Form-Based Design Standards:

A Simpler Approach to Regulating Physical Form





RURAL BY DESIGN

PLANNING FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY



RANDALL ARENDT

Gateways:

Creating First Impressions





Second Chances:

Eventual Redevelopment

(25-30 Year Plan)







Defining the Community Vision

Visual Preference Surveys

(VPS):

Audience rates each of 100 slides from

-10 (Highly Unfavorable) to +10 (Highly Favorable)

Ratings averaged for each image

Images ranked from lowest to highest

Conclusions drawn for policy recommendations

Visual Preferences Always Similar:

Two-story buildings closer to street

Parking visually minimized, to rear

Lots of trees in parking lots

Building design reflective of region

Pedestrian walkways and sitting areas

Good landscaping and street trees

Visioning:

The Charrette Process











Implementing the Community Vision

Form-based Regulations

Can be adopted in Various Ways

The Most Straight-Forward Being:

Form-Based Code

as an amendment to Zoning

or

Form-Based Design Standards

in the SALDO ordinance

Downtown Examples

of

Form-Based Code Regs



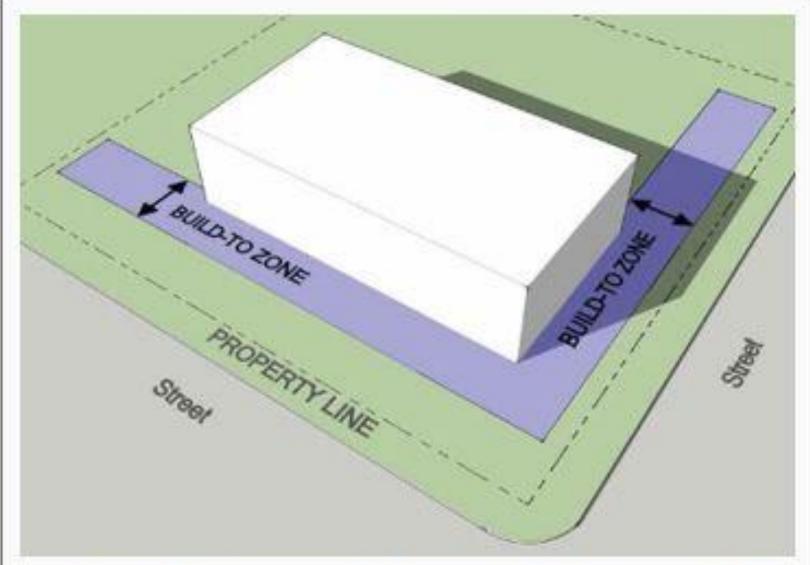


Figure 3-2. Build-To Zone. Both road frontage facades shall be placed within the build-to zone, which has a minimum and maximum distance from the property line.

Facade transparency is measured separately for the ground-floor levels and upper-floor levels. The ground-floor area is measured between two feet above the ground to 12 feet above the ground. Upper-floor areas are measured between 12 feet above the ground and the roof.

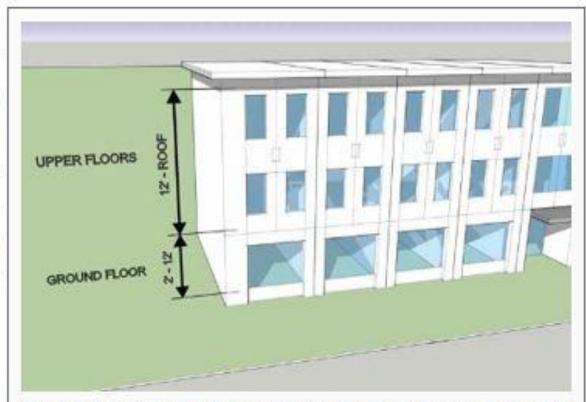


Figure 3.7. Facade Transparency. Facade transparency is a measure of the relative percentage of transparent window area compared to the amount of overall opaque facade area.

Required storefront. Areas indicated on the Regulating Plan for required storefront must meet minimum facade transparency requirements as well as include ground-floor shopfront windows to create an active and inviting pedestrian environment.

