

**ORDINANCE NO. 4322**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF RICHARDSON, TEXAS, AMENDING THE COMPREHENSIVE ZONING ORDINANCE AND ZONING MAP OF THE CITY OF RICHARDSON, AS HERETOFORE AMENDED, SO AS TO GRANT A CHANGE IN ZONING FROM R-1500-M RESIDENTIAL, LR-M (1) LOCAL RETAIL, LR-M(2) LOCAL RETAIL, C-M COMMERCIAL, I-M(1) INDUSTRIAL, I-FP(2) INDUSTRIAL, IP-M(1) INDUSTRIAL PARK AND PD PLANNED DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS TO PD PLANNED DEVELOPMENT FOR THE COLLINS ARAPAHO TOD & INNOVATION DISTRICT FOR APPROXIMATELY 1,144-ACRES OF PROPERTY GENERALLY LOCATED EAST OF CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY, GENERALLY BOUNDED BY CAMPBELL ROAD TO THE NORTH, APOLLO ROAD, THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST BOUNDARY LINES OF THE RICHARDSON TERRACE NORTH ADDITION, HILLTOP AVENUE, ARAPAHO ROAD AND COLLINS BOULEVARD TO THE SOUTH, PLANO ROAD TO THE EAST, AND DOROTHY DRIVE, GREENVILLE AVENUE, CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY, ALMA ROAD, COLLINS BOULEVARD AND GREENVILLE AVENUE TO THE WEST, DESCRIBED IN EXHIBIT "A" DEPICTED IN EXHIBIT "A-1" ATTACHED HERETO; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING A REPEALING CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR A PENALTY OF FINE NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2,000.00) FOR EACH OFFENSE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE. (ZONING FILE 19-25).**

**WHEREAS**, the City Plan Commission of the City of Richardson and the governing body of the City of Richardson, in compliance with the laws of the State of Texas and the ordinances of the City of Richardson, have given requisite notice by publication and otherwise, and after holding due hearings and affording a full and fair hearing to all property owners generally and to all persons interested and situated in the affected area and in the vicinity thereof, the governing body, in the exercise of the legislative discretion, has concluded that the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map should be amended; **NOW THEREFORE**,

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHARDSON, TEXAS:**

**SECTION 1.** That the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map of the City of Richardson, Texas, duly passed by the governing body of the City of Richardson on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1956, as heretofore amended, be, and the same is hereby further amended to grant a change in zoning from R-1500-M Residential, LR-M (1) Local Retail, LR-M(2) Local Retail, C-M Commercial, I-M(1) Industrial, I-FP(2) industrial, IP-M(1) Industrial Park and PD Planned Development Districts to PD Planned Development for the Collins Arapaho TOD & Innovation

District, for approximately 1,144-acre tract of land generally located east of Central Expressway, generally bounded by Campbell Road to the north. Apollo Road, the north, east and west boundary lines of the Richardson Terrace North Addition, Hilltop Avenue, Arapaho Road and Collins Boulevard to the south, Plano Road to the east, and Dorothy Drive, Greenville Avenue, Central Expressway, Alma Road, Collins Boulevard and Greenville Avenue to the west being described in Exhibit "A" and as depicted in Exhibit "A-1", attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference ("the Property").

**SECTION 2.** That the use and development of the Property shall be subject to the following:

1. The Property shall be developed and used in conformance with the PD Planned Development Collins Arapaho TOD & Innovation District, attached hereto as Exhibit "B" and made a part hereof for all purposes.
2. The following Special Permits shall remain in effect:
  - a. Ordinance 3699 (905 Alpha Drive – motor vehicle storage)
  - b. Ordinance 4148 (720 E. Arapaho Road – motor vehicle service station, no repair)
  - c. Ordinance 4112 (999 E Arapaho Road – fraternal / cultural center)
  - d. Ordinance 2582 (1350 E. Arapaho Road – motor vehicle repair shop-minor)
  - e. Ordinance 4136 (909 N Bowser Road – ambulance service)
  - f. Ordinance 4064 (1100 E. Campbell Road – school/daycare)
  - g. Ordinance 4283 (1050 N. Central Expressway – restaurant and private club)
  - h. Ordinance 2676 (1100 N. Central Expressway – antenna/utilities)
  - i. Ordinance 4226 (1111 Digital Drive – school/daycare)
  - j. Ordinance 2642 (1251 Digital Drive – private recreation)
  - k. Ordinance 3382 (1255 Digital Drive – outdoor recreation)
  - l. Ordinance 2782 (945 N. Dorothy Drive – antenna/utilities)
  - m. Ordinance 3577 (1075 E. Executive Drive – school/daycare)
  - n. Ordinance 4168 (655 Glenville Drive – veterinarian/grooming/boarding)
  - o. Ordinance 4317 (675 N. Glenville Drive – dog training center)
  - p. Ordinance 4217 (705 Glenville Drive – commercial amusement center)
  - q. Ordinance 2334 (1000 N. Greenville Avenue – plant nursery)
  - r. Ordinance 2559 (421 Industrial Drive – motor vehicle repair)
  - s. Ordinance 2322 (650 International – retail tire store)
  - t. Ordinance 4047 (1320 International Parkway – motor vehicle storage)
  - u. Ordinance 3033 (1201 Kas Drive – antenna/utilities)

**SECTION 3.** That the Property shall be used in the manner and for the purpose provided for by the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance of the City of Richardson, Texas, as heretofore amended, and as amended herein.

**SECTION 4.** That all other provisions of the ordinances of the City of Richardson in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and all other provisions of the ordinances of the City of Richardson not in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

**SECTION 5.** That should any sentence, paragraph, subdivision, clause, phrase or section of this Ordinance be adjudged or held to be unconstitutional, illegal or invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of this Ordinance as a whole, or any part or provision thereof other than the part so decided to be invalid, illegal or unconstitutional, and shall not affect the validity of the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance as a whole.

**SECTION 6.** That an offense committed before the effective date of this ordinance is governed by prior law and the provisions of the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended, in effect when the offense was committed, and the former law is continued in effect for this purpose.

**SECTION 7.** That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions or terms of this Ordinance shall be subject to the same penalty as provided for in the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance of the City of Richardson, as heretofore amended, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed the sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) for each offense; and each and every day such violation shall continue shall be deemed to constitute a separate offense.

**SECTION 8.** That this Ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its passage and the publication of the caption, as the law and charter in such case provide.

**DULY PASSED** by the City Council of the City of Richardson, Texas, on the 9th day of  
December, 2019.



**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

*Peter G. Smith*

**CITY ATTORNEY**  
(PGS:9-26-19:TM 111171)

**APPROVED:**

*Paul Conner*

**MAYOR**

**CORRECTLY ENROLLED:**

*Anne Neme*

**CITY SECRETARY**

**EXHIBIT "A"**  
**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**  
**Zoning File 19-25**  
**Collins Arapaho TOD & Innovation District**  
**City of Richardson, Dallas County, Texas**

**BEING** land situated in the Jesse N. Everett Survey, Abstract No. 0440, the Baurch Cantrell Survey, Abstract No. 0265, the Jacob C. Skiles, Abstract No. 1371, the William D. Reed Survey, Abstract No. 1255, the Lemuel Bess, Abstract No. 0087, the William Huges Survey, Abstract No. 0573, within the City of Richardson, Dallas County, Texas and being more particularly described as follows:

**BEGINNING** at the northwest corner of Lot 1A, Block A of the Central Park Addition, said point being the south right-of-way line of E. Campbell Road (140 feet right-of-way);

**THENCE**, north to the center-line of E. Campbell Road for a corner;

**THENCE**, east an approximate distance of 4,110 feet along the center-line of E. Campbell Road to the center-line of N. Plano Road (140 feet right-of-way) for a corner;

**THENCE**, south an approximate distance of 10,720 feet along the center-line of N. Plano Road, to the center-line of Apollo Road (60 feet right-of-way) for a corner;

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 3,316 feet along the center-line of Apollo Road for a corner;

**THENCE**, south an approximate distance of 15 feet, departing the center-line of Apollo Road to the south right-of-way line of Apollo Road, said point also being the northeast corner of the boundary line of the Richardson East 1<sup>st</sup> Section Addition for a corner;

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 1,012 feet to the west right-of-way line of N. Bowser Road (80 feet right-of-way) for a corner;

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 15 feet to the southeast corner of Lot 1, Block A of the Bowser Commercial Park Addition) for a corner;

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 457 feet departing the west right-of-way line of N. Bowser Road along the south property line of Lot 1, Block A of the Bowser Commercial Park Addition to the southwest corner of said lot, said point being the east right-of-way of the Kansas City Southern Railroad (125 feet of right-of-way);

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 125 feet across the Kansas City Southern Railroad right-of-way to the west right-of-way of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, said point being the east property boundary line of the Richardson Terrance North Addition for a corner;

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 9187 feet along the west boundary line of the Richardson Terrance North Addition also being west right-of-way of the Kansas City Southern Railroad for a corner;

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 307 feet along the north boundary line of the Richardson Terrance North Addition also being the south property line of a portion of the Kansas City Southern Railroad right-of-way and Lot 3 and Lot 2 of the Justice Addition for a corner;

**THENCE**, south an approximate distance of 573 along the west boundary line of the Richardson Terrance North Addition also being the east property lines of Lot 2 and Lot 1 of the Justice Addition and the M. Hohner Subdivision to the center-line of Apollo Road (variable width right-of-way) for a corner;

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 260 feet along the center-line of Apollo Road, to the center-line of N. Grove Road (80 feet right-of-way);

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 1,631 feet along the center-line of Apollo Road to the west right-of-way line of N. Dorothy Drive (60 feet right-of-way) for a corner;

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 3,793 feet along the west right-of-way line of N. Dorothy Drive to the south right-of-way line of Hilltop Avenue (60 feet right-of-way) also being the northwest corner of the north boundary line of the Northern Hills Addition No. 2, for a corner;

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 897 feet along the south right-of-way line of Hilltop Avenue to the center-line of N. Greenville Avenue (100 feet right-of-way) for a corner;

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 50 feet from the center-line of N. Greenville Avenue to the west right-of-way line of N. Greenville Avenue also being the east property line of an unplatted tract of land (Dallas Area Rapid Transit right-of-way), for a corner;

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 793 feet along the west right-of-way line of N. Greenville Avenue; to the center-line of E. Arapaho Road (105 feet right-of-way), for a corner;

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 770 feet along center-line of E. Arapaho Road to the projected east right-of-way line of Central Expressway for a corner;

**THENCE**, the north an approximate distance of 142 feet to the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 1 of the Arledge Addition, said point along being the east right-of-way line of Central Expressway);

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 2,192 feet along the east right-of-way of Central Expressway, to a point;

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 473 feet along the east right-of-way line of Central Expressway, also being the west property line of an unplatted tract of land (Dallas Area Rapid Transit right-of-way) for a corner;

**THENCE**, southeasterly across the said unplatted tract of land (Dallas Area Rapid Transit right-of-way), the right-of-way line of N. Greenville Avenue, to the southwest corner of Lot 4C, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition, said point being east right-of-way of N. Greenville Avenue and the northwest corner of the right-of-way line of the Kansas City Southern Railroad;

**THENCE**, southeasterly an approximate distance of 135 feet along the north right-of-way line of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, also being the southeasterly property line of Lots 4C, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition, for a corner;

**THENCE**, east an approximate distance of 978 feet along the south property line of Lots 4C, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition also being the north property line of Lot 3A, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition to the northeast corner of Lot 3A, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition said point being the southeast corner of Lot 4C, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition, the northeast corner of Lot 3A, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition and the west right-of-way line of Alma Road (80 feet right-of-way) for a corner;

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 669 feet along the west right-of-way line of Alma Road, also being the east property line of Lot 4C and Lot 5, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition, to the north, southeast corner of Lot 5, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition, said point being the southwest right-of-way line of E. Collins Boulevard (variable width right-of-way) for a corner;

**THENCE**, northwest an approximate distance of 12 feet for a corner, said corner being the north, northeast corner of Lot 5, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition and the south right-of-way line of E. Collins Boulevard for a corner;

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 899 feet along the south right-of-way line of E. Collins Boulevard also being the north property line of Lot 5 and Lot 4C, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition to the northwest corner of Lot 4C, Block 3 of the Rockwell Addition, said point being the east right-of-way of N. Greenville Avenue (110 feet right-of-way);

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 110 feet across N. Greenville Avenue to the west right-of-way line of N. Greenville Avenue, said point being the east property line of an unplatted tract of land (Dallas Area Rapid Transit right-of-way) for a corner;

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 1,028 feet along the west right-of-way line of N. Greenville Avenue also being the east property line of said unplatted tract of land (Dallas Area Rapid Transit right-of-way), to the south corner of Lot 3, Block A of the Eastside Phase 2 Addition;

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 1,451 feet along the west right-of-way line of N. Greenville Avenue also being the east property line of Lots 3, 1B and 2, Block A of the Eastside Phase 2 Addition, to the northeast corner of Lot 2, Block A of the Eastside Phase 2 Addition, said point being the southeast corner of Lot 5, Block A of the Eastside Addition;

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 743 feet along the west right-of-way line of N. Greenville Avenue also being the east property line of Lot 5 and Lot 4, Block A of the Eastside

Addition, to the southeast corner of Lot 1A, Block A of the Central Park Addition, said point being the west right-of-way line of N. Greenville Avenue;

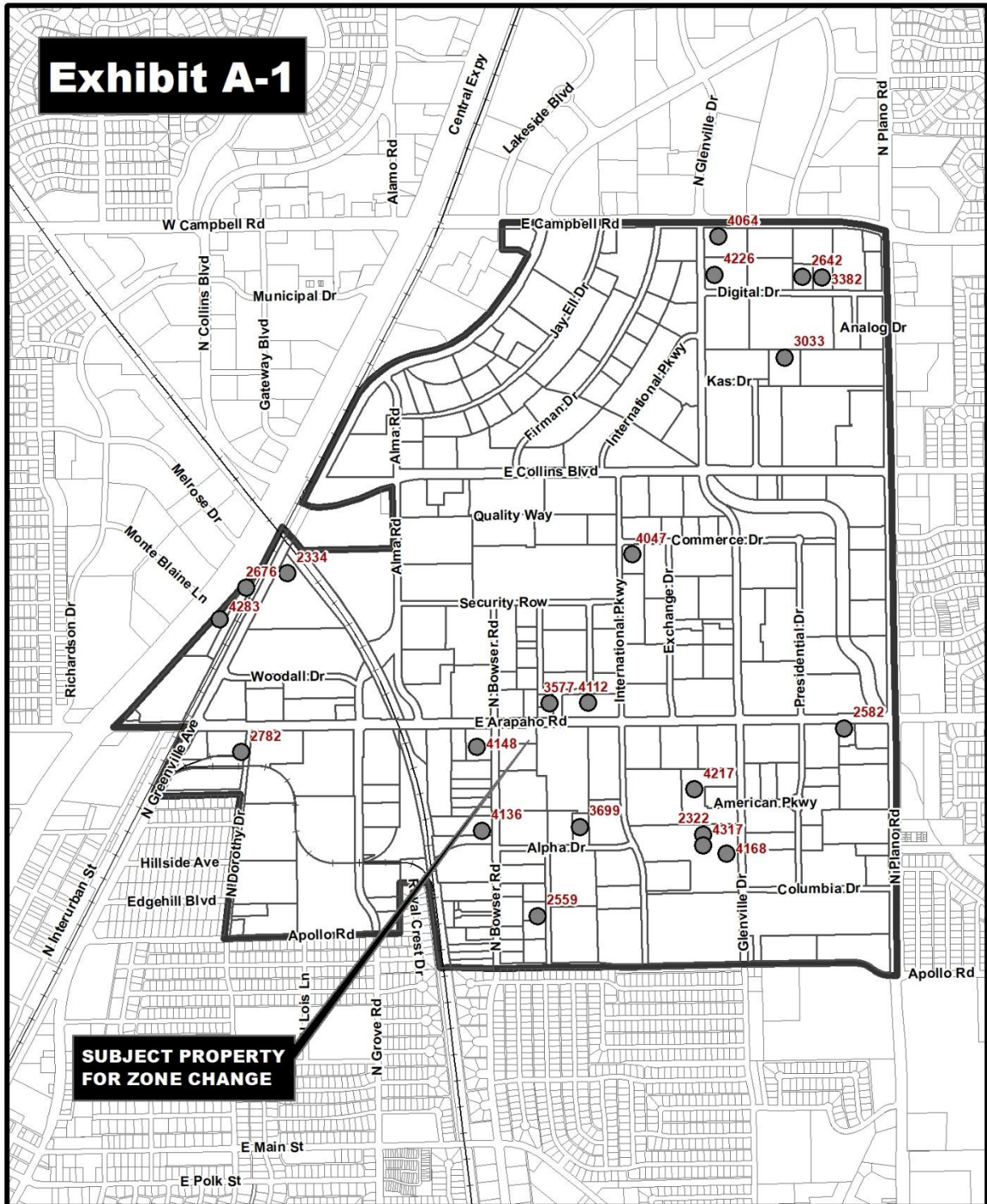
**THENCE**, northwest an approximate distance of 112 feet departing the west right-of-way line of N. Greenville Avenue along the southern property line of Lot 1A, Block A of the Central Park Addition, for a corner;

**THENCE**, west an approximate distance of 180.00 feet along the south property line of Lot 1A, Block A of the Central Park Addition, for a corner;

**THENCE**, north an approximate distance of 223 feet along the west property line of Lot 1A, Block A of the Central Park Addition to the **Point of Beginning**, said point being the northwest corner of Lot 1A, Block A of the Central Park Addition, and containing approximately 1,144 acres of land, more or less.



# EXHIBIT "A-1"



## Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation District Zoning Boundary

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.



**EXHIBIT "B"**  
**PD PLANNED DEVELOPMENT**  
**COLLINS ARAPAHO TOD & INNOVATION DISTRICT**

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## I. Overview of Code

### A. Intent/Purpose

The City of Richardson updated its Comprehensive Plan in 2009. An important component of that update was the identification of six geographic areas as “enhancement/ redevelopment areas.” These areas were targeted for further, more detailed study to determine the most effective means to leverage reinvestment and foster their redevelopment.

In 2013, the City of Richardson took the first step to develop a reinvestment strategy for the East Arapaho/Collins area, which was identified as one of the six enhancement/redevelopment areas in the Comprehensive Plan. An East Arapaho/Collins Baseline Market Analysis was completed and addressed the underperforming industrial space in the study area, particularly the large quantity of older flex space. During this time, the area was experiencing a vacancy rate of approximately 21%.

As the market strengthened from the Great Recession in the early 2010s and the area vacancy rate decreased to 7.5%, the City revisited the area to set the stage for the next generation of innovation. In 2018, City Council initiated the Collins/Arapaho Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) and Innovation District Study to develop a vision, goals and strategies for the District. Extensive public outreach was conducted during this effort to develop the vision, which states: “The District will be the Premier Tech Hub in Texas”. The resulting study laid out the foundation for this Form Based Code, establishing the following Sub-districts: Employment, Greenville, Station Area and Duck Creek. The vision for the District is that it will continue to be a center for innovation and technology; visually unique and green; lively and active; walkable and bikeable; with the Station Area serving as the primary gateway to the District.

This Code establishes rules and regulations that will deliver the intended form and character envisioned for the Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation District. The standards within the Code focus on allowing flexibility while encouraging a high-quality, legible public realm and providing predictability of the built environment consistent with the community’s vision. The Code also provides for a well-connected pedestrian, bicycle and street network that builds on existing infrastructure and balances appropriate densities and uses for creating a vital urban environment. It protects the interests of existing businesses and business owners by limiting new non-conforming uses and providing additional land use entitlements to encourage reuse, reinvestment and activation of existing buildings.

The Code is supportive of regional transportation and mobility objectives by acknowledging that N. Plano Road, E. Campbell Road and E. Arapaho Road, will continue to function as a six-lane, regional arterial thoroughfares, even while being re-envisioned to support pedestrian oriented needs within the Richardson community. Bicycle transportation is further supported by providing safer, alternate routes along N. Greenville Avenue, N. Glenville Drive, N. Bowser Road and Apollo Road, and enhancing existing bicycle facilities on E. Collins Boulevard and N. Grove Road/Alma Road. The Code also embraces transit-oriented development principles by transforming the built environment context around the DART Arapaho Center Station through increased density; diversity of land use types; and provision of safe, comfortable and attractive sidewalks, streets and connectivity to the rest of the District.

The Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation District Form Based Code applies to all land within each of the Employment, Greenville, Station Area and Duck Creek and Sub-districts exclusively.

## B. Components of Code

The regulations within the Code related to each Sub-district contains text and graphics to promote a complete understanding of the standards and regulations required for each Sub-district which further promote the policies of the Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation District. These major components include:

1. A **Regulating Plan** that establishes regulations by street type and identifies how the lot relates to the public realm – the area between private properties within the right-of-way. The regulating plan also identifies general locations for special sites, public spaces, portal improvements and public parking, where applicable.
2. **Building and Envelope Standards** that are established to define the height and bulk of buildings and other site improvements within the form based Sub-district, in order to effectively regulate and maintain a cohesive and predictable urban form and public realm. The particular purpose of the Building and Envelope Standards is to assist property owners and land developers in understanding the basic form requirements which apply to a specific parcel of land that establish the basic parameters for building placement and form, building heights, use, parking and access, frontage types and block types.
3. **Street Typology and Streetscape Standards** which identify regulations within the public realm and right-of-way including vehicular lane widths, on-street parking, landscape/amenity zones to accommodate street trees and street furnishings, and minimum required sidewalks.
4. **Architectural Standards** which provides basic standards for treatments to walls, roofs, windows, doors and exterior lighting to create a pleasing and cohesive architectural character.
5. **Mechanical, Service Areas and Utilities** which provides standards that apply to loading areas, outdoor storage, roof-mounted equipment, dumpsters, and utility meters and other utility apparatus.

Additionally, sign standards, the development plan approval process and provisions related to non-conforming properties, as well as certain defined terms, are provided for in the **Signage, Administration** and **Definitions** sections of the Code, which are applicable to all four Sub-districts.

### C. How to use the Code

The Code is separated into four distinct Sub-districts, each with their own land use regulations and development standards. The land uses for each Sub-district are allowed throughout the entire Sub-district, except in limited instances where specified in the Code. The development standards (also referred to as Building and Envelope Standards) for each property are determined based upon the property's street frontage as identified on the Sub-district regulating plan located in each Sub-district subsection. In order to determine what the Code allows on a property, follow these steps:

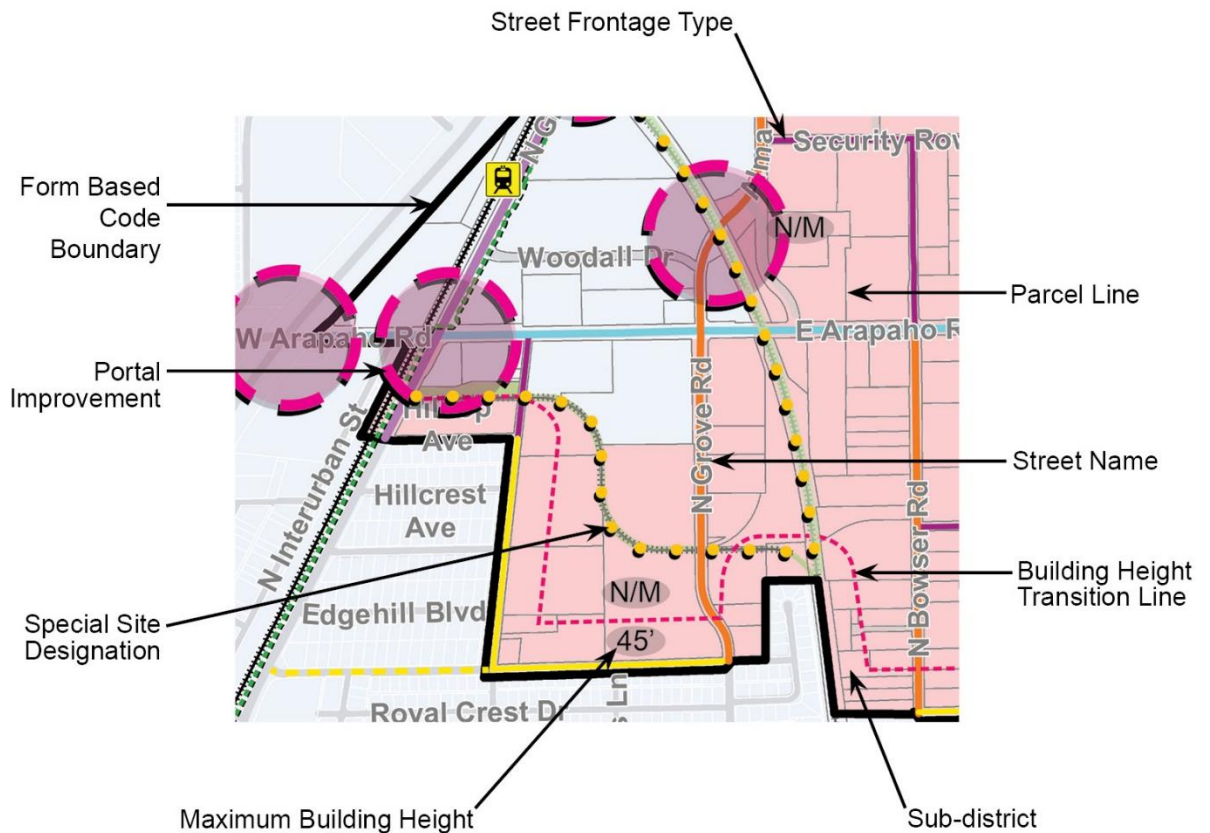
1. Use the Overall Sub-district Identifying Maps to locate the Sub-district of the property of interest (see page 5). Once the Sub-district has been determined, go to the corresponding Sub-district subsection of the Code as follows:
  - Subsection II.A. Employment Sub-district
  - Subsection II.B. Greenville Sub-district
  - Subsection II.C. Station Area Sub-district
  - Subsection II.D. Duck Creek Sub-district
2. Next, find the property on the ***Sub-district Regulating Plan*** to determine the street type designation that has been assigned to the street(s) adjacent to the property.
3. Review the appropriate regulations specific to the street type designation that apply to the property. Each Sub-district outlines the basic parameters for:
  - a. ***Building and Envelope Standards*** on the site in terms of use, lot and block size, lot access, building height and placement, public and private open space, parking standards, and more.
  - b. ***Street Typology and Streetscape Standards*** for requirements regarding the treatment of areas within the public right-of-way including vehicular lane widths, on-street parking, street tree planting areas, street furniture and minimum sidewalk requirements.
  - c. ***Architectural Standards*** which outline the parameters for the external building materials and architectural configurations including walls, roofs, windows and doors.
4. Review the remainder of the Sub-district subsection for requirements related to ***Mechanical, Service Areas and Utilities***, as well as and ***Residential Zoning District Adjacency*** requirements that may be applicable to the property.
5. Review the ***Signage*** section of the Code (Section III) for information regarding allowable signage.
6. Review the ***Administration*** section of the Code (Section IV) for information regarding development plan approval process, and provisions related to non-conforming properties.

**D. Understanding the Regulating Plan**

The regulating plan identifies the specific framework of streets and blocks to which each section of the regulations applies. A street type for each street in each Sub-district is designated on the regulating plan which will correspond to a certain set of standards in Section II. Sub-districts.

The following graphic identifies the components of a regulating plan:

*Regulating Plan Components*

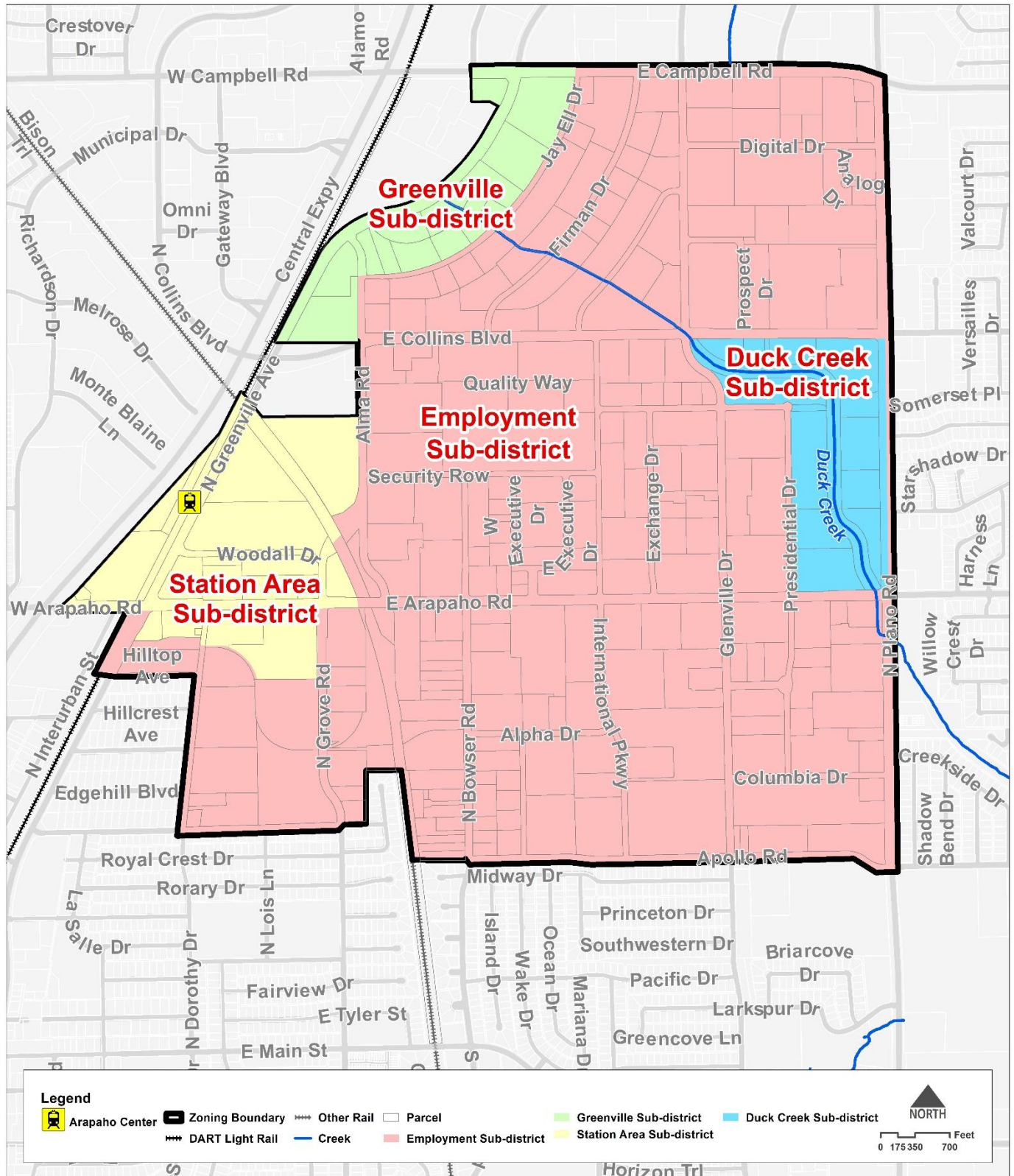


**E. Regulating Plan/Sub-district Location**

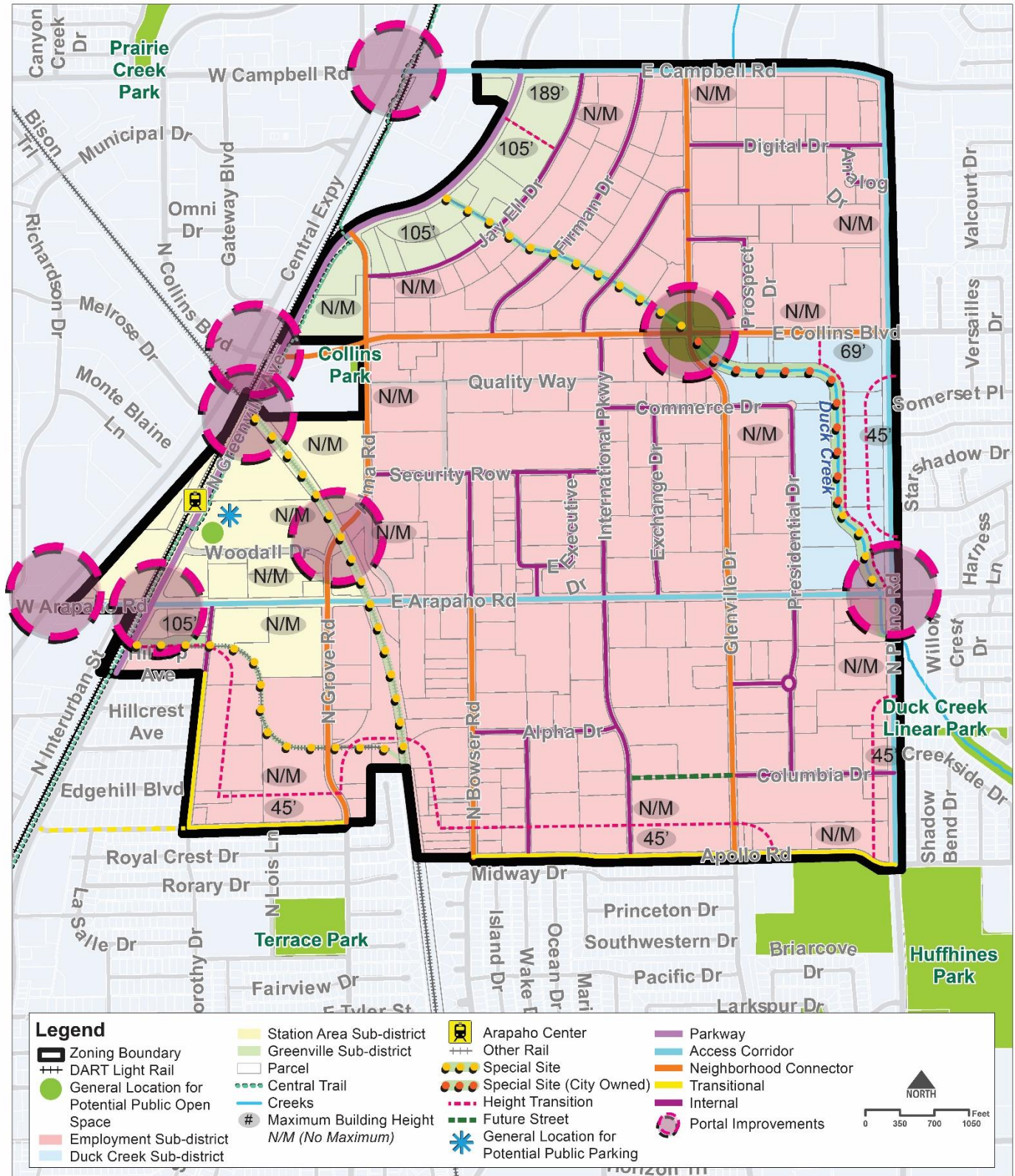
The graphics on the following pages identify the Overall Sub-district Regulating Plans for the entire Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation District four Sub-district area to show the overall relationship of each Sub-district to the other. Sub-district specific regulating plans are identified in each of the individual Sub-district subsections of the Code. These maps shall be made part of the City of Richardson Official Zoning Map.



Overall Sub-district Identifying Map – Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation Sub-districts



Overall Sub-district Regulating Plan – Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation Sub-districts



## II. Sub-districts

### A. Employment

The vision for the Employment Sub-district is to be a place for innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship in a vibrant, mixed use and highly amenitized district. This Sub-district will focus on adaptive reuse of existing buildings and targeted infill development that will maximize development potential and be an area for emerging and scaling companies and a job center for businesses of all types and sizes. While the focus of the Sub-district is adaptive reuse, new infill development is also desired provided that it is done in a manner that furthers the Sub-district's vision. Employment-generating uses are the primary focus of this sub-district, though allowances for residential adaptive reuse throughout the sub-district and Live/Work uses adjacent to Special Sites may be considered by Special Permit. Exterior building materials should promote design creativity envisioned for the Employment Sub-district, constructed of quality materials to minimize maintenance. Streetscape improvements may vary from minimal to more enhanced improvements where feasible and to improve the look and feel of the Sub-district. The reconstruction and redesign of streets shall continue to accommodate large trucks to accommodate distribution and manufacturing processes, while incorporating new pedestrian amenities and bicycle facilities on key streets where possible.

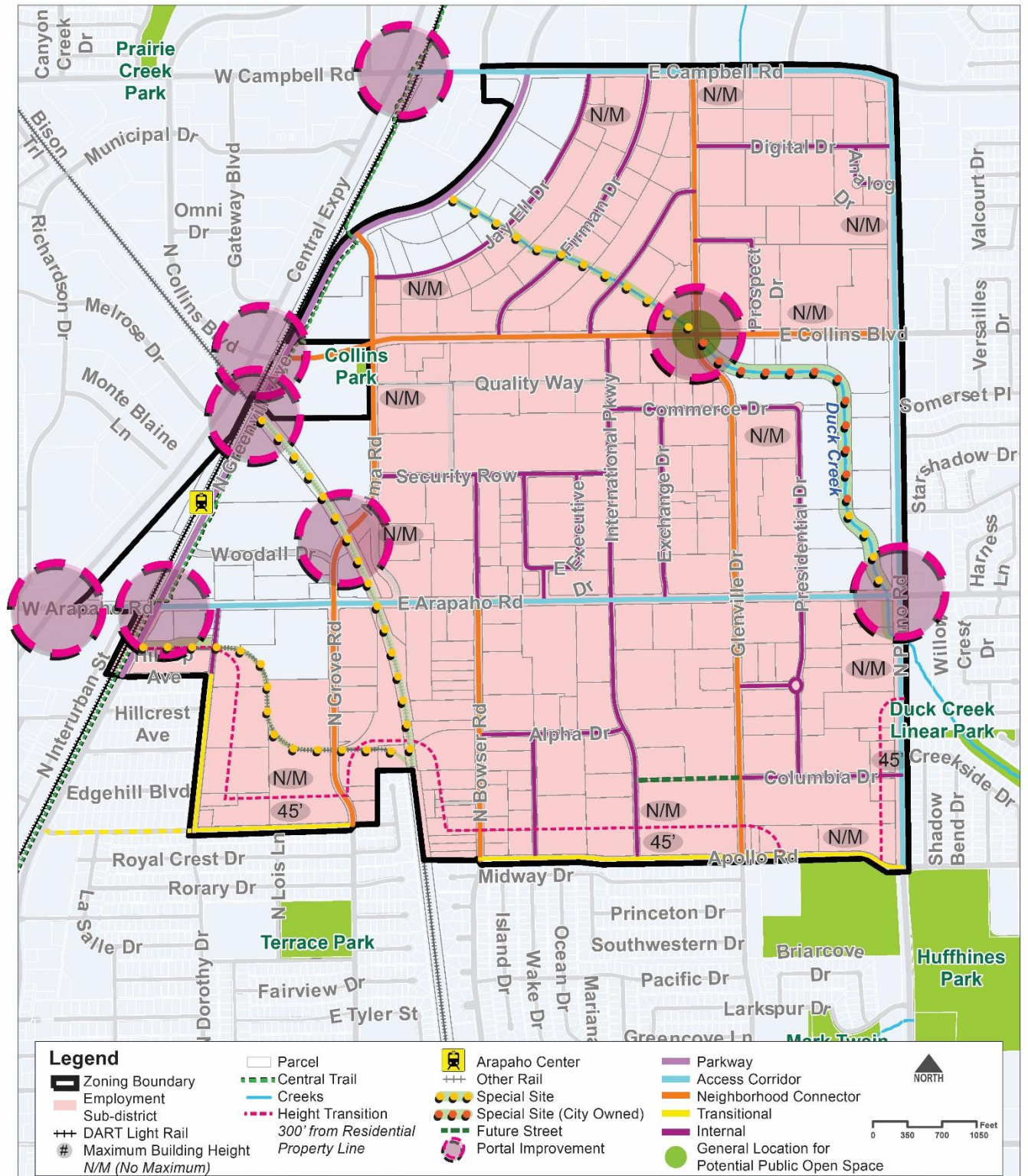
#### 1. Regulating Plan

The Employee-Sub-district Regulating Plan on the following page shall apply to all properties within the Employment Sub-district.

- a. Special Sites
  - i. Within this Regulating Plan are "Special Sites" which identify various types of open spaces, activation or amenities for which a special development plan may be appropriate during development/redevelopment. This includes:
    - a) Duck Creek: This active drainage channel traverses through the Greenville, Employment and Duck Creek sub-districts. This creek is envisioned to serve as a natural amenity with the encouragement of trail-oriented design for adjacent properties.
    - b) Kansas-City Southern Railroad: This railroad connects the District to the University of Texas at Dallas. If this line were to become inactive, this railroad corridor is envisioned to become a key infrastructure, trail and/or transportation corridor between the District and the University.
    - c) Abandoned Rail Spur: This spur, located south of E. Arapaho Road, is envisioned to serve as a key east-west trail connection with the encouragement of trail-oriented design for adjacent properties.
  - ii. Live/Work uses are permitted by Special Permit for properties adjacent to "Special Sites".
- b. Public Open Space
  - i. Public open spaces are important for the quality of life of property owners and workers in the Employment Sub-district. The intent of public open spaces in the Employment Sub-district is recommended to:
    - a) Provide easily accessible recreation areas and to provide visual breaks in the built environment.
    - b) Create gathering spaces for residents, workers and visitors that are inviting to enhance the overall character of the Sub-district and serve a variety of users with passive and active recreational options.

- c) Promote connectivity within and through the Sub-district by including a greenway that connects to the various neighborhoods, areas, trails, and parks within and to the Innovation District.
  - d) Preserve prominent natural features that are valuable assets.
  - e) Accommodate placement of public art in accordance with the Richardson Public Art Master Plan.
- ii. Public and private open space shall be provided in accordance with Subsection II.A.2.g., Landscaping and Open Space.
  - iii. The graphic on the following page identifies a recommended area for public open space in the Employment Sub-district. This location is conceptual only and represents an approximate location. Public open space may be accomplished through a public/private partnership. Incentives may be available to property owners who participate in a public/private partnership.
- c. Portal Improvements
- Portal Improvements are important features located around the Employment Sub-district intended to identify key entrances or nodes in this Sub-district. Portal Improvements can take a variety of forms including architectural features, signage, landscaping, or enhancements to existing bridge structures. At the time of development or redevelopment, properties within or adjacent to a Portal Improvement site will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for potential inclusion of portal/entryway features. Portal Improvements on private property may be included as part of a site's landscaping and open space requirements listed in Subsection II.A.2.g., Landscaping and Open Space.

Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan



**2. Building and Envelope Standards**

The Building and Envelope Standards which regulate site improvements and land uses for properties within the Employment Sub-district are as identified on the following pages. The Building and Envelope Standards shall be used in accordance with the Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan and Street Typology and Streetscape Standards.

a. Use

- i. The following uses are allowed in the Employment Sub-district as follows. Special Permit Uses shall require review and approval as per Article XXII-A, Special Permits, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors. If a use is not specified in the table in this subsection, then the use is prohibited, and the Code must be amended in accordance with Article XXIX, Changes and Amendments, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors, in order to allow such use.

Employment Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
<b>Use</b>		
<b>Residential</b>		
Adaptive Reuse	S	See Subsection II.A.4.a.ii.a), Adaptive Reuse
Live/Work	S	See Subsection II.A.4.a.ii.b), Live/Work  Live/Work uses are only permitted for properties adjacent to “Special Sites” as illustrated on the Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan
<b>Non-Residential</b>		
Ambulance Service	S	
Antenna, Accessory	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Antenna, Commercial	P	
Antenna, Commercial, in Excess of Three Antennas	S	
Antenna, Freestanding	P	
Antenna, Mounted	P	
Art Gallery	P	
Assisted Living Facility	S	
Bakery	P	
Bank or Financial Institution	P	
Barber or Beauty Salon	P	Skin and nail care as accessory use only.
Beer and Wine Package Sales - 75% or more Revenue from Sales of Beer and/or Wine	S	
Beer and Wine Package Sales - Less than 75% Revenue from Sales of Beer and/or Wine	P	

Employment Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
Boarding Kennel	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Catering Service	P	
Child Care Center	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Church	P	
Collaborative Co-Working Space	P	
Commercial Entertainment, Indoor	S	
Commercial Entertainment, Outdoor	S	
Construction Field Office	P	
Contracting Operation	P	
Cultural/Community Center	P	
Data Center	P	
Distribution Center	P	
Drive-Through Facility (All Uses)	S	
Electrical Substation	P	
Event Center	S	
Fine Arts Studio	P	
Food Truck Park	S	
Fraternal Organization	P	
Health Club	P	
Helipad	S	
Hospital	S	
Hotel, Full Service	P	
Hotel, Other	S	
Independent Living Facility	S	
Large Scale Retail/Service Store	S	
Laundromat	S	
Laundry or Dry Cleaning Service	P	Not to exceed 6,000 SF per location.
Laundry Pick Up Station	P	
Mailing Service	P	
Manufacturing Facility	P	
Manufacturing Facility, Artisanal	P	
Manufacturing Facility, Heavy	S	
Manufacturing High-Tech	P	
Martial Arts School	P	

Employment Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
Massage Establishment	S	
Microbrewery	P	See Subsection II.A.2.a.ii.c), Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption, for exemption.
Mortuary or Funeral Home	S	
Motor Vehicle Body Shop	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessory Sales	P	
Motor Vehicle Repair Shop—Major	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Motor Vehicle Repair Shop—Minor	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Motor Vehicle Service Station, No Repair	S	
Motor Vehicle Storage Lot	S	
Nursery or Greenhouse	S	
Nursing or Convalescent Home	S	
Office	P	
Parking Garage	P	
Parking Surface Lot	S	
Parking Surface Lot or Garage - Municipal	P	
Performing Arts Center	S	
Pet Sales and Grooming	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Photography or Art Studio	P	
Print Shop, Major	P	
Print Shop, Minor	P	
Private Club	S	Subject to Chapter 4, Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.
Private Recreational Club	S	
Public Building	P	
Radio, Recording or Television Studio	P	
Radio or Television Station	P	
Repair Shop, Household Items	P	



Employment Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
Repair Shop, Personal Items	P	
Research Laboratories and Facilities	P	
Restaurant with Curb Service	S	
Restaurant with Drive-Through Service	S	
Restaurant Without Drive-Through or Curb Service	P	
Retail Sales	P	
School, Parochial (Not Located on Same Lot as Religious Institution)	S	
School, Parochial (Located on Same Lot as Religious Institution)	P	
School, Private	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Self Service Warehouse	S	
Technical Training School	P	
Temporary open air market	S	Subject to Article VIII, Chapter 12 of Code of Ordinances of the City of Richardson, as amended.
University or College	P	
Veterinary Office	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Warehouse	P	
Wholesale Establishment	P	
Winery/Distillery	P	See Subsection II.A.2.a.ii.c), Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption, for exemption.
Wrecker service	S	

- ii. Additional Supplemental Use Requirements
  - a) Adaptive Reuse

Dwelling units located within approved adaptive reuse projects shall be a minimum of 500 square feet.
  - b) Live/Work

The business operated within the live/work shared space unit, where the residential and non-residential functions take place in an internally connected unit, may engage employees in the conduct of the business within the unit; however, if the owner of the business is not residing in the dwelling unit portion of the live/work unit, at least one full-time employee of the business must reside in the live/work unit. In no case shall the dwelling unit within the live/work unit be sold or rented separately from the non-residential area of the live/work unit.
  - c) Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption

Establishments which sell and/or serve alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption shall be exempt from the zoning acreage requirements and number of establishments per acreage requirements as provided for in Section 4-7 (a) and (b), Chapter 4. Alcoholic Beverages, of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.
- b. Lots/Blocks

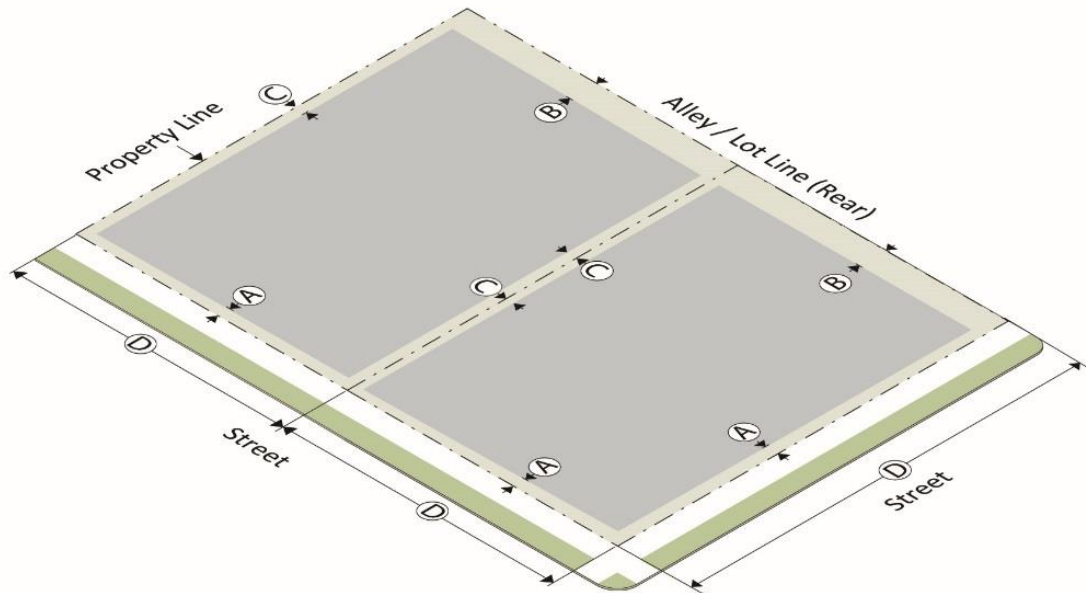
All lots shall have direct frontage to a street.
- c. Access
  - i. Alleys

Alley construction shall conform to City of Richardson standards for alley construction to provide adequate space for emergency vehicles and service access.
  - ii. Driveways
    - a) A driveway is not required.
    - b) For lots utilizing a driveway accessing the street, a continuous driveway shall not be permitted.
    - c) Driveways shall be maximum thirty feet in width. Turning radii shall be as approved by the City Manager or designee.
    - d) Driveways are limited to no more than one driveway per 150 feet of street frontage, measured at inside edge of driveway to inside edge of driveway at the right-of-way line. This spacing shall be required for driveways on the same platted lot and driveways between adjacent lots. A Minor Modification may be requested to this standard for properties with limited street frontage or in instances where existing driveways would preclude access to site.
    - e) Shared driveways shall be provided, where feasible, to reduce the number of driveways along the street.
    - f) Driveways shall conform to City of Richardson standards for driveway construction.
  - iii. Sidewalks
    - a) Sidewalks shall be provided along all streets in accordance with the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards for the Employment Sub-district (see Subsection II.A.3, Street Typology and Streetscape Standards), as well as conform to City of Richardson standards for sidewalk construction. Streets not identified on the Street Typology and Streetscape Standards for the

Employment Sub-district shall comply with Section 21-45. Sidewalks of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.

- b) A sidewalk shall be constructed to permit pedestrian access from the street to the building, unless paved access is otherwise provided.

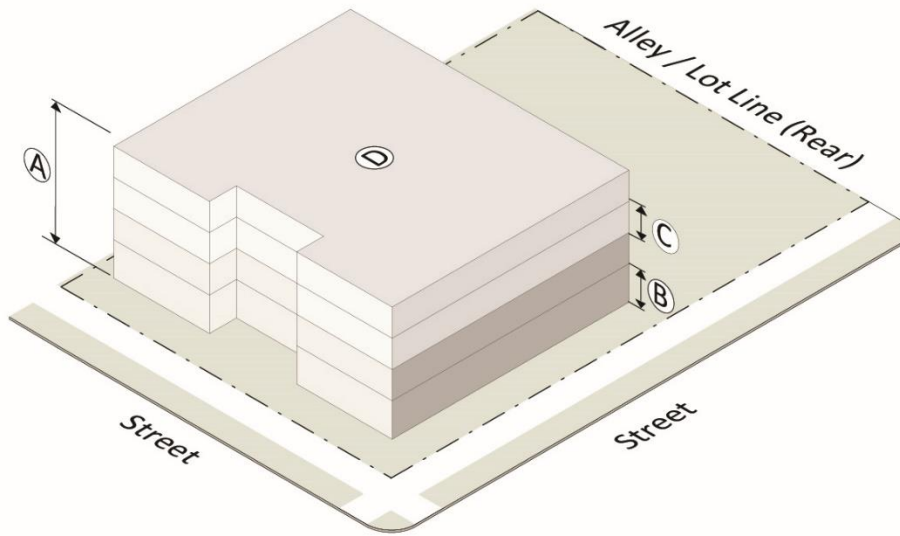
d. Buildings and Building Placement



Employment - Building Placement by Street Type						
		Parkway	Access Corridor	Neighborhood Connector	Transitional	Internal
Ⓐ	Minimum Front Yard Setback	• Min. 10 feet	• None except 40 feet on N. Plano Road	• None	• Min. 40 feet	• None
Ⓑ	Required Rear Building Setback <sup>1</sup>	• None	• None except if building backs onto N. Plano Road, then 40 feet	• None	• None unless building backs onto Transitional Road, then 40 feet	• None
Ⓒ	Required Interior Side Building Setback <sup>1</sup>	• None	• None	• None	• None	• None
Ⓓ	Building Frontage Buildout	• None	• None	• None	• None	• None

<sup>1</sup> Or as permitted by Building Code, whichever is greater.

