a building abuts a residential use at an interior side and/or rear property line with a RE, RMD, R-1, or R-2 zoned parcel or a village residential or existing single-family residential use, the building shall break down the abutting façade and maintain privacy by meeting all of the following applicable standards:</p> <p>(A) <u>Landscape Screening</u>: A landscape screen that includes a row of trees with a minimum 1 tree per 25 linear feet and continuous shrubbery planting. This screening plant material shall be a minimum 72 inches (6 feet) in height when planted. Required trees shall be minimum 24" box size.</p> <p>(C) <u>Maximum Transparency</u>: Within 40 feet of an abutting structure, no more than 15% of the confronting facing façade area shall be windows or other glazing. Additional windows are allowed in order to maintain light, if they are fixed and fully obscured.</p> <p>(D) <u>Windows</u>: Within 30 feet of facing residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, facing windows on the subject site shall meet the following: (i) <u>Window sills at and above the 2nd floor shall be at least 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (ii) <u>Windows shall have opaque or translucent glazing at or below 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (iii) <u>Windows shall be angled up to 30 degrees (parallel to window) to face away from abutting privacy impacts; and</u> (iv) <u>Landscape screening shall be 24-inch box size or larger and 8+ feet height at planting; 50% evergreens; and located to align with proposed second floor windows at maturity</u></p> <p>(E) <u>Balconies</u>: Within 30 feet of residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, balconies and decks on the subject site shall be designed to prevent views: (i) <u>No sight lines are permitted within 5 feet of finished floor and a 45-degree angle downward from balcony railing</u> (ii) <u>Submit section view of proposed balcony/deck and abutting residential windows and/or private open space</u> (iii) <u>Provide balcony/deck design measure which may include:</u> a) <u>Minimum 85% opaque railing</u> b) <u>Obscure glass railing</u> c) <u>Barrier with min. 18" horizontal depth from railing (e.g., landscape planter)</u></p>

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Existing Context-Based Design Criteria	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
<p>E. Limiting sun and shade impacts on abutting properties; and</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> ...Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria: (1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses. (4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces. (5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with abutting lower density residential development. (7) Optimized building orientation for thermal comfort, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation and other forms of passive design.</p> <p><i>See setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables. No new sun access or shade impact standards are proposed.</i></p>
<p>F. Providing pedestrian paseos and mews to create separation between uses.</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria...</p> <p>(4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces.</p> <p>18.24.020(b) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character (1) Sidewalk Widths (B) Publicly accessible sidewalks or walkways, <u>with landscape strips</u>, connecting through a development parcel (e.g., on a through lot) shall have a minimum six-foot width. (C) Pedestrian walkways that are designed to provide access to bicycles shall have a minimum width of eight feet, with two feet of clear space on either side.</p>
<p>(3) Project Open Space</p>	
<p>Private and public open space shall be provided so that it is usable for the residents and visitors of a site.</p>	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics: (1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy (2) Be generous in dimension to provide usable space (3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place (4) Promote public health</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</p> <p>(6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure</p> <p>(7) Promote community safety through eyes on the street</p>
<p>A. The type and design of the usable private open space shall be appropriate to the character of the building(s), and shall consider dimensions, solar access, wind protection, views, and privacy;</p>	<p><u>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <p>(2) Be generous in dimension to provide usable space</p> <p>(3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place</p> <p>(5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</p> <p>(6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space. If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards: ...</p> <p>(A) Floor area shall include a clear space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a six-foot diameter.</p> <p>(B) Minimum clear height dimension of 8'-6" feet</p> <p>(C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit</p> <p>(D) Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane</p> <p>(E) Notwithstanding subsection (a), ground floor patios shall meet the following minimum requirements: ...</p> <p>(i) RM-20 and RM-30 districts: Minimum 100 square feet of area, the least dimension of which is eight feet for at least 75% of the area</p> <p>(ii) RM-40 districts: Minimum 80 square feet of area, the least dimension of which is six feet for at least 75% of the area</p> <p>(iii) Street facing private open space on the ground floor shall meet the finished floor height for ground floor residential standards in section 18.24.040(b)(4)</p>
<p>B. Open space should be sited and designed to accommodate different activities, groups, active and passive uses, and should be located convenient to the residents.</p>	<p><u>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto.</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards:</p> <p>(C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(2) Common Open Space If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards:</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(A) Minimum size of 200 square feet</p> <p>(B) Area shall include a space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a 10-foot diameter.</p> <p>(D) Notwithstanding subsection (1), courtyards enclosed on four sides shall have a minimum dimension of 40 feet and have a minimum courtyard width to building height ratio of 1:1.25</p> <p>(E) Include places to sit</p> <p>(F) A minimum 20% of landscaping</p>
<p>C. Common open spaces should connect to the pedestrian pathways and existing natural amenities of the site and its surroundings (Figure 3-1);</p>	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> ... Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <p>(1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy</p> <p>(3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(2) Common Open Space If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards:</p> <p>(C) A minimum of 60% of the area shall be open to the sky and free of permanent weather protection or encroachments. Trellises and similar open-air features are permitted.</p> <p>(F) A minimum 20% of landscaping</p>
<p>D. Usable open space may be any combination of private and common spaces;</p>	<p><i>Removed. Inconsistent with development standards in Chapter 18.13.040(e) and Table 2, Chapter 18.13, which details distinct requirements and options for private and common open space.</i></p>
<p>E. Open space should be located to activate the street facade and increase "eyes on the street" when possible (Figure 3-2);</p>	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> ...Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <p>(1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy</p> <p>(5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</p> <p>(7) Promote community safety through eyes on the street</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(2)(B): An open space with a minimum dimension of 20 feet and minimum area of 450 square feet. The open space shall be at least one of the following:</p> <p>(i) A publicly accessible open space/plaza</p> <p>(ii) A space used for outdoor seating for public dining</p> <p>(iii) A residential Common Open Space adjacent to a common interior space and less than two feet above adjacent sidewalk grade. Fences and railing shall be a minimum 50% transparent. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p>
<p>F. Usable open space does not need to be located on the ground and may be located in porches, decks, balconies and/or podiums (Figure 3-3);</p>	<p><i>Removed. Redundant with definition of usable open space in Chapter 18.04.030(124).</i></p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
<p>G. Both private and common open space areas should be buffered from noise where feasible through landscaping and building placement;</p>	<p><i>Redundant with guideline in Chapter 18.13.040(e). Also see noise standards in Section 9.10.030(a). Also see existing noise standards for rooftop open spaces in 18.40.230: Rooftop Gardens.</i></p> <p><u>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> <i>...Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics: (5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</i></p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space. If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards: ... (C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit (D) Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane (E) ...ground floor patios shall meet the following minimum requirements... (iii) Street facing private open space on the ground floor shall meet the finished floor height for ground floor residential standards in section 18.24.040(b)(4)</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(2) If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards... (A) Minimum size of 200 square feet (B) Area shall include a space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a 10-foot diameter. (C) Notwithstanding subsection (1), courtyards enclosed on four sides shall have a minimum dimension of 40 feet and have a minimum courtyard width to building height ratio of 1:1.25</p>
<p>H. Open space situated over a structural slab/podium or on a rooftop shall have a combination of landscaping and high quality paving materials, including elements such as planters, mature trees, and use of textured and/or colored paved surfaces (Figure 3-3); and</p>	<p><u>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> <i>To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics: (3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place (6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure</i></p> <p>18.24.080(b) (2) Common Open Space (2) If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards: (F) A minimum 20% of landscaping (G) Soil Depth: Planting in above grade courtyards shall have a minimum soil depth of 12 inches for ground cover, 20 inches for shrubs, and 36 inches for trees.</p>
<p>I. Parking may not be counted as open space.</p>	<p><i>Removed. Redundant with definition of usable open space in Chapter 18.04.030(124).</i></p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
(4) Parking Design	
<p>Parking needs shall be accommodated but shall not be allowed to overwhelm the character of the project or detract from the pedestrian environment, such that:</p> <p>A. Parking is located behind buildings, below grade or, where those options are not feasible, screened by landscaping, low walls, garages and carports, etc.;</p>	<p><u>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site’s surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements: (3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(3) Vehicle Access. (A) Vehicle access shall be located on alleys or side streets where available. (B) Except for driveway access, off-street parking, off-street vehicle loading, and vehicular circulation areas are prohibited between the building and the primary building frontage.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(4) Loading Docks and Service Areas. Loading and service areas shall be integrated into building and landscape design and located to minimize impact on the pedestrian experience as follows: (A) Loading docks and service areas shall be located on facades other than the primary building frontage: on alleys, from parking areas, and/or at the rear or side of building if building includes these frontages. When only primary building frontage is available, loading docks and service areas shall be recessed a minimum five feet from the primary façade and shall be screened in accordance with Chapter 18.23.050. (B) Loading dock and service areas located within setback areas shall be screened in accordance with Chapter 18.23.050 and separated from pedestrian access to the primary building entry to avoid impeding pedestrian movement and safety.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7) Façade Design - Parking/Loading/Utilities (A) Entry Size: No more than 25% of the site frontage facing a street should be devoted to garage openings, carports, surface parking, loading entries, or utilities access (on sites with less than 100 feet of frontage, no more than 25 feet)</p>
<p>B. Structured parking is fronted or wrapped with habitable uses when possible (Figure 4-1);</p>	<p><u>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site’s surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements: (3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7)(B): Above grade structured parking levels facing a public right-of-way or publicly accessible open space/path, with the exception of vehicular alleys, shall be lined with commercial or habitable uses with a minimum depth of 20 feet.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
<p>C. Parking that is semi-depressed is screened with architectural elements that enhance the streetscape such as stoops, balcony overhangs, and/or art (Figure 4-2);</p>	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7) Façade Design - Parking/Loading/Utilities (C) Partially sub-grade parking shall not have an exposed façade that exceeds five feet in height above abutting grade at back of sidewalk. (D) Partially sub-grade parking shall be screened with continuous landscaping and shrubbery with minimum height of 3 feet and be within 10 feet of the sub-grade parking.</p>
<p>D. Landscaping such as trees, shrubs, vines, or groundcover is incorporated into surface parking lots (Figure 4-2);</p>	<p>Removed. Redundant with landscaping standards and guidelines in Chapter 18.54.040: Landscaping of Parking Areas</p>
<p>E. For properties with parking access from the rear of the site (such as a rear alley or driveway) landscaping shall provide a visual buffer between vehicle circulation areas and abutting properties (Figure 4-3);</p>	<p>Removed. Redundant with standards and guidelines in Chapter 18.54.040(f): Landscaping of Parking Areas (Landscape Screens) and Chapter 18.23.050: Visual, Screening and Landscaping (proposed to be modified to be broadly applicable and relocated to Chapter 18.40.260). For Example:</p> <p>18.54.040(f) Landscaping of Parking Areas [Existing Code Section] (a) Perimeter Landscaping: Each unenclosed parking facility shall provide a perimeter landscaped strip at least five feet wide between and adjacent to a line defining the exterior boundary of the parking area and the nearest adjacent property line, not separated by a building. The perimeter landscaped strip may include any landscaped yard or landscaped area otherwise required, and shall be continuous except for required access to the site or to the parking facility. Where the landscaped strip adjoins a public street or pedestrian walkway, the landscaped strip may be required to include a fence, wall, berm, or equivalent feature. Where the parking facility adjoins another site, a fence, wall, or other equivalent screening feature may be required.</p> <p>See draft standards for Chapter 18.40.260(b) Visual Screening and Landscaping (1) For non-residential properties abutting residential uses: (ii) Walls facing residential properties shall incorporate architectural design features and landscaping in order to reduce apparent mass and bulk. (iii) Loading docks and exterior storage of materials or equipment shall be screened from view from residential properties by fencing, walls or landscape buffers. (iv) All required interior yards (setbacks) abutting residential properties shall be planted and maintained as a landscaped screen. (2) For all project types: (i) All areas not covered by structures, service yards, walkways, driveways, and parking spaces shall be landscaped with ground cover, shrubs, and/or trees. (iii) A minimum 10-foot planting and screening strip shall be provided adjacent to any façade abutting a low density residential district (R-1, R-2, or RMD) or abutting railroad tracks.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
F. Street parking is utilized for visitor or customer parking and is designed in a manner to enhance traffic calming;	18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> (5) <u>Utilize street parking for visitor or customer parking and to enhance traffic calming.</u>
G. Parking is accessed from side streets or alleys when possible.	18.24.030(a)(3): Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries. 18.24.030(b)(3) Vehicle Access. (A) Vehicle access shall be located on alleys or side streets where available.
(5) Large (Multi-Acre) Sites	
Large (in excess of one acre) sites shall be designed so that street, block, and building patterns are consistent with those of the surrounding neighborhood, and such that:	<i>Sites over 1 acre in size are not uniquely addressed. Standards and contextual design criteria below would be broadly applicable and would not just apply to large sites.</i> 18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that: (1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site (2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street (4) Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate. (5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties
A. New development of large sites maintains and enhances connectivity with a hierarchy of public streets, private streets, walks and bike paths (integrated with Palo Alto's Bicycle Master Plan, when applicable);	18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements: (1) Site circulation and access that presents a clear hierarchy and connectivity pattern both within a project and to adjacent sidewalks and transit stops. This hierarchy should prioritize pedestrians, bikes, vehicles, and utility/loading access in the order listed. This hierarchy may provide separate access for vehicles and other modes, or demonstrate how all modes are accommodated in shared access points. (2) Connections to side streets, open spaces, mews, alleys, and paseos
B. The diversity of building types increases with increased lot size (e.g., <1 acre = minimum 1 building type; 1-2 acres = minimum 2 housing types; greater than 2 acres = minimum 3	18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features.

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Existing Context-Based Design Criteria	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
housing types) (Figures 5-1 through 5-3); and	<p><u>18.24.050(b)(5)(A) A diversity of housing types (e.g., detached units, attached rowhouses/townhomes, condominiums or apartments, mixed use) are required for projects on large lots:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>< 1-acre lots: minimum 1 housing type;</u> • <u>1 to 2-acre lots: minimum 2 housing types; or</u> • <u>> 2-acre lots = minimum 3 housing types.</u> <p>18.24.060(b)(2): Building facades shall use a variety of strategies including building modulation, fenestration, and façade articulation to create visual interest and express a variety of scales through a variety of strategies.</p>
C. Where a site includes more than one housing type, each building type should respond to its immediate context in terms of scale, massing, and design (e.g., small lot units or rowhouse building types facing or abutting existing single-family residences) (Figures 5-2 and 5-3).	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> <u>To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</u></p> <p><u>(5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties</u></p> <p>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</p> <p>(A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along <u>both</u> the primary building frontage <u>and the facing facade</u>, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the <u>each</u> façade length.</p> <p>(B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height.</p> <p><u>(C) If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(i) The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and</u> <u>(ii) The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and</u> <u>(iii) The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard.</u>
(6) Housing Variety and Units on Individual Lots	
Multifamily projects may include a variety of unit types such as small-lot detached units (Figure 6-1), attached rowhouses/townhouses (Figure 6-2), and cottage clusters in order to achieve variety and create transitions to adjacent existing development, provided that:	<p><u>18.24.050(b)(5)(A) A diversity of housing types (e.g., detached units, attached rowhouses/townhomes, condominiums or apartments, mixed use) are required for projects on large lots:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>< 1-acre lots: minimum 1 housing type;</u> • <u>1 to 2-acre lots: minimum 2 housing types; or</u> • <u>> 2-acre lots = minimum 3 housing types.</u>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
A. Setbacks and daylight planes along the perimeter of the site shall conform to RM-20 zone standards;	<i>Removed. Redundant with setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables. In particular, townhome and cottage cluster standards are located in Table 3 and footnote (1), Chapter 18.13.050(c) Village Residential Development</i>
B. Overall development intensity (FAR, landscape coverage, open space) shall be calculated across the entire site to comply with the RM-20 zone standards;	<i>Removed. Redundant with setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables. In particular, townhome and cottage cluster standards are located in Table 3 and footnote (1), Chapter 18.13.050(c) Village Residential Development</i>
C. Individual detached units shall be spaced a minimum of 3 feet apart;	<i>Removed. For townhome, cottage cluster, redundant with Table 3, Chapter 18.13.050(c) Village Residential Development. Also, required by Fire Code for buildings with openings.</i>
D. For units on individual "fee simple" lots, units may be situated along the property line of the individual parcel (i.e., zero-lot line) to allow usable open space in the opposite side setback;	<i>Addressed generally by open space standards in district regulations' development standards tables. "Fee simple" lots not separately addressed.</i>
E. Each detached unit shall have at least one usable side yard between the house and fence to provide outdoor passage between the front and rear yards;	<u>18.24.040(b)(6): Side Yard Setback Character: Each detached dwelling unit shall have at least one usable side yard, at least 6 feet wide, between the house and fence to provide outdoor passage between the front and rear yards.</u>
F. Spaces between buildings shall be landscaped and/or shall provide for usable hardscape (patios, decks, etc.);	<i>Removed. Addressed by site open space standard in Table 3, Chapter 18.13.050(c) Village Residential Development</i>
G. Sidewall windows should be designed with privacy features such as obscure glass or glass block;	<u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> <u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses.</u> 18.24.050(b)(C) Within 40 feet of an abutting structure, no more than 15% of the confronting <u>facing</u> façade area shall be windows or other glazing. Additional windows are allowed in order to maintain light, if they are fixed and fully obscured.
H. Windows on sidewalls opposite each other should be above eye level or should be offset to prevent views into adjacent units; and	<u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> <u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses.</u> 18.24.050(b)(2) <u>Privacy and Transitions to Residential Uses Lower Density Building Types</u> When a building abuts <u>a residential use at an interior side and/or rear property line with a RE, RMD, R-1, or R-2 zoned parcel or a village residential or existing single-family residential use</u> , the building shall break down the abutting façade and maintain privacy by meeting all of the following <u>applicable</u> standards:

