

**El Dorado County
Draft Interim Objective Design Standards for
Multi-family Residential and Mixed Use Development Projects that
Qualify for State Streamlining and Ministerial Provisions**

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1.0 Introduction

The Interim Objective Design Standards (IODS) provide specific measurable elements of design that are required for all multi-family residential and mixed use projects that qualify for state streamlined, ministerial review. The intent of the IODS is to set clear standards that facilitate the development of high-quality and integrated affordable housing while accounting for the County’s design preferences. This document provides interim objective design standards for multi-family and mixed use housing projects that qualify for streamlined and ministerial processing under California state law.

1.1 Applicability

- A. The IODS apply to new multi-family residential and mixed use development, as well as additions and alterations to existing multi-family residential and mixed use development. Projects within Specific Plans or Planned Development Combining Zones are subject to the IODS and the existing objective requirements of the specific plan or zone. The objective design standards of a Specific Plan or Planned Development Combining Zone shall prevail,

except in instances where it is silent on a matter, in which case the IODS shall be applied. These standards do not apply to lands within the Lake Tahoe Basin, or Projects in Process as defined in El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance Section 130.10.040.C (Effect of Zoning Ordinance Changes to Projects in Process). These IODS shall remain in full force and effect until such time as new permanent community-specific objective design standards are adopted by the County.

For the purposes of this chapter, “multi-family residential projects” are multi-unit projects that solely consist of housing units, and “mixed use development projects” are those projects that incorporate and integrate multi-family residential and commercial uses as part of the same development project. Multi-family residential or mixed use development projects shall demonstrate adherence to state streamlining and ministerial provisions and shall adhere to the standards contained in these IODS to gain administrative approval.

Multi-family residential and mixed use development projects that qualify for streamlined processing under state law, as may be amended from time to time, may be subject to additional or different development standards from those found in this Chapter. In the event of conflicts between these standards and those required by state law, the requirements of state law shall prevail.

- B. Additions / alterations to existing buildings.** Additions to existing buildings shall not be subject to these standards if the addition matches the existing building and roof style(s) and materials and colors found on the existing building.

Alterations to structures, such as exterior remodels and reroofs, which do not consist of like-for-like maintenance, repair, or replacement, shall comply with Sections 2.3 and 2.4 in the IODS. Applicants shall provide plans that show the existing and proposed colors and materials with the building permit application prior to building permit issuance.

Alterations to structures defined as “historic” in the Zoning Ordinance Chapter 130.80 (Glossary) shall use colors, finishes, and materials to match the historic structure or adhere to state regulations if applicable.

- C.** Multi-family residential or mixed use development projects that deviate from the objective design standards or are not consistent with the objective design standards of this chapter shall be subject to the standard discretionary review process established in Article 5 of the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance (Zoning Ordinance) and be processed as outlined in Section 1.2 (Review Process) below in this chapter.
- D.** For mixed use development projects, both Section 2.0 (Multi-family Residential Development) and 3.0 (Mixed Use Development) shall apply to the entirety of the commercial and residential uses within the development project and are not limited to the residential portions.
- E.** These standards are in addition to current local and state regulations and the objective development standards found in the El Dorado County General Plan and County Code,

which includes the Zoning Ordinance. Standards referenced in the County Code, including but not limited to, Outdoor Lighting Standards, Parking Standards, Landscaping and Irrigation Standards, and Design and Improvements Standards Manual, shall be required of all projects. For example, mixed use projects shall be required to comply with the objective standards of Zoning Ordinance Section 130.40.180 (Mixed Use Development). In the event of conflicting provisions between the IODS and applicable Zoning Ordinance regulations, the stricter standard shall prevail.

F. Organization. The IODS are organized by topic. Descriptive diagrams are provided to help articulate the standards visually. In the event of a conflict or inconsistency between the text of this document and any illustration, figure, table, heading, caption, or map, the text shall take precedence.

G. Interpretation. The following standards provide direction on interpreting this chapter:

1. Mandatory and Discretionary Terms

- a. The words "shall," and "will" are mandatory, establishing a duty or obligation to comply with the specific standard.
- b. The words "shall not," "will not" and "not permitted" are mandatory and represent the prohibition of action.
- c. The words "may," and "should" are encouraged but not obligatory.

2. Unless otherwise specifically indicated, lists or items or examples that use terms such as "for example," "including," and "such as," or similar language are intended to provide examples and are not an exhaustive list of all possibilities.

3. Unless context clearly suggests otherwise, conjunctions must be interpreted as follows:

- a. "And" indicates that all connected terms, items, conditions, provisions, and events apply.
- b. "Or" indicates that one or more of the connected terms, items, conditions, provisions, or events apply.

1.2 Review Process

A. Streamlined permit review. Determination of compliance with the IODS and other applicable objective standards will occur during building permit review. Any development project that does not comply with these standards will have the option of revising submitted plans for the building permit or applying for a discretionary planning permit as described below.