- i. Multiple buildings shall be allowed on a lot provided that use of the buildings is permitted in Subsection 2.a., Use, and conform to the requirements of this Code.
  - ii. Accessory buildings are permitted as defined by the Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and shall conform to the setback and height requirements of this Sub-district.
  - iii. Building setbacks shall be measured from the property line and shall be provided in accordance with the requirements in the table in this subsection. The Building Frontage Buildout is the percentage of the lot width of where the principal building and/or parking garage shall be located at the front building setback closest to the street.
  - iv. Canopies, signs, awnings and balconies may encroach over the sidewalk where allowed by this Code. In no case shall an encroachment be located over an on-street parking or travel lane, nor shall the encroachment substantially interfere with street tree growth.
- e. Height and Ground Floor Size
- i. Principal Buildings and Parking Structures
    - a) There is no maximum height in the Employment Sub-district unless identified on the Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan. In such situations, the maximum height is identified in feet.
    - b) Where applicable, the height of a building or parking structure shall be measured from at grade to the tallest projecting element on the building or parking structure as provided this subsection.
    - c) Roof top seating areas shall be allowed on buildings. Shade structures, whether if freestanding or attached to the building, if provided, shall count towards the overall total building height.
    - d) Mechanical equipment, including screening mechanisms as required in Subsection II.A.5.d., Roof-mounted Equipment, and elevator penthouses shall be excluded from calculating the height of a building or parking garage.
    - e) Multi-story buildings can utilize any combination of height in feet per story as long as the overall height of the building does not exceed the maximum building height in feet for the number of stories proposed.
  - ii. Accessory Buildings  
An accessory building shall not exceed fifteen feet in height.
  - iii. Maximum Ground Floor Size  
There are no maximum ground floor size restrictions for the Employment Sub-district.



Maximum Building Heights		
(A)	Principal Building fronting on:	
	Parkway	No maximum unless otherwise shown on regulating plan
	Access Corridor	
	Neighborhood Connector	
	Transitional	
(B)	Ground Story	No maximum per story, however shall not exceed the total height identified on the regulating plan
(C)	Subsequent Stories	
Maximum Building Ground Floor		
(D)	Principal Building(s)	No maximum

f. Parking

i. Intent

The intent of this subsection is to:

- a) Manage parking so that it is convenient, efficient and supports an active and vibrant business environment;
- b) Provide flexibility in the leasing of allowed uses, reuse of properties and for redevelopment of sites; and
- c) Encourage shared parking areas to meet the needs of multiple property owners and businesses.

ii. Shared and On-Street Parking

- a) Shared parking is preferred. Centralized parking locations throughout the Employment Sub-district that permit people to park at convenient locations with ample parking to access multiple uses should be considered over individual parking areas on individual lots.
- b) Shared parking areas shall be connected to businesses with paved and landscaped pedestrian walkways.

iii. Off-Street Parking Requirements

- a) Required On-Site Spaces. The construction of any new building or expansion of gross square footage of an existing building shall be required to provide on-site parking in accordance with the parking requirements provided in the table below.

Use	Parking Required
Adaptive Reuse	No additional spaces required
Data Center	1.0 space per 5,000 square feet
Hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.75 space per guest room for full-service hotel</li> <li>• 0.5 space per guest room for other hotels</li> </ul>
Live/Work Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.0 space per dwelling unit</li> <li>• Non-Residential parking shall be based on non-residential parking ratios</li> </ul>
Industrial or Manufacturing Uses < 5,000 square feet	No spaces required
Industrial or Manufacturing Uses ≥ 5,000 square feet	1.0 space per 1,000 square feet above the first 5,000 square feet
Institutional or Assembly Uses	1.0 space per every 3 persons accommodated
Non-Residential Uses not Listed < 5,000 square feet	No spaces required
Non-Residential Uses not Listed ≥ 5,000 square feet	1.0 space per 500 square feet above first 5,000 square feet
Restaurants	1.0 space per 300 square feet

- b) Parking spaces. Spaces shall be dimensioned and designed in accordance with the City’s Parking Design Manual. Handicap accessible parking spaces shall be installed in accordance with State of Texas requirements.
- c) On Street Parking. On-street parking, located on the adjacent street(s) for the width of the property, may be used toward satisfying on-site parking requirements (where allowed by the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards).

- d) **Public and Shared Parking.** A Minor Modification may be requested to allow credit for available public parking or a shared off-street parking facility on another lot within 600 feet of the subject property, regardless of the shared parking being located in another Sub-district, to apply towards on-site parking requirements.
  - e) **Off-Street Bicycle Parking.** Bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with the City's Bicycle Parking Ordinance and/or Policy, as adopted.
  - f) **Motor Vehicle Related Uses.** Parking for motor vehicle inventory shall be provided on-site; however, a Minor Modification may be requested to allow parking for motor vehicle inventory off-site on private property in accordance with the following:
    - 1) Approval of a Special Permit has been granted, in accordance with Article XXII-A, Special Permits, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors, for a Motor Vehicle Storage Lot;
    - 2) The off-site parking is available for use and is not counted towards satisfying parking requirements for another use;
    - 3) The off-site parking complies with landscaping requirements for surface parking lots in the Code (refer to Subsection II.A.2.f.v.c), Landscaping for Surface Parking); and
    - 4) The location of the off-site parking shall be designated on an approved site plan.
- iv. **Parking Structures**
- a) Parking structures shall not exceed the maximum building height as shown on the Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan.
  - b) Parking structures shall have a façade design similar to surrounding buildings along the street front. If possible, parking structures should be located behind buildings to minimize their visibility from adjacent streets.
  - c) Where a parking garage is located adjacent to a street:
    - 1) The parking structure facades shall be designed with both vertical (changes in planes, columns, pilasters, etc.) and horizontal (aligning with horizontal elements along the block) articulation and the building materials shall be compatible with the material of the building the parking structure serves.
    - 2) The parking structure shall be designed in such a way that motor vehicles and ramps on all parking levels are not visible from all adjacent public streets. Ramps shall not be located on the perimeter of the parking structure. Architectural screens shall be used to articulate the façade, hide parked vehicles, and shield the lighting inside the structure.
    - 3) Public art can be used as an effective screening device for the garage.
  - d) Off-street below-grade parking may be built to the property lines but must be designed to allow landscape planting at grade as required by the Employment Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards. No below-grade parking beneath a building shall be visible from the sidewalk or public open space.
  - e) Wayfinding signage should be provided to direct drivers to the parking structure.

- v. Surface Parking
  - a) Off-street surface parking is preferred to be located behind or to the side of a building; however, where it is not feasible to locate parking behind the principal building, parking may be provided between the building and the street.
  - b) Adjacent to Special Sites

Off-street surface parking is prohibited along any Special Site identified on the Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan for new development or redevelopment scenarios, or when expanding existing parking. This includes the area between the principal building and any Special Site, extending the full width of the lot between side lot lines. A Minor Modification may be requested for lots one acre or smaller unless subdivided from a larger parent tract resulting in a lot of one acre or smaller.
  - c) Landscaping for Surface Parking

The parking lot shall be landscaped and screened in accordance with the landscaping requirements set forth this subsection when new development or complete redevelopment occurs or when existing parking is expanded.

    - 1) Parking Lots Visible from Required Sidewalks

A minimum ten-foot wide landscape area shall be provided between the sidewalk and parking lot. A minimum one three-inch caliper shade tree at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.A.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided within this landscape area at an average spacing of thirty feet but in no case shall trees be placed greater than forty feet apart. Additionally, a solid evergreen shrubbery hedge shall be provided minimum 36-inches in height at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.A.3.d.vi., Plant List, to screen vehicle headlights and undercarriage. In lieu of the required evergreen shrubbery hedge, a Minor Modification may be requested to allow for the following to screen vehicle headlights and undercarriage provided the screening element is a minimum thirty-six-inch tall:

      - (a) Retaining wall;
      - (b) Berming; or
      - (c) A combination of retaining wall, berming, and/or evergreen screening hedge.
    - 2) Interior Parking Lot Landscaping
      - (a) Each row of parking shall be configured so that there is a minimum ten-foot-wide landscape island with each run of eight parking spaces. A parking island shall be required on the end of each row of parking.
      - (b) Minimum three-inch caliper shade trees at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.A.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided internal to the parking lot at a rate of one street tree for every six parking spaces.
      - (c) A concrete, pavestone or mulch strip the width of the vehicle overhang shall be provided for parking spaces adjacent to a landscape area. This strip shall be measured from the face of curb to the edge of the landscape area adjacent to the parking space.



- (d) Diamond tree wells may be used for interior parking lot landscaping in lieu of subsections (a) and (c) above if the parking lot is completely integral and internal to a development project (e.g. surface parking lot is internal to and surrounded by buildings).
          - i. Diamond tree wells shall be provided throughout the parking lot at the rate of one diamond tree well for every ten parking spaces.
  - 3) Additional Landscaping. Additional landscaping, where provided, such as shrubbery, ornamental trees and grasses, and groundcover/vines shall be selected from the plant list (Subsection II.A.3.d.vi., Plant List). Other materials may be used in combination with materials from the plant list, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.
  - 4) Plant Health. All plant material shall be No.1 grade, free from plant diseases, have a healthy, normal root system, rounded branching pattern, and shall conform to the code of standards set forth in the current addition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock. Drought tolerant trees, plants and grasses are encouraged for meeting landscaping requirements.
  - 5) Irrigation. Landscape material shall be irrigated by a mechanical underground system with operating rain and freeze sensors.
  - 6) Maintenance
    - (a) The property owner is responsible for maintaining the landscape in accordance with the approved landscape plan and all irrigation systems shall be maintained and operable.
    - (b) Dying plant material, as determined by the City, shall be replaced in accordance with the approved landscape plan.
  - vi. Bicycle Parking. Bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with the City's Bicycle Parking Ordinance and/or policy, as adopted.
- g. Landscaping and Open Space
  - i. Application
    - a) Landscaping and open space requirements and landscape buffers shall apply to new development or a complete redevelopment scenario.
  - ii. On-Site Landscaping and Open Space Requirements
 

On-site landscaping and open space shall be provided to improve the overall appearance of the Sub-district and for the enjoyment of persons and employees within the Employment Sub-district.

    - a) A minimum 10% of the lot shall be landscaped. Surface parking landscaping and landscape buffers may be applied to meet this requirement.
    - b) Half of the overall required 10% site landscaping noted above in a) (i.e. minimum 5% of the lot) shall be publicly accessible open space. This space shall include amenities that are suitable for gathering or recreational activities.
      - 1) Publicly accessible open space requirements noted above in b) do not apply to Data Center uses, adaptive reuse sites, or lots one acre or smaller unless subdivided from a larger parent tract resulting in a lot one acre or smaller.
    - c) Common outdoor space shall be appropriately designed for its public or private purpose. If designed for public use, it shall be highly visible from the public right-of-way and accessible to the general public. If designed solely for private use, it shall be centrally located and easily accessible to all individuals it is expected to serve.

- d) A development plan (site plan or concept plan) may be required to demonstrate how the landscaping and open space requirement is being satisfied for an entire parent tract (development site).
- iii. Landscape buffer for properties fronting streets designated as Parkway, Access Corridor, Neighborhood Connector, Transitional or Internal on the Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan shall provide a ten-foot wide landscape buffer, if one has not been provided as required in Subsection II.A.2.v.c).1). Parking Lots Visible from Required Sidewalks.
  - a) Within the required landscape buffer, a minimum one three-inch caliper shade tree at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.A.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided within this landscape area at an average spacing of thirty feet but in no case shall trees be placed greater than forty feet apart.
  - b) Alternative landscaping that meets the intent of the landscape buffer described above may be permitted for lots one-acre or smaller after review and approval by the city under Section IV.E, Minor Modification to Code.
  - c) Landscape buffer requirements do not apply to adaptive reuse sites.

### **3. Street Typology and Streetscape Standards**

- a. Intent

The Street Typology and Streetscape Standards provide for a cohesive streetscape along block faces, emphasizing the public realm with a consistent design theme throughout the Employment Sub-district and enhancing the physical relationship between buildings and their adjacent streets. The standards also seek to take into consideration reuse of existing buildings and new construction.
- b. Street Standards
  - i. All streets shall conform to the provisions of the Code. The Street Typology Standards (street cross sections) and Streetscape Standards (prototypical streetscape plans) shall be used in accordance with the Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan. Refer to the regulating plan to identify the street name and type adjacent to the subject property and use the corresponding Street Typology and Streetscape Standards graphics on the following pages.
  - ii. The preferred condition identified in the Street Standards is required to accommodate street improvements to existing streets and for design of proposed streets. A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of any alternate street design less than the preferred design standards.
  - iii. Existing Streets. The regulating plan depicts existing streets within the Employment Sub-district. Unless determined otherwise by the City, at such time when properties adjacent to the existing streets develop and/or redevelop, the property owner shall, in accordance with the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards and for the distance adjacent to the property dedicate to the City sufficient right-of-way (or equivalent) to accommodate the necessary street improvements. The City shall be responsible for constructing and maintaining the travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system and sidewalk improvements at such time when determined by the City.

- iv. Proposed Streets – Not Shown on Regulating Plan. Should a property owner want to construct a new street on their property and said street is not shown on the Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan, the property owner shall:
  - a) Design the street in accordance with one of the Street Typology and Streetscape Standards provided for in the Employment Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards (see graphics on the following pages);
  - b) Construct the entire street section including travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements; and
  - c) Dedicate a private street easement (or equivalent) that provides for vehicle and pedestrian public access. The property owner shall be responsible for maintaining the travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements required in a) and b) above. However, should the City decide to maintain the street improvements required in a) and b) above, then the property owner shall dedicate to the City sufficient right-of-way (or equivalent) to accommodate the street improvements.
- v. All right-of-way dedication and street construction for all streets (existing and proposed) shall be in accordance with the City's Subdivision and Development Ordinance (Code of Ordinances, Chapter 21), as amended or its successors.

iv. Street Typology Standards (Street Cross Sections)

**Access Corridor**

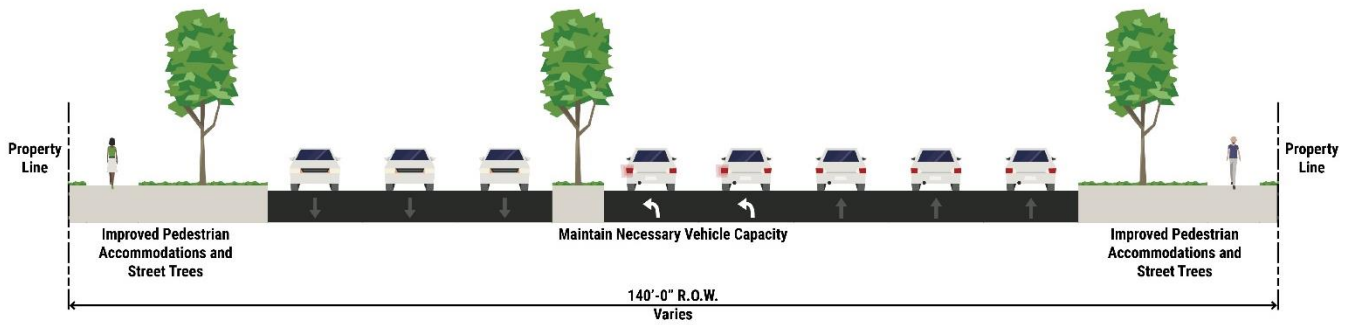
Typical Characteristics

- Vehicle capacity priority
- Limited pedestrian accommodations
- Limited right-of-way on most corridors

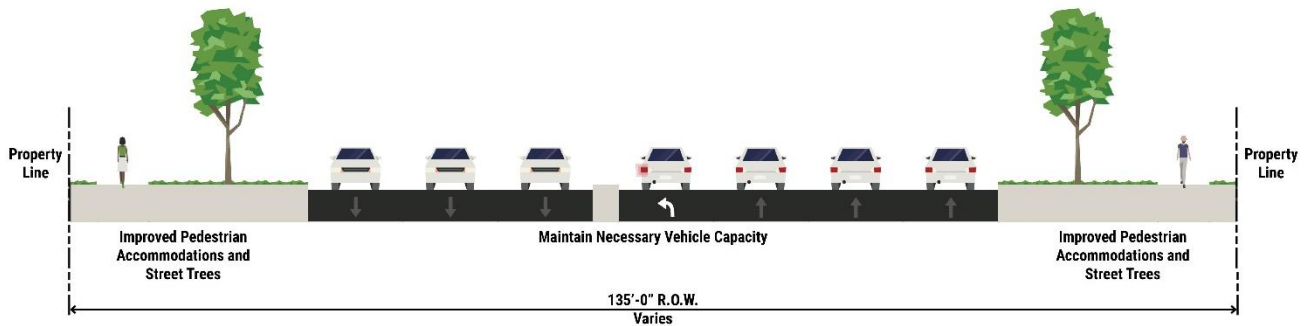
Design Options

- Wider sidewalks and pedestrian amenities
- Increased street trees and streetscaping where possible

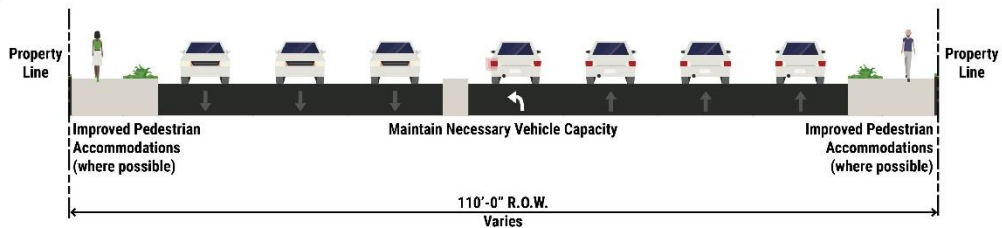
**Campbell Road**



**Plano Road**



**Arapaho Road**



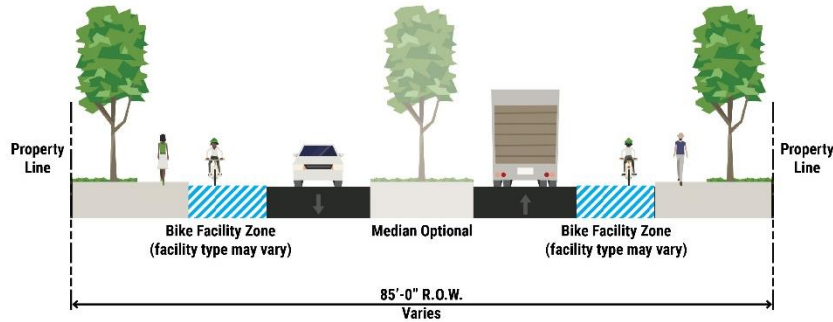
## Neighborhood Connector

### Typical Characteristics

- Lower vehicle capacity priority
- Balance between cross-district mobility and local access

### Design Options

- Increased bicycle and pedestrian separation from traffic
- Street trees where possible; could include landscaped median or midblock center islands
- Curb radii and intersection design to accommodate turning trucks



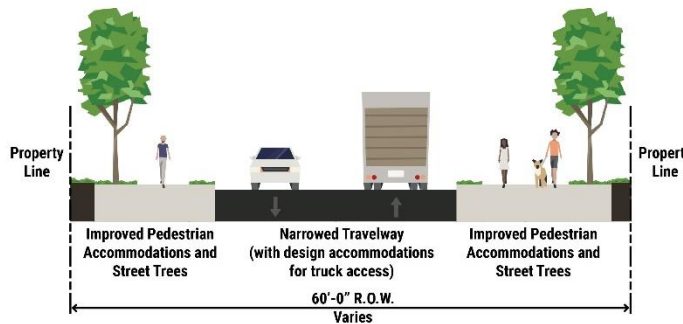
## Internal

### Typical Characteristics

- Wide travel lanes
- Limited pedestrian accommodations with some gaps

### Design Options

- Wider sidewalks or shared-use paths
- Narrow travelway to increase street trees or other amenities to improve pedestrian comfort



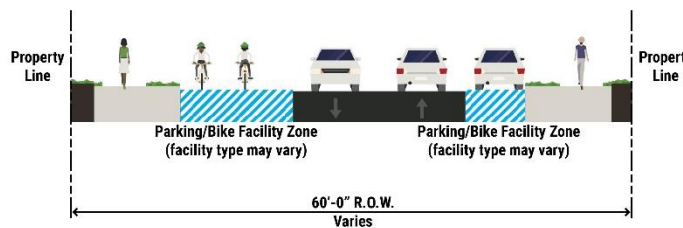
## Transitional

### Typical Characteristics

- Transitional land use contexts between non-residential and residential
- Excess travelway width on some corridors

### Design Options

- Repurpose travelway space for bikeway facilities or on-street parking, where appropriate



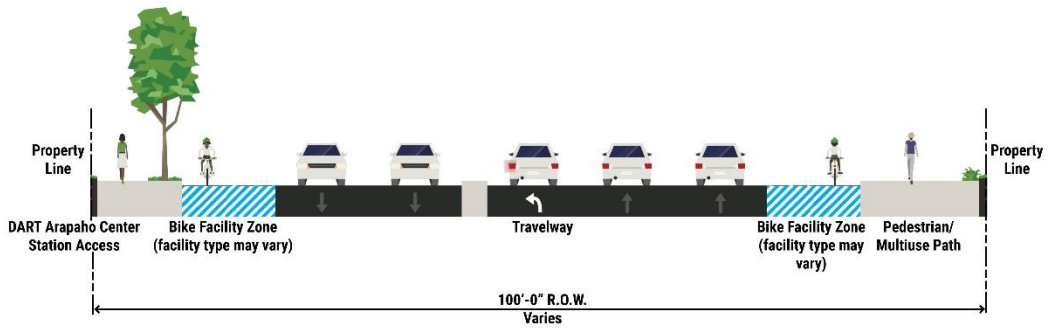
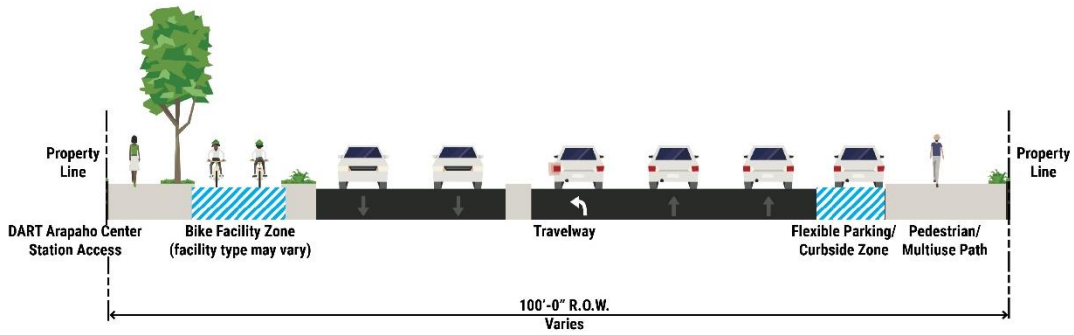
# Parkway (Greenville Ave)

## Typical Characteristics

- Excess travel lane capacity
- Transit-oriented context opportunities

## Design Options

- Repurpose travelway space for bikeway and pedestrian crossing options
- Greater physical separation for bikeway from adjacent travel volume and speed



	Frontage		Pedestrian Zone		Greenscape/ Furnishing Zone		Bike Zone <sup>1</sup>		Travelway Zone		Median	
	Pref.	Min.	Preferred	Minimum	Pref.	Min.	Preferred	Minimum	Travel Lanes	Preferred	Minimum	
<b>Access Corridor</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	5'	0'	10'-12' Shared-use Sidepath	N/A	10'-11' (4-6 lanes)	16'	14'	
<b>Neighborhood Connector</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane/ Cycle Track	5'-6' Bike Lane	10'-11' (2-4 lanes)	10'-16'	N/A	
<b>Internal</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	N/A	N/A	10'-12' (2 lanes) *wider travel lanes may be preferred for heavy truck use	N/A	N/A	
<b>Transitional</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane/Cycle Track	5'-6' Bike Lane	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	
<b>Parkway (Greenville Ave)</b>	2'	0'	6'-12'	5'	5'	0'	10'-12' Buffered Cycle Track	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane	10'-11' (4 lanes)	14'-16'	14'	
<b>Urban Mixed Use</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	6'	4'	N/A	N/A	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	
<b>Urban Neighborhood</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	5'	0'	N/A	N/A	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	

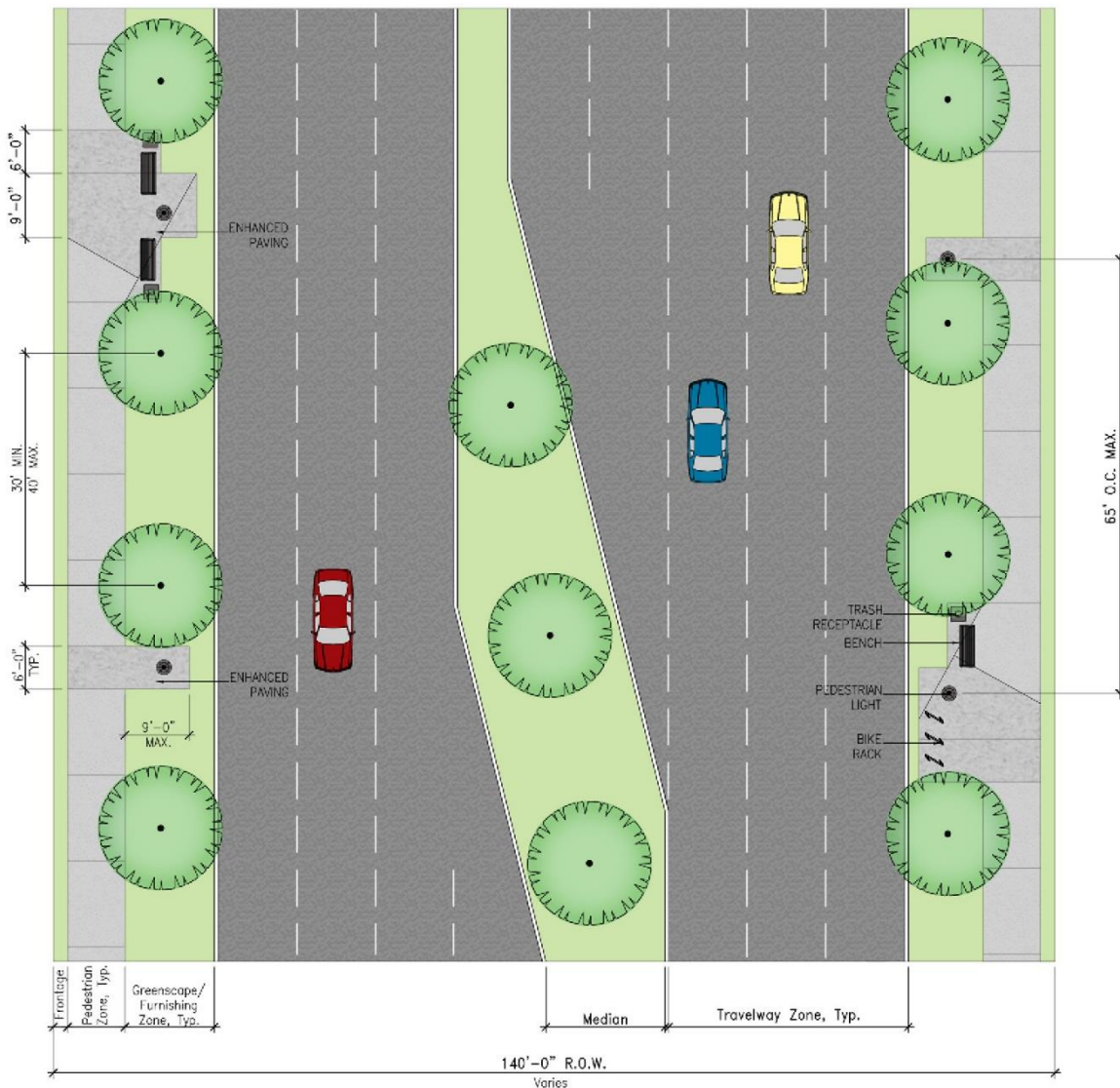
<sup>1</sup> Bicyclists' comfort levels decrease proportionally with increases in motor vehicle volumes and the speed of adjacent traffic. As a result, both traffic volume and traffic speed are important considerations when choosing an appropriate bikeway type for a given location. Buffered or protected bicycle treatments are preferred on roadways with speeds 30 mph or greater or when traffic volume exceeds 6,000 vehicles per day.

- c. Street furnishings
  - i. Placement
    - a) Street furnishings shall be generally located within the greenscape/furnishing zone as provided for in the Employment Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards (in Subsection II.A.3., Street Typology and Streetscape Standards), and in accordance with Subsection II.A.3.b., Street Standards. The following streetscape standards illustrate recommended dimensions for spacing of street furnishings, street trees, pedestrian lights and enhanced paving areas. Final location of street furnishings shall be determined by the City.
    - b) Should a property owner install the street furnishings, then the street furnishings shall be shown on an approved site plan and landscape plan prior to installation.



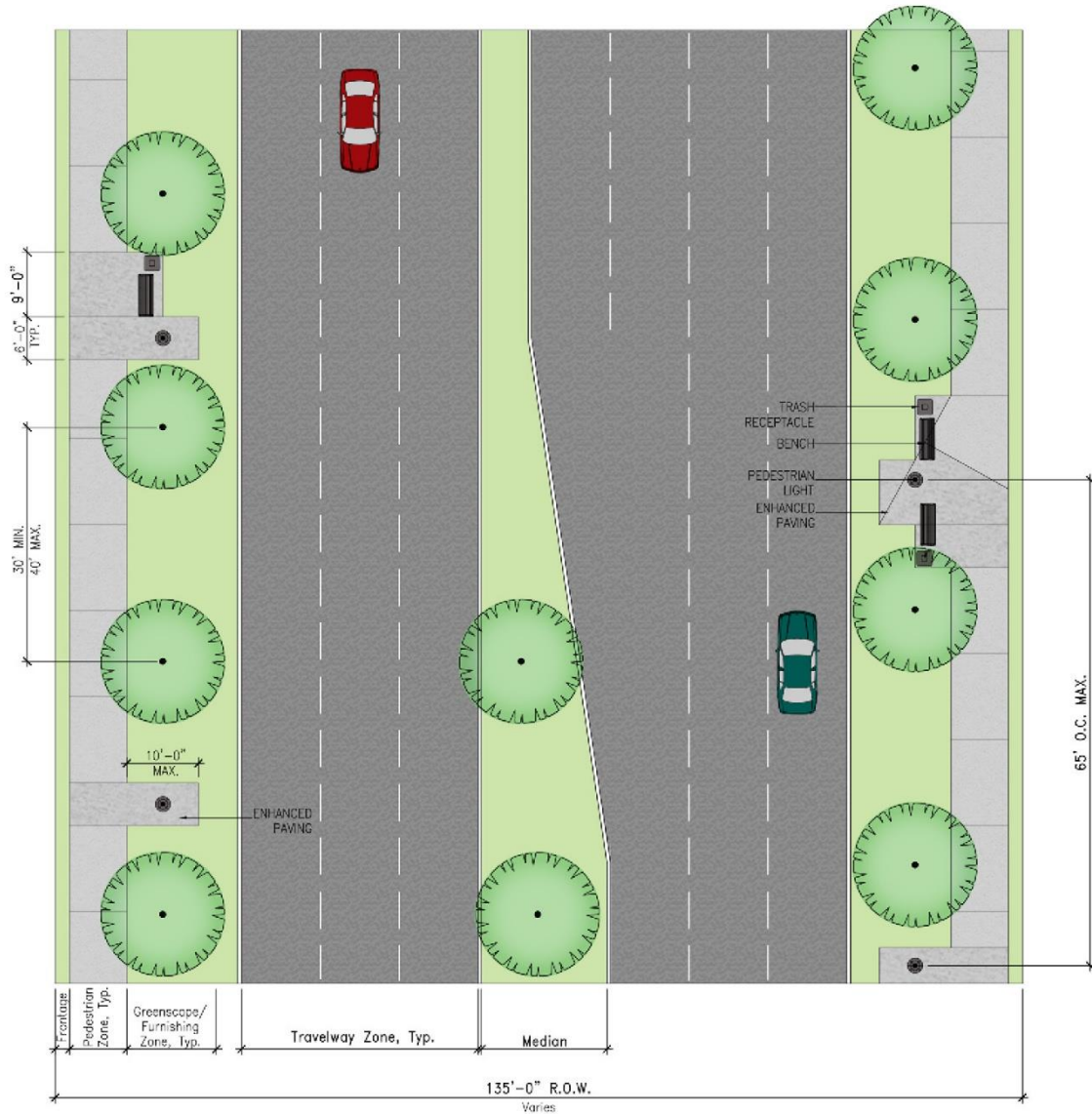
ii. Streetscape Standards (Prototypical Streetscape Plans)

ACCESS CORRIDOR – CAMPBELL ROAD



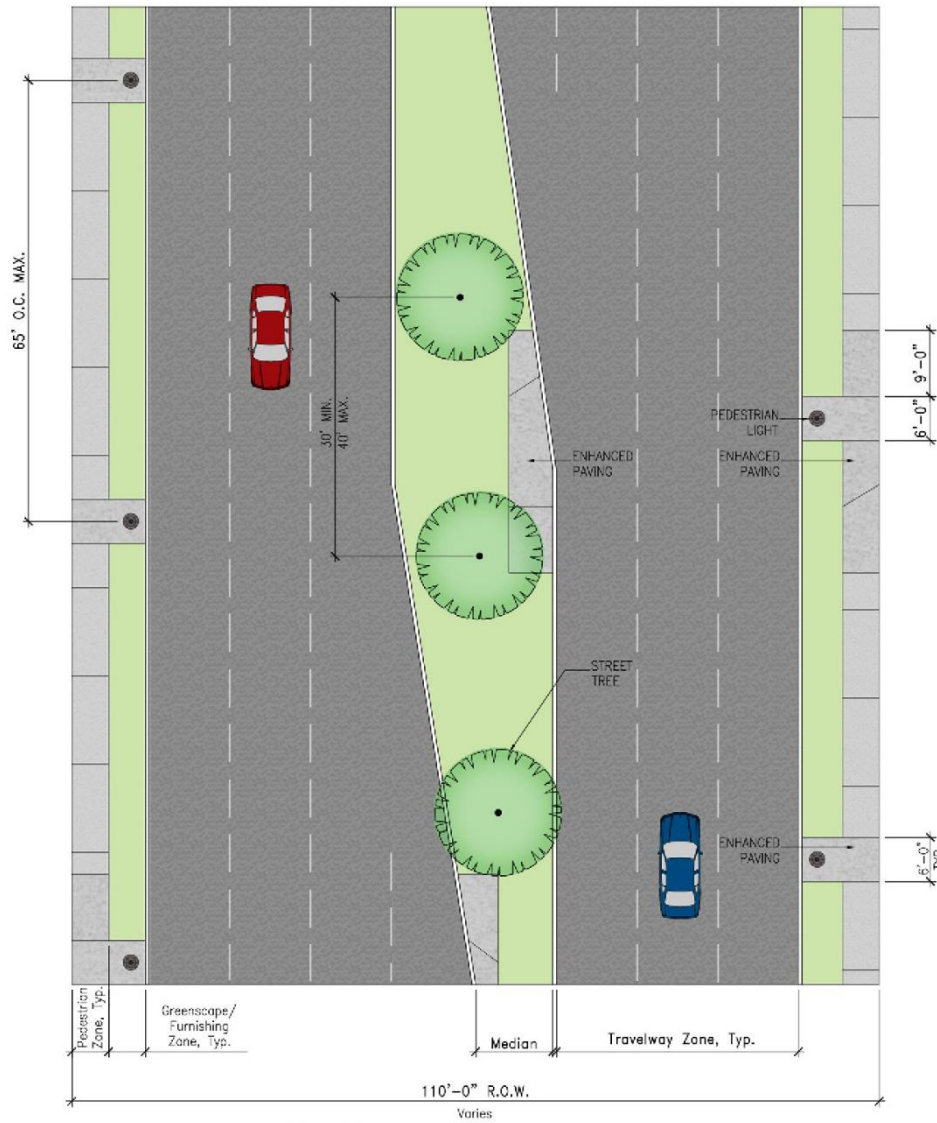
NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

### ACCESS CORRIDOR – PLANO ROAD



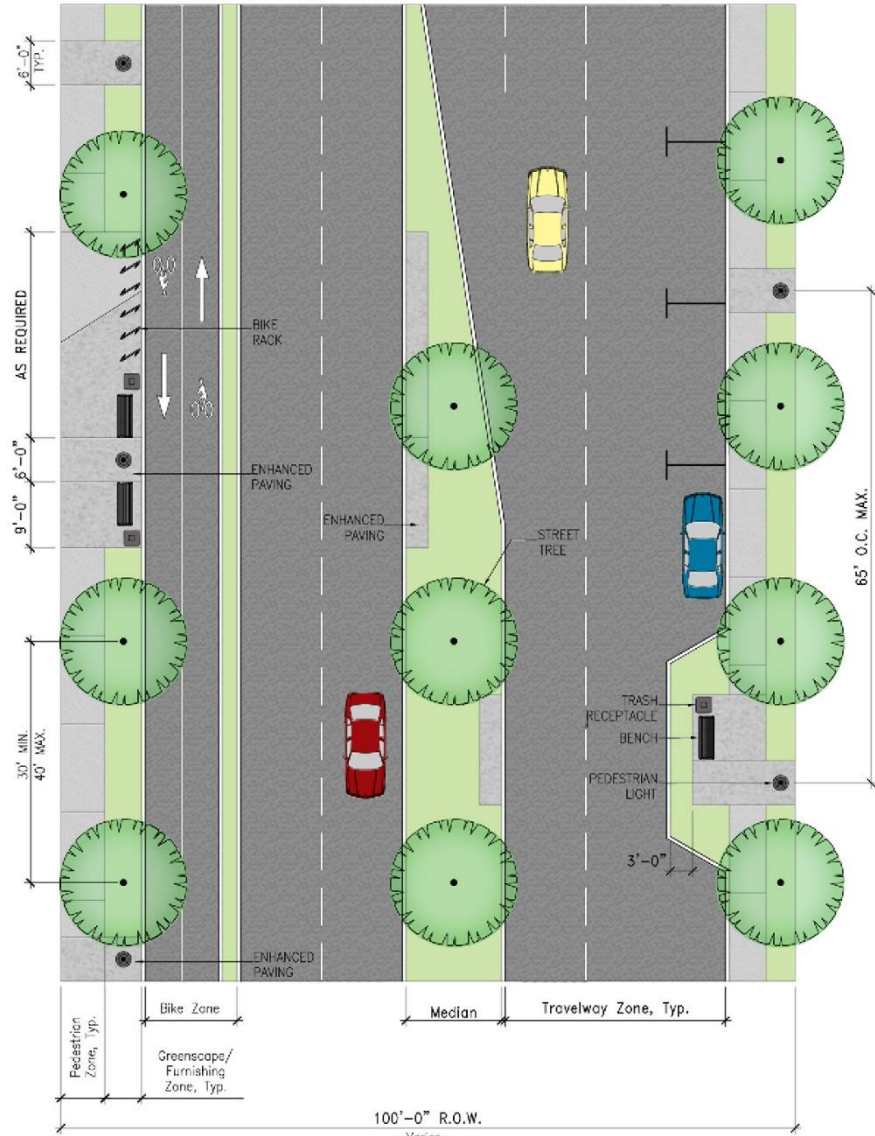
NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

### ACCESS CORRIDOR – ARAPAHO ROAD



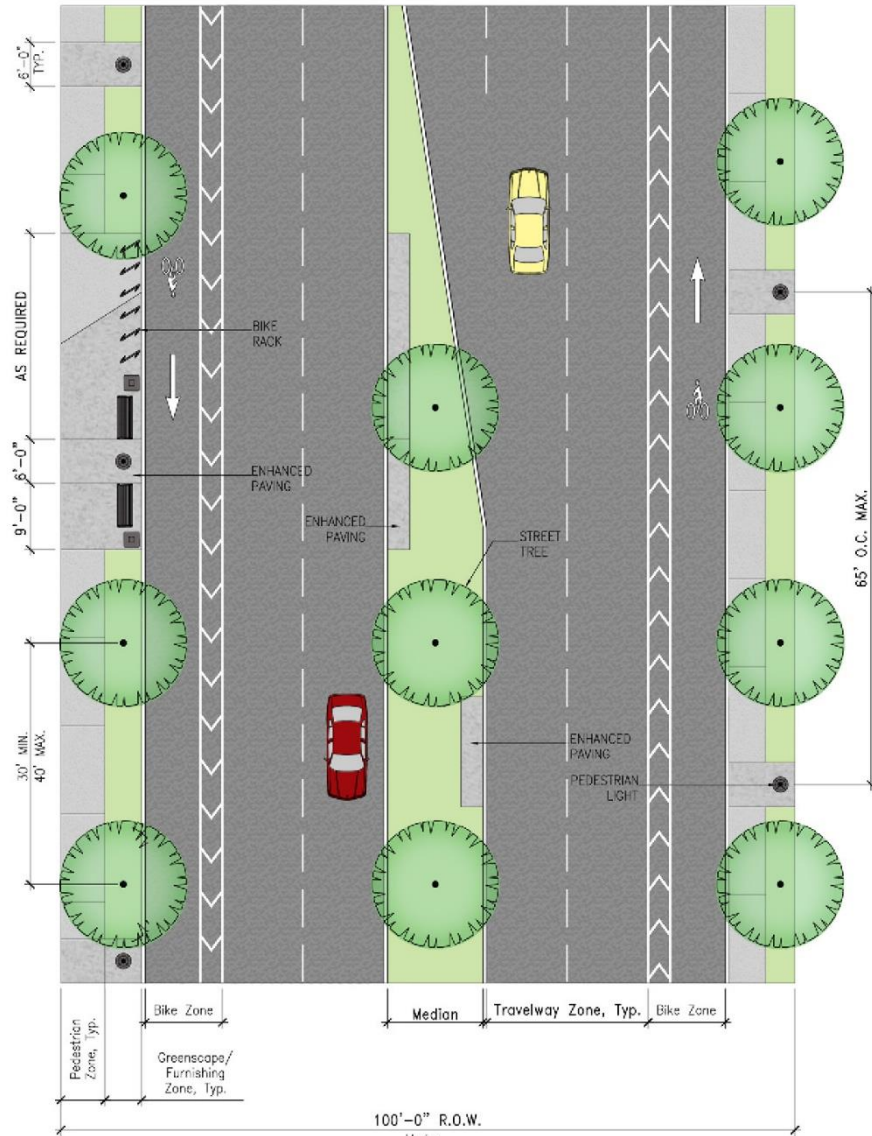
NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

### PARKWAY – GREENVILLE AVENUE



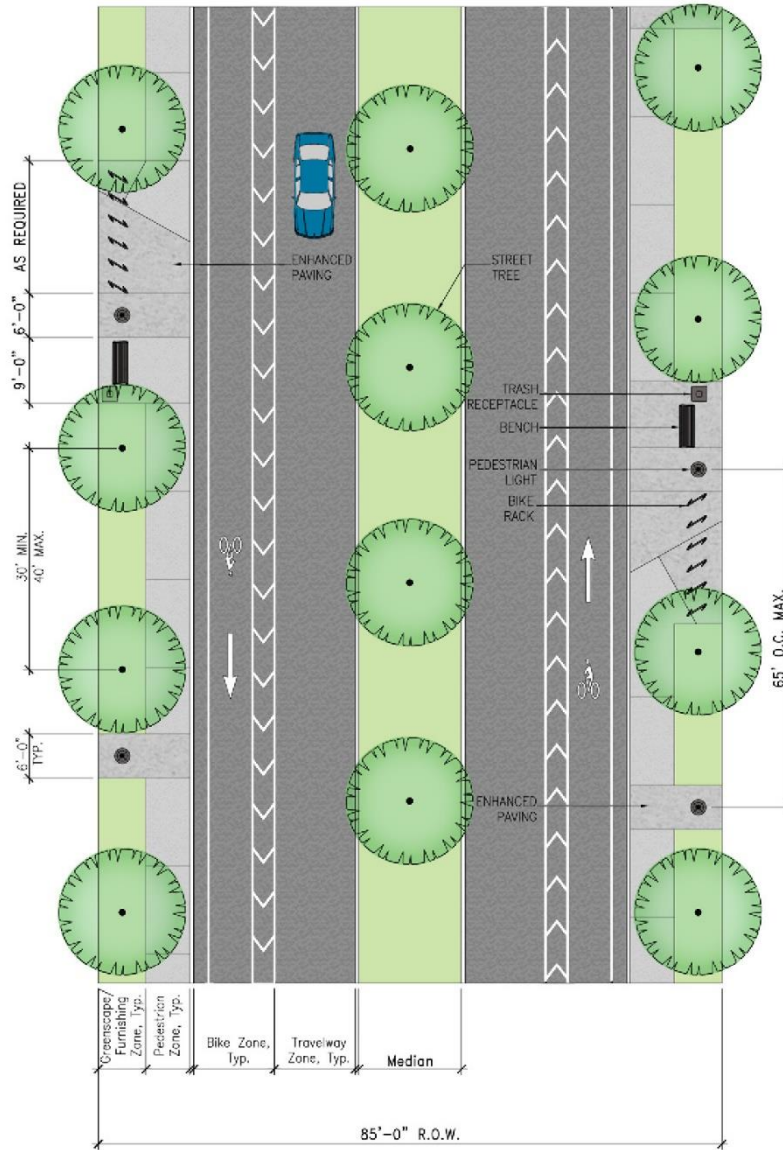
NOTE: THE LOCATION AND WIDTH OF CENTRAL TRAIL VARIES ALONG GREENVILLE AVENUE. STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

## PARKWAY – GREENVILLE AVENUE (WITH BIKE LANES)



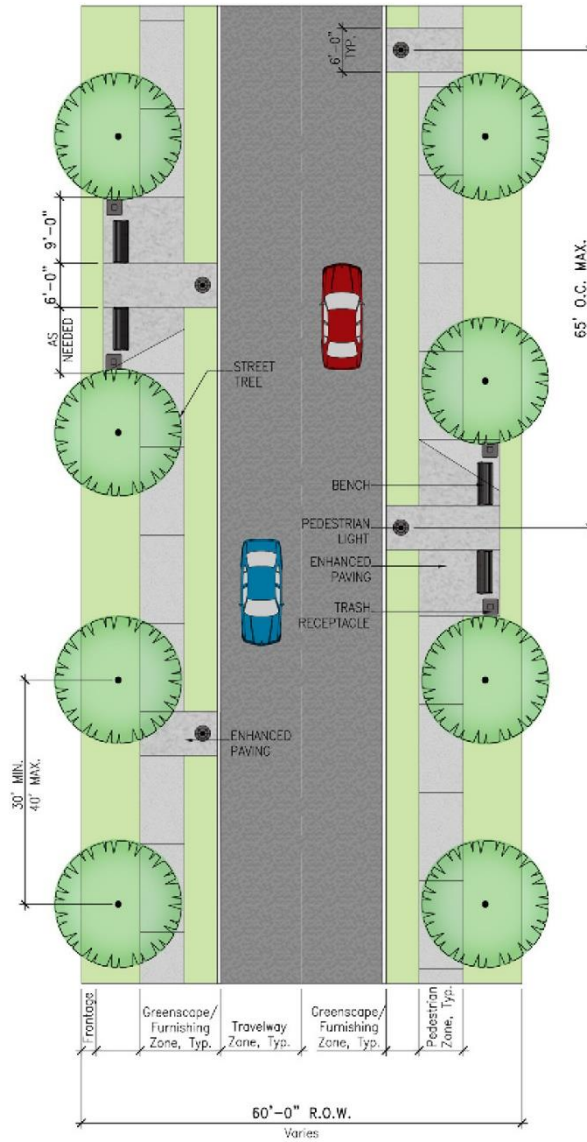
NOTE: THE LOCATION AND WIDTH OF CENTRAL TRAIL VARIES ALONG GREENVILLE AVENUE. STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

## NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTOR



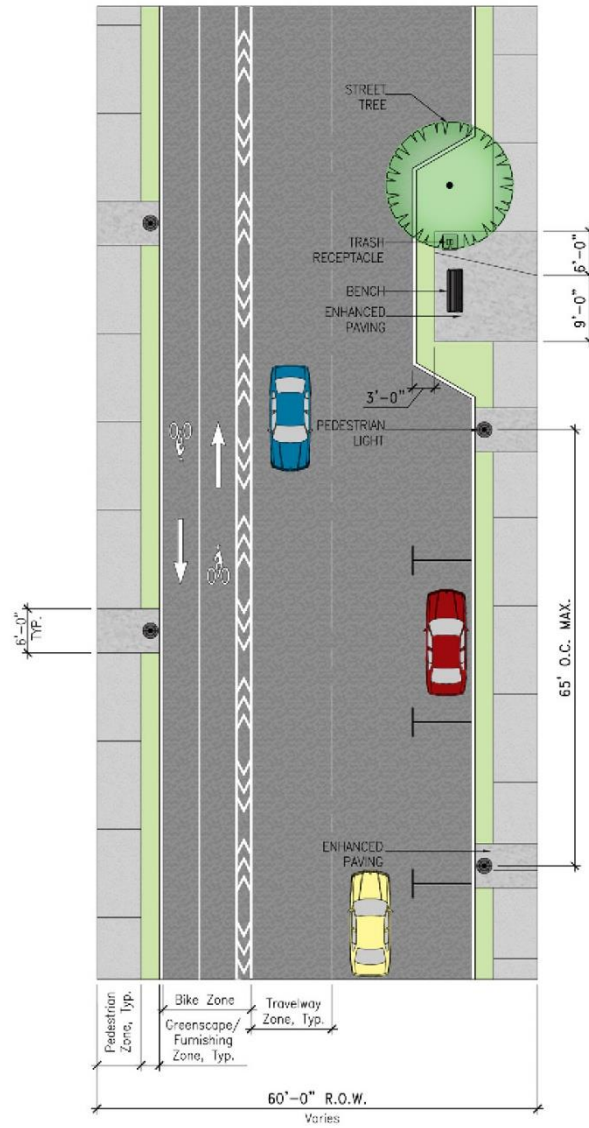
NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

# INTERNAL



NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

# TRANSITIONAL



NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.



d. Landscape and Street Trees

Street trees shall be provided within the greenscape/furnishing zone.

- i. Street Trees. Street trees shall be selected from the plant list provided in Subsection II.D.3.d.vi., Plant List. Trees other than those in the Street Tree list may be used in combination with the approved items, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.
  - a) Planted within the required greenscape/furnishing zone as specified on each Street Typography and Streetscape Standards graphic (Streetscape Standards (Prototypical Streetscape Plans) in Subsection II.A.3.c.ii.
  - b) Street trees are those listed below and shall be a minimum three-inch caliper and at least ten feet in height, single trunk (or minimum four-cane/two-foot diameter root ball for ornamental trees) at planting. Understory/ornamental trees may be considered when conflicts exist with existing underground or overhead utilities.
  - c) Within the first three years from planting, tree branches shall be maintained at no less than six feet above the adjacent sidewalk and not less than ten feet above on-street parking space or travel lane.
  - d) After three years from planting, trees shall be maintained at no less than seven feet above the adjacent sidewalk and no less than fourteen feet above on-street parking space or traffic lane.
- ii. Additional Landscaping. Additional landscaping, where provided, such as shrubbery, ornamental trees and grasses, and groundcover/vines, shall be selected from the plant list in Subsection II.D.3.d.vi., Plant List. Other materials may be used in combination with materials from the plant list, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.
- iii. Plant Health. All plant material shall be No.1 grade, free from plant diseases, have a healthy, normal root system, rounded branching pattern, and shall conform to the code of standards set forth in the current addition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock. Drought tolerant trees, plants and grasses are encouraged for meeting landscaping requirements.
- iv. Irrigation. Landscape material shall be irrigated by a mechanical underground system with operating rain and freeze sensors. Irrigation systems provided within the greenscape/furnishing zone shall be installed and maintained as provided in Subsection II.A.3.b. Street Standards. Irrigation systems for all other landscaping material shall be installed by the property owner.
- v. Maintenance.
  - a) Except as provided in Subsection II.A.3.b. Street Standards, the property owner is responsible for maintaining all landscaping material in accordance with the approved landscape plan and all irrigation systems shall be maintained and operable.
  - b) Except as provided in Subsection II.D.3.b. Street Standards, dying plant material, as determined by the City, shall be replaced by the property owner in accordance with the approved landscape plan.