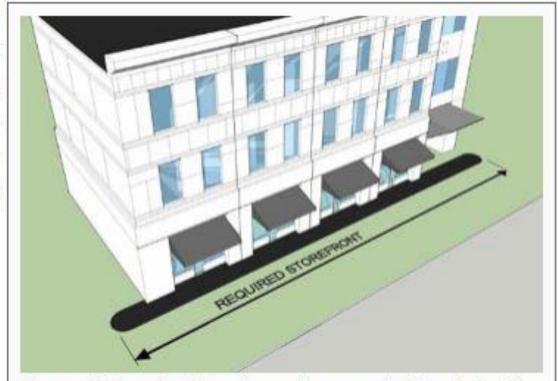


Figure 3.8. Required Storefront. Areas on the Regulating Plan which are shown with a heavy black line are required to have ground-floor storefront windows and meet certain facade transparency requirements.





Parameters for Form-Based Design Standards

Maximum front setback, (with allowances for alcoves) Minimum building height (with functional upper stories) Minimum street frontage built up to avoid gaps between buildings Parking reduced and to rear or screened to the side (or off-lot) Maximum block length Broader mixture of uses within buildings and blocks (with "good neighbor" performance standards to avoid nuisances) Shade tree planting along street and within parking lots Primary entrance onto the street side for commercial buildings Minimum glazing on street side(s) for commercial buildings Can provide more variety in residential building types (single, twoand three-family), if such variety is desired) Maximum houselot sizes in sewered areas for neighborhood parks,

and in rural areas to protect significant open space.