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(C) <u>Maximum Transparency</u>: Within 40 feet of an abutting structure, no more than 15% of the confronting facing façade area shall be windows or other glazing. Additional windows are allowed in order to maintain light, if they are fixed and fully obscured.</p> <p>(D) <u>Windows</u>: Within 30 feet of facing residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, facing windows on the subject site shall meet the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Window sills at and above the 2nd floor shall be at least 5 feet above finished floor; or (ii) Windows shall have opaque or translucent glazing at or below 5 feet above finished floor; or (iii) Windows shall be angled up to 30 degrees (parallel to window) to face away from abutting privacy impacts; and (iv) <u>Landscape screening shall be 24-inch box size or larger and 8+ feet height at planting; 50% evergreens; and located to align with proposed second floor windows at maturity</u>
<p>I. Architectural treatment shall be carried along the sidewalls of detached units, particularly sidewalls facing streets and pathways.</p>	<p><u>18.24.060(a) Façade Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create cohesive and well-crafted building facades with human-scaled details that incorporate textures, colors, and other details that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area. Facades should include the following elements:</p> <p>(2) <u>Quality of construction, craftsmanship, and design to create long lasting buildings</u></p> <p>18.24.040(b) Building Orientation and Setbacks</p> <p>(1) Corner buildings less than 40 feet in height and end units of townhouses or other attached housing products that face the street shall include the following features on their secondary building frontage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) A height to width ratio greater than 1.2:1 (B) A minimum of 15 percent fenestration area. (C) At least one facade modulation with a minimum depth of 18 inches and a minimum width of two feet. Examples: Wrap around front porch, bay window.
<p>(7) Sustainability and Green Building Design</p>	
<p>Project design and materials to achieve sustainability and green building design shall be incorporated into the project. Green building design considers the environment during design and construction. Green building design aims for compatibility with the local environment: to protect, respect and benefit from it. In general, sustainable buildings are energy efficient, water conserving, durable and nontoxic, with high-quality spaces and high recycled content materials. The following considerations should be included in site and building design:</p>	<p><u>18.24.090(a) Materials Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To promote the use of high quality, durable, sustainable, and attractive materials that exhibit a sense of permanence and contribute to the aesthetic quality of the development and to the urban design fabric of the community.</p> <p><u>18.24.100(a) Sustainability and Green Building Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To incorporate sustainability, green building, and environmental considerations into the project design and construction. Green building design aims for compatibility with the local environment: to protect, respect and benefit from it. In general, sustainable buildings are energy efficient, water conserving, durable and nontoxic, with high-quality spaces and high recycled content materials. The following considerations should be included in site and building design...</p> <p>18.24.100(b): See Chapter 16.14: California Green Building Standards additional requirements for green building and sustainable design. Notwithstanding Section 18.24.010(c), these regulations may not be modified through alternative compliance.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
A. Optimize building orientation for heat gain, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation (Figure 7-1);	18.24.100(a)(1): Optimize building orientation for thermal comfort, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation, including operable windows
B. Design landscaping to create comfortable micro-climates and reduce heat island effects (Figure 7-2);	18.24.100(a)(2): Design landscaping to create comfortable micro-climates and reduce heat island effects
C. Design for easy pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access;	18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context.
D. Maximize onsite stormwater management through landscaping and permeable pavement (Figure 7-3);	18.24.100(a)(4): Maximize onsite stormwater management through landscaping and permeable pavement
E. Use sustainable building materials.	18.24.100(a)(5): Use sustainable building materials
F. Design lighting, plumbing and equipment for efficient energy use;	18.24.100(a)(6): Design lighting, plumbing and equipment for efficient energy use
G. Create healthy indoor environments;	18.24.100(a)(7): Create healthy indoor environments
H. Use creativity and innovation to build more sustainable environments. One example is establishing gardens with edible fruits, vegetables or other plants to satisfy a portion of project open space requirements (Figure 7-2); and	18.24.100(a)(8): Use creativity and innovation to build more sustainable environments. One example is establishing gardens with edible fruits, vegetables or other plants to satisfy a portion of project open space requirements
I. Provide protection for creeks and riparian vegetation and integrate stormwater management measures and open space to minimize water quality and erosion impacts to the creek environment.	<i>Addressed in 18.40.140: Stream Corridor Protection</i>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
(1) Pedestrian and Bicycle Environment	
The design of new projects shall promote pedestrian walkability, a bicycle friendly environment, and connectivity through design elements such as:	<p><u>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements:</p> <p>(1) Site circulation and access that presents a clear hierarchy and connectivity pattern both within a project and to adjacent sidewalks and transit stops. This hierarchy should prioritize pedestrians, bikes, vehicles, and utility/loading access in the order listed. This hierarchy may provide separate access for vehicles and other modes, or demonstrate how all modes are accommodated in shared access points.</p>
A. Ground floor uses that are appealing to pedestrians through well-designed visibility and access (Figure 1-1);	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses. (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street. (3) Ground floor residential units that have direct entry and presence on the street, and maintain privacy. (4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces. (5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with adjacent <u>abutting</u> lower density residential development.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(2): Site Access - Primary Building Entries shall be located from a public right-of-way or, if not possible, a publicly accessible Pedestrian Walkway.</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(3): Building Orientation and Setbacks - Primary Building Entry The primary building entry shall meet at least one of the following standards: (A) Face a public right-of-way. (B) Face a publicly accessible pedestrian walkway. (C) Be visible from a public right-of-way through a forecourt or front porch that meets the following standards: (i) For residential buildings with fewer than seven units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum area of 36 square feet and minimum dimension of six feet. (ii) For commercial buildings or residential buildings with seven or more units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum of 100 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>18.24.020(4)(B): Primary building entries shall provide at least one seating area or bench within 30 feet of building entry and/or path leading to building entry. This standard may be satisfied by existing seating area or benches located in public right-of-way within 50 feet of the building entry. On arterials—except Downtown—seating areas or benches shall not be located between the sidewalk and curb. Arterial roadways are identified in Map T-5 of the Comprehensive Plan and do not include residential arterials.</p>
<p>B. On primary pedestrian routes, climate and weather protection where possible, such as covered waiting areas, building projections and colonnades, and awnings (Figure 1-2);</p>	<p><u>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create an attractive and safe public realm and sidewalk space for pedestrians and cyclists through the implementation of design, landscaping, and infrastructure.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(4)(B): Primary entries shall include weather protection that is a minimum 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep by recessing the entry, providing an awning or using a combination of these methods.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(5): Storefront/Retail Ground Floors (E) Awnings, canopies and weather protection: (i) When transom windows are above display windows, awnings, canopies and similar, weather protection elements shall be installed between transom and display windows. These elements should allow for light to enter the storefront through the transom windows and allow the weather protection feature to shade the display window.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(6): Other Non-residential Ground Floors (C) Primary entries shall include weather protection that is a minimum 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep by recessing the entry, providing an awning or using a combination of these methods.</p>
<p>C. Streetscape or pedestrian amenities that contribute to the area's streetscape environment such as street trees, bulbouts, benches, landscape elements, and public art (Figure 1-3);</p>	<p><u>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create an attractive and safe public realm and sidewalk space for pedestrians and cyclists through the implementation of design, landscaping, and infrastructure. Publicly accessible spaces and sidewalks should:</p> <p>(1) Design the transition between the public and private realm through the coordination of amenities and materials, such as accent paving, tree wells, lighting and street furniture (e.g., benches, bicycle racks, trash receptacles, news racks).</p> <p>(2) Complement or match accent paving to existing designs in the Downtown and California Avenue business district.</p> <p>(3) Provide sidewalk widths that accommodate landscaping, street trees, furniture, and pedestrian amenities; create a pleasant, desirable place to walk; provide shade; and enable comfortable pedestrian passage.</p>
<p>D. Bicycle amenities that contribute to the area's bicycle environment and safety needs, such as bike racks, storage or parking, or dedicated bike lanes or paths (Figure 1-1); and</p>	<p><u>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create an attractive and safe public realm and sidewalk space for pedestrians and cyclists through the implementation of design, landscaping, and infrastructure. Publicly accessible spaces and sidewalks should:</p> <p>(4) Provide amenities, such as parking and repair equipment, for micromobility, such as bicycles and scooters.</p> <p>18.24.020(b)(4)(A): Micromobility infrastructure, such as locations to lock bicycles and scooters, shall be located within 30 feet of the primary building entry and/or a path leading to the primary building entry. This standard may be</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>satisfied by existing infrastructure already located within 50 feet of the project site and located in the public right-of-way.</p> <p><i>Also see bicycle parking standards in Chapter 18.52.040: Off-Street Parking, Loading and Bicycle Facility Requirements</i></p>
E. Vehicle access from alleys or sidestreets where they exist, with pedestrian access from the public street.	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(3) Vehicle Access. (A) Vehicle access shall be located on alleys or side streets where available. (B) Except for driveway access <u>and short-term loading spaces</u>, off-street parking, off-street vehicle loading, and vehicular circulation areas are prohibited between the building and the primary building frontage.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(2): Site Access - Primary Building Entries shall be located from a public right-of-way or, if not possible, a publicly accessible Pedestrian Walkway.</p>
(2) Street Building Facades	
Street facades shall be designed to provide a strong relationship with the sidewalk and the street(s), to create an environment that supports and encourages pedestrian activity through design elements such as:	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street.</p> <p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p>
A. Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, and landscape elements to create strong, direct relationships with the street (Figure 2-1);	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p> <p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street.</p> <p>18.24.040 Building Orientation and Setbacks (5) Front Yard Setback Character Required setbacks shall provide a hardscape and/or landscaped area to create a transition between public and private space. The following standards apply, based on intended use and exclusive of areas devoted to outdoor seating, front porches, door swing of building entries, and publicly accessible open space:</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(A) Ground-floor retail or retail-like uses shall have a minimum of 10% of the required setback as landscaped area or planters.</p> <p>(B) Ground-floor residential uses shall have a minimum of 60% landscaped area in the required setback area.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(4) Building Entries Within Façade Design</p> <p>(ii) Primary building entries (not inclusive of individual residential entries) shall include a façade modulation that includes at least one of the following:</p> <p>a. A recess or projection from the primary façade plane with a minimum depth of two feet.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(5) Storefront/Retail Ground Floors</p> <p>(B) Transparency shall include a minimum 60 percent transparent glazing between 2 and 10 feet in height from sidewalk, providing unobstructed views into the commercial space.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(6) Other Non-residential Ground Floors</p> <p>(B) Transparency shall include a minimum 50 percent transparent glazing between 4 and 10 feet in height from sidewalk or terrace grade.</p>
<p>B. Facades that include projecting eaves and overhangs, porches, and other architectural elements that provide human scale and help break up building mass (Figure 2-2);</p>	<p>18.24.060(a) Façade Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</p> <p>To create cohesive and well-crafted building facades with human-scaled details that incorporate textures, colors, and other details that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area. Facades should include the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Human-scaled detail, articulation, and craftsmanship (2) Quality of construction, craftsmanship, and design to create long lasting buildings (3) Expression of a human-scaled façade rhythm and pattern that reflects the building’s use (4) Fenestration that enhances the architectural character of the building (5) Defined building entry that is proportional to the building and number of people served (6) Articulation of the building shall break down the scale of the building via building modulation, façade articulation, and variation of fenestration and material patterns. <p><i>See new standards in 18.24.060(c) that identify a menu of options for façade design. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c) Façade Design</p> <p>(2) Façade Composition</p> <p>Building facades shall use a variety of strategies including building modulation, fenestration, and façade articulation to create visual interest and express a variety of scales through a variety of strategies. All facades shall include a minimum of two of the following façade articulation strategies to create visual interest:</p> <p>(i) Vertical and horizontal recesses such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, <u>or</u> recessed panels, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. The recess shall be a minimum four inches in depth.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(ii) Vertical and horizontal projections such as shading and weather protection devices, <u>or</u> decorative architectural details, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. Projections shall be a minimum four inches in depth.</p> <p>(iii) Datum lines that continue the length of the building, such as cornices, with a minimum four inches in depth, or a minimum two inches in depth and include a change in material;</p> <p>(iv) Balconies, habitable projections, or Juliet balconies (every 20 to 40 feet) with a minimum four inches in depth;</p> <p>(v) Screening devices such as lattices, louvers, shading devices, <u>or</u> perforated metal screens, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services; or</p> <p>(vi) Use of fine-grained building materials, such as brick or wood shingles, not to exceed eight inches in either height or width; <u>or</u></p> <p>(vii) Incorporate a minimum of three colors, materials, and/or textures across the whole building.</p>
<p>C. Entries that are clearly defined features of front facades, and that have a scale that is in proportion to the size and type of the building and number of units being accessed; larger buildings should have a more prominent building entrance, while maintaining a pedestrian scale;</p>	<p>18.24.070(a) Residential Entries Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria Private entries into ground floor residential units shall be designed to provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) human-scaled detailing (2) enhanced pedestrian experience (3) transition between public and private space (4) spaces for residents to gather and spend time outdoors (5) resident privacy <p>See new standards in 18.24.070(b) Residential Entries for specific entry types (i.e., stoops, porches, patios, terraces, frontage courts), dimensional requirements and the minimum and maximum number of units per entry. For example:</p> <p>18.24.070(b)(B) Residential Entries - Porch:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Porches shall provide entry access for a maximum of one unit; and (ii) Porch heights shall be within 1 step of finished floor height of adjacent unit; and (iii) Porches shall be large enough so a 6-foot by 6-foot square can fit inside of a porch for each unit; and (iv) The maximum porch floor height from the back of sidewalk grade shall be 5 feet. <p>18.24.060(b) Façade Design</p> <p>(A) Building Entries Within Façade Design</p> <p>(i) Primary building entries shall be scaled proportionally to the number of people served (amount of floor-area or number of units accessed). Building entries inclusive of doorway and facade plane shall meet the following minimum dimensions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Individual residential entries: five feet in width b. Shared residential entry, such as mixed-use buildings: 8 feet in width c. Commercial building entry: 20 feet in width d. Storefront entry: six feet in width

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
<p>D. Residential units and storefronts that have a presence on the street and are not walled-off or oriented exclusively inward;</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public’s experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria: (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street. (3) Ground floor residential units that have direct entry and presence on the street, and maintain privacy.</p>
<p>E. Elements that signal habitation such as entrances, stairs, porches, bays and balconies that are visible to people on the street;</p>	<p>18.24.040(b) Building Orientation and Setbacks (3) Primary Building Entry The primary building entry shall meet at least one of the following standards: (A) Face a public right-of-way. (B) Face a publicly accessible pedestrian walkway. (C) Be visible from a public right-of-way through a forecourt or front porch that meets the following standards: (i) For residential buildings with fewer than seven units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum area of 36 square feet and minimum dimension of six feet. (ii) For commercial buildings or residential buildings with seven or more units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum of 100 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet.</p>
<p>F. All exposed sides of a building designed with the same level of care and integrity;</p>	<p>18.24.060(a) Façade Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create cohesive and well-crafted building facades with human-scaled details that incorporate textures, colors, and other details that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area. Facades should include the following elements: (2) Quality of construction, craftsmanship, and design to create long lasting buildings</p> <p>18.24.060(b) Façade Design Application (1) All facades shall meet all the required design standards and guidelines to ensure the same level of care and integrity throughout the building design. (2) Façade sidewalls located along a zero-lot line where, at time of approval are not visible from a right-of-way, are exempt. (3) Façade sidewalls located along a zero-lot line, where at time of approval are visible from a right-of-way, shall continue color, material, and pattern of the main façade.</p>
<p>G. Reinforcing the definition and importance of the street with building mass; and</p>	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(3): Building Orientation and Setbacks - Primary Building Entry The primary building entry shall meet at least one of the following standards: (A) Face a public right-of-way.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(B) Face a publicly accessible pedestrian walkway.</p> <p>(C) Be visible from a public right-of-way through a forecourt or front porch that meets the following standards:</p> <p>(i) For residential buildings with fewer than seven units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum area of 36 square feet and minimum dimension of six feet.</p> <p>(ii) For commercial buildings or residential buildings with seven or more units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum of 100 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet.</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(4): Ground Floor Residential Units</p> <p>(A) The finished floor of ground floor residential units, when adjacent to a public right-of-way, shall be within the minimum and maximum heights according to setback distance from back of walk identified in Figure 2. On sites with a cross slope greater than 2% along a building facade, the average height of the finished floor and back of walk shall be used. In flood zones, the minimum floor height shall be defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood zone elevation.</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(5) Front Yard Setback Character</p> <p>Required setbacks shall provide a hardscape and/or landscaped area to create a transition between public and private space. The following standards apply, based on intended use and exclusive of areas devoted to outdoor seating, front porches, door swing of building entries, and publicly accessible open space:</p> <p>(A) Ground-floor retail or retail-like uses shall have a minimum of 10% of the required setback as landscaped area or planters.</p> <p>(B) Ground-floor residential uses shall have a minimum of 60% landscaped area in the required setback area.</p>
H. Upper floors set back to fit in with the context of the neighborhood.	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks</u> Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses.</p> <p>(4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces.</p> <p>(5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with adjacent <u>abutting</u> lower density residential development.</p> <p>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</p> <p>(A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along <u>both</u> the primary building frontage <u>and</u> the <u>facing facade</u>, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the <u>each</u> façade length.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height.</p> <p>(C) <u>If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and</u> (ii) <u>The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and</u> (iii) <u>The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard.</u> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(i)(b): Upper floor step backs. A horizontal step back of upper-floor façades with a minimum five-foot step back from the primary façade for a minimum of 80% of the length of the façade. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p> <p><i>Also see setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables.</i></p>
(3) Massing and Setbacks	
Buildings shall be designed to minimize massing and conform to proper setbacks through elements such as:	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</p> <p>To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site (2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street (4) Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate. (5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties
A. Rooflines that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies (Figure 3-1);	<p>18.24.050(a)(4): Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(4) Building Entries Within Façade Design</p> <p>(A) (ii) Primary building entries (not inclusive of individual residential entries) shall include a façade modulation that includes at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A recess or projection from the primary façade plane with a minimum depth of two feet. (B) Primary entries shall include weather protection that is a minimum 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep by recessing the entry, providing an awning or using a combination of these methods. <p><i>Also see new standards/menu options for massing and articulation in:</i></p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p><i>18.24.060 Façade Design - (c)(1)(A) Variation in building modulation and Variation in façade articulation. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(ii) Variation in horizontal and/or vertical recesses or projections such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, recessed panels, <u>or</u> bay windows or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p>
<p>B. Design with articulation, setbacks, and materials that minimize massing, break down the scale of buildings, and provide visual interest (Figure 3-1);</p>	<p><i>18.24.050(a)(1): Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site</i></p> <p><i>18.24.050(a)(2): Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations</i></p> <p>18.24.050(b)(2) <u>Privacy and Transitions to Residential Uses</u> Lower Density Building Types When a building abuts a <u>residential use at an interior side</u> and/or rear property line with a RE, RMD, R-1, or R-2 zoned parcel or a village residential or existing single-family residential use, the building shall break down the abutting façade <u>and maintain privacy</u> by meeting all of the following <u>applicable</u> standards: (B) A minimum façade break of four feet in width, two feet in depth, and 32 square feet of area for every 36 to 40 feet of façade length.</p> <p>18.24.050(b)(3) <u>Maximum Façade Length</u> For portions of a building façade facing a public street, right-of-way, or publicly accessible path, any building greater than 25 feet in height and 70 feet in length shall not have a continuous façade plane greater than 70% of the façade length without an upper floor modulation, which can include bay windows. Upper floor façade modulations shall be a minimum 2 feet in depth, which can be a recess or a projection. (A) Buildings 250 feet in length or greater, which face a public street, right-of-way, or publicly accessible path, shall have at least one vertical façade break with a minimum area greater than 400 square feet and a width greater than or equal to two times the depth. (B) Buildings 150 to 250 feet in length, which face a public street, right-of-way, or publicly accessible path, shall have at least one vertical façade break with a minimum area greater than 64 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet and minimum depth of 4 feet.</p> <p><i>Also see new standards/menu options for massing and articulation in</i> <i>18.24.060 Façade Design - (c)(1)(A) Variation in building modulation and Variation in façade articulation. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(ii) Variation in horizontal and/or vertical recesses or projections such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, recessed panels, <u>or</u> bay windows or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services</p> <p><i>Also see materials standards in 18.24.090 Materials</i></p>
<p>C. Corner buildings that incorporate special features to reinforce important</p>	<p><i>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks</i> Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u></p>