- B. Standard discretionary permit review.** Any multi-family residential or mixed use development project that deviates from these standards shall be subject to all applicable provisions of Zoning Ordinance Article 5 (Planning Permit Processing).

2.0 Multi-family Residential Development

2.1 Site Planning

The purpose of this section is to ensure development is consistent and compatible with the overall site conditions and neighboring uses. It outlines standards for key site level features that are essential to high quality design outcomes, particularly when viewed from the street.

A. Site design.

1. Buildings shall comply with the setbacks established in the Zoning Ordinance, applicable specific plan, applicable planned development combining zone, and/or other applicable state or local regulations (e.g., Fire Safe regulations).
2. Projects shall comply with Zoning Ordinance Chapter 130.33 (Landscaping Standards) and the adopted Landscaping and Irrigation Standards and Chapter 130.34 (Outdoor Lighting) and the adopted Outdoor Lighting Standards.
3. Parking areas, which include parking carports and garages, shall not be located along residential neighborhood street frontages.
4. Parking areas, which include parking carports and garages, shall be screened from the street and property lines.

B. Building orientation.

1. Projects located adjacent to or across the street from other street-facing residential developments shall orient the buildings to the street with individual entries, patio areas, and landscaping facing the street unless another ordinance, statute, or regulation prohibits it.
2. For projects adjacent to open space, parks, or other common gathering spaces, each residential unit along the building side adjacent to the public space shall have at a minimum one (1) living, dining, or bedroom window facing the public space unless another ordinance, statute, or regulation prohibits it.
3. When a project includes multiple buildings, building walls that face another building wall separated by a distance of twenty (20) feet or less, shall not position windows and entrances of personal residences directly across from windows and entrances of personal residences in another building to improve indoor privacy.

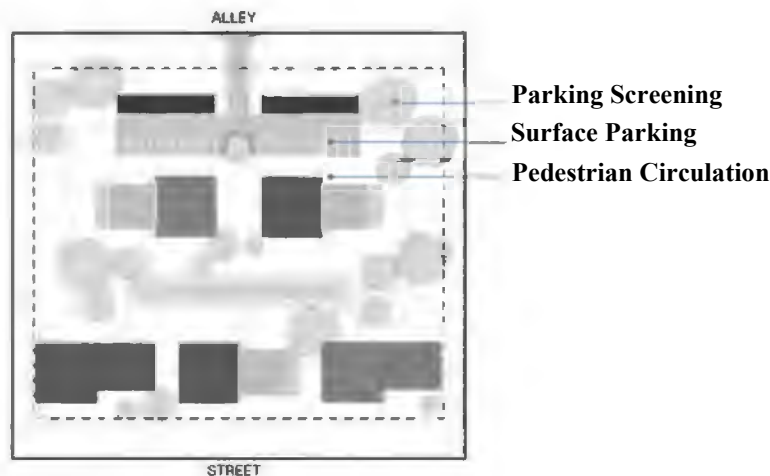
C. Circulation.

1. When not already existing, frontage improvements (e.g., sidewalks, curb, gutter, street improvements, etc.) shall be installed along the project frontages in accordance with County Code.
2. Driveways shall be installed per County standards.
3. Site circulation shall allow for and facilitate emergency access to the site and all buildings and shall comply with County standards and other applicable local regulations and state laws.
4. All pedestrian circulation walks shall be designed to provide access to the disabled in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), California Building Standards Code Title 24 and the County's Improvement Standards.

D. Parking.

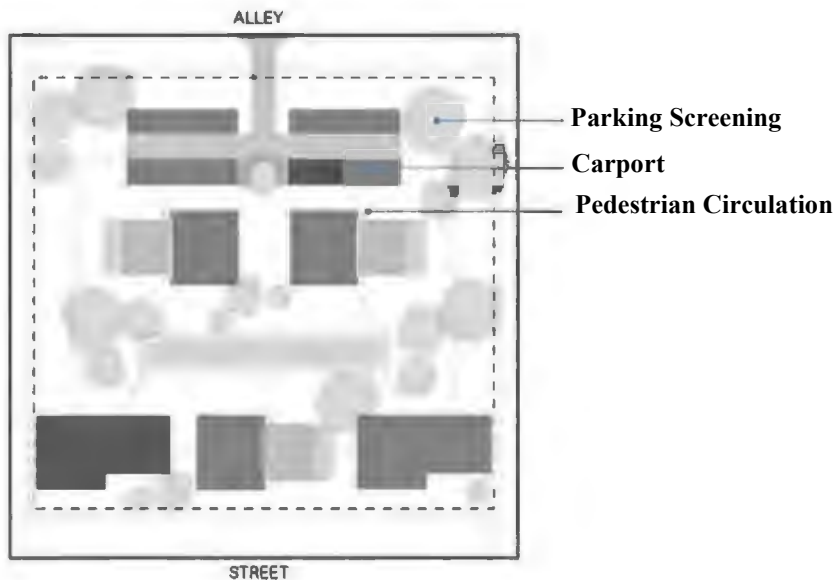
1. Parking shall adhere to Zoning Ordinance Chapter 130.35 (Parking and Loading) and the adopted Parking and Loading Standards unless the project is eligible for a less restrictive parking requirement in accordance with California state law.
2. Parking Area. All on-site landscaping, including parking lot landscaping, shall be landscaped pursuant to Chapter 130.33 (Landscaping Standards), the adopted Landscape and Irrigation Standards, the County's Design and Improvement Standards Manual (DISM) and the 2015 California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) California Code of Regulations, Title 23, §490 *et seq.*
3. Tandem parking is prohibited.