Downtown Examples

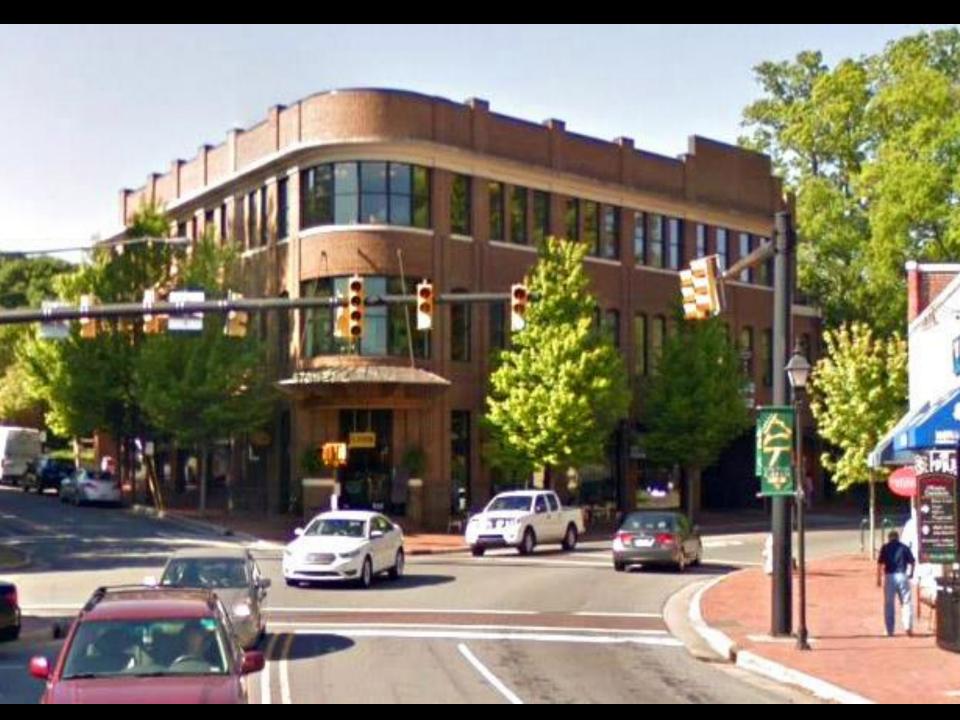
of

Form-Based Design Standards



















































Landscaping Downtown Parking