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Existing Context-Based Design Criteria	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
intersections and create buildings of unique architectural merit and varied styles (Figure 3-1);	<p style="color: green;">To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience.</p> <p>18.24.040(b) Building Orientation and Setbacks (1) Treatment of Corner Buildings (less than 40 feet) Corner buildings less than 40 feet in height and end units of townhouses or other attached housing products that face the street shall include the following features on their secondary building frontage: (A) A height to width ratio greater than 1.2:1 (B) A minimum of 15 percent fenestration area. (C) At least one facade modulation with a minimum depth of 18 inches and a minimum width of two feet. Examples: Wrap around front porch, bay window.</p> <p>(2) Treatment of Corner Buildings (40 feet and higher) Corner buildings 40 feet or taller in height shall include at least one of the following special features: (A) Street wall shall be located at the minimum front yard setback or build-to line for a minimum aggregated length of 40 feet in length on both facades meeting at the corner and shall include one or more of the following building features: (i) An entry to ground floor retail or primary building entrance located within 25 feet of the corner of the building (ii) A different material application and/or fenestration pattern from the rest of the façade. (iii) A change in height of at least 4 feet greater or less than the height of the abutting primary façade.</p>
D. Building facades articulated with a building base, body and roof or parapet edge (Figure 3-2);	18.24.060(c)(1)(A): Buildings three stories or taller and on lots wider than 50 feet shall be designed to differentiate a defined base or ground floor, a middle or body, and a top, cornice, or parapet cap. Each of these elements shall be distinguished from one another for a minimum of 80% of the façade length through use of two or more of the following four techniques...
E. Buildings set back from the property line to create an effective 12' sidewalk on El Camino Real, 8' elsewhere (Figure 3-4);	18.24.020(b)(1)(A) Sidewalk Widths: Public sidewalks abutting a development parcel in any commercial mixed-use district (CN, CS, CC, CC(2), CD-C, CD-S, CD-N, PTOD) shall have a minimum sidewalk width (curb to back of walk) of at least 10 feet. This standard may be met with a combination of pedestrian clear path and landscape and furniture strip (see Figure 1), as long as the pedestrian clear path is no less than 8 feet. If the existing public sidewalk does not meet the minimum standard, a publicly accessible extension of the sidewalk, with corresponding public access easement, shall be provided. Notwithstanding the total dimensions required herein, the following streets/locations shall have a minimum sidewalk width as noted: (i) El Camino Real: 12 ft (ii) San Antonio Road, from Middlefield Road to East Charleston Road: 12 ft
F. A majority of the building frontage located at the setback line (Figure 3-3); and	<i>Removed. Inconsistent with build-to-lines in Chapter 18.16.060 (Table 3 and 4, and related footnotes) which details build-to lines, depending on setback and zone.</i>
G. No side setback for midblock properties, allowing for a continuous	<i>Removed. Redundant with detailed side setbacks in Chapter 18.16.060 (Table 3 and 4)</i>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
street facade, except when abutting low density residential (Figure 3-3).	
(4) Low-Density Residential Transitions	
Where new projects are built abutting existing lower-scale residential development, care shall be taken to respect the scale and privacy of neighboring properties through:	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <p>(1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site (2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations (5) Provide harmonious transitions between adjacent abutting properties (6) <u>Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses.</u></p>
A. Transitions of development intensity from higher density development building types to building types that are compatible with the lower intensity surrounding uses (Figure 4-1);	
B. Massing and orientation of buildings that respect and mirror the massing of neighboring structures by stepping back upper stories to transition to smaller scale buildings, including setbacks and daylight planes that match abutting R-1 and R-2 zone requirements (Figure 4-2);	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses. (4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces. (5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with adjacent <u>abutting</u> lower density residential development.</p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</u> (A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along <u>both</u> the primary building frontage <u>and</u> the <u>facing facade</u>, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the <u>each</u> façade length. (B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height. <u>(C) If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</u> (i) <u>The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and</u> (ii) <u>The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and</u></p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(iii) <u>The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard.</u></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(i)(b): Upper floor step backs. A horizontal step back of upper-floor façades with a minimum five-foot step back from the primary façade for a minimum of 80% of the length of the façade. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p> <p><i>Also see setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables.</i></p>
C. Respecting privacy of neighboring structures, with windows and upper floor balconies positioned so they minimize views into neighboring properties (Figure 4-3);	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> <u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses.</u></p> <p>18.24.050(b)(2)(C) Within 40 feet of an abutting structure, no more than 15% of the confronting facing façade area shall be windows or other glazing. Additional windows are allowed in order to maintain light, if they are fixed and fully obscured.</p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(2)(D) Windows: Within 30 feet of facing residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, facing windows on the subject site shall meet the following:</u></p> <p>(v) <u>Window sills at and above the 2nd floor shall be at least 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (vi) <u>Windows shall have opaque or translucent glazing at or below 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (vii) <u>Windows shall be angled up to 30 degrees (parallel to window) to face away from abutting privacy impacts; and</u> (viii) <u>Landscape screening shall be 24-inch box size or larger and 8+ feet height at planting; 50% evergreens; and located to align with proposed second floor windows at maturity</u></p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(2)(E) Balconies: Within 30 feet of residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, balconies and decks on the subject site shall be designed to prevent views:</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>No sight lines are permitted within 5 feet of finished floor and a 45-degree angle downward from balcony railing</u> (v) <u>Submit section view of proposed balcony/deck and abutting residential windows and/or private open space</u> (vi) <u>Provide balcony/deck design measure which may include:</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">d) <u>Minimum 85% opaque railing</u> e) <u>Obscure glass railing</u> f) <u>Barrier with min. 18" horizontal depth from railing (e.g., landscape planter)</u></p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1)(D): Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane</p>
D. Minimizing sight lines into and from neighboring properties (Figure 4-3);	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> <u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses.</u></p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>18.24.050(b)(2) <u>Privacy and Transitions to Residential Uses</u> Lower Density Building Types When a building abuts a residential use at an interior side and/or rear property line with a RE, RMD, R-1, or R-2 zoned parcel or a village residential or existing single family residential use, the building shall break down the abutting façade and maintain privacy by meeting all of the following applicable standards:</p> <p>(A) <u>Landscape Screening</u>: A landscape screen that includes a row of trees with a minimum 1 tree per 25 linear feet and continuous shrubbery planting. This screening plant material shall be a minimum 72 inches (6 feet) in height when planted. Required trees shall be minimum 24" box size.</p> <p>(C) <u>Maximum Transparency</u>: Within 40 feet of an abutting structure, no more than 15% of the confronting facing façade area shall be windows or other glazing. Additional windows are allowed in order to maintain light, if they are fixed and fully obscured.</p> <p>(D) <u>Windows</u>: Within 30 feet of facing residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, facing windows on the subject site shall meet the following: (i) <u>Window sills at and above the 2nd floor shall be at least 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (ii) <u>Windows shall have opaque or translucent glazing at or below 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (iii) <u>Windows shall be angled up to 30 degrees (parallel to window) to face away from abutting privacy impacts; and</u> (iv) <u>Landscape screening shall be 24-inch box size or larger and 8+ feet height at planting; 50% evergreens; and located to align with proposed second floor windows at maturity</u></p> <p>(E) <u>Balconies</u>: Within 30 feet of residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, balconies and decks on the subject site shall be designed to prevent views: (i) <u>No sight lines are permitted within 5 feet of finished floor and a 45-degree angle downward from balcony railing</u> (ii) <u>Submit section view of proposed balcony/deck and abutting residential windows and/or private open space</u> (iii) <u>Provide balcony/deck design measure which may include:</u> a) <u>Minimum 85% opaque railing</u> b) <u>Obscure glass railing</u> c) <u>Barrier with min. 18" horizontal depth from railing (e.g., landscape planter)</u></p>
E. Limiting sun and shade impacts on abutting properties; and	<p>18.24.040(a) <u>Building Orientation and Setbacks</u> Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> ...Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria: (1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses. (4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces. (5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with abutting lower density residential development.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(7) Optimized building orientation for thermal comfort, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation and other forms of passive design.</p> <p><i>See setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables.</i></p> <p><i>No new sun access or shade impact standards are proposed.</i></p>
F. Providing pedestrian paseos and mews to create separation between uses.	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria...</p> <p>(4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces.</p> <p>18.24.020(b) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character</p> <p>(1) Sidewalk Widths</p> <p>(B) Publicly accessible sidewalks or walkways <u>with landscape strips</u>, connecting through a development parcel (e.g., on a through lot) shall have a minimum six-foot width.</p> <p>(C) Pedestrian walkways that are designed to provide access to bicycles shall have a minimum width of eight feet, with two feet of clear space on either side.</p>
(5) Project Open Space	
Private and public open space shall be provided so that it is usable for the residents, visitors, and/or employees of a site.	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <p>(1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy</p> <p>(2) Be generous in dimension to provide usable space</p> <p>(3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place</p> <p>(4) Promote public health</p> <p>(5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</p> <p>(6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure</p> <p>(7) Promote community safety through eyes on the street</p>
A. The type and design of the usable private open space shall be appropriate to the character of the building(s), and shall consider dimensions, solar access, wind protection, views, and privacy;	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <p>(2) Be generous in dimension to provide usable space</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place</p> <p>(5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</p> <p>(6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space. If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards: ...</p> <p>(A) Floor area shall include a clear space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a six-foot diameter.</p> <p>(B) Minimum clear height dimension of 8'-6" feet</p> <p>(C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit</p> <p>(D) Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane</p> <p>(E) Notwithstanding subsection (a), ground floor patios shall meet the following minimum requirements: ...</p> <p>(i) RM-20 and RM-30 districts: Minimum 100 square feet of area, the least dimension of which is eight feet for at least 75% of the area</p> <p>(ii) RM-40 districts: Minimum 80 square feet of area, the least dimension of which is six feet for at least 75% of the area</p> <p>(iii) Street facing private open space on the ground floor shall meet the finished floor height for ground floor residential standards in section 18.24.040(b)(4)</p>
<p>B. Open space should be sited and designed to accommodate different activities, groups, active and passive uses, and should be located convenient to the users (e.g., residents, employees, or public)</p>	<p><u>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto.</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards: (C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(2) Common Open Space If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards: (A) Minimum size of 200 square feet (B) Area shall include a space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a 10-foot diameter. (D) Notwithstanding subsection (1), courtyards enclosed on four sides shall have a minimum dimension of 40 feet and have a minimum courtyard width to building height ratio of 1:1.25 (E) Include places to sit (F) A minimum 20% of landscaping</p>
<p>C. Common open spaces should connect to the pedestrian pathways and</p>	<p><u>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> ... Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
existing natural amenities of the site and its surroundings;	<p>(1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy</p> <p>(3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(2) Common Open Space If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards:</p> <p>(C) A minimum of 60% of the area shall be open to the sky and free of permanent weather protection or encroachments. Trellises and similar open-air features are permitted.</p> <p>(F) A minimum 20% of landscaping</p>
D. Usable open space may be any combination of private and common spaces;	<i>Removed. Redundant with development standards in Chapter 18.16.060 Table 4, footnote (2) details requirements and options for private and common open space.</i>
E. Usable open space does not need to be located on the ground and may be located in porches, decks, balconies and/or podiums (but not on rooftops) (Figure 5-1);	<i>Removed. Redundant with definition of usable open space in Chapter 18.04.030(124) and inconsistent with permitted rooftop open spaces in the CN and CS sites on El Camino Real and CC(2) sites that do not abut a single- or two-family residential use or zoning district</i>
F. Open space should be located to activate the street façade and increase "eyes on the street" when possible (Figure 5-1);	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> ...Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <p>(1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy</p> <p>(5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</p> <p>(7) Promote community safety through eyes on the street</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(2)(B): An open space with a minimum dimension of 20 feet and minimum area of 450 square feet. The open space shall be at least one of the following:</p> <p>(i) A publicly accessible open space/plaza</p> <p>(ii) A space used for outdoor seating for public dining</p> <p>(iii) A residential Common Open Space adjacent to a common interior space and less than two feet above adjacent sidewalk grade. Fences and railing shall be a minimum 50% transparent. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p>
G. Both private and common open space areas should be buffered from noise where feasible through landscaping and building placement;	<p><i>See existing noise standards in Section 9.10.030(a).</i></p> <p><i>See existing noise standards for rooftop open spaces in 18.40.230: Rooftop Gardens.</i></p> <p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> ...Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <p>(5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space. If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards: ... (C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit (D) Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane (E) ...ground floor patios shall meet the following minimum requirements... (iii) Street facing private open space on the ground floor shall meet the finished floor height for ground floor residential standards in section 18.24.040(b)(4)</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(2) If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards... (A) Minimum size of 200 square feet (B) Area shall include a space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a 10-foot diameter. (C) Notwithstanding subsection (1), courtyards enclosed on four sides shall have a minimum dimension of 40 feet and have a minimum courtyard width to building height ratio of 1:1.25</p>
H. Open space situated over a structural slab/podium or on a rooftop shall have a combination of landscaping and high quality paving materials, including elements such as planters, mature trees, and use of textured and/or colored paved surfaces (Figure 5-2); and	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics: (3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place (6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure</p> <p>18.24.080(b) (2) Common Open Space (2) If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards: (F) A minimum 20% of landscaping (G) Soil Depth: Planting in above grade courtyards shall have a minimum soil depth of 12 inches for ground cover, 20 inches for shrubs, and 36 inches for trees.</p>
I. Parking may not be counted as open space.	<i>Removed. Redundant with definition of usable open space in Chapter 18.04.030(124).</i>
(6) Parking Design	
Parking needs shall be accommodated but shall not be allowed to overwhelm the character of the project or detract from the pedestrian environment, such that:	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements: (3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p>
A. Parking is located behind buildings, below grade or, where those options are not feasible, screened by landscaping, low walls, etc.;	18.24.030(b)(3) Vehicle Access.

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Existing Context-Based Design Criteria	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
	<p>(A) Vehicle access shall be located on alleys or side streets where available.</p> <p>(B) Except for driveway access <u>and short-term loading spaces</u>, off-street parking, off-street vehicle loading, and vehicular circulation areas are prohibited between the building and the primary building frontage.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(4) Loading Docks and Service Areas. Loading and service areas shall be integrated into building and landscape design and located to minimize impact on the pedestrian experience as follows:</p> <p>(A) Loading docks and service areas shall be located on facades other than the primary building frontage: on alleys, from parking areas, and/or at the rear or side of building if building includes these frontages. When only primary building frontage is available, loading docks and service areas shall be recessed a minimum five feet from the primary façade and shall be screened in accordance with Chapter 18.23.050.</p> <p>(B) Loading dock and service areas located within setback areas shall be screened in accordance with Chapter 18.23.050 and separated from pedestrian access to the primary building entry to avoid impeding pedestrian movement and safety.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7) Façade Design - Parking/Loading/Utilities</p> <p>(A) Entry Size: No more than 25% of the site frontage facing a street should be devoted to garage openings, carports, surface parking, loading entries, or utilities access (on sites with less than 100 feet of frontage, no more than 25 feet)</p>
<p>B. Structured parking is fronted or wrapped with habitable uses when possible (Figure 6-1);</p>	<p><u>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements:</p> <p>(3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7)(B): Above grade structured parking levels facing a public right-of-way or publicly accessible open space/path, with the exception of vehicular alleys, shall be lined with commercial or habitable uses with a minimum depth of 20 feet.</p>
<p>C. Parking that is semi-depressed is screened with architectural elements that enhance the streetscape such as stoops, balcony overhangs, and/or art;</p>	<p><u>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> (3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7) Façade Design - Parking/Loading/Utilities</p> <p>(C) Partially sub-grade parking shall not have an exposed façade that exceeds five feet in height above abutting grade at back of sidewalk.</p> <p>(D) Partially sub-grade parking shall be screened with continuous landscaping and shrubbery with minimum height of 3 feet and be within 10 feet of the sub-grade parking.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
D. Landscaping such as trees, shrubs, vines, or groundcover is incorporated into surface parking lots (Figure 6-2);	<i>Removed. Redundant with landscaping standards and guidelines in Chapter 18.54.040: Landscaping of Parking Areas</i>
E. For properties with parking access from the rear of the site (such as a rear alley or driveway) landscaping shall provide a visual buffer between vehicle circulation areas and abutting properties (Figure 6-3);	<p><i>Removed. Redundant with standards and guidelines in Chapter 18.54.040(f): Landscaping of Parking Areas (Landscape Screens) and Chapter 18.23.050: Visual, Screening and Landscaping (proposed to be modified to be broadly applicable and relocated to Chapter 18.40.260). For Example:</i></p> <p>18.54.040(f) Landscaping of Parking Areas <i>[Existing Code Section]</i></p> <p>(a) Perimeter Landscaping: Each unenclosed parking facility shall provide a perimeter landscaped strip at least five feet wide between and adjacent to a line defining the exterior boundary of the parking area and the nearest adjacent property line, not separated by a building. The perimeter landscaped strip may include any landscaped yard or landscaped area otherwise required, and shall be continuous except for required access to the site or to the parking facility. Where the landscaped strip adjoins a public street or pedestrian walkway, the landscaped strip may be required to include a fence, wall, berm, or equivalent feature. Where the parking facility adjoins another site, a fence, wall, or other equivalent screening feature may be required.</p> <p>18.40.260(b) Visual Screening and Landscaping <i>[Existing Code Section]</i></p> <p>(1) For non-residential properties abutting residential uses:</p> <p>(ii) Walls facing residential properties shall incorporate architectural design features and landscaping in order to reduce apparent mass and bulk.</p> <p>(iii) Loading docks and exterior storage of materials or equipment shall be screened from view from residential properties by fencing, walls or landscape buffers.</p> <p>(iv) All required interior yards (setbacks) abutting residential properties shall be planted and maintained as a landscaped screen.</p> <p>(2) For all project types:</p> <p>(i) All areas not covered by structures, service yards, walkways, driveways, and parking spaces shall be landscaped with ground cover, shrubs, and/or trees.</p> <p>(iii) A minimum 10-foot planting and screening strip shall be provided adjacent to any façade abutting a low density residential district (R-1, R-2, or RMD) or abutting railroad tracks.</p>
F. Street parking is utilized for visitor or customer parking and is designed in a manner to enhance traffic calming;	<i>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</i> <i>(5) Utilize street parking for visitor or customer parking and to enhance traffic calming.</i>
G. For properties with parking accessed from the front, minimize the amount of frontage used for parking access, no more than 25% of the site frontage facing a street should be devoted to garage openings, carports, or	<p>18.24.060(b)(7) Façade Design - Parking/Loading/Utilities</p> <p>(A) Entry Size: No more than 25% of the site frontage facing a street should be devoted to garage openings, carports, surface parking, loading entries, or utilities access (on sites with less than 100 feet of frontage, no more than 25 feet)</p>

