CITY OF PIEDMONT
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SINGLE FAMILY

SINGLE-FAMILY, MULTI-FAMILY, COMMERCIAL AND MIXED-USE

DESIGN GUIDELINES

ADOPTED BY THE PIEDMONT CITY COUNCIL JUNE 3, 2019

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CITY OF PIEDMONT

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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6. BUILDING DESIGN: MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

7. BUILDING DESIGN: COMMERCIAL AND MIXED-USE RESIDENTIAL

8. WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.01 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

1.01.01 INTRODUCTION

With its well-maintained neighborhoods, abundant greenery, attractive streetscapes and varied topography, the City of Piedmont is renowned for its distinct physical and architectural character. Piedmont has the largest per capita supply of pre-World War II single-family housing in the State of California. A diversity of homes and lot sizes can be found between and within its different neighborhoods. This includes modestly sized houses on flat parcels framed by relatively rectangular blocks, multi-story and stepped houses on irregular sized lots facing winding streets that follow the sloping terrain, and large parcels containing magnificent estates. Piedmont's compact civic and commercial district, with its nearby public open spaces, acts as the hub for the city.

As with other San Francisco Bay Area cities, more multi-generational households, increased wealth and property values, the growth of home-based workplaces, and other lifestyle changes have created increased pressure for alterations, expansions, and in some cases replacement of the existing housing stock. In a city where nearly all of the residential parcels have long ago been developed, it is important to consider how Piedmont's physical and historical character can be maintained, while allowing for the flexibility to address these new housing needs.

1.01.02 OBJECTIVES

The Piedmont Design Guidelines have been developed to be used by homeowners, design professionals, interested neighbors, City Staff and Planning Commissioners. They incorporate the provisions of the 1988 Piedmont Residential Design Review Guidelines and subsequent amendments. They also incorporate planning and land use provisions from the General Plan, and relevant aspects of the City Code, Chapter 17 Planning and Land Use (Zoning Ordinance), henceforth referred to as the Zoning Ordinance. Design guidelines for landscaping and site improvements, multi-family and mixed-use properties, commercial buildings and building signage are also included. Design guidelines for wireless communication facilities will be added as a separate package at a later date.

The Design Guidelines demonstrate, through photos and graphic examples, how to determine appropriate design solutions to address context, architectural character, building form, landscape, site amenities and their relationship to the street and neighboring properties. This allows for a more comprehensive and consistent method for project reviews, while outlining expectations by the City Staff for project applicants and their neighbors.

For additional examples of good design, project applicants may ask City Staff to reference projects in Piedmont that have received the City's Annual Design Award. The purpose of the Design Awards program is to promote good design in the City. These projects provide real-world local examples of design excellence.

1.02 RELATIONSHIP TO THE GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING ORDINANCE

1.02.01 RELATIONSHIP TO THE GENERAL PLAN

The General Plan consists of elements (chapters) that set forth the City of Piedmont's priority planning policies. These policies govern the Zoning Ordinance and the Design Guidelines. Among the topics in the General Plan are the preservation of existing terrain and natural vegetation, maintaining the public rights-of-way, protecting public open space, maintaining compatibility among buildings within established neighborhoods, ensuring the preservation of existing structures, maintaining significant view corridors, promoting sustainable development and green building practices, and ensuring reasonable accommodation to those with disabilities.

The pertinent elements within the General Plan that outline these policies and give direction to the Design Guidelines include the Land Use Element, the Transportation Element, the Natural Resources and Sustainability Element, the Design and Preservation Element, and the Housing Element. Each element stipulates particular design policies and standards that must be met by the Design Guidelines.

1.02.02 RELATIONSHIP TO THE ZONING ORDINANCE

The Zoning Ordinance also governs the Design Guidelines. It translates the policies of the General Plan into regulatory language. The design standards in the Zoning Ordinance instruct the way in which the Design Guidelines may be applied. Zoning districts are established to determine allowable land use and occupancies. Specific regulations are included for building and site development, the administration of development agreements, design review, public hearings, permit approvals, and enforcement.

As a city comprised primarily of well-maintained and established residential districts, a major focus of the Zoning Ordinance is the preservation of the City of Piedmont's existing character. Nevertheless, the Zoning Ordinance provides the flexibility for incremental growth within Piedmont's neighborhoods, allowing for changes to housing and commercial development to reflect more current needs.

1.03 HOW TO USE THE DESIGN GUIDELINES

As described in the **Introduction and Objectives** on pages 1-1, 1-2 and the **Relationship to the General Plan** and **Relationship to the Zoning Ordinance** on page 1-3, land use provisions outlined in the General Plan and the Zoning Ordinance are objective Design Standards. These standards ensure safety and design compatibility between adjacent properties within a neighborhood and throughout the City of Piedmont. By referencing these Design Standards, the Design Guidelines are rooted in the City Charter, while at the same time prescribing specific design measures to be considered when improvements are to be made to a site or buildings on a property.

1.03.01 ORGANIZATION OF THE DESIGN GUIDELINES

The Design Guidelines begin with an explanation of the Design Review Process. This ensures the general public understands how a particular type of project is reviewed for design approval.

The chapters that follow include topics such as Site Design and General Building Design which are relevant throughout the city. This enables all types of projects found in different zoning districts to be referenced to the same principles found in the general Design Standards and Design Guidelines.

Subsequent chapters focus on the design guidelines for specific building types. These include Single-family Residential, Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU's), Multi-Family Residential, and Commercial and Mixed-Use Residential. A chapter addressing Wireless Communication Facilities will be added at a later date.

A brief Glossary of Terms is provided at the end of the Design Guidelines, with references to a more comprehensive list of terms that may be accessed.

1.03.02 FORMAT OF THE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Each design guideline follows the same graphic format. The top of the page begins with Design Standards. The standards are then referenced to a provision of the General Plan or the Zoning Ordinance, often with a hyperlink for easy access to the full text. Below the Design Standard are Design Guidelines. Accompanying the Design Guidelines are Design Comments that further clarify the Design Guidelines. Adjacent to the Design Guidelines or Design Comments are photographs or graphics, with accompanying text, to further explain the guideline or comment. A mockup of a typical page for a Design Guideline is shown below.

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. First Design Standard
   Ref: General Plan Policy
2. Second Design Standard
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Policy or other document policy

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. First Design Guideline

Photograph or Graphic to Further Explain First Design Guideline

Text describing photo or graphic

2. Second Design Guideline

Photograph or Graphic to Further Explain Second Design Guideline

Text describing photo or graphic

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. First Design Comment
(Related to Second Design Guideline)

Photograph or Graphic to Further Explain First Design Comment

Text describing photo or graphic

B. Second Design Comment
(Related to Second Design Guideline)

Photograph or Graphic to Further Explain Second Design Comment

Text describing photo or graphic

2. THE DESIGN REVIEW PROCESS

2.01 INTRODUCTION

There are three primary principles used when reviewing the merits of a proposed project. They are:

1. **Aesthetic Design:**
   Determining the appropriateness of a proposed design, including its architectural character, design integrity, consistency, proportionality, mass and scale.
2. **Compatibility:**
   Evaluating the impacts of a proposed design on its intended occupants, as well as residents in the vicinity of the structure, to protect privacy, maintain the consistency of a structure's orientation to the street, identity, convenience, and visual access to significant views.
3. **Safety:**
   Ensuring the proposed project maintains public safety, including emergency access, fire protection and wildfire prevention, physical security, pedestrian and bicycle safety, vehicle safety, and the mitigation of earthquake hazards.

Each of these three principles are addressed at three physical scales. They are:

1. **Neighborhood:**
   As defined in Section 3.01; Neighborhood Typologies
2. **Contiguous Parcels:**
   All parcels touching the subject property on which the proposed project is located.
3. **On-Site:**
   Relating to the property where the proposed project is located.

2.01.01 DESIGN REVIEW PERMIT APPLICATIONS

There are three types of design review permit applications. They are:

1. **Expedited Design Review Permit Application – Reviewed by the Planning Director:**
    a. New or replacement windows and/or doors, or their removal or relocation.
    b. Minor modifications to a Design Review Permit Application previously approved.
    c. Minor improvements or replacements to existing building elements, as described in the *Expedited Design Review Permit Application*.
    d. New or relocated utility connections, as described in the *Expedited Design Review Permit Application*.

2. **Director Design Review Permit Application – Reviewed by the Planning Director:**
    a. Projects up to a certain construction value, that are otherwise not exempt from Design Review or eligible for Expedited Design Review, as described in the Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.66.040.*
    b. Projects that do not include fencing within a 20-foot street yard setback.
    c. Projects that do not require a variance.