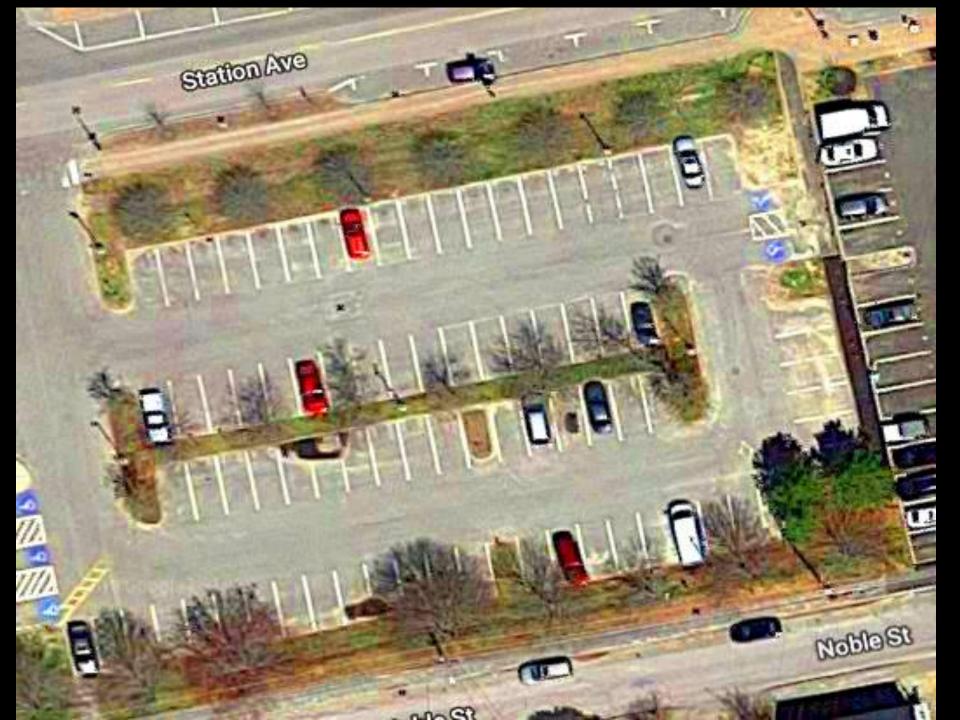


















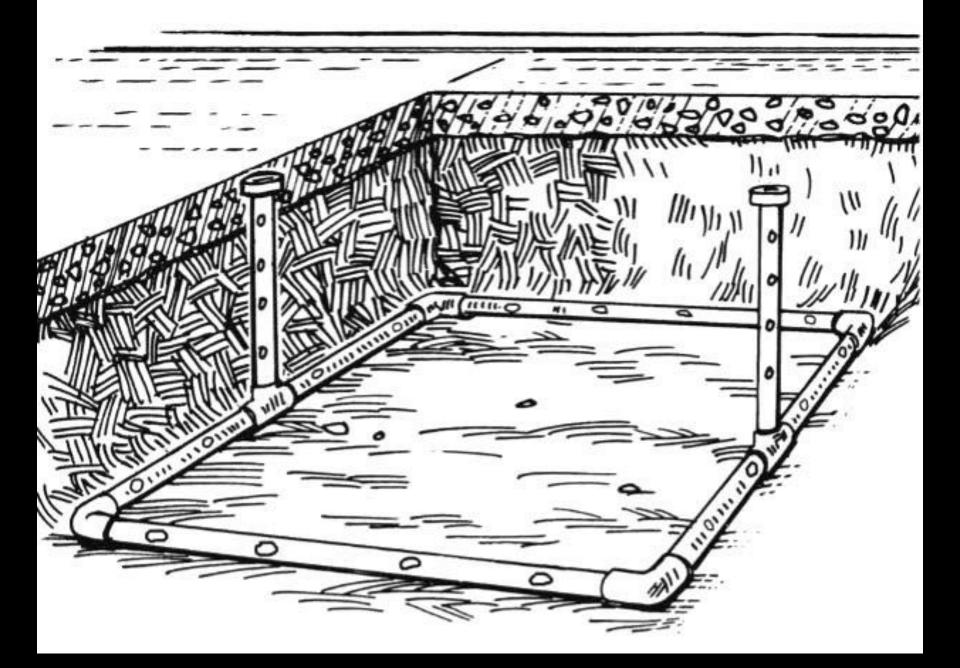
Planting and Maintaining Shade Trees

















Form-based Design Standards

Along

Highway Corridors

FBDS Goal One:

Rear Parking,

Minimum Height, and

Maximum Front Setbacks

with Shade Tree Plantings





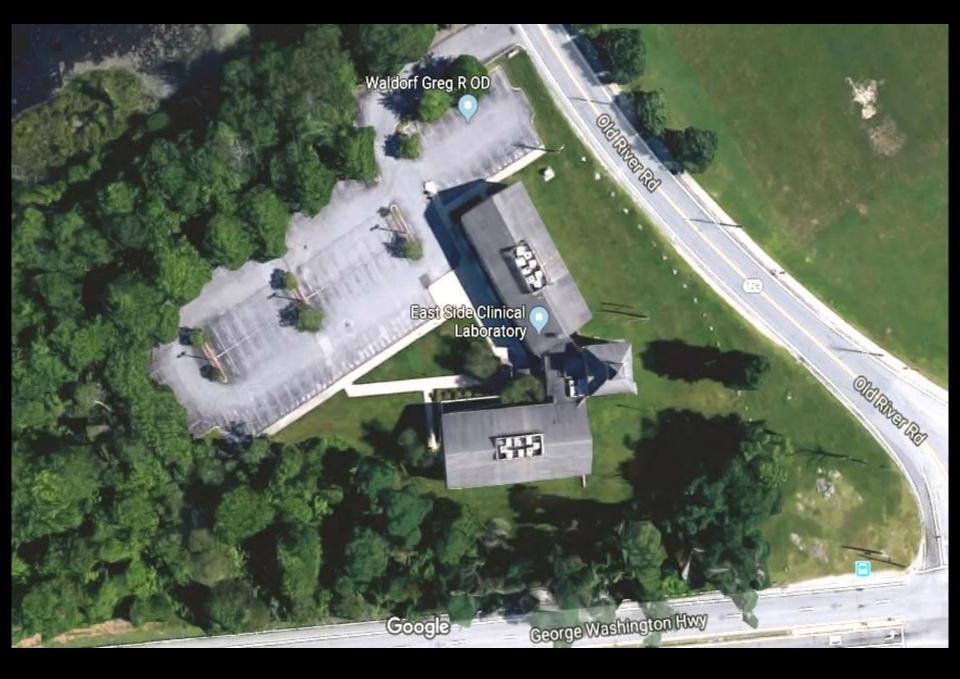














Gasoline Stations

with

Rear Pumps











FBDS Goal Two:

Encouraging Mixtures

of Land Uses

That are Different but Compatible



















FBDS Goal Three:

Planting Trees

Along Highway Corridors











FBDS Goal Four:

Creating Interconnections

Among Adjacent Land Uses

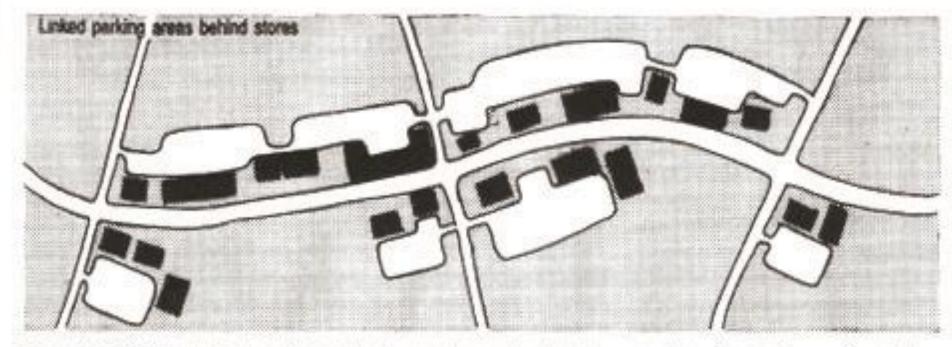
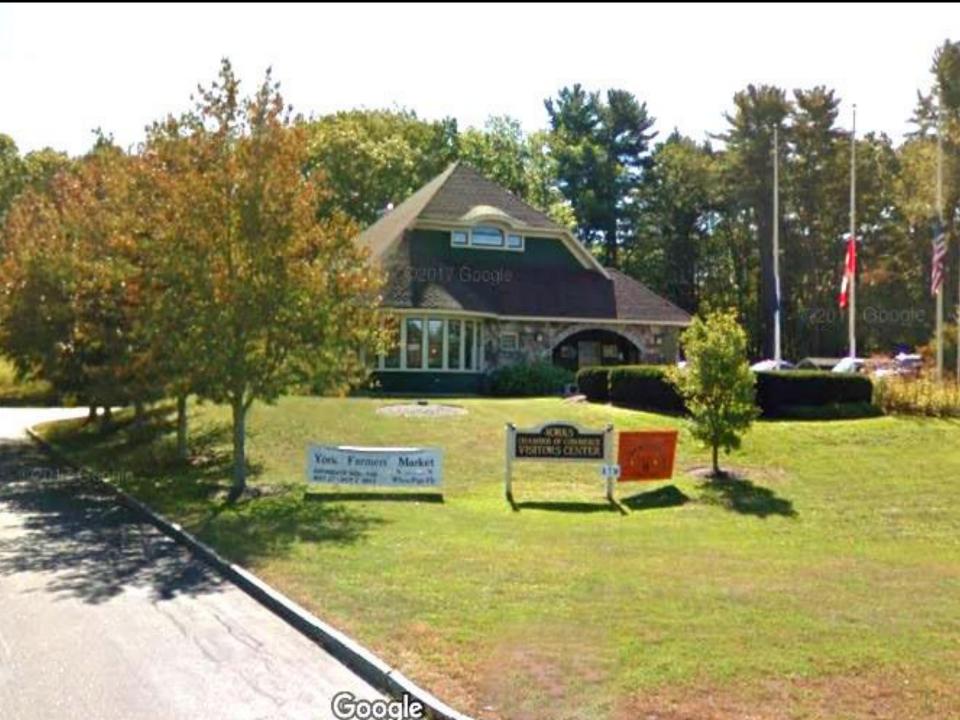