FIGURE 2.1-1. PARKING AREAS



4. Parking carports
 - a. Carports shall not be used for storage but shall be reserved for parking.
 - b. Pre-engineered metal carports shall include materials and/or colors that are the same as or similar to those found on the primary buildings.
 - c. Each carport structure shall be separated from additional parking spaces and/or other carports by a landscaping area as defined in the County's Landscaping and Irrigation Standards.
 - d. The ends of each cluster of carports shall be concealed with landscaping at least six (6) feet in height.

FIGURE 2.1-2. PARKING CARPORT LOCATION



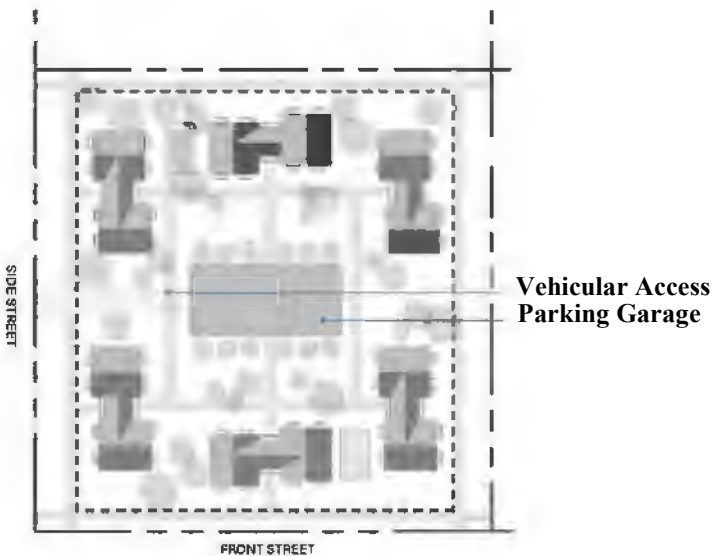
5. Parking garages
 - a. Parking garages may be detached or attached to a structure containing the primary use.
 - b. Garage design.
 - (1) For projects with five (5) or more dwelling units, garages shall be located behind the primary uses. For projects with four (4) or fewer dwelling units, garages may be located on the same plane as, or in front of, the residential unit.

- (2) Parking areas tucked under residential structures shall be in a

fully enclosed garage.

- (3) Parking garages shall have massing breaks every fifty (50) feet along the street frontage. Massing breaks shall be a minimum of twelve (12) inches deep, and four (4) feet wide, and extend the full height of the building. At least fifteen percent (15%) of the area of each façade on all public street and public-facing façades shall be covered by a secondary high quality and durable material different from the primary façade material.
- (4) Parking garages shall use materials, colors, and details that are the same as or similar to the primary buildings.