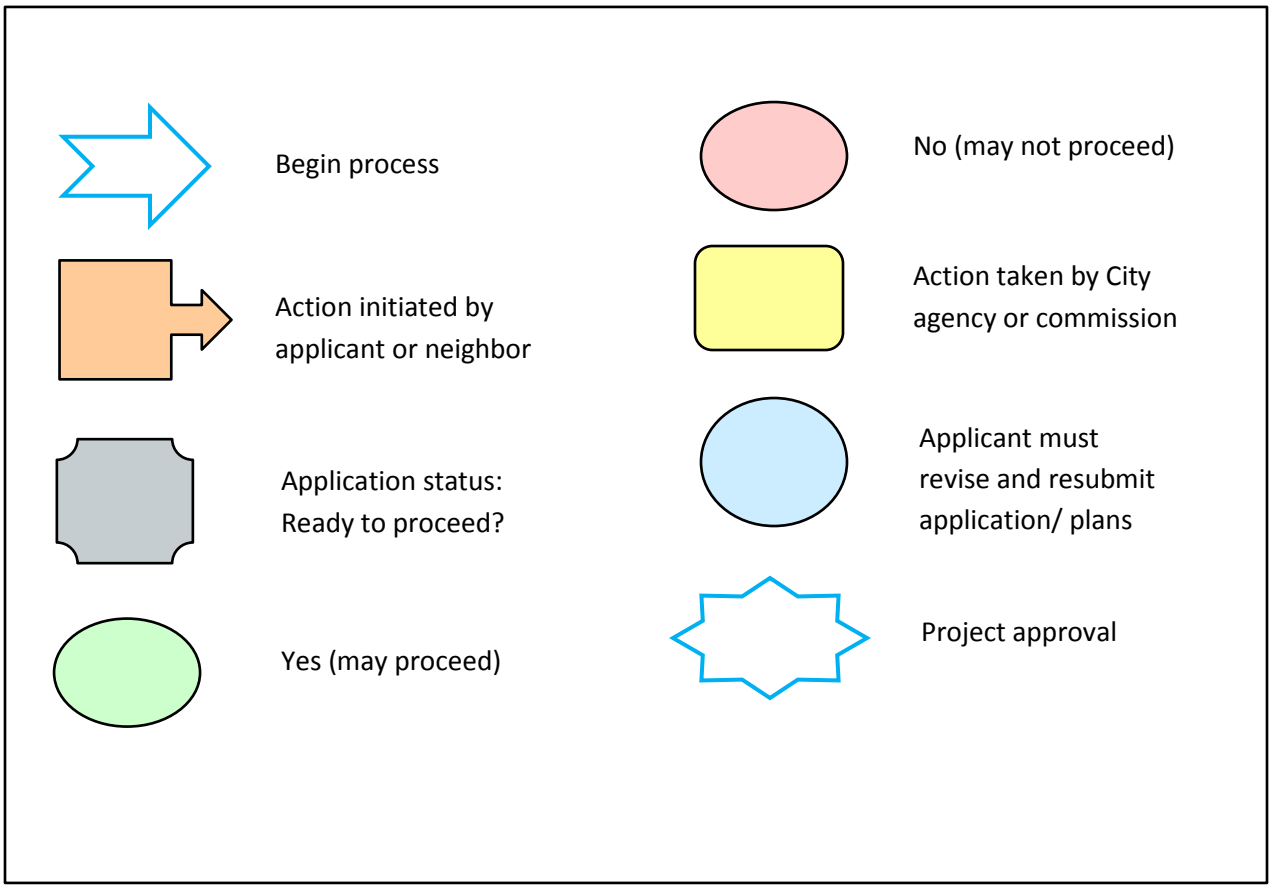
3. **Design Review Permit and/ or Variance Permit Application – Reviewed by the Planning Commission:**
    a. Projects with a certain construction value or greater, as described in the Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.66.040*, which generally involve additions and remodels to an existing structure, remodels to an existing structure with exterior stylistic changes, or projects involving the construction of new structures.
    b. Construction projects requiring a variance or conditional use permit.
    c. Any site feature, fence or retaining wall as described in the Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.66.040*.
    d. Projects referred to the Planning Commission by the Planning Director.

2.01.02 IMPLEMENTATION

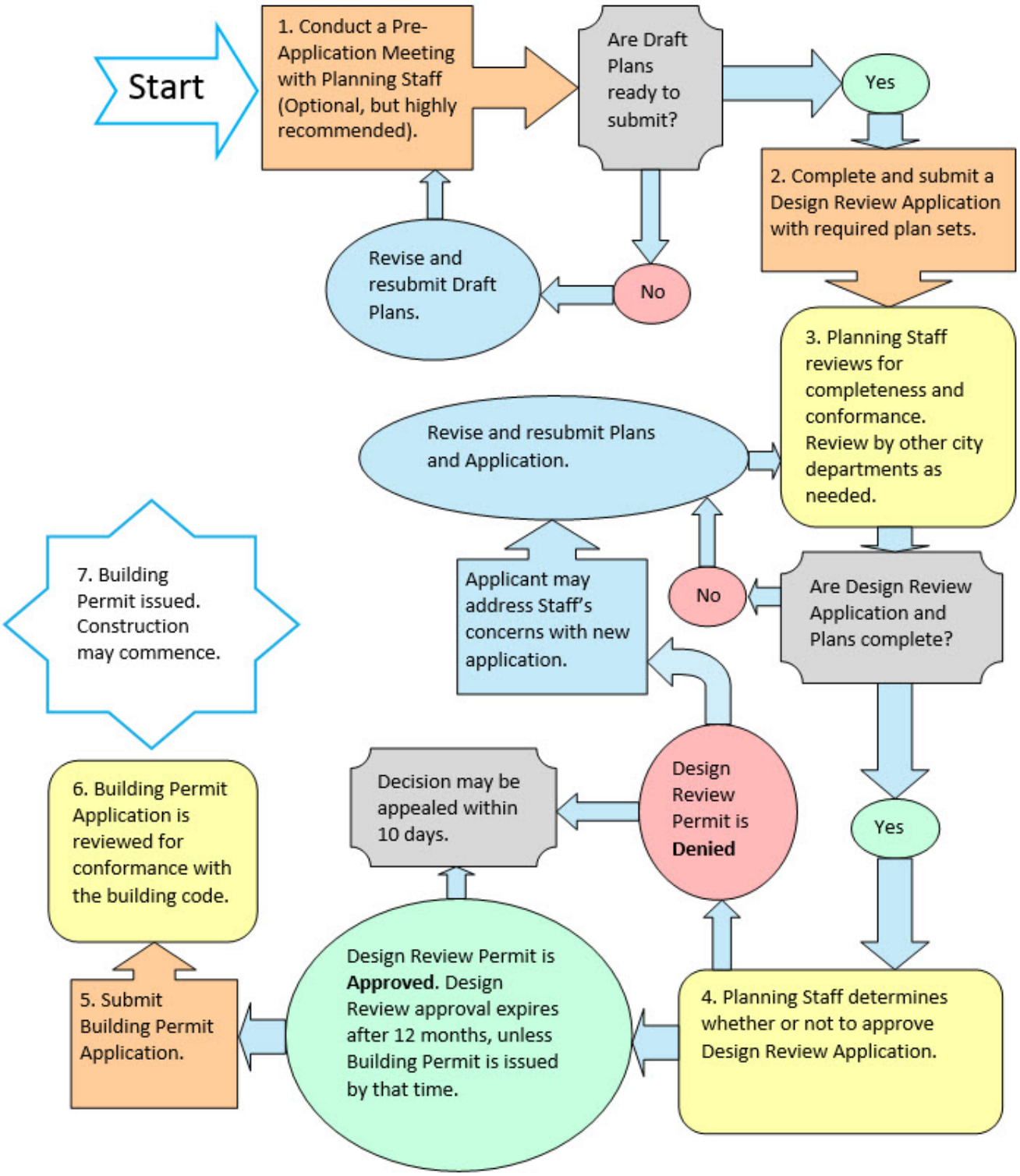
Each type of design review permit application has its own unique approval process. The three diagrams on pages 2-4, 2-5 and 2-6 map each type of permit review process, from initial contact with the Planning Department to a final approval for construction. These diagrams enable project applicants, design professionals and the general public to better understand project review procedures.