Figure 9-22. Connecting rear parking lots allows customers to drive to many other shops in the corridor without re-entering the highway and interrupting traffic flow. Such arrangements can be required for new development, expansion of existing buildings, and redevelopment.



Applying FBDS to Gateway Locations

















Applying FBDS to

Rural Highway Locations:

Deeper Front Setbacks

with No or Very Little Front Parking

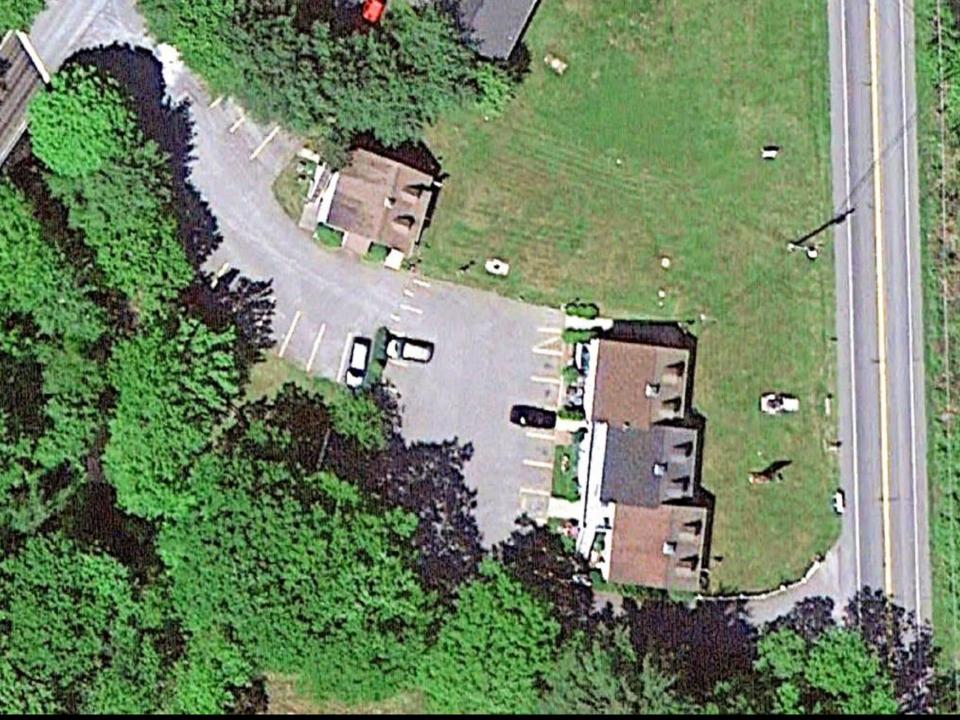




















Supplemental Design Standards

Pedestrian Walkways

in

Parking Lots











Retaining

Existing

Trees







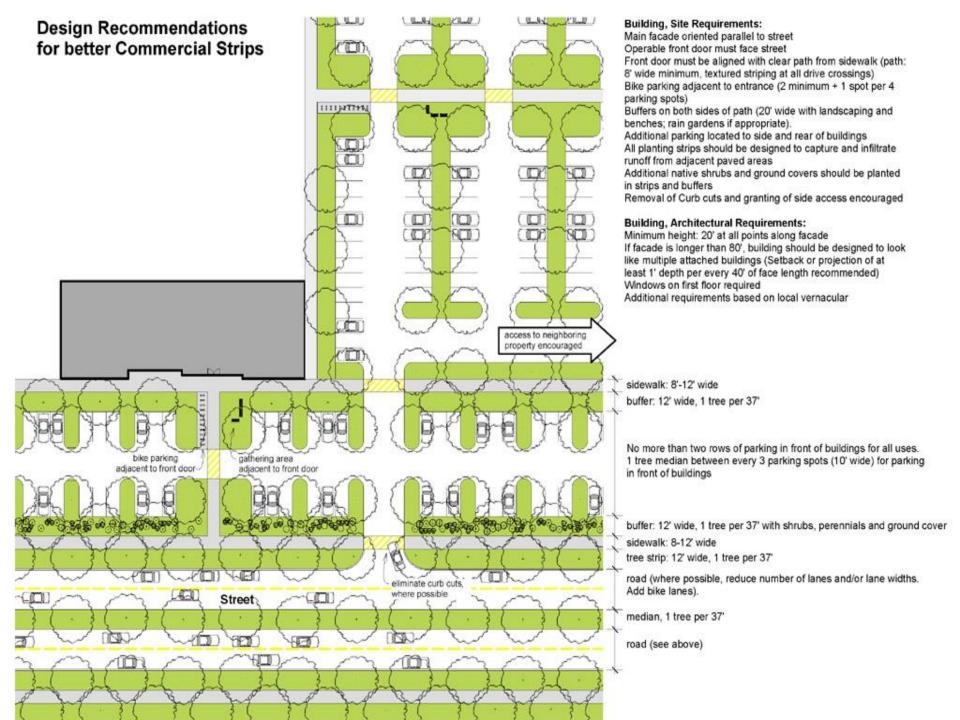




"Parking Groves"

(instead of

Parking Lots)