FIGURE 2.1-3. PARKING GARAGE LAYOUT

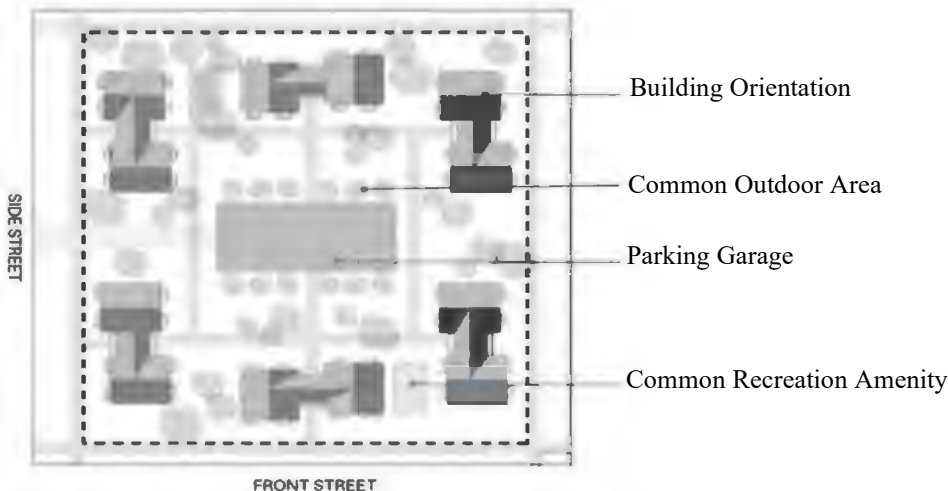


E. Outdoor areas.

1. Outdoor area requirements. All multi-family and mixed use developments with five (5) or more dwelling units shall incorporate the following requirements. See Figure 2.1-4.
 - a. The project shall be designed to provide the equivalent of a minimum of one hundred (100) square feet of outdoor area for each dwelling unit. Outdoor areas shall consist of common outdoor areas and private outdoor areas. Each private outdoor area shall be accessible to only one (1) dwelling unit.
 - b. Private outdoor area. A minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the total dwelling units shall have a private outdoor area (e.g., private balcony, patio, or deck) that is a minimum of forty (40) square feet.

- c. Each common outdoor area shall maintain a minimum depth and width of twenty (20) feet and shall not include rights-of-way, vehicle access, parking areas, or landscaping associated with a parking area.
- d. Rear setbacks that meet the definition of common outdoor area are credited as usable common outdoor areas up to a maximum of fifty percent (50%) when they are at least twenty (20) feet in depth and width.
- e. Common recreational amenities, as defined below, shall be provided for the common outdoor areas.
- f. Up to twenty-five percent (25%) of any required common outdoor area may be paved or hard surface if the surfaces are to be used for recreational purposes (e.g., basketball court, swimming pool, walking paths).

FIGURE 2.1-4. COMMON OUTDOOR AREA AND RECREATION AMENITIES



F. Common recreational amenities.

- 1. Common recreational amenities shall be provided within the common outdoor areas or in a common building.
- 2. All multi-family residential developments shall provide a minimum of one (1) indoor or outdoor recreational amenity at a rate of one (1) amenity for every twenty-five (25) units.
 - a. One (1) of the following recreational amenities shall be required to fulfill this common recreational amenity requirement:
 - (1) Barbecue area with plumbed gas stub, concrete pad, picnic tables, and roof. Barbecue area shall be no smaller than two hundred (200)

square feet with a minimum of three (3) tables;

- (2) Recreation building with community room, including exercise equipment;
- (3) Fenced permeable dog play area that is a minimum of six hundred (600) square feet in size and has regularly maintained waste stations. Fencing shall be a maximum of four (4) feet in height, shall be metal or wood and fifty percent (50%) transparent. Chain link or barbed wire are prohibited. No lighting shall be permitted, and the hours of operation shall be sunrise to sunset. The dog play area shall be cleaned and maintained on a regular basis. The fenced dog play area shall be located outside of any Zoning Ordinance setbacks;
- (4) Formal and maintained outdoor recreation areas (e.g., pool, bocce courts, basketball courts, volleyball courts);
- (5) Children's outdoor play area with play equipment. Individual play areas shall have a minimum area of six hundred (600) square feet and minimum depth and width of fifteen (15) feet with a pour-in-place recycled rubber surface or similar surface with a minimum projected lifespan of at least ten (10) years. Children's play areas shall contain a minimum of two (2) structured play modules, such as a play structure and swing area. This area shall be protected from any adjacent streets or parking lots with a fence or other barrier at least four (4) feet in height. Fencing shall allow visibility into the play area.
- (6) Communal garden that has a minimum area of six hundred (600) square feet and minimum depth and width of fifteen (15) feet.

If the applicant chooses to provide a recreational amenity not listed above to fulfill the common recreational amenity requirement, approval through the discretionary review process is required.

3. For projects with at least twenty-five (25) two-bedroom or larger units and that are not age-restricted, at least one (1) children's play area is required, as defined above, and may be used to meet the common recreational amenity requirement stated in Section 2.

FIGURE 2.1-5 SUGAR PINE VILLAGE, SOUTH LAKE TAHOE



G. Fencing and wall design.

1. Proposed developments shall adhere to all Zoning Ordinance requirements pertaining to fences, walls, and retaining walls.
2. Projects abutting single-family residential zoned properties shall provide a masonry wall no less than six (6) feet in height installed at the property line except at pedestrian access points. Masonry walls shall be textured (e.g., split-face) and use integral color matching the building façades.
3. Fencing proposed along open space shall be open type (e.g., wrought iron) to allow views of the open space. Barbed wire, chain link, and wire fences are prohibited. Finials or sharp spikes on top of ornamental metal fencing are prohibited.