2.01.03 LEGEND FOR PROCESS DIAGRAMS

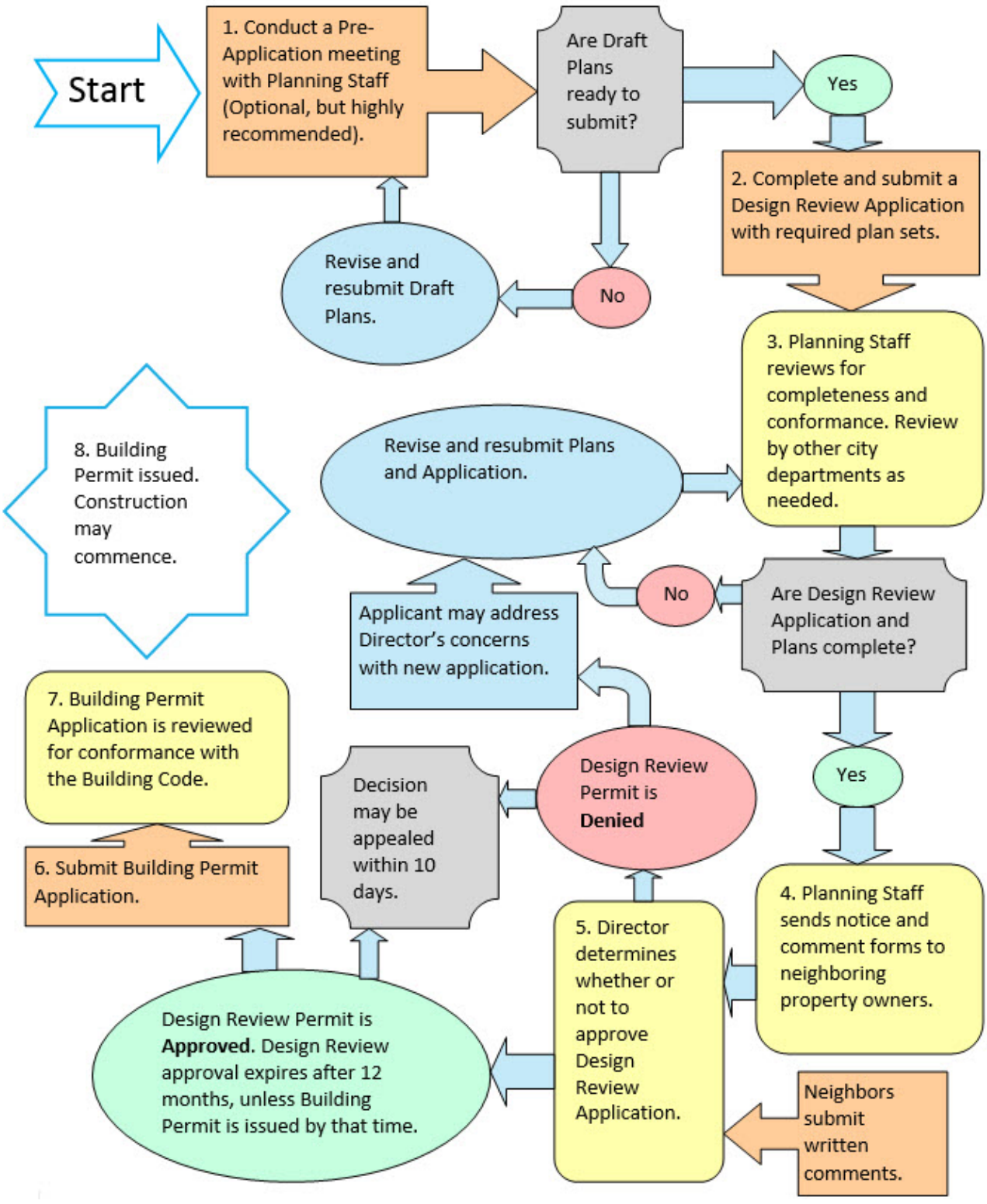
Each design review process diagram uses the same set of graphic symbols and colors, identifying the responsible party for tasks involved during project review, as well as the path used for obtaining project approvals. The symbols are shown in the legend below:



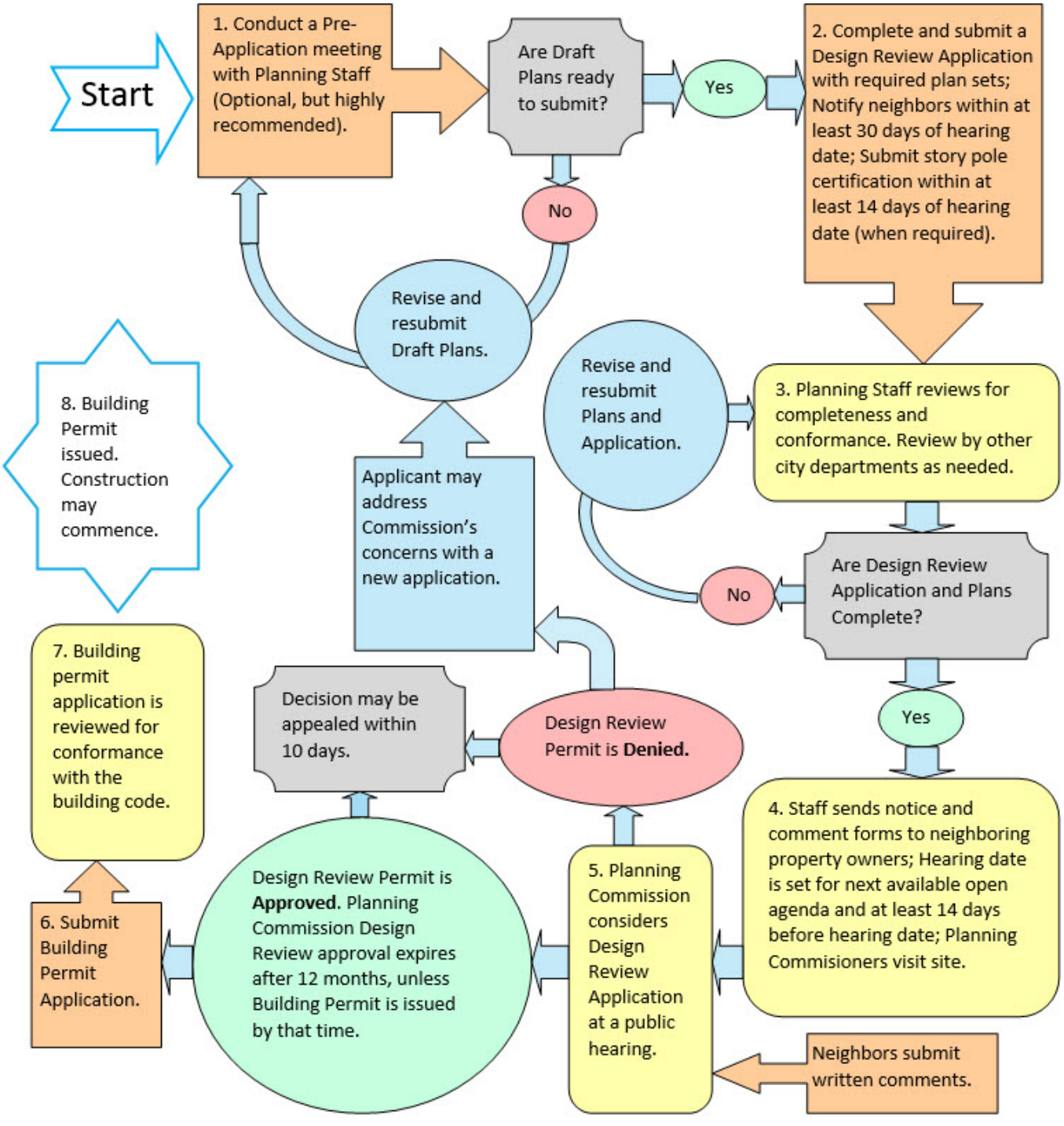
2.02 EXPEDITED DESIGN REVIEW PERMIT



2.03 DIRECTOR DESIGN REVIEW PERMIT



2.04 PLANNING COMMISSION AND/OR VARIANCE DESIGN REVIEW PERMIT



2.05 LIST OF EXCEPTIONS TO DESIGN REVIEW PERMITS

The following are considered small improvements and do not require a Design Review Permit:

DESIGN STANDARD:

1. Small Improvements That Do Not Require A Design Review Permit.

   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.66.020.B.2.a and Sec. 17.66.030

1. Unless regulated by the City Code, interior remodeling of existing buildings where the use of the property, number of rooms eligible for use as a bedroom, and exterior form of the building is unchanged.

2. Fences and fences in combination with retaining walls as outlined in Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.32* that are no greater than six feet (6') in height and not located in a street setback, and retaining walls retaining existing grade that are less than thirty inches (30") in height.

3. On-grade or below-grade improvements, including but not limited to walkways, patios and decks under 12 inches in height; irrigation lines and drainage work, unless a variance from minimum landscape coverage is required; or unless the improvement is a patio in the street setback and is not necessary for ingress or egress; or unless the improvement is a new or enlarged driveway or parking pad anywhere on the lot.

4. Normal repairs, replacement and maintenance of existing construction, so long as there is no change in the materials, design and size of the feature being repaired or replaced.

5. Minor construction related changes to previously approved plans which are architecturally compatible with approved new construction and existing construction, so long as the prior written approval of all affected neighbors has been obtained by the property owner and provided to the Director.

6. A satellite dish less than one meter in diameter.

7. Parking modifications required to conform to state ADA regulations.

8. A complete change in the exterior wall material from wood siding to cementitious fiber siding with a texture that matches the existing wood siding, so long as there is no change in the siding location, orientation or design.

9. A change in roof material, provided that the new roof material is not a light or reflective color or surface (unless required to be so under Chapter 5 of the City Code (Piedmont Building Code), henceforth known as the City Building Code) for the following changes:
    a. Existing sloped roofs with wood shingles, wood shakes, simulated material, material that is the subject of a recalled product, tar and gravel or other granular material to composition shingles, cap sheet to tar and gravel, provided that all sloped roofs for the entire house and accessory structures will be consistent throughout the property.
    b. Existing flat roofs with any material to:
        1. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC).
        2. Closed-cell sprayed polyurethane foam (SPF).
        3. Tar and gravel, or other similar material such as modified bitumen with a granular surface, provided that exposed seams are covered with a granular surface.

10. Flat-profile skylights that project no more than 12 inches from the roof surface and tubular daylighting devices with a maximum 14 inch diameter tube, provided that that the flashing is painted to match the surrounding roof material and that the skylight or device is not on a street-facing roof slope or is located behind a parapet on a flat roof or is otherwise not visible from the street.

11. Automatic pool and spa covers that are less than 12 inches above adjacent surrounding grade.

12. Exterior-mounted electric vehicle chargers, provided no electrical conduit leading to the charger is exposed on the exterior wall of the building.

