RESIDENTIAL DESIGN CHECKLIST

Complies	Conflicts	N/A

SITE DESIGN

A. Orient buildings to public streets and open spaces in a way that corresponds to the site's natural features and enhances the character of the street for pedestrians.

B. Provide functional pedestrian and vehicular connections to existing neighborhoods.

C. Minimize the impact of parking facilities on the fronting street, sidewalk and neighboring properties by designing and locating parking lots, carports, and garages so that they do not dominate the street front.

D. Preserve significant natural features whenever feasible and minimize changes to the natural topography.

E. When using fences or walls, use designs and materials that will maintain a pedestrian scale along streets or public walkways.

F. Locate and design useable space to encourage its use for leisure or recreational activities.

G. Locate and design functions such as mail boxes and bus stops to promote ease of use and safety. Provide lighting adequate for the function without creating excessive glare or light levels.

H. Provide adequate screening for trash and recycling facilities associated with multifamily developments.

I. Provide landscaping that is in scale with the buildings and spaces, and compliments the function of the space.

J. Use landscaping to help define, break up, and screen parking areas.

K. Minimize the amount of signage needed to identify the multifamily development.

L. Design sidewalks to be consistent with the existing or proposed street design for the subject area.

M. When open storm water facilities are proposed to be located on the site, minimize negative impacts on natural site features and incorporate them into the overall landscape scheme.

Complies	Conflicts	N/A

BUILDING DESIGN

A. The scale of those portions of the building facing an existing developed neighborhood shall conform to the scale established in the neighborhood or the scale identified for the district.

B. New buildings should reflect some of the architectural character of surrounding buildings when locating in a neighborhood where the existing context is well defined.

C. Orient buildings to provide for privacy, to the extent practical, both within the project and for adjacent residential uses.

D. Use architectural features that break up blank, flat walls and roofs and give the building a human scale.

E. Provide articulation of the building façade by using well-proportioned and space windows.

F. Design a building foundation to blend visually with the site.

G. Clearly define the main entrance of a building, orient it to a pedestrian walkway and enhance safety through lighting and visibility.

H. Use durable exterior finish materials that provide visual detail, reduce the perceived scale of the building through texture or pattern and appear similar to those used in the neighborhood.

I. Design garages and carports in a way that does not dominate the streetscape or obscure building entries. Accessory buildings shall be subordinate in scale to the main buildings.

J. When retaining existing structures, incorporate them into a project in a way that preserves their integrity and contributes to a desirable neighborhood character.