2.2 Wall Form

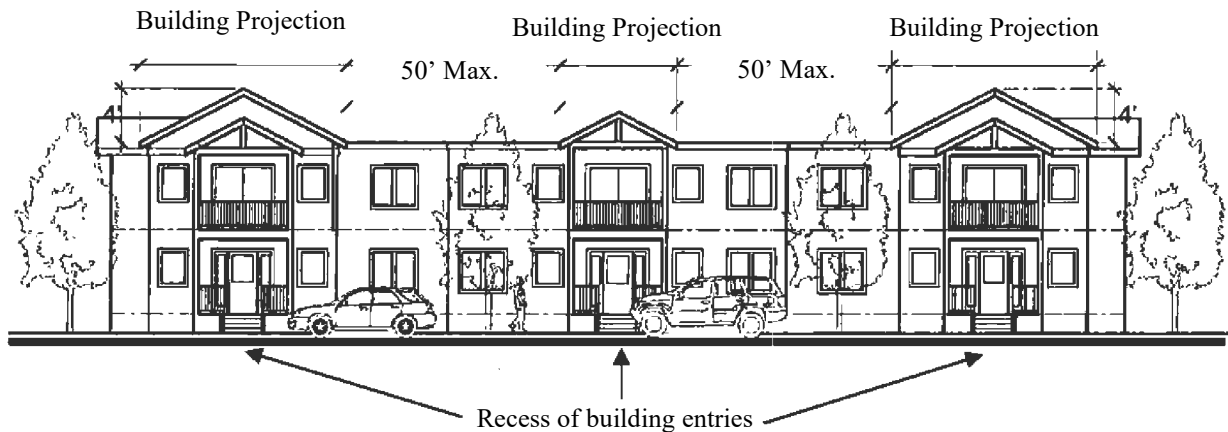
The purpose of this section is to ensure buildings are designed to reduce their overall perceived scale and to provide visual variety from all observable scales.

A. Building massing and articulation. Massing and articulation are used to express or break up the form and bulk of a building and to minimize the perceived scale of large buildings by drawing emphasis to smaller, varying components.

1. Building façade length. No building façade visible from the street shall be greater than two hundred (200) feet in length.
2. Massing breaks. Buildings shall have massing breaks at least every fifty (50) feet along the street frontage, through the use of varying setbacks, building wall projections and recesses, or structural bays. Massing breaks shall be a minimum of eighteen (18) inches deep and four (4) feet wide and extend the full height of the building. See Figure 2.2-1.

3. Articulation. Building shall provide elements of building articulation, which includes but is not limited to, balconies, shade canopies, recessed building entries, building step backs, columns, horizontal bands, trimmed windows, patios or porches.

FIGURE 2.2-1. BUILDING ARTICULATION



2.3 Building Colors and Materials

The purpose of this section is to ensure the materials and colors used reflect the architectural character and history of the County.

A. Building colors.

1. Neon or fluorescent colors are prohibited in all instances.
2. All structures shall include at least one (1) main color and a maximum of three (3) trim and/or accent colors, in addition to the color of the roofing material.
3. Changes in color shall not occur on the same plane or on outside corners.
4. When an existing building is undergoing an exterior remodel beyond like-for-like replacement, maintenance, or repair, the colors shall comply with this section.

B. Exterior building materials. This section identifies the requirements for exterior building materials, unless specifically identified. Materials shall be compliant with state and local building and fire regulations (e.g., Chapter 7A of California Building Code).

1. Permitted Materials.
 - a. Rough-cut or smooth cut natural stone or artificial rock or imitation stone with similar durability to natural rock and stone;
 - b. Wood or wood-effect (materials with the appearance of wood, such as fiber cement board), including board and batten, logs, natural wood, painted or stained wood, and hand-hewn lumber;
 - c. Metal, including weathered and matte finish corrugated metal, hand-forged metals, iron, copper, and rolled steel;
 - d. Concrete, including board formed concrete, and stained or pre-colored concrete;
 - e. Unpainted brick in a horizontal bond pattern
 - f. Steel structural elements;
 - g. Wire and cable to be utilized only for railings; or
 - h. Alterations to structures defined as “historic” in the Zoning Ordinance Chapter 130.80 (Glossary) shall use colors, finishes, and materials to match the historic structure.

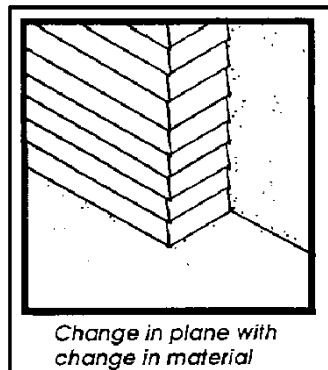
FIGURE 2.3-1. MEADOW VIEW PLACE, TRUCKEE



2. Materials allowed under specific circumstances. The following materials are allowed when the following requirements are met:

- a. Use of stucco shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of façades that face the street; and/or
 - b. Aluminum cladding systems. Smooth, nonreflective aluminum plank, panel, or batten cladding systems may be used on multi-family residential or mixed use projects. Use of the aluminum cladding systems may comprise up to thirty percent (30%) of the building façade.
 - c. Vinyl when applied to windows.
3. Façade designs shall incorporate a minimum of two (2) different building materials to provide articulation.
 4. Exterior Wainscoting. A high quality and durable material, such as stone or brick, that is different from the primary façade material, shall be applied to the base of the building (minimum three [3] feet tall) for at least thirty percent (30%) of the length of each façade on all public street and public facing facades. The wainscoting shall begin and end at wall plane breaks and shall not occur on the same plane. See Figure 2.3-2.