13. The replacement of a mechanical device, such as an air-conditioning unit or pool filter pump, provided that there is no significant change in size or location and the replacement device meets the sound output limits outlined in the City Building Code.

14. A new ground-mounted air-conditioning unit, provided that:
    a. There is no more than one unit on the property.
    b. The unit is not visible from the street and is not located within a required setback.
    c. The unit meets the sound output limits outlined in the City Building Code.
    d. The footprint of the unit is no more than 10 square feet.
    e. No electrical conduit or plumbing is exposed on the exterior wall of the adjacent building.

15. A maximum of one one-story detached accessory building used as a tool or storage shed, playhouse or similar use, provided the projected floor area does not exceed 120 square feet, it is not located within the setback from a street property line, and is less than 7 feet in height measured from the lowest adjacent grade to the highest roof projection.

16. New, relocated or replacement electrical panels that are no greater than 400 amps, electric meters or alarm boxes, provided that they are not located within the street setback, on the front wall, street-facing side wall, or area of a side wall containing the front door; and such meters, boxes, panels, exposed lines, and exposed conduit are painted to match the structure color.

17. New or relocated gas meters, provided that they are not located on a street-facing wall setback or are otherwise screened from street view.

18. The complete demolition and/or removal of:
    a. Outdoor features including fences, site features, pools, decks, patios, awnings, greenhouses, storage sheds, solar panels and equipment, and exterior lighting not required by the City Building Code;
    b. Non-original decorative architectural elements such as shutters and flower boxes; or
    c. Exterior architectural elements including chimneys, skylights, vents, chases, stacks, antennae, satellite dishes and conduit, provided that the area is patched and painted to match the adjacent wall, eave, or roof material.

19. The installation of downward-directed low voltage path lights and stair lights, and downward-directed wall lights required by the City Building Code of a maximum 800 lumens or equivalent of a 60-watt incandescent bulb, that have an opaque or translucent shade that completely covers the light bulb, so long as all electrical conduit to new exterior wall fixtures is concealed within the wall.

20. The construction of mailboxes, driveway gate key pads and non-structural decorative elements such as flower boxes, house numbers and mail-slots.

21. New or relocated non-structural portable barbeques, fire pits, fire tables, bird baths and fountains that do not require hard-wired electricity, or plumbing for gas or water.

22. New or relocated wood or metal gutters and downspouts that are painted to match the existing structure or trim color, and new or relocated unpainted copper gutters and downspouts.

23. New or relocated low-profile flues, vents and spark arrestors that are mounted on the wall or roof, not including wall-mounted plumbing lines or stacks, that have no exterior fans or blowers, provided that the vents/flues/spark arrestors project less than 12 inches and are painted to match the adjacent wall, roof or chimney color. Roof-mounted attic or ridge vents may be covered in the matching roof material in lieu of painting.

24. New or relocated crawl space access doors that are not full height, and pet doors, not located on the front wall of a house that are painted to match the house color.

25. The replacement of existing “domed” skylights with flat-profile skylights, provided that there is no change in size or location.

26. New or replacement flooring material on decks, balconies, patios, stairs, and entry porches and stairs, provided that the entire surface is replaced.

27. Small residential rooftop solar energy systems as outlined in the California Solar Rights Act, so long as no variance is needed from setback or building height requirements outlined in the Zoning Ordinance, Article 2.

28. New chimney tie-downs, seismic bracing, and caps, provided that such bracings and caps are painted to match the structure walls, chimney or roof color.

29. Chicken coops, bee hives and dog houses, provided that they are not located within a street setback, have a maximum combined footprint of 100 square feet, and have a maximum height of 5 feet measured from lowest adjacent grade.

30. The replacement of foundations, provided that there are no alterations that would otherwise alter the size, shape or exterior design of the building.

31. Children’s play equipment, provided that the equipment is not located within the street setback, is not permanently attached to the ground, is no more than 10 feet in height, and the total combined footprint of all play equipment does not exceed 300 square feet. Children’s play equipment includes, but is not limited to: trampolines, swing-sets, play houses, slides, and “monkey” bars.

32. The replacement of an existing wood window or door with a new window or door made of wood with aluminum or fiberglass exterior cladding, provided that there is no change in the following:
    a. The size or location of the window or door.
    b. The operation of the window or door.
    c. The recess of the window or door from the exterior wall surface.
    d. The divided lite pattern (if any), provided that any new divided lites are either true divided lites or 3-dimensional simulated divided lites.

33. Tankless hot water heaters that are installed within the interior of a building, or within an enclosed alcove on the exterior of a building, provided that the alcove door is flush with the exterior wall and painted to match the surrounding wall material, and all plumbing and electrical lines are not visible on the exterior. Vents for the tankless water heater must not project more than 12 inches from the roof or wall surface.

34. A bicycle rack on commercial or public properties provided it is not proposed in a required parking space, a walkway, or driveway needed for turn-around and vehicular travel.

35. Security cameras mounted to the exterior of a residence, provided that the conduits and cables serving the cameras are not external.

36. Minor modifications to existing features or to prior approvals that otherwise are not regulated by the City Code Zoning Ordinance, subject to the approval of the Director.

2.06 DESIGN REVIEW SUBMITTAL GUIDELINES AND CHECKLIST

2.06.01 FORMS, FEES, NUMBER OF PLANS AND PLAN SIZES

1. Design Review Permit Application Form signed by the property owner(s). Click here to choose between and download the Expedited Design Review, Director Design Review or Planning Commission Design Review Permit Application Forms.

2. Design Review Submittal Checklist Form. This form may be found at the end of this chapter.

3. Fee payment, as specified on the application form.

4. **2 sets of plans, no larger than 24"x 36" unless otherwise directed by the Director, and to scale.**

5. **8 additional sets of half sized plans (11"x 17" or 12" x 18").** Plans must be submitted at least 12 calendar days prior to the Planning Commission meeting if your application is scheduled on the agenda. Please submit 8 copies only after your plans are deemed complete by staff.

2.06.02 ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PLANS

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION**
   Each page of the plan set should include a title block including the project address, drawing scale, the date the plans were prepared, sheet number and professional certification stamp, if required.

2. **TITLE SHEET**
   a. Please provide a brief summary describing the scope of work of the project.
   b. Please indicate the zoning district where the project is located.
   c. In addition to the graphic calculations required as part of this submittal, please provide a table showing existing and proposed square footages, as well as existing and proposed floor area ratios (FAR).
   d. Please provide an architectural symbols and abbreviations index

3. **SITE SURVEY** (**Required for new construction. Preferred scale 1/8”=1’0”)**
   a. Please dimension and show coordinates for all lot lines.
   b. Please show the location of street right-of-way.
   c. Please show the location of all existing structures, fences, retaining walls, significant trees with a minimum of 12” trunk diameter.
   d. Please show grade elevations at building corners.
   e. Please show existing floor elevations.
   f. Please show existing roof eave and roof peak elevations.
   g. Please show utilities and easements.
   h. Please provide contour lines at a minimum of 2 ft. intervals.
   i. Please provide a north arrow.

4. **EXISTING SITE PLAN (Preferred scale 1/8”= 1’0”)**
   Please indicate the location of all existing structures, retaining walls, fences, site features, trees, landscaping, hard-surface areas, lot lines, front, side and rear yard setback lines, and easements. Please outline the locations of structures on adjacent properties (up to 25 feet from the property line) and label their uses. Provide setback dimensions from all existing structures to lot lines (*Setback* means the required distance that a building, structure or other designated item must be located from a lot line. Setbacks are measured from the *lot line* to the *footprint* of the *structure* or *building*. See Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.90.020*.). Please show all curbs, sidewalks, street trees and the street right-of-way bordering the subject property. Please show a North arrow, label adjacent streets, and call out existing features.

5. **PROPOSED SITE PLAN (Preferred scale 1/8”= 1’0”)**
   Please indicate the location of all existing and proposed structures, retaining walls, fences, site features, trees, landscaping, hard-surface areas, lot lines, front, side and rear yard setback lines, and easements. Please outline the locations of structures on adjacent properties (up to 25 feet from the property line) and label their uses. Provide setback dimensions from all existing and proposed structures to lot lines (*Setback* means the required distance that a building, structure or other designated item must be located from a lot line. Setbacks are measured from the *lot line* to the *footprint* of the *structure* or *building*. See Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.90.020*.). Please show all curbs, sidewalks, street trees and the street right-of-way bordering the subject property, and any changes proposed to these features. Please show a North arrow, show grade changes at the property line, label adjacent streets, and call out existing features and proposed modifications.

6. **ROOF PLANS: EXISTING AND PROPOSED (Preferred scale 1/8” = 1’0”)**
   Roof plans should include the pitch, overhangs, skylights, chimneys, vents, and gutters. Roof plans may be shown on the site plans. Please specify all existing and proposed roof materials.

7. **EXISTING FLOOR PLANS (Preferred scale ¼"= 1'0")**
   Please provide plans for all floor levels including basements and attics, and include room names, window and door locations, built-in cabinets, appliance and fixture locations, ceiling heights, exterior light fixture locations and parking space dimensions. Show the removal of any existing features, including roofs, walls, ceilings, windows, doors, built-in-cabinets, appliances, fixtures and parking spaces. Please show a north arrow and label the floor level.