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open/surface parking (on sites with less than 100 feet of frontage, no more than 25 feet);	
H. Where two parking lots abut and it is possible for a curb cut and driveway to serve several properties, owners are strongly encouraged to enter in to shared access agreements (Figure 6-4); and	18.24.030(a)(4) Shared access agreements among property owners, where feasible, to reduce the number and widths of curb cuts and driveways.
I. Parking is accessed from side streets or alleys when possible.	<p>18.24.030(a)(3): Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(3) Vehicle Access. (A) Vehicle access shall be located on alleys or side streets where available.</p>
(7) Large (Multi-Acre) Sites	
Large (in excess of one acre) sites shall be designed so that street, block, and building patterns are consistent with those of the surrounding neighborhood, and such that:	<p><i>Sites over 1 acre in size are not uniquely addressed. Standards and contextual design criteria below would be broadly applicable and would not just apply to large sites.</i></p> <p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site (2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street (4) Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate. (5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties
A. New development of large sites maintains and enhances connectivity with a hierarchy of public streets, private streets, walks and bike paths (integrated with Palo Alto's Bicycle Master Plan, when applicable);	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Site circulation and access that presents a clear hierarchy and connectivity pattern both within a project and to adjacent sidewalks and transit stops. This hierarchy should prioritize pedestrians, bikes, vehicles, and utility/loading access in the order listed. This hierarchy may provide separate access for vehicles and other modes, or demonstrate how all modes are accommodated in shared access points.

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	(2) Connections to side streets, open spaces, mews, alleys, and paseos
B. The diversity of building types increases with increased lot size (e.g., <1 acre = minimum 1 building type; 1-2 acres = minimum 2 housing types; greater than 2 acres = minimum 3 housing types) (Figures 7-1 through 7-3); and	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features.</p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(5)(A) A diversity of housing types (e.g., detached units, attached rowhouses/townhomes, condominiums or apartments, mixed use) are required for projects on large lots:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 1-acre lots: minimum 1 housing type; • 1 to 2-acre lots: minimum 2 housing types; or • > 2-acre lots = minimum 3 housing types. <p>18.24.060(b)(2): Building facades shall use a variety of strategies including building modulation, fenestration, and façade articulation to create visual interest and express a variety of scales through a variety of strategies.</p>
C. Where a site includes more than one housing type, each building type should respond to its immediate context in terms of scale, massing, and design (e.g., Village Residential building types facing or abutting existing single-family residences) (Figures 7-2 and 7-3).	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <p>(5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties</p> <p>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</p> <p>(A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along <u>both</u> the primary building frontage <u>and</u> the facing facade, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the <u>each</u> façade length.</p> <p>(B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height.</p> <p>(C) <u>If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and</u> (ii) <u>The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and</u> (iii) <u>The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard.</u>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
(8) Sustainability and Green Building Design	
Project design and materials to achieve sustainability and green building design should be incorporated into the project. Green building design considers the environment during design and construction. Green building design aims for compatibility with the local environment: to protect, respect and benefit from it. In general, sustainable buildings are energy efficient, water conserving, durable and nontoxic, with high-quality spaces and high recycled content materials. The following considerations should be included in site and building design:	<p>18.24.090(a) Materials Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To promote the use of high quality, durable, sustainable, and attractive materials that exhibit a sense of permanence and contribute to the aesthetic quality of the development and to the urban design fabric of the community.</p> <p>18.24.100(a) Sustainability and Green Building Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To incorporate sustainability, green building, and environmental considerations into the project design and construction. Green building design aims for compatibility with the local environment: to protect, respect and benefit from it. In general, sustainable buildings are energy efficient, water conserving, durable and nontoxic, with high-quality spaces and high recycled content materials. The following considerations should be included in site and building design...</p> <p>18.24.100(b): See Chapter 16.14: California Green Building Standards additional requirements for green building and sustainable design. Notwithstanding Section 18.24.010(c), these regulations may not be modified through alternative compliance.</p>
A. Optimize building orientation for heat gain, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation (Figure 8-1).	18.24.100(a)(1): Optimize building orientation for thermal comfort, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation, including operable windows
B. Design landscaping to create comfortable micro-climates and reduce heat island effects.	18.24.100(a)(2): Design landscaping to create comfortable micro-climates and reduce heat island effects
C. Design for easy pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access.	18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context.
D. Maximize onsite stormwater management through landscaping and permeable pavement (Figure 8-2).	18.24.100(a)(4): Maximize onsite stormwater management through landscaping and permeable pavement
E. Use sustainable building materials.	18.24.100(a)(5): Use sustainable building materials
F. Design lighting, plumbing, and equipment for efficient energy and water use.	18.24.100(a)(6): Design lighting, plumbing and equipment for efficient energy use
G. Create healthy indoor environments.	18.24.100(a)(7): Create healthy indoor environments
H. Use creativity and innovation to build more sustainable environments. One example is establishing gardens with	18.24.100(a)(8): Use creativity and innovation to build more sustainable environments. One example is establishing gardens with edible fruits, vegetables or other plants to satisfy a portion of project open space requirements

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edible fruits, vegetables or other plants to satisfy a portion of project open space requirements.	
I. Provide protection for creeks and riparian vegetation and integrate stormwater management measures and open space to minimize water quality and erosion impacts to the creek environment.	<i>Addressed in 18.40.140: Stream Corridor Protection</i>
J. Encourage installation of photovoltaic panels (Figure 8-3).	<i>Removed. Addressed by California Energy Code requirements. Guideline could be added to contextual design criteria, if desired.</i>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
(1) Pedestrian and Bicycle Environment	
The design of new projects shall promote pedestrian walkability, a bicycle friendly environment, and connectivity through design elements such as:	<p><u>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements:</p> <p>(1) Site circulation and access that presents a clear hierarchy and connectivity pattern both within a project and to adjacent sidewalks and transit stops. This hierarchy should prioritize pedestrians, bikes, vehicles, and utility/loading access in the order listed. This hierarchy may provide separate access for vehicles and other modes, or demonstrate how all modes are accommodated in shared access points.</p>
A. Ground floor uses that are appealing to pedestrians through well-designed visibility and access (Figure 1-1);	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses. (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street. (3) Ground floor residential units that have direct entry and presence on the street, and maintain privacy. (4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces. (5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with adjacent <u>abutting</u> lower density residential development.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(2): Site Access - Primary Building Entries shall be located from a public right-of-way or, if not possible, a publicly accessible Pedestrian Walkway.</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(3): Building Orientation and Setbacks - Primary Building Entry The primary building entry shall meet at least one of the following standards: (A) Face a public right-of-way. (B) Face a publicly accessible pedestrian walkway. (C) Be visible from a public right-of-way through a forecourt or front porch that meets the following standards: (i) For residential buildings with fewer than seven units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum area of 36 square feet and minimum dimension of six feet. (ii) For commercial buildings or residential buildings with seven or more units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum of 100 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
	<p>18.24.020(4)(B): Primary building entries shall provide at least one seating area or bench within 30 feet of building entry and/or path leading to building entry. This standard may be satisfied by existing seating area or benches located in public right-of-way within 50 feet of the building entry. On arterials—except Downtown—seating areas or benches shall not be located between the sidewalk and curb. Arterial roadways are identified in Map T-5 of the Comprehensive Plan and do not include residential arterials.</p>
<p>B. On primary pedestrian routes, climate and weather protection where possible, such as covered waiting areas, building projections and colonnades, and awnings (Figure 1-2);</p>	<p>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create an attractive and safe public realm and sidewalk space for pedestrians and cyclists through the implementation of design, landscaping, and infrastructure.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(4)(B): Primary entries shall include weather protection that is a minimum 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep by recessing the entry, providing an awning or using a combination of these methods.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(5): Storefront/Retail Ground Floors (E) Awnings, canopies and weather protection: (i) When transom windows are above display windows, awnings, canopies and similar, weather protection elements shall be installed between transom and display windows. These elements should allow for light to enter the storefront through the transom windows and allow the weather protection feature to shade the display window.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(6): Other Non-residential Ground Floors (C) Primary entries shall include weather protection that is a minimum 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep by recessing the entry, providing an awning or using a combination of these methods.</p>
<p>C. Streetscape or pedestrian amenities that contribute to the area's streetscape environment such as street trees, bulbouts, benches, landscape elements, and public art (Figure 1-3);</p>	<p>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create an attractive and safe public realm and sidewalk space for pedestrians and cyclists through the implementation of design, landscaping, and infrastructure. Publicly accessible spaces and sidewalks should:</p> <p>(1) Design the transition between the public and private realm through the coordination of amenities and materials, such as accent paving, tree wells, lighting and street furniture (e.g., benches, bicycle racks, trash receptacles, news racks).</p> <p>(2) Complement or match accent paving to existing designs in the Downtown and California Avenue business district.</p> <p>(3) Provide sidewalk widths that accommodate landscaping, street trees, furniture, and pedestrian amenities; create a pleasant, desirable place to walk; provide shade; and enable comfortable pedestrian passage.</p>
<p>D. Bicycle amenities that contribute to the area's bicycle environment and safety needs, such as bike racks, storage or parking, or dedicated bike lanes or paths (Figure 1-1); and</p>	<p>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create an attractive and safe public realm and sidewalk space for pedestrians and cyclists through the implementation of design, landscaping, and infrastructure. Publicly accessible spaces and sidewalks should:</p> <p>(4) Provide amenities, such as parking and repair equipment, for micromobility, such as bicycles and scooters.</p> <p>18.24.020(b)(4)(A): Micromobility infrastructure, such as locations to lock bicycles and scooters, shall be located within 30 feet of the primary building entry and/or a path leading to the primary building entry. This standard may be</p>

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Existing Context-Based Design Criteria	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
	<p>satisfied by existing infrastructure already located within 50 feet of the project site and located in the public right-of-way.</p> <p><i>Also see bicycle parking standards in Chapter 18.52.040: Off-Street Parking, Loading and Bicycle Facility Requirements</i></p>
E. Vehicle access from alleys or sidestreets where they exist, with pedestrian access from the public street.	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(3) Vehicle Access. (A) Vehicle access shall be located on alleys or side streets where available. (B) Except for driveway access <u>and short-term loading spaces</u>, off-street parking, off-street vehicle loading, and vehicular circulation areas are prohibited between the building and the primary building frontage.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(2): Site Access - Primary Building Entries shall be located from a public right-of-way or, if not possible, a publicly accessible Pedestrian Walkway.</p>
(2) Street Building Facades	
Street facades shall be designed to provide a strong relationship with the sidewalk and the street(s), to create an environment that supports and encourages pedestrian activity through design elements such as:	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street.</p> <p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p>
A. Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, and landscape elements to create strong, direct relationships with the street (Figure 2-1);	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p> <p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street.</p> <p>18.24.040 Building Orientation and Setbacks (5) Front Yard Setback Character Required setbacks shall provide a hardscape and/or landscaped area to create a transition between public and private space. The following standards apply, based on intended use and exclusive of areas devoted to outdoor seating, front porches, door swing of building entries, and publicly accessible open space: (A) Ground-floor retail or retail-like uses shall have a minimum of 10% of the required setback as landscaped area or planters.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
	<p>(B) Ground-floor residential uses shall have a minimum of 60% landscaped area in the required setback area.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(4) Building Entries Within Façade Design (ii) Primary building entries (not inclusive of individual residential entries) shall include a façade modulation that includes at least one of the following: a. A recess or projection from the primary façade plane with a minimum depth of two feet.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(5) Storefront/Retail Ground Floors (B) Transparency shall include a minimum 60 percent transparent glazing between 2 and 10 feet in height from sidewalk, providing unobstructed views into the commercial space.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(6) Other Non-residential Ground Floors (B) Transparency shall include a minimum 50 percent transparent glazing between 4 and 10 feet in height from sidewalk or terrace grade.</p>
<p>B. Facades that include projecting eaves and overhangs, porches, and other architectural elements that provide human scale and help break up building mass (Figure 2-2);</p>	<p>18.24.060(a) Façade Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create cohesive and well-crafted building facades with human-scaled details that incorporate textures, colors, and other details that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area. Facades should include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Human-scaled detail, articulation, and craftsmanship (2) Quality of construction, craftsmanship, and design to create long lasting buildings (3) Expression of a human-scaled façade rhythm and pattern that reflects the building's use (4) Fenestration that enhances the architectural character of the building (5) Defined building entry that is proportional to the building and number of people served (6) Articulation of the building shall break down the scale of the building via building modulation, façade articulation, and variation of fenestration and material patterns. <p><i>See new standards in 18.24.060(c) that identify a menu of options for façade design. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c) Façade Design (2) Façade Composition Building facades shall use a variety of strategies including building modulation, fenestration, and façade articulation to create visual interest and express a variety of scales through a variety of strategies. All facades shall include a minimum of two of the following façade articulation strategies to create visual interest: (i) Vertical and horizontal recesses such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, or recessed panels, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. The recess shall be a minimum four inches in depth.</p>

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	<p>(ii) Vertical and horizontal projections such as shading and weather protection devices, or decorative architectural details, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. Projections shall be a minimum four inches in depth.</p> <p>(iii) Datum lines that continue the length of the building, such as cornices, with a minimum four inches in depth, or a minimum two inches in depth and include a change in material;</p> <p>(iv) Balconies, habitable projections, or Juliet balconies (every 20 to 40 feet) with a minimum four inches in depth;</p> <p>(v) Screening devices such as lattices, louvers, shading devices, <u>or perforated metal screens,</u> or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services; or</p> <p>(vi) Use of fine-grained building materials, such as brick or wood shingles, not to exceed eight inches in either height or width; <u>or</u></p> <p>(vii) Incorporate a minimum of three colors, materials, and/or textures across the whole building.</p>
<p>C. Entries that are clearly defined features of front facades, and that have a scale that is in proportion to the size and type of the building and number of units being accessed; larger buildings should have a more prominent building entrance, while maintaining a pedestrian scale;</p>	<p>18.24.070(a) Residential Entries Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria Private entries into ground floor residential units shall be designed to provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) human-scaled detailing (2) enhanced pedestrian experience (3) transition between public and private space (4) spaces for residents to gather and spend time outdoors (5) resident privacy <p><i>See new standards in 18.24.070(b) Residential Entries for specific entry types (i.e., stoops, porches, patios, terraces, frontage courts), dimensional requirements and the minimum and maximum number of units per entry. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.070(b)(B) Residential Entries - Porch:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Porches shall provide entry access for a maximum of one unit; and (ii) Porch heights shall be within 1 step of finished floor height of adjacent unit; and (iii) Porches shall be large enough so a 6-foot by 6-foot square can fit inside of a porch for each unit; and (iv) The maximum porch floor height from the back of sidewalk grade shall be 5 feet. <p>18.24.060(b) Façade Design</p> <p>(A) Building Entries Within Façade Design</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Primary building entries shall be scaled proportionally to the number of people served (amount of floor-area or number of units accessed). Building entries inclusive of doorway and facade plane shall meet the following minimum dimensions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Individual residential entries: five feet in width b. Shared residential entry, such as mixed-use buildings: 8 feet in width c. Commercial building entry: 20 feet in width d. Storefront entry: six feet in width

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<p>D. Residential units and storefronts that have a presence on the street and are not walled-off or oriented exclusively inward;</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria: (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street. (3) Ground floor residential units that have direct entry and presence on the street, and maintain privacy.</p>
<p>E. Elements that signal habitation such as entrances, stairs, porches, bays and balconies that are visible to people on the street;</p>	<p>18.24.040(b) Building Orientation and Setbacks (3) Primary Building Entry The primary building entry shall meet at least one of the following standards: (A) Face a public right-of-way. (B) Face a publicly accessible pedestrian walkway. (C) Be visible from a public right-of-way through a forecourt or front porch that meets the following standards: (i) For residential buildings with fewer than seven units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum area of 36 square feet and minimum dimension of six feet. (ii) For commercial buildings or residential buildings with seven or more units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum of 100 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet.</p>
<p>F. All exposed sides of a building designed with the same level of care and integrity;</p>	<p>18.24.060(a) Façade Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create cohesive and well-crafted building facades with human-scaled details that incorporate textures, colors, and other details that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area. Facades should include the following elements: (2) Quality of construction, craftsmanship, and design to create long lasting buildings</p> <p>18.24.060(b) Façade Design Application (1) All facades shall meet all the required design standards and guidelines to ensure the same level of care and integrity throughout the building design. (2) Façade sidewalls located along a zero-lot line where, at time of approval are not visible from a right-of-way, are exempt. (3) Façade sidewalls located along a zero-lot line, where at time of approval are visible from a right-of-way, shall continue color, material, and pattern of the main façade.</p>
<p>G. Reinforcing the definition and importance of the street with building mass; and</p>	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(3): Building Orientation and Setbacks - Primary Building Entry The primary building entry shall meet at least one of the following standards: (A) Face a public right-of-way. (B) Face a publicly accessible pedestrian walkway.</p>