- vi. Plant list
- a) Street Trees (minimum 3-inch caliper)
    - Allee Elm, *Ulmus parvifolia* 'Emer II'
    - Autumn Blaze Maple, *Acer freemanii*
    - Cathedral Live Oak, *Quercus virginiana*
    - Cedar Elm, *Ulmus crassifolia*
    - Homestead Elm, *Ulmus* 'Homestead'
    - Locust / Shademaster Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*<sup>2</sup>
    - October Glory Maple, *Acer rubrum* 'October Glory'
    - Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*
    - Shantung Maple, *Acer truncatum*
    - Shumard Red Oak, *Quercus shumardii*<sup>3</sup>
    - Shade Master Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Shademaster'
  - b) Understory/Ornamental Trees (minimum four-cane/2-foot diameter root ball)
    - Roughleaf Dogwood, *Cornus drummondii*
    - Yaupon Holly, *ilex vomitoria*  
(female only such as 'Pride of Houston' or 'Will Fleming')
    - Deciduous Holly, Warren's Red, *ilex decidua* (female only)
    - Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstromia indica*
    - Mexican Plum, *Prunus mexicana*
    - Mexican Redbud, *Cersis canadensis var. mexicana*
    - Oklahoma Redbud, *Cersis reniformis* 'Oklahoma'
    - Texas Redbud, *Cersis canadensis var. texensis*
    - American Smoke Tree, *Cotinus obovatus*
    - Vitex, *Vitex negundo* 'Heterophylla'
    - Desert Willow, *Chilopsis linearis*
  - c) Shrubs for Screening (minimum 36-inches tall)
    - Dwarf Nandina, *Nandina domestica nana*
    - Dwarf Burford Holly, *Ilex cornuta* 'burfordi nana'
    - Abelia Grandiflora, *Abelia grandiflora*
    - Red Yucca, *Hesperaloe parviflora*
    - Texas Sage, *Leucophyllum frutescans*
    - Indian Hawthorn, *Raphiolepis indica*
    - Native Sumac, *Rhus typhina*
    - Dwarf Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstromia indica* 'nana'
    - Dwarf Yaupon Holly, *Ilex vomitorria* 'nana'
  - d) Groundcover/Vines (minimum 1 gallon unless otherwise noted)
    - Asian Jasmine, *Trachelosperum Asiaticum coloratus* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
    - Purple Winter Creeper, *Euonymus* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
    - Santolina, *Santolina virens*
    - Cross Vine, *bignonia capreolata*
    - Coral Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*
    - Purple Honeysuckle, *Lonicera japonica* 'purperia'
    - Virginia Creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
    - Lady Banks Rose, *Rosa banksiaw lutea*

<sup>2</sup> Locust trees have a problem with reflected heat when young; trunk should be wrapped during early stages.

<sup>3</sup> Should provide a limited root barrier to direct spreading roots downward.

Wisteria, *Wisteria sinensis* 5 gallon container  
 Vinca (major), *Vinca major* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full  
 Common Bermuda, *Cynodon dactylon*  
 Fescues, *Festuca rubra*  
 Buffalo Grass, *Buchloe dactyloides*

- e) Ornamental Grasses  
 Gulf Muhly Grass – *Muehlenbergia lindheimeri*  
 Feather Reed Grass  
 Mexican Feather Grass  
 Miscanthus  
 Indian Grass  
 Purple Autumn Grass  
 Or other Grass as approved by City Manager or designee

#### 4. Architectural Standards

- a. Intent  
 The Employment Sub-district is envisioned to be an urban form business hub that builds upon existing block layouts and building structure, maximizing development opportunities. Repurposing existing building structures while using quality building materials will reinforce this area as a major employment area for innovation and entrepreneurship in the state. Exterior building materials should promote an eclectic and industrial type design creativity envisioned for the Employment Sub-district. Building facades facing a public street, trail or public open space should provide visual interest to add to the unique character of the Employment Sub-district. Retail, service and office uses should have primary entrances to buildings located on the street(s) along which the building is oriented.
- b. Building Walls
- i. Materials  
 Each exterior wall shall comply with the following materials requirements:
- a) Primary Materials ( $\geq 65\%$ )
    - 1) Masonry
    - 2) Stone
    - 3) Glass
    - 4) Finished concrete
    - 5) Ventilated façade systems
    - 6) Metal cladding or panels
  - b) Secondary Materials ( $\leq 35\%$ )
    - 1) Stucco
    - 2) Fiber cement panels
  - c) Accent Materials ( $\leq 5\%$ )
    - 1) Pre-cast stone
    - 2) Other as permitted by the building code and subject to City Manager or designee approval

- ii. Alternative Materials  
Shipping containers, which are retrofitted for occupancy as a permitted use, may be permitted after review and approval by the city under Section IV.E, Minor Modification to Code. This review shall include, but not be limited to health, safety, proper siting and potential impact on surrounding properties. If this alternative is approved, the materials requirements in subsection a) – c) above shall not apply.
- iii. Techniques and Configurations
  - a) Blank facades are prohibited fronting along a public street or public open space in lengths greater than fifty linear feet. Design treatments to address blank facades may be expressed by a change in building plane, stepping portions of facades in and out, using architectural features such as columns, changing types or colors of materials, or mural signage in combination with other acceptable design techniques. Design treatments are subject to City Manager or designee approval based on the ability to enhance the pedestrian and visual environment and can include items such as transparent windows and doors, display windows and/or awnings.
  - b) Unless used as loading/unloading docks, side or rear facades facing a public street or public open space shall be treated with equal design attention as the front facade.
  - c) In buildings which have more than one material, the “heavier” material should go below the “lighter” material (e.g. a curtain wall upper story with a stone base).
- c. Roofs and Parapets  
The majority of existing roofs within the Employment Sub-district are flat creating a distinct architectural character. New development is encouraged to keep with this roofline character.
  - i. Materials
    - a) Roofs may be constructed of any material that is permitted by applicable building codes.
    - b) For flat roofs, “Green Roofs” are encouraged and may be used in lieu of any other roofing material.
  - ii. Techniques and Configurations
    - a) Roof penetrations (fans, exhaust, vents, etc.) must be finished and screened in accordance with Subsection II.A.5.d., Roof-mounted Equipment.
- d. Windows, Doors, Awnings and Canopies  
Windows lining a building façade, where applicable for retail, service or office uses, should establish the scale and rhythm of the streetscape for pedestrians. This scale is controlled by the placement, type and sizes of windows. For commercial buildings windows allow for goods and customers to be viewed, thus creating interaction between the building and public realm.
  - i. Windows
    - a) Materials
      - 1) Anodized aluminum, Kynar paint or similar finish, vinyl or other metal.
      - 2) Window screens shall match the building frame material color or shall be dark anodized. Window screens shall be prohibited on ground floor non-residential buildings.

- 3) At the ground floor level:
  - (a) Windows shall not be made opaque by signage or other application treatments, except as allowed in Section III, Signage. However, interior sunscreens or blinds shall be permitted.
  - (b) Black glass, opaque glass and other “false window” techniques are prohibited.
  - (c) Mirrored glass is prohibited where windows are visible from a public street or public open space. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow mirrored glass for uses that demand higher levels of security.
- ii. Doors
  - a) Materials
    - 1) Wood, clad wood, anodized aluminum, glass and/or metal
  - b) Techniques and Configurations
    - 1) Service, security or garage doors are discouraged along street frontages; however, these entries may be placed at alleys or internal parking areas.
- iii. Awnings and Canopies
  - a) Materials
    - 1) Metal, canvas, or glass
  - b) Techniques and Configurations
    - 1) Minimum eight-foot clearance above sidewalks and entryways.
    - 2) Shall be of durable construction and architecturally consistent with the architectural character of the building.
    - 3) When used, shall be located to provide shading for exterior windows and doors and shall cover the entire width of the window opening or group of windows above which it is located.
- e. Exterior Lighting
  - i. Intent.
    - a) Exterior illumination of building walls, landscaping, walkways, public art, and parking areas should be incorporated into the development to provide an opportunity to highlight unique architectural characteristics. Suspended cable lights may be used for animating and down-lighting pedestrian passages, open structures, outdoor dining areas, mews, and other exterior locations. Lighting systems should be provided that enhance the public realm and create a positive and safe atmosphere.
    - b) Lighting should be adequate to deter crime while controlling intensity that can rob night vision and create light pollution. Additionally, controlling light glare and light spilling onto adjacent properties will add to the quality of the Sub-district. Equipment and lighting fixtures should be weather resistant and durable to minimize maintenance.
  - ii. Materials
    - a) Permitted Exterior Lighting
      - 1) LED
      - 2) Halogen
      - 3) Metal Halide
      - 4) Incandescent
      - 5) Compact fluorescent
      - 6) Neon lighting may be permitted subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification.

- b) Prohibited Exterior Lighting
    - 1) High-intensity discharge (HID)
  - c) LED strip type lighting may be used; however, the LED strip shall not be visible from a public street, trail or public open space, or from adjacent properties.
  - d) A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of additional lighting elements comparable to the above list of Permitted Exterior Lighting and consistent with the intent of this subsection.
- iii. Standards
- a) Lighting levels shall comply with the standards for glare set forth in Article XXII-B Performance Standards, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
  - b) Lighting shall be directed downward. Up-lighting of building walls is prohibited.
  - c) Lighting of signage, parking and pedestrian walkways shall be controlled or narrowly focused.
  - d) Placement and shielding of light sources shall be done to limit visual impact. Full cut-off metal fixtures are required.
  - e) Distracting, flashing, traveling or animated lighting is not permitted.
- f. Outdoor Seating Areas
- Outdoor seating areas (including patios and roof-top areas) are allowed and may be partially or fully enclosed in accordance with the requirements below. These requirements are not intended to prohibit the use of patio umbrellas.
- i. Permanent Outdoor Seating Areas:
- a) May be allowed as an accessory structure and shall be architecturally consistent with the primary building it is serving.
  - b) May be placed between the established building line and right-of-way line.
  - c) Shall not encroach into the minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Employment Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards (Section II.A.3.).
  - d) May be enclosed by a perimeter fence and/or wall which shall be constructed of tubular steel, wood, masonry and/or a combination thereof, and shall not exceed forty-two inches in height. A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of additional materials or fence heights consistent with the intent of this subsection.
  - e) Shall be a minimum 50% open or transparent.
  - f) May be enclosed temporarily (except as noted in v. below); however, the temporary enclosure shall only be constructed of canvas, screen mesh, sun shade fabric, clear vinyl and/or other materials as approved by the City Manager or designee. Materials shall not be used which are not intended for outdoor use.
  - g) Shall comply with building and fire codes.
  - h) Shall be maintained in good condition free from damage including but not limited to tears, cuts, rips, holes, stains, cloudiness appearance, or other dilapidation.
  - i) Shall be subject to site plan review and approval.

- ii. Temporary or Pop-Up Outdoor Seating Areas
  - a) Outdoor seating areas which are not actively utilized on a frequent basis shall be considered temporary or pop-up in nature. As such, the City may approve a Minor Modification to allow the temporary or pop-up outdoor seating area for the location identified by the applicant.
- g. Fences/Screening Walls

Fences and screening walls are allowed in accordance with the requirements below. Additionally, except as listed in this Code, fencing and screening walls shall comply with Chapter 6, Buildings and Building Regulations and Chapter 22, Traffic of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors. Fences and screening walls:

  - i. Shall not be placed between the established building line and right-of-way line (except as noted in vii.a) in this subsection).
  - ii. Shall not be placed within the front yard building setback (except as noted in vii.b) in this subsection).
  - iii. May have a vehicle ingress/egress gate provided that the gate is setback a minimum twenty feet from the right-of-way line. Such gate shall not open outward towards the right-of-way.
  - iv. Shall be constructed as follows:
    - a) Permitted materials. Materials permitted are wood, concrete, masonry, chain link, wrought iron, metal tubing, vinyl, fiberglass composite or other materials approved by the building official for exterior exposure as fence material.
    - b) Prohibited materials. Materials prohibited are barbed wire, razor ribbon, sheet metal, corrugated steel and fiberglass panel, plywood or any other similar material manufactured for other uses.
    - c) Exception. Barbed wire may be approved by the City Manager or designee for fences in rear and side yards when the following conditions are met:
      - 1) All strands of barbed wire must be a minimum of six feet above ground level.
      - 2) All barbed wire fences must be located a minimum of 300 feet from any residentially zoned district.
      - 3) Barbed wire fences shall not be visible from streets, public open spaces, trails, or special sites as illustrated in the Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan.
  - v. Shall not exceed eight feet in height (except as noted in vii.c) below).
  - vi. Shall be constructed so that the finished side of the fence or screening wall which is visible from streets and/or public open spaces, will face outward.
  - vii. When used for contracting operation, motor vehicle body shop, motor vehicle repair shop (minor or major), or motor vehicle storage lot uses, only fences (not screening walls):
    - a) May be placed between the established building line and right-of-way line.
    - b) May be located within the front yard building setback.
    - c) When located between the established building line and the right-of-way, the following shall apply:
      - 1) Shall be limited to maximum 60 inches in height.
      - 2) Shall be a minimum 50% open or transparent.
      - 3) Shall be constructed of tubular steel or other similar material as approved by the City Manager or designee.

- viii. When used for perimeter security fencing for uses that demand higher levels of security, a Minor Modification may be requested to allow fencing to be:
  - a) Placed between the established building line and right-of-way line.
  - b) Located within the front yard building setback.
  - c) When located between the established building line and the right-of-way, the following shall apply:
    - 1) Shall be a minimum 50% open or transparent.
    - 2) Shall be constructed of tubular steel or other similar material as approved by the City Manager or designee.

## **5. Mechanical, Service Areas and Utilities**

- a. Intent
 

Loading and outdoor storage areas, mechanical and rooftop equipment, refuse storage containers and utility accessories shall be screened to reduce the visual impact of these elements on adjoining properties and public rights-of-way in accordance with the Code. Properties shall be exempt from Section 21-47. Screening and Open Space of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
- b. Loading Docks/Areas
  - i. Off-street loading docks/areas for non-residential uses may be screened, except in the following instances where off-street loading docks/areas shall be screened:
    - a) Off-street loading docks/areas for non-residential uses located within fifty feet of a single-family residential zoning district shall screen the side facing the residential district by minimum eight-foot tall masonry screening walls architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site.
- c. Outdoor Storage
  - i. Outside storage areas as an accessory use shall be located behind a principal building and shall be screened from view of streets, public open spaces, trails and adjacent properties. Screening shall consist of the following:
    - a. Masonry walls (minimum six feet tall, maximum eight feet tall) architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
    - b. Tubular steel fence (minimum six feet tall, maximum eight feet tall) with an irrigated, solid landscape screen consisting of evergreen variety trees and/or shrubs maintained at a minimum height of six feet within two years of planting; or
    - c. Any combination of the above.
  - ii. Materials, equipment or commodities shall be stacked no higher than the height of the screening mechanism (maximum eight feet tall).
  - iii. If the area behind the principal building is adjacent to a Special Site as illustrated on the Employment Sub-district Regulating Plan, outdoor storage may be moved to the least conspicuous area of a side yard.
  - iv. Outdoor storage as a primary use is prohibited.
- d. Roof-mounted Equipment
  - i. All roof-mounted equipment, including fans, vents, and air conditioning units and cooling towers, shall be screened to eliminate the view of the equipment.
  - ii. The height of the screening device shall be the height of the tallest element of roof-mounted equipment.



- iii. A parapet or architectural design element on a building may screen mechanical equipment; however, the parapet shall not exceed the maximum building height allowed in the Employment Sub-district. Mechanical equipment taller than the parapet or architectural design element shall be screened by an additional screening device to achieve the required screening height.
- iv. The outside of the screening device shall be painted or finished in a similar color to the building façade, trim or roof surface.
- e. **Dumpsters**

Any dumpsters, compactors, grease dumpsters, recycling dumpsters or any other waste or garbage containers, or combination thereof (hereafter referred to as “containers”) located outside an enclosed building, shall be sited and screened in accordance with the following:

  - i. Containers shall be located on a concrete pad that is enclosed on three sides with minimum six-foot tall masonry walls; the exterior of the masonry walls shall be architecturally compatible in design to the primary buildings on the site using common colors and building materials.
  - ii. Containers including the required masonry screening walls shall not project into or be located within the required front yard. Containers may be located in a rear yard or interior side yard.
  - iii. Containers must be fully serviceable. If serviced from an alley, fire lane or other means of access, the container placement must be sited in accordance with the City’s Dumpster/Compactor Pad Detail. Dumpsters may also be serviced at the end of an access driveway/fire lane (i.e. head-in at the end of the drive).
  - iv. Screening is not required if containers are otherwise screened from view by intervening buildings.
  - v. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow for alternate container placement standards in order to accommodate servicing the container if it is not feasible to site the container in accordance with the requirements of this subsection. Screening requirements shall not be waived.
- f. **Ground-mounted Equipment, Utility Meters and Other Utility Apparatus**
  - i. Ground-mounted equipment (including air conditioning units, generators and mechanical equipment), utility meters and other utility apparatus (including transformers), should be located to the rear of the structure or to the side of the structure in a designated utility or service yard.
  - ii. Ground-mounted equipment (including air conditioning units, generators and mechanical equipment), utility and other utility apparatus (including transformers) shall be screened from the view of public streets, public open space and trails. Screening is not required if equipment is otherwise screened from the public view through intervening buildings or parameter fencing.
  - iii. Screening, where required, shall meet minimum clearances required by affected utility companies. Screening methods include:
    - a) Landscaping, including trees or evergreen shrubbery;
    - b) Masonry walls architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
    - c) Tubular steel fence in conjunction with evergreen shrubbery; or
    - d) Other material subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification consistent with the intent of this subsection.

- g. **Wall-mounted equipment**  
Wall-mounted equipment, including meters (such as banks of electric meters) shall be screened from the view of public streets, public open space and trails. Screening is not required if equipment is otherwise screened from the public view by intervening buildings or parameter fencing. Screening shall meet minimum clearances required by affected utility companies. Screening methods include:
  - i. Landscaping, including trees or evergreen shrubbery;
  - ii. Masonry walls architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
  - iii. Tubular steel fence in conjunction with evergreen shrubbery;
  - iv. Other material subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification consistent with the intent of this subsection; or
  - v. Wall-mounted screening devices, such as cabinets, which are architecturally compatible with the building façade that the device is mounted on.

#### **6. Residential Zoning District Adjacency**

- a. Properties shall be exempt from Section 21-47. Screening and Open Space of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
- b. Where non-residential uses are located adjacent to single family residential zoning district and not separated by a minimum fifty-foot right-of-way street or greater, a minimum six-foot tall masonry screening wall shall be provided.

#### **7. Signage**

Signage, where provided, shall be in accordance with Section III, Signage.

## **B. Greenville**

The vision for the Greenville Sub-district is to create a vibrant, high quality mixed-use district which focuses on providing a mix of employment opportunities, neighborhood retail services and housing opportunities for Richardson's workforce. A variety of housing types, styles and densities are supported in this Sub-district. A pedestrian-oriented, walkable environment is desired to connect with the mixed-use, walkable development adjacent to the west. This shall be accomplished through: the arrangement of newly constructed and/or repurposed buildings that frame public open spaces; connectivity to Duck Creek amenities and the DART Arapaho Center Station; high quality building design and construction materials that complements the development on the west side of Greenville Avenue; and streetscape enhancements including, but not limited to, street trees, lighting, street furniture, bicycle lane connectivity and signage.

### **1. Regulating Plan**

The Greenville Sub-district Regulating Plan on the following page shall apply to all properties within the Greenville Sub-district.

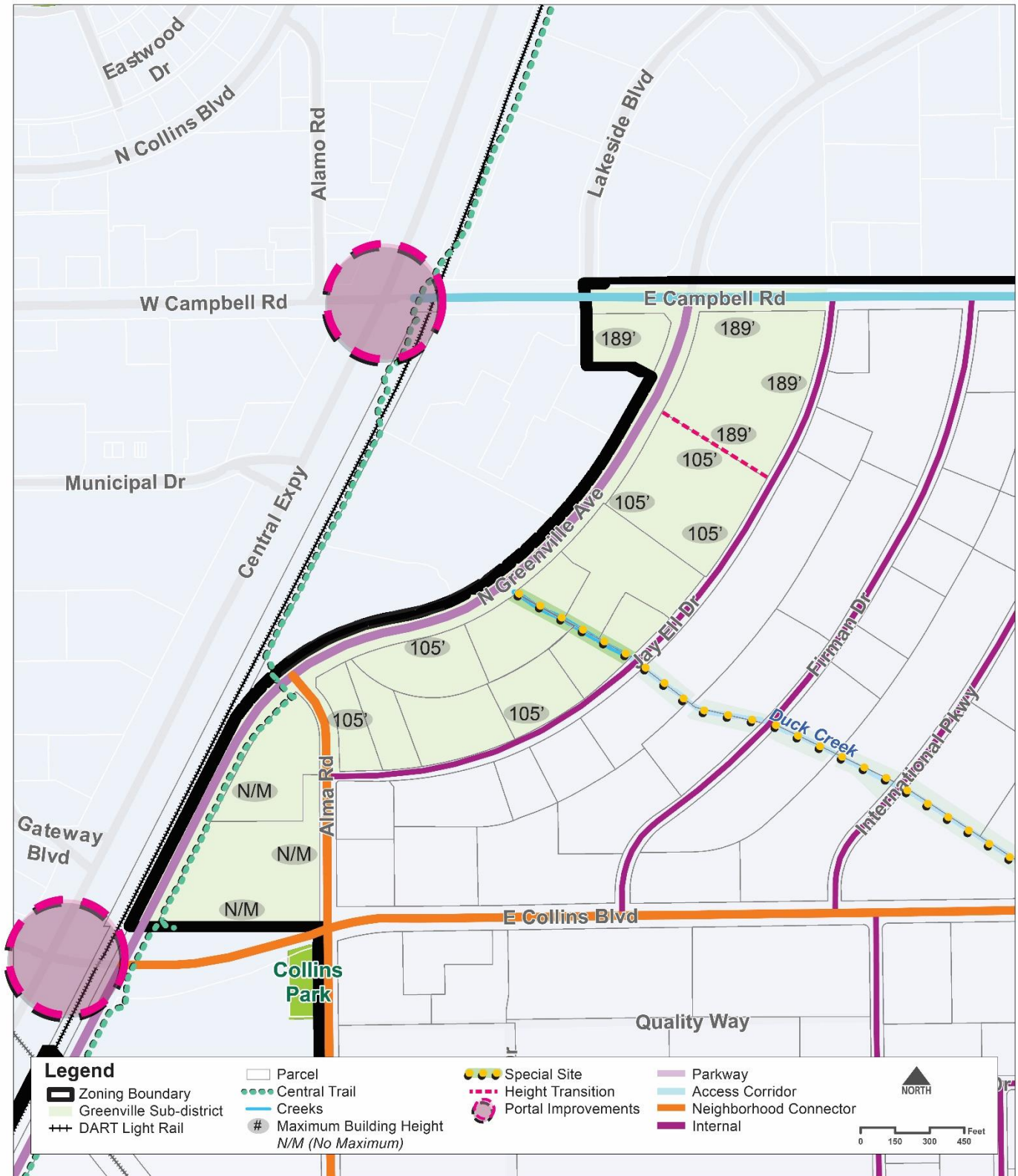
#### **a. Special Sites**

- i. Within this Regulating Plan is an identified "Special Site" along Duck Creek to encourage new open space, activation and amenities for which a special development plan may be appropriate during development/redevelopment. Duck Creek is active drainage channel which traverses through the Greenville, Employment, and Duck Creek sub-districts. This creek is envisioned to serve as a natural amenity with the encouragement of trail-oriented design for adjacent properties. As redevelopment occurs in this Sub-district, careful consideration and design should be applied to incorporate the creek as an active open space amenity.

#### **b. Portal Improvements**

Portal Improvements are important features located around the Employment Sub-district intended to identify key entrances or nodes in this Sub-district. Portal Improvements can take a variety of forms including architectural features, signage, landscaping, or enhancements to existing bridge structures. At the time of development or redevelopment, properties within or adjacent to a Portal Improvement site will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for potential inclusion of portal/entryway features. Portal Improvements on private property may be included as part of a site's landscaping and open space requirements listed in Subsection II.B.2.f., Public and Private Open Space Requirements and Landscape Buffers.

Greenville Sub-district Regulating Plan



**2. Building and Envelope Standards**

The Building and Envelope Standards which regulate site improvements and land uses for properties within the Greenville Sub-district are as identified on the following pages. The Building and Envelope Standards shall be used in accordance with the Greenville Sub-district Regulating Plan and Street Typology and Streetscape Standards.

a. Use

- i. The following uses are allowed in the Greenville Sub-district as follows. Special Permit Uses shall require review and approval as per Article XXII-A, Special Permits, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors. If a use is not specified in the table in this subsection, then the use is prohibited, and the Code must be amended in accordance with Article XXIX, Changes and Amendments, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors, in order to allow such use.

Greenville Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
<b>Residential</b>		
Adaptive Reuse	P	See Subsection II.B.2.a.ii.a.), Adaptive Reuse
Live/Work	P	See Subsection II.B.2.a.ii.b.), Live/Work
Multi-Family	P	See Subsection II.B.2.a.ii.c.), Multi-Family
Single-Family Detached	S	Minimum floor area 500 square feet. As defined by this Ordinance in Section V.
Townhome	P	Minimum density of ten dwelling units per acre.
<b>Non-Residential</b>		
Antenna, Accessory	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Antenna, Commercial	P	
Antenna, Commercial, in Excess of Three Antennas	S	
Antenna, Freestanding	P	
Antenna, Mounted	P	
Art Gallery	P	
Assisted Living Facility	S	
Bakery	P	
Bank or Financial Institution	P	
Barber or Beauty Salon	P	Skin and nail care as accessory use only.
Beer and Wine Package Sales - 75% or more Revenue from Sales of Beer and/or Wine	S	
Beer and Wine Package Sales - Less than 75% Revenue from Sales of Beer and/or Wine	P	

Greenville Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
Boarding Kennel	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Catering Service	P	
Child Care Center	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Church	P	
Collaborative Co-Working Space	P	
Commercial Entertainment, Indoor	S	
Commercial Entertainment, Outdoor	S	
Construction Field Office	P	
Contracting Operation	P	
Cultural/Community Center	P	
Data Center	P	
Distribution Center	P	
Electrical Substation	S	
Event Center	S	
Fine Arts Studio	P	
Food Truck Park	S	
Fraternal Organization	P	
Health Club	P	
Helipad	S	
Home Occupation	P	See Article I, Title Definitions, General Provisions, Auto Wrecking Yards and Swimming Pools, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Hospital	S	
Hotel, Full Service	P	
Hotel, Other	S	
Independent Living Facility	S	
Large Scale Retail/Service Store	S	
Laundry or Dry Cleaning Service	P	Not to exceed 6,000 SF per location.
Laundry Pick Up Station	P	
Mailing Service	P	
Manufacturing Facility	P	
Manufacturing Facility, Artisanal	P	

Greenville Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
Manufacturing High-Tech	P	
Martial Arts School	P	
Massage Establishment	S	
Microbrewery	P	See Subsection II.B.4.a.ii.d), Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption, for exemption.
Mortuary or Funeral Home	S	
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessory Sales	P	
Nursing or Convalescent Home	S	
Office	P	
Parking Garage	P	
Parking Surface Lot	S	
Parking Surface Lot or Garage - Municipal	P	
Performing Arts Center	S	
Pet Sales and Grooming	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Photography or Art Studio	P	
Print Shop, Major	P	
Print Shop, Minor	P	
Private Club	S	
Private Recreational Club	S	
Public Building	P	
Radio, Recording or Television Studio	P	
Radio or Television Station	P	
Repair Shop, Household Items	P	
Repair Shop, Personal Items	P	
Research Laboratories and Facilities	P	
Restaurant Without Drive-Through or Curb Service	P	
Retail Sales	P	
School, Parochial (Not Located on Same Lot as Religious Institution)	S	
School, Parochial (Located on Same Lot as Religious Institution)	P	
School, Private	S	
Technical Training School	P	

Greenville Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
Temporary open air market	S	Subject to Article VIII, Chapter 12 of Code of Ordinances of the City of Richardson, as amended.
University or College	P	
Veterinary Office	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Warehouse and Wholesale Establishment	P	
Winery/Distillery	P	See Subsection II.A.4.a.ii.d), Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption, for exemption.

ii. Additional Supplemental Use Requirements

a) Adaptive Reuse

Dwelling units located within adaptive reuse projects shall be a minimum 500 square feet.

b) Live/Work

1) Intent

a. Live/Work buildings within the Greenville Sub-district are envisioned to be innovation ready and should have the necessary infrastructure in place to house established or entrepreneurial high tech, research and development, bio-tech or materials science, data center or other technology-innovative uses.

2) The business operated within the Live/Work shared space unit, where the residential and non-residential functions take place in an internally connected unit, may engage employees in the conduct of the business within the unit; however, if the owner of the business is not residing in the dwelling unit portion of the Live/Work unit, at least one full-time employee of the business must reside in the Live/Work unit. In no case shall the dwelling unit within the Live/Work unit be sold or rented separately from the non-residential area of the Live/Work unit.

3) Live/Work developments designed and constructed within a common building (ground-floor commercial or other) shall:

- a. Maintain a minimum floor to ceiling height of fifteen feet for the ground floor;
- b. Be of a “podium”, “pedestal”, or “platform” design as referenced in the Building Code;
- c. Be of Type 1A construction on the ground floor as prescribed in the Building Code;
- d. Provide pre-determined, 2-hour fire rated shafts; and
- e. Meet all standards listed in Subsection II.B.4.d Non-Residential At-Grade Entrances.

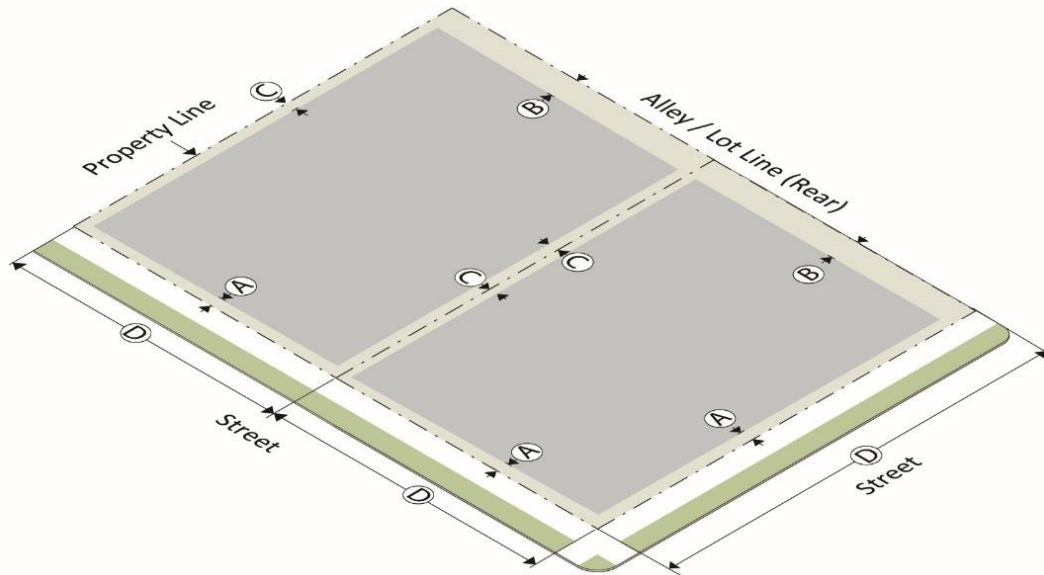


- 4) Ground floor commercial space within Live/Work developments may be utilized for residential purposes to prevent vacancies until commercial/innovation uses become market-supported, however, the space shall meet 3) above and shall be designed and constructed to accommodate both commercial and residential uses.
  - c) Multi-Family  
Developments are limited to forty-five feet in height where multi-family is the sole use. If roof top patio/seating is provided, maximum total height for multi-family development shall be fifty-seven feet.
  - d) Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption  
Establishments which sell and/or serve alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption shall be exempt from zoning acreage requirements and number of establishments per acreage requirements as provided for in Section 4-7 (a) and (b), Chapter 4. Alcoholic Beverages, of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.
- a. Lots/Blocks
    - i. All lots shall have direct frontage to a street.
    - ii. Block faces that result 500 feet in length or greater shall provide:
      - a) Pedestrian access through the block to the opposite block face and at an approximate mid-block distance, in order to allow pedestrians to walk through the block to the opposite side without having to walk along the block perimeter.
  - b. Access
    - i. Alleys  
Alley construction shall conform to City of Richardson standards for alley construction to provide adequate space for emergency vehicles and service access.
    - ii. Driveways
      - a) A driveway is not required.
      - b) For lots utilizing a driveway accessing the street, driveways shall be a maximum thirty feet in width. Turning radii shall be as approved by the City Manager or designee.
      - c) Driveways are limited to no more than one driveway per 200 feet of street frontage, measured at inside edge of driveway to inside edge of driveway at the right-of-way line. This spacing shall be required for driveways on the same platted lot and driveways between adjacent lots. A Minor Modification may be requested to this standard for properties with limited street frontage or in instances where existing driveways would preclude access to site.
      - d) Shared driveways shall be provided and encouraged, where feasible, to reduce the number of curb cuts along the street.
      - e) Driveways shall conform to City of Richardson standards for driveway construction.

iii. Sidewalks

- a) Sidewalks shall be provided along all streets in accordance with the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards for the Greenville Sub-district in Subsection II.B.3, Street Typology and Streetscape Standards, as well as conform to City of Richardson standards for sidewalk construction. Streets not identified on the Street Typology and Streetscape Standards for the Employment Sub-district shall comply with Section 21-45. Sidewalks of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
- b) A sidewalk shall be constructed to permit pedestrian access from the street to the building, unless paved access is otherwise provided.

c. Buildings and Building Placement

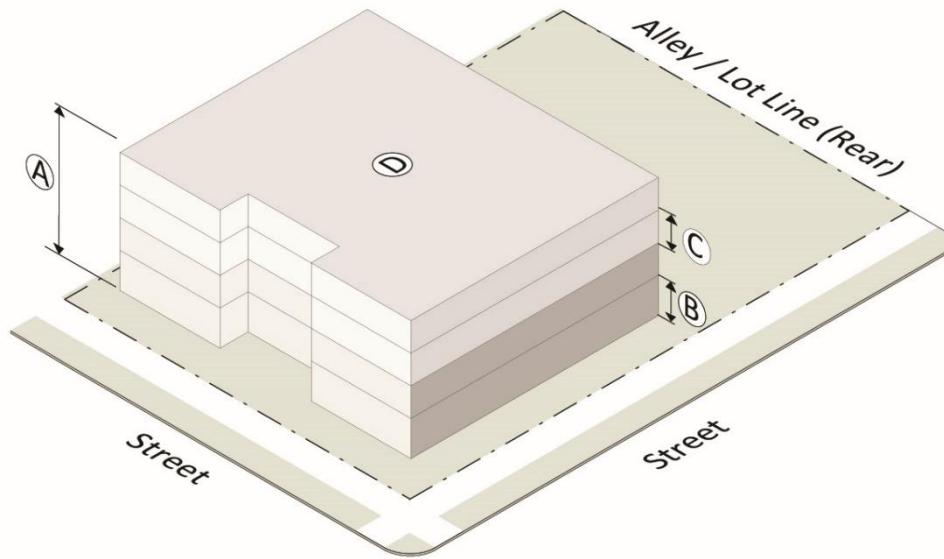


Greenville - Building Placement by Street Type							
		Parkway	Access Corridor	Neighborhood Connector	Internal	Urban Mixed Use	Urban Neighborhood
Ⓐ	Minimum Front Yard Setback	• None	• None	• None	• None	• None	• None
	Required Front Build-To Zone <sup>4</sup>	• Min. 0 feet • Max. 20 feet	• None	• None	• None	• Min. 0 feet • Max. 10 feet	• Min. 0 feet • Max. 10 feet
Ⓑ	Required Rear Building Line Setback <sup>5</sup>	• None	• None	• None	• None	• Min. 10 feet if abutting an alley • Min. 0 feet if abutting a property	• Min. 10 feet if abutting an alley • Min. 0 feet if abutting a property
Ⓒ	Required Interior Side Building Setback <sup>5</sup>	• Max. 15 feet	• None	• None	• None	• Max. 15 feet	• Max. 15 feet
Ⓓ	Building Frontage Buildout	• Min. 80% of lot width	• None	• None	• None	• Min. 85%	• Min. 85%

<sup>4</sup> Where easements encumber the entire required Build-To-Zone, the building shall be built to the easement line and in accordance with the required Building Frontage Buildout.

<sup>5</sup> Or as permitted by Building Code, whichever is greater.

- i. Multiple buildings shall be allowed on a lot provided that use of the buildings is permitted in Subsection 2.a., Use, and conform to the requirements of this Code.
  - ii. Accessory buildings are permitted as defined by the Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and shall conform to the setback and height requirements of this Sub-district.
  - iii. Building setbacks shall be measured from the property line and shall be provided in accordance with the requirements in the table in this subsection. The Building Frontage Buildout is the percentage of the lot width of where the principal building and/or parking garage shall be located at the front building setback closest to the street.
  - iv. Canopies, signs, awnings and balconies may encroach over the sidewalk where allowed by this Code. In no case shall an encroachment be located over an on-street parking or travel lane, nor shall the encroachment substantially interfere with street tree growth.
- d. Height and Ground Floor Size
- i. Principal Buildings and Parking Structures
    - a) The maximum height of a principal building or parking structure shall be as identified on the Greenville Sub-district Regulating Plan. The height is identified in feet.
    - b) Multi-family developments are limited to forty-five feet in height. If roof top patio/seating is provided, maximum total height for multi-family development shall be fifty-seven feet.
    - c) The height of a building or parking structure shall be measured from at grade to the tallest projecting element on the building or parking structure as provided in this subsection.
    - d) Roof top seating areas shall be allowed on buildings. Shade structures, regardless if freestanding or attached to the building, if provided, shall count towards the overall total building height.
    - e) Mechanical equipment, including screening mechanisms as required in Subsection II.B.5.d., Roof-mounted Equipment, and elevator penthouses shall be excluded from calculating the height of a building or parking garage.
    - f) Live/Work developments designed and constructed within a common building (ground-floor commercial or other) shall maintain a minimum floor to ceiling height of fifteen feet for the ground floor. All other multi-story buildings can utilize any combination of height in feet per story as long as the overall height of the building does not exceed the maximum building height in feet for the number of stories proposed.
  - ii. Accessory Buildings  
An accessory building shall not exceed fifteen feet in height.
  - iii. Maximum Ground Floor Size  
There are no maximum ground floor size restrictions for the Greenville Sub-district.



Maximum Building Heights		
(A)	Principal Building fronting on:	
	Parkway	105 feet – No max.
	Access Corridor	189 feet max.
	Neighborhood Connector	105 feet – No max.
	Internal	105 feet – No max.
(B)	Ground Story	Live/Work uses require a minimum 15-foot ground story floor-to-ceiling height. Otherwise, no maximum per story, however shall not exceed the total height identified on the regulating plan
(C)	Subsequent Stories	
Maximum Building Ground Floor		
(D)	Principal Building(s)	No maximum

e. Parking

i. Intent

The intent of this section is to:

- a) Manage parking so that it is convenient, efficient and supports an active and vibrant mixed-use environment;
- b) Provide flexibility in the leasing of allowed uses, reuse of properties, and for redevelopment of sites; and
- c) Encourage shared parking areas to meet the needs of multiple property owners, businesses and residential uses.

ii. Shared and On-Street Parking

- a) Shared parking is preferred. Centralized parking locations throughout the Greenville Sub-district that permit people to park at convenient locations with ample parking to access multiple uses should be considered over individual parking areas on individual lots.
- b) Shared parking areas shall be connected to businesses and residences with paved and landscaped pedestrian walkways.

iii. Off-Street Parking Requirements

- a) Required On-Site Spaces. The construction of any new building or expansion of gross square footage of an existing building shall be required to provide on-site parking in accordance with the parking requirements provided in the table below.

Use	Parking Required
Adaptive Reuse	No additional spaces required
Data Center	1.0 space per 5,000 square feet
Hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.75 space per guest room for full-service hotel</li> <li>• 0.5 space per guest room for other hotels</li> </ul>
Live/Work Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.5 space per dwelling unit</li> <li>• Non-Residential parking shall be based on non-residential parking ratios</li> </ul>
Industrial, Manufacturing or Warehouse Uses < 5,000 square feet	No spaces required
Industrial, Manufacturing or Warehouse Uses ≥ 5,000 square feet	1.0 space per 1,000 square feet above the first 5,000 square feet
Institutional or Assembly Uses	1.0 space per every 3 persons accommodated
Non-Residential Uses not Listed < 5,000 square feet	No spaces required
Non-Residential Uses not Listed ≥ 5,000 square feet	1.0 space per 500 square feet above first 5,000 square feet
Residential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-Family</li> <li>• Single-Family Detached</li> <li>• Townhome</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.0 space per one bedroom unit/Studio</li> <li>• 1.25 spaces per two bedroom unit</li> <li>• 1.5 spaces per three or more bedroom unit</li> <li>• 2.0 spaces per dwelling unit</li> <li>• 2.0 spaces per dwelling unit</li> </ul>
Restaurants	1.0 space per 300 square feet

- b) **Parking Spaces.** Spaces shall be dimensioned and designed in accordance with the City's Parking Design Manual. Handicap accessible parking spaces shall be installed in accordance with State of Texas requirements.
  - c) **On-Street Parking.** On-street parking, located on the adjacent street(s) for the width of the property, may be used toward satisfying on-site parking requirements (where allowed by the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards).
  - d) **Public and Shared Parking.** A Minor Modification may be requested to allow credit for available public parking or a shared off-street parking facility on another lot within 600 feet of the subject property, regardless of the shared parking being located in another Sub-district, to apply towards on-site parking requirements.
  - e) **Off-Street Bicycle Parking.** Bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with the City's Bicycle Parking Ordinance and/or Policy, as adopted.
- iv. **Parking Structures**
- a) Parking structures shall not exceed the maximum building height as shown on the Greenville Sub-district Regulating Plan.
  - b) Parking structures shall have a façade design similar to surrounding buildings along the street front. If possible, parking structures should be located behind buildings to minimize their visibility from adjacent streets.
  - c) Where a parking garage must be located adjacent to a street:
    - 1) The parking structure facades shall be designed with both vertical (changes in planes, columns, pilasters, etc.) and horizontal (aligning with horizontal elements along the block) articulation and the building materials shall be compatible with the material of the building the parking structure serves.
    - 2) The parking structure shall be designed in such a way that motor vehicles and ramps on all parking levels are not visible from all adjacent public streets. Ramps shall not be located on the perimeter of the parking structure. Architectural screens shall be used to articulate the façade, hide parked vehicles, and shield the lighting inside the structure.
    - 3) Public art can be used as an effective screening device for the garage.
  - d) Off-street below-grade parking may be built to the property lines but must be designed to allow landscape planting at grade as required by the Greenville Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards. No below-grade parking beneath a building shall be visible from the sidewalk or public open space.
  - e) Wayfinding signage should be provided to direct drivers to the parking structure.
- v. **Surface Parking**
- a) Off-street surface parking is preferred to be located behind or to the side of a building; however, where it is not feasible to locate parking behind the principal building, parking may be provided between the building and the street.
  - b) **Adjacent to Special Sites**  
Off-street surface parking is prohibited along the Duck Creek Special Site identified on the Greenville Sub-district Regulating Plan for new development or redevelopment scenarios, or when expanding existing parking. This includes the area between the principal building and Duck Creek, extending the full width of the lot between side lot lines.

c) Landscaping for Surface Parking

All surface parking shall be landscaped and screened in accordance with the landscaping requirements provided in this subsection when new development or complete redevelopment occurs or when existing parking is expanded.

1) Parking Lots Visible from Required Sidewalks

A minimum ten-foot wide landscape area shall be provided between the sidewalk and parking lot. A minimum one three-inch caliper shade tree at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.B.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided within this landscape area at an average spacing of thirty feet but in no case shall trees be placed greater than forty feet apart. Additionally, a solid evergreen shrubbery hedge shall be provided minimum 36-inches in height at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.B.3.d.vi., Plant List, to screen vehicle headlights and undercarriage. In lieu of the required evergreen shrubbery hedge, a Minor Modification may be requested to allow for the following to screen vehicle headlights and undercarriage provided the screening element is a minimum thirty-six-inch tall:

- (a) Retaining wall;
- (b) Berming; or
- (c) A combination of retaining wall, berming, and/or evergreen screening hedge.

2) Interior Parking Lot Landscaping

- (a) Each row of parking shall be configured so that there is a minimum ten-foot-wide landscape island with each run of eight parking spaces. A parking island shall be required on the end of each row of parking.
- (b) Minimum three-inch caliper shade trees at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.B.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided internal to the parking lot at a rate of one street tree for every six parking spaces.
- (c) A concrete, paverstone or mulch strip the width of the vehicle overhang shall be provided for parking spaces adjacent to a landscape area. This strip shall be measured from the face of curb to the edge of the landscape area adjacent to the parking space.
- (d) Diamond tree wells may be used for interior parking lot landscaping in lieu of subsections (a) and (c) above if the parking lot is completely integral and internal to a development project (e.g. surface parking lot is internal to and surrounded by buildings).
  - i. Diamond tree wells shall be provided throughout the parking lot at the rate of one diamond tree well for every ten parking spaces.

3) Additional Landscaping. Additional landscaping, where provided, such as shrubbery, ornamental trees and grasses, and groundcover/vines shall be selected from the plant list in Subsection II.B.3.d.vi., Plant List. Other materials may be used in combination with materials from the plant list, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.



- 4) Plant Health. All plant material shall be No.1 grade, free from plant diseases, have a healthy, normal root system, rounded branching pattern, and shall conform to the code of standards set forth in the current addition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock. Drought tolerant trees, plants and grasses are encouraged for meeting landscaping requirements.
- 5) Irrigation. Landscape material shall be irrigated by a mechanical underground system with operating rain and freeze sensors.
- 6) Maintenance
  - (a) The property owner is responsible for maintaining the landscape in accordance with the approved landscape plan and all irrigation systems shall be maintained and operable.
  - (b) Dying plant material, as determined by the City, shall be replaced in accordance with the approved landscape plan.
- vi. Private Garage Parking for Residential Uses. Private garage parking for residential uses shall not be placed at street frontages or along Duck Creek and shall be placed at alleys or internal parking areas.
- vii. Bicycle Parking. Bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with the City's Bicycle Parking Ordinance and/or Policy, as adopted.
- f. Public and Private Open Space Requirements and Landscape Buffers
  - i. Application
    - a) Public and private open space requirements and landscape buffers shall apply to new development or a complete redevelopment scenario.
  - ii. On-Site Open Space Requirements

Open spaces shall be provided for the enjoyment of persons and employees within the Greenville Sub-district. Amenities may include improved or unimproved areas that are suitable for gathering or active or passive recreational activities.

    - a) If the open space provided is not publicly accessible, the minimum set aside for open space shall be 15% of the lot.
    - b) If the open space provided is publicly accessible, the minimum set aside for the open space shall be 8% of the lot.
    - c) Common outdoor space shall be appropriately designed for its public or private purpose. If designed for public use, it shall be highly visible from the public right-of-way and/or from Duck Creek and accessible to the general public. If designed solely for private use, it shall be centrally located and easily accessible to all individuals it is expected to serve.
    - d) Outdoor recreational areas, pathways and trails should be illuminated.
    - e) A development plan (site plan or concept plan) shall be submitted demonstrating how the open space requirement is being satisfied for an entire parent tract (development site) and may be approved if a minimum 50% of the required open space is constructed within the first phase of the project, with the remaining required open space being provided in subsequent phases.
    - f) On-site open space requirements do not apply to:
      - 1) Adaptive reuse sites.
      - 2) Lots one acre or smaller unless subdivided from a larger parent tract resulting in a lot of one acre or smaller.

- iii. Landscape Buffer for Properties fronting streets designated as Access Corridor, Neighborhood Connector or Internal on the Greenville Sub-district Regulating Plan shall provide a ten-foot wide landscape buffer, if one has not been provided as required in Subsection II.B.2.f.v.c).1)., Parking Lots Visible from Required Sidewalks.
  - a) Within the required landscape buffer, a minimum one three-inch caliper shade tree at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.A.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided within this landscape area at an average spacing of thirty feet but in no case shall trees be placed greater than forty feet apart.
  - b) Alternative landscaping that meets the intent of the landscape buffer described above may be permitted for lots one acre or smaller after review and approval by the city under Section IV.E, Minor Modification to Code.
  - c) The required landscape buffer shall not count towards the minimum Public and Private Open Space Requirements required by Subsection II.B.2.g.ii, On-Site Open Space Requirements.
  - d) Landscape Buffer requirements do not apply to adaptive reuse sites.

### **3. Street Typology and Streetscape Standards**

- a. Intent

The Street Typology and Streetscape Standards provide for a cohesive streetscape along block faces, emphasizing the public realm with a consistent design theme throughout the Sub-district and enhancing the physical relationship between buildings and their adjacent streets. The standards also seek to take into consideration reuse of existing buildings and new construction.
- b. Street Standards.
  - i. All streets shall conform to the provisions of the Code. The Street Typology Standards (street cross sections) and Streetscape Standards (prototypical streetscape plans) shall be used in accordance with the Greenville Sub-district Regulating Plan. Refer to the regulating plan to identify the street name and type adjacent to the subject property and use the corresponding Street Typology and Streetscape Standards graphics on the following pages.
  - ii. The preferred condition identified in the Street Standards is required to accommodate street improvements to existing streets and for design of proposed streets. A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of any alternate street design less than the preferred design standards.
  - iii. Existing Streets. The regulating plan depicts existing streets within the Greenville Sub-district. Unless determined otherwise by the City, at such time when properties adjacent to the existing streets develop and/or redevelop, the property owner shall, in accordance with the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards and for the distance adjacent to the property, dedicate to the City sufficient right-of-way (or equivalent) to accommodate the necessary street improvements. The City shall be responsible for constructing and maintaining the travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements at such time when determined by the City.