8. **PROPOSED FLOOR PLANS (Preferred scale ¼"= 1'0")**
   Please provide plans for all floor levels including basements and attics, and include room names, window and door locations, built-in cabinets, appliance and fixture locations, ceiling heights, exterior light fixture locations and parking space dimensions. Please show a north arrow, label the floor level, and call out proposed modifications. **Please show each proposed floorplan either side by side on the same page as the corresponding existing floorplan or in a manner where a contrasting outline of the existing construction is shown on the proposed plan, if possible.**

9. **EXISTING EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS (Preferred scale ¼"= 1'0")**
   Please provide North, South, East and West elevations (proposed to be changed or affected by new construction) including all existing materials (including roofing materials), styles and operational characteristics of windows and doors and roof slopes. Please include exterior vents, downspouts, gutters and exterior light fixtures. Additionally, if the height of the building is changing, please show the average existing building height (See Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.90.020*). Please do not abbreviate architectural terms. Label each elevation as "existing" and indicate the direction of view (i.e. North, South, East, West or Front, Rear, Left Side, or Right Side).

10. **PROPOSED EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS (Preferred scale ¼"= 1'0")**
    Please provide North, South, East and West elevations (proposed to be changed or affected by new construction) including all proposed materials (including roofing materials), styles and operational characteristics of windows and doors and roof slopes. Please include exterior vents, downspouts, gutters and exterior light fixtures. Additionally, if the height of the building is changing, please show the average proposed building height (See Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.90.020*.). Please do not abbreviate architectural terms. Label each elevation as "proposed" and indicate the direction of view (i.e. North, South, East, West or Front, Rear, Left Side, or Right Side). **Please show each proposed exterior elevation either side by side on the same page as the corresponding existing exterior elevation, or in a manner where a contrasting outline of the existing construction is shown on the proposed elevation, if possible.**

11. BUILDING SECTION: When required for additions and new construction (Preferred scale ¼"= 1'0")

Please provide a miniumum one building cross section showing the relationship between existing and new construction, and/ or new construction and existing grade.

12. WINDOW SCHEDULE

If your proposed project includes window and/or door modifications, please submit a window and door schedule which notes existing and proposed window size, material, operation, sash dimension, a typical window detail in a partial wall section showing the window recess dimension from the face of the exterior wall, and divided lite type (i.e. true divided lites or three-dimensional simulated divided lites). At the discretion of the Planning Director, a window schedule can be omitted only if all the above information is otherwise provided.

13. GRAPHIC CALCULATIONS (1 SET ONLY)

Please submit plans which graphically illustrate the required calculations with an itemized list of existing and proposed structures, landscape areas and floor area. Calculations are expressed as percentages and must be recorded on the permit application form. Please request a graphic calculations sample for your reference. Separate graphic calculations are to be submitted, as follows:

a. **Existing and proposed lot coverage/structures** equals the number of square feet of structures covering the lot divided by the number of square feet in the lot. For a complete definition of structure coverage, please see Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.90.020*.
b. **Minimum landscape coverage** equals the number of square feet of landscaped area divided by the number of square feet in the lot. For a complete definition of landscape please see Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.90.020*.
c. **Existing and proposed floor area ratio (FAR)** equals the number of square feet of floor area divided by the number of square feet in the lot. For a complete definition of floor area, please see Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.90.020*.

14. PHOTOGRAPHS

Please provide photographs of the front (street), rear and side views of the existing structures on the subject property. Please also provide a front (street) view of the structures on the two adjacent properties. The photographs may be placed either on a standard permit application sheet size and be part of the submittal package, or may be placed on 8 ½" x 11" sheets as an accompanying submittal package.

15. 3D MODELING (Highly Recommended for Certain Projects)

The complexity of some projects may warrant the need for 3D representation. At the discretion of staff, a recommendation during the initial pre-application to produce these materials may occur. If so, please consider providing a 3D graphic representation, digital 3D model, or constructed scale model showing existing and proposed views from the street, as well as any critical views that best describe how the proposed project mitigates any potential negative impacts on adjacent parcels.

16. LANDSCAPE PLANS (When required by Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.34*.)

Landscape Plans should include lot lines, indicate landscape areas, identification of vegetation, the location of all structures and hardscape surfaces. The landscape plans may also include a plant list including the size and spacing of plants to be installed and the location of proposed planting. Landscape plans must also address irrigation and comply with the *California Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance*.

17. STORY POLE CERTIFICATION (When required)

Please see the Story Pole Protocol in Section 2.07)

2.06.03 DESIGN REVIEW SUBMITTAL CHECKLIST FORM

Please see the Form directly following this page.

CITY OF PIEDMONT
CALIFORNIA

City use only
Date Received _____

Time Received _____

DESIGN REVIEW SUBMITTAL CHECKLIST FORM

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **Please determine the type of design review application to be used.**
2. **Please provide a check mark for each item next to "yes" or "no" to show what is included in your submittal package.**

Item	Expedited Design Review				Director Design Review				Planning Commission Design Review			
General Information		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Title Sheet		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Site Survey										Yes	No	
Existing Site Plan		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Proposed Site Plan		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Roof Plans		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Existing Floorplans		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Proposed Floorplans		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Existing Exterior Elevations		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Proposed Exterior Elevations		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Building Section		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Window Schedule		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Graphic Calculations		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Photographs		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
3D Modeling										Yes	No	
Landscape Plans		Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No	
Story Pole Certification						Yes	No			Yes	No	

If you believe that any of the above requirements do not pertain to your project, please call the Planning Department at 510-420-3050 to speak with a planner or to make an appointment to meet with a planner.

2.07 STORY POLES

2.07.01 PURPOSE

To enable neighbors, Planning Commissioners and staff to envision the proposed construction of design review applications and ensure the accuracy of the story pole representations, in accordance with Piedmont City Code Sections 17.66.010, and 17.66.020.

2.07.02 PROTOCOLS

The Planning Department shall require the installation and verification of story poles for design review applications when:

1. A new residence and/or any other detached structure requiring design review is proposed;
2. An upper level expansion of an existing residence (including decks and dormers) is proposed;
3. A neighbor's light, view and/or privacy is in question;
4. The installation is needed by the staff or Planning Commission to assess the proposed height and/or bulk of large single story expansions or any other proposed expansions.

2.07.03 PROCEDURES

Unless otherwise directed by the Director of Planning or the Director's designee, story poles are to be erected by the applicant or the applicant's representative and verified by a California Licensed Land Surveyor or Licensed California Civil Engineer. Verification must be in the form of a completed Story Pole Certification Form that is stamped and signed by the licensed professional along with photographs of the story poles. The Certification Form, the format of which shall be determined by the Director of Planning, shall state that the story poles are in compliance with the proposed application.

The verification shall be submitted to the Planning Department no later than 12:00 noon, 14 days before a scheduled Planning Commission hearing in accordance with the most recently published Planning Commission schedule. **Without exception, applications that do not have verification received by noon on the required deadline date will not be eligible for the Planning Commission agenda.** For Director Design Review applications, staff will not consider the application to be complete or send the required notice to neighbors until verification is received, and will not take action on the application until at least 14 days from the receipt of the story pole verification. Applicants are encouraged to install and verify well in advance of the deadline to avoid problems with weather and surveyor scheduling.

Story poles shall be installed to define the outlines of the proposed construction in order to show the proposed height and mass of the construction. Typically there will be a pole at every proposed corner to indicate the wall planes, and poles that represent roof points, with boards, tape or ropes that connect the poles to indicate the roof height, ridges, slopes and relationship to the walls. There are no required materials for the poles, but the poles must be clearly visible and stable (wood and aluminum stud framing and rigid PVC pipes are typical materials for the vertical members with flag banners, PVC pipe, colored rope, plastic construction netting or durable caution tape preferred as horizontal members), and the tape or ropes should be brightly colored, clearly visible and strongly attached. Staff and the Planning Commission may require colored flags or plastic construction netting to help understand the proposed construction. Should inclement weather cause damage to the story poles, they may need to be repaired and reverified prior to the application being considered by the Planning Commission or staff. Please contact staff if you have questions about a specific project.

Story poles shall remain erected through the appeal period after action is taken on the application, and shall be removed promptly after the end of the appeal period if an appeal has not been filed. If an appeal is filed, the story poles must remain erected until final action is taken on the application.

2.07.04 STORY POLE CERTIFICATION FORM

Please see the Story Pole Certification Form directly following this page. It must be submitted along with photographs of the story poles.

CITY OF PIEDMONT
CALIFORNIA

City use only
Date Received _____

Time Received _____

STORY POLE CERTIFICATION FORM

(Must be prepared by a California Licensed Surveyor or Civil Engineer and must be accompanied by photographs of the installed story poles.)

On _____, I surveyed the story poles located at
(Date)

_____, Piedmont, CA, related to plans
(Property address)
submitted as part of design review application _____.
(Application number)
I have determined that the story poles are in substantial compliance with the plans dated

_____, and accurately represent the proposed
(Plan date or City date-stamp date)
construction in terms of dimensions, corner/wall locations, and ridge heights/locations.

PLEASE STAMP AND SIGN BELOW

_____
(Name - please print)

_____
(Company)

_____
(Address)

_____
(Phone Number)

_____
(Email address)

_____
(Piedmont Business License Number)

2.08 SITE VISITS

DESIGN STANDARD:

1. Piedmont City Council policy regarding site visits.

2.08.01 PROTOCOL

The purpose of this protocol is to provide guidance to planning commissioners, staff and residents concerning appropriate site visit procedures for applications for a design review permit.