FIGURE 2.3-2. BUILDING MATERIALS AT WALL EDGES



5. Accent material for entry. When a building façade is fifty (50) feet or longer and has a primary shared entryway for building occupants, the building shall include an entryway accent material that is distinct from the building façade.
6. Affordable units and market rate units in the same development shall be constructed of the same or similar exterior materials and details such that the units are indistinguishable.
7. When an existing building is undergoing an exterior remodel beyond like-for-like replacement, maintenance, or repair, the materials shall comply with this section.

2.4 Roofs

The roof is a major component of the architectural character of a building. The form, materials, and design shall adhere to the following standards.

A. Roofline articulation. Rooflines shall be vertically articulated at least every fifty (50) feet along the street frontage, through the use of varying roof height and/or form.

B. Roof types.

1. The following roof types shall be permitted.
 - a. Gable, including clipped gable and A-frame roofs.
 - b. Hip roofs
2. The following uses of flat roofs shall be permitted:
 - a. Any flat portions that provide for utility or equipment placement shall comprise a maximum of ten percent (10%) of the roof surface. Flat portions shall not be visible from the street or common outdoor areas.
 - b. Flat roofs may comprise more than ten percent (10%) but no more than thirty-five percent (35%) of the roof surface on structures that are larger than ten thousand (10,000) square feet.
3. Shed roofs are permitted when used as a secondary roof (e.g., open or closed covers).
4. Up to two (2) roof types are allowed per building. Multiple pitches of the same roof type are permitted. For instance, a building could include a 4:12 shed roof, as well as a 4:12 gable roof and 7:12 gable roof.

C. Roof materials.

1. Roofs shall utilize one of the following materials:
 - a. Thick or dimensional asphalt shingle in dark earth tone colors (e.g., greens, browns, grays);
 - b. Metal: Standing seam, box rip, corrugated or similar in dark earth tone colors (e.g., greens, browns, grays, blacks);

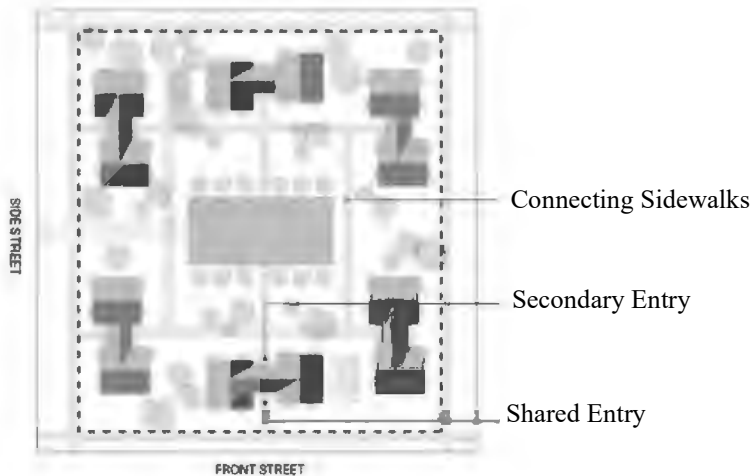
- c. Slate;
 - d. Clay or concrete tiles/shingles in dark earth tone colors;
 - e. Copper or terne metal treated;
 - f. Matte shingles made of recycled materials in dark earth tone colors (i.e., greens, browns, grays); and
 - g. Granulated cap sheet, asphalt, and bitumen materials on flat roofs may be used to create light- colored rooftops for solar reflection. White roofs are allowed only on flat roofs where the roof cannot be seen from the street.
2. Prohibited roofing materials. The following roofing materials are prohibited.
- a. Untreated, unpainted aluminum or metal;
 - b. Brightly colored materials, including as turquoises, yellows, pinks, purples, neons, whites;
 - c. Untreated smooth or corrugated metal;
 - d. Shiny or reflective materials. Exceptions are noted in section above.
3. When an existing building is undergoing a re-roof beyond like-for-like replacement, maintenance, or repair, the materials shall comply with this section.