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	<p>(C) Be visible from a public right-of-way through a forecourt or front porch that meets the following standards:</p> <p>(i) For residential buildings with fewer than seven units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum area of 36 square feet and minimum dimension of six feet.</p> <p>(ii) For commercial buildings or residential buildings with seven or more units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum of 100 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet.</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(4): Ground Floor Residential Units</p> <p>(A) The finished floor of ground floor residential units, when adjacent to a public right-of-way, shall be within the minimum and maximum heights according to setback distance from back of walk identified in Figure 2. On sites with a cross slope greater than 2% along a building facade, the average height of the finished floor and back of walk shall be used. In flood zones, the minimum floor height shall be defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood zone elevation.</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(5) Front Yard Setback Character</p> <p>Required setbacks shall provide a hardscape and/or landscaped area to create a transition between public and private space. The following standards apply, based on intended use and exclusive of areas devoted to outdoor seating, front porches, door swing of building entries, and publicly accessible open space:</p> <p>(A) Ground-floor retail or retail-like uses shall have a minimum of 10% of the required setback as landscaped area or planters.</p> <p>(B) Ground-floor residential uses shall have a minimum of 60% landscaped area in the required setback area.</p>
H. Upper floors set back to fit in with the context of the neighborhood.	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</p> <p>To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses.</p> <p>(4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces.</p> <p>(5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with adjacent abutting lower density residential development.</p> <p>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</p> <p>(A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along <u>both</u> the primary building frontage <u>and the facing facade</u>, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the <u>each</u> façade length.</p> <p>(B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height.</p>

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	<p>(C) If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and (ii) The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and (iii) The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard. <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(i)(b): Upper floor step backs. A horizontal step back of upper-floor façades with a minimum five-foot step back from the primary façade for a minimum of 80% of the length of the façade. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p> <p><i>Also see setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables.</i></p>
(3) Massing and Setbacks	
Buildings shall be designed to minimize massing and conform to proper setbacks through elements such as:	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site (2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street (4) Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate. (5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties
A. Rooflines that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies (Figure 3-1);	<p>18.24.050(a)(4): Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(4) Building Entries Within Façade Design</p> <p>(A) (ii) Primary building entries (not inclusive of individual residential entries) shall include a façade modulation that includes at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A recess or projection from the primary façade plane with a minimum depth of two feet. (B) Primary entries shall include weather protection that is a minimum 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep by recessing the entry, providing an awning or using a combination of these methods. <p><i>Also see new standards/menu options for massing and articulation in:</i></p>

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	<p><i>18.24.060 Façade Design - (c)(1)(A) Variation in building modulation and Variation in façade articulation. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(ii) Variation in horizontal and/or vertical recesses or projections such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, recessed panels, or bay windows or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p>
<p>B. Design with articulation, setbacks, and materials that minimize massing, break down the scale of buildings, and provide visual interest (Figure 3-1);</p>	<p>18.24.050(a)(1): Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site</p> <p>18.24.050(a)(2): Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations</p> <p>18.24.050(b)(2) <u>Privacy and Transitions to Residential Uses</u> Lower Density Building Types When a building abuts a residential use at an interior side and/or rear property line with a RE, RMD, R-1, or R-2 zoned parcel or a village residential or existing single-family residential use, the building shall break down the abutting façade and maintain privacy by meeting all of the following applicable standards: (B) A minimum façade break of four feet in width, two feet in depth, and 32 square feet of area for every 36 to 40 feet of façade length.</p> <p>18.24.050(b)(3) Maximum Façade Length For portions of a building facade facing a public street, right-of-way, or publicly accessible path, any building greater than 25 feet in height and 70 feet in length shall not have a continuous façade plane greater than 70% of the façade length without an upper floor modulation, which can include bay windows. Upper floor façade modulations shall be a minimum 2 feet in depth, which can be a recess or a projection. (A) Buildings 250 feet in length or greater, which face a public street, right-of-way, or publicly accessible path, shall have at least one vertical façade break with a minimum area greater than 400 square feet and a width greater than or equal to two times the depth. (B) Buildings 150 to 250 feet in length, which face a public street, right-of-way, or publicly accessible path, shall have at least one vertical façade break with a minimum area greater than 64 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet and minimum depth of 4 feet.</p> <p><i>Also see new standards/menu options for massing and articulation in</i> <i>18.24.060 Façade Design - (c)(1)(A) Variation in building modulation and Variation in façade articulation. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(ii) Variation in horizontal and/or vertical recesses or projections such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, recessed panels, or bay windows or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services</p> <p><i>Also see materials standards in 18.24.090 Materials</i></p>
<p>C. Corner buildings that incorporate special features to reinforce important</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</p>

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intersections and create buildings of unique architectural merit and varied styles (Figure 3-1);	<p style="color: green;">To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience.</p> <p>18.24.040(b) Building Orientation and Setbacks</p> <p>(1) Treatment of Corner Buildings (less than 40 feet)</p> <p>Corner buildings less than 40 feet in height and end units of townhouses or other attached housing products that face the street shall include the following features on their secondary building frontage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) A height to width ratio greater than 1.2:1 (B) A minimum of 15 percent fenestration area. (C) At least one facade modulation with a minimum depth of 18 inches and a minimum width of two feet. <p>Examples: Wrap around front porch, bay window.</p> <p>(2) Treatment of Corner Buildings (40 feet and higher)</p> <p>Corner buildings 40 feet or taller in height shall include at least one of the following special features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Street wall shall be located at the minimum front yard setback or build-to line for a minimum aggregated length of 40 feet in length on both facades meeting at the corner and shall include one or more of the following building features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) An entry to ground floor retail or primary building entrance located within 25 feet of the corner of the building (ii) A different material application and/or fenestration pattern from the rest of the façade. (iii) A change in height of at least 4 feet greater or less than the height of the abutting primary façade.
D. Building facades articulated with a building base, body and roof or parapet edge (Figure 3-2);	18.24.060(c)(1)(A): Buildings three stories or taller and on lots wider than 50 feet shall be designed to differentiate a defined base or ground floor, a middle or body, and a top, cornice, or parapet cap. Each of these elements shall be distinguished from one another for a minimum of 80% of the façade length through use of two or more of the following four techniques...
E. Buildings set back from the property line to create an effective 12' sidewalk on El Camino Real, 8' elsewhere (Figure 3-4);	18.24.020(b)(1)(A) Sidewalk Widths: Public sidewalks abutting a development parcel in any commercial mixed-use district (CN, CS, CC, CC(2), CD-C, CD-S, CD-N, PTOD) shall have a minimum sidewalk width (curb to back of walk) of at least 10 feet. This standard may be met with a combination of pedestrian clear path and landscape and furniture strip (see Figure 1), as long as the pedestrian clear path is no less than 8 feet. If the existing public sidewalk does not meet the minimum standard, a publicly accessible extension of the sidewalk, with corresponding public access easement, shall be provided. Notwithstanding the total dimensions required herein, the following streets/locations shall have a minimum sidewalk width as noted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) El Camino Real: 12 ft (ii) San Antonio Road, from Middlefield Road to East Charleston Road: 12 ft
F. A majority of the building frontage located at the setback line (Figure 3-3); and	<i>Removed. Inconsistent with build-to-lines in Chapter 18.16.060 (Table 4) which details build-to lines, depending on setback.</i>
G. No side setback for midblock properties, allowing for a continuous	<i>Removed. Redundant with detailed side setbacks in Chapter 18.16.060 (Table 4)</i>

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street facade, except when abutting low density residential (Figure 3-3).	
(4) Low-Density Residential Transitions	
Where new projects are built abutting existing lower-scale residential development, care shall be taken to respect the scale and privacy of neighboring properties through:	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p>
A. Transitions of development intensity from higher density development building types to building types that are compatible with the lower intensity surrounding uses (Figure 4-1);	<p>(1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site (2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations (5) Provide harmonious transitions between adjacent abutting properties <u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses (e.g., location of pedestrian paths and mews/drive aisles).</u></p>
B. Massing and orientation of buildings that respect and mirror the massing of neighboring structures by stepping back upper stories to transition to smaller scale buildings, including setbacks and daylight planes that match abutting R-1 and R-2 zone requirements (Figure 4-2);	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses. (4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces. (5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with adjacent <u>abutting</u> lower density residential development.</p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</u> (A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along <u>both the primary building frontage and the facing facade</u>, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the <u>each</u> façade <u>façade</u> length. (B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height. <u>(C) If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</u> (i) <u>The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and</u></p>

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	<p>(ii) <u>The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard.</u></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(i)(b): Upper floor step backs. A horizontal step back of upper-floor façades with a minimum five-foot step back from the primary façade for a minimum of 80% of the length of the façade. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p> <p><i>Also see setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables.</i></p>
<p>C. Respecting privacy of neighboring structures, with windows and upper floor balconies positioned so they minimize views into neighboring properties (Figure 4-3);</p>	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p><u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses (e.g., location of pedestrian paths and mews/drive aisles).</u></p> <p>18.24.050(b)(2) <u>Privacy and Transitions to Residential Uses</u> Lower Density Building Types</p> <p>When a building abuts a residential use at an interior side and/or rear property line with a RE, RMD, R-1, or R-2 zoned parcel or a village residential or existing single-family residential use, the building shall break down the abutting façade <u>and maintain privacy</u> by meeting all of the following <u>applicable</u> standards:</p> <p>(A) <u>Landscape Screening</u>: A landscape screen that includes a row of trees with a minimum 1 tree per 25 linear feet and continuous shrubbery planting. This screening plant material shall be a minimum 72 inches (6 feet) in height when planted. Required trees shall be minimum 24" box size.</p> <p>(C) <u>Maximum Transparency</u>: Within 40 feet of an abutting structure, no more than 15% of the confronting facing façade area shall be windows or other glazing. Additional windows are allowed in order to maintain light, if they are fixed and fully obscured.</p> <p><u>(D) Windows: Within 30 feet of facing residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, facing windows on the subject site shall meet the following:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Window sills at and above the 2nd floor shall be at least 5 feet above finished floor; or</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>Windows shall have opaque or translucent glazing at or below 5 feet above finished floor; or</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>Windows shall be angled up to 30 degrees (parallel to window) to face away from abutting privacy impacts; and</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>Landscape screening shall be 24-inch box size or larger and 8+ feet height at planting; 50% evergreens; and located to align with proposed second floor windows at maturity</u></p> <p><u>(E) Balconies: Within 30 feet of residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, balconies and decks on the subject site shall be designed to prevent views:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>No sight lines are permitted within 5 feet of finished floor and a 45-degree angle downward from balcony railing</u></p>

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	<p>(ii) <u>Submit section view of proposed balcony/deck and abutting residential windows and/or private open space</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>Provide balcony/deck design measure which may include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>Minimum 85% opaque railing</u> b) <u>Obscure glass railing</u> c) <u>Barrier with min. 18" horizontal depth from railing (e.g., landscape planter)</u> <p>18.24.080(b)(1)(D): Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane</p>
D. Minimizing sight lines into and from neighboring properties (Figure 4-3);	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p><u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses (e.g., location of pedestrian paths and mews/drive aisles).</u></p> <p>18.24.050(b)(2) <u>Privacy and Transitions to Residential Uses Lower Density Building Types</u></p> <p>When a building abuts a residential use at an interior side and/or rear property line with a RE, RMD, R-1, or R-2 zoned parcel or a village residential or existing single-family residential use, the building shall break down the abutting façade and maintain privacy by meeting all of the following applicable standards:</p> <p>(A) <u>Landscape Screening</u>: A landscape screen that includes a row of trees with a minimum 1 tree per 25 linear feet and continuous shrubbery planting. This screening plant material shall be a minimum 72 inches (6 feet) in height when planted. Required trees shall be minimum 24" box size.</p> <p>(C) <u>Maximum Transparency</u>: Within 40 feet of an abutting structure, no more than 15% of the confronting facing façade area shall be windows or other glazing. Additional windows are allowed in order to maintain light, if they are fixed and fully obscured.</p> <p>(D) <u>Windows</u>: Within 30 feet of facing residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, facing windows on the subject site shall meet the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Window sills at and above the 2nd floor shall be at least 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (ii) <u>Windows shall have opaque or translucent glazing at or below 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (iii) <u>Windows shall be angled up to 30 degrees (parallel to window) to face away from abutting privacy impacts; and</u> (iv) <u>Landscape screening shall be 24-inch box size or larger and 8+ feet height at planting; 50% evergreens; and located to align with proposed second floor windows at maturity</u> <p>(E) <u>Balconies</u>: Within 30 feet of residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, balconies and decks on the subject site shall be designed to prevent views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>No sight lines are permitted within 5 feet of finished floor and a 45-degree angle downward from balcony railing</u> (ii) <u>Submit section view of proposed balcony/deck and abutting residential windows and/or private open space</u> (iii) <u>Provide balcony/deck design measure which may include:</u>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>Minimum 85% opaque railing</u> b) <u>Obscure glass railing</u> c) <u>Barrier with min. 18" horizontal depth from railing (e.g., landscape planter)</u>
<p>E. Limiting sun and shade impacts on abutting properties; and</p>	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> ...Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses. (4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces. (5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with abutting lower density residential development. (7) Optimized building orientation for thermal comfort, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation and other forms of passive design. <p><i>See setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables. No new sun access or shade impact standards are proposed.</i></p>
<p>F. Providing pedestrian paseos and mews to create separation between uses.</p>	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces. <p>18.24.020(b) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sidewalk Widths (B) Publicly accessible sidewalks or walkways <u>with landscape strips</u>, connecting through a development parcel (e.g., on a through lot) shall have a minimum six-foot width. (C) Pedestrian walkways that are designed to provide access to bicycles shall have a minimum width of eight feet, with two feet of clear space on either side.
<p>(5) Project Open Space</p>	
<p>Private and public open space shall be provided so that it is usable for the residents, visitors, and/or employees of a site.</p>	<p><u>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy (2) Be generous in dimension to provide usable space

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	<p>(3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place</p> <p>(4) Promote public health</p> <p>(5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</p> <p>(6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure</p> <p>(7) Promote community safety through eyes on the street</p>
<p>A. The type and design of the usable private open space shall be appropriate to the character of the building(s), and shall consider dimensions, solar access, wind protection, views, and privacy;</p>	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</p> <p>To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <p>(2) Be generous in dimension to provide usable space</p> <p>(3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place</p> <p>(5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</p> <p>(6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space.</p> <p>If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards: ...</p> <p>(A) Floor area shall include a clear space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a six-foot diameter.</p> <p>(B) Minimum clear height dimension of 8'-6" feet</p> <p>(C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit</p> <p>(D) Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane</p> <p>(E) Notwithstanding subsection (a), ground floor patios shall meet the following minimum requirements: ...</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) RM-20 and RM-30 districts: Minimum 100 square feet of area, the least dimension of which is eight feet for at least 75% of the area</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) RM-40 districts: Minimum 80 square feet of area, the least dimension of which is six feet for at least 75% of the area</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) Street facing private open space on the ground floor shall meet the finished floor height for ground floor residential standards in section 18.24.040(b)(4)</p>
<p>B. Open space should be sited and designed to accommodate different activities, groups, active and passive uses, and should be located convenient to the users (e.g., residents, employees, or public)</p>	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</p> <p>To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto.</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space</p> <p>If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards:</p> <p>(C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
	<p>18.24.080(b)(2) Common Open Space If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Minimum size of 200 square feet (B) Area shall include a space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a 10-foot diameter. (D) Notwithstanding subsection (1), courtyards enclosed on four sides shall have a minimum dimension of 40 feet and have a minimum courtyard width to building height ratio of 1:1.25 (E) Include places to sit (F) A minimum 20% of landscaping
C. Common open spaces should connect to the pedestrian pathways and existing natural amenities of the site and its surroundings;	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u>... Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy (3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place <p>18.24.080(b)(2) Common Open Space If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (C) A minimum of 60% of the area shall be open to the sky and free of permanent weather protection or encroachments. Trellises and similar open-air features are permitted. (F) A minimum 20% of landscaping
D. Usable open space may be any combination of private and common spaces;	<i>Removed. Redundant with development standards in Chapter 18.18.060(b) (Table 3) which details requirements and options for private and common open space.</i>
E. Usable open space does not need to be located on the ground and may be located in porches, decks, balconies and/or podiums (but not on rooftops) (Figure 5-1);	<i>Removed. Redundant with definition of usable open space in Chapter 18.04.030(124) and inconsistent with permitted rooftop open spaces in the CD-C district on sites that do not abut a single- or two-family residential use or zoning district</i>
F. Open space should be located to activate the street façade and increase "eyes on the street" when possible (Figure 5-1);	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> ...Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy (5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses (7) Promote community safety through eyes on the street <p>18.24.040(b)(2)(B): An open space with a minimum dimension of 20 feet and minimum area of 450 square feet. The open space shall be at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A publicly accessible open space/plaza (ii) A space used for outdoor seating for public dining

CD - 18.18.110 - Context-Based Design Criteria

Existing Context-Based Design Criteria	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
	<p>(iii) A residential Common Open Space adjacent to a common interior space and less than two feet above adjacent sidewalk grade. Fences and railing shall be a minimum 50% transparent. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p>
<p>G. Both private and common open space areas should be buffered from noise where feasible through landscaping and building placement;</p>	<p><i>See noise standards in Section 9.10.030(a).</i> <i>See existing noise standards for rooftop open spaces in 18.40.230: Rooftop Gardens.</i></p> <p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria ...Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics: (5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space. If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards: ... (C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit (D) Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane (E) ...ground floor patios shall meet the following minimum requirements... (iii) Street facing private open space on the ground floor shall meet the finished floor height for ground floor residential standards in section 18.24.040(b)(4)</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(2) If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards... (A) Minimum size of 200 square feet (B) Area shall include a space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a 10-foot diameter. (C) Notwithstanding subsection (1), courtyards enclosed on four sides shall have a minimum dimension of 40 feet and have a minimum courtyard width to building height ratio of 1:1.25</p>
<p>H. Open space situated over a structural slab/podium or on a rooftop shall have a combination of landscaping and high quality paving materials, including elements such as planters, mature trees, and use of textured and/or colored paved surfaces (Figure 5-2); and</p>	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics: (3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place (6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure</p> <p>18.24.080(b) (2) Common Open Space (2) If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards: (F) A minimum 20% of landscaping (G) Soil Depth: Planting in above grade courtyards shall have a minimum soil depth of 12 inches for ground cover, 20 inches for shrubs, and 36 inches for trees.</p>