- iv. Proposed Streets – Not Shown on Regulating Plan. Should a property owner want to construct a new street on their property and said street is not shown on the Greenville Sub-district Regulating Plan, the property owner shall:
  - a) Design the street in accordance with one of the Street Typology and Streetscape Standards provided for in the Greenville Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards subsection (see graphics on the following pages);
  - b) Construct the entire street section including travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements; and
  - c) Dedicate a private street easement (or equivalent) that provides for vehicle and pedestrian public access. The property owner shall be responsible for maintaining the travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements required in a) and b) above. However, should the City decide to maintain the street improvements required in a) and b) above, then the property owner shall dedicate to the City sufficient right-of-way (or equivalent) to accommodate the street improvements.
- v. All right-of-way dedication and street construction for all streets (existing and proposed) shall be in accordance with the City's Subdivision and Development Ordinance (Code of Ordinances, Chapter 21), as amended or its successors.

vi. Street Typology Standards (Street Cross Sections)

**Access Corridor**

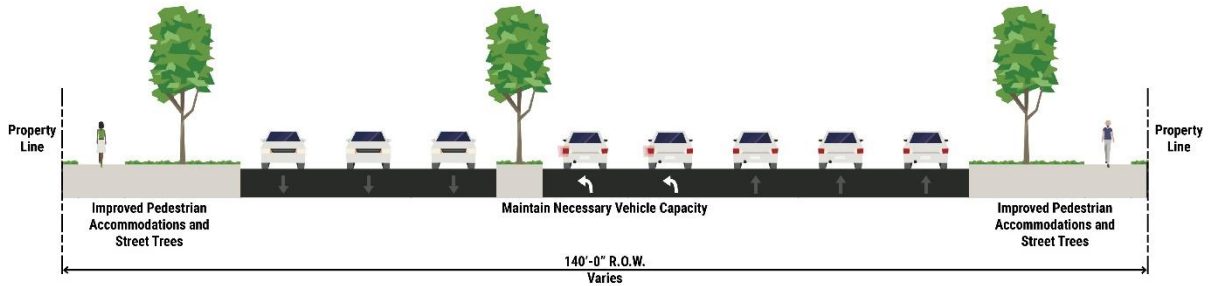
Typical Characteristics

- Vehicle capacity priority
- Limited pedestrian accommodations
- Limited right-of-way on most corridors

Design Options

- Wider sidewalks and pedestrian amenities
- Increased street trees and streetscaping where possible

**Campbell Road**



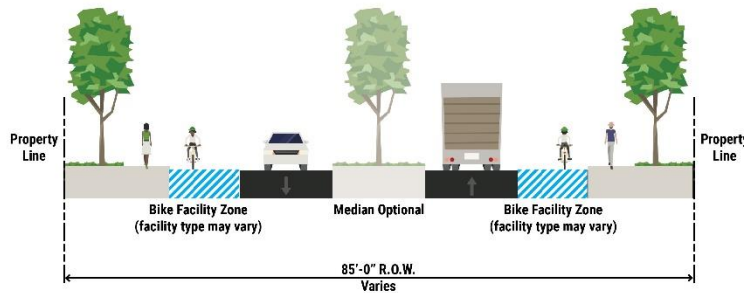
**Neighborhood Connector**

Typical Characteristics

- Lower vehicle capacity priority
- Balance between cross-district mobility and local access

Design Options

- Increased bicycle and pedestrian separation from traffic
- Street trees where possible; could include landscaped median or midblock center islands
- Curb radii and intersection design to accommodate turning trucks



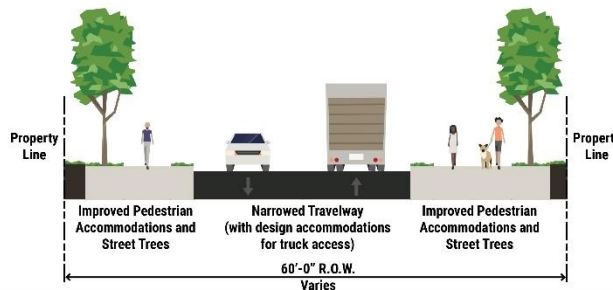
**Internal**

Typical Characteristics

- Wide travel lanes
- Limited pedestrian accommodations with some gaps

Design Options

- Wider sidewalks or shared-use paths
- Narrow travelway to increase street trees or other amenities to improve pedestrian comfort



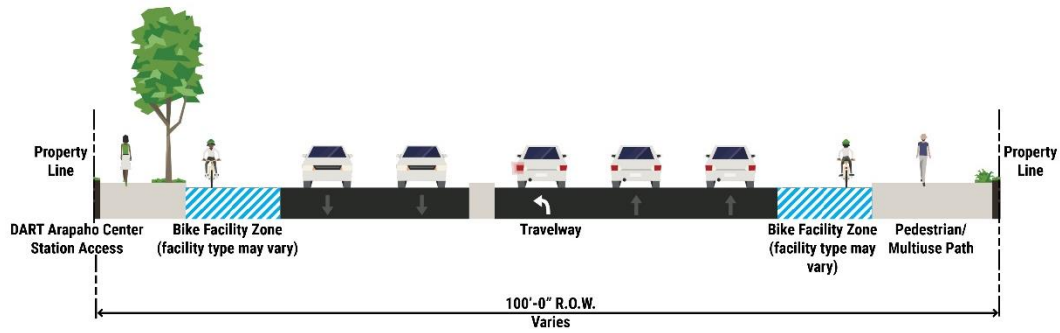
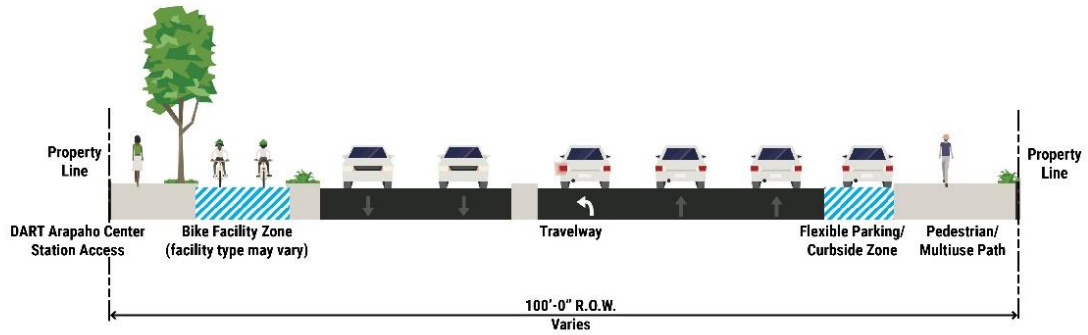
# Parkway (Greenville Ave)

## Typical Characteristics

- Excess travel lane capacity
- Transit-oriented context opportunities

## Design Options

- Repurpose travelway space for bikeway and pedestrian crossing options
- Greater physical separation for bikeway from adjacent travel volume and speed



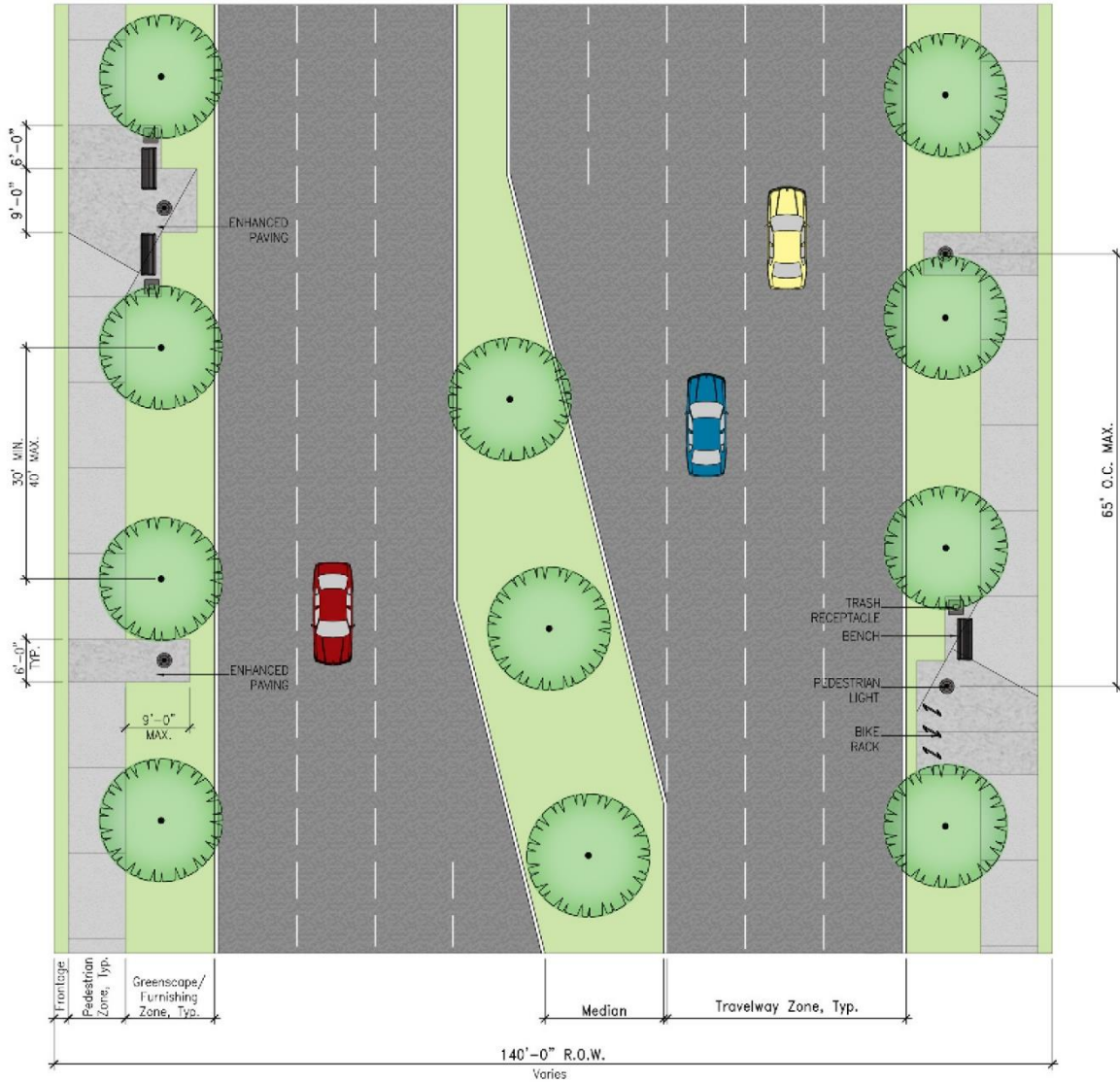
	Frontage		Pedestrian Zone		Greenscape/ Furnishing Zone		Bike Zone <sup>1</sup>		Travelway Zone		Median	
	Pref.	Min.	Preferred	Minimum	Pref.	Min.	Preferred	Minimum	Travel Lanes	Preferred	Minimum	
<b>Access Corridor</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	5'	0'	10'-12' Shared-use Sidepath	N/A	10'-11' (4-6 lanes)	16'	14'	
<b>Neighborhood Connector</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane/ Cycle Track	5'-6' Bike Lane	10'-11' (2-4 lanes)	10'-16'	N/A	
<b>Internal</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	N/A	N/A	10'-12' (2 lanes) *wider travel lanes may be preferred for heavy truck use	N/A	N/A	
<b>Transitional</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane/ Cycle Track	5'-6' Bike Lane	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	
<b>Parkway (Greenville Ave)</b>	2'	0'	6'-12'	5'	5'	0'	10'-12' Buffered Cycle Track	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane	10'-11' (4 lanes)	14'-16'	14'	
<b>Urban Mixed Use</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	6'	4'	N/A	N/A	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	
<b>Urban Neighborhood</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	5'	0'	N/A	N/A	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	

<sup>1</sup> Bicyclists' comfort levels decrease proportionally with increases in motor vehicle volumes and the speed of adjacent traffic. As a result, both traffic volume and traffic speed are important considerations when choosing an appropriate bikeway type for a given location. Buffered or protected bicycle treatments are preferred on roadways with speeds 30 mph or greater or when traffic volume exceeds 6,000 vehicles per day.

- c. Street furnishings
  - i. Placement
    - a) Street furnishings shall be generally located within the greenscape/furnishing zone as provided for in the Greenville Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards (in Subsection II.B.3., Street Typology and Streetscape Standards), and in accordance with Subsection II.B.3.b., Street Standards. The following streetscape standards illustrate recommended dimensions for spacing of street furnishings, street trees, pedestrian lights and enhanced paving areas. Final location of street furnishings shall be determined by the City.
    - b) Should a property owner install the street furnishings, then the street furnishings shall be shown on an approved site plan and landscape plan prior to installation.

ii. Streetscape Standards (Prototypical Streetscape Plans)

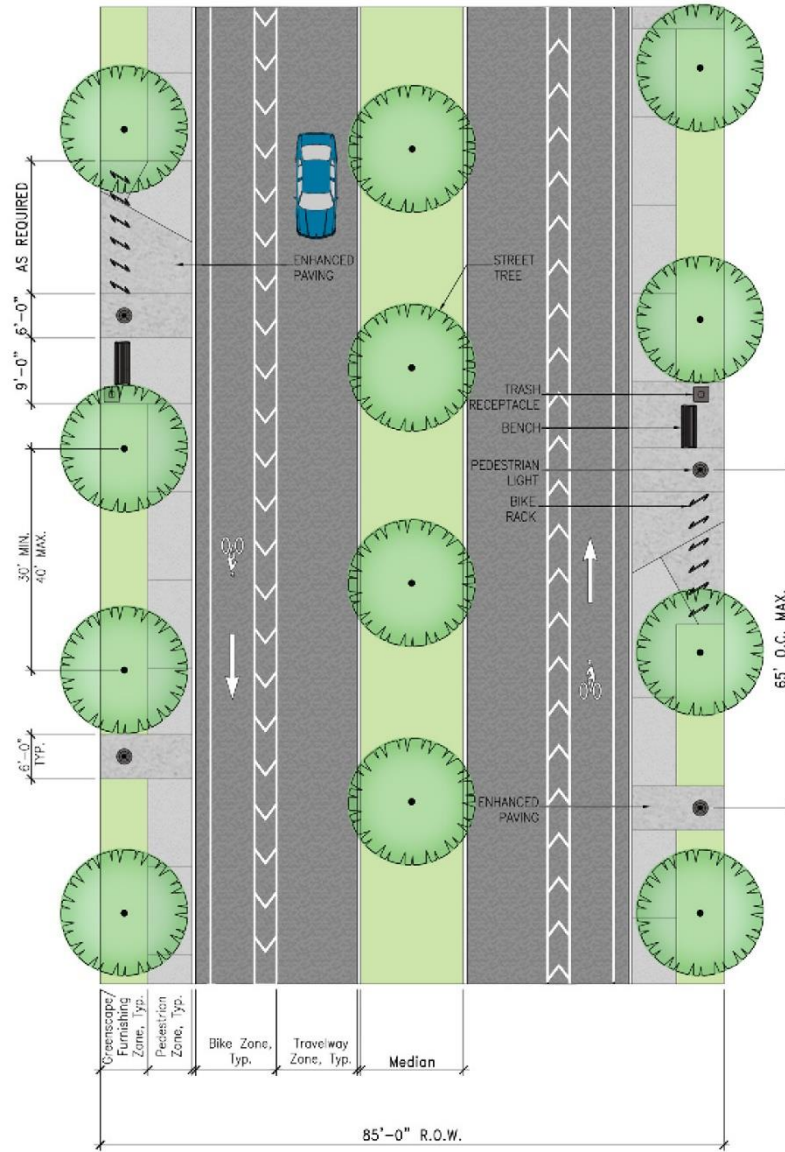
ACCESS CORRIDOR – CAMPBELL ROAD



NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

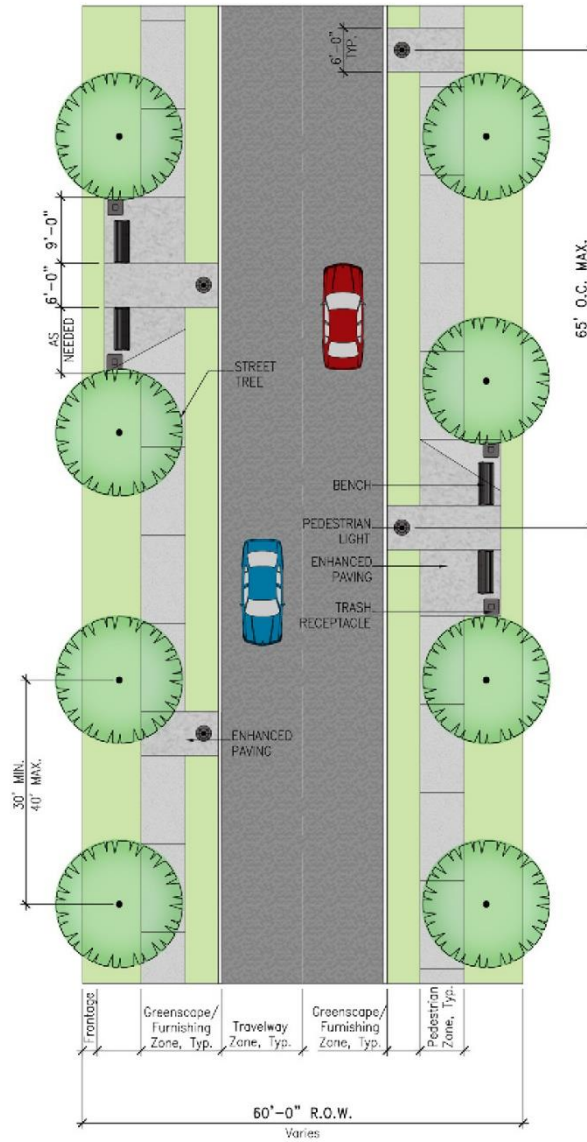


# NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTOR



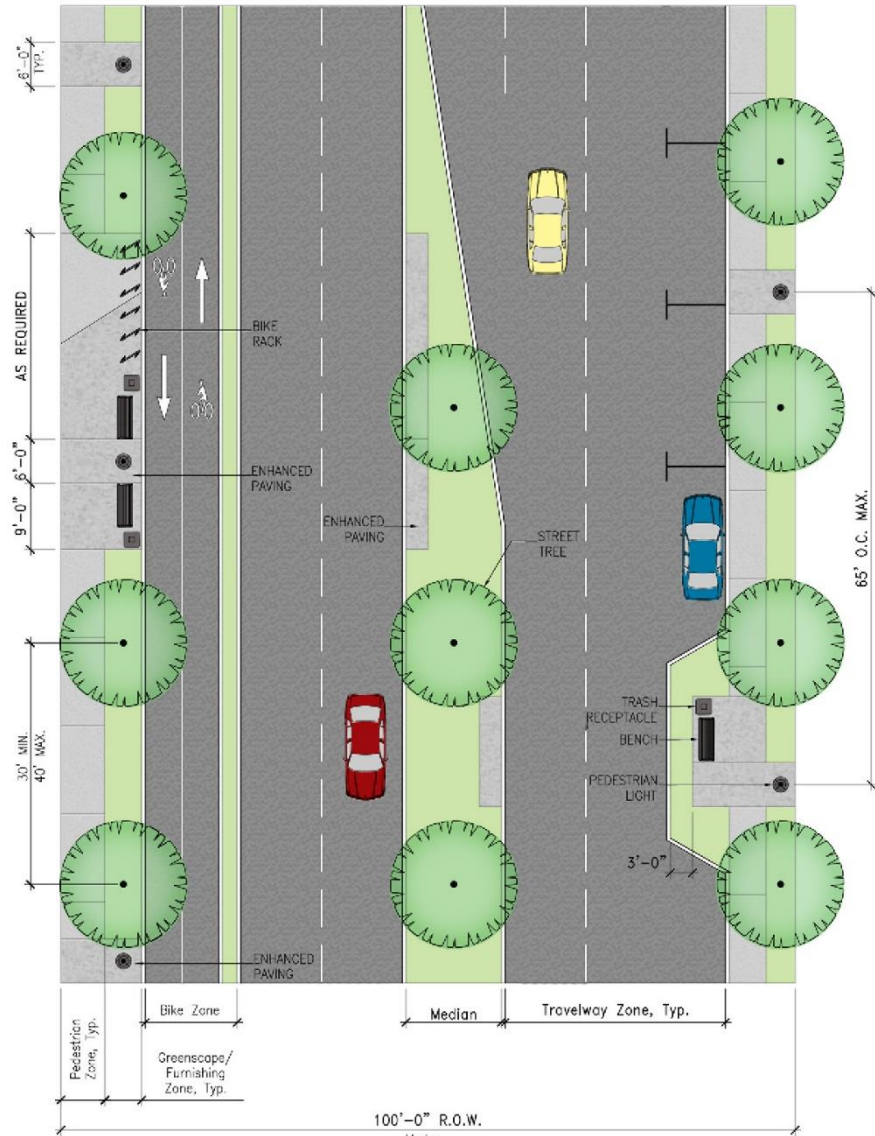
NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

# INTERNAL



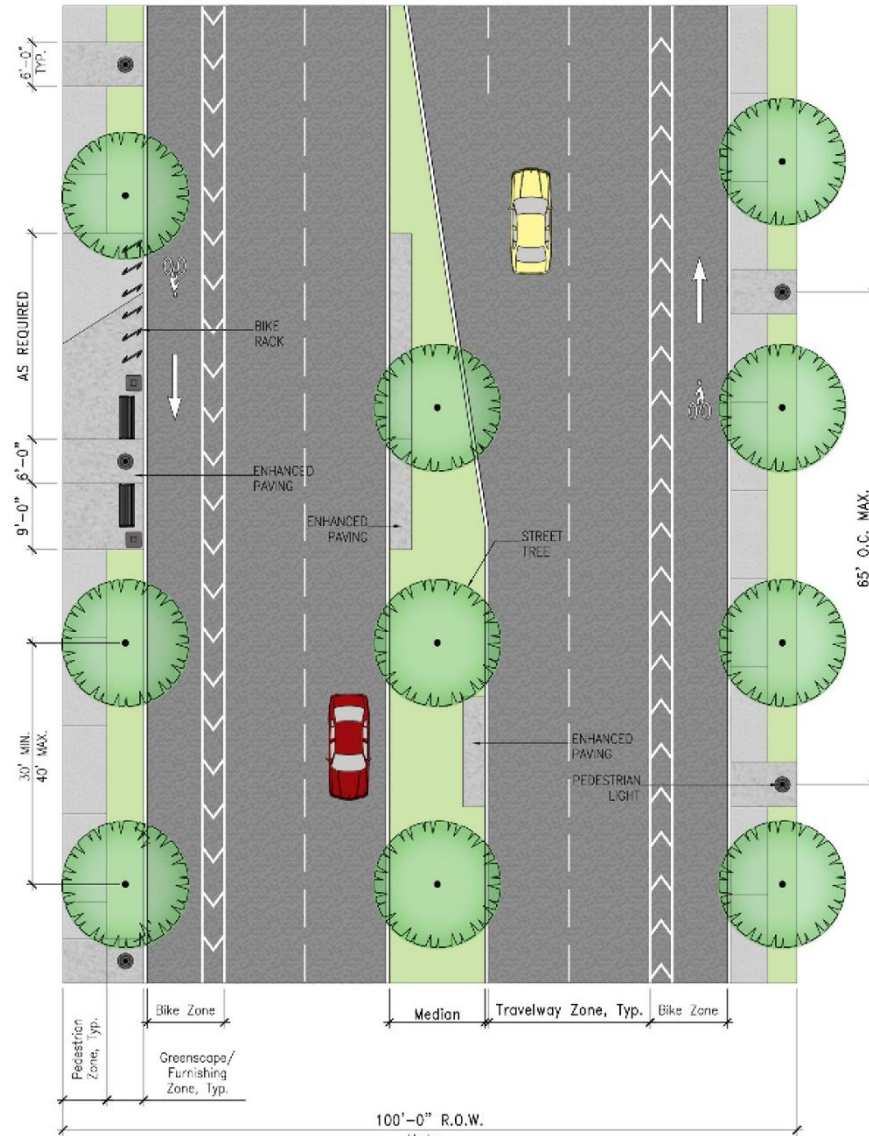
NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

# PARKWAY – GREENVILLE AVENUE



NOTE: THE LOCATION AND WIDTH OF CENTRAL TRAIL VARIES ALONG GREENVILLE AVENUE. STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

## PARKWAY – GREENVILLE AVENUE (WITH BIKE LANES)



NOTE: THE LOCATION AND WIDTH OF CENTRAL TRAIL VARIES ALONG GREENVILLE AVENUE. STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

d. Landscape and Street Trees

Street trees shall be provided within the greenscape/furnishing zone.

- i. Street Trees. Street trees shall be selected from the plant list provided in Subsection II.B.3.d.vi., Plant List. Trees other than those in the Street Tree list may be used in combination with the approved items, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.
  - a) Planted within the required greenscape/furnishing zone as specified on each Street Typography and Streetscape Standards graphic (Streetscape Standards (Prototypical Streetscape Plans) in Subsection II.B.3.c.ii.
  - b) Street trees are those listed below and shall be a minimum three-inch caliper and at least ten feet in height, single trunk (or minimum four-cane/two-foot diameter root ball for ornamental trees) at planting. Understory/ornamental trees may be considered when conflicts exist with existing underground or overhead utilities.
  - c) Within the first three years from planting, tree branches shall be maintained at no less than six feet above the adjacent sidewalk and not less than ten feet above on-street parking space or travel lane.
  - d) After three years from planting, trees shall be maintained at no less than seven feet above the adjacent sidewalk and no less than fourteen feet above on-street parking space or traffic lane.
- ii. Additional Landscaping. Additional landscaping, where provided, such as shrubbery, ornamental trees and grasses, and groundcover/vines, shall be selected from the plant list in Subsection II.B.3.d.vi., Plant List. Other materials may be used in combination with materials from the plant list, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.
- iii. Plant Health. All plant material shall be No.1 grade, free from plant diseases, have a healthy, normal root system, rounded branching pattern, and shall conform to the code of standards set forth in the current addition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock. Drought tolerant trees, plants and grasses are encouraged for meeting landscaping requirements.
- iv. Irrigation. Landscape material shall be irrigated by a mechanical underground system with operating rain and freeze sensors. Irrigation systems provided within the greenscape/furnishing zone shall be installed and maintained as provided in Subsection II.B.3.b. Street Standards. Irrigation systems for all other landscaping material shall be installed by the property owner.
- v. Maintenance.
  - a) Except as provided in Subsection II.B.3.b. Street Standards, the property owner is responsible for maintaining all landscaping material in accordance with the approved landscape plan and all irrigation systems shall be maintained and operable.
  - b) Except as provided in Subsection II.B.3.b. Street Standards, dying plant material, as determined by the City, shall be replaced by the property owner in accordance with the approved landscape plan.

- vi. Plant list
- a) Street Trees (minimum 3-inch caliper)
    - Allee Elm, *Ulmus parvifolia* 'Emer II'
    - Autumn Blaze Maple, *Acer freemanii*
    - Cathedral Live Oak, *Quercus virginiana*
    - Cedar Elm, *Ulmus crassifolia*
    - Homestead Elm, *Ulmus* 'Homestead'
    - Locust / Shademaster Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*<sup>6</sup>
    - October Glory Maple, *Acer rubrum* 'October Glory'
    - Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*
    - Shantung Maple, *Acer truncatum*
    - Shumard Red Oak, *Quercus shumardii*<sup>7</sup>
    - Shade Master Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Shademaster'
  - b) Understory/Ornamental Trees (minimum four-cane/2-foot diameter root ball)
    - Roughleaf Dogwood, *Cornus drummondii*
    - Yaupon Holly, *ilex vomitoria*  
(female only such as 'Pride of Houston' or 'Will Fleming')
    - Deciduous Holly, Warren's Red, *ilex decidua* (female only)
    - Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstromia indica*
    - Mexican Plum, *Prunus mexicana*
    - Mexican Redbud, *Cersis canadensis var. mexicana*
    - Oklahoma Redbud, *Cersis reniformis* 'Oklahoma'
    - Texas Redbud, *Cersis canadensis var. texensis*
    - American Smoke Tree, *Cotinus obovatus*
    - Vitex, *Vitex negundo* 'Heterophylla'
    - Desert Willow, *Chilopsis linearis*
  - c) Shrubs for Screening (minimum 36-inches tall)
    - Dwarf Nandina, *Nandina domestica nana*
    - Dwarf Burford Holly, *Ilex cornuta* 'burfordi nana'
    - Abelia Grandiflora, *Abelia grandiflora*
    - Red Yucca, *Hesperaloe parviflora*
    - Texas Sage, *Leucophyllum frutescans*
    - Indian Hawthorn, *Raphiolepis indica*
    - Native Sumac, *Rhus typhina*
    - Dwarf Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstromia indica* 'nana'
    - Dwarf Yaupon Holly, *Ilex vomitorria* 'nana'
  - d) Groundcover/Vines (minimum 1 gallon unless otherwise noted)
    - Asian Jasmine, *Trachelosperum Asiaticum coloratus* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
    - Purple Winter Creeper, *Euonymus* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
    - Santolina, *Santolina virens*
    - Cross Vine, *bignonia capreolata*
    - Coral Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*
    - Purple Honeysuckle, *Lonciera japonica* 'purperia'
    - Virginia Creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
    - Lady Banks Rose, *Rosa banksiaw lutea*

<sup>6</sup> Locust trees have a problem with reflected heat when young; trunk should be wrapped during early stages.

<sup>7</sup> Should provide a limited root barrier to direct spreading roots downward.

- Wisteria, *Wisteria sinensis* 5 gallon container
- Vinca (major), *Vinca major* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
- Common Bermuda, *Cynodon dactylon*
- Fescues, *Festuca rubra*
- Buffalo Grass, *Buchloe dactyloides*
- e) Ornamental Grasses
  - Gulf Muhly Grass – *Muehlenbergia lindheimeri*
  - Feather Reed Grass
  - Mexican Feather Grass
  - Miscanthus
  - Indian Grass
  - Purple Autumn Grass
  - Or other Grass as approved by City Manager or designee

#### 4. Architectural Standards

##### a. Intent

The Greenville Sub-district is envisioned as a unique, lively and active mixed-use district of varying building designs, sizes and densities, that is both walkable and bikeable, that compliments the success of the planned developments on the west side of North Greenville Avenue. Within the Greenville Sub-district, building designs should be comprised of simple, clean shapes and forms, and may include the integration of modern building materials to provide individual building identity. Redevelopment of existing building structures or sites will allow for new infill development with the potential for larger building mass to ensure maximum development opportunity. New buildings should utilize building elements and details to achieve a pedestrian-oriented public realm. Additionally, exterior façade wall articulation and rhythm and building placement is also important for the identification of businesses, residential buildings, pedestrian scale and Sub-district identity.

##### b. Building Articulation

Where the building faces a public street or public open space:

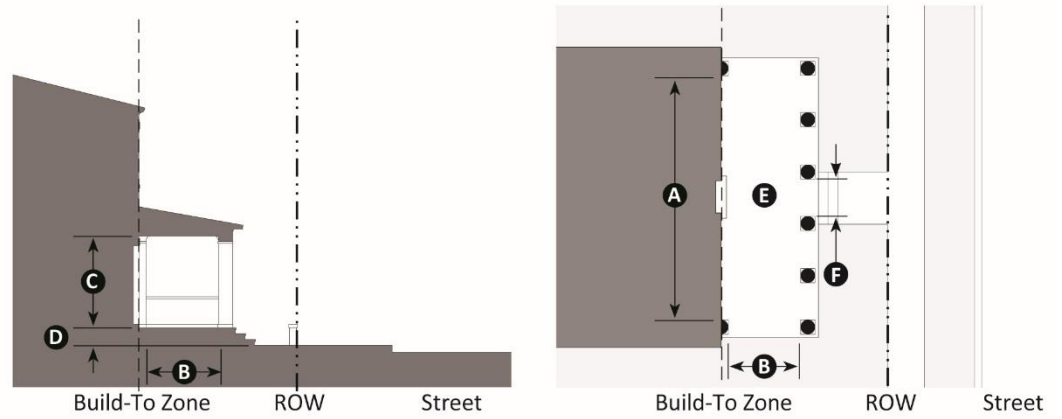
- i. Buildings shall demonstrate both horizontal and vertical articulation.
- ii. Building facades longer than fifty feet shall have their continuous facades broken up into smaller areas through the use of varying façade setbacks, arcades, awnings, canopies and/or architectural features such as plazas, towers elements, bay windows, balconies, columns or other means every twenty to forty feet.
- iii. Buildings shall not exceed 250 feet in length without an unconnected physical separation of at least fifteen feet in width between another building. A covered pedestrian walkway may be provided in the building separation area that creates a walkable connection to residential and parking areas behind commercial and retail mixed-use frontage buildings.
- iv. Balconies may extend over the sidewalk provided that they maintain a minimum ten feet of clearance above the sidewalk and do not substantially interfere with street tree growth.

- c. Residential At-Grade Entrances
  - i. All residential units within four feet of grade shall include a primary front door entrance into the unit or outdoor living space which is accessed from the adjacent minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Greenville Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards in Subsection II.B.5. Primary entry doors shall be swing doors and shall include glass and full operating hardware on the outside of the door. Sliding doors or garage type doors shall not be permitted.
  - ii. Structured parking for residential buildings shall be screened as stated in (Parking Structures Subsection II.B.2.f.iv.).
  - iii. The minimum finished floor elevation for grade-level units shall be located a minimum of eighteen inches above the elevation of the adjacent minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Greenville Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards and shall include a minimum twenty square-foot stoop (i.e. stoop frontage).
  - iv. Residential units shall include windows which provide residents a view of the street, sidewalk, or public or private open space.
  - v. Lobbies to upper stories shall have an identified primary entry from the minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Greenville Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards.
  - vi. Balcony railings shall be minimum 50% open or transparent, and constructed of glass or metal.



vii. Porches

- a) Porches may be projecting or integrated into the primary entry of a building.
- b) Encroachment into Build-to Zone along Greenville Avenue – refer to Subsection II.B.2.d, Building Placement.



Projecting Porch



Engaged Porch

Ⓐ	Width	8 feet Min.
Ⓑ	Depth	6 feet Min.
Ⓒ	Height	8 feet Min.
Ⓓ	Finish Level Above Sidewalk	18 inches Min.
Ⓔ	Floor Area	48 sq. ft. Min.
Ⓕ	Sidewalk Width	3 foot Min.

- d. Non-Residential At-Grade Entrances
  - i. Primary entrances to buildings shall be located on the street(s) along which the building is oriented.
  - ii. At intersections, corner buildings may have the primary entrances oriented at an angle to the intersection to address both street frontages.
  - iii. Secondary and service entrances may be located from alleys, trails, open spaces or internal parking areas.
  - iv. Porches, stoops, eaves, awnings, blade signs, arcades, colonnades and balconies should be used along commercial storefronts.
  - v. Except where parking or vehicle drive aisles are provided between the building and the minimum required sidewalk per the Greenville Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards in Subsection II.B.3.b. Street Standards, non-residential uses which are at-grade and fronting on a street, shall:
    - a. Have a minimum 60% of the ground floor façade comprised of window area. Ground floor is defined as that portion of a building from the street-level finish floor elevation and extended twelve and one-half feet above the street-level finish floor elevation.
    - b. Have all primary entries covered with awnings, canopies or be inset behind the front façade a minimum six feet. A door shall not be permitted to swing into a public-right-of-way or minimum sidewalk area.
- e. Building Walls
  - i. Materials

Each exterior wall shall comply with the following materials requirements:

    - a) Primary Materials ( $\geq 75\%$ )
      - 1) Masonry
      - 2) Stone
      - 3) Glass
      - 4) Finished concrete
      - 5) Ventilated façade systems
      - 6) Metal cladding or panels
    - b) Secondary Materials ( $\leq 25\%$ )
      - 1) Stucco
      - 2) Fiber cement panels
    - c) Accent Materials ( $\leq 5\%$ )
      - 1) Pre-cast stone
      - 2) Other as permitted by the building code and subject to City Manager or designee approval
  - ii. Techniques and Configurations
    - a) Blank facades are prohibited fronting along a street public open space in lengths greater than twenty linear feet. Design treatments to eliminate blank facades are subject to City Manager or designee approval based on the ability to enhance the pedestrian and visual environment and can include items such as transparent windows and doors, display windows and/or awnings.
    - b) All elevations visible from the street or public open space shall be designed as building "fronts". Buildings occupying corner lots have two street frontages and each façade shall be treated with equal design attention.

- c) In buildings which have more than one material, the “heavier” material should go below the “lighter” material (e.g. a curtain wall upper story with a stone base).
  - d) Buildings should have window head and sill details, which utilize either projecting elements or materials of a contrasting color and texture and highlight the window treatment.
  - e) Where visible to the public, the rear of buildings and/or service areas should be the same material and finish as the rest of the building.
- f. Roofs and Parapets
- It is anticipated that the majority of roof types within the Greenville Sub-district will be flat based on allowable use types. These roof types provide an opportunity for roof-top dining, entertaining, or outdoor pubs and gathering spaces. Roof top plazas are encouraged as well as green roofs.
- i. Materials
    - a) Roofs may be constructed of any material that is permitted by applicable building codes.
    - b) For flat roofs, “Green Roofs” are encouraged and may be used in lieu of any other roofing material
  - ii. Techniques and Configurations
    - a) Rooflines shall be interrupted with varying heights or other architectural elements to break up the building profile.
    - b) If sloping roofs are incorporated, two more sloping planes are encouraged.
    - c) Roof penetrations (fans, exhaust, vents, etc.) must be finished and screened in accordance with Subsection II.B.5.d, Roof-mounted Equipment.
- g. Windows, Doors, Awnings and Canopies
- Windows lining a building facade establish the scale and rhythm of the streetscape for pedestrians. This scale is controlled by the placement, type and sizes of windows. For commercial buildings, windows allow for goods and customers to be viewed, thus creating interaction between the building and public realm. For residences, they control the balance of private and public space and can act as surveillance portals for safety and security concerns.
- i. Windows
    - a) Materials
      - 1) Anodized aluminum, Kynar paint or similar finish, vinyl or other metal.
      - 2) Where windows are provided at the ground floor, a minimum 60% visible light transmittance is preferred. However, windows having a visible light transmittance less than 60% may be allowed in order for the windows to satisfy building code requirements related to energy efficiency, provided that the windows maximize, to the extent possible, the visible light transmittance desired for non-residential uses at the ground floor level for urban streetscape environments to maximize the visibility of the interior activities of the building.
      - 3) Window screens shall match the building frame material color or shall be dark anodized. Window screens shall be prohibited on ground floor non-residential buildings.

- 4) At the ground floor level:
  - (a) Windows shall not be made opaque by signage or other application treatments, except as allowed in Section III, Signage. However, interior sunscreens or blinds shall be permitted.
  - (b) Black glass, opaque glass and other “false window” techniques are prohibited.
  - (c) Mirrored glass is prohibited where windows are visible from a public street or public open space. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow mirrored glass for uses that demand higher levels of security.
- ii. Doors
  - a) Materials
    - 1) Wood, clad wood, anodized aluminum, glass and/or metal
  - b) Techniques and Configurations
    - 1) Service, security or garage doors shall not be placed at street frontages; however, these entries may be placed at alleys or internal parking areas.
- iii. Awnings and Canopies
  - a) Materials
    - 1) Metal, canvas, or glass
  - b) Techniques and Configurations
    - 1) Minimum eight-foot clearance above sidewalks.
    - 2) Shall be constructed in such a way as to be durable and consistent with the architectural character of the building.
    - 3) When used, shall be located as to provide shading for exterior windows and doors and shall cover the entire width of the window opening or groups of windows.
- h. Exterior Lighting
  - i. Intent.
    - a) Exterior illumination of building walls, landscaping, walkways, public art, and parking areas should be incorporated into the development to provide an opportunity to highlight unique architectural characteristics. Suspended cable lights may be used for animating and down-lighting pedestrian passages, open structures, outdoor dining areas, mews, and other exterior locations. Lighting systems should be provided that enhance the public realm and create a positive and safe pedestrian experience.
    - b) Lighting should be adequate to deter crime while controlling intensity that can rob night vision and create light pollution. Additionally, controlling light glare and light spilling onto adjacent properties will add to the quality of the Sub-district. Equipment and lighting fixtures should be weather resistant and durable to minimize maintenance.
  - ii. Materials
    - a) Permitted Exterior Lighting
      - 1) LED
      - 2) Halogen
      - 3) Metal Halide
      - 4) Incandescent
      - 5) Compact fluorescent
      - 6) Neon lighting may be permitted subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification.

- b) Prohibited Exterior Lighting
    - 1) High-intensity discharge (HID)
  - c) LED strip type lighting may be used; however, the LED strip shall not be visible from a public street, trail or public open space, or from adjacent properties.
  - d) A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of additional lighting elements comparable to the above list of Permitted Exterior Lighting and consistent with the intent of this subsection.
- iii. Standards
- a) Lighting levels shall comply with the standards for glare set forth in Article XXII-B Performance Standards, Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
  - b) Lighting shall be directed downward. Up-lighting of building walls is prohibited.
  - c) Lighting of signage, parking and pedestrian walkways is to be controlled or narrowly focused.
  - d) Placement and shielding of light sources shall be done to limit visual impact. Full cut-off metal fixtures are required.
  - e) Distracting, flashing, traveling or animated lighting is not permitted.
- i. Outdoor Seating Areas or Residential Yards
- Outdoor seating areas (including patios and roof-top areas) are allowed and may be partially or fully enclosed (except where noted) in accordance with the requirements below. These requirements are not intended to prohibit the use of patio umbrellas.
- i. Permanent Outdoor Seating Areas or Residential Yards:
- a) May be allowed as an accessory structure and shall be architecturally consistent with the primary building it is serving.
  - b) May be placed between the established building line and right-of-way line.
  - c) Shall not encroach into the minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Greenville Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards (Section II.B.3.)
  - d) May be enclosed by a perimeter fence and/or wall which shall be constructed of tubular steel, wood, masonry and/or a combination thereof, and shall not exceed forty-two inches in height. A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of additional materials or fence heights consistent with the intent of this subsection.
  - e) Shall also be a minimum 50% open or transparent.
  - f) When located in a front yard, shall not be partially or fully enclosed for residential uses, except if the seating area is located on a rooftop.
  - g) Shall comply with building and fire codes.
  - h) Shall be maintained in good condition free from damage including but not limited to tears, cuts, rips, holes, stains, cloudiness appearance or other dilapidation.
  - i) Shall be subject to site plan review and approval.
- ii. Temporary or Pop-Up Outdoor Seating Areas
- a) Outdoor seating areas which are not actively utilized on a frequent basis shall be considered temporary or pop-up in nature. As such, the City may approve a Minor Modification to allow the temporary or pop-up outdoor seating area for the location identified by the applicant.

j. Fences/Screening Walls

Fences and screening walls are allowed in accordance with the requirements below.

Additionally, except as listed in this Code, fencing and screening walls shall comply with Chapter 6, Buildings and Building Regulations and Chapter 22. Traffic of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors. Fences and screening walls:

- i. Shall not be placed between the established building line and right-of-way line (except as noted in vii.a) in this subsection).
- ii. Shall not be placed within the front yard building setback.
- iii. May have a vehicle ingress/egress gate provided that the gate is setback a minimum twenty feet from the right-of-way line. Such gate shall not open outward towards the right-of-way.
- iv. Shall be constructed of wood, tubular steel, masonry, or other materials as approved by the City Manager or designee, and/or combination thereof. Materials shall not be used which are not intended for fence use. Additionally, the following materials are prohibited: vinyl, chain-link (including but not limited to galvanized, powdered or vinyl coated), barbed-wire, or razor wire.
- v. Shall not exceed eight feet in height.
- vi. Shall be constructed so that the finished side of the fence or screening wall which is visible from streets and/or public open spaces, will face outward.
- vii. When used for perimeter security fencing for uses that demand higher levels of security, a Minor Modification may be requested to allow fencing to be:
  - a) Placed between the established building line and right-of-way line.
  - b) Located within the front yard building setback.
  - c) When located between the established building line and the right-of-way, the following shall apply:
    - 1) Shall be a minimum 50% open or transparent.
    - 2) Shall be constructed of tubular steel or other similar material as approved by the City Manager or designee.

**5. Mechanical, Service Areas and Utilities**

- a. Intent. Loading and outdoor storage areas, mechanical and rooftop equipment, refuse storage containers and utility accessories shall be screened to reduce the visual impact of these elements on adjoining properties and public rights-of-way in accordance with the Code. Properties shall be exempt from Section 21-47. Screening and Open Space of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
- b. Loading Docks/Areas
  - i. Off-street loading docks/areas for non-residential uses fronting a street shall be screened in accordance with the following:
    - a) Solid metal gates;
    - b) Masonry screening walls (minimum eight feet tall) architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
    - c) Overhead doors; or
    - d) Any combination of the above.

- c. Outdoor Storage
  - i. Outdoor storage areas as an accessory use shall be located behind a principal building and shall be screened from view of streets, public open spaces, trails and adjacent properties. Screening shall consist of the following:
    - a) Masonry walls (minimum six feet tall, maximum eight feet tall) architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
    - b) Tubular steel fence (minimum six feet tall, maximum eight feet tall) with an irrigated, solid landscape screen consisting of evergreen variety trees and/or shrubs maintained at a minimum height of six feet within two years of planting;  
or
    - c) Any combination of the above.
  - ii. Materials, equipment or commodities shall be stacked no higher than the height of the screening mechanism (maximum eight feet tall).
  - iii. If the area behind the principal building is adjacent to Duck Creek, outdoor storage may be moved to the least conspicuous area of a side yard.
  - iv. Outdoor storage as a primary use is prohibited.
- d. Roof-mounted Equipment
  - i. All roof-mounted equipment, including fans, vents, and air conditioning units and cooling towers, shall be screened to eliminate the view of the equipment.
  - ii. The height of the screening device shall be the height of the tallest element of roof-mounted equipment.
  - iii. A parapet or architectural design element on a building may screen mechanical equipment; however, the parapet shall not exceed the maximum building height allowed in the Greenville Sub-district. Mechanical equipment taller than the parapet or architectural design element shall be screened by an additional screening device to achieve the required screening.
  - iv. The outside of the screening device shall be painted or finished in a similar color to the building façade, trim or roof surface.
- e. Dumpsters

Any dumpsters, compactors, grease dumpsters, recycling dumpsters or any other waste or garbage containers, or combination thereof (herein after referred to as “containers”) located outside an enclosed building, shall be sited and screened in accordance with the following:

  - i. Containers shall be located on a concrete pad that is enclosed on three sides with minimum six-foot tall masonry walls; the exterior of the masonry walls shall be architecturally compatible in design to the primary buildings on the site using common colors and building materials.
  - ii. Containers including the required masonry screening walls shall not project into or be located within a required front yard. Containers may be located in a rear yard or interior side yard.
  - iii. Containers must be fully serviceable. If serviced from an alley, fire lane or other means of access, the container placement must be sited in accordance with the City’s Dumpster/Compactor Pad Detail. Dumpsters may also be serviced at the end of an access driveway/fire lane (i.e. head-in at the end of the drive).
  - iv. Screening is not required if containers are otherwise screened from view by intervening buildings.

- v. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow for alternate container placement standards in order to accommodate servicing the container if it is not feasible to site the container in accordance with the requirements of this subsection. Screening requirements shall not be waived.
- f. Ground-mounted Equipment, Utility Meters and Other Utility Apparatus
  - i. Ground-mounted equipment (including air conditioning units, generators and mechanical equipment), utility meters and other utility apparatus (including transformers), should be located to the rear of the structure or to the side of the structure in a designated utility or service yard.
  - ii. Ground-mounted equipment (including air conditioning units, generators and mechanical equipment), utility and other utility apparatus (including transformers) shall be screened from the view of public streets, public open space and trails. Screening is not required if equipment is otherwise screened from view by intervening buildings.
  - iii. Screening shall meet minimum clearances required by affected utility companies. Screening methods include:
    - a) Landscaping, including trees or evergreen shrubbery;
    - b) Masonry walls architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
    - c) Tubular steel fence in conjunction with evergreen shrubbery; or
    - d) Other material subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification consistent with the intent of this subsection.
- g. Wall-mounted equipment.  
Wall-mounted equipment, including meters (such as banks of electric meters) shall be screened from the view of public streets, public open space and trails. Screening is not required if equipment is otherwise screened from the public view by intervening buildings or parameter fencing. Screening shall meet minimum clearances required by affected utility companies. Screening methods include:
  - i. Landscaping, including trees or evergreen shrubbery;
  - ii. Masonry walls architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
  - iii. Tubular steel fence in conjunction with evergreen shrubbery;
  - iv. Other material subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification consistent with the intent of this subsection; or
  - v. Wall-mounted screening devices, such as cabinets, which are architecturally compatible with the building façade that the device is mounted on.

## **6. Residential Zoning District Adjacency**

Properties shall be exempt from Section 21-47. Screening and Open Space of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.

## **7. Signage**

Signage, where provided, shall be in accordance with Section III, Signage herein the Code.



## C. Station Area

The vision for the Station Area Sub-district is to position the DART Arapaho Center Station as a high density, transit-oriented, mixed-use gateway to the Innovation District by increasing flexibility to maximize development potential around the station. The Sub-district will encourage efficient, compact land use patterns and will be highly walkable and bikeable to connect residents and employers to jobs and amenities and further capitalize on the Sub-district's light rail and bus transit assets. Greenville Avenue will be redesigned to function as a multi-modal signature street with active ground-floor uses fronting the station. High quality building design and construction materials are encouraged that will support existing and new business uses, promote new residential uses, and bring a wider range of service, support and activities to the Sub-district.

### 1. Regulating Plan

The Station Area Regulating Plan on the following page shall apply to all properties within the Station Area Sub-district.

#### a. Special Sites

- i. Within this Regulating Plan are "Special Sites" which identify various types of open spaces, activation or amenities for which a special development plan may be appropriate during development/redevelopment. This includes:
  - a) Kansas-City Southern Railroad: This railroad connects the District to the University of Texas at Dallas. If this line were to become inactive, this railroad corridor is envisioned to become a key infrastructure, trail and/or transportation corridor between the District and the University.
  - b) Abandoned Rail Spur: This spur, located south of E. Arapaho Road, is envisioned to serve as a key east-west trail connection with the encouragement of trail-oriented design for adjacent properties.

#### b. Public Parking Plan

##### i. Intent

Public parking is important for supporting businesses, residences, DART and other property owners within the Station Area Sub-district and helps contribute to the success and vitality of an area by allowing visitors to "park once," and walk to multiple destinations. It also allows for a sustainable practice of multiple users benefiting from a shared parking area. Public parking is intended to supplement a development's required parking but may also be available to help to satisfy required parking standards, where permitted by the Code.

- ii. The graphic on the following page identifies a recommended area for public parking in the Station Area Sub-district. This location is conceptual only and represents an approximate location. Public parking may be accomplished through a public/private partnership. Incentives may be available to property owners who participate in a public/private partnership.

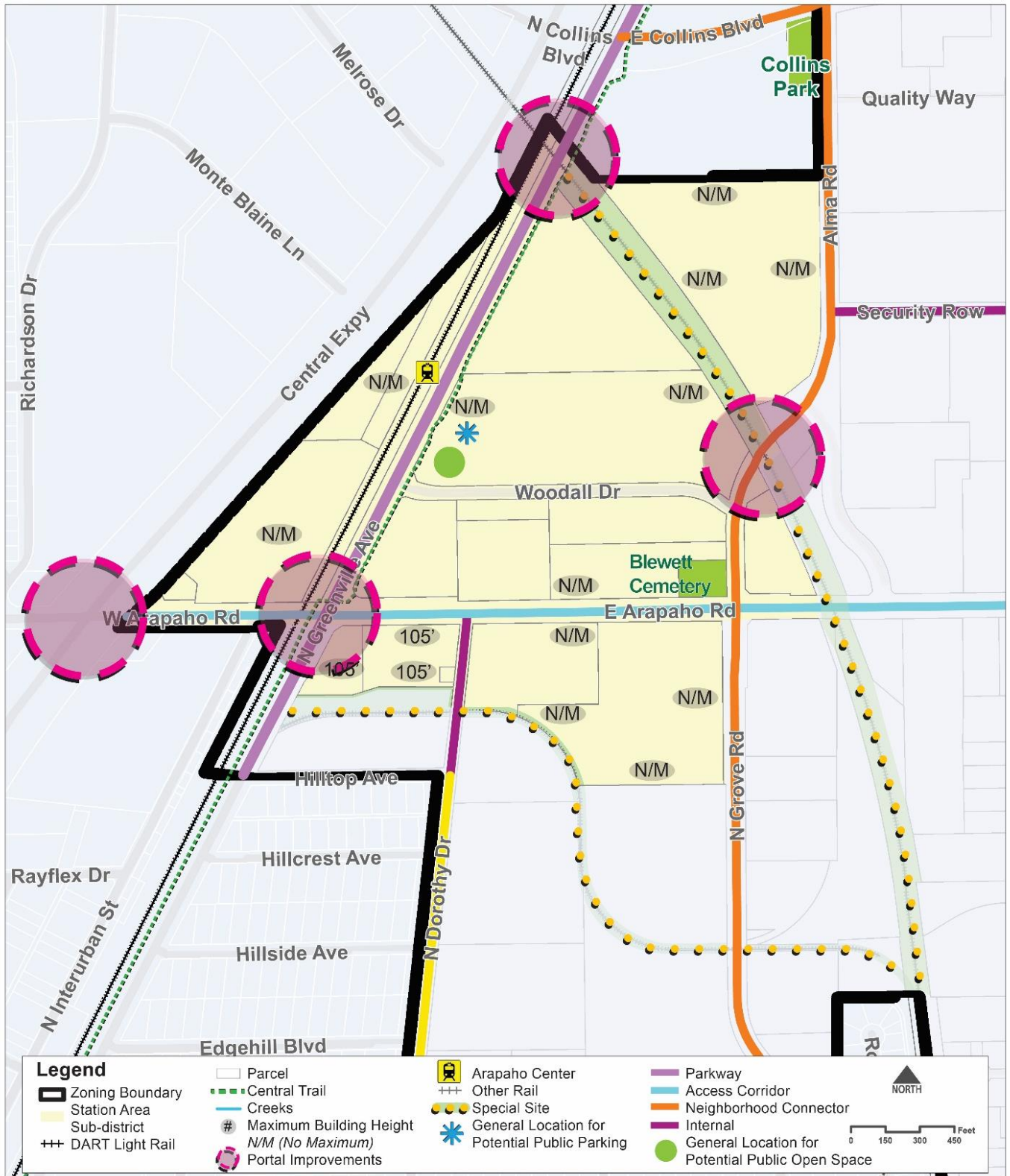
#### c. Public Open Space Plan

- i. The pedestrian orientation and compact organization of the Station Area Sub-district make the design of public spaces critical. Creating active public spaces where people have the opportunity to organize, such as public outdoor market or festival, or informally gather, such as to pursue leisure or social activity, are both necessary and desirable. Public open spaces can offer special gathering places, focal points or vistas through proper design. The site design, including the arrangement of buildings, streets and open spaces, should enhance and support public spaces.