2.5 Building Entries and Staircases

- A. Building entries.** Building entries may be located on the exterior of the building and provide access to each unit or may consist of shared exterior entries in which residences are accessed through an interior common area, hall or walkway.
- 1. All ground-floor building entries for residential units not otherwise covered shall contain a roof overhang or canopy.
 - 2. For buildings with shared entries, building entries are required along all street-facing façades. Secondary shared entries may be provided on other façades. Secondary shared entries shall be oriented to common areas such as courtyards, landscaped areas, or parking areas. See Figure 2.5-1.
 - 3. Residential projects on corner lots shall engage both streets by providing entries on both street- facing façades.
 - 4. Private entries within buildings shall be oriented to streets, common outdoor areas,

or parking areas.

FIGURE 2.5-1. SHARED ENTRIES AND SECONDARY ENTRIES



B. Exterior staircases.

1. Exterior staircases shall be designed with a full roof cover and shall be screened from the street. A minimum of twenty-five percent (25%) of the square footage of the staircase structure, including roof and/or walls, shall consist of materials and colors that are same as or similar to the primary structure.

2.6 Building Architectural Elements

There is no specific architectural style required for multi-family and mixed use residential development. The goal is to construct a high-quality and integrated residential or mixed use development.

A. Windows and doors.

1. Windows and doors shall be trimmed consistent with the architectural style.

B. Balconies, porches, decks, and patios.

1. Residential roof-top decks are prohibited.
2. Balconies shall be unenclosed, except for required railings.
3. Fences and railings for balconies, porches, and decks shall use metal, wood or wood-effect materials, cable, or materials that are same as or similar to those found on the structure of the building.
4. If a private, at grade-level patio is provided, it shall be enclosed through

fencing, railing, or other solid material.

FIGURE 2.6-1. PRIVATE BALCONIES & PORCHES



C. Accessory buildings and amenities.

1. Support structure design. Materials, colors and architectural finishes of accessory buildings, including but not limited to, laundry facilities, recreation buildings, sales/lease offices, shall use the style, materials, colors and architectural finishes of the primary building(s) on site.

2.7 Utilities and Service Areas

A. Utility locations.

1. Air conditioning units, electrical meter boxes, and other private utilities shall be screened from public view through features, including but not limited to, landscaping, trees, enclosures, low walls, and roof parapets.
2. Utilities shall be screened or enclosed in utility boxes if located in front of the building or along a street-facing façade. Utility boxes shall be painted to blend in with the landscaping.

B. Service areas.

1. All waste and service areas shall be accessed from an alley or side street when one exists.
2. All waste and service areas shall be located so that their use does not interfere with on-site parking or circulating areas and adjacent uses.

3. All waste and service areas shall be screened from the street and property lines.
4. All refuse containers shall be placed within screened storage areas or enclosures. Trash enclosure location, dimensions, and design shall comply with County standards.
5. Trash enclosure materials and colors shall be consistent with building materials, colors and finishes.
6. A minimum three (3) foot landscape buffer should be provided on all non-accessible sides of trash enclosures.

3.0 Mixed Use Development

3.1 Additional Standards for Mixed Use Development

- A. Purpose.** Mixed use projects shall comply with the standards in this section in addition to Section 2.0 (Multi-family Residential Development) above. The following standards consist of general development standards applying to all mixed use development and standards specific to horizontal or vertical mixed use developments.
- B. Allowed land uses.** Approved uses shall be those uses permitted in the applicable zone district(s) in which the project is located.
- C. Zoning Ordinance compliance.** In addition to the objective development standards found in state law, if applicable, and the design standards described above, mixed use development projects shall comply with the objective standards of Zoning Ordinance Section 130.40.180 (Mixed Use Development), Table 130.22.020 (Allowed Uses and Permit Requirements for the Commercial Zones) and Table 130.24.020 (Residential Zone Use Matrix).
- D. Development standards.**
 1. Architectural features of any nonresidential buildings, or portions of buildings, proposed as part of a single mixed use development project shall be designed utilizing the same architectural style, colors, materials, architectural elements as the residential components of the same project.
 2. Vertical mixed use projects are defined as any development that incorporates commercial and residential uses stacked within a multi-story mixed use building. Vertical mixed use projects shall also meet the following design requirements:
 - a. Ground-floor transparency: For ground-floor commercial uses, exterior

walls facing a street shall include windows, doors, or other openings for at least sixty percent (60%) of the building wall area located between two (2) feet and eight (8) feet above the level of the sidewalk. No wall facing the street shall run in a continuous plane for more than ten (10) feet without an opening. Openings fulfilling this requirement shall have transparent glazing to the extent feasible and provide views into work areas, sales areas, lobbies, or similar active spaces, or into window displays at least three (3) feet deep.

- b. Building entry areas. Pedestrian entries to commercial uses shall be recessed in a vestibule at least four (4) feet in depth or covered by an awning, portico or other architectural projection that provides weather protection.
- c. Residential dwelling units shall be located behind the commercial uses if residential dwelling units are on the ground floor.
- d. Mixed use buildings with nonresidential ground floor uses shall design the ground floor with a minimum fourteen (14) foot ceiling height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling, to accommodate a variety of uses. See Figure 3.1-1.

