

DESIGN REVIEW CHECKLIST

The purpose of this sheet is to provide a simplified and expedited review of the design review principles and guidelines using objective review standards. The standards are intended as tool for the decision-maker in making findings that the proposal either achieves compliance with the intent of the principles or reasonably mitigates any conflict. When reviewing the check sheet, the proposal should as a whole “comply” with the standards and thus be generally consistent with the overriding principles. [Yes = In Compliance; No = Not In Compliance; NA = Not Applicable]

Standard Principles and Guidelines

ARCHITECTURE				
Yes	No	NA	Principles and Guidelines	Comments
			Corrugated materials, standing seam, T-1 11, or similar siding materials are avoided unless it produces a high visual (or aesthetic) quality.	
			Buildings walls or fences visible from roadways are articulated in order to avoid a blank look.	
			The use of bold colors has been avoided unless used as minor accents.	
			Higher density/larger structures abutting lower density residential structures have been designed to mitigate size and scale differences.	
LANDSCAPING AND SCREENING				
Yes	No	NA	Principles and Guidelines	Comments
			Vegetation for landscaping includes native, low maintenance plantings. Significant trees are retained if feasible.	
			Trees planted along streetscapes with overhead power lines include only those trees identified on the City’s Tree list.	
			Landscaping, including trees, shrubs, and vegetative groundcover, is provided to visually screen and buffer the use from adjoining less intense uses including parking.	
			Proposed fencing is incorporated into the landscaping so as to have little or no visual impact.	
			Signs located on buildings or incorporated into the landscaping	

			are unobtrusive and vandal resistant. If illuminated they are front lit.	
			Landscape lighting - low voltage, non-glare, indirect lighting is directed, hooded or shielded away from neighboring properties.	
			Street lighting (poles, lamps) is substantially similar or architecturally more significant than other street lighting existing on the same street and do not conflict with any City approved street lighting plans for the street.	
			Parking and building lighting is directed away from surrounding properties through the use of hooding, shielding, siting and/or landscaping.	
			Outdoor furniture samples are consistent with the overall project design.	
			Existing trees over 6" dbh that are not required to be removed to accommodate the proposed development are retained and incorporated into the landscape plan.	
			Rock outcroppings, forested areas and water bodies are retained.	
HISTORIC AND HERITAGE PRESERVATION				
Yes	No	NA	Principles and Guidelines	Comments
			The use of Historic Markers, information kiosks, project names, architectural features, or other elements of the project promote the historic heritage of the site or surrounding area.	

			seamless appearance or creates a cohesive development.	
			New streets intersecting commercial properties are designed to create a safe environment. “Coving” techniques and “round-a-bouts” were considered for traffic calming when appropriate.	
MULTI-FAMILY				
Yes	No	NA	Principles and Guidelines	Comments
1. STACKED HOUSING (APARTMENTS)				
Landscaping & Screening				
			All on-site parking areas are screened with landscaping. Parking spaces are clustered in small groups of no more than 6-10 spaces and separated by landscaping to create a pedestrian friendly park-like environment.	Not Applicable
			Green belts are used to separate different uses whenever possible.	
			Vertical intensity of landscaping increases as the height of the structure increases.	
			Stacked housing abutting or located in single-family residentially zoned areas is designed to mitigate size and scale differences.	
Architecture & Streetscape				
			Buildings are brought up to the road to help define traffic/pedestrian movements.	Not Applicable
			Principal pedestrian entrances of buildings are along a street, open space or mid-block passage with the exceptions of visible entrances off a courtyard.	
			Walls are articulated in order to avoid a blank look and provide a sense of scale including a minimum solid to void ratio of 70%/30%.	
			Detachable garages are located to the rear of stacked unit(s) so as not to be directly viewable from a public street.	
			Attached garages account for less than 50% of the front face of the structure. Garages visible from the street are articulated by architectural features, such as windows, to avoid a blank look.	
			Stoops, porches and direct individual entries are included in the ground-floor units.	
			Street lighting poles and lamps are compatible with other nearby lighting on the same street, unless other lighting is	

			expected to be replaced in the foreseeable future or a nostalgic theme compatible with the proposed development is desired. Surrounding sites are screened from parking and building lighting.	
2. TOWNHOMES AND ROWHOUSES				
			All on-site parking areas (excluding driveways & garages) are screened with landscaping.	Not Applicable
			Buildings are brought up to the road to help define traffic/pedestrian movements.	
			Structures abutting or located in single family residentially zoned areas are designed to mitigate size and scale differences when appropriate.	
			Walls are articulated in order to avoid a blank look and provide a sense of scale including a minimum solid to void ratio of 70%/30%.	
			Detachable garages are located to the rear of the townhouse or rowhouse unit(s) so as not to be directly viewable from a public street.	
			Attached garages account for less than 50% of the front face of the structure. Garages visible from the street are articulated by architectural features, such as windows, to avoid a blank look.	
			Green belts are used to separate different uses whenever possible.	
			Vertical intensity of landscaping increases as the height of the structure increases.	
3. DUPLEX, TRIPLEX & FOUR-PLEX				
			Attached garages account for less than 50% of the front face of the structure. Garages visible from the street are articulated by architectural features, such as windows, to avoid a blank look.	
			Buildings provide a complementary façade that faces the public right of way, and is the primary entrance to a unit or multiple units, unless impracticable.	