Where possible, building should be arranged to provide views and access to open spaces. Active uses such as retail, cafes, and restaurants that provide pedestrian traffic should be considered as appropriate uses to line public parks, trails and open spaces.

- ii. Public and private open space shall be provided in accordance with Subsection II.C.2.g., Public and Private Open Space Requirements and Landscape Buffers.
  - iii. The graphic on the following page identifies a recommended area for public open space in the Station Area Sub-district. This location is conceptual only and represents an approximate location. Public open space may be accomplished through a public/private partnership. Incentives may be available to property owners who participate in a public/private partnership.
- d. Portal Improvements
- Portal Improvements are important features located around the Station Area Sub-district intended to identify key entrances or nodes in this Sub-district. Portal Improvements can take a variety of forms including architectural features, signage, landscaping, or enhancements to existing bridge structures. At the time of development or redevelopment, properties within or adjacent to a Portal Improvement site will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for potential inclusion of portal/entryway features. Portal Improvements on private property may be included as part of a site's landscaping and open space requirements listed in Subsection II.C.2.g., Public and Private Open Space Requirements and Landscape Buffers.

Station Area Sub-district Regulating Plan



**2. Building and Envelope Standards**

The Building and Envelope Standards which regulate site improvements and land uses for properties within the Station Area Sub-district are as identified on the following pages. The Building and Envelope Standards shall be used in accordance with the Station Area Sub-district Regulating Plan and Street Typology and Streetscape Standards.

a. Use

- i. The following uses are allowed in the Station Area Sub-district as follows. Special Permit Uses shall require review and approval as per Article XXII-A, Special Permits, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors. If a use is not specified in the table in this subsection, then the use is prohibited, and the Code must be amended in accordance with Article XXIX, Changes and Amendments, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors, in order to allow such use.

Station Area Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
<b>Use</b>		
<b>Residential</b>		
Adaptive Reuse	P	See Subsection II.C.4.a.ii.a), Adaptive Reuse
Live/Work	P	Minimum Density of forty dwelling units per acre at the DART Station See Subsection II.C.4.a.ii.b), Live/Work
Multi-Family	P	Minimum Density of forty dwelling units per acre at the DART station. See Subsection II.C.2.a.ii.c), Multi-Family
Townhome	P	Minimum Density of ten dwelling units per acre. See Subsection II.C.2.a.ii.d), Townhome
<b>Non-Residential</b>		
Antenna, Accessory	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Antenna, Commercial	P	
Antenna, Commercial, in Excess of Three Antennas	S	
Antenna, Freestanding	P	
Antenna, Mounted	P	
Art Gallery	P	
Assisted Living Facility	S	
Bakery	P	
Bank or Financial Institution	P	
Barber or Beauty Salon	P	Skin and nail care as accessory use only.
Beer and Wine Package Sales - 75% or more Revenue from Sales of Beer and/or Wine	S	

Station Area Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
Beer and Wine Package Sales - Less than 75% Revenue from Sales of Beer and/or Wine	P	
Boarding Kennel	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Catering Service	P	
Child Care Center	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Church	P	
Collaborative Co-Working Space	P	
Commercial Entertainment, Indoor	S	
Commercial Entertainment, Outdoor	S	
Construction Field Office	P	
Contracting Operation	P	
Cultural/Community Center	P	
Data Center	P	
Distribution Center	P	
Electrical Substation	S	
Event Center	S	
Fine Arts Studio	P	
Food Truck Park	S	
Fraternal Organization	P	
Health Club	P	
Helipad	S	
Home Occupation	P	See Article I, Title Definitions, General Provisions, Auto Wrecking Yards and Swimming Pools, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Hospital	S	
Hotel, Full Service	P	
Hotel, Other	S	
Independent Living Facility	S	
Large Scale Retail/Service Store	S	
Laundry or Dry Cleaning Service	P	Not to exceed 6,000 SF per location.
Laundry Pick Up Station	P	
Mailing Service	P	

Station Area Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
Manufacturing Facility	P	
Manufacturing Facility, Artisanal	P	
Manufacturing High-Tech	P	
Martial Arts School	P	
Massage Establishment	S	
Microbrewery	P	See Subsection II.C.4.a.ii.e), Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption, for exemption.
Mortuary or Funeral Home	S	
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessory Sales	P	
Motor Vehicle Service Station, No Repair (Use shall be permitted south of Arapaho Road only and with a Special Use Permit)	S	Use shall be permitted south of Arapaho Road only.
Nursery or Greenhouse	S	
Nursing or Convalescent Home	S	
Office	P	
Parking Garage	P	
Parking Surface Lot	S	
Parking Surface Lot or Garage - Municipal	P	
Performing Arts Center	P	
Pet Sales and Grooming	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Photography or Art Studio	P	
Print Shop, Major	P	
Print Shop, Minor	P	
Private Club	S	Subject to Chapter 4, Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.
Private Recreational Club	S	
Public Building	P	
Radio, Recording or Television Studio	P	
Radio or Television Station	P	
Repair Shop, Household Items	P	
Repair Shop, Personal Items	P	
Research Laboratories and Facilities	P	
Restaurant Without Drive-Through or Curb Service	P	
Retail Sales	P	

Station Area Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
School, Parochial (Not Located on Same Lot as Religious Institution)	S	
School, Parochial (Located on Same Lot as Religious Institution)	P	
School, Private	S	
Technical Training School	P	
Temporary open air market	S	Subject to Article VIII, Chapter 12 of Code of Ordinances of the City of Richardson, as amended.
University or College	P	
Veterinary Office	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Warehouse	P	
Wholesale Establishment	P	
Winery/Distillery	P	See Subsection II.C.4.a.ii.e), Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption, for exemption.

ii. Additional Supplemental Use Requirements

a) Adaptive Reuse

Dwelling units located within adaptive reuse projects shall be a minimum 500 square feet.

b) Live/Work

1) Intent

a. Live/Work buildings within the Station Area Sub-district are envisioned to be innovation ready and should have the necessary infrastructure in place to house established or entrepreneurial high tech, research and development, bio-tech or materials science, data center or other technology-innovative uses.

2) The business operated within the Live/Work shared space unit may engage employees in the conduct of the business within the unit; however, if the owner of the business is not residing in the dwelling unit portion of the Live/Work unit, at least one full-time employee of the business must reside in the Live/Work unit. In no case shall the dwelling unit within the Live/Work unit be sold or rented separately from the non-residential area of the Live/Work unit.

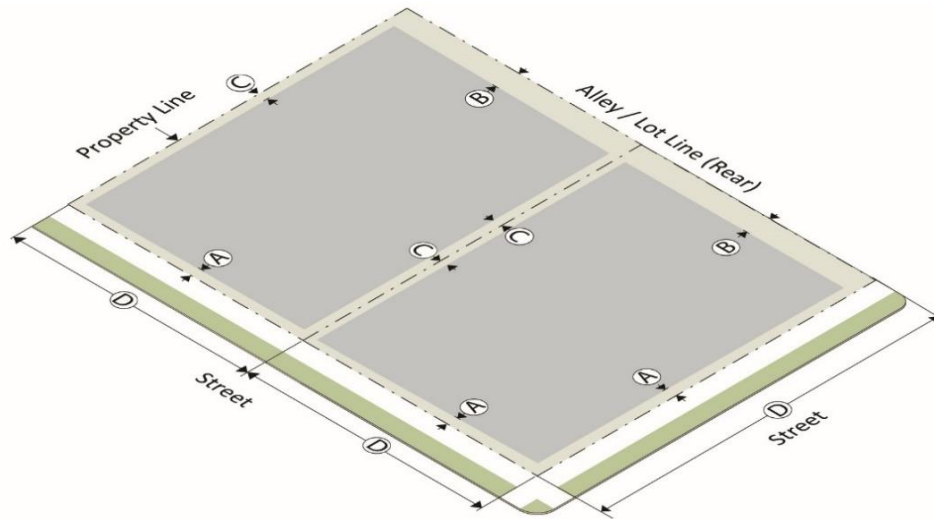
3) If Live/Work is proposed along Greenville Avenue, 100% of the gross linear footage of the development’s first floor must consist of commercial/innovation/coworking space to encourage ground-floor activation.

- 4) Live/Work developments designed and constructed within a common building (ground-floor commercial or other) shall:
    - a. Maintain a minimum floor to ceiling height of fifteen feet for the ground floor;
    - b. Be of a “podium”, “pedestal”, or “platform” design as referenced in the Building Code;
    - c. Be of Type 1A construction on the ground floor as prescribed in the Building Code;
    - d. Provide pre-determined, 2-hour fire rated shafts; and
    - e. Meet all standards listed in Subsection II.C.4.d Non-Residential At-Grade Entrances.
  - 5) Ground floor commercial space within live/work developments may be utilized for residential purposes to prevent vacancies until commercial/innovation uses become market-supported, however, the space shall meet 4) above and shall be designed and constructed to accommodate both commercial and residential uses.
- c) Multi-Family  
Multi-Family shall not be permitted along Greenville Avenue unless the use is part of a live/work development.
  - d) Townhome  
Townhomes shall not be permitted along Greenville Avenue unless the use is part of a live/work development.
  - e) Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption  
Establishments which sell and/or serve alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption shall be exempt from zoning acreage requirements and number of establishments per acreage requirements as provided for in Section 4-7 (a) and (b), Chapter 4. Alcoholic Beverages, of the City’s Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.
- b. Lots/Blocks
    - i. All lots shall have direct frontage to a street.
    - ii. Block faces that result 500 feet in length or greater shall provide:
      - a) Pedestrian access through the block to the opposite block face and at an approximate mid-block distance, in order to allow pedestrians to walk through the block to the opposite side without having to walk along the block perimeter.
  - c. Access
    - i. Alleys  
Alley construction shall conform to City of Richardson standards for alley construction to provide adequate space for emergency vehicles and service access.
    - ii. Driveways
      - a) A driveway is not required.
      - b) For lots utilizing a driveway accessing the street, driveways shall be a maximum thirty feet in width. Turning radii shall be as approved by the City Manager or designee.
      - c) Driveways are limited to no more than one driveway per 200 feet of street frontage, measured at inside edge of driveway to inside edge of driveway at the right-of-way line. This spacing shall be required for driveways on the same platted lot and driveways between adjacent lots. A Minor Modification may be



- requested to this standard for properties with limited street frontage or in instances where existing driveways would preclude access to site.
- d) Shared driveways shall be provided and encouraged, where feasible, to reduce the number of curb cuts along the street.
  - e) Driveways shall conform to City of Richardson standards for driveway construction.
- iii. Sidewalks
- a) Sidewalks shall be provided along all streets in accordance with the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards for the Station Area Sub-district in Subsection II.C.3, Street Typology and Streetscape Standards, as well as conform to City of Richardson standards for sidewalk construction. Streets not identified on the Street Typology and Streetscape Standards for the Employment Sub-district shall comply with Section 21-45. Sidewalks of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
  - b) A sidewalk shall be constructed to permit pedestrian access from the street to the building, unless paved access is otherwise provided.

d. Buildings and Building Placement



Station Area - Building Placement by Street Type								
		<i>Parkway</i>	<i>Access Corridor</i>	<i>Neighborhood Connector</i>	<i>Internal</i>	<i>Urban Mixed Use</i>	<i>Urban Neighborhood</i>	<i>Central Expressway</i>
Ⓐ	Minimum Front Yard Setback	• Min. 10 feet south of Arapaho Only.	• None	• None	• None	• None	• None	• None
	Required Front Build-To Zone <sup>8</sup>	• Min. 0 <sup>9</sup> feet • Max. 10 <sup>10</sup> feet	• Min. 10 <sup>10</sup> feet • Max. 25 <sup>10</sup> feet	• None	• None	• Min. 0 feet • Max. 10 feet	• Min. 0 feet • Max. 10 feet	• None
Ⓑ	Required Rear Building Line Setback <sup>11</sup>	• None	• None	• None	• None	• Min. 10 feet if abutting an alley • Min. 0 feet if abutting a property	• Min. 10 feet if abutting an alley • Min. 0 feet if abutting a property	• None
Ⓒ	Required Interior Side Building Setback <sup>11</sup>	• Max. 15 feet	• None	• None	• None	• Max. 15 feet	• Max. 15 feet	• None
Ⓓ	Building Frontage Buildout	• Min. 80% <sup>12</sup>	• Min. 80% <sup>13</sup>	• None	• None	• Min. 85%	• Min. 85%	• None

<sup>8</sup> Where easements encumber the entire required Build-To-Zone, the building shall be built to the easement line and in accordance with the required Building Frontage Buildout.

<sup>9</sup> North of Arapaho Road, only.

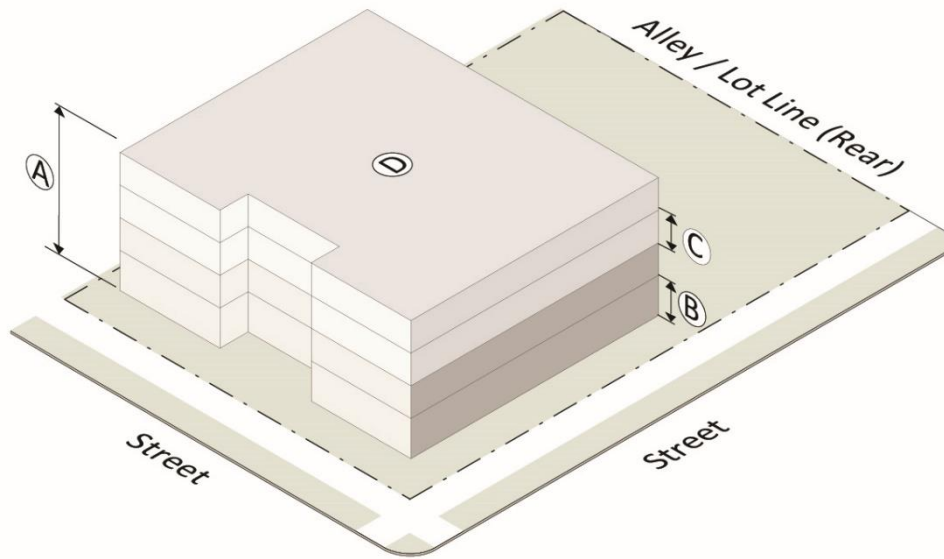
<sup>10</sup> Between Central Expressway and the Railroad Spur/Special Site, north side only. Otherwise, none.

<sup>11</sup> Or as permitted by Building Code, whichever is greater.

<sup>12</sup> North of Arapaho Road, only. Otherwise, none.

<sup>13</sup> Between Central Expressway and the Railroad Spur/Special Site, north side only. Otherwise, none.

- i. Multiple buildings shall be allowed on a lot provided that use of the buildings is permitted in Subsection 2.a., Use, and conform to the requirements of this Code.
  - ii. Accessory buildings are permitted as defined by the Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and shall conform to the setback and height requirements of this Sub-district.
  - iii. Building setbacks shall be measured from the property line and shall be provided in accordance with the requirements in the table in this subsection. The Building Frontage Buildout is the percentage of the lot width of where the principal building and/or parking garage shall be located at the front building setback closest to the street.
  - iv. Canopies, signs, awnings and balconies may encroach over the sidewalk where allowed by this Code. In no case shall an encroachment be located over an on-street parking or travel lane, nor shall the encroachment substantially interfere with street tree growth.
- e. Height and Ground Floor Size
- i. Principal Buildings and Parking Structures
    - a) The maximum height of a principal building or parking structure shall be as identified on the Station Area Sub-district Regulating Plan. The height is identified in feet.
    - b) The height of a building or parking structure shall be measured from at grade to the tallest projecting element on the building or parking structure as provided in this subsection.
    - c) Roof top seating areas shall be allowed on buildings. Shade structures, regardless if freestanding or attached to the building, if provided, shall count towards the overall total building height.
    - d) Mechanical equipment, including screening mechanisms as required in Subsection II.C.5.d., Roof-mounted Equipment, and elevator penthouses shall be excluded from calculating the height of a building or parking garage.
    - e) Live/Work developments designed and constructed within a common building (ground-floor commercial or other) shall maintain a minimum floor to ceiling height of fifteen feet for the ground floor. Multi-story buildings can utilize any combination of height in feet per story as long as the overall height of the building does not exceed the maximum building height in feet for the number of stories proposed.
  - ii. Accessory Buildings  
An accessory building shall not exceed fifteen feet in height.
  - iii. Maximum Ground Floor Size  
There are no maximum ground floor size restrictions for the Station Area Sub-district.



Maximum Building Heights		
(A)	Principal Building fronting on:	
	Parkway	105 feet – No max.
	Access Corridor	105 feet – No max.
	Neighborhood Connector	No maximum
	Internal	105 feet – No max.
(B)	Ground Story	Live/Work uses require a minimum 15-foot ground story floor-to-ceiling height. Otherwise, no maximum per story, however shall not exceed the total height identified on the regulating plan
(C)	Subsequent Stories	
Maximum Building Ground Floor		
(D)	Principal Building(s)	No maximum

f. Parking

i. Intent

The intent of this section is to:

- a) Manage parking so that it is convenient, efficient and supports an active and vibrant mixed-use environment for transit-oriented development;
- b) Limit surface parking while encouraging structured parking to promote efficient land use patterns;
- c) Provide flexibility in the leasing of allowed uses, reuse of properties and for redevelopment of sites; and
- d) Encourage shared parking areas to meet the needs of multiple property owners, businesses, residential uses and DART.

ii. Shared and On-Street Parking

- a) Shared parking is preferred. Centralized parking locations throughout the Station Area Sub-district that permit people to park at convenient locations with ample parking to access multiple uses should be considered over individual parking areas on individual lots.
- b) Shared parking areas shall be connected to businesses and residences with paved and landscaped pedestrian walkways.

iii. Off-Street Parking Requirements

- a) Required On-Site Spaces. The construction of any new building or expansion of gross square footage of an existing building shall be required to provide on-site parking in accordance with the parking requirements provided in the table below.

Use	Parking Required
Adaptive Reuse	No additional spaces required
Data Center	1.0 space per 5,000 square feet
Hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.75 space per guest room for full-service hotel</li> <li>• 0.5 space per guest room for other hotels</li> </ul>
Live/Work Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No spaces required for dwelling units</li> <li>• Non-Residential parking shall be based on non-residential parking ratios</li> </ul>
Industrial, Manufacturing or Warehouse Uses < 5,000 square feet	No spaces required
Industrial, Manufacturing or Warehouse Uses ≥ 5,000 square feet	1.0 space per 1,000 square feet above the first 5,000 square feet
Institutional or Assembly Uses	1.0 space per every 3 persons accommodated
Non-Residential Uses not Listed < 5,000 square feet	No spaces required
Non-Residential Uses not Listed ≥ 5,000 square feet	1.0 space per 500 square feet above first 5,000 square feet
Residential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-Family</li> <li>• Townhome</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.75 space per one bedroom unit/Studio</li> <li>• 1.0 spaces per two bedroom unit</li> <li>• 1.25 spaces per three or more bedroom unit</li> <li>• 2.0 spaces per dwelling unit</li> </ul>
Restaurants	1.0 space per 300 square feet

- b) **Parking Spaces.** Spaces shall be dimensioned and designed in accordance with the City's Parking Design Manual. Handicap accessible parking spaces shall be installed in accordance with State of Texas requirements.
  - c) **On-Street Parking.** On-street parking, located on the adjacent street(s) for the width of the property, may be used toward satisfying on-site parking requirements (where allowed by the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards).
  - d) **Public and Shared Parking.** A Minor Modification may be requested to allow credit for available public parking or a shared off-street parking facility on another lot within 600 feet of the subject property, regardless of the shared parking being located in another Sub-district, to apply towards on-site parking requirements.
  - e) **Off-Street Bicycle Parking.** Bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with the City's Bicycle Parking Ordinance and/or Policy, as adopted.
- iv. **Parking Structures**
- a) Parking structures shall not exceed the maximum building height as shown on the Station Area Sub-district Regulating Plan.
  - b) Parking structures shall have a façade design similar to surrounding buildings along the street front. If possible, parking structures should be located behind buildings to minimize their visibility from adjacent streets.
  - c) Where a parking garage must be located adjacent to a street:
    - 1) The parking structure facades shall be designed with both vertical (changes in planes, columns, pilasters, etc.) and horizontal (aligning with horizontal elements along the block) articulation and the building materials shall be compatible with the material of the building the parking structure serves.
    - 2) The parking structure shall be designed in such a way that motor vehicles and ramps on all parking levels are not visible from all adjacent public streets. Ramps shall not be located on the perimeter of the parking structure. Architectural screens shall be used to articulate the façade, hide parked vehicles, and shield the lighting inside the structure.
    - 3) Public art can be used as an effective screening device for the garage.
  - d) Off-street below-grade parking may be built to the property lines but must be designed to allow landscape planting at grade as required by the Station Area Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards. No below-grade parking beneath a building shall be visible from the sidewalk or public open space.
  - e) Wayfinding signage should be provided to direct drivers to the parking structure.
- v. **Surface Parking**
- a) Surface lots are discouraged in this Sub-district and lots with 50 or more spaces should be designed as future development sites.
  - b) Surface lots are not permitted to front Greenville Avenue, north of Arapaho Road.
  - c) Off-street surface parking is preferred to be located behind or to the side of a building; however, where it is not feasible to locate parking behind the principal building, parking may be provided between the building and the street with the exception of Greenville Avenue, north of Arapaho Road as noted in b) above.

## d) Adjacent to Special Sites

With the exception of the Kansas-City Southern Railroad, which is elevated throughout this Sub-district, off-street surface parking is prohibited along any Special Site identified on the Station Area Sub-district Regulating Plan for new development or redevelopment scenarios, or when expanding existing parking. This includes the area between the principal building and the Special Site, extending the full width of the lot between side lot lines. A Minor Modification may be requested for lots one acre or smaller unless subdivided from a larger parent tract resulting in a lot of one acre or smaller.

## e) Landscaping for Surface Parking

All surface parking shall be landscaped and screened in accordance with the landscaping requirements provided in this subsection when new development or complete redevelopment occurs or when existing parking is expanded.

## 1) Parking Lots Visible from Required Sidewalks

A minimum ten-foot wide landscape area shall be provided between the sidewalk and parking lot. A minimum one three-inch caliper shade tree at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.C.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided within this landscape area at an average spacing of thirty feet but in no case shall trees be placed greater than forty feet apart. Additionally, a solid evergreen shrubbery hedge shall be provided minimum 36-inches in height at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.B.3.d.vi., Plant List, to screen vehicle headlights and undercarriage. In lieu of the required evergreen shrubbery hedge, a Minor Modification may be requested to allow for the following to screen vehicle headlights and undercarriage provided the screening element is a minimum thirty-six-inch tall:

- (a) Retaining wall;
- (b) Berming; or
- (c) A combination of retaining wall, berming, and/or evergreen screening hedge.

## 2) Interior Parking Lot Landscaping

- (a) Each row of parking shall be configured so that there is a minimum ten-foot-wide landscape island with each run of eight parking spaces. A parking island shall be required on the end of each row of parking.
- (b) Minimum three-inch caliper shade trees at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.B.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided internal to the parking lot at a rate of one street tree for every six parking spaces.
- (c) A concrete, paver or mulch strip the width of the vehicle overhang shall be provided for parking spaces adjacent to a landscape area. This strip shall be measured from the face of curb to the edge of the landscape area adjacent to the parking space.
- (d) Diamond tree wells may be used for interior parking lot landscaping in lieu of subsections (a) and (c) above if the parking lot is completely integral and internal to a development project (e.g. surface parking lot is internal to and surrounded by buildings).
  - i. Diamond tree wells shall be provided throughout the parking lot at the rate of one diamond tree well for every ten parking spaces.

- 3) Additional Landscaping. Additional landscaping, where provided, such as shrubbery, ornamental trees and grasses, and groundcover/vines shall be selected from the plant list in Subsection II.B.3.d.vi., Plant List. Other materials may be used in combination with materials from the plant list, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.
  - 4) Plant Health. All plant material shall be No.1 grade, free from plant diseases, have a healthy, normal root system, rounded branching pattern, and shall conform to the code of standards set forth in the current addition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock. Drought tolerant trees, plants and grasses are encouraged for meeting landscaping requirements.
  - 5) Irrigation. Landscape material shall be irrigated by a mechanical underground system with operating rain and freeze sensors.
  - 6) Maintenance
    - (a) The property owner is responsible for maintaining the landscape in accordance with the approved landscape plan and all irrigation systems shall be maintained and operable.
    - (b) Dying plant material, as determined by the City, shall be replaced in accordance with the approved landscape plan.
- vi. Private Garage Parking for Residential Uses. Private garage parking for residential uses shall not be placed at street frontages and shall be placed at alleys or internal parking areas.
- vii. Bicycle Parking. Bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with the City's Bicycle Parking Ordinance and/or Policy, as adopted.
- g. Public and Private Open Space Requirements and Landscape Buffers
- i. Application
    - a) Public and private open space requirements shall apply to new development or a complete redevelopment scenario.
  - ii. On-Site Open Space Requirements

Open spaces shall be provided for the enjoyment of persons within the Station Area Sub-district. Amenities may include improved or unimproved areas that are suitable for gathering or active or passive recreational activities.

    - a) If the open space provided is not publicly accessible, the minimum set aside for open space shall be 15% of the lot.
    - b) If the open space provided is publicly accessible, the minimum set aside for the open space shall be 8% of the lot.
    - c) Common outdoor space shall be appropriately designed for its public or private purpose. If designed for public use, it shall be highly visible from the public right-of-way and accessible to the general public. Flexible multi-use spaces such as public plazas are encouraged to support a variety of placemaking features and activities like festivals, food trucks or performance space. If designed solely for private use, it shall be centrally located and easily accessible to all individuals it is expected to serve.
    - d) Outdoor recreational areas, pathways and trails should be illuminated.
    - e) A development plan (site plan or concept plan) shall be submitted demonstrating how the open space requirement is being satisfied for an entire parent tract (development site) and may be approved if a minimum 50% of the required open space is constructed within the first phase of the project, with the remaining required open space being provided in subsequent phases.



- f) On-site open space requirements do not apply to:
  - 1) Adaptive reuse sites.
  - 2) Lots one acre or smaller unless subdivided from a larger parent tract resulting in a lot of one acre or smaller.
- iii. Landscape buffer for properties fronting streets designated as Parkway (south of Arapaho Road only), Access Corridor, Neighborhood Connector or Internal on the regulating plan shall provide a ten-foot wide landscape buffer, if one has not been provided as required in Subsection II.A.2.v.d.1 Parking Lots Visible from Required Sidewalks.
  - a) Within the required landscape buffer, a minimum one three-inch caliper shade tree at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.A.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided within this landscape area at an average spacing of thirty feet but in no case shall trees be placed greater than forty feet apart.
  - b) Alternative landscaping that meets the intent of the landscape buffer described above may be permitted for lots one acre or smaller after review and approval by the city under Section IV.E, Minor Modification to Code.
  - c) The required landscape buffer shall not count towards the minimum Public and Private Open Space Requirements required by Subsection II.C.2.g.ii, On-Site Open Space Requirements.
  - d) Landscape buffer requirements do not apply to adaptive reuse sites.
- iv. Landscape buffer for properties fronting Central Expressway Frontage Road
- v. Properties with street frontage along Central Expressway frontage shall provide a minimum ten-foot wide landscape buffer on private property to the frontage road right-of-way, if one has not been provided as required in Subsection II.C.2.v.e).1), Parking Lots Visible from Required Sidewalks.
  - a) Within the required landscape buffer, a minimum one three-inch caliper shade tree and one minimum four-cane/two-foot diameter root ball ornamental tree, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.B.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided for each fifty lineal feet of street frontage. The trees are not required to be placed fifty-feet on center and may be clustered.
  - b) The required landscape buffer shall not count towards the minimum Public and Private Open Space Requirements required by Subsection II.C.2.g.ii, On-Site Open Space Requirements.

### **3. Street Typology and Streetscape Standards**

- a. Intent
 

The Street Typology and Streetscape Standards provide for a cohesive streetscape along block faces, emphasizing the public realm with a consistent design theme throughout the Sub-district and enhancing the physical relationship between buildings and their adjacent streets. Additionally, the regulating plan depicts proposed streets which are intended to improve circulation within this residential mixed-use area to promote increased walkability for pedestrians.
- b. Street Standards.
  - i. All streets shall conform to the provisions of the Code. The Street Typology Standards (street cross sections) and Streetscape Standards (prototypical streetscape plans) shall be used in accordance with the Station Area Sub-district Regulating Plan. Refer to the regulating plan to identify the street name and type

- adjacent to the subject property and use the corresponding Street Typology and Streetscape Standards graphics on the following pages.
- ii. The preferred condition identified in the Street Standards is required to accommodate street improvements to existing streets and for design of proposed streets. A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of any alternate street design less than the preferred design standards.
  - iii. Existing Streets. The regulating plan depicts existing streets within the Station Area Sub-district. Unless determined otherwise by the City, at such time when properties adjacent to the existing streets develop and/or redevelop, the property owner shall, in accordance with the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards and for the distance adjacent to the property, dedicate to the City sufficient right-of-way (or equivalent) to accommodate the necessary street improvements. The City shall be responsible for constructing and maintaining the travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements at such time when determined by the City.
  - iv. Proposed Streets – Not Shown on Regulating Plan (Urban Mixed Use or Urban Neighborhood). Should a property owner want to construct a new street on their property and said street is not shown on the Station Area Sub-district Regulating Plan, the property owner shall:
    - a) Design the street in accordance with one of the Street Typology and Streetscape Standards provided for in the Station Area Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards subsection (see graphics on the following pages);
    - b) Construct the entire street section including travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements; and
    - c) Dedicate a private street easement (or equivalent) that provides for vehicle and pedestrian public access. The property owner shall be responsible for maintaining the travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements required in a) and b) above. However, should the City decide to maintain the street improvements required in a) and b) above, then the property owner shall dedicate to the City sufficient right-of-way (or equivalent) to accommodate the street improvements.
  - v. All right-of-way dedication and street construction for all streets (existing and proposed) shall be in accordance with the City's Subdivision and Development Ordinance (Code of Ordinances, Chapter 21), as amended or its successors.

vi. Street Typology Standards (Street Cross Sections)

**Access Corridor**

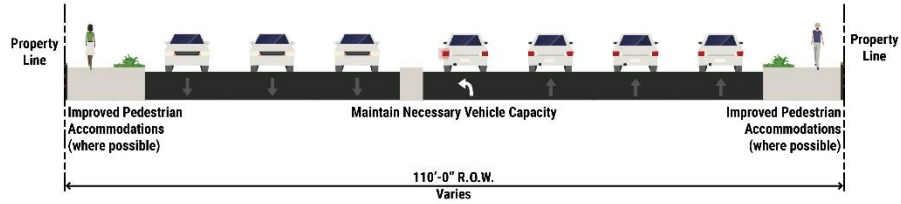
**Typical Characteristics**

- Vehicle capacity priority
- Limited pedestrian accommodations
- Limited right-of-way on most corridors

**Design Options**

- Wider sidewalks and pedestrian amenities
- Increased street trees and streetscaping where possible

**Arapaho Road**



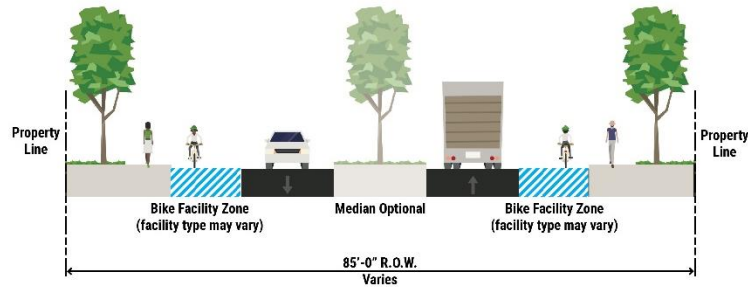
**Neighborhood Connector**

**Typical Characteristics**

- Lower vehicle capacity priority
- Balance between cross-district mobility and local access

**Design Options**

- Increased bicycle and pedestrian separation from traffic
- Street trees where possible; could include landscaped median or midblock center islands
- Curb radii and intersection design to accommodate turning trucks



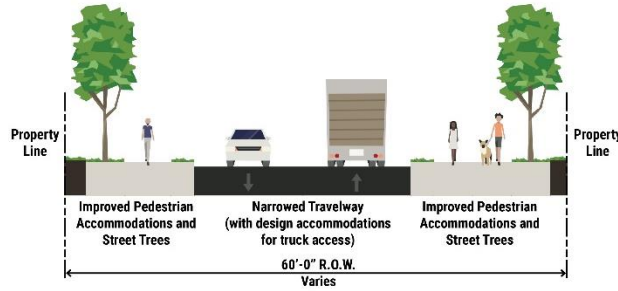
### Internal

**Typical Characteristics**

- Wide travel lanes
- Limited pedestrian accommodations with some gaps

**Design Options**

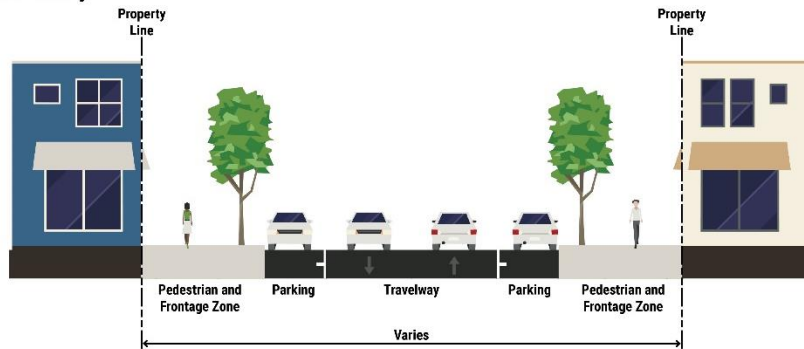
- Wider sidewalks or shared-use paths
- Narrow travelway to increase street trees or other amenities to improve pedestrian comfort



### New Streets (Redevelopment Areas)

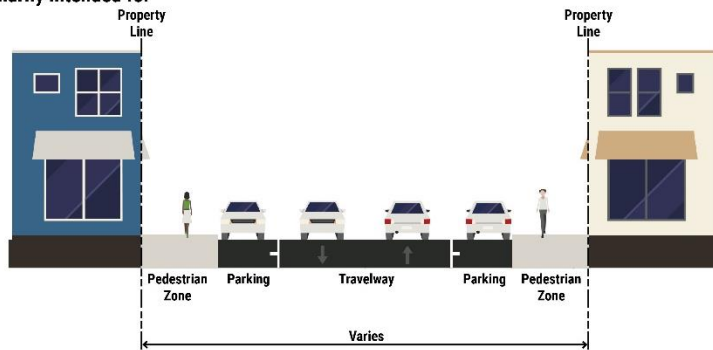
**Urban Mixed Use**

- Pedestrian-oriented streets with wider parkways and frontage areas for mixed-use activity



**Urban Neighborhood**

- Pedestrian-oriented streets primarily intended for local access



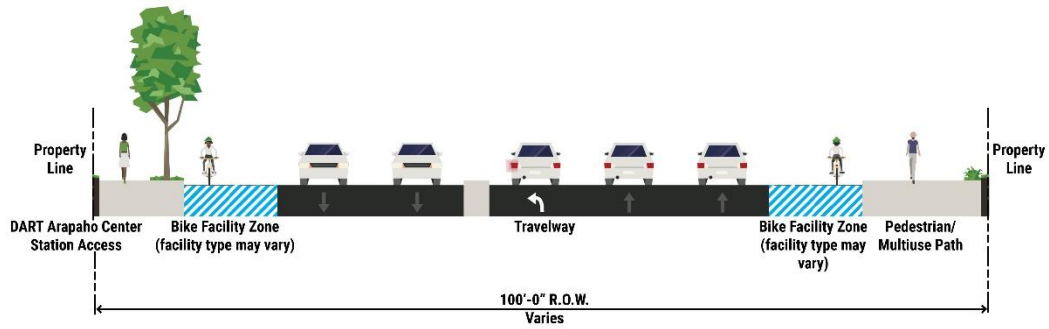
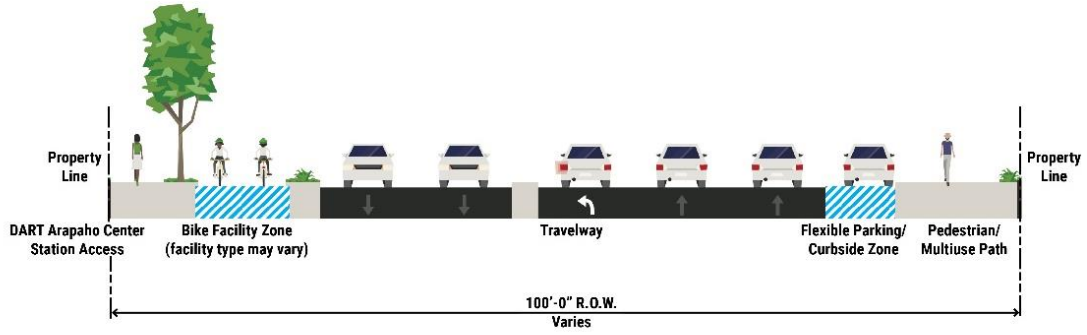
# Parkway (Greenville Ave)

## Typical Characteristics

- Excess travel lane capacity
- Transit-oriented context opportunities

## Design Options

- Repurpose travelway space for bikeway and pedestrian crossing options
- Greater physical separation for bikeway from adjacent travel volume and speed



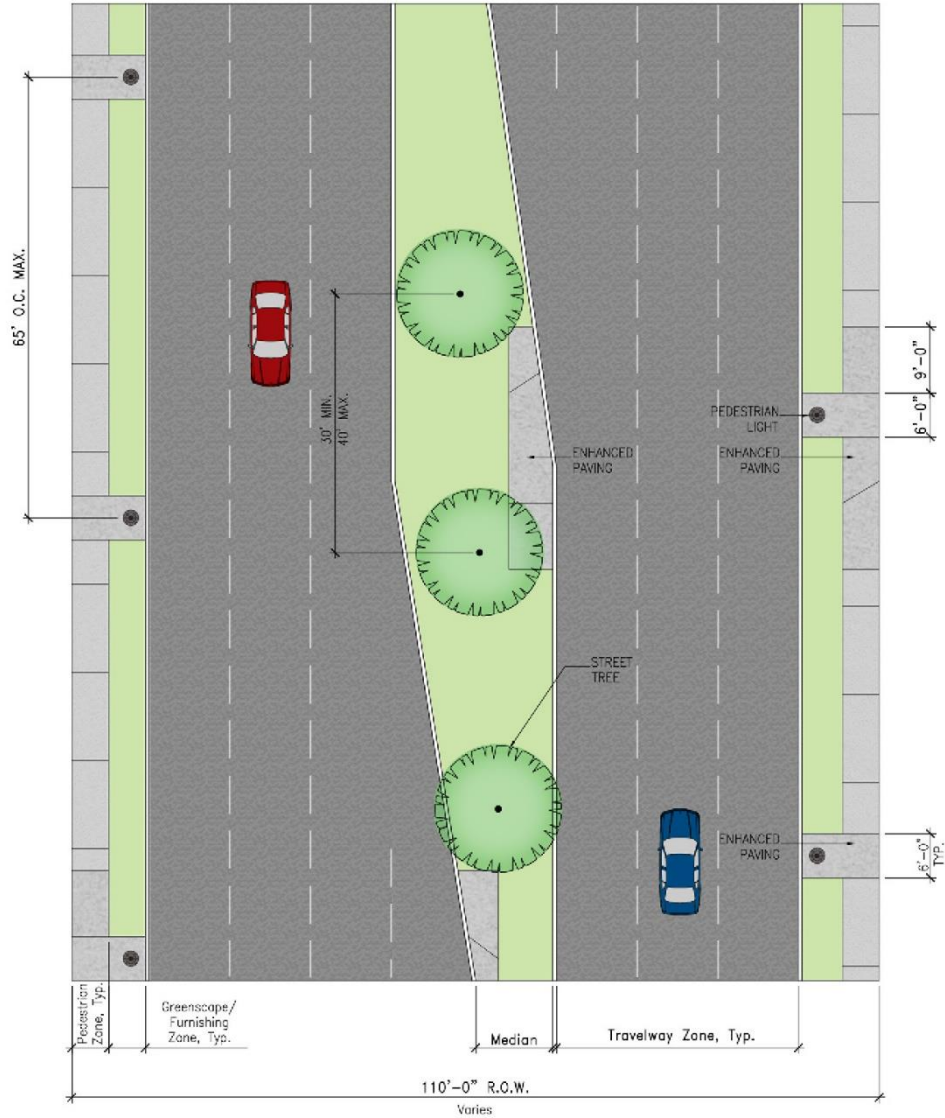
	Frontage		Pedestrian Zone		Greenscape/ Furnishing Zone		Bike Zone <sup>1</sup>		Travelway Zone		Median	
	Pref.	Min.	Pref.	Minimum	Pref.	Min.	Pref.	Minimum	Travel Lanes	Pref.	Minimum	
<b>Access Corridor</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	5'	0'	10'-12' Shared-use Sidepath	N/A	10'-11' (4-6 lanes)	16'	14'	
<b>Neighborhood Connector</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane/ Cycle Track	5'-6' Bike Lane	10'-11' (2-4 lanes)	10'-16'	N/A	
<b>Internal</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	N/A	N/A	10'-12' (2 lanes) *wider travel lanes may be preferred for heavy truck use	N/A	N/A	
<b>Transitional</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane/ Cycle Track	5'-6' Bike Lane	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	
<b>Parkway (Greenville Ave)</b>	2'	0'	6'-12'	5'	5'	0'	10'-12' Buffered Cycle Track	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane	10'-11' (4 lanes)	14'-16'	14'	
<b>Urban Mixed Use</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	6'	4'	N/A	N/A	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	
<b>Urban Neighborhood</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	5'	0'	N/A	N/A	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	

<sup>1</sup> Bicyclists' comfort levels decrease proportionally with increases in motor vehicle volumes and the speed of adjacent traffic. As a result, both traffic volume and traffic speed are important considerations when choosing an appropriate bikeway type for a given location. Buffered or protected bicycle treatments are preferred on roadways with speeds 30 mph or greater or when traffic volume exceeds 6,000 vehicles per day.

- c. Street furnishings
  - i. Placement
    - a) Street furnishings shall be generally located within the greenscape/furnishing zone as provided for in the Station Area Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards (in Subsection II.C.3., Street Typology and Streetscape Standards), and in accordance with Subsection II.C.3.b., Street Standards. The following streetscape standards illustrate recommended dimensions for spacing of street furnishings, street trees, pedestrian lights and enhanced paving areas. Final location of street furnishings shall be determined by the City.
    - b) Should a property owner install the street furnishings, then the street furnishings shall be shown on an approved site plan and landscape plan prior to installation.

ii. Streetscape Standards (Prototypical Streetscape Plans)

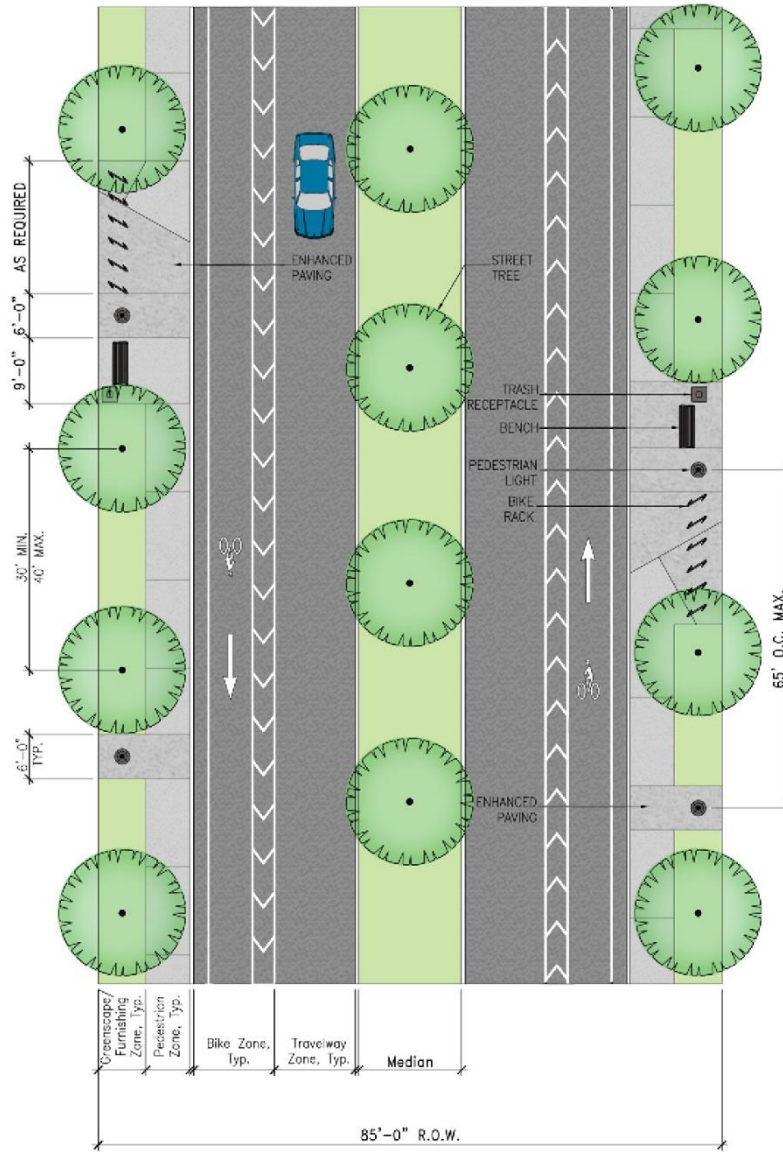
ACCESS CORRIDOR – ARAPAHO ROAD



NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

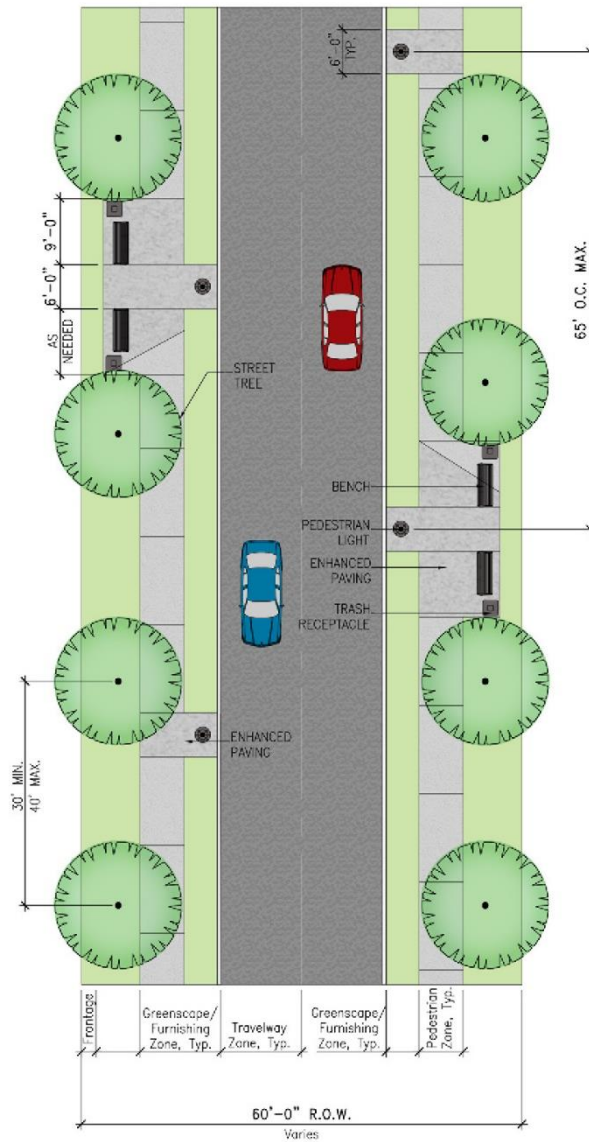


# NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTOR



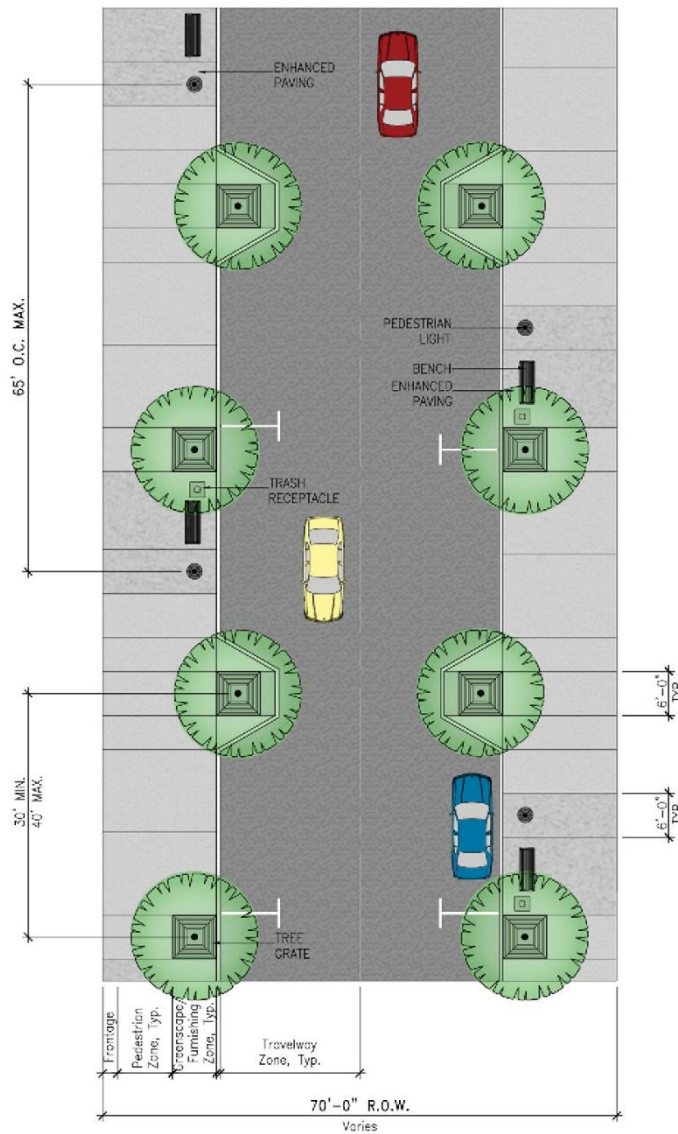
NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