CD - 18.18.110 - Context-Based Design Criteria

Existing Context-Based Design Criteria	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
I. Parking may not be counted as open space.	<i>Removed. Redundant with definition of usable open space in Chapter 18.04.030(124).</i>
(6) Parking Design	
Parking needs shall be accommodated but shall not be allowed to overwhelm the character of the project or detract from the pedestrian environment, such that:	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements:</p> <p>(3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p>
A. Parking is located behind buildings, below grade or, where those options are not feasible, screened by landscaping, low walls, etc.;	<p>18.24.030(b)(3) Vehicle Access.</p> <p>(A) Vehicle access shall be located on alleys or side streets where available.</p> <p>(B) Except for driveway access <u>and short-term loading spaces</u>, off-street parking, off-street vehicle loading, and vehicular circulation areas are prohibited between the building and the primary building frontage.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(4) Loading Docks and Service Areas.</p> <p>Loading and service areas shall be integrated into building and landscape design and located to minimize impact on the pedestrian experience as follows:</p> <p>(A) Loading docks and service areas shall be located on facades other than the primary building frontage: on alleys, from parking areas, and/or at the rear or side of building if building includes these frontages. When only primary building frontage is available, loading docks and service areas shall be recessed a minimum five feet from the primary façade and shall be screened in accordance with Chapter 18.23.050.</p> <p>(B) Loading dock and service areas located within setback areas shall be screened in accordance with Chapter 18.23.050 and separated from pedestrian access to the primary building entry to avoid impeding pedestrian movement and safety.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7) Façade Design - Parking/Loading/Utilities</p> <p>(A) Entry Size: No more than 25% of the site frontage facing a street should be devoted to garage openings, carports, surface parking, loading entries, or utilities access (on sites with less than 100 feet of frontage, no more than 25 feet)</p>
B. Structured parking is fronted or wrapped with habitable uses when possible (Figure 6-1);	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements:</p> <p>(3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p>

CD - 18.18.110 - Context-Based Design Criteria

<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	18.24.060(b)(7)(B): Above grade structured parking levels facing a public right-of-way or publicly accessible open space/path, with the exception of vehicular alleys, shall be lined with commercial or habitable uses with a minimum depth of 20 feet.
C. Parking that is semi-depressed is screened with architectural elements that enhance the streetscape such as stoops, balcony overhangs, and/or art;	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7) Façade Design - Parking/Loading/Utilities (C) Partially sub-grade parking shall not have an exposed façade that exceeds five feet in height above abutting grade at back of sidewalk. (D) Partially sub-grade parking shall be screened with continuous landscaping and shrubbery with minimum height of 3 feet and be within 10 feet of the sub-grade parking.</p>
D. Landscaping such as trees, shrubs, vines, or groundcover is incorporated into surface parking lots (Figure 6-2);	<i>Removed. Redundant with landscaping standards and guidelines in Chapter 18.54.040: Landscaping of Parking Areas</i>
E. For properties with parking access from the rear of the site (such as a rear alley or driveway) landscaping shall provide a visual buffer between vehicle circulation areas and abutting properties (Figure 6-3);	<p><i>Removed. Redundant with standards and guidelines in Chapter 18.54.040(f): Landscaping of Parking Areas (Landscape Screens) and Chapter 18.23.050: Visual, Screening and Landscaping (proposed to be modified to be broadly applicable and relocated to Chapter 18.40.260). For Example:</i></p> <p>18.54.040(f) Landscaping of Parking Areas <i>[Existing Code Section]</i> (a) Perimeter Landscaping: Each unenclosed parking facility shall provide a perimeter landscaped strip at least five feet wide between and adjacent to a line defining the exterior boundary of the parking area and the nearest adjacent property line, not separated by a building. The perimeter landscaped strip may include any landscaped yard or landscaped area otherwise required, and shall be continuous except for required access to the site or to the parking facility. Where the landscaped strip adjoins a public street or pedestrian walkway, the landscaped strip may be required to include a fence, wall, berm, or equivalent feature. Where the parking facility adjoins another site, a fence, wall, or other equivalent screening feature may be required.</p> <p>18.40.260(b) Visual Screening and Landscaping <i>[Existing Code Section]</i> (1) For non-residential properties abutting residential uses: (ii) Walls facing residential properties shall incorporate architectural design features and landscaping in order to reduce apparent mass and bulk. (iii) Loading docks and exterior storage of materials or equipment shall be screened from view from residential properties by fencing, walls or landscape buffers. (iv) All required interior yards (setbacks) abutting residential properties shall be planted and maintained as a landscaped screen. (2) For all project types: (i) All areas not covered by structures, service yards, walkways, driveways, and parking spaces shall be landscaped with ground cover, shrubs, and/or trees.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
	(iii) A minimum 10-foot planting and screening strip shall be provided adjacent to any façade abutting a low density residential district (R-1, R-2, or RMD) or abutting railroad tracks.
F. Street parking is utilized for visitor or customer parking and is designed in a manner to enhance traffic calming;	<u>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> <u>(5) Utilize street parking for visitor or customer parking and to enhance traffic calming.</u>
G. For properties with parking accessed from the front, minimize the amount of frontage used for parking access, no more than 25% of the site frontage facing a street should be devoted to garage openings, carports, or open/surface parking (on sites with less than 100 feet of frontage, no more than 25 feet);	<u>18.24.030(a)(3): Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</u> 18.24.060(b)(7) Façade Design - Parking/Loading/Utilities (A) Entry Size: No more than 25% of the site frontage facing a street should be devoted to garage openings, carports, surface parking, loading entries, or utilities access (on sites with less than 100 feet of frontage, no more than 25 feet)
H. Where two parking lots abut and it is possible for a curb cut and driveway to serve several properties, owners are strongly encouraged to enter in to shared access agreements (Figure 6-4); and	<u>18.24.030(a)(4) Shared access agreements among property owners, where feasible, to reduce the number and widths of curb cuts and driveways.</u>
I. Parking is accessed from side streets or alleys when possible.	<u>18.24.030(a)(3): Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</u> 18.24.030(b)(3) Vehicle Access. (A) Vehicle access shall be located on alleys or side streets where available.
(7) Large (Multi-Acre) Sites	
Large (in excess of one acre) sites shall be designed so that street, block, and building patterns are consistent with those of the surrounding neighborhood, and such that:	<i>Sites over 1 acre in size are not uniquely addressed. Standards and contextual design criteria below would be broadly applicable and would not just apply to large sites.</i> <u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that: (1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site (2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street (4) Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate.

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	(5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties
A. New development of large sites maintains and enhances connectivity with a hierarchy of public streets, private streets, walks and bike paths (integrated with Palo Alto's Bicycle Master Plan, when applicable);	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements:</p> <p>(1) Site circulation and access that presents a clear hierarchy and connectivity pattern both within a project and to adjacent sidewalks and transit stops. This hierarchy should prioritize pedestrians, bikes, vehicles, and utility/loading access in the order listed. This hierarchy may provide separate access for vehicles and other modes, or demonstrate how all modes are accommodated in shared access points.</p> <p>(2) Connections to side streets, open spaces, mews, alleys, and paseos</p>
B. The diversity of building types increases with increased lot size (e.g., <1 acre = minimum 1 building type; 1-2 acres = minimum 2 housing types; greater than 2 acres = minimum 3 housing types) (Figures 7-1 through 7-3); and	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features.</p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(5)(A) A diversity of housing types (e.g., detached units, attached rowhouses/townhomes, condominiums or apartments, mixed use) are required for projects on large lots:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 1-acre lots: minimum 1 housing type; • 1 to 2-acre lots: minimum 2 housing types; or • > 2-acre lots = minimum 3 housing types. <p>18.24.060(b)(2): Building facades shall use a variety of strategies including building modulation, fenestration, and façade articulation to create visual interest and express a variety of scales through a variety of strategies.</p>
C. Where a site includes more than one housing type, each building type should respond to its immediate context in terms of scale, massing, and design (e.g., Village Residential building types facing or abutting existing single-family residences) (Figures 7-2 and 7-3).	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <p>(5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties</p> <p>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</p> <p>(A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along <u>both</u> the primary building frontage <u>and</u> <u>the facing facade</u>, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the <u>each</u> façade length.</p> <p>(B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
	<p><u>(C) If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and</u> (ii) <u>The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and</u> (iii) <u>The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard.</u>
(8) Sustainability and Green Building Design	
<p>Project design and materials to achieve sustainability and green building design should be incorporated into the project. Green building design considers the environment during design and construction. Green building design aims for compatibility with the local environment: to protect, respect and benefit from it. In general, sustainable buildings are energy efficient, water conserving, durable and nontoxic, with high-quality spaces and high recycled content materials. The following considerations should be included in site and building design:</p>	<p>18.24.090(a) Materials Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To promote the use of high quality, durable, sustainable, and attractive materials that exhibit a sense of permanence and contribute to the aesthetic quality of the development and to the urban design fabric of the community.</p> <p>18.24.100(a) Sustainability and Green Building Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To incorporate sustainability, green building, and environmental considerations into the project design and construction. Green building design aims for compatibility with the local environment: to protect, respect and benefit from it. In general, sustainable buildings are energy efficient, water conserving, durable and nontoxic, with high-quality spaces and high recycled content materials. The following considerations should be included in site and building design...</p> <p>18.24.100(b): See Chapter 16.14: California Green Building Standards additional requirements for green building and sustainable design. Notwithstanding Section 18.24.010(c), these regulations may not be modified through alternative compliance.</p>
A. Optimize building orientation for heat gain, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation (Figure 8-1).	18.24.100(a)(1): Optimize building orientation for thermal comfort, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation, including operable windows
B. Design landscaping to create comfortable micro-climates and reduce heat island effects.	18.24.100(a)(2): Design landscaping to create comfortable micro-climates and reduce heat island effects
C. Design for easy pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access.	18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context.
D. Maximize onsite stormwater management through landscaping and permeable pavement (Figure 8-2).	18.24.100(a)(4): Maximize onsite stormwater management through landscaping and permeable pavement
E. Use sustainable building materials.	18.24.100(a)(5): Use sustainable building materials

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	Proposed <i>Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
F. Design lighting, plumbing, and equipment for efficient energy and water use.	18.24.100(a)(6): Design lighting, plumbing and equipment for efficient energy use
G. Create healthy indoor environments.	18.24.100(a)(7): Create healthy indoor environments
H. Use creativity and innovation to build more sustainable environments. One example is establishing gardens with edible fruits, vegetables or other plants to satisfy a portion of project open space requirements.	18.24.100(a)(8): Use creativity and innovation to build more sustainable environments. One example is establishing gardens with edible fruits, vegetables or other plants to satisfy a portion of project open space requirements
I. Provide protection for creeks and riparian vegetation and integrate stormwater management measures and open space to minimize water quality and erosion impacts to the creek environment.	<i>Addressed in 18.40.140: Stream Corridor Protection</i>
J. Encourage installation of photovoltaic panels (Figure 8-3).	<i>Removed. Addressed by California Energy Code requirements. Guideline could be added to contextual design criteria, if desired.</i>

PTOD - 18.34.050 - Pedestrian and Transit Oriented Development Combining District Context-Based Design Criteria

<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
(1) Pedestrian and Bicycle Environment	
The design of new projects shall promote pedestrian walkability, a bicycle friendly environment, and connectivity through design elements such as:	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site’s surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements:</p>
A. Connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists with external and internal (if any) streets, pathways, or bike facilities (See Figure 1-1);	<p>(1) Site circulation and access that presents a clear hierarchy and connectivity pattern both within a project and to adjacent sidewalks and transit stops. This hierarchy should prioritize pedestrians, bikes, vehicles, and utility/loading access in the order listed. This hierarchy may provide separate access for vehicles and other modes, or demonstrate how all modes are accommodated in shared access points.</p>
B. Pathways and streets that present a clear hierarchy and connectivity pattern both within a project and to adjacent sidewalks;	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site’s surrounding context.</p> <p><i>See 18.24.020(b)(A) Figure 1: Illustrative Sidewalk Section and Description of Zones, and related table</i></p>
C. Wide sidewalks (built as easements beyond the property line if needed, but not to the detriment of existing or future bike lanes) along Park Boulevard to reinforce the street as a primary pedestrian and bicycle linkage to the multimodal station;	<p>18.24.020(b)(1)(A) Sidewalk Widths: Public sidewalks abutting a development parcel in any commercial mixed-use district (CN, CS, CC, CC(2), CD-C, CD-S, CD-N, PTOD) shall have a minimum sidewalk width (curb to back of walk) of at least 10 feet. This standard may be met with a combination of pedestrian clear path and landscape and furniture strip (see Figure 1), as long as the pedestrian clear path is no less than 8 feet. If the existing public sidewalk does not meet the minimum standard, a publicly accessible extension of the sidewalk, with corresponding public access easement, shall be provided.</p> <p><i>Park Blvd. sidewalk widths should be identified through the NVCAP process.</i></p>
D. Bicycle amenities that contribute to the area's bicycle environment and safety needs, such as bike racks, storage or parking, or dedicated bike lanes or paths (See Figure 1-2);	<p>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create an attractive and safe public realm and sidewalk space for pedestrians and cyclists through the implementation of design, landscaping, and infrastructure. Publicly accessible spaces and sidewalks should:</p> <p>(4) Provide amenities, such as parking and repair equipment, for micromobility, such as bicycles and scooters.</p> <p>18.24.020(b)(4)(A): Micromobility infrastructure, such as locations to lock bicycles and scooters, shall be located within 30 feet of the primary building entry and/or a path leading to the primary building entry. This standard may be satisfied by existing infrastructure already located within 50 feet of the project site and located in the public right-of-way.</p> <p><i>Also see bicycle parking standards in Chapter 18.52.040: Off-Street Parking, Loading and Bicycle Facility Requirements</i></p>

PTOD - 18.34.050 - Pedestrian and Transit Oriented Development Combining District Context-Based Design Criteria

<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
<p>E. Ground floor uses that are appealing to pedestrians through well-designed visibility and access (See Figure 1-2);</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public’s experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses. (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street. (3) Ground floor residential units that have direct entry and presence on the street, and maintain privacy. (4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces. (5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with adjacent <u>abutting</u> lower density residential development. <p>18.24.030(b)(2): Site Access - Primary Building Entries shall be located from a public right-of-way or, if not possible, a publicly accessible Pedestrian Walkway.</p> <p>18.24.040(b)(3): Building Orientation and Setbacks - Primary Building Entry The primary building entry shall meet at least one of the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Face a public right-of-way. (B) Face a publicly accessible pedestrian walkway. (C) Be visible from a public right-of-way through a forecourt or front porch that meets the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For residential buildings with fewer than seven units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum area of 36 square feet and minimum dimension of six feet. (ii) For commercial buildings or residential buildings with seven or more units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum of 100 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet. <p>18.24.020(4)(B): Primary building entries shall provide at least one seating area or bench within 30 feet of building entry and/or path leading to building entry. This standard may be satisfied by existing seating area or benches located in public right-of-way within 50 feet of the building entry. On arterials—except Downtown—seating areas or benches shall not be located between the sidewalk and curb. Arterial roadways are identified in Map T-5 of the Comprehensive Plan and do not include residential arterials.</p>
<p>F. On primary pedestrian routes such as Park Boulevard and California Avenue, climate and weather protection where possible, such as covered waiting areas, building projections and</p>	<p>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create an attractive and safe public realm and sidewalk space for pedestrians and cyclists through the implementation of design, landscaping, and infrastructure.</p>

PTOD - 18.34.050 - Pedestrian and Transit Oriented Development Combining District Context-Based Design Criteria

<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
<p>colonnades, and awnings (See Figure 1-3);</p>	<p>18.24.060(c)(4)(B): Primary entries shall include weather protection that is a minimum 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep by recessing the entry, providing an awning or using a combination of these methods.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(5): Storefront/Retail Ground Floors (E) Awnings, canopies and weather protection: (i) When transom windows are above display windows, awnings, canopies and similar, weather protection elements shall be installed between transom and display windows. These elements should allow for light to enter the storefront through the transom windows and allow the weather protection feature to shade the display window.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(6): Other Non-residential Ground Floors (C) Primary entries shall include weather protection that is a minimum 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep by recessing the entry, providing an awning or using a combination of these methods.</p>
<p>G. Streetscape or pedestrian amenities that contribute to the area's streetscape environment such as street trees, bulb-outs, benches, landscape elements, and public art (See Figures 1-4 and 1-5); and</p>	<p><u>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create an attractive and safe public realm and sidewalk space for pedestrians and cyclists through the implementation of design, landscaping, and infrastructure. Publicly accessible spaces and sidewalks should:</p> <p>(1) Design the transition between the public and private realm through the coordination of amenities and materials, such as accent paving, tree wells, lighting and street furniture (e.g., benches, bicycle racks, trash receptacles, news racks).</p> <p>(2) Complement or match accent paving to existing designs in the Downtown and California Avenue business district.</p> <p>(3) Provide sidewalk widths that accommodate landscaping, street trees, furniture, and pedestrian amenities; create a pleasant, desirable place to walk; provide shade; and enable comfortable pedestrian passage.</p>
<p>H. Vehicle access from alleys or sidestreets where they exist, with pedestrian access from the public street.</p>	<p><u>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(3) Vehicle Access. (A) Vehicle access shall be located on alleys or side streets where available. (B) Except for driveway access and short-term loading spaces, off-street parking, off-street vehicle loading, and vehicular circulation areas are prohibited between the building and the primary building frontage.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(2): Site Access - Primary Building Entries shall be located from a public right-of-way or, if not possible, a publicly accessible Pedestrian Walkway.</p>
(2) Street Building Facades	
<p>Street facades shall be designed to provide a strong relationship with the sidewalks and the street(s), to create an</p>	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street.</p>