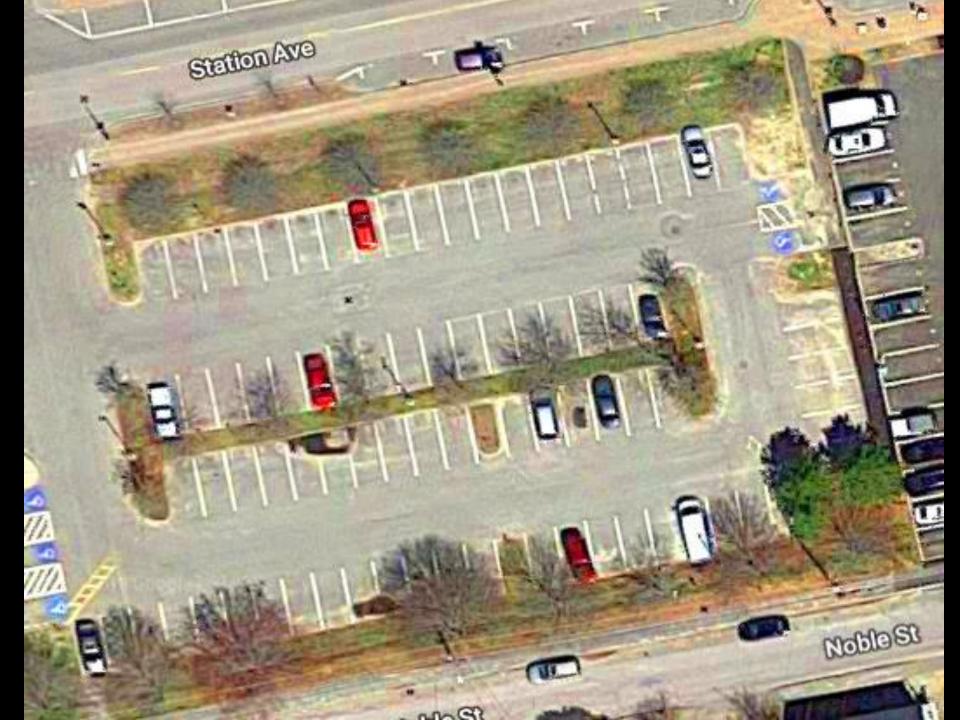
















Public Art in

High-Visibility

Outdoor Locations

Downtown















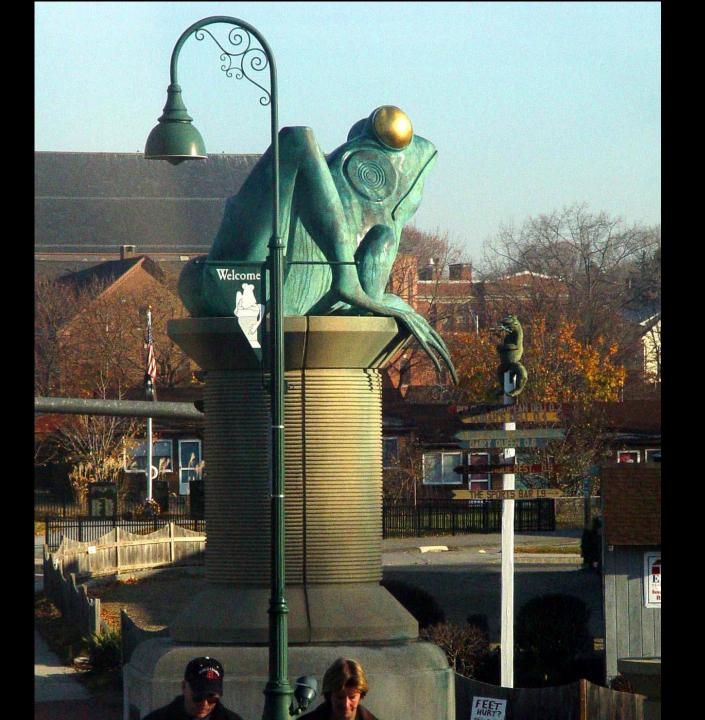












Thank you.

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Residential Design





















Buffering

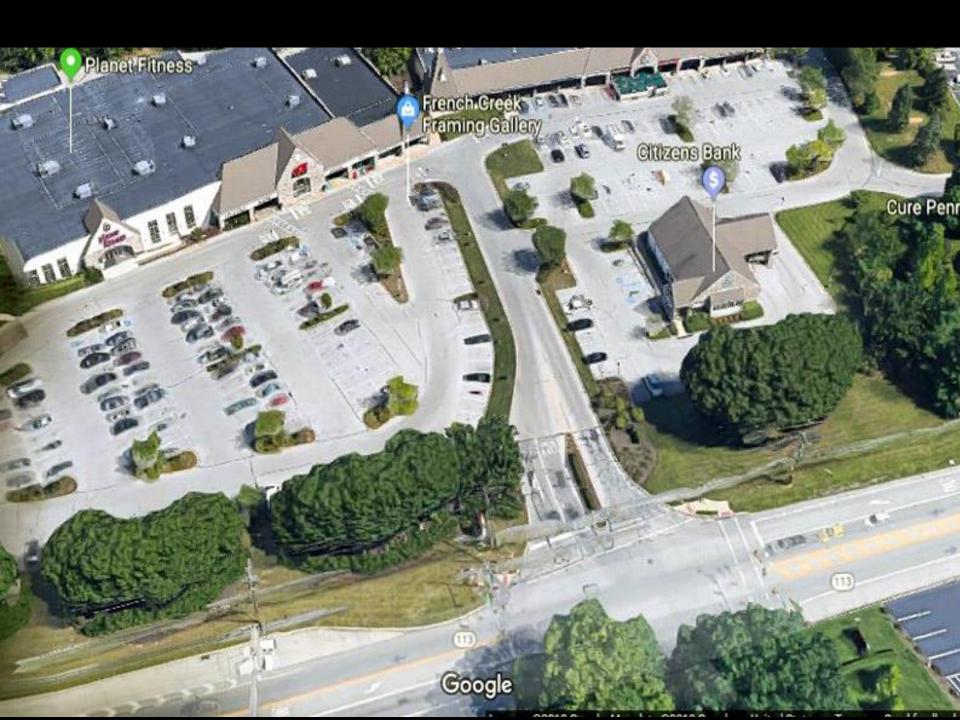
(when design and layout

cannot be improved)

























Self-Storage Alternatives







Drug Stores

Local Designs and

Multi-Story Buildings









Fast-Food

Customized Corporate Designs





















Thank you.

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