# INTERNAL

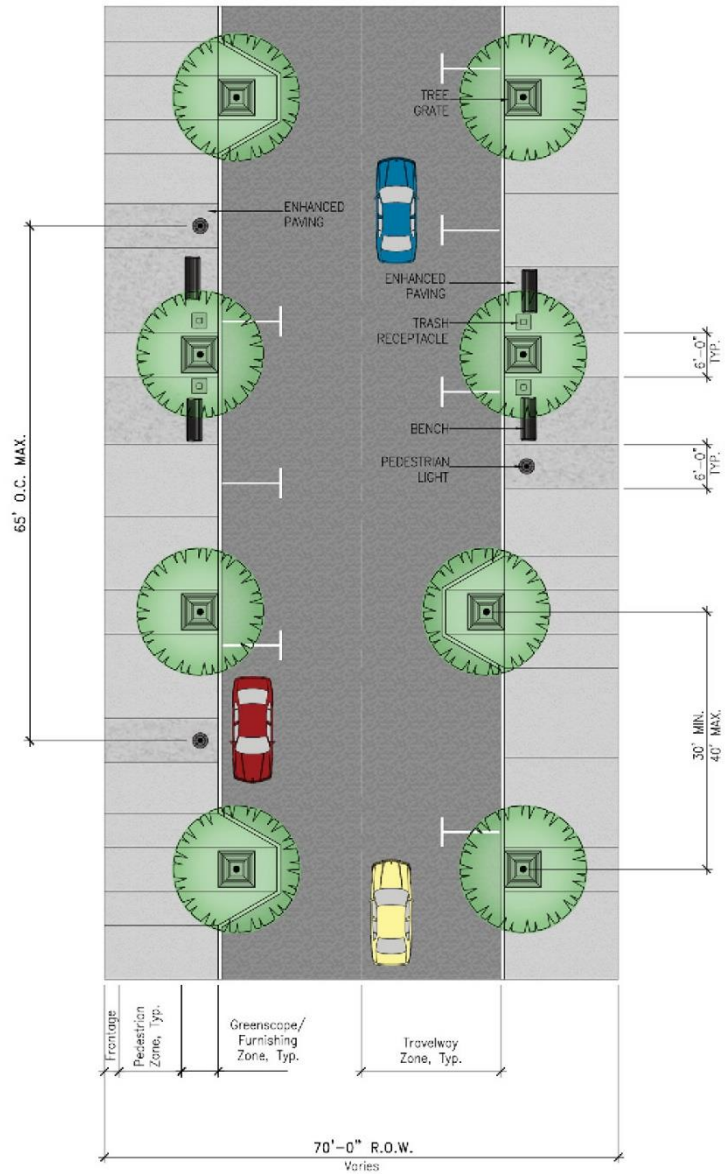


NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

## NEW STREETS – URBAN MIXED-USE

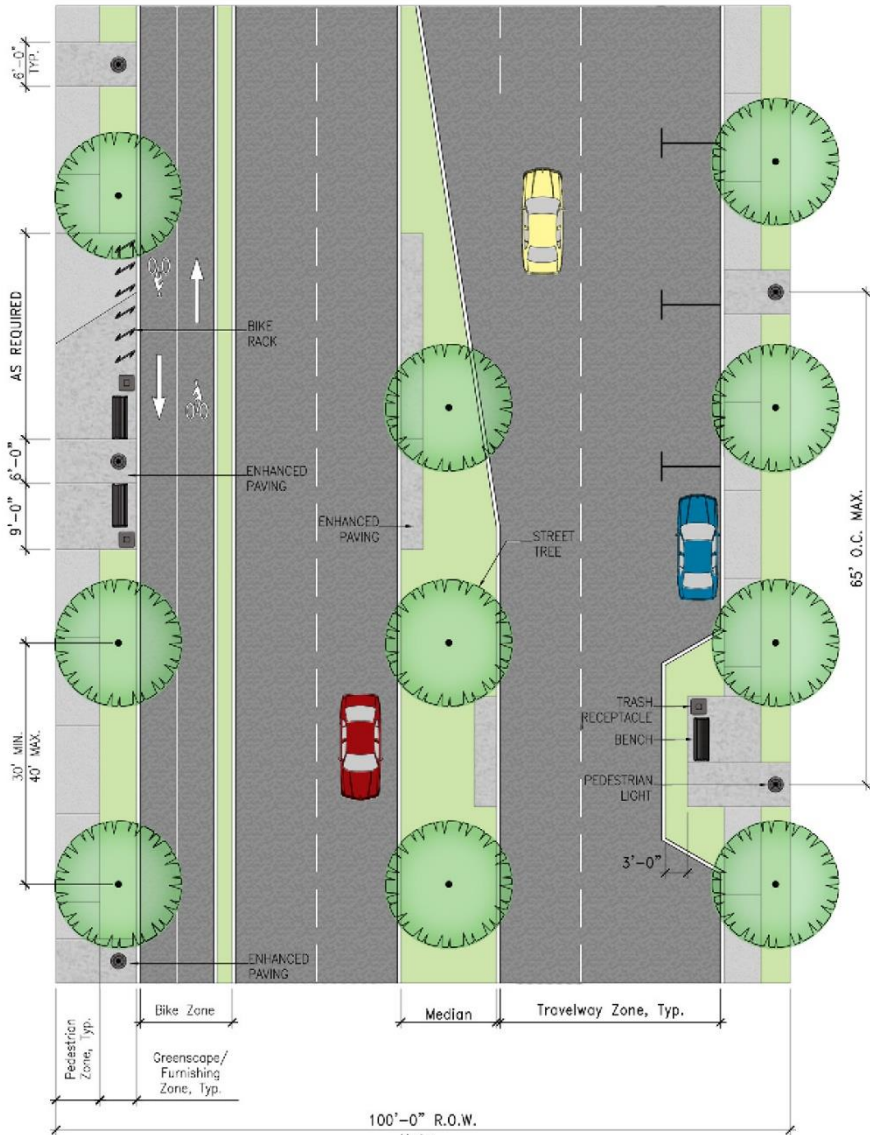


## NEW STREETS – URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD



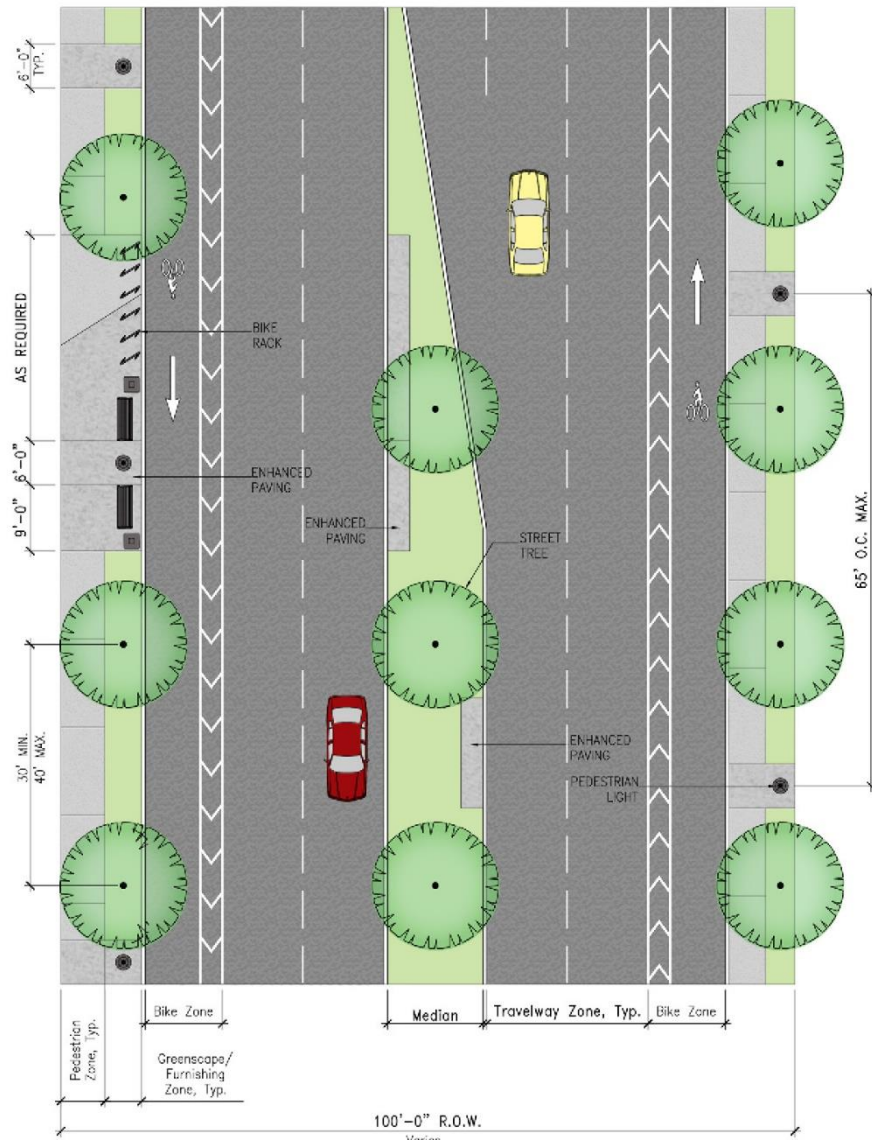
NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

## PARKWAY – GREENVILLE AVENUE



NOTE: THE LOCATION AND WIDTH OF CENTRAL TRAIL VARIES ALONG GREENVILLE AVENUE. STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

### PARKWAY – GREENVILLE AVENUE (WITH BIKE LANES)



NOTE: THE LOCATION AND WIDTH OF CENTRAL TRAIL VARIES ALONG GREENVILLE AVENUE. STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

d. Landscape and Street Trees

Street trees shall be provided within the greenscape/furnishing zone.

- i. Street Trees. Street trees shall be selected from the plant list provided in Subsection II.C.3.d.vi., Plant List. Trees other than those in the Street Tree list may be used in combination with the approved items, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.
  - a) Planted within the required greenscape/furnishing zone as specified on each Street Typography and Streetscape Standards graphic (Streetscape Standards (Prototypical Streetscape Plans) in Subsection II.C.3.c.ii.
  - b) Street trees are those listed below and shall be a minimum three-inch caliper and at least ten feet in height, single trunk (or minimum four-cane/two-foot diameter root ball for ornamental trees) at planting. Understory/ornamental trees may be considered when conflicts exist with existing underground or overhead utilities.
  - c) Within the first three years from planting, tree branches shall be maintained at no less than six feet above the adjacent sidewalk and not less than ten feet above on-street parking space or travel lane.
  - d) After three years from planting, trees shall be maintained at no less than seven feet above the adjacent sidewalk and no less than fourteen feet above on-street parking space or traffic lane.
- ii. Additional Landscaping. Additional landscaping, where provided, such as shrubbery, ornamental trees and grasses, and groundcover/vines, shall be selected from the plant list in Subsection II.C.3.d.vi., Plant List. Other materials may be used in combination with materials from the plant list, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.
- iii. Plant Health. All plant material shall be No.1 grade, free from plant diseases, have a healthy, normal root system, rounded branching pattern, and shall conform to the code of standards set forth in the current addition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock. Drought tolerant trees, plants and grasses are encouraged for meeting landscaping requirements.
- iv. Irrigation. Landscape material shall be irrigated by a mechanical underground system with operating rain and freeze sensors. Irrigation systems provided within the greenscape/furnishing zone shall be installed and maintained as provided in Subsection II.C.5.b. Street Standards. Irrigation systems for all other landscaping material shall be installed by the property owner.
- v. Maintenance.
  - a) Except as provided in Subsection II.C.5.b. Street Standards, the property owner is responsible for maintaining all landscaping material in accordance with the approved landscape plan and all irrigation systems shall be maintained and operable.
  - b) Except as provided in Subsection II.C.5.b. Street Standards, dying plant material, as determined by the City, shall be replaced by the property owner in accordance with the approved landscape plan.

- vi. Plant list
- a) Street Trees (minimum 3-inch caliper)
    - Allee Elm, *Ulmus parvifolia* 'Emer II'
    - Autumn Blaze Maple, *Acer freemanii*
    - Cathedral Live Oak, *Quercus virginiana*
    - Cedar Elm, *Ulmus crassifolia*
    - Homestead Elm, *Ulmus* 'Homestead'
    - Locust / Shademaster Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*<sup>14</sup>
    - October Glory Maple, *Acer rubrum* 'October Glory'
    - Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*
    - Shantung Maple, *Acer truncatum*
    - Shumard Red Oak, *Quercus shumardii*<sup>15</sup>
    - Shade Master Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Shademaster'
  - b) Understory/Ornamental Trees (minimum four-cane/2-foot diameter root ball)
    - Roughleaf Dogwood, *Cornus drummondii*
    - Yaupon Holly, *ilex vomitoria*  
(female only such as 'Pride of Houston' or 'Will Fleming')
    - Deciduous Holly, Warren's Red, *ilex decidua* (female only)
    - Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstromia indica*
    - Mexican Plum, *Prunus mexicana*
    - Mexican Redbud, *Cersis canadensis var. mexicana*
    - Oklahoma Redbud, *Cersis reniformis* 'Oklahoma'
    - Texas Redbud, *Cersis canadensis var. texensis*
    - American Smoke Tree, *Cotinus obovatus*
    - Vitex, *Vitex negundo* 'Heterophylla'
    - Desert Willow, *Chilopsis linearis*
  - c) Shrubs for Screening (minimum 36-inches tall)
    - Dwarf Nandina, *Nandina domestica nana*
    - Dwarf Burford Holly, *Ilex cornuta* 'burfordi nana'
    - Abelia Grandiflora, *Abelia grandiflora*
    - Red Yucca, *Hesperaloe parviflora*
    - Texas Sage, *Leucophyllum frutescans*
    - Indian Hawthorn, *Raphiolepis indica*
    - Native Sumac, *Rhus typhina*
    - Dwarf Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstromia indica* 'nana'
    - Dwarf Yaupon Holly, *Ilex vomitorria* 'nana'
  - d) Groundcover/Vines (minimum 1 gallon unless otherwise noted)
    - Asian Jasmine, *Trachelosperum Asiaticum coloratus* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
    - Purple Winter Creeper, *Euonymus* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
    - Santolina, *Santolina virens*
    - Cross Vine, *bignonia capreolata*
    - Coral Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*
    - Purple Honeysuckle, *Lonciera japonica* 'purperia'
    - Virginia Creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
    - Lady Banks Rose, *Rosa banksiaw lutea*

<sup>14</sup> Locust trees have a problem with reflected heat when young; trunk should be wrapped during early stages.

<sup>15</sup> Should provide a limited root barrier to direct spreading roots downward.



- Wisteria, *Wisteria sinensis* 5 gallon container
- Vinca (major), *Vinca major* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
- Common Bermuda, *Cynodon dactylon*
- Fescues, *Festuca rubra*
- Buffalo Grass, *Buchloe dactyloides*
- e) Ornamental Grasses
  - Gulf Muhly Grass – *Muehlenbergia lindheimeri*
  - Feather Reed Grass
  - Mexican Feather Grass
  - Miscanthus
  - Indian Grass
  - Purple Autumn Grass
  - Or other Grass as approved by City Manager or designee

#### 4. Architectural Standards

- a. Intent
 

The Station Area Sub-district is envisioned as a unique, lively and active mixed-use district of varying building designs, sizes and densities, that is both walkable and bikeable and fully supportive of the DART Arapaho Center Station. Within the Station Area Sub-district, building designs should be comprised of simple, clean shapes and forms, and include the integration of modern building materials to provide individual building identity. Redevelopment of existing building structures or sites will allow for new infill development with the potential for larger building mass to ensure maximum development opportunity. New buildings should utilize building elements and details to achieve a pedestrian-oriented public realm. Additionally, exterior façade wall articulation and rhythm and building placement is also important for the identification of businesses, residential buildings, pedestrian scale and Sub-district identity as a key area along Central Expressway and a gateway into the Innovation District.
- b. Building Articulation
 

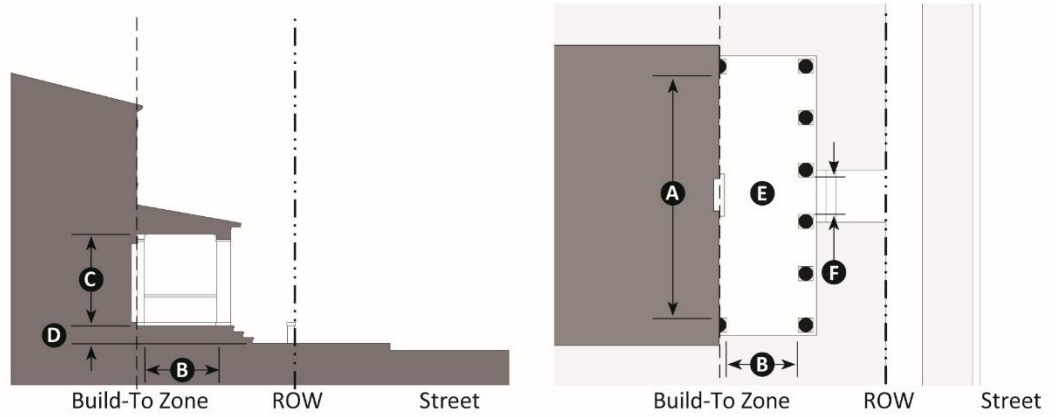
Where the building faces a public street or public open space:

  - i. Buildings shall demonstrate both horizontal and vertical articulation.
  - ii. Building facades longer than fifty feet shall have their continuous facades broken up into smaller areas through the use of varying façade setbacks, arcades, awnings, canopies and/or architectural features such as plazas, towers elements, bay windows, balconies, columns or other means every twenty to forty feet.
  - iii. Buildings shall not exceed 250 feet in length without an unconnected physical separation of at least fifteen feet in width between another building. A covered pedestrian walkway may be provided in the building separation area that creates a walkable connection to residential and parking areas behind commercial and retail mixed-use frontage buildings.
  - iv. Balconies may extend over the sidewalk provided that they maintain a minimum ten feet of clearance above the sidewalk and do not substantially interfere with street tree growth.
  - v. At key intersections, buildings located on corner lots may utilize variations in building massing to emphasize street intersections as points of interest in the district.

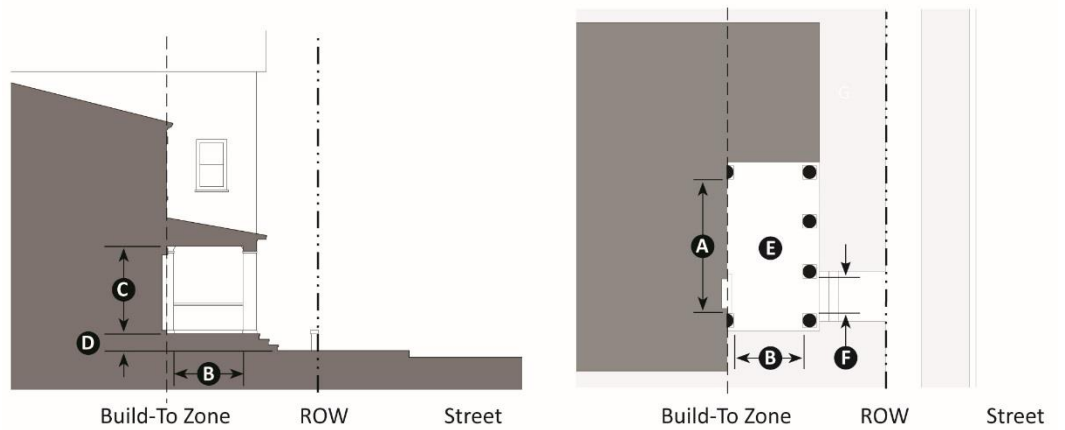
- c. Residential At-Grade Entrances
  - i. All residential units within four feet of grade shall include a primary front door entrance into the unit or outdoor living space which is accessed from the adjacent minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Station Area Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards in Subsection II.C.3. Primary entry doors shall be swing doors and shall include glass and full operating hardware on the outside of the door. Sliding doors or garage type doors shall not be permitted.
  - ii. Structured parking for residential buildings shall be screened as stated in (Parking Structures Subsection II.C.2.e.iv.)
  - iii. The minimum finished floor elevation for grade-level units shall be located a minimum of eighteen inches above the elevation of the adjacent minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Station Area Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards and shall include a minimum twenty square-foot stoop (i.e. stoop frontage).
  - iv. Residential units shall include windows which provide residents a view of the street, sidewalk, or public or private open space.
  - v. Lobbies to upper stories shall have an identified primary entry from the minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Station Area Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards.
  - vi. Balcony railings shall be minimum 50% open or transparent, and constructed of glass or metal.

vii. Porches

- a) Porches may be projecting or integrated into the primary entry of a building.
- b) Encroachment into Build-to Zone along Greenville Avenue – refer to Subsection II.C.2.d, Building Placement.



Projecting Porch



Engaged Porch

Ⓐ	Width	8 feet Min.
Ⓑ	Depth	6 feet Min.
Ⓒ	Height	8 feet Min.
Ⓓ	Finish Level Above Sidewalk	18 inches Min.
Ⓔ	Floor Area	48 sq. ft. Min.
Ⓕ	Sidewalk Width	3 foot Min.

- d. Non-Residential At-Grade Entrances
  - i. Primary entrances to buildings shall be located on the street(s) along which the building is oriented.
  - ii. At intersections, corner buildings may have the primary entrances oriented at an angle to the intersection to address both street frontages.
  - iii. Secondary and service entrances may be located from alleys, trails, public open spaces or internal parking areas.
  - iv. Porches, stoops, eaves, awnings, blade signs, arcades, colonnades and balconies should be used along commercial storefronts.
  - v. Where fronting on a street, non-residential retail, office and service uses, which are at-grade shall:
    - a. Have a minimum 60% of the ground floor façade comprised of window area. Ground floor is defined as that portion of a building from the street-level finish floor elevation and extended twelve and one-half feet above the street-level finish floor elevation.
    - b. Have all primary entrances covered with awnings, canopies or be inset behind the front façade a minimum of six feet. A door shall not be permitted to swing into a public-right-of-way or minimum sidewalk area.
- e. Building Walls
  - i. Materials

Each exterior wall shall comply with the following materials requirements:

    - a) Primary Materials ( $\geq 75\%$ )
      - 1) Masonry
      - 2) Stone
      - 3) Glass
      - 4) Finished concrete
      - 5) Ventilated façade systems
      - 6) Metal cladding or panels
    - b) Secondary Materials ( $\leq 25\%$ )
      - 1) Stucco
      - 2) Fiber cement panels
    - c) Accent Materials ( $\leq 5\%$ )
      - 1) Pre-cast stone
      - 2) Other as permitted by the building code and subject to City Manager or designee approval
  - ii. Techniques and Configurations
    - a) Blank facades are prohibited fronting along a street or public open space in lengths greater than twenty linear feet. Design treatments to eliminate blank facades are subject to City Manager or designee approval based on the ability to enhance the pedestrian and visual environment and can include items such as transparent windows and doors, display windows and/or awnings.
    - b) All elevations visible from the street or public open space shall be designed as building “fronts”. Buildings occupying corner lots have two street frontages and each façade shall be treated with equal design attention.
    - c) In buildings which have more than one material, the “heavier” material should go below the “lighter” material (e.g. a curtain wall upper story with a stone base).

- d) Buildings should have window head and sill details, which utilize either projecting elements or materials of a contrasting color and texture and highlight the window treatment.
- e) Where visible to the public, the rear of buildings and/or service areas should be the same material and finish as the rest of the building.

f. Roofs and Parapets

It is anticipated that the majority of roof types within the Station Area Sub-district will be flat based on allowable use types. These roof types provide an opportunity for roof-top dining, entertaining, or outdoor pubs and gathering spaces. Roof top plazas are encouraged as well as green roofs.

i. Materials

- a) Roofs may be constructed of any material that is permitted by applicable building codes.
- b) For flat roofs, “Green Roofs” are encouraged and may be used in lieu of any other roofing material

ii. Techniques and Configurations

- a) Rooflines shall be interrupted with varying heights or other architectural elements to break up the building profile.
- b) If sloping roofs are incorporated, two more sloping planes are encouraged.
- c) Roof penetrations (fans, exhaust, vents, etc.) must be finished and screened in accordance with Subsection II.C.5.d, Roof-mounted Equipment.

g. Windows, Doors, Awnings and Canopies

Windows lining a building facade establish the scale and rhythm of the streetscape for pedestrians. This scale is controlled by the placement, type and sizes of windows. For commercial buildings, windows allow for goods and customers to be viewed, thus creating interaction between the building and public realm. For residences, they control the balance of private and public space and can act as surveillance portals for safety and security concerns.

i. Windows

a) Materials

- 1) Anodized aluminum, Kynar paint or similar finish, vinyl or other metal.
- 2) Where windows are provided at the ground floor, a minimum 60% visible light transmittance is preferred. However, windows having a visible light transmittance less than 60% may be allowed in order for the windows to satisfy building code requirements related to energy efficiency, provided that the windows maximize, to the extent possible, the visible light transmittance desired for non-residential uses at the ground floor level for urban streetscape environments to maximize the visibility of the interior activities of the building.
- 3) Window screens shall match the building frame material color or shall be dark anodized. Window screens shall be prohibited on ground floor non-residential buildings.

- 4) At the ground floor level:
  - (a) Windows shall not be made opaque by signage or other application treatments, except as allowed in Section III, Signage. However, interior sunscreens or blinds shall be permitted.
  - (b) Black glass, opaque glass and other “false window” techniques are prohibited.
  - (c) Mirrored glass is prohibited where windows are visible from a public street or public open space. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow mirrored glass for uses that demand higher levels of security.
- ii. Doors
  - a) Materials
    - 1) Wood, clad wood, anodized aluminum, glass and/or metal
  - b) Techniques and Configurations
    - 1) Service, security or garage doors shall not be placed at street frontages; however, these entries may be placed at alleys or internal parking areas.
- iii. Awnings and Canopies
  - a) Materials
    - 1) Metal, canvas, or glass
  - b) Techniques and Configurations
    - 1) Minimum eight-foot clearance above sidewalks.
    - 2) Shall be constructed in such a way as to be durable and consistent with the architectural character of the building.
    - 3) When used, shall be located as to provide shading for exterior windows and doors and shall cover the entire width of the window opening or groups of windows.
- h. Exterior Lighting
  - i. Intent.
    - a) Exterior illumination of building walls, landscaping, walkways, public art, and parking areas should be incorporated into the development to provide an opportunity to highlight unique architectural characteristics. Suspended cable lights may be used for animating and down-lighting pedestrian passages, open structures, outdoor dining areas, mews, and other exterior locations. Lighting systems should be provided that enhance the public realm and create a positive and safe pedestrian experience.
    - b) Lighting should be adequate to deter crime while controlling intensity that can rob night vision and create light pollution. Additionally, controlling light glare and light spilling onto adjacent properties will add to the quality of the Sub-district. Equipment and lighting fixtures should be weather resistant and durable to minimize maintenance.
  - ii. Materials
    - a) Permitted Exterior Lighting
      - 1) LED
      - 2) Halogen
      - 3) Metal Halide
      - 4) Incandescent
      - 5) Compact fluorescent
      - 6) Neon lighting may be permitted subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification.

- b) Prohibited Exterior Lighting
    - 2) High-intensity discharge (HID)
  - c) LED strip type lighting may be used; however, the LED strip shall not be visible from a public street, trail or public open space, or from adjacent properties.
  - d) A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of additional lighting elements comparable to the above list of Permitted Exterior Lighting and consistent with the intent of this subsection.
- iii. Standards
- a) Lighting levels shall comply with the standards for glare set forth in Article XXII-B Performance Standards, Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
  - b) Lighting shall be directed downward. Up-lighting of building walls is prohibited.
  - c) Lighting of signage, parking and pedestrian walkways is to be controlled or narrowly focused.
  - d) Placement and shielding of light sources shall be done to limit visual impact. Full cut-off metal fixtures are required.
  - e) Distracting, flashing, traveling or animated lighting is not permitted.
- i. Outdoor Seating Areas or Residential Yards:  
Outdoor seating areas (including patios and roof-top areas) are allowed and may be partially or fully enclosed (except where noted) in accordance with the requirements below. These requirements are not intended to prohibit the use of patio umbrellas.
- i. Permanent Outdoor Seating Areas:
- a) May be allowed as an accessory structure and shall be architecturally consistent with the primary building it is serving.
  - b) May be placed between the established building line and right-of-way line.
  - c) Shall not encroach into the minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Station Area Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards (Section II.C.3.)
  - d) May be enclosed by a perimeter fence and/or wall which shall be constructed of tubular steel, wood, masonry and/or a combination thereof, and shall not exceed forty-two inches in height. A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of additional materials or fence heights consistent with the intent of this subsection.
  - e) Shall also be a minimum 50% open or transparent.
  - f) When located in a front yard, shall not be partially or fully enclosed for residential uses, except if the seating area is located on a rooftop.
  - g) Shall comply with building and fire codes.
  - h) Shall be maintained in good condition free from damage including but not limited to tears, cuts, rips, holes, stains, cloudiness appearance or other dilapidation.
  - i) Shall be subject to site plan review and approval.
- ii. Temporary or Pop-Up Outdoor Seating Areas
- a) Outdoor seating areas which are not actively utilized on a frequent basis shall be considered temporary or pop-up in nature. As such, the City may approve a Minor Modification to allow the temporary or pop-up outdoor seating area for the location identified by the applicant.

j. Fences/Screening Walls

Fences and screening walls are allowed in accordance with the requirements below.

Additionally, except as listed in this Code, fencing and screening walls shall comply with Chapter 6, Buildings and Building Regulations and Chapter 22. Traffic of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors. Fences and screening walls:

- i. Shall not be placed between the established building line and right-of-way line (except as noted in vii.a) in this subsection).
- ii. Shall not be placed within the front yard building setback.
- iii. May have a vehicle ingress/egress gate provided that the gate is setback a minimum twenty feet from the right-of-way line. Such gate shall not open outward towards the right-of-way.
- iv. Shall be constructed of wood, tubular steel, masonry, or other materials as approved by the City Manager or designee, and/or combination thereof. Materials shall not be used which are not intended for fence use. Additionally, the following materials are prohibited: vinyl, chain-link (including but not limited to galvanized, powdered or vinyl coated), barbed-wire, or razor wire.
- v. Shall not exceed eight feet in height.
- vi. Shall be constructed so that the finished side of the fence or screening wall which is visible from streets and/or public open spaces, will face outward.
- vii. When used for perimeter security fencing for uses that demand higher levels of security, a Minor Modification may be requested to allow fencing to be:
  - a) Placed between the established building line and right-of-way line.
  - b) Located within the front yard building setback.
  - c) When located between the established building line and the right-of-way, the following shall apply:
    - 1) Shall be a minimum 50% open or transparent.
    - 2) Shall be constructed of tubular steel or other similar material as approved by the City Manager or designee.

**5. Mechanical, Service Areas and Utilities**

- a. Intent. Loading and outdoor storage areas, mechanical and rooftop equipment, refuse storage containers and utility accessories shall be screened to reduce the visual impact of these elements on adjoining properties and public rights-of-way in accordance with the Code. Properties shall be exempt from Section 21-47. Screening and Open Space of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
- b. Loading Docks/Areas
  - i. Off-street loading docks/areas for non-residential uses fronting a street shall be screened in accordance with the following:
    - a) Solid metal gates;
    - b) Masonry screening walls (minimum eight feet tall) architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
    - c) Overhead doors; or
    - d) Any combination of the above.



- c. Outdoor Storage
  - i. Outdoor storage areas as an accessory use shall be located behind a principal building and shall be screened from view of streets, public open spaces, trails and adjacent properties. Screening shall consist of the following:
    - a) Masonry walls (minimum six feet tall, maximum eight feet tall) architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
    - b) Tubular steel fence (minimum six feet tall, maximum eight feet tall) with an irrigated, solid landscape screen consisting of evergreen variety trees and/or shrubs maintained at a minimum height of six feet within two years of planting;  
or
    - c) Any combination of the above.
  - ii. Materials, equipment or commodities shall be stacked no higher than the height of the screening mechanism (maximum eight feet tall).
  - iii. If the area behind the principal building is adjacent to a Special Site identified on the Station Area Sub-district Regulating Plan, outdoor storage may be moved to the least conspicuous area of a side yard.
  - iv. Outdoor storage as a primary use is prohibited.
- d. Roof-mounted Equipment
  - i. All roof-mounted equipment, including fans, vents, and air conditioning units and cooling towers, shall be screened to eliminate the view of the equipment.
  - ii. The height of the screening device shall be the height of the tallest element of roof-mounted equipment.
  - iii. A parapet or architectural design element on a building may screen mechanical equipment; however, the parapet shall not exceed the maximum building height allowed in the Station Area Sub-district Regulating Plan. Mechanical equipment taller than the parapet or architectural design element shall be screened by an additional screening device to achieve the required screening.
  - iv. The outside of the screening device shall be painted or finished in a similar color to the building façade, trim or roof surface.
- e. Dumpsters

Any dumpsters, compactors, grease dumpsters, recycling dumpsters or any other waste or garbage containers, or combination thereof (herein after referred to as “containers”) located outside an enclosed building, shall be sited and screened in accordance with the following:

  - i. Containers shall be located on a concrete pad that is enclosed on three sides with minimum six-foot tall masonry walls; the exterior of the masonry walls shall be architecturally compatible in design to the primary buildings on the site using common colors and building materials.
  - ii. Containers including the required masonry screening walls shall not project into or be located within a required front yard. Containers may be located in a rear yard or interior side yard.
  - iii. Containers must be fully serviceable. If serviced from an alley, fire lane or other means of access, the container placement must be sited in accordance with the City’s Dumpster/Compactor Pad Detail. Dumpsters may also be serviced at the end of an access driveway/fire lane (i.e. head-in at the end of the drive).
  - iv. Screening is not required if containers are otherwise screened from view by intervening buildings.

- v. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow for alternate container placement standards in order to accommodate servicing the container if it is not feasible to site the container in accordance with the requirements of this subsection. Screening requirements shall not be waived.
- f. Ground-mounted Equipment, Utility Meters and Other Utility Apparatus
  - i. Ground-mounted equipment (including air conditioning units, generators and mechanical equipment), utility meters and other utility apparatus (including transformers), should be located to the rear of the structure or to the side of the structure in a designated utility or service yard.
  - ii. Ground-mounted equipment (including air conditioning units, generators and mechanical equipment), utility and other utility apparatus (including transformers) shall be screened from the view of public streets, public open space and trails. Screening is not required if equipment is otherwise screened from view by intervening buildings.
  - iii. Screening shall meet minimum clearances required by affected utility companies. Screening methods include:
    - a) Landscaping, including trees or evergreen shrubbery;
    - b) Masonry walls architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
    - c) Tubular steel fence in conjunction with evergreen shrubbery; or
    - d) Other material subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification consistent with the intent of this subsection.
- g. Wall-mounted equipment.
 

Wall-mounted equipment, including meters (such as banks of electric meters) shall be screened from the view of public streets, public open space and trails. Screening is not required if equipment is otherwise screened from the public view by intervening buildings or parameter fencing. Screening shall meet minimum clearances required by affected utility companies. Screening methods include:

  - i. Landscaping, including trees or evergreen shrubbery;
  - ii. Masonry walls architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
  - iii. Tubular steel fence in conjunction with evergreen shrubbery;
  - iv. Other material subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification consistent with the intent of this subsection; or
  - v. Wall-mounted screening devices, such as cabinets, which are architecturally compatible with the building façade that the device is mounted on.

## **6. Residential Zoning District Adjacency**

Properties shall be exempt from Section 21-47. Screening and Open Space of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.

## **7. Signage**

Signage, where provided, shall be in accordance with Section III, Signage herein the Code.

## D. Duck Creek

The vision for the Duck Creek Sub-district is to be a place for innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship in a vibrant, mixed use and trail-oriented district that activates both building frontages on the Duck Creek corridor and N. Plano Road and E. Collins Boulevard. This Sub-district will focus on adaptive reuse of existing buildings and targeted infill development that will maximize development potential for emerging and scaling businesses of all types and sizes. Exterior building materials should promote design creativity envisioned for the Duck Creek Sub-district, constructed of quality materials to minimize maintenance. The Sub-district will encourage vibrancy through placemaking and will be visually unique and green, lively and active in promoting open space, entertainment and dining type uses along the Duck Creek Corridor including the use of landscaping, trails and public art.

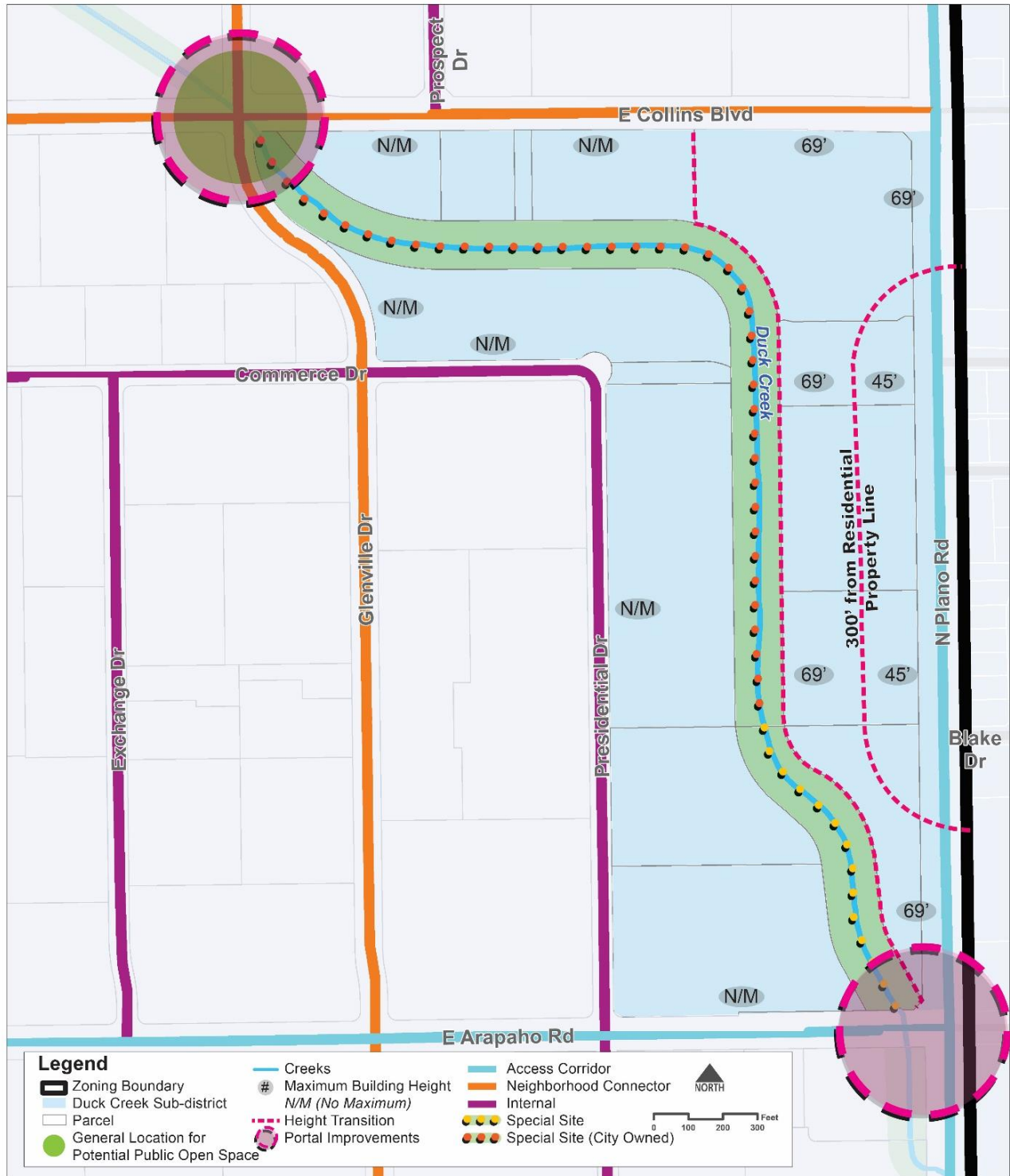
### 1. Regulating Plan

- a. The Duck Creek Sub-district Regulating Plan on the following page shall apply to all properties within the Duck Creek Sub-district. The “Special Site” shown on this Regulating Plan is further described below under the Public Open Space Plan.
- b. Public Open Space Plan
  - i. Public open spaces are important for the quality of life of residents, property owners and workers in the Duck Creek Sub-district. The intent of public open spaces in the Duck Creek Sub-district is recommended to:
    - a) Provide easily accessible recreation areas and to provide visual breaks in the built environment.
    - b) Create gathering spaces for residents, workers and visitors that are inviting, such as the Duck Creek, to enhance the overall character of the Sub-district, and serve a variety of users with passive and active recreational options.
    - c) Promote connectivity within and through the Sub-district by including a greenway that connects to the various neighborhoods, areas, trails, and parks within and to the Innovation District.
    - d) Preserve prominent natural features that are valuable assets.
    - e) Accommodate placement of public art in accordance with the Richardson Public Art Master Plan.
  - ii. Public and private open space shall be provided in accordance with Subsection II.D.2.g., Landscaping and Open Space.
  - iii. The graphic on the following page identifies recommended areas for public open spaces in the Duck Creek Sub-district. The locations of these public open spaces are conceptual only and represent approximate locations. The targeted areas for public open space are anticipated to be accomplished through a public/private partnership. Incentives may be available to property owners who participate in this public/private partnership.
  - iv. Where properties directly abut the Duck Creek, it is highly encouraged that property owners activate the property between the building and Duck Creek through the establishment of patios and seating areas, restaurants and bars, or connective trails that allow users to appreciate the natural corridor.

c. Portal Improvements

Portal Improvements are important features located around the Duck Creek Sub-district intended to identify key entrances or nodes in this Sub-district. Portal Improvements can take a variety of forms including architectural features, signage, landscaping, or enhancements to existing bridge structures. At the time of development or redevelopment, properties within or adjacent to a Portal Improvement site will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for potential inclusion of portal/entryway features. Portal Improvements on private property may be included as part of a site's landscaping and open space requirements listed in Subsection II.D.2.g., Landscaping and Open Space.

Duck Creek Sub-district Regulating Plan



**2. Building and Envelope Standards**

The Building and Envelope Standards which regulate site improvements and land uses for properties within the Duck Creek Sub-district are as identified on the following pages. The Building and Envelope Standards shall be used in accordance with the Duck Creek Sub-district Regulating Plan and Street Typology and Streetscape Standards.

a. Use

- i. The following uses are allowed in the Duck Creek Sub-district as follows. Special Permit Uses shall require review and approval as per Article XXII-A, Special Permits, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors. If a use is not specified in the table in this subsection, then the use is prohibited, and the Code must be amended in accordance with Article XXIX, Changes and Amendments, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors, to allow such use.

Duck Creek Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
<b>Use</b>		
<b>Residential</b>		
Adaptive Reuse	P	See Subsection II.D.4.a.ii.a), Adaptive Reuse.
Live/Work	S	See Subsection II.D.4.a.ii.b), Live/Work.
<b>Non-Residential</b>		
Antenna, Accessory	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Antenna, Commercial	P	
Antenna, Commercial, in Excess of Three Antennas	S	
Antenna, Freestanding	P	
Antenna, Mounted	P	
Art Gallery	P	
Assisted Living Facility	S	
Bakery	P	
Bank or Financial Institution	P	
Barber or Beauty Salon	P	Skin and nail care as accessory use only.
Beer and Wine Package Sales - 75% or more Revenue from Sales of Beer and/or Wine	S	
Beer and Wine Package Sales - Less than 75% Revenue from Sales of Beer and/or Wine	P	
Boarding Kennel	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Catering Service	P	
Child Care Center	S	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.

Duck Creek Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
Church	P	
Collaborative Co-Working Space	P	
Commercial Entertainment, Indoor	S	
Commercial Entertainment, Outdoor	S	
Construction Field Office	P	
Contracting Operation	P	
Cultural/Community Center	P	
Data Center	P	
Distribution Center	P	
Electrical Substation	S	
Event Center	S	
Fine Arts Studio	P	
Food Truck Park	S	
Fraternal Organization	P	
Health Club	P	
Helipad	S	
Home Occupation	P	See Article I, Title Definitions, General Provisions, Auto Wrecking Yards and Swimming Pools, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Hospital	S	
Hotel, Full Service	P	
Hotel, Other	S	
Independent Living Facility	S	
Large Scale Retail/Service Store	S	
Laundry or Dry Cleaning Service	P	Not to exceed 6,000 SF per location.
Laundry Pick Up Station	P	
Mailing Service	P	
Manufacturing Facility	P	
Manufacturing Facility, Artisanal	P	
Manufacturing High-Tech	P	
Martial Arts School	P	
Massage Establishment	S	
Microbrewery	P	See Subsection II.D.4.a.ii.c), Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption, for exemption.
Mortuary or Funeral Home	S	
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessory Sales	P	
Nursing or Convalescent Home	S	
Office	P	
Parking Garage	P	

Duck Creek Use Type	How Permitted P-Permitted S-Special Use	Supplemental Use Regulations
Parking Surface Lot	S	
Parking Surface Lot or Garage - Municipal	P	
Performing Arts Center	S	
Pet Sales and Grooming	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Photography or Art Studio	P	
Print Shop, Major	P	
Print Shop, Minor	P	
Private Club	S	Subject to Chapter 4, Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.
Private Recreational Club	S	
Public Building	P	
Radio, Recording or Television Studio	P	
Radio or Television Station	P	
Repair Shop, Household Items	P	
Repair Shop, Personal Items	P	
Research Laboratories and Facilities	P	
Restaurant Without Drive-Through or Curb Service	P	Encourage frontage, outdoor dining or patio along Duck Creek available for patrons
Retail Sales	P	
School, Parochial (Not Located on Same Lot as Religious Institution)	S	
School, Parochial (Located on Same Lot as Religious Institution)	P	
School, Private	S	
Technical Training School	P	
Temporary open air market	S	Subject to Article VIII, Chapter 12 of Code of Ordinances of the City of Richardson, as amended.
University or College	P	
Veterinary Office	P	See Article XXII-E, Supplemental Regulations for Certain Uses, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
Warehouse	P	
Wholesale Establishment	P	
Winery/Distillery	P	See Subsection II.D.4.a.ii.c), Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption, for exemption.



- ii. Additional Supplemental Use Requirements
  - a) Adaptive Reuse

Dwelling units located within approved adaptive reuse projects shall be a minimum of 500 square feet. If an adaptive reuse project includes residential uses, the building may be retrofitted to increase the building height. However, the building footprint shall not be expanded without review and approval of a Special Permit as per Article XXII-A, Special Permits, Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
  - b) Live/Work

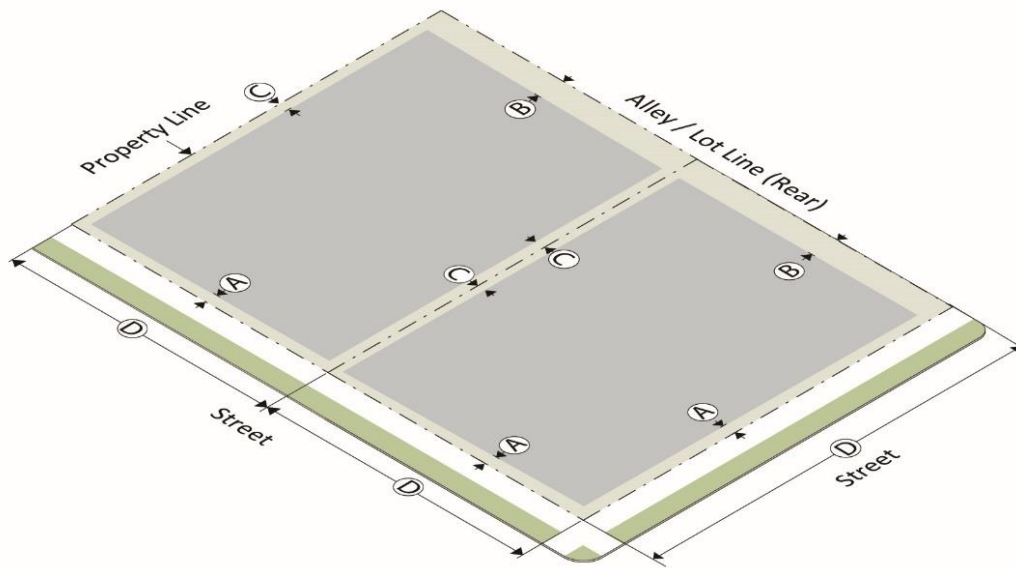
The business operated within the live/work shared space unit, where the residential and non-residential functions take place in an internally connected unit, may engage employees in the conduct of the business within the unit; however, if the owner of the business is not residing in the dwelling unit portion of the live/work unit, at least one full-time employee of the business must reside in the live/work unit. In no case shall the dwelling unit within the live/work unit be sold or rented separately from the non-residential area of the live/work unit.
  - c) Establishments Selling and/or Serving Alcoholic Beverages for On-Site Consumption

Establishments which sell and/or serve alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption shall be exempt from zoning acreage requirements and number of establishments per acreage requirements as provided for in Section 4-7 (a) and (b), Chapter 4. Alcoholic Beverages, of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.
- b. Lots/Blocks
  - i. All lots shall have direct frontage to a street.
  - ii. Block faces that result 500 feet in length or greater shall provide:
    - a) Pedestrian access through the block to the opposite block face and at an approximate mid-block distance, to allow pedestrians to walk through the block to Duck Creek, and/or the opposite side of the block, without having to walk along the block perimeter.
- c. Access
  - i. Driveways
    - a) A driveway is not required.
    - b) For lots utilizing a driveway accessing the street, a continuous driveway shall not be permitted.
    - c) Driveways shall be maximum thirty feet in width. Turning radii shall be as approved by the City Manager or designee.
    - d) Driveways are limited to no more than one driveway per 150 feet of street frontage, measured at inside edge of driveway to inside edge of driveway at the right-of-way line. This spacing shall be required for driveways on the same platted lot and driveways between adjacent lots. A Minor Modification may be requested to this standard for properties with limited street frontage or in instances where existing driveways would preclude access to site.
    - e) Shared driveways shall be provided and encouraged, where feasible, to reduce the number of curb cuts along the street.
    - f) Driveways shall conform to City of Richardson standards for driveway construction.

ii. Sidewalks

- a) Sidewalks shall be provided along all streets in accordance with the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards for the Duck Creek Sub-district in Subsection II.D.3, Street Typology and Streetscape Standards, as well as conform to City of Richardson standards for sidewalk construction. Streets not identified on the Street Typology and Streetscape Standards for the Employment Sub-district shall comply with Section 21-45. Sidewalks of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
- b) A sidewalk shall be constructed to permit pedestrian access from the street to the building, unless paved access is otherwise provided.

d. Buildings and Building Placement

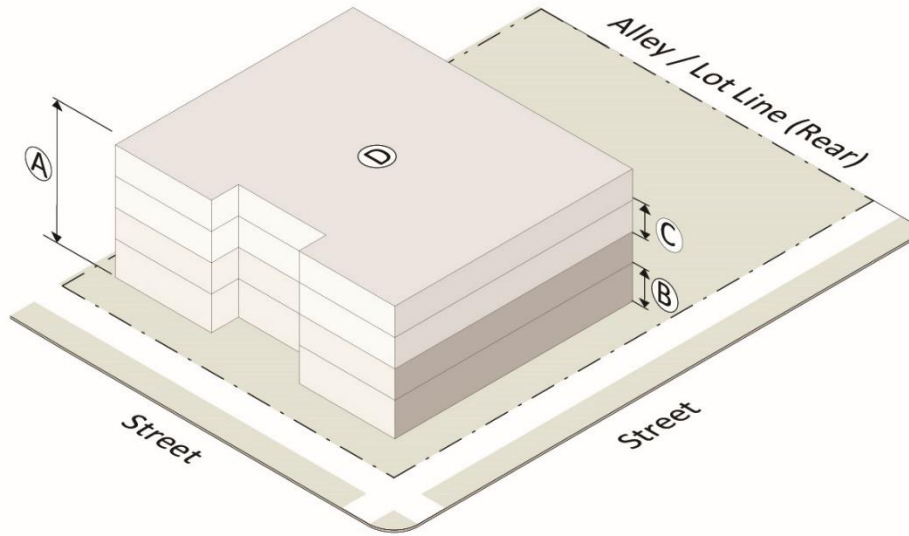


Duck Creek - Building Placement by Street Type				
		Access Corridor	Neighborhood Connector	Internal
Ⓐ	Minimum Front Yard Setback <sup>16</sup>	• Min. 40 feet	• None	• None
Ⓑ	Required Rear Building Line Setback <sup>17</sup>	• None	• None	• None
Ⓒ	Required Interior Side Building Setback <sup>17</sup>	• None	• None	• None
Ⓓ	Building Frontage Buildout	• None	• None	• None

<sup>16</sup> For properties fronting on both North Plano Road and Duck Creek, North Plano Road shall be considered the front yard.

<sup>17</sup> Or as permitted by Building Code, whichever is greater.

- i. Multiple buildings shall be allowed on a lot provided that use of the buildings is permitted in Subsection 2.a., Use, and conform to the requirements of this Code.
  - ii. Accessory buildings are permitted as defined by the Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and shall conform to the setback and height requirements of this Sub-district.
  - iii. Building setbacks shall be measured from the property line and shall be provided in accordance with the requirements in the table in this subsection. The Building Frontage Buildout is the percentage of the lot width of where the principal building and/or parking garage shall be located at the front building setback closest to the street.
  - iv. Canopies, signs, awnings and balconies may encroach over the sidewalk where allowed by this Code. In no case shall an encroachment be located over an on-street parking or travel lane, nor shall the encroachment substantially interfere with street tree growth.
- e. Height and Ground Floor Size
- i. Principal Buildings and Parking Structures
    - a) The maximum height of a principal building or parking structure shall be as identified on the Duck Creek Sub-district Regulating Plan. The height is identified in feet.
    - b) The height of a building or parking structure shall be measured from at grade to the tallest projecting element on the building or parking structure as provided in this subsection.
    - c) Roof top seating areas shall be allowed on buildings. Shade structures, regardless if freestanding or attached to the building, if provided, shall count towards the overall total building height.
    - d) Mechanical equipment, including screening mechanisms as required in Subsection II.D.5.d., Roof-mounted Equipment, and elevator penthouses shall be excluded from calculating the height of a building or parking garage.
    - e) Multi-story buildings can utilize any combination of height in feet per story as long as the overall height of the building does not exceed the maximum building height in feet for the number of stories proposed.
  - iii. Accessory Buildings  
An accessory building shall not exceed fifteen feet in height.
  - iii. Maximum Ground Floor Size  
There are no maximum ground floor size restrictions for the Duck Creek Sub-district.