PTOD - 18.34.050 - Pedestrian and Transit Oriented Development Combining District Context-Based Design Criteria

<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
<p>environment that supports and encourages pedestrian activity through design elements such as:</p>	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p>
<p>A. Façade articulation reflecting the rhythm of nearby commercial and residential areas such as California Avenue;</p>	<p>18.24.060(a) Façade Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create cohesive and well-crafted building facades with human-scaled details that incorporate textures, colors, and other details that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area. Facades should include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Human-scaled detail, articulation, and craftsmanship (2) Quality of construction, craftsmanship, and design to create long lasting buildings (3) Expression of a human-scaled façade rhythm and pattern that reflects the building’s use (4) Fenestration that enhances the architectural character of the building (5) Defined building entry that is proportional to the building and number of people served (6) Articulation of the building shall break down the scale of the building via building modulation, façade articulation, and variation of fenestration and material patterns. <p><i>See new standards in 18.24.060(c) that identify a menu of options for façade design. For example:</i> 18.24.060(c) Façade Design (2) Façade Composition Building facades shall use a variety of strategies including building modulation, fenestration, and façade articulation to create visual interest and express a variety of scales through a variety of strategies. All facades shall include a minimum of two of the following façade articulation strategies to create visual interest...</p>
<p>B. Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, and landscape elements to create strong, direct relationships with the street (See Figures 2-1 and 2-2);</p>	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p> <p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street.</p> <p>18.24.040 Building Orientation and Setbacks (5) Front Yard Setback Character Required setbacks shall provide a hardscape and/or landscaped area to create a transition between public and private space. The following standards apply, based on intended use and exclusive of areas devoted to outdoor seating, front porches, door swing of building entries, and publicly accessible open space: (A) Ground-floor retail or retail-like uses shall have a minimum of 10% of the required setback as landscaped area or planters. (B) Ground-floor residential uses shall have a minimum of 60% landscaped area in the required setback area.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>18.24.060(c)(4) Building Entries Within Façade Design (ii) Primary building entries (not inclusive of individual residential entries) shall include a façade modulation that includes at least one of the following: a. A recess or projection from the primary façade plane with a minimum depth of two feet.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(5) Storefront/Retail Ground Floors (B) Transparency shall include a minimum 60 percent transparent glazing between 2 and 10 feet in height from sidewalk, providing unobstructed views into the commercial space.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(6) Other Non-residential Ground Floors (B) Transparency shall include a minimum 50 percent transparent glazing between 4 and 10 feet in height from sidewalk or terrace grade.</p>
<p>C. Facades that include projecting eaves and overhangs, porches, and other architectural elements that provide human scale and help break up building mass (See Figures 2-1 and 2-2);</p>	<p>18.24.060(a) Façade Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create cohesive and well-crafted building facades with human-scaled details that incorporate textures, colors, and other details that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area. Facades should include the following elements: (1) Human-scaled detail, articulation, and craftsmanship (2) Quality of construction, craftsmanship, and design to create long lasting buildings (3) Expression of a human-scaled façade rhythm and pattern that reflects the building's use (4) Fenestration that enhances the architectural character of the building (5) Defined building entry that is proportional to the building and number of people served (6) Articulation of the building shall break down the scale of the building via building modulation, façade articulation, and variation of fenestration and material patterns.</p> <p><i>See new standards in 18.24.060(c) that identify a menu of options for façade design. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c) Façade Design (2) Façade Composition Building facades shall use a variety of strategies including building modulation, fenestration, and façade articulation to create visual interest and express a variety of scales through a variety of strategies. All facades shall include a minimum of two of the following façade articulation strategies to create visual interest: (i) Vertical and horizontal recesses such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, or recessed panels, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. The recess shall be a minimum four inches in depth. (ii) Vertical and horizontal projections such as shading and weather protection devices, or decorative architectural details, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. Projections shall be a minimum four inches in depth.</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(iii) Datum lines that continue the length of the building, such as cornices, with a minimum four inches in depth, or a minimum two inches in depth and include a change in material;</p> <p>(iv) Balconies, habitable projections, or Juliet balconies (every 20 to 40 feet) with a minimum four inches in depth;</p> <p>(v) Screening devices such as lattices, louvers, shading devices, <u>or perforated metal screens, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services</u>; or</p> <p>(vi) Use of fine-grained building materials, such as brick or wood shingles, not to exceed eight inches in either height or width.</p>
<p>D. Entries and windows that face onto the street (See Figures 2-1 and 2-2);</p>	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street.</p> <p>(3) Ground floor residential units that have direct entry and presence on the street, and maintain privacy.</p> <p>18.24.040(b) Building Orientation and Setbacks</p> <p>(3) Primary Building Entry The primary building entry shall meet at least one of the following standards:</p> <p>(A) Face a public right-of-way.</p> <p>(B) Face a publicly accessible pedestrian walkway.</p> <p>(C) Be visible from a public right-of-way through a forecourt or front porch that meets the following standards:</p> <p>(i) For residential buildings with fewer than seven units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum area of 36 square feet and minimum dimension of six feet.</p> <p>(ii) For commercial buildings or residential buildings with seven or more units, building entry forecourts or front porches shall be a minimum of 100 square feet and a minimum width of 8 feet.</p>
<p>E. Entries that are clearly defined features of front facades, and that have a scale that is in proportion to the size of the building and number of units being accessed; larger buildings should have a more prominent building entrance, while maintaining a pedestrian scale (See Figures 2-1 and 2-2); and</p>	<p><u>18.24.070(a) Residential Entries Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> Private entries into ground floor residential units shall be designed to provide:</p> <p>(1) human-scaled detailing</p> <p>(2) enhanced pedestrian experience</p> <p>(3) transition between public and private space</p> <p>(4) spaces for residents to gather and spend time outdoors</p> <p>(5) resident privacy</p> <p><i>See new standards in 18.24.070(b) Residential Entries for specific entry types (i.e., stoops, porches, patios, terraces, frontage courts), dimensional requirements and the minimum and maximum number of units per entry. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.070(b)(B) Residential Entries - Porch:</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(i) Porches shall provide entry access for a maximum of one unit; and (ii) Porch heights shall be within 1 step of finished floor height of adjacent unit; and (iii) Porches shall be large enough so a 6-foot by 6-foot square can fit inside of a porch for each unit; and (iv) The maximum porch floor height from the back of sidewalk grade shall be 5 feet.</p> <p>18.24.060(b) Façade Design (A) Building Entries Within Façade Design (i) Primary building entries shall be scaled proportionally to the number of people served (amount of floor-area or number of units accessed). Building entries inclusive of doorway and facade plane shall meet the following minimum dimensions: a. Individual residential entries: five feet in width b. Shared residential entry, such as mixed-use buildings: 8 feet in width c. Commercial building entry: 20 feet in width d. Storefront entry: six feet in width</p>
<p>F. Residential units and storefronts that have a presence on the street and are not walled-off or oriented exclusively inward.</p>	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street</p> <p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> (2) Placement and orientation of doorways, windows, stoops, and landscape elements to create a direct relationship with the street.</p> <p>18.24.040 Building Orientation and Setbacks (5) Front Yard Setback Character Required setbacks shall provide a hardscape and/or landscaped area to create a transition between public and private space. The following standards apply, based on intended use and exclusive of areas devoted to outdoor seating, front porches, door swing of building entries, and publicly accessible open space: (A) Ground-floor retail or retail-like uses shall have a minimum of 10% of the required setback as landscaped area or planters. (B) Ground-floor residential uses shall have a minimum of 60% landscaped area in the required setback area.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(4) Building Entries Within Façade Design (ii) Primary building entries (not inclusive of individual residential entries) shall include a façade modulation that includes at least one of the following: a. A recess or projection from the primary façade plane with a minimum depth of two feet.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(5) Storefront/Retail Ground Floors</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(B) Transparency shall include a minimum 60 percent transparent glazing between 2 and 10 feet in height from sidewalk, providing unobstructed views into the commercial space.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(6) Other Non-residential Ground Floors</p> <p>(B) Transparency shall include a minimum 50 percent transparent glazing between 4 and 10 feet in height from sidewalk or terrace grade.</p>
(3) Massing and Articulation	
<p>Buildings shall be designed to minimize massing and provide for articulation and design variety through elements such as:</p>	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site (2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street (4) Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate. (5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties
<p>A. Buildings that include pedestrian-scaled detail, articulation and craftsmanship of the facade (See Figure 3-1);</p>	<p><u>18.24.060(a) Façade Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create cohesive and well-crafted building facades with human-scaled details that incorporate textures, colors, and other details that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area. Facades should include the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Human-scaled detail, articulation, and craftsmanship (2) Quality of construction, craftsmanship, and design to create long lasting buildings (3) Expression of a human-scaled façade rhythm and pattern that reflects the building's use (4) Fenestration that enhances the architectural character of the building (5) Defined building entry that is proportional to the building and number of people served (6) Articulation of the building shall break down the scale of the building via building modulation, façade articulation, and variation of fenestration and material patterns. <p><i>See new standards in 18.24.060(c) that identify a menu of options for façade design. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c) Façade Design</p> <p>(2) Façade Composition</p> <p>Building facades shall use a variety of strategies including building modulation, fenestration, and façade articulation to create visual interest and express a variety of scales through a variety of strategies. All facades shall include a minimum of two of the following façade articulation strategies to create visual interest:</p>

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Existing Context-Based Design Criteria	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
	<p>(i) Vertical and horizontal recesses such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, <u>or</u> recessed panels, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. The recess shall be a minimum four inches in depth.</p> <p>(ii) Vertical and horizontal projections such as shading and weather protection devices, <u>or</u> decorative architectural details, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. Projections shall be a minimum four inches in depth.</p> <p>(iii) Datum lines that continue the length of the building, such as cornices, with a minimum four inches in depth, or a minimum two inches in depth and include a change in material;</p> <p>(iv) Balconies, habitable projections, or Juliet balconies (every 20 to 40 feet) with a minimum four inches in depth;</p> <p>(v) Screening devices such as lattices, louvers, shading devices, <u>or</u> perforated metal screens, or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services; or</p> <p>(vi) Use of fine-grained building materials, such as brick or wood shingles, not to exceed eight inches in either height or width; <u>or</u></p> <p>(vii) Incorporate a minimum of three colors, materials, and/or textures across the whole building.</p>
<p>B. Rooflines that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies (See Figure 3-1);</p>	<p>18.24.050(a)(4): Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate.</p> <p>18.24.060(c)(4) Building Entries Within Façade Design</p> <p>(A) (ii) Primary building entries (not inclusive of individual residential entries) shall include a façade modulation that includes at least one of the following:</p> <p>a. A recess or projection from the primary façade plane with a minimum depth of two feet.</p> <p>(B) Primary entries shall include weather protection that is a minimum 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep by recessing the entry, providing an awning or using a combination of these methods.</p> <p><i>Also see new standards/menu options for massing and articulation in:</i> <i>18.24.060 Façade Design - (c)(1)(A) Variation in building modulation and Variation in façade articulation. For example:</i></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(ii) Variation in horizontal and/or vertical recesses or projections such as a pattern of recessed grouping of windows, recessed panels, <u>or</u> bay windows or similar strategies as approved by the Director of Planning and Development Services. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p>
<p>C. Corner buildings that incorporate special features to reinforce important intersections and create buildings of unique architectural merit and varied styles (See Figures 3-2 and 3-3);</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience.</p> <p>18.24.040(b) Building Orientation and Setbacks</p> <p>(1) Treatment of Corner Buildings (less than 40 feet)</p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>Corner buildings less than 40 feet in height and end units of townhouses or other attached housing products that face the street shall include the following features on their secondary building frontage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) A height to width ratio greater than 1.2:1 (B) A minimum of 15 percent fenestration area. (C) At least one facade modulation with a minimum depth of 18 inches and a minimum width of two feet. <p>Examples: Wrap around front porch, bay window.</p> <p>(2) Treatment of Corner Buildings (40 feet and higher)</p> <p>Corner buildings 40 feet or taller in height shall include at least one of the following special features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Street wall shall be located at the minimum front yard setback or build-to line for a minimum aggregated length of 40 feet in length on both facades meeting at the corner and shall include one or more of the following building features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) An entry to ground floor retail or primary building entrance located within 25 feet of the corner of the building (ii) A different material application and/or fenestration pattern from the rest of the façade. (iii) A change in height of at least 4 feet greater or less than the height of the abutting primary façade.
<p>D. Design with articulation, setbacks, and materials that minimize massing, break down the scale of buildings, and provide visual interest from the train and neighborhood east of the tracks;</p>	<p>18.24.050(b)(4) Special Conditions - Railroad Frontages</p> <p>All parcels with lot lines abutting railroad rights-of-way shall meet the following standards on the railroad-abutting facade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) A minimum facade break of at least 10 feet in width and six feet in depth for every 60 feet of façade length. (B) For portion of a building 20 feet or greater in height, a maximum continuous façade length shall not exceed 60 feet.
<p>E. Limiting facades such that no more than 70%, and no more than 100 continuous linear feet, of the street facade exceeds a height of 25 feet (See Figure 3-4);</p>	<p>18.24.050(b)(3) Maximum Façade Length.</p> <p>For portions of a building facade facing a public street, right-of-way, or publicly accessible path, any building greater than 25 feet in height and 70 feet in length shall not have a continuous façade plane greater than 70% of the façade length without an upper floor modulation, which can include bay windows. Upper floor façade modulations shall be a minimum 2 feet in depth, which can be a recess or a projection.</p>
<p>F. Landscape elements to buffer the rear of the lot and the railroad tracks, with trees spaced at a maximum of 25 feet on center and combined with other landscape elements such as fencing, hedges or shrubs (See Figure 3-4);</p>	<p><i>See draft performance standard Chapter 18.40.260(b)(2) Visual Screening and Landscaping</i></p> <p><i>(iii) A minimum 10-foot planting and screening strip shall be provided adjacent to any façade abutting a low density residential district (R-1, R-2, or RMD) or abutting railroad tracks.</i></p>
<p>G. Application of daylight plane requirements for R-1 and R-2 adjacencies to property boundaries adjacent to the railroad right-of-way (See Figure 3-5); and</p>	<p><i>Removed. Redundant with daylight plane standards in Chapter 18.34.040: PTOD District Regulations, Table 2: Development Standards</i></p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
H. Maintaining view corridors from Colorado Avenue and El Dorado Avenue west to the hills.	<i>Views addressed in Comprehensive Plan goals and policies.</i>
(4) Low-Density Residential Transitions	
Where new projects are built adjacent to existing lower-scale residential development, care shall be taken to respect the scale and privacy of adjacent properties through:	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site (2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations (5) Provide harmonious transitions between adjacent abutting properties (6) <u>Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses (e.g., location of pedestrian paths and mews/drive aisles).</u>
A. Transitions of development intensity from higher density development building types to building types that are compatible with the lower intensity surrounding uses (See Figure 4-1);	<p><u>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public's experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses. (4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces. (5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with adjacent <u>abutting</u> lower density residential development.
B. Massing and orientation of buildings that respect and mirror the massing of neighboring structures by stepping back upper stories to transition to smaller scale buildings, including setbacks and daylight planes that match adjacent R-1 and R-2 zone requirements (See Figure 4-2);	<p><u>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</u> (A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along <u>both</u> the primary building frontage <u>and</u> the facing facade, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the <u>each</u> façade length. (B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height. <u>(C) If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</u></p>