FIGURE 3.1-1. MIXED USE GROUND FLOOR HEIGHT



- 3. Horizontal mixed use projects include any development that incorporates residential and commercial uses alongside one another, either in a single mixed use building or as two (2) or more separate buildings on one (1) parcel or project site. Horizontal mixed use projects shall also meet the following design requirement:
 - a. Service entries, loading areas, and trash areas associated with commercial uses shall not conflict with residential uses located on-site.

- b. Residential dwelling units shall be located behind the commercial uses when residential dwelling units are on the ground floor.
- 4. Parking areas shall be screened from the street through the use of buildings, landscaping, and trees.

4.0 Glossary

For the purposes of these standards, the following definitions shall apply:

Architectural projection. A building feature that extends from the face of the wall of the primary building. Examples include uncovered balconies, bays, porches, canopies, variations in massing proportions, or similar protrusions of a building.



Articulation. Division of a building's mass into smaller parts through the placement of architectural features such as windows, doors, molding, columns, or other three-dimensional façade enhancements that create a clear and distinct section of the building.



Board and Batten. Wall construction that gives the appearance of wide vertical strips with recesses or projections, using wide boards alternating with narrow and thin boards.



Building.

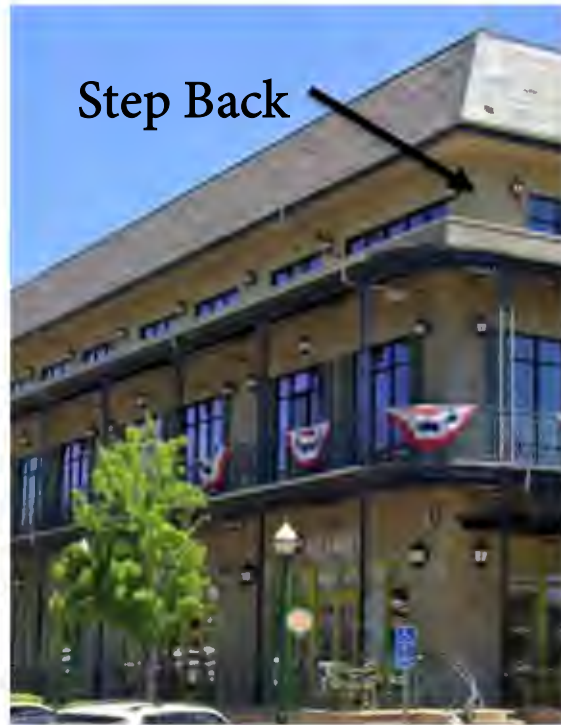
Façade. The exterior face of a building on any side. A façade may include multiple wall planes that make up the overall face of the building. Architectural projections, such as a porch or balcony, are not considered a façade.

Massing. Overall form, shape and volume of a building.

Recess. A building feature that is set back from the primary building façade. Examples include covered balconies, covered porches, open galleries, arcades, loggias, or similar building elements that create a stepping back effect.



Step back. A steplike recession in an upper story of a multi-story building.



Wall projection. A building wall projection that creates a horizontal change outward in living area from the primary building façade and creates a visual difference of light and shadow.



Cantilever. A rigid structural element that extends horizontally and is unsupported at one end.



Common outdoor area. Usable outdoor space that is designed and/or programmed for residents' recreation and leisure within a multi-family or mixed use development.



Common recreational amenities. Features or facilities associated with a multi-family or mixed use development that are available and accessible to all residents.



Exterior wainscoting. Decorative accent material that covers the bottom of the wall.



Integral color (masonry). Color pigment mixed with newly placed concrete to create fade-resistant color.

Mixed use development.

Horizontal mixed use development. A development that incorporates and integrates residential and commercial uses alongside one another, either in one (1) mixed use building, or as two (2) or more separate buildings on one (1) parcel or project site.



Vertical mixed use development. A development that incorporates and integrates commercial and residential uses stacked in one (1) multi-story mixed use building.



Objective standards. Standards that involve no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and are uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both the development applicant or proponent and the public official prior to submittal (California Government Code, Section 65913.4)

Parking garage. A structure for the sole purpose of vehicular parking. Single-story parking garages shall be covered and fully enclosed.



Roof.

Gable. Roof with two (2) sloping sides that meet at the highest point or ridgeline.



Hip. Roof where all the sides of the roof slope downward from the highest point or ridgeline.



Shed. Roof that slopes down in one (1) direction.



Street. Public rights-of-way or legal non-County maintained roadways. Does not include alleyways.

Structural bay. Space between architectural or structural elements, such as columns or walls.