Maximum Building Heights		
(A)	Principal Building fronting on:	
	Access Corridor	45 feet – 69 feet (Per Regulating Plan)
	Neighborhood Connector	69 feet – No max.
	Internal	No max.
(B)	Ground Story	No maximum per story, however shall not exceed the total height identified on the regulating plan
(C)	Subsequent Stories	
Maximum Building Ground Floor		
(D)	Principal Building(s)	No maximum

f. Parking

i. Intent

The intent of this section is to:

- a) Manage parking so that it is convenient, efficient and supports an active and vibrant environment for trail-oriented development;
- b) Provide flexibility in the leasing of allowed uses, reuse of properties, and for redevelopment of sites; and
- c) Encourage shared parking areas to meet the needs of multiple property owners and businesses.

ii. Shared and On-Street Parking

- a) Shared parking is preferred. Centralized parking locations throughout the Duck Creek Sub-district that permit people to park at convenient locations with ample parking to access multiple uses should be considered over individual parking areas on individual lots.
- b) Shared parking areas shall be connected to businesses and residences with paved and landscaped pedestrian walkways.

iii. Off-Street Parking Requirements

- a) Required On-Site Spaces. The construction of any new building or expansion of gross square footage of an existing building shall be required to provide on-site parking in accordance with the parking requirements provided in the table below.

Use	Parking Required
Adaptive Reuse	No additional spaces required
Data Center	1.0 space per 5,000 square feet
Hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.75 space per guest room for full-service hotel</li> <li>• 0.5 space per guest room for other hotels</li> </ul>
Live/Work Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.0 space per dwelling unit</li> <li>• Non-Residential parking shall be based on non-residential parking ratios</li> </ul>
Industrial, Manufacturing or Warehouse Uses < 5,000 square feet	No spaces required
Industrial, Manufacturing or Warehouse Uses ≥ 5,000 square feet	1.0 space per 1,000 square feet above the first 5,000 square feet
Institutional or Assembly Uses	1.0 space per every 3 persons accommodated
Non-Residential Uses not Listed < 5,000 square feet	No spaces required
Non-Residential Uses not Listed ≥ 5,000 square feet	1.0 space per 500 square feet above first 5,000 square feet
Restaurants	1.0 space per 300 square feet

- b) Parking Spaces. Spaces shall be dimensioned and designed in accordance with the City’s Parking Design Manual. Handicap accessible parking spaces shall be installed in accordance with State of Texas requirements.

- c) On-Street Parking. On-street parking, located on the adjacent street(s) for the width of the property, may be used toward satisfying on-site parking requirements (where allowed by the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards).
  - d) Public and Shared Parking. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow credit for available public parking or a shared off-street parking facility on another lot within 600 feet of the subject property, regardless of the shared parking being located in another Sub-district, to apply towards on-site parking requirements.
  - e) Off-Street Bicycle Parking. Bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with the City's Bicycle Parking Ordinance and/or Policy, as adopted.
- iv. Parking Structures
- a) Parking structures shall not exceed the maximum building height as shown on the Duck Creek Sub-district Regulating Plan.
  - b) Parking structures shall have a façade design similar to surrounding buildings along the street front. If possible, parking structures should be located to the sides of buildings to minimize their visibility from adjacent streets and Duck Creek.
  - c) Where a parking garage must be located adjacent to a street or along Duck Creek:
    - 1) The parking structure facades shall be designed with both vertical (changes in planes, columns, pilasters, etc.) and horizontal (aligning with horizontal elements along the block) articulation and the building materials shall be compatible with the material of the building the parking structure serves.
    - 2) The parking structure shall be designed in such a way that motor vehicles and ramps on all parking levels are not visible from all adjacent public streets. Ramps shall not be located on the perimeter of the parking structure. Architectural screens shall be used to articulate the façade, hide parked vehicles, and shield the lighting inside the structure.
    - 3) Public art can be used as an effective screening device for the garage.
  - d) Off-street below-grade parking may be built to the property lines but must be designed to allow landscape planting at grade as required by the Duck Creek Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards. No below-grade parking beneath a building shall be visible from the sidewalk or public open space.
  - e) Wayfinding signage should be provided to direct drivers to the parking structure.
- v. Surface Parking
- a) Off-street surface parking is preferred to be located to the side of a building; however, where it is not feasible to locate parking to the side of the principal building, parking may be provided between the building and the street.
  - b) Adjacent to Special Sites  
Off-street surface parking is prohibited along the Duck Creek Special Site identified on the Duck Creek Sub-district Regulating Plan for new development or redevelopment scenarios, or when expanding existing parking. This includes the area between the principal building and Duck Creek, extending the full width of the lot between side lot lines.

c) Landscaping for Surface Parking

All surface parking shall be landscaped and screened in accordance with the landscaping requirements provided in this subsection when new development or complete redevelopment occurs or when existing parking is expanded.

1) Parking Lots Visible from Required Sidewalks

A minimum ten-foot wide landscape area shall be provided between the sidewalk and parking lot. A minimum one three-inch caliper shade tree at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.D.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided within this landscape area at an average spacing of thirty feet but in no case shall trees be placed greater than forty feet apart. Additionally, a solid evergreen shrubbery hedge shall be provided minimum 36-inches in height at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.D.3.d.vi., Plant List, to screen vehicle headlights and undercarriage. In lieu of the required evergreen shrubbery hedge, a Minor Modification may be requested to allow for the following to screen vehicle headlights and undercarriage provided the screening element is a minimum thirty-six-inch tall:

- (a) Retaining wall;
- (b) Berming; or
- (c) A combination of retaining wall, berming, and/or evergreen screening hedge.

2) Interior Parking Lot Landscaping

- (a) Each row of parking shall be configured so that there is a minimum ten-foot-wide landscape island with each run of eight parking spaces. A parking island shall be required on the end of each row of parking.
- (b) Minimum three-inch caliper shade trees at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.D.3.d.vi., Plant List, shall be provided internal to the parking lot at a rate of one street tree for every six parking spaces.
- (c) A concrete, paverstone or mulch strip the width of the vehicle overhang shall be provided for parking spaces adjacent to a landscape area. This strip shall be measured from the face of curb to the edge of the landscape area adjacent to the parking space.
- (d) Diamond tree wells may be used for interior parking lot landscaping in lieu of subsections (a) and (c) above if the parking lot is completely integral and internal to a development project (e.g. surface parking lot is internal to and surrounded by buildings).
  - i. Diamond tree wells shall be provided throughout the parking lot at the rate of one diamond tree well for every ten parking spaces.

3) Additional Landscaping. Additional landscaping, where provided, such as shrubbery, ornamental trees and grasses, and groundcover/vines shall be selected from the plant list in Subsection II.D.3.d.vi., Plant List. Other materials may be used in combination with materials from the plant list, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.

- 4) Plant Health. All plant material shall be No.1 grade, free from plant diseases, have a healthy, normal root system, rounded branching pattern, and shall conform to the code of standards set forth in the current addition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock. Drought tolerant trees, plants and grasses are encouraged for meeting landscaping requirements.
- 5) Irrigation. Landscape material shall be irrigated by a mechanical underground system with operating rain and freeze sensors.
- 6) Maintenance
  - (a) The property owner is responsible for maintaining the landscape in accordance with the approved landscape plan and all irrigation systems shall be maintained and operable.
  - (b) Dying plant material, as determined by the City, shall be replaced in accordance with the approved landscape plan.
- vi. Bicycle Parking. Bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with the City's Bicycle Parking Ordinance and/or Policy, as adopted.
- g. Landscaping and Open Space
  - i. Application
    - a) Landscaping and open space requirements and landscape buffers shall apply to new development or a complete redevelopment scenario.
  - ii. On-Site Landscaping and Open Space Requirements
 

On-site landscaping and open space shall be provided to improve the overall appearance of the District and for the enjoyment of persons and employees within the Duck Creek Sub-district.

    - a) A minimum 10% of the lot shall be landscaped. Surface parking landscaping and landscape buffers may be applied to meet this requirement.
    - b) Half of the overall required 10% site landscaping noted above in a) (i.e. minimum 5% of the lot) shall be publicly accessible open space. This space shall include amenities that are suitable for gathering or recreational activities.
      - 1) Publicly accessible open space requirements noted above in b) do not apply to Data Center uses, adaptive reuse sites, or lots one acre or smaller unless subdivided from a larger parent tract resulting in a lot one acre or smaller.
    - c) Common outdoor space shall be appropriately designed for its public or private purpose. If designed for public use, it shall be highly visible from the public right-of-way and/or from Duck Creek and accessible to the general public. If designed solely for private use, it shall be centrally located and easily accessible to all individuals it is expected to serve.
    - d) Direct connectivity to the Duck Creek trail corridor is anticipated to be accomplished through a public/private partnership.
    - e) A development plan (site plan or concept plan) may be required to demonstrate how the landscaping and open space requirement is being satisfied for an entire parent tract (development site).
  - iii. Landscape buffer for properties fronting streets designated as Access Corridor, Neighborhood Connector or Internal on the Duck Creek Sub-district Regulating Plan shall provide a ten-foot wide landscape buffer, if one has not been provided as required in Subsection II.D.2.v.c.1 Parking Lots Visible from Required Sidewalks.
    - a) Within the required landscape buffer, a minimum one three-inch caliper shade tree at planting, selected from the plant list in Subsection II.D.3.d.vi., Plant List,



shall be provided within this landscape area at an average spacing of thirty feet but in no case shall trees be placed greater than forty feet apart.

- b) Alternative landscaping that meets the intent of the landscape buffer described above may be permitted for lots one acre or smaller after review and approval by the city under Section IV.E, Minor Modification to Code
- c) Landscape buffer requirements do not apply to adaptive reuse sites.

### **3. Street Typology and Streetscape Standards**

#### a. Intent

The Street Typology and Streetscape Standards provide for a cohesive streetscape along block faces, emphasizing the public realm with a consistent design theme throughout the Sub-district and enhancing the physical relationship between buildings and their adjacent streets. The standards also seek to take into consideration reuse of existing buildings and new construction.

#### b. Street Standards.

- i. All streets shall conform to the provisions of the Code. The Street Typology Standards (street cross sections) and Streetscape Standards (prototypical streetscape plans) shall be used in accordance with the Duck Creek Sub-district Regulating Plan. Refer to the regulating plan to identify the street name and type adjacent to the subject property and use the corresponding Street Typology and Streetscape Standards graphics on the following pages.
- ii. The preferred condition identified in the Street Standards is required to accommodate street improvements to existing streets and for design of proposed streets. A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of any alternate street design less than the preferred design standards.
- iii. Existing Streets. The regulating plan depicts existing streets within the Duck Creek Sub-district. Unless determined otherwise by the City, at such time when properties adjacent to the existing streets develop and/or redevelop, the property owner shall, in accordance with the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards and for the distance adjacent to the property, dedicate to the City sufficient right-of-way (or equivalent) to accommodate the necessary street improvements. The City shall be responsible for constructing and maintaining the travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements at such time when determined by the City.
- iv. Proposed Streets – Not Shown on Regulating Plan. Should a property owner want to construct a new street on their property and said street is not shown on the Duck Creek Sub-district Regulating Plan, the property owner shall:
  - a) Design the street in accordance with one of the Street Typology and Streetscape Standards provided for in the Duck Creek Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards subsection (see graphics on the following pages);
  - b) Construct the entire street section including travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements; and
  - c) Dedicate a private street easement (or equivalent) that provides for vehicle and pedestrian public access. The property owner shall be responsible for maintaining the travel lanes, on-street parking, greenscape/furnishing zone including irrigation system, and sidewalk improvements required in a) and b) above. However, should the City decide to maintain the street improvements

required in a) and b) above, then the property owner shall dedicate to the City sufficient right-of-way (or equivalent) to accommodate the street improvements.

- v. All right-of-way dedication and street construction for all streets (existing and proposed) shall be in accordance with the City's Subdivision and Development Ordinance (Code of Ordinances, Chapter 21), as amended or its successors.

vi. Street Typology Standards (Street Cross Sections)

**Access Corridor**

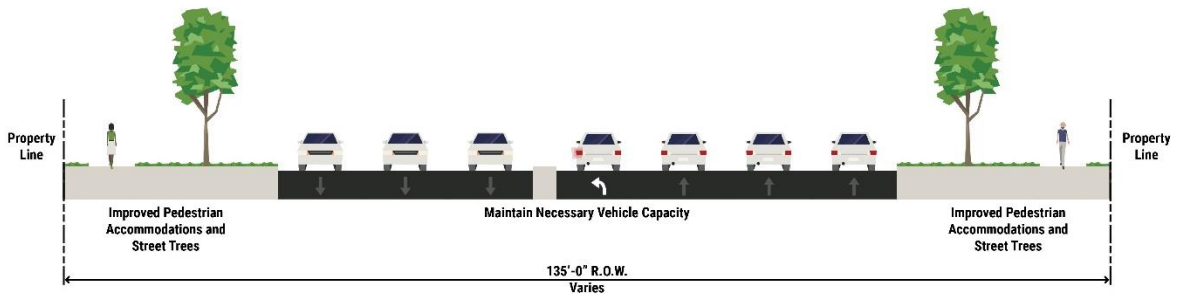
Typical Characteristics

- Vehicle capacity priority
- Limited pedestrian accommodations
- Limited right-of-way on most corridors

Design Options

- Wider sidewalks and pedestrian amenities
- Increased street trees and streetscaping where possible

**Plano Road**



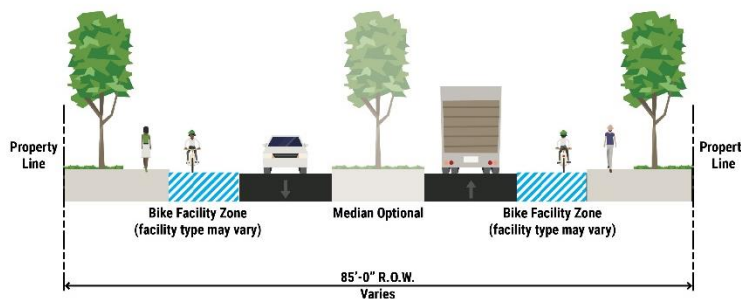
**Neighborhood Connector**

Typical Characteristics

- Lower vehicle capacity priority
- Balance between cross-district mobility and local access

Design Options

- Increased bicycle and pedestrian separation from traffic
- Street trees where possible; could include landscaped median or midblock center islands
- Curb radii and intersection design to accommodate turning trucks



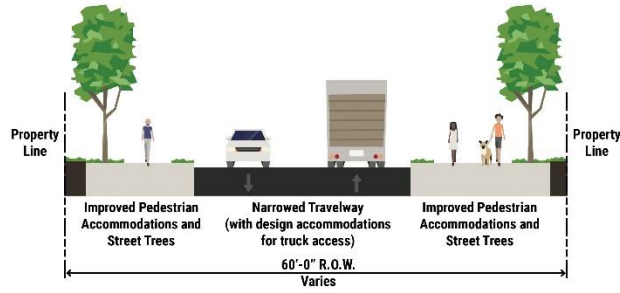
## Internal

### Typical Characteristics

- Wide travel lanes
- Limited pedestrian accommodations with some gaps

### Design Options

- Wider sidewalks or shared-use paths
- Narrow travelway to increase street trees or other amenities to improve pedestrian comfort



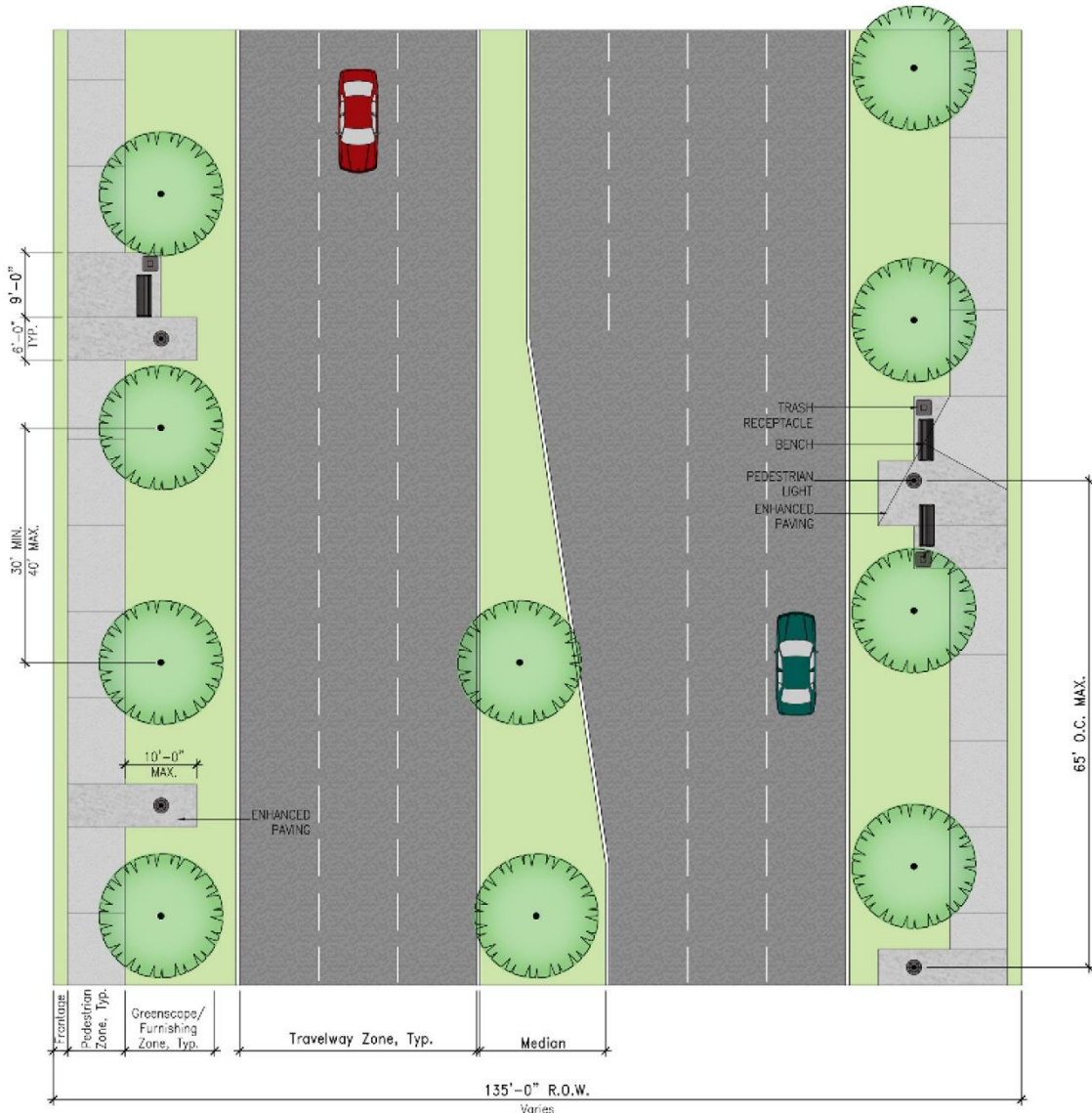
	Frontage		Pedestrian Zone		Greenscape/ Furnishing Zone		Bike Zone <sup>1</sup>		Travelway Zone		Median	
	Pref.	Min.	Preferred	Minimum	Pref.	Min.	Preferred	Minimum	Travel Lanes	Preferred	Minimum	
<b>Access Corridor</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	5'	0'	10'-12' Shared-use Sidewalk	N/A	10'-11' (4-6 lanes)	16'	14'	
<b>Neighborhood Connector</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane/ Cycle Track	5'-6' Bike Lane	10'-11' (2-4 lanes)	10'-16'	N/A	
<b>Internal</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	N/A	N/A	10'-12' (2 lanes) *wider travel lanes may be preferred for heavy truck use	N/A	N/A	
<b>Transitional</b>	2'	0'	6'	5'	5'	0'	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane/ Cycle Track	5'-6' Bike Lane	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	
<b>Parkway (Greenville Ave)</b>	2'	0'	6'-12'	5'	5'	0'	10'-12' Buffered Cycle Track	7'-12' Buffered Bike Lane	10'-11' (4 lanes)	14'-16'	14'	
<b>Urban Mixed Use</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	6'	4'	N/A	N/A	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	
<b>Urban Neighborhood</b>	2'	0'	8'	5'	5'	0'	N/A	N/A	10'-11' (2 lanes)	N/A	N/A	

<sup>1</sup> Bicyclists' comfort levels decrease proportionally with increases in motor vehicle volumes and the speed of adjacent traffic. As a result, both traffic volume and traffic speed are important considerations when choosing an appropriate bikeway type for a given location. Buffered or protected bicycle treatments are preferred on roadways with speeds 30 mph or greater or when traffic volume exceeds 6,000 vehicles per day.

- c. Street furnishings
  - i. Placement
    - a) Street furnishings shall be generally located within the greenscape/furnishing zone as provided for in the Duck Creek Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards (in Subsection II.D.3., Street Typology and Streetscape Standards), and in accordance with Subsection II.D.3.b., Street Standards. The following streetscape standards illustrate recommended dimensions for spacing of street furnishings, street trees, pedestrian lights and enhanced paving areas. Final location of street furnishings shall be determined by the City.
    - b) Should a property owner install the street furnishings, then the street furnishings shall be shown on an approved site plan and landscape plan prior to installation.

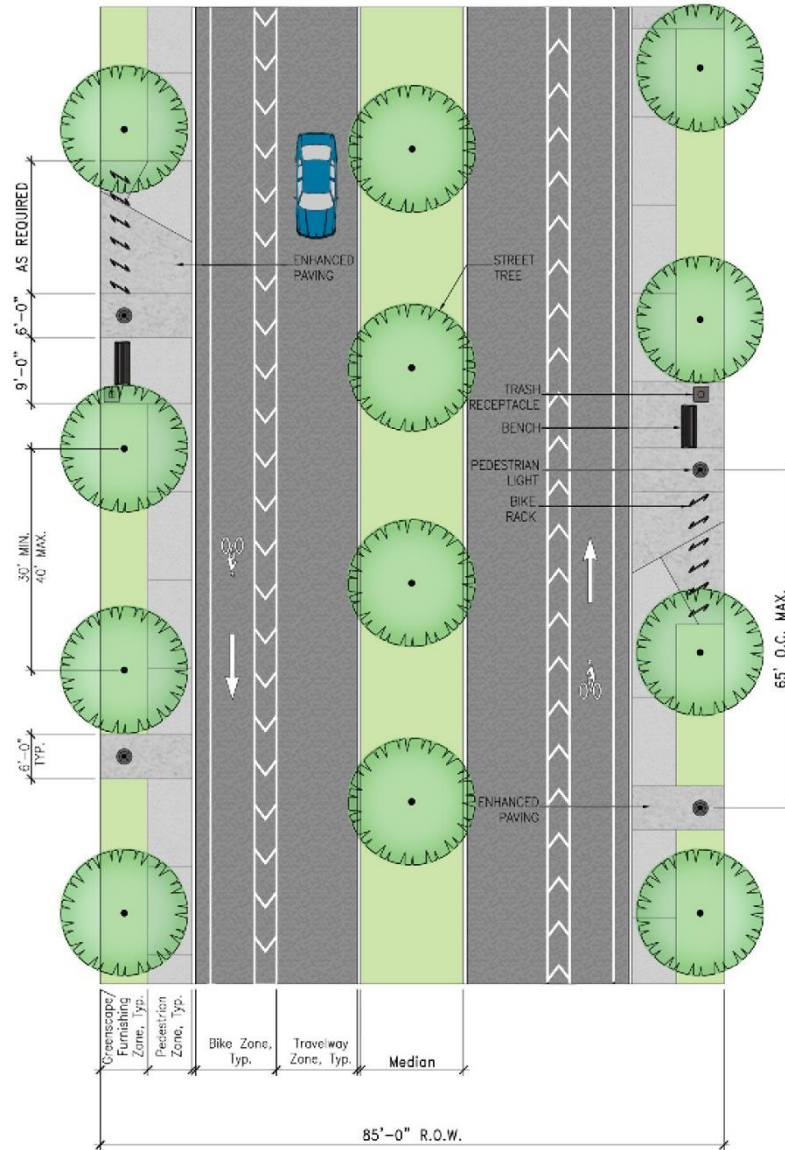
ii. Streetscape Standards (Prototypical Streetscape Plans)

ACCESS CORRIDOR – PLANO ROAD



NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

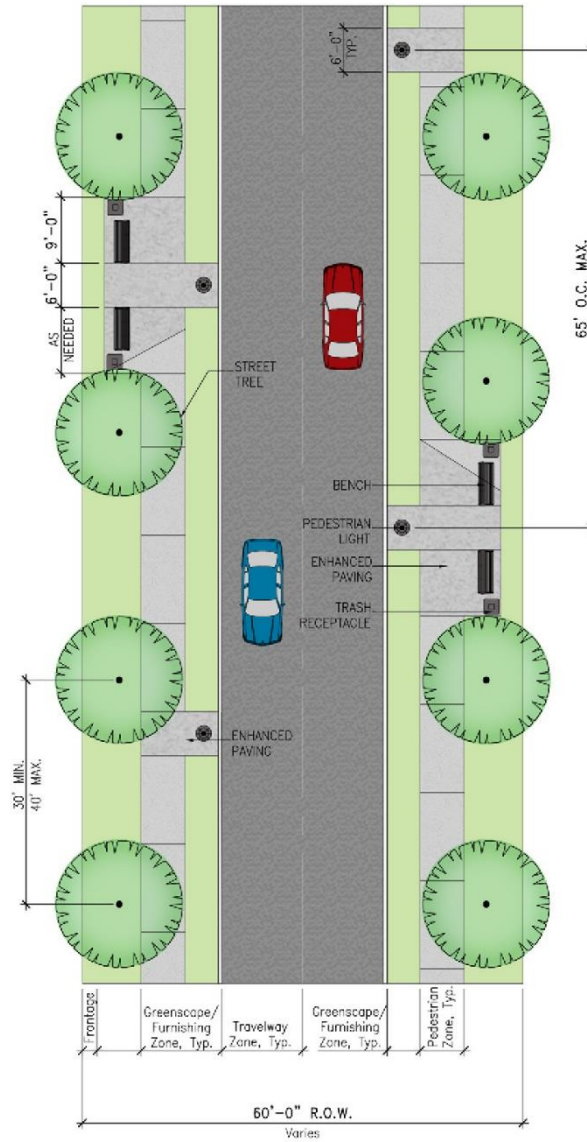
# NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTOR



NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.



# INTERNAL



NOTE: STREET FURNISHINGS (STREET TREES AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS) SHALL BE GENERALLY LOCATED WITHIN THE GREENSCAPE/FURNISHING ZONE, HOWEVER, POTENTIAL EXISTING ROW CONSTRAINTS INCLUDING UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES MAY EXIST ALONG THIS STREET AND MAY PREVENT THE INSTALLATION OF STREET FURNISHINGS.

d. Landscape and Street Trees

Street trees shall be provided within the greenscape/furnishing zone.

- i. Street Trees. Street trees shall be selected from the plant list provided in Subsection II.D.3.d.vi., Plant List. Trees other than those in the Street Tree list may be used in combination with the approved items, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.
  - a) Planted within the required greenscape/furnishing zone as specified on each Street Typography and Streetscape Standards graphic (Streetscape Standards (Prototypical Streetscape Plans) in Subsection II.D.3.c.ii.
  - b) Street trees are those listed below and shall be a minimum three-inch caliper and at least ten feet in height, single trunk (or minimum four-cane/two-foot diameter root ball for ornamental trees) at planting. Understory/ornamental trees may be considered when conflicts exist with existing underground or overhead utilities.
  - c) Within the first three years from planting, tree branches shall be maintained at no less than six feet above the adjacent sidewalk and not less than ten feet above on-street parking space or travel lane.
  - d) After three years from planting, trees shall be maintained at no less than seven feet above the adjacent sidewalk and no less than fourteen feet above on-street parking space or traffic lane.
- ii. Additional Landscaping. Additional landscaping, where provided, such as shrubbery, ornamental trees and grasses, and groundcover/vines, shall be selected from the plant list in Subsection II.D.3.d.vi., Plant List. Other materials may be used in combination with materials from the plant list, subject to landscape plan approval by the City.
- iii. Plant Health. All plant material shall be No.1 grade, free from plant diseases, have a healthy, normal root system, rounded branching pattern, and shall conform to the code of standards set forth in the current addition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock. Drought tolerant trees, plants and grasses are encouraged for meeting landscaping requirements.
- iv. Irrigation. Landscape material shall be irrigated by a mechanical underground system with operating rain and freeze sensors. Irrigation systems provided within the greenscape/furnishing zone shall be installed and maintained as provided in Subsection II.D.3.b. Street Standards. Irrigation systems for all other landscaping material shall be installed by the property owner.
- v. Maintenance.
  - a) Except as provided in Subsection II.D.3.b. Street Standards, the property owner is responsible for maintaining all landscaping material in accordance with the approved landscape plan and all irrigation systems shall be maintained and operable.
  - b) Except as provided in Subsection II.D.3.b. Street Standards, dying plant material, as determined by the City, shall be replaced by the property owner in accordance with the approved landscape plan.

- vi. Plant list
- a) Street Trees (minimum 3-inch caliper)
    - Allee Elm, *Ulmus parvifolia* 'Emer II'
    - Autumn Blaze Maple, *Acer freemanii*
    - Cathedral Live Oak, *Quercus virginiana*
    - Cedar Elm, *Ulmus crassifolia*
    - Homestead Elm, *Ulmus* 'Homestead'
    - Locust / Shademaster Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*<sup>18</sup>
    - October Glory Maple, *Acer rubrum* 'October Glory'
    - Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*
    - Shantung Maple, *Acer truncatum*
    - Shumard Red Oak, *Quercus shumardii*<sup>19</sup>
    - Shade Master Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Shademaster'
  - b) Understory/Ornamental Trees (minimum four-cane/2-foot diameter root ball)
    - Roughleaf Dogwood, *Cornus drummondii*
    - Yaupon Holly, *ilex vomitoria*  
(female only such as 'Pride of Houston' or 'Will Fleming')
    - Deciduous Holly, Warren's Red, *ilex decidua* (female only)
    - Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstromia indica*
    - Mexican Plum, *Prunus mexicana*
    - Mexican Redbud, *Cersis canadensis* var. *mexicana*
    - Oklahoma Redbud, *Cersis reniformis* 'Oklahoma'
    - Texas Redbud, *Cersis canadensis* var. *texensis*
    - American Smoke Tree, *Cotinus obovatus*
    - Vitex, *Vitex negundo* 'Heterophylla'
    - Desert Willow, *Chilopsis linearis*
  - c) Shrubs for Screening (minimum 36-inches tall)
    - Dwarf Nandina, *Nandina domestica nana*
    - Dwarf Burford Holly, *Ilex cornuta* 'burfordi nana'
    - Abelia Grandiflora, *Abelia grandiflora*
    - Red Yucca, *Hesperaloe parviflora*
    - Texas Sage, *Leucophyllum frutescans*
    - Indian Hawthorn, *Raphiolepis indica*
    - Native Sumac, *Rhus typhina*
    - Dwarf Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstromia indica* 'nana'
    - Dwarf Yaupon Holly, *Ilex vomitorria* 'nana'
  - d) Groundcover/Vines (minimum 1 gallon unless otherwise noted)
    - Asian Jasmine, *Trachelosperum Asiaticum coloratus* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
    - Purple Winter Creeper, *Euonymus* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
    - Santolina, *Santolina virens*
    - Cross Vine, *bignonia capreolata*
    - Coral Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*
    - Purple Honeysuckle, *Lonciera japonica* 'purperia'
    - Virginia Creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
    - Lady Banks Rose, *Rosa banksiaw lutea*

<sup>18</sup> Locust trees have a problem with reflected heat when young; trunk should be wrapped during early stages.

<sup>19</sup> Should provide a limited root barrier to direct spreading roots downward.

- Wisteria, *Wisteria sinensis* 5 gallon container
- Vinca (major), *Vinca major* 4" pot, heavily rooted, full
- Common Bermuda, *Cynodon dactylon*
- Fescues, *Festuca rubra*
- Buffalo Grass, *Buchloe dactyloides*
- e) Ornamental Grasses
  - Gulf Muhly Grass – *Muehlenbergia lindheimeri*
  - Feather Reed Grass
  - Mexican Feather Grass
  - Miscanthus
  - Indian Grass
  - Purple Autumn Grass
  - Or other Grass as approved by City Manager or designee

#### 4. Architectural Standards

- a. Intent
 

The Duck Creek Sub-district is envisioned as a unique, lively, green and active district of varying building designs, sizes and densities, that is both walkable and bikeable. Within the Duck Creek Sub-district, building designs should be comprised of simple, clean shapes and forms, and include the integration of unique or modern building materials to provide individual building identity. Redevelopment of existing building structures or sites will allow for new infill development with the potential for larger building mass to ensure maximum development opportunity. Additionally, exterior façade wall articulation and rhythm and building placement is also important for the identification of businesses, pedestrian scale and Sub-district identity as a key area along the Duck Creek.
- b. Building Articulation
  - i. Where the building faces a public street or public open space, including Duck Creek, buildings shall demonstrate both horizontal and vertical articulation. This may be expressed by a change in building plane, stepping portions of facades in and out, using architectural features such as columns, or changing types or colors of materials in combination with other acceptable design techniques.
  - ii. Building facades longer than fifty feet shall have their continuous facades broken up into smaller areas through the use of varying façade setbacks, arcades, awnings, canopies and/or architectural features such as plazas, towers elements, bay windows, balconies, columns or other means every twenty to forty feet.
  - iii. Balconies may extend over the sidewalk provided that they maintain a minimum ten feet of clearance above the sidewalk and do not substantially interfere with street tree growth.
- c. At-Grade Entrances
  - i. Primary entrances to buildings shall be located on the street(s) along which the building is oriented. Buildings along Internal Street Types may have primary entrances along Duck Creek.
  - ii. At intersections, corner buildings may have the primary entrances oriented at an angle to the intersection to address both street frontages.
  - iii. Secondary and service entrances may be located from trails, public open spaces including Duck Creek, or internal parking areas.

- iv. Except where parking or vehicle drive aisles are provided between the building and the minimum required sidewalk per the Duck Creek Sub-District Street Typology and Streetscape Standards in Subsection II.D.3., non-industrial uses which are at-grade shall:
  - a. Have a minimum 50% of the ground floor façade comprised of window area. Ground floor is defined as that portion of a building from the street-level finish floor elevation and extended twelve and one-half feet above the street-level finish floor elevation.
  - v. Where fronting on Duck Creek, non-industrial uses shall have a minimum 50% ground floor façade comprised of window area. Ground floor is defined as that portion of a building from the at-grade finish floor elevation and extended twelve and one-half feet above the at-grade finish floor elevation.
- d. Building Walls
  - i. Materials
 

Each exterior wall shall comply with the following materials requirements:

    - a) Primary Materials ( $\geq 75\%$ )
      - 1) Masonry
      - 2) Stone
      - 3) Glass
      - 4) Finished concrete
      - 5) Ventilated façade systems
      - 6) Metal cladding or panels
    - b) Secondary Materials ( $\leq 25\%$ )
      - 1) Stucco
      - 2) Fiber cement panels
    - c) Accent Materials ( $\leq 5\%$ )
      - 1) Pre-cast stone
      - 2) Other as permitted by the building code and subject to City Manager or designee approval
  - ii. Alternative Materials
 

Shipping containers, which are retrofitted for occupancy as a permitted use, may be permitted after review and approval by the city under Section IV.E, Minor Modification to Code. This review shall include, but not be limited to health, safety, proper siting and potential impact on surrounding properties. If this alternative is approved, the materials requirements in subsection a) – c) above shall not apply.
  - iii. Techniques and Configurations
    - a) Blank facades are prohibited fronting along a street or public open space in lengths greater than twenty linear feet. Design treatments to eliminate blank facades are subject to City Manager or designee approval based on the ability to enhance the pedestrian and visual environment and can include items such as transparent windows and doors, display windows and/or awnings.
    - b) All elevations visible from the street or public open space, including the Duck Creek shall be designed as building “fronts”. Buildings occupying corner lots have two street frontages and each façade shall be treated with equal design attention.
    - c) In buildings which have more than one material, the “heavier” material should go below the “lighter” material (e.g. a curtain wall upper story with a stone base).

- d) Where visible to the public, the rear of buildings and/or service areas should be the same material and finish as the rest of the building.
- e. Roofs and Parapets
 

It is anticipated that the majority of roof types within the Duck Creek Sub-district will be flat based on allowable use types. These roof types provide an opportunity for roof-top dining, entertaining, or outdoor pubs and gathering spaces. Roof top plazas are encouraged as well as green roofs.

  - i. Materials
    - a) Roofs may be constructed of any material that is permitted by applicable building codes.
    - b) For flat roofs, “Green Roofs” are encouraged and may be used in lieu of any other roofing material
  - ii. Techniques and Configurations
    - a) Roof penetrations (fans, exhaust, vents, etc.) must be finished and screened in accordance with Subsection II.D.5.d, Roof-mounted Equipment.
- f. Windows, Doors, Awnings and Canopies
 

Windows lining a building facade establish the scale and rhythm of the streetscape for pedestrians. This scale is controlled by the placement, type and sizes of windows. For commercial buildings, windows allow for goods and customers to be viewed, thus creating interaction between the building and public realm.

  - i. Windows
    - a) Materials
      - 1) Anodized aluminum, Kynar paint or similar finish, vinyl or other metal.
      - 2) Window screens shall match the building frame material color or shall be dark anodized. Window screens shall be prohibited on ground floor non-residential buildings.
      - 3) At the ground floor level:
        - (a) Windows shall not be made opaque by signage or other application treatments, except as allowed in Section III, Signage. However, interior sunscreens or blinds shall be permitted.
        - (b) Black glass, opaque glass and other “false window” techniques are prohibited.
        - (c) Mirrored glass is prohibited where windows are visible from a public street or public open space. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow mirrored glass for uses that demand higher levels of security.
  - iii. Doors
    - a) Materials
      - 1) Wood, clad wood, anodized aluminum, glass and/or metal
    - b) Techniques and Configurations
      - 1) Service, security or garage doors shall not be placed at street frontages or along Duck Creek; however, these entries may be placed at alleys or internal parking areas.

- iv. Awnings and Canopies
  - a) Materials
    - 1) Metal, canvas, or glass
  - b) Techniques and Configurations
    - 1) Minimum eight-foot clearance above sidewalks.
    - 2) Shall be constructed in such a way as to be durable and consistent with the architectural character of the building.
    - 3) When used, shall be located as to provide shading for exterior windows and doors and shall cover the entire width of the window opening or groups of windows.
- g. Exterior Lighting
  - i. Intent.
    - a) Exterior illumination of building walls, landscaping, walkways, public art, and parking areas should be incorporated into the development to provide an opportunity to highlight unique architectural characteristics. Suspended cable lights may be used for animating and down-lighting pedestrian passages, open structures, outdoor dining areas, and other exterior locations. Lighting systems should be provided that enhance the public realm and create a positive and safe pedestrian experience.
    - b) Lighting should be adequate to deter crime while controlling intensity that can rob night vision and create light pollution. Additionally, controlling light glare and light spilling onto adjacent properties will add to the quality of the Sub-district. Equipment and lighting fixtures should be weather resistant and durable to minimize maintenance.
  - ii. Materials
    - a) Permitted Exterior Lighting
      - 1) LED
      - 2) Halogen
      - 3) Metal Halide
      - 4) Incandescent
      - 5) Compact fluorescent
      - 6) Neon lighting may be permitted subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification.
    - b) Prohibited Exterior Lighting
      - 1) High-intensity discharge (HID)
    - c) LED strip type lighting may be used; however, the LED strip shall not be visible from a public street, trail or public open space, or from adjacent properties.
    - d) A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of additional lighting elements comparable to the above list of Permitted Exterior Lighting and consistent with the intent of this subsection.
  - iii. Standards
    - a) Lighting levels shall comply with the standards for glare set forth in Article XXII-B Performance Standards, Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
    - b) Lighting shall be directed downward. Up-lighting of building walls is prohibited.
    - c) Lighting of signage, parking and pedestrian walkways is to be controlled or narrowly focused.

- d) Placement and shielding of light sources shall be done to limit visual impact. Full cut-off metal fixtures are required.
- e) Distracting, flashing, traveling or animated lighting is not permitted.
- h. Outdoor Seating Areas
 

Outdoor seating areas (including patios and roof-top areas) are allowed and may be partially or fully enclosed (except where noted) in accordance with the requirements below. These requirements are not intended to prohibit the use of patio umbrellas.

  - i. Permanent Outdoor Seating Areas:
    - a) May be allowed as an accessory structure and shall be architecturally consistent with the primary building it is serving.
    - b) May be placed between the established building line and right-of-way line.
    - c) Shall not encroach into the minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Duck Creek Sub-district Street Typology and Streetscape Standards (Section II.D.3.)
    - d) May be enclosed by a perimeter fence and/or wall which shall be constructed of tubular steel, wood, masonry and/or a combination thereof, and shall not exceed forty-two inches in height. A Minor Modification may be requested for review and approval of additional materials or fence heights consistent with the intent of this subsection.
    - e) Shall also be a minimum 50% open or transparent.
    - f) Shall comply with building and fire codes.
    - g) Shall be maintained in good condition free from damage including but not limited to tears, cuts, rips, holes, stains, cloudiness appearance or other dilapidation.
    - h) Shall be subject to site plan review and approval.
  - ii. Temporary or Pop-Up Outdoor Seating Areas
    - a) Outdoor seating areas which are not actively utilized on a frequent basis shall be considered temporary or pop-up in nature. As such, the City may approve a Minor Modification to allow the temporary or pop-up outdoor seating area for the location identified by the applicant.
- i. Fences/Screening Walls
 

Fences and screening walls are allowed in accordance with the requirements below. Additionally, except as listed in this Code, fencing and screening walls shall comply with Chapter 6, Buildings and Building Regulations and Chapter 22. Traffic of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors. Fences and screening walls:

  - i. Shall not be placed between the established building line and right-of-way line (except as noted in vii.a). in this subsection).
  - ii. Shall not be placed within the front yard building setback.
  - iii. May have a vehicle ingress/egress gate provided that the gate is setback a minimum twenty feet from the right-of-way line. Such gate shall not open outward towards the right-of-way.
  - iv. Shall be constructed of wood, tubular steel, masonry, or other materials as approved by the City Manager or designee, and/or combination thereof. Materials shall not be used which are not intended for fence use. Additionally, the following materials are prohibited: vinyl, chain-link (including but not limited to galvanized, powered or vinyl coated), barbed-wire, or razor wire.
  - v. Shall not exceed eight feet in height.
  - vi. Shall be constructed so that the finished side of the fence or screening wall which is visible from streets and/or public open spaces, will face outward.



- vii. When used for perimeter security fencing for uses that demand higher levels of security, a Minor Modification may be requested to allow fencing to be:
  - a) Placed between the established building line and right-of-way line.
  - b) Located within the front yard building setback.
  - c) When located between the established building line and the right-of-way, the following shall apply:
    - 1) Shall be a minimum 50% open or transparent.
    - 2) Shall be constructed of tubular steel or other similar material as approved by the City Manager or designee.

## **5. Mechanical, Service Areas and Utilities**

- a. Intent.

Mechanical and rooftop equipment, refuse storage containers and utility accessories shall be screened to reduce the visual impact of these elements on adjoining properties and public rights-of-way in accordance with the Code. Properties shall be exempt from Section 21-47. Screening and Open Space of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.
- b. Loading Docks/Areas
  - i. Off-street loading docks/areas are prohibited from fronting a public street or public open space, including Duck Creek. Existing loading docks/areas fronting Duck Creek are non-conforming building elements and shall not be expanded.
- c. Outdoor Storage
  - i. Outside storage is prohibited within the Duck Creek Sub-district.
- d. Roof-mounted Equipment
  - i. All roof-mounted equipment, including fans, vents, and air conditioning units and cooling towers, shall be screened to eliminate the view of the equipment.
  - ii. The height of the screening device shall be the height of the tallest element of roof-mounted equipment.
  - iii. A parapet or architectural design element on a building may screen mechanical equipment; however, the parapet shall not exceed the maximum building height allowed in the Duck Creek Sub-district Regulating Plan. Mechanical equipment taller than the parapet or architectural design element shall be screened by an additional screening device to achieve the required screening.
  - iv. The outside of the screening device shall be painted or finished in a similar color to the building façade, trim or roof surface.
- e. Dumpsters

Any dumpsters, compactors, grease dumpsters, recycling dumpsters or any other waste or garbage containers, or combination thereof (herein after referred to as “containers”) located outside an enclosed building, shall be sited and screened in accordance with the following:

  - i. Containers shall be located on a concrete pad that is enclosed on three sides with minimum six-foot tall masonry walls; the exterior of the masonry walls shall be architecturally compatible in design to the primary buildings on the site using common colors and building materials.
  - ii. Containers including the required masonry screening walls shall not project into or be located within a required front yard. Containers are discouraged from being located in a rear yard to avoid conflict with the Duck Creek amenity.

- iii. Containers must be fully serviceable. If serviced from an alley, fire lane or other means of access, the container placement must be sited in accordance with the City's Dumpster/Compactor Pad Detail. Dumpsters may also be serviced at the end of an access driveway/fire lane (i.e. head-in at the end of the drive).
  - iv. Screening is not required if containers are otherwise screened from view by intervening buildings.
  - v. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow for alternate container placement standards in order to accommodate servicing the container if it is not feasible to site the container in accordance with the requirements of this subsection. Screening requirements shall not be waived.
- f. Ground-mounted Equipment, Utility Meters and Other Utility Apparatus
- i. Ground-mounted equipment (including air conditioning units, generators and mechanical equipment), utility meters and other utility apparatus (including transformers), should be located to the side of the structure in a designated utility or service yard.
  - ii. Ground-mounted equipment (including air conditioning units, generators and mechanical equipment), utility and other utility apparatus (including transformers) shall be screened from the view of public streets, public open space and trails. Screening is not required if equipment is otherwise screened from view by intervening buildings.
  - iii. Screening shall meet minimum clearances required by affected utility companies. Screening methods include:
    - a) Landscaping, including trees or evergreen shrubbery;
    - b) Masonry walls architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
    - c) Tubular steel fence in conjunction with evergreen shrubbery; or
    - d) Other material subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification consistent with the intent of this subsection.
- g. Wall-mounted equipment.
- Wall-mounted equipment, including meters (such as banks of electric meters) shall be screened from the view of public streets, public open space and trails. Screening is not required if equipment is otherwise screened from the public view by intervening buildings or parameter fencing.
- Screening shall meet minimum clearances required by affected utility companies. Screening methods include:
- i. Landscaping, including trees or evergreen shrubbery;
  - ii. Masonry walls architecturally consistent with the principal building on the site;
  - iii. Tubular steel fence in conjunction with evergreen shrubbery;
  - iv. Other material subject to review and approval of a Minor Modification consistent with the intent of this subsection; or
  - v. Wall-mounted screening devices, such as cabinets, which are architecturally compatible with the building façade that the device is mounted on.

## **6. Residential Zoning District Adjacency**

Properties shall be exempt from Section 21-47. Screening and Open Space of Chapter 21 Richardson Subdivision and Development Ordinance, as amended or its successors.

## **7. Signage**

Signage, where provided, shall be in accordance with Section III, Signage herein the Code.

### III. Signage

#### A. Intent

Signs are important to the success of most commercial activities, identifying the business to pedestrians, bicyclists and occupants of passing vehicles. The intent of this section is to help enliven the overall District by allowing for a reasonable amount of signage that is in keeping with the context of the individual Sub-districts yet limiting the visual clutter that signage can otherwise create. The intent is to also allow flexibility to encourage unique paint schemes, branding and wayfinding signs and murals on buildings that bring color and visual interest to the overall District.

Signs shall be straightforward, professional in appearance, and clear as to the ability to convey its information and shall be designed in a way to help brand and market the district. Signs should also be provided in a manner that is appropriate in scale for the public realm, particularly in a pedestrian oriented environment. These standards should not be interpreted to prevent Sub-district-oriented signs such as seasonal banners and wayfinding signs.

#### B. Sign Regulations

##### 1. *General Standards*

The following standards shall apply to all sign types:

- a. The location, size, color, materials, and design of signs should be in keeping with the character of the individual Sub-districts.
- b. Signage should be oriented primarily towards the pedestrian along streets designated as Parkway, Urban Mixed-Use and Urban Neighborhood in terms of scale and legibility to reinforce the pedestrian character of the Sub-districts.
- c. Signs should be integrated into the overall building design in terms of placement, materials, colors, scale, and proportions.
- d. Signs attached flush to the building should not obscure any significant architectural details.
- e. Sign materials should be durable.
- f. Sign lettering should be simple, legible and appropriately proportioned for clear communication.
- g. Signage may be internally or externally lit with a full-spectrum source, in conformance with other applicable codes, unless otherwise approved by a Minor Modification. External lighting options include: direct lighting, back lighting and halo lighting. Internally lit letters and neon are also permitted. Additionally, external light sources shall not be visually intrusive into the pedestrian environment.
- h. Except as specifically listed in this Code, all other signage and sign standards shall comply with Chapter 18. Sign Regulations of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.

## 2. Regulation by Use

### a. Address Signs

Address signs are required for all buildings and shall be in conformance with the applicable regulations in the Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.

### b. Live/Work and Non-Residential Uses

#### i. Ground floor

- a) The ground floor of the building (maximum twenty-five feet in height) shall have a maximum combined effective area for all signs requiring a permit not exceeding 20% of the total area of the ground floor façade or 200 square feet, whichever is less. For multi-tenant buildings, the effective area for all signs for each tenant shall not exceed 20% of the total area for the tenant's portion of the façade. A Minor Modification may be requested to exceed the maximum sign area for exterior facades that do not face a public street, public open space, or public trail.
- b) Signs may be placed on each exterior façade, subject to the requirements in a). of this Subsection.
- c) The total sign area may be divided into any combination of individual signs as allowed in Subsection III.E., Permitted Signs.

#### ii. Upper story floors

- a) The area above the ground floor shall have a maximum combined effective area for all signs requiring a permit not exceeding 5% of the total area of each façade above the ground floor.
- b) Signs may be placed on each exterior façade, subject to the 5% limit per façade as provided in a) above.
- c) The total sign area above the ground floor may be divided into any combination of individual signs as allowed in Subsection III.E., Permitted Signs.
- d) If a ground floor use occupies one or more floors above the ground floor, that section of the façade above the ground floor is eligible for signage not to exceed 5% of the total area of the tenant's portion of the façade above the ground floor.
- e) Multi-story office wall signs shall not be required to be placed above a tenant's lease space.

- iii. For properties with street frontage along Central Expressway frontage road, pole signs shall be allowed in accordance with Chapter 18. Sign Regulations of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors for retail and commercial zoning districts.

### c. Multi-family Uses

The following regulations shall apply to buildings used solely for residential purposes. For Mixed Use and Live/Work buildings that include multi-family residential uses, refer to Subsection III.B.2.b. Mixed Use, Live/Work and Non-Residential Uses, above.

- i. The maximum combined effective area of all signs requiring a permit may not exceed 5% of the total area of each façade.
- ii. The total sign area may be divided into any combination of individual signs as allowed in Subsection III.E., Permitted Signs.
- iii. Signs may be placed on each exterior façade, subject to the 5% limit per façade as provided in Subsection III.B.2.c.i., in this subsection.

d. Other Residential Uses

In addition to any required address number signs, only a nameplate is permitted.