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Existing Context-Based Design Criteria	Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria
	<p>(i) <u>The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard.</u></p> <p>18.24.060(c)(1)(A)(i)(b): Upper floor step backs. A horizontal step back of upper-floor façades with a minimum five-foot step back from the primary façade for a minimum of 80% of the length of the façade. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i></p> <p><i>Also see setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations' development standards tables.</i></p>
<p>C. Respecting privacy of neighboring structures, with windows and upper floor balconies positioned so they minimize views into neighboring properties (See Figure 4-3);</p>	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p><u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses (e.g., location of pedestrian paths and mews/drive aisles).</u></p> <p>18.24.050(b)(2) <u>Privacy and Transitions to Residential Uses Lower Density Building Types</u></p> <p>When a building abuts a residential use at an interior side and/or rear property line with a RE, RMD, R-1, or R-2 zoned parcel or a village residential or existing single-family residential use, the building shall break down the abutting façade and maintain privacy by meeting all of the following applicable standards:</p> <p>(A) <u>Landscape Screening</u>: A landscape screen that includes a row of trees with a minimum 1 tree per 25 linear feet and continuous shrubbery planting. This screening plant material shall be a minimum 72 inches (6 feet) in height when planted. Required trees shall be minimum 24" box size.</p> <p>(C) <u>Maximum Transparency</u>: Within 40 feet of an abutting structure, no more than 15% of the confronting facing façade area shall be windows or other glazing. Additional windows are allowed in order to maintain light, if they are fixed and fully obscured.</p> <p>(D) <u>Windows</u>: Within 30 feet of facing residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, facing windows on the subject site shall meet the following:</p> <p>(i) <u>Window sills at and above the 2nd floor shall be at least 5 feet above finished floor; or</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>Windows shall have opaque or translucent glazing at or below 5 feet above finished floor; or</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>Windows shall be angled up to 30 degrees (parallel to window) to face away from abutting privacy impacts; and</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>Landscape screening shall be 24-inch box size or larger and 8+ feet height at planting; 50% evergreens; and located to align with proposed second floor windows at maturity</u></p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(E) <u>Balconies: Within 30 feet of residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, balconies and decks on the subject site shall be designed to prevent views:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>No sight lines are permitted within 5 feet of finished floor and a 45-degree angle downward from balcony railing</u> (ii) <u>Submit section view of proposed balcony/deck and abutting residential windows and/or private open space</u> (iii) <u>Provide balcony/deck design measure which may include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>Minimum 85% opaque railing</u> b) <u>Obscure glass railing</u> c) <u>Barrier with min. 18" horizontal depth from railing (e.g., landscape planter)</u> <p>18.24.080(b)(1)(D): Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane</p>
<p>D. Minimizing sight lines into and from neighboring properties (See Figure 4-3);</p>	<p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</p> <p><u>(6) Maintain privacy of residential uses through design strategies such as offset windows, reduced glazing, landscape screening, and site planning that extends setbacks to residential uses (e.g., location of pedestrian paths and mews/drive aisles).</u></p> <p>18.24.050(b)(2) Privacy and Transitions to Residential Uses Lower Density Building Types</p> <p>When a building abuts a residential use at an interior side and/or rear property line with a RE, RMD, R-1, or R-2 zoned parcel or a village residential or existing single-family residential use, the building shall break down the abutting façade and maintain privacy by meeting all of the following applicable standards:</p> <p>(A) <u>Landscape Screening:</u> A landscape screen that includes a row of trees with a minimum 1 tree per 25 linear feet and continuous shrubbery planting. This screening plant material shall be a minimum 72 inches (6 feet) in height when planted. Required trees shall be minimum 24" box size.</p> <p>(C) <u>Maximum Transparency:</u> Within 40 feet of an abutting structure, no more than 15% of the confronting facing façade area shall be windows or other glazing. Additional windows are allowed in order to maintain light, if they are fixed and fully obscured.</p> <p><u>(D) Windows: Within 30 feet of facing residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, facing windows on the subject site shall meet the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Window sills at and above the 2nd floor shall be at least 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (ii) <u>Windows shall have opaque or translucent glazing at or below 5 feet above finished floor; or</u> (iii) <u>Windows shall be angled up to 30 degrees (parallel to window) to face away from abutting privacy impacts; and</u> (iv) <u>Landscape screening shall be 24-inch box size or larger and 8+ feet height at planting; 50% evergreens; and located to align with proposed second floor windows at maturity</u>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(E) <u>Balconies: Within 30 feet of residential windows (except garage or common space windows) or private open space on an abutting residential building, balconies and decks on the subject site shall be designed to prevent views:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>No sight lines are permitted within 5 feet of finished floor and a 45-degree angle downward from balcony railing</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>Submit section view of proposed balcony/deck and abutting residential windows and/or private open space</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>Provide balcony/deck design measure which may include:</u></p> <p>a) <u>Minimum 85% opaque railing</u></p> <p>b) <u>Obscure glass railing</u></p> <p>c) <u>Barrier with min. 18” horizontal depth from railing (e.g., landscape planter)</u></p>
<p>E. Limiting sun and shade impacts on adjacent properties;</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>...Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) Buildings that create a street frontage that are compatible with nearby buildings and land uses.</p> <p>(4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces.</p> <p>(5) Buildings that provide side and rear setbacks and/or upper story step backs to create a compatible relationship with abutting lower density residential development.</p> <p>(7) Optimized building orientation for thermal comfort, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation and other forms of passive design.</p> <p><i>See setbacks and daylight plane standards in district regulations’ development standards tables.</i></p> <p><i>No new sun access or shade impact standards are proposed.</i></p>
<p>F. Providing pedestrian paseos and mews to create separation between uses;</p>	<p>18.24.040(a) Building Orientation and Setbacks Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u></p> <p>To create a coherent and active interface between private development and the public realm that contributes to the sense of place and structure of the neighborhood and enhances the public’s experience. Site design that responds to the orientation of adjacent uses and creates opportunities for landscaping and usable open space. Buildings and site design should meet the following criteria...</p> <p>(4) Transitional spaces and buffer areas between buildings, parcels, and sites through building setbacks that distinguish private and public spaces.</p> <p>18.24.020(b) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character</p> <p>(1) Sidewalk Widths</p> <p>(B) Publicly accessible sidewalks or walkways <u>with landscape strips</u>, connecting through a development parcel (e.g., on a through lot) shall have a minimum six-foot width.</p> <p>(C) Pedestrian walkways that are designed to provide access to bicycles shall have a minimum width of eight feet, with two feet of clear space on either side.</p>
<p>G. Design with articulation, varied setbacks, and materials that minimize</p>	<p>18.24.050(b)(4) Special Conditions - Railroad Frontages</p> <p>All parcels with lot lines abutting railroad rights-of-way shall meet the following standards on the railroad-abutting facade:</p>

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sound reflection to neighboring properties adjacent to the railroad.	(A) A minimum facade break of at least 10 feet in width and six feet in depth for every 60 feet of façade length. (B) For portion of a building 20 feet or greater in height, a maximum continuous façade length shall not exceed 60 feet.
(5) Project Open Space	
Private and public open space shall be provided so that it is usable for the residents, visitors, and/or employees of a site.	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy (2) Be generous in dimension to provide usable space (3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place (4) Promote public health (5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses (6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure (7) Promote community safety through eyes on the street
A. The type and design of the usable private open space shall be appropriate to the character of the building(s), and shall consider dimensions, solar access, wind protection, views, and privacy;	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto. Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) Be generous in dimension to provide usable space (3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place (5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses (6) Promote sustainable practices and opportunities for green infrastructure <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space. If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards: ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Floor area shall include a clear space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a six-foot diameter. (B) Minimum clear height dimension of 8'-6" feet (C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit (D) Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane (E) Notwithstanding subsection (a), ground floor patios shall meet the following minimum requirements: ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) RM-20 and RM-30 districts: Minimum 100 square feet of area, the least dimension of which is eight feet for at least 75% of the area

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
	<p>(ii) RM-40 districts: Minimum 80 square feet of area, the least dimension of which is six feet for at least 75% of the area</p> <p>(iii) Street facing private open space on the ground floor shall meet the finished floor height for ground floor residential standards in section 18.24.040(b)(4)</p>
<p>B. Open space should be sited and designed to accommodate different activities, groups and active and passive uses, and should be located convenient to the users (e.g., residents, employees, or public);</p>	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To ensure that residents and visitors have access to usable open space and common facilities that provide recreational opportunities, promote a healthy environment, and enhance the experience of living in Palo Alto.</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards: (C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(2) Common Open Space If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards: (A) Minimum size of 200 square feet (B) Area shall include a space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a 10-foot diameter. (D) Notwithstanding subsection (1), courtyards enclosed on four sides shall have a minimum dimension of 40 feet and have a minimum courtyard width to building height ratio of 1:1.25 (E) Include places to sit (F) A minimum 20% of landscaping</p>
<p>C. Common open spaces should connect to the pedestrian pathways and existing natural amenities of the site and its surroundings (See Figure 5-2);</p>	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria ... Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics: (1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy (3) Provide landscape elements that will support the health of the plants and enhance the character of place</p> <p>18.24.080(b)(2) Common Open Space If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards: (C) A minimum of 60% of the area shall be open to the sky and free of permanent weather protection or encroachments. Trellises and similar open-air features are permitted. (F) A minimum 20% of landscaping</p>
<p>D. Usable open space may be any combination of private and common spaces;</p>	<p><i>Relocated to PTOD development standards in Chapter 18.34.040(e).</i></p>
<p>E. Usable open space does not need to be located on the ground (See Figure 5-1);</p>	<p><i>Removed. Redundant with definition of usable open space in Chapter 18.04.030(124).</i></p>

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
<p>F. Open space should be located to activate the street façade and increase "eyes on the street" when possible (See Figure 5-3);</p>	<p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> ...Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Be integrated into the site access and building circulation strategy (5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses (7) Promote community safety through eyes on the street <p>18.24.040(b)(2)(B): An open space with a minimum dimension of 20 feet and minimum area of 450 square feet. The open space shall be at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A publicly accessible open space/plaza (ii) A space used for outdoor seating for public dining (iii) A residential Common Open Space adjacent to a common interior space and less than two feet above adjacent sidewalk grade. Fences and railing shall be a minimum 50% transparent. <i>[Choice in menu of options]</i>
<p>G. Both private and common open space areas should be buffered from noise where feasible; and</p>	<p><i>See noise standards in Section 9.10.030(a).</i> <i>See existing noise standards for rooftop open spaces in 18.40.230: Rooftop Gardens.</i></p> <p>18.24.080(a) Open Space Intent Statement <u>Contextual Design Criteria</u> ...Common and private open spaces should include the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (5) Be located to provide easy access to private and common building areas, protected from the activities of commercial areas, and balance privacy and noise impacts to neighboring uses <p>18.24.080(b)(1) Private Open Space. If Private Open Spaces is provided, it shall meet the following standards: ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (C) Be accessed directly from a residential unit (D) Balconies shall not be located within the daylight plane (E) ...ground floor patios shall meet the following minimum requirements... (iii) Street facing private open space on the ground floor shall meet the finished floor height for ground floor residential standards in section 18.24.040(b)(4) <p>18.24.080(b)(2) If Common Open Space is provided, it shall meet the following standards...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Minimum size of 200 square feet (B) Area shall include a space with a minimum dimension of a circle with a 10-foot diameter. (C) Notwithstanding subsection (1), courtyards enclosed on four sides shall have a minimum dimension of 40 feet and have a minimum courtyard width to building height ratio of 1:1.25
<p>H. Parking may not be counted as open space.</p>	<p><i>Removed. Redundant with definition of usable open space in Chapter 18.04.030(124).</i></p>
<p>(6) Parking Design</p>	

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
<p>Parking needs shall be accommodated but shall not be allowed to overwhelm the character of the project or detract from the pedestrian environment, such that:</p> <p>A. Parking is located behind buildings, below grade or, where those options are not feasible, screened by landscaping, low walls, etc.;</p>	<p><u>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements: (3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(3) Vehicle Access. (A) Vehicle access shall be located on alleys or side streets where available. (B) Except for driveway access <u>and short-term loading spaces</u>, off-street parking, off-street vehicle loading, and vehicular circulation areas are prohibited between the building and the primary building frontage.</p> <p>18.24.030(b)(4) Loading Docks and Service Areas. Loading and service areas shall be integrated into building and landscape design and located to minimize impact on the pedestrian experience as follows: (A) Loading docks and service areas shall be located on facades other than the primary building frontage: on alleys, from parking areas, and/or at the rear or side of building if building includes these frontages. When only primary building frontage is available, loading docks and service areas shall be recessed a minimum five feet from the primary façade and shall be screened in accordance with Chapter 18.23.050. (B) Loading dock and service areas located within setback areas shall be screened in accordance with Chapter 18.23.050 and separated from pedestrian access to the primary building entry to avoid impeding pedestrian movement and safety.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7) Façade Design - Parking/Loading/Utilities (A) Entry Size: No more than 25% of the site frontage facing a street should be devoted to garage openings, carports, surface parking, loading entries, or utilities access (on sites with less than 100 feet of frontage, no more than 25 feet)</p>
<p>B. Structured parking is fronted or wrapped with habitable uses when possible (See Figure 6-1);</p>	<p><u>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements: (3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7)(B): Above grade structured parking levels facing a public right-of-way or publicly accessible open space/path, with the exception of vehicular alleys, shall be lined with commercial or habitable uses with a minimum depth of 20 feet.</p>

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<p>C. Parking that is semi-depressed is screened with architectural elements that enhance the streetscape such as stoops, balcony overhangs, and/or art (See Figure 6-2);</p>	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (3) Vehicle, loading and service access that is integrated into building and landscape design and located to prevent conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists, while also provided convenient access to building entries.</p> <p>18.24.060(b)(7) Façade Design - Parking/Loading/Utilities (C) Partially sub-grade parking shall not have an exposed façade that exceeds five feet in height above abutting grade at back of sidewalk. (D) Partially sub-grade parking shall be screened with continuous landscaping and shrubbery with minimum height of 3 feet and be within 10 feet of the sub-grade parking.</p>
<p>D. Landscaping such as trees, shrubs, vines or groundcover is incorporated into surface parking lots (See Figure 6-3); and</p>	<p><i>Removed. Redundant with landscaping standards and guidelines in Chapter 18.54.040: Landscaping of Parking Areas</i></p>
<p>E. Street parking is utilized for visitor or customer parking and is designed in a manner to enhance traffic calming on the street.</p>	<p>18.24.020(a) Public Realm/Sidewalk Character Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria (5) Utilize street parking for visitor or customer parking and to enhance traffic calming.</p>
<p>(7) Large (Multi-Acre) Sites</p>	
<p>Large (in excess of one acre) sites shall be designed so that street, block, and building patterns are consistent with those of the surrounding neighborhood, and such that:</p>	<p><i>Sites over 1 acre in size are not uniquely addressed. Standards and contextual design criteria below would be broadly applicable and would not just apply to large sites.</i></p> <p>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Break down large building facades and massing to create a human-scaled building that enhances the context of the site (2) Are consistent in scale, mass and character to adjacent land uses and land use designations (3) Reinforce the definition and importance of the street (4) Provide rooflines and massing that emphasize and accentuate significant elements of the building such as entries, bays, and balconies, and shading elements where appropriate. (5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties
<p>A. New development of large sites maintains and enhances connectivity with a hierarchy of public streets, private streets, walks and bike paths (integrated</p>	<p>18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site’s surrounding context. Site access should include the following elements:</p>

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with the Palo Alto Bicycle Master Plan, when applicable);	<p>(1) Site circulation and access that presents a clear hierarchy and connectivity pattern both within a project and to adjacent sidewalks and transit stops. This hierarchy should prioritize pedestrians, bikes, vehicles, and utility/loading access in the order listed. This hierarchy may provide separate access for vehicles and other modes, or demonstrate how all modes are accommodated in shared access points.</p> <p>(2) Connections to side streets, open spaces, mews, alleys, and paseos</p>
<p>B. The diversity of building types increases with increased lot size (e.g., less than 1 acre = minimum 1 housing type; 1 - 2 acres = minimum 2 housing types; greater than 2 acres = minimum 3 housing types) (See Figure 7-1); and</p>	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features.</p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(5)(A) A diversity of housing types (e.g., detached units, attached rowhouses/townhomes, condominiums or apartments, mixed use) are required for projects on large lots:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>< 1-acre lots: minimum 1 housing type;</u> • <u>1 to 2-acre lots: minimum 2 housing types; or</u> • <u>> 2-acre lots = minimum 3 housing types.</u> <p>18.24.060(b)(2): Building facades shall use a variety of strategies including building modulation, fenestration, and façade articulation to create visual interest and express a variety of scales through a variety of strategies.</p>
<p>C. Where a site includes more than one housing type, each housing type should respond to its immediate context in terms of scale, massing, and design (e.g., lower density building types facing or adjacent to existing single-family residences) (See Figure 7-1).</p>	<p><u>18.24.050(a) Building Massing Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria</u> To create buildings that are compatible with and enhance the surrounding area through the consideration of building scale, massing, and bulk. Massing should create a human-scale environment that is of high aesthetic quality and accommodates a variety of uses and design features. Building massing should include elements that:</p> <p>(5) Provide harmonious transitions between abutting properties</p> <p><u>18.24.050(b)(1) Upper Floor Step Backs & Daylight Planes</u></p> <p>(A) When the height of the subject building is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building, an upper floor step back shall start within 2 vertical feet of the height of the adjacent building. The step back shall be a minimum depth of 6 feet along <u>both</u> the primary building frontage <u>and</u> the facing facade, and the step shall occur for a minimum of 70% of the <u>each</u> façade length.</p> <p>(B) Notwithstanding, subsection (a), when adjacent to a single-story building, the upper floor step back shall occur between 33 and 37 feet in height.</p> <p><u>(C) If a project meets the following criteria, a daylight plane with an initial height of 25 feet above grade at the property line and a 45-degree angle shall be required. No setback is required unless otherwise required by the zoning district. This daylight plane is required if all of these criteria are met:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>The project is not subject to a daylight plane requirement, pursuant to district regulations in Title 18; and</u> (ii) <u>The project proposes a building which is more than 20 feet above the average height (i.e., average of low and high roof elevations) of an adjacent building; and</u>

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	(iii) <u>The project abuts residential units in the side or rear yard.</u>
(8) Sustainability and Green Building Design	
Project design and materials to achieve sustainability and green building design should be incorporated into the project. Green building design considers the environment during design and construction. Green building design aims for compatibility with the local environment: to protect, respect and benefit from it. In general, sustainable buildings are energy efficient, water conserving, durable and nontoxic, with high-quality spaces and high recycled content materials. The following considerations should be included in site and building design:	<p>18.24.090(a) Materials Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To promote the use of high quality, durable, sustainable, and attractive materials that exhibit a sense of permanence and contribute to the aesthetic quality of the development and to the urban design fabric of the community.</p> <p>18.24.100(a) Sustainability and Green Building Design Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To incorporate sustainability, green building, and environmental considerations into the project design and construction. Green building design aims for compatibility with the local environment: to protect, respect and benefit from it. In general, sustainable buildings are energy efficient, water conserving, durable and nontoxic, with high-quality spaces and high recycled content materials. The following considerations should be included in site and building design...</p> <p>18.24.100(b): See Chapter 16.14: California Green Building Standards additional requirements for green building and sustainable design. Notwithstanding Section 18.24.010(c), these regulations may not be modified through alternative compliance.</p>
A. Optimize building orientation for heat gain, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation (See Figure 8-1);	18.24.100(a)(1): Optimize building orientation for thermal comfort, shading, daylighting, and natural ventilation, including operable windows
B. Design landscaping to create comfortable micro-climates and reduce heat island effects (See Figure 8-2);	18.24.100(a)(2): Design landscaping to create comfortable micro-climates and reduce heat island effects
C. Design for easy pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access;	18.24.030(a) Site Access Intent Statement Contextual Design Criteria To provide facilities and accommodations for pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, and transit users to safely and efficiently access and circulate both within individual sites and in the site's surrounding context.
D. Maximize onsite stormwater management through landscaping and permeable pavement (See Figure 8-3);	18.24.100(a)(4): Maximize onsite stormwater management through landscaping and permeable pavement
E. Use sustainable building materials.	18.24.100(a)(5): Use sustainable building materials
F. Design lighting, plumbing and equipment for efficient energy use;	18.24.100(a)(6): Design lighting, plumbing and equipment for efficient energy use
G. Create healthy indoor environments;	18.24.100(a)(7): Create healthy indoor environments

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<i>Existing Context-Based Design Criteria</i>	<i>Proposed Standard or Contextual Design Criteria</i>
<p>H. Use creativity and innovation to build more sustainable environments. One example is establishing gardens with edible fruits, vegetables or other plants to satisfy a portion of project open space requirements (See Figure 8-2); and</p>	<p>18.24.100(a)(8): Use creativity and innovation to build more sustainable environments. One example is establishing gardens with edible fruits, vegetables or other plants to satisfy a portion of project open space requirements</p>
<p>I. Provide protection for creeks and riparian vegetation and integrate stormwater management measures and open space to minimize water quality and erosion impacts to the creek environment.</p>	<p><i>Addressed in 18.40.140: Stream Corridor Protection</i></p>