2.08.02 PROCEDURES FOR THE DECIDING BODY

For every application for a design review permit the deciding body is expected to make a site visit to the subject property. The deciding body is either a member of the planning staff, the Planning Commission, or the City Council. These procedures shall also apply to the Planning Commission when making a recommendation to the City Council regarding a design review permit. The decision-maker shall make every effort to leave their business card whenever they enter onto a subject or neighboring property, and no one is home.

Subject Properties:

1. For purposes of this policy, the term "site visit" does not necessarily mean entering onto a property. In some instances, it is possible to assess the impacts of a project without stepping on the subject or neighboring property (for example, a fence proposed for the front property line). However, the decision-maker shall enter onto the property if it is necessary to understand the application and surrounding context (for example, a proposed rear deck that cannot be easily seen and understood from the street).

2. Understanding the property and context is critical to the design review permit decision-making process. Staff members may not take action on a design review permit application until a site visit to a subject property has been made.

3. If any planning commissioner is unable to make a site visit to the subject property prior to the planning commission hearing, said commissioner shall recuse himself or herself from the discussion and action on the application.

4. In almost all cases, it is not necessary to see the inside of the subject residence. From the exterior, the decision-maker shall assess the relationship of the proposed construction and its possible impacts to the existing site, the adjacent properties and

surrounding neighborhood. At their discretion, the decision-maker may request permission from property owners of adjacent properties to make a site visit in order to assess potential impacts from the neighboring property.

Neighboring Properties:
When a neighbor of a permit applicant's property requests a site visit in accordance with the procedures below, the decision-maker shall make a site visit, as defined above, to the neighboring property to view the story poles and understand the context.

1. If specifically requested in writing (via letter or e-mail), staff shall visit the interior of the requesting neighbor's house. Council members and planning commissioners are encouraged, *but not required,* to visit the interior of the requesting neighbor's house. The council members and commissioners shall use their discretion in determining the necessity of viewing a project from the interior of a neighboring residence. In general, neighboring residences that are not near the proposed construction, or where it is clear that there is little impact, do not usually need an interior site visit. However, it is City Council policy to encourage interior site visits of properties that are adjacent to the proposed construction, or are near an application that proposes a large addition or new second story.

Brown Act:
In order to avoid Brown Act violations, no more than two commissioners may visit any property at the same time without the notification requirements of City Code Division 17.62 having been implemented.

2.08.03 PROCEDURES FOR APPLICANTS AND NEIGHBORS

Planning commissioners often have 10-15 applications per month, involving site visits to each subject property. In general, they must fit numerous site visits into very busy work and family schedules during the weekdays and weekend days just prior to the meeting, including site visit requests from neighboring residents.

Applicants:

1. Since the decision-makers rarely need to see the inside of an applicant's property, applicants only need to make the exterior of their property available. However, applicants shall take appropriate measures to ensure access to the exterior portion of their property subject to review, such as unlocking gates and keeping dogs indoors. Applicants shall not use the site visit as an opportunity to privately lobby staff, commission members or council members outside of the public process.

Neighbors:

1. Neighboring residents who request staff site visits to their properties, shall do so by returning the comment form mailed with the notice of the application, or by sending a letter or e-mail to the planner who signed the notice by noon, at least two business days prior to the deadline indicated on the form.

2. Neighboring residents who request planning commission site visits shall do so in writing as early as possible, but no later than *noon* two business days prior to the planning commission meeting.

3. Neighboring residents who request site visits shall provide written instructions (e.g., which gate to use, and what they want the commission and staff to look at) and shall take appropriate measures to ensure access to the exterior of their properties (e.g., keeping dogs indoors, etc.).

4. Neighboring residents who request commissioners or staff members to view the proposed development from the interiors of their residence, shall do so only when the neighbor believes that the proposed development will have an adverse impact on the interior of their residence. For applications being considered by the Planning Commission, they must make themselves available to provide access to the interior of their residence during the last five calendar days prior to the meeting, or designate someone (e.g., a neighbor) who can provide access on their behalf.

5. Neighbors shall not use the site visit as an opportunity to privately lobby staff, commission members or city council members outside of the public process.

6. Objecting neighbors who do not make their property conveniently available for site visits shall not later claim lack of site visits as a basis for appeal.

3. SITE DESIGN

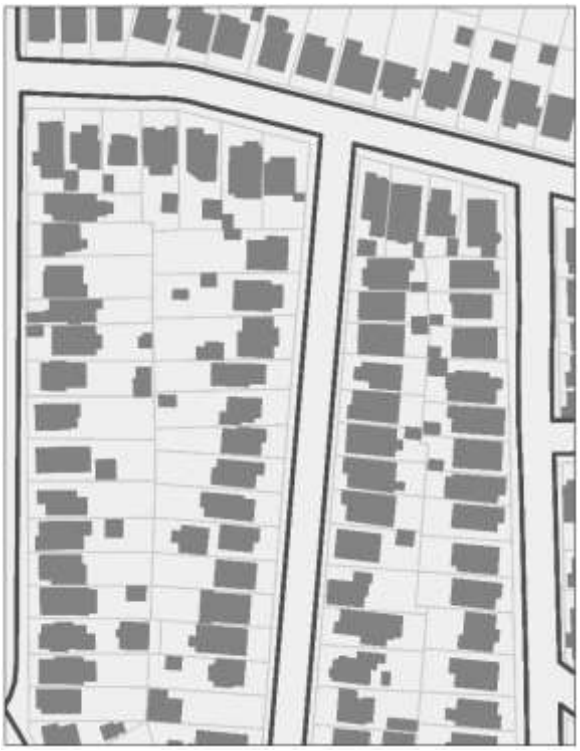
3.01 NEIGHBORHOOD TYPOLOGIES

Piedmont's neighborhoods were laid out in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. In the flatter parts of the city, streets were arranged on a modified grid pattern. On hillier terrain, narrow, curvilinear roads followed natural contours. Homes were developed incrementally in most tracts, with multiple architects and builders involved. As such, there is not a single, prevailing architectural style on most blocks or in the city as a whole.

During the 1910s and 1920s, bungalows and cottages of all varieties were built in the lower parts of Piedmont, while grand and elegant mansions were constructed on estate-size lots near the center of town. Between 1907 and 1940, some 2,500 homes were built—nearly 70 percent of the city's current housing stock. While few of these homes are considered individually historic, collectively they have a transcendent quality that defines the image of the city. Piedmont's neighborhoods convey a sense of permanence and enduring quality. Sensitivity to neighborhood context is an essential part of building design and an important part of what makes Piedmont the place it is today.

Piedmont's neighborhoods are also defined by their landform and vegetation, including street trees, landscaping, and the native ecosystems of the East Bay Hills. Today, a mature tree canopy exists throughout the city. Each street in Piedmont is typically planted with a uniform species, with trees varying in patterns that help define neighborhoods while contributing to their beauty and character. Trees are an essential element of the verdant and well-maintained landscape found on residential properties, City parks, and other public properties.

Five neighborhood typologies are described below. The typologies vary based on lot size, the age of the housing stock, vegetation, and topography. These five prototypes do not necessarily represent every block in Piedmont, but do capture most neighborhoods in the city. The prototypes illustrate the importance of recognizing neighborhood context in the application of these Guidelines. As appropriate, the Guidelines acknowledge the different solutions that may be appropriate in neighborhoods of varying character.



Lower Piedmont. Portions of Lower Piedmont, including the areas immediately adjacent to the Rose Garden, Grand Lake and Lakeshore districts of Oakland, are generally characterized by early 20th Century bungalows on lots of less than 6,000 square feet. Home styles are eclectic and often vary from lot to lot. Most lots are deeper than they are wide with homes built close to the street. Given the relatively small size of these homes, there is strong demand for additions. Common design issues are scale, mass, privacy, parking, shadows, and view obstruction. Piedmont has many examples of highly successful remodels and additions on small lots that respect the integrity of the original home and neighboring properties.

Central Piedmont. The heart of Piedmont is characterized by numerous blocks of attractive late 19th and early 20th Century homes in a variety of architectural styles on lots generally ranging from 6,000 to about 15,000 square feet. These stately homes were built for "family living" and are typically two stories, with generous yards and attached or detached garages. There is ongoing demand to update these homes to address maintenance needs, include green or energy-efficient features, and provide additional or enhanced living space. As on the smaller lots, improvements must respect neighborhood context, minimize impacts on adjacent properties, and maintain architectural integrity. The design character of these areas is eclectic, although building placement and massing generally follow a common pattern.

Hillsides. Many homes in the northern and eastern parts of Piedmont are built along winding roads on steep hillsides. Parcels on streets such as Maxwelton, Scenic, and Somerset often have slopes exceeding 30 percent. While this presents opportunities for panoramic views, it also presents engineering and design challenges. Homes vary depending on the extent of cut and fill on each site. This creates an eclectic mix of rooflines, height, and bulk, and requires special attention to issues such as grading, drainage, wildfire hazards, accessibility and view impacts. Some hillside homes incorporate "stairstep" designs to reduce perceived mass. Some have garages at the street level, with homes set back above or below. The streets themselves are narrower than standard Piedmont streets, with informal street edges and limited street parking.