**C. Master Sign Plan**

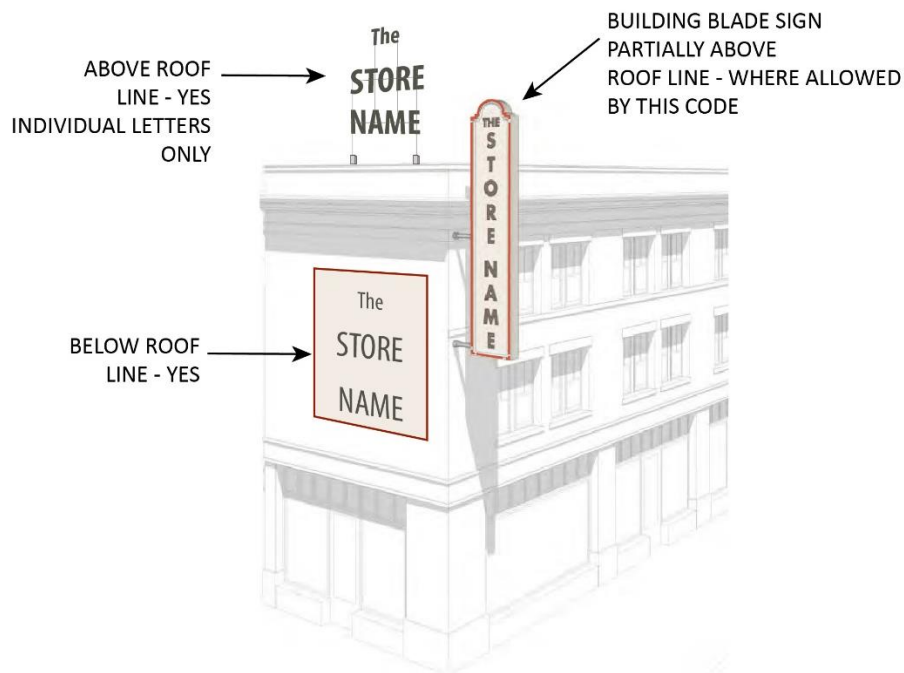
For sites larger than seven acres, an applicant has the option to establish unique sign standards including size, color, type, design, and location. Such applications shall be reviewed as “Master Sign Plans” by the City Manager or designee and are subject to approval by the City Plan Commission. In evaluating a Master Sign Plan, the City Plan Commission shall consider the extent to which the proposed Master Sign Plan is consistent with the following criteria:

1. Promotes consistency among signs within a development thus creating visual harmony between signs, buildings, and other components of the property;
2. Enhances the compatibility of signs with the architectural and site design features within a development;
3. Encourages signage that is in character with planned and existing uses thus creating a unique sense of place; and
4. Encourages multi-tenant commercial uses to develop a unique set of sign regulations in conjunction with development standards.

**D. Prohibited Signs**

The following signs shall not be allowed:

1. Off-premise signs, except that District Identity Signs may be located off premises subject to approval of a Minor Modification;
2. Flashing, animated or running light signs;
3. Pole signs, except where allowed along Central Expressway frontage road as provided in the Code;
4. Hot air balloon shaped and other inflatables; and
5. Roof signs where the sign face is not at least 50% transparent.



**E. Permitted Signs**

Signage is allowed in accordance with the requirements set forth in the following table.

<b>Address Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	P	P	No
Standards	Address signs meeting the requirements outlined below shall not require a sign permit prior to installation: a. Address signs shall be in conformance with the regulations in the Code of Ordinances.			
<b>A-Frame/Sandwich Board Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	-	P	No
Standards	a. A-Frame/Sandwich board signs shall be limited to one per business and may only advertise retail/commercial activities and shall not be used to advertise real estate sales or leasing opportunities. b. Signs shall not obstruct the public sidewalk and shall be located within twenty feet of the primary entrance to the business. c. Signs shall be used during business hours only and shall not be left outside the building overnight.			
<b>Awning/Canopy Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	P	P	Yes
Standards	a. Awning /Canopy signs shall be permitted for ground floor uses only. b. Signs on awnings/canopies shall be printed, painted or applied directly on the surface of the awning. c. Backlighting of awning /canopy signs shall be prohibited. d. Awnings/Canopies shall be made of metal or heavyweight canvas or laminated material (minimum fourteen oz. woven acrylic, sixteen oz. opaque or translucent vinyl, or 20 oz. eradicable vinyl). e. A minimum of eight feet of vertical clearance shall be maintained between the lowest element of the sign and the sidewalk level. f. Sign graphics shall not exceed 33% of the awning/canopy face of which the graphic is applied to.			
<b>Building Blade Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	P	P	Yes
Standards	a. Maximum of one building blade sign shall be allowed per building. b. The sign may be attached to the building at the corner or along any street frontage above the first-floor façade. c. No sign shall not overhang the minimum required sidewalk, landscape/amenity (or amenity) zone, or any parking or travel lane, per the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards. d. The maximum area of the sign shall be thirty square feet per face. e. A minimum of eight feet of vertical clearance shall be maintained between the lowest element of the sign and the sidewalk level. f. The top of the sign may extend above the principal building's roof line a maximum distance equal to 25% of the height of the sign.			

<b>Building Directory Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	P	P	No
Standards	a. Exterior building directory signs shall be allowed on multi-tenant buildings where there are two or more tenants without direct outside access to a public street. One exterior directory sign per entrance shall be permitted. b. The exterior directory sign shall include only building information (name, address and logo) and building tenant information (name and suite). The sign shall not contain advertising. c. Building directory signs may be illuminated. d. The sign shall project a maximum of four inches from the wall to which it is attached. e. A building directory sign shall not extend above the parapet, eave or building façade. f. Maximum size shall be ten square feet.			
<b>Building Identification Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	P	P	Yes
Standards	a. Building identification signs shall be limited to one per building face. b. Each sign must be twelve feet or more above sidewalk level. c. Signs may be mounted or painted on a wall. Mounted letters shall be constructed of painted cast metal, bronze, brass, or anodized aluminum. Applied plastic letters are prohibited. d. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow individual letters and/or a logo on a building identification sign to be internally lit, subject to conformance with other applicable codes.			
<b>Bulletin Board Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	-	P	Yes
Standards	a. Bulletin board signs are signs which may include restaurant menus, community notices, real estate offerings and or other notices. b. Signs must be contained within a display case, have a glass cover and be constructed only of materials that are noncombustible or slow-burning in the case of plastic inserts and faces, except as noted herein. c. Combustible materials may be used, providing the sign is attached to a wall with a minimum two-hour fire resistive rating. d. Bulletin board signs placed on heavy wood construction may be of combustible materials, but in no case shall they be internally illuminated. e. A bulletin board sign shall be designed, constructed and attached so as to withstand a wind pressure of not less than 30 pounds per square foot. f. The display case shall be attached to the building wall next to the main entrance, and the display case shall not extend above the height of the main entrance doorway; the display case may be lighted. g. The total area of the sign shall not exceed ten square feet.			
<b>Directional Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	-	P	Yes
Standards	a. Signs shall be limited to maximum four feet in height and eight square feet in area. b. Submission to the City Manager or designee shall include, but not be limited to, a site drawing showing the location of the proposed sign(s), a dimensional drawing showing size and content, a designation of the material or materials to be used, and the proposed method of erection.			

<b>District Identity Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	-	-	Yes
Standards	<p>a. District identity signs shall display the name and/or symbol for a district or neighborhood.</p> <p>b. District identity signs shall be mounted on a wall or be a monument sign and shall follow the requirements for wall signs and monument signs as provided herein the Code.</p> <p>c. District identity signs shall also be pole banner signs, as allowed in accordance with Section 18-96(22) of Chapter 18. Sign Regulations of the Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors, except that pole banners may also be allowed on light poles within the street right-of-way subject to the requirements allowed herein the Code for district identity signs located within street right-of-way. District identity signs may be located within a street right-of-way, including within a median, as long as the sign does not restrict visibility.</p> <p>d. If located within the street right-of-way, approval of the City Manager or designee shall be required in addition to any other approvals and the application for approval shall include, but not be limited to, a site drawing showing the location of the proposed sign(s), a dimensional drawing showing size and content, a designation of the material or materials to be used, and the proposed method of erection.</p> <p>e. District identity signs shall be securely anchored and may not be located in the minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards.</p> <p>f. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow for the standard sign setback from a property line as required by Chapter 18. Signs of the Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors, to be reduced in order to respond to site conditions.</p>			
<b>Electronic Messaging (Digital) Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	-	P	Yes
Standards	<p>a. Electronic messaging (digital) signs shall be limited to monument signs and pole signs only and shall be provided in accordance with the requirements for monument signs and pole signs provided herein the Code.</p> <p>b. 100% of total allowable sign area, or only up to 50% of the total allowable sign area if mixed with a non-electronic messaging element, shall be allowed for electronic messaging (digital) signs.</p> <p>c. Electronic messaging (digital) signs shall comply with Section 18-96(8) of Chapter 18. Sign Regulations of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors, except where specified herein the Code.</p>			
<b>Flag, Corporate and Logo</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	P	P	No
Standards	<p>a. Corporate and logo flags shall be limited to one per site when accompanied by a U.S. and/or state flag of equal size or larger.</p> <p>b. Corporate and logo flags on non-residential, multi-family, and mixed-use sites shall not exceed forty square feet for sites of less than one acre, sixty square feet for sites of more than one acre but less than five acres, and ninety-six square feet for sites of five or more acres.</p>			



<b>Marquee Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	-	P	Yes
Standards	a. A maximum of one marquee sign shall be permitted for theaters, auditoriums and other public gathering venues accommodating one-hundred persons or more. b. The area of the sign shall be limited to one-hundred sq. ft. and may include changeable copy (electronic and non-electronic). c. A marquee sign must be attached to the building and may extend over the minimum required sidewalk but must not encroach into the landscape/amenity zone, and the sign shall maintain a minimum eight-foot clearance between the lowest element of the sign and the sidewalk level.			
<b>Memorial Sign or Tablet</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	P	P	No
Standards	a. Memorial signs may be constructed of bronze or other noncombustible materials attached to the building or may be cut into any masonry surface. b. Memorial signs shall not exceed four square feet in area, with one sign permitted for each building wall facing a street.			
<b>Monument Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	-	P	Yes
Standards	a. Monument signs shall be limited to one per lot street frontage. b. Single use monument signs shall be limited to an area of forty square feet per sign face. c. Multiple-use monument signs shall be limited to an area of eighty square feet per sign face. d. Monument signs must be located from adjoining platted property lines per Chapter 18. Signs of the Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors. However, a Minor Modification may be requested to allow for the standard sign setback from a property line as required by Chapter 18. Signs of the Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors, to be reduced in order to respond to site conditions. e. Monument signs may be located within the required Build-To Zone or minimum yard required. f. No monument sign shall obstruct the vision of traffic on public streets or be constructed that interferes with sight lines at elevations between two and one-half feet and eight feet above the top of the adjacent roadway curb within a triangular area formed by the intersection of adjacent curb lines from a point on each curb line twenty feet from the intersection. g. Monument signs shall be designed and constructed to withstand a wind pressure of not less than thirty pounds per square foot of area and shall be constructed to receive dead load as required in the Richardson Building Code. h. All monument signs shall be placed on a concrete base or footing. Monument signs shall include materials selected from the exterior building materials used on the principal building on the site. i. Monument signs may only be constructed of materials that are noncombustible or slow-burning in the case of plastic inserts and faces. Signs shall be supported by noncombustible material only and finished in a presentable manner. j. Landscaping is required around the base of the sign in an area equal to four square feet for each square foot of sign and base area. k. Monument Signs shall be limited to a maximum of eight feet in height (inclusive of the monument sign structure including the concrete base and/or footage above grade).			

<b>Mural</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	-	P	No
Standards	a. Murals shall be reviewed and approved by the City Manager or designee for compliance with the definition of a mural. b. Business names and logos incorporated into the mural shall occupy no more than twenty percent of the mural. A Minor Modification may be requested to allow the business name and logo to exceed the twenty percent maximum size if the mural does not face a public street. c. Murals shall be exempt from the requirements specified in III.B.2.b.i. and III.B.2.b.ii. of this Subsection.			
<b>Name Plate</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	P	P	No
Standards	a. Nameplate signs shall not exceed one square foot in area, with one sign permitted for each residential unit.			
<b>Political Sign, Temporary</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	P	P	No
Standards	a. Temporary political signs shall be permitted as authorized under state law and the Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.			
<b>Projecting and Hanging Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	-	P	Yes
Standards	a. Projecting signs shall be constructed only of materials that are noncombustible or slow-burning in the case of plastic inserts and faces, except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Combustible materials may be used, provided the sign is attached to a wall with a minimum two-hour fire resistive rating.</li> <li>ii. Projecting signs placed on heavy wood construction may be of combustible materials, but in no case shall they be internally illuminated.</li> </ol> b. Projecting signs shall specifically include any sign oriented perpendicular to the building façade, affixed to a projecting structure of a building and/or hung under an awning or the soffit of an arcade; a Minor Modification may be requested to allow the sign to extend above the façade of the structure or building to which it is attached.                     c. Sign shall be designed, constructed, and attached so as to withstand a wind pressure of not less than thirty pounds per square foot.                     d. Projecting signs may project from the face of the building a maximum distance of four feet and shall maintain a minimum clearance of eight feet between the lowest element of the sign and the sidewalk level, unless a landscape area or other feature is located below the sign.                     e. A maximum of one projecting sign shall be allowed per ground floor occupancy per building face.                     f. The area of the sign shall be limited to sixteen square feet per sign face.			

<b>Promotional Sign, Temporary</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	-	P	Yes
Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Temporary promotional signs shall be submitted to the City Manager or designee for approval and shall include, but not be limited to, a drawing or sketch showing the type, size, height and location of the temporary promotional sign (including banners, flags and pennants), along with a description of the means of attachment or support and the stated purpose of the promotion.</li> <li>b. A promotion for a site, center, development or subdivision shall be considered separately from promotional signs for individual establishments within such site, center, development or subdivision.</li> <li>c. Specifically, temporary promotional signs shall include signs, banners, flags, balloons or pennants (but excluding hot air balloon shaped and other inflatables) promoting a merchandise program, opening of a retail or commercial establishment or center, special program of a public institution or the opening of a single family subdivision or multifamily development, providing that such sign shall have a maximum single use period of thirty days for the initial permit for a new business and a thirty day permit thereafter.</li> <li>d. Such sign shall have a minimum period between permits of seven days and a maximum number of four permits per year. The use of balloons shall be restricted to the initial 30-day permit. The size of a banner shall be limited to one square foot per lineal foot of lease space frontage up to a maximum of two hundred square feet.</li> <li>e. Freestanding temporary signs are limited to a maximum of four per site.</li> </ul>			
<b>Real Estate Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	P	P	No
Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Real estate signs shall not exceed twenty-four square feet in area and not exceed eight feet in height which advertise the sale, rental or lease of the premises upon which such signs are located. The number of such allowable signs shall be limited to one for lots having less than two hundred feet of street frontage. For lots having a minimum of two hundred feet or more of street frontage, two such signs shall be allowed plus one additional sign for each additional one hundred feet of street frontage. In no event may the number of such signs exceed four for a given lot. Such signs shall be removed once the building(s) on the site achieve(s) a seventy-five percent occupancy rate.</li> </ul>			
<b>Roof Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	-	P	Yes
Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Maximum of one roof sign shall be allowed per building.</li> <li>b. The sign shall not exceed ten feet in height and shall be a minimum of fifty percent transparent.</li> <li>c. The sign face shall be calculated at the amount of 0.75 square feet per foot of building frontage. However, the maximum area of the sign shall not exceed one-hundred fifty square feet and shall be single sided only.</li> <li>d. The sign may contain individual letters and/or a logo that is externally or internally lit or made of neon. No sign cabinets shall be permitted.</li> <li>e. The sign shall fully meet all applicable building and electrical codes.</li> <li>f. Roof signs shall be designed and constructed to withstand a wind pressure of not less than thirty-pounds per square foot of area.</li> </ul>			

<b>Temporary Construction Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	P	P	No
Standards	a. Temporary construction signs denoting the architect, engineer, contractor, subcontractor, and/or financier and temporary signs denoting the future location of a particular business, retail center or institution shall be limited to one construction sign and one future location sign per street adjacent to the construction site or future location site. Each sign shall be limited to thirty-two square feet in area and shall not extend above fifteen feet in height measured from ground level. b. Such signs must be located on the premises where the construction or the location being advertised is or will be occurring and shall be removed upon issuance of the certificate of occupancy.			
<b>Wall Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	P	-	P	Yes
Standards	a. Wall signs shall be constructed only of materials that are noncombustible or slow-burning in the case of plastic inserts and faces, except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Combustible materials may be used, providing the sign is attached to a wall with a minimum two-hour fire resistive rating.</li> <li>ii. Wall signs placed on heavy wood construction may be of combustible materials, but in no case shall they be internally illuminated.</li> </ul> b. A wall sign shall not extend above the façade of the structure or building to which it is attached. Such sign shall be designed, constructed and attached so as to withstand a wind pressure of not less than thirty pounds per square foot. c. Wall signs shall maintain a minimum three feet from the edge of the wall or from the edge of the individual tenant space (excluding Building Identification Signs or Directory Signs).			
<b>Wayfinding Building Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	-	P	Yes
Standards	a. Wayfinding signs may display on-premise messages that identify the location of building entrances, exits and shipping/loading docks. b. Wayfinding signs may be mounted or painted on a wall. There shall be no limit to the amount or size of wayfinding building signs on a building. c. Wayfinding building signs shall not include the name or logo of the business(s). d. Wayfinding signs with pictures or graphics shall be considered Murals.			

<b>Wayfinding Site Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	-	P	Yes
Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Wayfinding signs may display premise or non-premise messages.</li> <li>b. Wayfinding signs may be mounted on a wall or freestanding.</li> <li>c. All wayfinding signs must be spaced at least 300 feet apart</li> <li>d. Submission to the City Manager shall include, but not be limited to, a site drawing showing the location of the proposed sign(s), a dimensional drawing showing size and content, a designation of the material or materials to be used, and the proposed method of installation.</li> <li>e. Freestanding wayfinding signs:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Must be securely anchored;</li> <li>ii. May not be located in the minimum required sidewalk per the applicable Street Typology and Streetscape Standards; and</li> <li>iii. May not exceed eight feet in height</li> </ul> </li> <li>f. The message area identifying a district activity or containing an area wayfinding map must be oriented to be visible from a sidewalk within the public right-of-way.</li> <li>g. Wayfinding signs with area maps should have the word “information” or similar, or an information symbol above the message.</li> </ul>			
<b>Window Sign</b>				
Use Type Permitted	Multi-Family	Other Residential	Live/Work and Non-Residential	Permit Required
	-	-	P	No
Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Window signs, whether located on the internal or external window surface, shall not exceed a maximum of 25% of the window area. Where multiple windows exist fronting on a single street or sidewalk, the maximum 25% sign limitation shall apply to each individual window; in no case shall the signage be aggregated so as to be applied to any single window. Window signs shall include:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Signs painted on the surface of the window of a retail/commercial or office establishment.</li> <li>ii. Signs (except posters, below), banners or displays located on the surface of the window of a commercial or retail establishment.</li> <li>iii. Posters, providing such posters are not located on the external surface of the window.</li> <li>iv. Decorations intended to direct attention to public events, providing such signs are applied to the internal surface of the window.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. Signs attached to the surface of a window that defines the name, proprietor, telephone number or address of such retail or commercial establishment.</li> <li>c. Additional lighting provisions shall comply with Chapter 18. Sign Regulations of the City’s Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.</li> </ul>			

## IV. Administration

This Section sets forth the provisions for reviewing and approving development applications within the Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation District Form Based Code. The intent is to ensure that all development is consistent with the provisions of the Code. Furthermore, it is the intent of this Section IV, Administration, to offset the high level of detailed standards in the Code with an expeditious approval process for development plans which meet the Code's requirements, and to ensure consistency and quality of design.

### A. Application of Standards

1. The standards in the Code shall apply only to the Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation District, as amended. Development standards not addressed in the Code shall be governed by the City of Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision and Development Ordinance (Code of Ordinances, Chapter 21), as amended or its successors, to the extent they are not in conflict with the intent or text of the Code.
2. Municipal-owned facilities shall be exempt from the standards of this Code, in order to allow the facilities to be designed to serve the needs of the general public and due to unique considerations associated with operating municipal facilities.

### B. Development Process

Unless otherwise specified within the Code, development within the Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation District that complies with the provisions of the Code shall follow the City's development process as set forth in Chapter 21, Article II of the City of Richardson's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors, and shall be approved by the City Manager or designee (see Appendix A for flow chart of the review process). In addition to complying with applicable City regulations that are not in conflict with the Code, the applicant shall provide the information required to adequately show compliance with the Code. Prior to obtaining a building permit, approval of applicable development plans shall be required demonstrating compliance with the provisions of the Code.

### C. Standard for Approval of Development Plans

1. "Development plans" include site plans, building elevations, landscape plans, and civil engineering plans. Development plans shall not include any application for the platting or replatting of property.
2. If a development plan conforms to the standards set forth in the Code and applicable City regulations not in conflict with the Code, the development plan shall be approved. Upon request by an applicant, the authority charged with approving the development plan shall specify the reason(s) for an action taken on a development plan.
3. The City Manager or designee shall be responsible for the following:
  - a. Reviewing development plan applications for compliance with the requirements of the Code.
  - b. Approving development plan applications that are in compliance with the requirements of the Code.
  - c. Making determinations on the applications and interpretations of standards in the Code.
  - d. Approving revisions to previously approved development plans that comply with the Code and all applicable City ordinances.

- e. Approving any Minor Modifications as provided for in Subsection IV. E, Minor Modifications to the Code, in this Section.
- f. Recommendations on any Special Development Plan applications to the City Plan Commission and City Council.

#### **D. Special Development Plans**

1. A request for a modification to any of the standards of the Code (including signage), other than Minor Modifications permitted under Subsection IV.E., Minor Modifications to the Code, shall be reviewed and processed as Special Development Plans. Special Development Plans are intended to allow applicants development flexibility to address specific market opportunities and/or contexts.
2. An application for a Special Development Plan shall be processed as an amendment to the zoning ordinance under Article XXIX of the City of Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors, and may only be considered by the City Council after the City Plan Commission has made a recommendation regarding the Special Development Plan proposed.
  - a. Requests for modifications in conjunction with a Special Development Plan do not constitute a request for a special exception or variance and, therefore, shall not be subject to review or decision by the Zoning Board of Adjustment.
  - b. Denial of a Special Development Plan by City Council shall be presumed to be without prejudice, unless specifically stated by the City Council that the denial is “with prejudice”. An application for a Special Development Plan relating to the development of property which was the subject of a prior application for a Special Development Plan which was denied without prejudice may be submitted and considered without a waiting period following the denial of the prior application if the requested modification(s) to the standards of the Code contained in the new application are substantially different from the modifications requested in the application which was denied without prejudice. Otherwise, an application for a Special Development Plan denied without prejudice shall not be considered with respect to the same property until one year after the original denial. Denial of an application for a Special Development Plan “with prejudice” imposes a one-year waiting period from the date of denial for an application for a Special Development Plan or special conditions involving the same property regardless of any differences in the application which was denied and the new application.
3. The City Manager or designee shall review, make recommendations on any Special Development Plan, and shall forward all Special Development Plan applications to the City Plan Commission. In evaluating a Special Development Plan, the City Plan Commission and City Council may consider the extent to which the application meets any of the following:
  - a. Provides an alternative “Master Plan” approach by consolidating multiple properties to create a predictable, market responsive development for the area; or
  - b. Fits the adjoining context by providing appropriate transitions.

#### **E. Minor Modifications to the Code**

1. The City Manager or designee shall also have the authority to approve Minor Modifications to development standards, where specified in the Code. Minor Modifications are those changes to design standards set forth in this Code that are determined to meet the goals and intent of the Sub-districts. In many cases, the Minor Modification being requested is required to satisfy additional development standards where specified in the code. Minor

modifications shall not amend the Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.

2. A request for a Minor Modification shall only be made in conjunction with an application for a development plan or a revised development plan, but prior to implementing the Modification. Requests for Minor Modifications do not constitute a request for a special exception or variance and, therefore, shall not be subject to review or decision by the Zoning Board of Adjustment. A Minor Modification does not include a change in zoning or a change in use not otherwise allowed by this Code.
3. The City Manager or designee, may approve Minor Modifications to the Street Typology and Streetscape Standards provided in the Code to resolve site visibility constraints, to provide alternate designs to accommodate changes in street elevation, to accommodate design transitions between streets regulated by the Code and streets located outside of this Code's regulatory authority, to accommodate street intersection design considerations, and to better serve the public safety, and/or better satisfy other needs of the public infrastructure.
4. Any appeals to the decisions of the City Manager or designee on Minor Modifications shall be heard by the City Council. Any City Council denials of Minor Modifications may be submitted in conjunction with a Special Development Plan and shall be processed in accordance with Subsection IV.D., Special Development Plans.

#### **F. Signs**

Except as specifically listed in this Code, all other signage and sign standards shall comply with Chapter 18. Sign Regulations of the City's Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.

#### **G. Compliance with Thoroughfare Plan and Design Standards**

The City's Master Thoroughfare Plan and Design Standards Ordinance shall not apply, except as specifically referenced herein.

#### **H. Non-Conformities**

##### **1. Intent**

It is the intent of this subsection that, except as otherwise allowed in this Subsection IV.H., Non-Conformities, non-conforming uses, structures, signs and site elements shall not be enlarged, expanded or extended. With some exception (Subsection IV.H.2., Exceptions), non-conforming uses, structures, signs and site elements are hereby declared to be incompatible with the Sub-district in which they are located.

##### **2. Exceptions**

###### **a. Drive-In and Drive-Through Facilities**

No new drive-in or drive-through facilities shall be permitted unless expressly permitted under this Code. However, the following shall apply to existing drive-in and drive-through facilities as of the effective date of this Code:

- i. They shall not be considered non-conforming.
- ii. They may be modernized or updated.
- iii. They may continue to be used, regardless if the use changes to another use. Approval of a queuing plan is required by the City Manager or designee if the drive-through will be actively used for a new use.
- iv. If the drive-in/drive through facility is not actively used by the new use occupying the property, it shall be permitted to remain, but shall be properly maintained.



### **3. Non-Conforming Uses, Structures, Signs and Site Elements**

For purposes of the Code, a non-conformity is any land use, structure, lot of record, sign or other site element or improvement related to the use or development of land within the respective Sub-district, that was legally established prior to the effective date of the Code or subsequent amendment hereto, and that does not fully conform to the requirements of the Code, as amended, on the effective date of the Code or any amendment hereto.

- a. Non-conforming Use shall mean a use of land, building, or other structure or combination thereof, which is legally non-conforming as a result of the circumstances described in this subsection.
- b. Non-conforming Structure shall mean any building or structure which does not fully conform to the development standards and regulations set forth in the Code, but which is legally non-conforming as a result of the circumstances described in this subsection.
- c. Non-conforming Sign shall mean any sign that does not fully conform to the standards of the sign regulations of the Code and/or the Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors, and that is legally non-conforming as a result of the circumstances described in this subsection.
- d. Non-conforming Site Element shall mean any permanent item on a lot such as landscaping, outdoor seating area, fencing, screening wall, site lighting, or parking lot improvements, that does not fully conform to the standards and regulations set forth in the Code and that is legally non-conforming as a result of the circumstances described in this subsection.

### **4. Continuation of Non-Conforming Use, Structure, Site Element or Sign**

A non-conforming use, structure, sign or site element occurring or existing on property within the Sub-district may continue, notwithstanding its non-conformity with the provisions of the Code, subject to the following:

- a. Non-Conforming Use
  - i. A non-conforming use shall be changed only to a use conforming to the requirements of the Sub-district in which it is located and not to another non-conforming use.
  - ii. A non-conforming use shall not be expanded within an existing building, nor may the building be expanded or structurally altered to accommodate the non-conforming use.
  - iii. A non-conforming use of land or building shall not be enlarged, increased, or extended to occupy a greater area of land than was occupied at the time the use of the land or building became a non-conforming use.
  - iv. A non-conforming use within a building shall not be expanded to occupy any land outside the building.
  - v. A non-conforming use, if changed to a conforming use, shall not thereafter be changed back to any non-conforming use.
  - vi. A non-conforming use of property within a Sub-district, if abandoned or discontinued for a period exceeding six months, shall be deemed to be an abandonment of such use, regardless of intent. Such use shall not thereafter be reestablished, and any subsequent use shall conform to the requirements of the Sub-district in which the property is located. Discontinuance of a non-conforming use shall commence on the actual date of discontinuance as determined by the City.

- b. Non-Conforming Structure
  - i. Non-conforming structures may be expanded or enlarged if the expansion or improvement brings the structure closer to compliance, even if the expansion or improvement does not bring the structure into full compliance.
  - ii. A non-conforming structure may be used for any permitted use in the applicable Sub-district or for any legal non-conforming use using the non-conforming structure prior to the date the use or the structure became non-conforming.
  - iii. Maintenance and repair of a non-conforming structure is expressly permitted to comply with applicable health and safety regulations or minimum building standards or to otherwise prevent injury to person or property or to improve the exterior aesthetics of the structure.
  - iv. A non-conforming structure or portion thereof may be demolished and once demolished shall not thereafter be reconstructed unless that reconstruction brings the structure closer to compliance.
  - v. Interior remodeling of a non-conforming structure within the existing building footprint is permitted, provided the applicable building, fire, health and safety codes are met.
- c. Non-Conforming Sign

A non-conforming sign may be refaced, repaired or demolished but shall not otherwise be modified including enlargement. A non-conforming sign, once demolished, may not thereafter be reconstructed.
- d. Non-Conforming Site Element
  - i. Non-conforming site elements, such as landscaping, outdoor seating area, fencing, screening wall, site lighting, parking lot improvements, or other non-conforming site elements or improvements, or portions thereof, typically reflected on an approved development plan, may be repaired, replaced, maintained or demolished. Once demolished, non-conforming site elements may not thereafter be reconstructed.
  - ii. The City Manager or designee may administratively approve an amendment to an approved site plan or an approved landscape plan for a non-conforming property to allow a change in aesthetic enhancements, parking and/or circulation changes, landscape materials, outdoor seating areas, fencing, screening wall, and/or site lighting to a site element that conforms to the Code.

#### **5. Restoration of Non-Conforming Structure, Site Element or Sign after Damage or Destruction**

- a. In the event a non-conforming structure is partially destroyed or damaged by fire, explosion, windstorm, flood or other casualty or act of God or public enemy to an extent exceeding 50% of its market value, said structure shall not be rebuilt, restored, reestablished or reoccupied except in conformance with the applicable requirements of the Code, including those of the zoning district and Sub-district in which it is located. This shall not apply to existing driveways or driveway placement which may remain as it existed prior to structure or property damage or destruction as identified above.
- b. If a non-conforming structure is partially damaged or destroyed by fire, explosion, windstorm, flood or other casualty or act of God or public enemy to an extent not exceeding 50% of its market value, such structure may be rebuilt, restored, reestablished or reoccupied to the extent it existed prior to the damage or destruction. Furthermore, an application for a building permit for the reconstruction must be made within six months of the event resulting in the damage or destruction (with one

extension of six months at the discretion of the City Manager) and the reconstruction is completed within 18 months after the date of issuance of the building permit (with one extension of six months at the discretion of the City Manager).

- c. In the event a non-conforming site element is partially destroyed or damaged by fire, explosion, windstorm, flood or other casualty or act of God or public enemy to an extent exceeding 50% of its market value, said site element shall not be rebuilt, restored, reestablished or reoccupied except in conformance with the applicable requirements of the Code, including those of the zoning district and Sub-district in which it is located.
- d. If a non-conforming site element is partially damaged or destroyed by fire, explosion, windstorm, flood or other casualty or act of God or public enemy to an extent not exceeding 50% of its market value, such site element may be rebuilt, restored, reestablished or reoccupied to the extent it existed prior to the damage or destruction. However, in no case shall the size or function of a non-conforming site element be expanded beyond its size or function prior to the date of the damage or destruction, and further provided that the application for any permit required for the reconstruction is made within six months of the event resulting in the damage or destruction (with one extension of six months at the discretion of the City Manager) and the reconstruction is completed within eighteen months after the date of issuance of the permit (with one extension of six months at the discretion of the City Manager).
- e. Notwithstanding Subsections IV.H.5.a. – H.5.d., Restoration of Non-Conforming Structure, Site Element or Sign after Damage or Destruction, regardless of the extent of the damage or destruction, a non-conforming structure, or site element that is damaged or destroyed by the intentional acts or omissions of the owner or owner's agent may not be rebuilt, restored, replaced or repaired except in conformance with the applicable requirements of the Code or the zoning district and Sub-district in which the property is located.
- f. The repair, restoration, or replacement of a non-conforming sign damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, windstorm, or other cause beyond the control of the owner of the non-conforming sign shall be subject to the provisions of the City's sign regulations set forth in Chapter 18 of the City of Richardson Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors. Regardless of the extent of the damage or destruction, a non-conforming sign that is damaged or destroyed by the intentional acts or omissions of the owner or owner's agent may not be rebuilt, restored, replaced or repaired except in conformance with the applicable requirements of the Code, including those of the zoning district and Sub-district in which the sign is located.

#### **6. Expansion of a Non-Conforming Structure**

Notwithstanding Subsection IV.H.4, Restoration of Non-Conforming Structure, Site Element or Sign after Damage or Destruction, a non-conforming structure, which is non-conforming as to setback and/or height only, may be expanded provided:

- a. The new building footprint does not cumulatively increase the footprint of the original building area by more than 20%;
- b. Such building addition is architecturally compatible with the requirements of the Sub-district in which the building is located;
- c. The new building area extends the existing building wall to a location between the existing building wall and the Build-to Zone required in the Sub-district;
- d. The proposed building addition will comply with the parking requirements for the enlarged structure; and

- e. The height of the non-conforming structure does not exceed the maximum height allowed by the Sub-district after the expansion; and
- f. The City Manager or designee may determine which plan information and documents must be submitted for adequate review of individual applications based on Section IV, Administration.

**7. Plan Approval for Non-Conforming Properties**

The City Manager or designee shall be authorized to approve minor revisions to an approved site plan or landscape plan for a non-conforming site element, or for the expansion of an existing non-conforming structure, where the proposed revisions meet the criteria in:

- a. Subsection IV.H.4.b.iii., Non-Conforming Structure, for the demolition of an existing structure or portion thereof;
- b. Subsection IV.H.4.d.i., or Subsection IV.H.3.d.ii., Non-Conforming Site Element, for demolition of an existing site element or portion thereof; or
- c. Subsection IV.H.6., Expansion of a Non-Conforming Structure, for the expansion of a non-conforming structure.

**8. Relationship to Code of Ordinances and Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance**

This Subsection, IV.H., Non-Conformities, regarding non-conforming uses, structures, site elements and signs is applicable only to property located within this Planned Development (PD) district. The provisions regarding non-conforming uses, structures, site elements and signs contained in the City of Richardson Code of Ordinances and the Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors, are not amended hereby and continue to control property located outside of this Planned Development (PD) district.

**I. Adaptive Reuse of Existing Drive-In and Drive-Through Banks and Financial Institutions Legal and Valid**

1. All banks and financial institutions with drive-in and drive-through facilities existing at the time of adoption of the Code (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) which are located in the Collins/Arapaho TOD & Innovation District as provided in the table in this section, are hereby declared legal and valid structures relative to zoning and may continue to exist as legal and valid structures subsequent to passage of these regulations.
2. These uses shall be exempt from the requirements of Subsection IV.H., Non-Conformities, of these regulations, and Article XXII, Nonconforming Uses, of the Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors, pertaining to nonconforming uses and structures.
3. At such time when the bank or financial institution use ceases, the individual property shall continue to be exempt from the requirements of Subsection IV.H., Non-Conformities, of these regulations, and Article XXII, Nonconforming Uses, of the Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors, pertaining to non-conforming uses and structures as long as the new use utilizes the drive-in or drive-through facility in conformance with Subsection IV.H.2., Exceptions.
4. If the drive-thru facility is demolished, in whole or in part for any reason, it shall not be rebuilt or reconstructed.

5. Properties with existing drive-thru facilities at the time of adoption of this Code include:

Address	Legal Description	Recordation Information
780 E. Campbell Road	Central Block Block A, Lot 1A	Vol. 83167/1258
850 E. Campbell Road	Central Park Rep Block B, Lot 8	Int. 200600043025
910 E. Campbell Road	J L Williams Replat Block C, Lot 2	Int. 201700176636
707 E. Arapaho Road	Corporate Square 3 <sup>rd</sup> Inst Block 9, Lot 1A	Int. 200503573550
1775 N. Plano Road	Spring Creek Business Park Rep Block 4, Lot 1	Int. 201700238120
601 N. Plano Road	Arapaho Business Park Block 3, Lot 6	Vol. 86140/1254

## V. Definitions

For purposes of the Code, the definitions listed below shall apply unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Terms not defined herein shall have the meaning assigned in the Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, as amended or its successors.

### A – Definitions

*Adaptive Reuse* – The development of a new use for an existing building or for a building originally designed for a different or specific purpose. Adaptive reuse may include residential uses only or a combination of residential and non-residential.

*Aesthetic* – Elements in the natural or built environment that are pleasing to the eye.

*Amenity* – A natural or man-made feature that enhances the aesthetic quality or visual appearance, or makes more attractive or satisfying, a particular property, place, or area.

*Architectural standards* – Criteria which regulate building walls, materials, doors, windows, roofs, lighting, mechanical equipment, eaves, cornices, platforms, porches, or any types of structural elements attached to and extending from the structure.

*Architectural feature* – A prominent or significant part or element of a building, structure, or site.

*Articulation* – Features that provide architectural detail, differentiation, openings, and characteristics which give variety to a building façade.

*Awning* – A roof-like cover which may be fixed in place or retractable that is not a permanent, integral element of the building to which it is attached, projecting from the façade of a building for the purpose of shielding a doorway or window from the elements.

### B – Definitions

*Blank façade* – An exterior wall devoid of architectural detail, features, differentiation, openings, and lacking characteristics which gives it variety.

*Block* – An area bounded by street right-of-way and/or a private street easement; provided, however, mews and alley rights-of-way (or easements) shall not qualify for defining a block.

*Building code* – The International Code and/or National Code series, as adopted by the City of Richardson, Texas including any amendments thereto.

*Building elevation* – Scaled two-dimensional drawings of the front, rear, and side of a building showing features, including architectural details, building materials, and relationship of surrounding grade to floor level.

*Building height* – The overall height of a building and/or parking structure as measured from at grade to the tallest projecting element on the building and/or parking structure.

*Build-To Zone* – An area typically measured from the front property line to a parallel building line set at a specified dimension in which the principal building and/or parking garage shall be located.

**C – Definitions**

*Canopy* – A roof-like structure that is an integral element of a building and extends horizontally more than one foot from the face of a building façade.

*City* – The City of Richardson, Texas

*Collaborative Co-Working Space* – A building or facility that provides a business service provision model involving individuals working independently or collaboratively in shared office space. Such space may include offices, huddle, meeting and conference rooms, kitchenette spaces, bike lockers, shared community workshop and laboratory space (makerspace) and on-site equipment such as 3D printers, copiers, laser cutters and receptionist.

*Community Garden* – A site used for growing plants for food, fiber, herbs and flowers and shared and maintained by community residents.

*Commercial Entertainment, Indoors* – A facility for any indoor profit-making activity which is providing participatory and/or spectator activities, such as, but not limited to, motion picture theaters, bowling alleys, video game rooms, e-sports, billiard halls, indoor skating rinks, bingo parlors, rock climbing walls, indoor playgrounds, trampoline parks, bounce house facilities, escape rooms and similar entertainment activities.

*Commercial Entertainment, Outdoors* – An outdoor area or facility, open to the public, which provides entertainment or amusement primarily by and for a fee or admission charge. Typical uses include sports fields, batting cages, miniature golf, and go-karts.

*Curb line* – The predominant back edge of a roadway or paved area, excluding driveways, curb cuts, bulb-outs, and indentations.

*Cultural/Community Center* – A nonprofit institution engaged primarily in the performing arts or in the display or preservation of cultural objects of interest in the arts or sciences that are open to the public on a regular basis.

**D – Definitions**

*Data Center* – A building or facility primarily dedicated to housing computer systems and associated components generally including redundant or backup power supplies, redundant data communication connections, environmental controls, and security devices and also including office areas for support staff.

*Development* – The subdivision of land and/or construction, reconstruction, expansion, structural alteration, conversion, or relocation of any buildings or structures; and any use or extension of use of land. Minor improvements to an existing property or structure, including routine maintenance, aesthetic enhancements, parking and/or circulation changes, and landscaping enhancements shall be excluded from this definition.

*Development plans* – Includes site plans, landscape plan, civil engineering plans, and building elevation plans that are submitted to the City for review and approval.

*Drive-Through* – Facilities allowing transactions for goods or services without leaving a motor vehicle.

*Driveways* – An opening along the curb line at which point vehicles may enter or leave the roadway.

*Dwelling Unit* – A building or portion of a building which is arranged, occupied, or intended to be occupied as living quarters including facilities for food preparation, sleeping, and sanitation.

#### **E – Definitions**

*Easement* – A right of use granted within a tract of land by a property owner to another person or entity or to the public for the purpose specified therein.

*Electrical Substation* – A facility for transforming electricity to individual users.

*Established building line* – The line at which a building is located parallel to the right-of-way line.

*Event Center* – A building with one or more rooms or spaces used to host temporary professional or social events which can be rented by the public for a fee. Event Centers may be the primary or secondary use of a building.

#### **F – Definitions**

*Façade* – That portion of any exterior elevation on the building extending from grade to top of the parapet, wall, or eaves and the entire width of the building elevation but excluding the roof. Where separate faces are oriented in the same direction or in directions within forty-five degrees of one another, they are to be considered as part of a single façade. Multiple buildings on the same lot will each be deemed to have separate façades.

*Frontage* – The linear edge of a property adjacent to a street right-of-way or street easement.

#### **G – Definitions**

*Green Roof* – A layer of vegetation planted over a waterproofing system that is installed on top of a flat or slightly sloped roof.

#### **H – Definitions**

No Definitions

#### **I – Definitions**

*Innovation Ready* – A building or facility that has the necessary infrastructure in place to house established or entrepreneurial high tech, research and development, bio tech or material science, data center or other technologically-innovative uses. Infrastructure may include, but not be limited to: high-speed wireless, fiber-optic connectivity, electronic security control and modular spaces with flexible HVAC appropriate for technology equipment.

#### **J – K Definitions**

No Definitions



**L – Definitions**

*Large Scale Retail/Service Store* – A single user/tenant over 20,000 square feet in size, engaged in the selling of goods, merchandise, or on-site services to the general public in small quantities for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of such goods.

*Laundry or Dry Cleaning Service* – A building or portion thereof in which individual consumer articles of clothing and other textiles are laundered, pressed or dry cleaned on site, and may include pick-up and delivery of individual consumer clothing and other textiles.

*Live/Work* – A building or portion of a building integrating both a dwelling unit and a non-residential use in a shared space or within a common building.

*Lot Line* – The lines bounding a lot.

*Lot Line-Front* – The side of a lot abutting a street. A corner lot adjacent to two or more streets shall have two or more front lot lines.

*Lot line-Rear* – The lot line farthest from and most parallel to the front lot line. For triangular lots, the point opposite the front lot line shall be considered the rear lot line and have a value of zero.

*Lot line - Side* – Any lot line not the front or rear lot line and intersects with the front lot line.

**M – Definitions**

*Manufacturing Facility, Artisanal* – A business primarily engaged in the on-site production of goods by hand manufacturing which involve the use of hand tools and small-scale equipment.

*Masonry* – Brick minimum of three inches in thickness, natural or cast stone, heavy textures split-face concrete block, but excluding site-cast or tilt wall concrete panels or similar materials.

*Microbrewery* – A place of business primarily engaged in the manufacture and wholesale sale of ale and malt liquor. Subject to applicable provisions of the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code, the microbrewery shall be allowed to provide samplings, tastings, tours, special events and may sell ale produced on the premises to ultimate consumers on the premises as allowed by applicable law only as an accessory use to the microbrewery.

**N – O Definitions**

No Definitions.

**P – Definitions**

*Parapet* – That portion of a building wall or façade that extends above the roof line of the building.

*Parking, off-street* – Parking located within a development parcel and outside a public right-of-way or street easement.

*Parking, on-street* – Parking located completely or partially within a public right-of-way or street easement.

*Parking structure* – A parking garage located above ground and/or underground consisting of one or more levels but excluding a parking lot with all spaces at grade level.

*Performing Arts Center* – A multi-use performance space that is designed for use by various types of the performing arts including music, theater and dance.

*Principal Building* – Means buildings, structures or other facilities, or a combination thereof, which are designed for or occupied by a principal use.

*Principal Use* – Means the primary or dominant use of a lot, building or structure.

*Private open space* – An area of land set aside, dedicated, designated, or reserved for private use for recreational activities or other amenities, including parks, plazas, patios, etc. and maintained by the property owner.

*Public open space* – An area of land set aside, dedicated, designated, or reserved for public use for recreational activities or other amenities, including parks, plazas, patios, etc., that may be maintained by the City. Public open space shall not include publicly accessible open space on private property.

*Publicly accessible open space* – An area of land set aside, dedicated, designed for public use on private property for recreational activities or other amenities, including parks, plazas, patios, etc. and maintained by the property owner. These spaces are highly visible from the public right-of-way and easily accessible to the general public.

## **Q – Definitions**

No Definitions.

## **R – Definitions**

*Radio, Recording or Television Studio* – A facility for the production of music, sound recording, radio, video or television programs, excluding transmission or broadcasting towers, antennae or facilities.

*Redevelopment* – See “Development”.

*Retail Sales* – A single user/tenant 20,000 square feet or less in size, engaged in the selling of goods, merchandise, or on-site services to the general public in small quantities for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of such goods.

*Right-of-way* – The boundary of public ownership of an easement or fee title dedication for use or property as a public street, trail, sidewalk, alley, utilities or other similar purpose.

## **S – Definitions**

*Shared parking* – Parking that is utilized by buildings or tenants on two or more parcels.

*Sidewalk* – A paved surface intended for pedestrians.

*Sign* – An outdoor structure, display, light, device, figure, painting, drawing, message, plaque, poster, billboard or other thing that is designed, intended or used to advertise or inform.

*Sign Face* – The surface or surfaces of a sign upon, against, or through which the message is displayed or illustrated on the sign.

*Sign, A-frame/sandwich board* – A portable sign consisting of (a) two panels of approximately equal size which are hinged at the top, or (b) one panel with a support, and which is placed on the ground or pavement so as to be self-supporting.

*Sign, address* – A sign that lists the number or other location designation assigned to a building or tenant suite.

*Sign, awning /canopy* – Any awning or canopy containing signage used to identify a business, profession, service, product, or activity conducted, sold or offered on the premises where such sign is located.

*Sign, building blade* – A pedestrian-oriented sign affixed perpendicular to the corner or to the front façade of a building and located above the ground floor as a means of providing identity to the entire building.

*Sign, building directory* – A sign located at a building entrance listing the names, uses, or locations of the various business or activities conducted within a building, but containing no advertising.

*Sign, building identification* – A sign which identifies the name and/or address of a building or the name or logo of the building tenant if a single tenant or major tenant occupies the building.

*Sign, bulletin board* – A sign containing information where a portion of such information may be periodically changed, provided that such change shall be effected by the replacement or interchange of letters, numbers, or other graphic symbols by insertion, attachment or similar means. The use of slate, chalkboard, cardboard or similar material with pencil, chalk, crayon or similar types of marking is prohibited on a bulletin board sign.

*Sign, cabinet* – A sign that contains all the text and/or logo symbols within a single enclosed cabinet and may or may not be illuminated; also known as a “box sign.”

*Sign, construction* – A temporary sign providing information about future development or current construction on a site and the parties involved in the project.

*Sign, directional* – Any sign for a development which provides on-site directions, denotes locations for ingress and egress or prohibits ingress and egress, and may contain logo information to help direct patrons to their destination but shall contain no other advertising and shall not be used for advertising purposes.

*Sign, district identity* – A sign that identifies a district or neighborhood by symbol and/or name and is typically located at a district entrance or gateway.

*Sign, illuminated* – Any sign which has characters, letters, figures, designs or outlines illuminated directly or indirectly by electric lights, luminous tubes, or other means.

*Sign, marquee* – A sign structure placed over the entrance to a theatre or other public gathering venue with signage stating the name of the establishment and/or the name of the event, artist, and other details of the event appearing at that venue. A marquee sign is often identifiable by a surrounding cache of light bulbs, usually yellow or white.

*Sign, memorial* – A sign, tablet, or plaque typically mounted on a building memorializing a person, event, structure, or site.

*Sign, monument* – Any sign which is connected to the ground and which has no clear space for the full width of the sign between the bottom of the sign and the surface of the ground. A monument sign may include a sign face and sign structure, and may also include a sign base and sign cap.

*Sign, mural* – A picture or graphic representation applied to an exterior wall which may contain logos or names of the business occupying the building, but may not illustrate any activities, merchandise or services of the business occupying the building of which the mural is applied. Murals can be created in a variety of media, including paint, mosaic, tile, glass or resin, stone or metal relief. A mural shall not include sculpture or moving parts, nor internal illumination or light as a media, or any of the effects listed in Section 18.5(4) of Chapter 18. Sign Regulations of the City of Richardson Code of Ordinances, as amended or its successors.

*Sign, nameplate* – A sign, located on the premises, giving the name and/or address of the owner or occupant of a building or premises, usually a single-family dwelling.

*Sign, political* – A sign identifying and urging voter support for a particular election issue, political party, or candidate for public office.

*Sign, projecting and hanging* – Any sign, except an awning/canopy, that projects perpendicularly from a building and which has one end attached to a building, awning, or permanent structure.

*Sign, promotional* – An advertising display that is temporary in nature, not permanently attached to the ground or sign surface, and is used for special events, such as, but not limited to, grand openings, seasonal sales, and promotions.

*Sign, real estate* – A temporary sign that relates to the sale, lease, or rental of property or buildings.

*Sign, sandwich board* – See Sign, A-frame.

*Sign, wall* – Any sign erected flush against an exterior wall, supported by the wall, and having the sign face parallel to the wall or painted directly onto a wall, including neon tubing or other material attached directly to a wall surface when forming a border for the subject matter, or when directing attention to the subject matter or when forming letters, logos, or pictorial designs.

*Sign, wayfinding building* – Any sign that displays an on-premise message that identifies the location of building entrances, exits and shipping or loading docks.

*Sign, wayfinding site* – Any pedestrian-scaled sign which provides a map and listing of the names, uses, or locations of the various businesses or activities conducted within a district or development and which contains no advertising and is not used for advertising.

*Sign, window* – Any sign, banner, poster, or display located on the internal surface of the window of any establishment for the purpose of advertising services, products or sales available within such establishment or which announces the opening of such establishment.

*Single family detached* – A structure containing four or fewer dwelling units, not attached to any other structure, entirely surrounded by open space on the same lot. *See also Townhome.*

*Stoop* – A porch with steps that is located approximately at the level of the first floor of the structure and intended to provide access to a dwelling unit.

*Streetscape* – All common elements that make up a street within the right-of-way including the street, street furnishings, landscaping and sidewalks.

*Street furnishings* – Elements useful for pedestrian convenience and comfort including but not limited to: pedestrian lights, benches, newspaper racks, trash receptacles, bollards, planters, tree grates, fences, railings, bicycle racks, mailboxes, fountains, kiosks, and phones.

*Street trees* – Trees that line the street within the public right-of-way or street easement, typically planted in a linear fashion.

*Street wall* – A masonry wall, minimum six feet and maximum twelve feet tall, constructed within the Required Front Build-to Zone.

#### **T – Definitions**

*Townhome* – A single family dwelling in a row of at least two attached units, each on its own platted lot and having its own front and rear access to the outside. No unit shall be located over another unit and there shall be no visible separation between walls or roofs of adjoining units. Each unit shall be separated from other units by one or more vertical common firewalls. Specific to this Form Based Code only, the definition of townhome shall not include a traditional duplex, triplex or quadplex as may be defined by the City of Richardson Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.

#### **U – Definitions**

*University or College* – An institution, public or private, established for educational purposes offering courses for study beyond the secondary education level.

#### **V – Definitions**

*Ventilated façade system* – A high-performance façade solution that consists of a rain screen and decorative façade (manufactured of type 304, 316 or 430 architectural grade stainless steel, zinc alloy, titanium or other metal material of comparable or greater quality that is approved by the City Manager or designee), cavity depth and ventilation, insulation and sub-frame. Systems may include colorized, patterned and textured stainless steel sheet cladding systems; insulated core metal wall panel systems; metal composite wall panel systems; rear ventilated phenolic rain screen wall panel systems; titanium zinc alloy sheet metal roofing façade cladding and roof drainage components systems.

#### **W – Definitions**

*Winery/Distillery* – A facility that: (1) ferments juices from grapes and/or other fruit; (2) blends wines; (3) distills and/or blends alcoholic liquors; (4) manufactures, bottles, labels and packages wine and/or alcoholic liquors; and/or (5) performs any other similar activity authorized by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code as amended or its successors.

#### **X Definitions**

No Definitions.

#### **Y – Definitions**

*Yard* – An open space on the same lot with a building, unoccupied and unobstructed by any portion of a structure from the ground, upwards.

**Z – Definitions**

No Definitions.

### Appendix A – Review Process