Suburban. Suburban lots are primarily associated with the St. James Woods area on the east side of Piedmont, and other tracts in which a majority of the housing stock dates from the 1940s to 1960s. These areas are characterized by relatively large and consistently sized lots (generally greater than 10,000 square feet) fronting on curving streets and cul-de-sacs. Some blocks include a mix of single-story ranch-style homes, mid-century modern and contemporary homes, and more traditional Piedmont architecture. Others are more uniformly characterized by ranch homes, with common exterior materials and rooflines. These homes typically have attached garages, low slope roofs, and relatively consistent massing.

Estates. Estate lots typically include Piedmont's grandest homes, including those designed by notable architects and those considered "iconic" by residents and visitors. These areas include streets such as Sea View, King, and Crocker Avenues, Hampton Road, and the Glen Alpine-Sotelo Loop. Lots are generally larger than 25,000 square feet and may be more than an acre in some cases. While most of these homes have street-facing front facades, some are not entirely visible from the street. Estate parcels often include accessory structures such as pool houses or guest quarters, and may include formal landscapes and gardens. Piedmont has a separate zoning district for its estate lots, recognizing their unique character.

In addition to the five typologies described above, Piedmont also has two areas with concentrations of more active and varied uses. The first is the Civic Center, which includes City Hall, the Veterans Memorial Building, Piedmont Community Church, several school campuses, Piedmont Park, local-serving banks and offices, a gas station, and a local market. The second is the Grand Avenue commercial district and adjacent multi-family zone along Linda and Oakland Avenues. These two areas contain Piedmont's only opportunities for multi-family and commercial construction and play an important role in shaping community identity.

An important objective of these Guidelines is to accommodate change without compromising the unique character of Piedmont's neighborhoods. However, the city's neighborhoods are eclectic. The Guidelines do not establish a formal map of neighborhood boundaries, or even a definition of neighborhood that must be uniformly applied throughout the city.

Neighborhood boundaries in Piedmont are perceived differently by each resident. The Guidelines simply recognize that each project should be evaluated in a context that extends beyond its lot lines. A unique area of influence exists around each project—sometimes extending a block away, sometimes further. Defining this area is part of the process of evaluating each application. Factors to consider include the extent of the street or block visible from the residence, the boundary of the original tract, consistency in massing and house placement, the extent to which homes have been modified since construction, significant changes in topography, and the relationship of homes to the street.

Even in commercial areas, new development must recognize neighborhood context. Although zoning regulations and General Plan policies allow—and even encourage—greater changes in these areas, these changes must respect the scale and character of adjacent uses.

3.02 RELATION TO THE PUBLIC REALM

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Recognize the importance of landscaped medians and roadsides, traffic islands, parking strips, and other planted public open spaces to Piedmont's character and beauty.
   Ref: General Plan Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element Policy 23.8
2. Recognize that streets are important public spaces as well as transportation routes. Sidewalks, street trees, landscaping, and other amenities should be provided and maintained to keep these spaces attractive.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 27.1

The "public realm" includes City parks, recreation facilities, street rights-of-way, pedestrian stairways and walkways, land around public buildings, and other publicly owned property. Piedmont maintains high aesthetic standards for these areas, as they help define the character and identity of the community. Improvements on private property which abut the public realm should reinforce the City's efforts to make these spaces attractive and visually cohesive.

In particular, side and rear yard fences or walls that abut parks, walkways, and other public properties should be designed to enhance the adjacent public space, as well as the private spaces they enclose. Similarly, structures in private side and rear yards that are visible from nearby public spaces should not detract from the public's experience of such spaces. Where appropriate, landscaping may be required to visually screen such structures in order to preserve the quality and integrity of the nearby public space.

Yes

An example where fencing and landscaping separate the rear yard from the public walkway.

Yes

An example where landscaping creates a seamless transition between the side yard and a public park.

3.03 SITE DEVELOPMENT

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Preserve views through building design and tree selection
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 27.3
2. Regulate, control and enhance the intent for each zoning district
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.20.010, 17.24.010, 17.26.010, 17.28.010
3. The design has little or no effect on neighboring properties' existing views, privacy and access to direct or indirect light.
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.66.060.B

3.03.01 SIGNIFICANT VIEWS

DESIGN GUIDELINE: COMPATIBILITY WITH NEARBY LOTS

1. The siting and construction of a new or modified existing structure, including its site plantings at mature growth, should make all reasonable efforts to avoid adverse impacts on significant views currently available to existing nearby residences.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. Piedmont is an urban community where some views will be affected with new development. The intent of this guideline is to avoid adverse impacts to a significant view.

B. A significant view shall be considered one that is shared by contiguous and nearby properties from the primarily occupied rooms of a residence. Significant views include long distance views of topographic, geographic, or water features, including San Francisco Bay, or architectural points of interest, such as well-known public structures, or monuments.

C. A view that is not considered significant is one that can only be seen by a single property, a view of only the immediately surrounding properties, a view of sky, or a long-distance view from a secondary or tertiary room, or one that may also be seen from the other more primarily occupied rooms of a residence.

3.03.02 VISUAL AND ACOUSTICAL PRIVACY; ACCESS TO DIRECT OR INDIRECT LIGHT

DESIGN GUIDELINE: COMPATIBILITY WITH CONTIGUOUS LOTS

1. The siting of a new or modified existing structure, the location of its exterior openings, and the location of exterior mounted appliance ventilation and exhaust ports should respect the visual and acoustical privacy of the residences located on contiguous properties, including their outdoor living areas or open spaces.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. This guideline shall not be interpreted as an outright prohibition of side yard windows. Rather, the design of the windows of the new or remodeled residence should consider their number, size, placement and glazing treatment, in order to respect the visual and acoustical privacy of the residences located on contiguous parcels. Similarly, the ports or exterior wall openings for clothes dryer vents, kitchen and stove exhaust fans, air conditioning equipment and other appliances should be sensitive to their acoustical impacts on adjacent residences.

Yes

DESIGN GUIDELINES: AESTHETIC DESIGN AND SAFETY

2. The siting of a structure and its landscaping should clearly differentiate between the public right-of-way and the private space of the structure, giving the appearance that its occupants control their private space.

Yes

3. The siting of a structure and the openings into its rooms should discourage visual access by persons driving by in automobiles or walking along the sidewalk, yet allow for the view of the streetscape and the neighborhood by its occupants, allowing for “eyes on the street.”

Yes

4. The entryway to the new residence should be obvious and observable from the street.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. An entryway may be an open gate with walled fencing.

Yes

B. Stairs, retaining walls, and planting may be used to draw the visitor towards the entryway.

C. A pedestrian entry hidden from the street is not aesthetically acceptable and creates a less safe environment.

No

3.03.03 SITE COVERAGE OF STRUCTURES, HARDSCAPE AND LANDSCAPE SURFACES

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Encourage use of permeable paving materials
   Ref: General Plan Natural Resources and Sustainability Element Policy 16.4
2. Zone A: Single-family Residential Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.20.040[1]
3. Zone C: Multi-Family Residential Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.24.040
4. Zone D: Commercial and Mixed-Use Commercial/ Residential Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.26.050
5. Zone E: Single-family Residential Estate Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.28.040
6. The Measurement of Fences and Retaining Walls
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.90.020

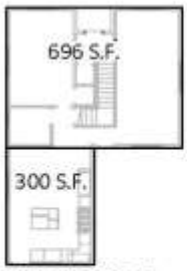
Changes to site coverage in structures, hardscape and landscape surface areas shall be indicated in both graphic and tabulated form, as part of any design review application submittal.

Please see pages 3-13 and 3-14 for sample examples of how this may be presented.

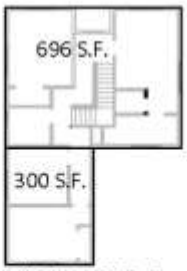
[1] As in other chapters of these Guidelines, references to City Code Chapter 17 (Planning and Land Use) are referenced in this chapter as "Zoning Ordinance"

CHANGES TO FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS (SAMPLE LOT = 7200 S.F., ZONE A):

Floorplans may be divided into simple geometric shapes to show existing and proposed building areas. These areas are entered into the accompanying tables to show floor area ratio (FAR) and lot coverage compliance.



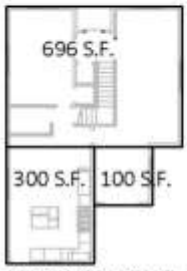
EXISTING 1ST. FL.
996 S.F.



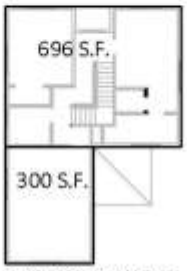
EXISTING 2ND. FL.
996 S.F.

EXISTING 1ST. FL.
ACCESSORY BLDG.
400 S.F.

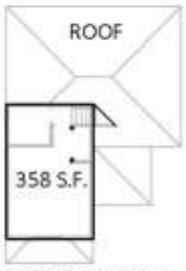
EXISTING FLOOR AREA	
FIRST FLOOR	996 S.F.
SECOND FLOOR	996 S.F.
THIRD FLOOR	0 S.F.
ACCESSORY STRUCTURE(S)/ COTTAGE/ ADU	400 S.F.
TOTAL AREA	2392 S.F.
STRUCTURE AREA AS A PERCENTAGE OF LOT AREA	33.2 %
MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF LOT AREA ALLOWED (FAR) (BY LOT SIZE AND ZONE)	50.0%



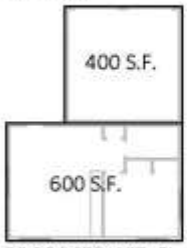
PROPOSED 1ST. FL.
1096 S.F.



PROPOSED 2ND. FL.
996 S.F.



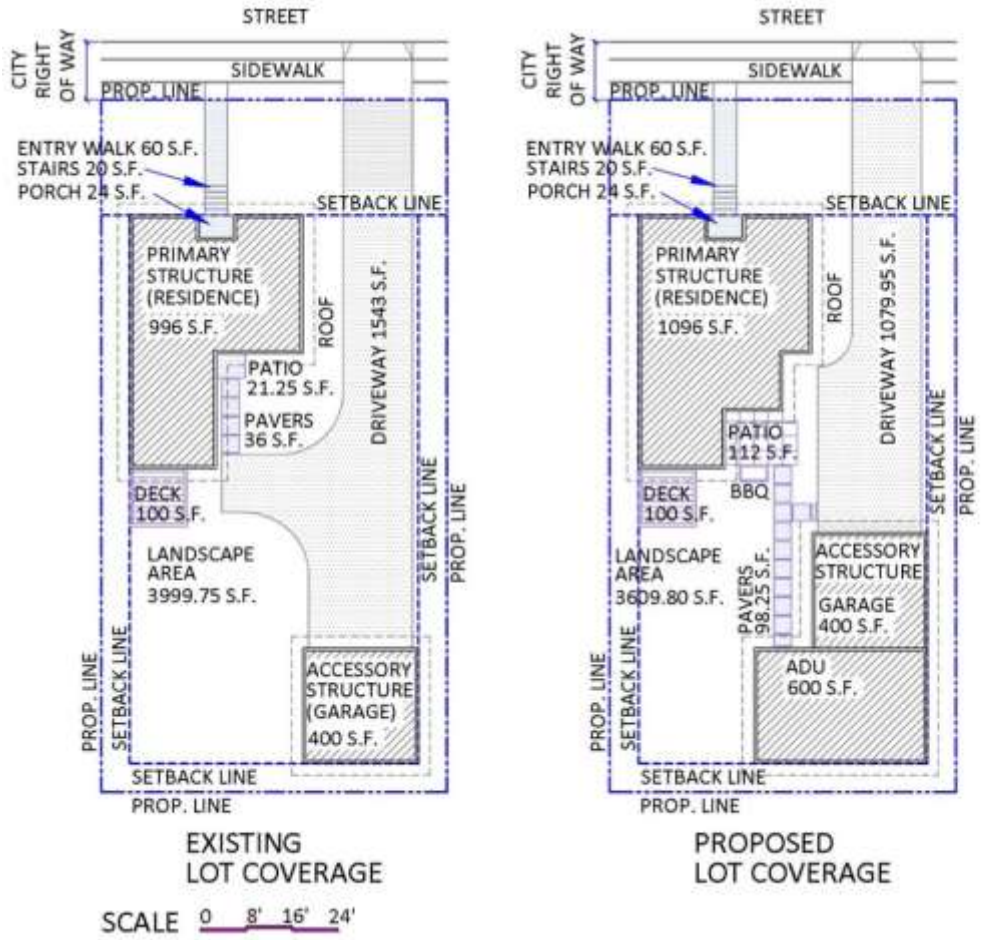
PROPOSED 3RD. FL.
358 S.F.



PROPOSED 1ST. FL.
ACCESSORY BLDG.
1000 S.F.

PROPOSED FLOOR AREA	
FIRST FLOOR	1096 S.F.
SECOND FLOOR	996 S.F.
THIRD FLOOR	358 S.F.
ACCESSORY STRUCTURE(S)/ COTTAGE/ ADU	1000 S.F.
TOTAL AREA	3450 S.F.
STRUCTURE AREA AS A PERCENTAGE OF LOT AREA	47.9%
AMOUNT OVER/ UNDER MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE PERCENTAGE	(+) OR (-) LESS 2.1%

SAMPLE GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF CHANGES TO STRUCTURE, HARDSCAPE AND LANDSCAPE SURFACES **(SAMPLE LOT SIZE SHOWN = 7,200 S.F., ZONE A: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL)**



SAMPLE TABLE OF CHANGES TO STRUCTURES, HARDSCAPE AND LANDSCAPE SURFACES

EXISTING STRUCTURES		PROPOSED STRUCTURES		EXISTING STRUCTURES AND HARDSCAPE (S.F.)		PROPOSED STRUCTURES AND HARDSCAPE (S.F.)	
HOUSE	996 S.F.	HOUSE	1096 S.F.				
PORCH	20 S.F.	PORCH	24 S.F.				
STAIRS	24 S.F.	STAIRS	20 S.F.	STRUCTURES	1540.00	STRUCTURES	2240.00
DECK	100 S.F.	DECK	100 S.F.	HARDSCAPE	1660.25	HARDSCAPE	1350.20
GARAGE	400 S.F.	GARAGE	400 S.F.	TOTAL	3200.25	TOTAL	3590.20
		ADU	600 S.F.	(E) LANDSCAPE		(P) LANDSCAPE	
TOTAL	1540 S.F.	TOTAL	2240 S.F.	3999.75 S.F.		3609.80 S.F.	
% OF LOT	21 %	% OF LOT	31 %	% OF LOT	55%	% OF LOT	50.14%

3.04 CITY OF PIEDMONT LIST OF STREETS

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Regulations in Zone A; Single-family Residential
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.24.040
2. Regulations in Zone C; Multi-Family Residential
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.20.040
3. Regulations in Zone D; Commercial
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.26.050
4. Regulations in Zone E; Estate Residential
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.28.040

The following is a complete list of *streets* in Piedmont. This list is maintained solely for the purpose of determining street setback requirements under the Zoning Ordinance. *Street* is defined as a public vehicular roadway. It does not include a public alley, or a private roadway.

Abbot Way
Alta Avenue
Annerley Road
Arbor Drive
Arroyo Avenue
Artuna Avenue
Ashmount Avenue
Bell Avenue
Bellevue Avenue
Blair Avenue
Blair Place
Bonita Avenue
Boulevard Way
Calvert Court
Cambrian Avenue
Cambridge Way
Caperton Avenue
Carmel Avenue
Cavanaugh Court
Cavendish Lane
Craig Avenue
Crest Road
Crocker Avenue
Crofton Avenue
Croydon Circle
Dale Avenue
Dormidera Avenue
Dracena Avenue
Dudley Avenue
Dudley Court
Echo Lane
El Cerrito Avenue
Estates Drive
Estrella Avenue
Fairview Avenue
Farragut Avenue
Florada Avenue
Glen Alpine Road
Grand Avenue
Greenbank Avenue
Guilford Road
Hagar Avenue
Hampton Road
Hardwick Avenue
Harvard Road
Hazel Lane
Highland Avenue
Highland Way
Hillside Avenue
Hillside Court
Holly Place
Howard Avenue
Huntleigh Road
Indian Gulch Road
Indian Road
Inverleith Terrace
Jerome Avenue
Keefer Court
King Avenue
Kingston Avenue
La Salle Avenue
La Salle Court
Lafayette Avenue
Lake Avenue
Lakeview Avenue
Langdon Court
Larmer Court
Latham Street
(Continued on next page.)

Lexford Road
Lincoln Avenue
Linda Avenue
Littlewood Drive
Lorita Avenue
Lower Grand Avenue
MacKinnon Place
Magnolia Avenue
Manor Drive
Marlborough Court
Maxwelton Road
Mesa Avenue
Monte Avenue
Monticello Avenue
Moraga Avenue
Mountain Avenue
Muir Avenue
Nace Avenue
Nellie Avenue
Nova Drive
Oak Road
Oakland Avenue
Oakmont Avenue
Olive Avenue
Pacific Avenue
Pala Avenue
Palm Drive
Park Boulevard
Park Lane
Park View Avenue
Park Way
Parkside Drive
Piedmont Court
Portsmouth Road
Prospect Road
Ramona Avenue
Ranleigh Way
Red Rock Road
Requa Place
Requa Road
Ricardo Avenue
Richardson Way
Ronada Avenue
Rose Avenue
San Carlos Avenue
Sandringham Place
Sandringham Road
Scenic Avenue
Sea View Avenue
Selborne Drive
Sharon Avenue
Sharon Court
Sheridan Avenue
Sierra Avenue
Somerset Road
Sotelo Avenue
St. James Circle
St. James Drive
St. James Place
Sunnyside Avenue
Sylvan Way
Trestle Glen Road
Tyson Circle
Valant Place
Vista Avenue
Waldo Avenue
Wallace Road
Warfield Avenue
Wildwood Avenue
Wildwood Gardens
Winsor Avenue
Wistaria Way
Woodland Way
Wyngaard Avenue
York Drive

3.05 COMPATIBILITY WITH THE STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Neighborhood Conservation: Sustain balance between homes, private yards and public spaces in neighborhoods
   Ref: General Plan Land Use Element Policy 1.2
2. Harmonious Development: New development and home alterations should be consistent with established standards for setbacks, height and bulk.
   Ref: General Plan Land Use Element Policy 1.3

3.05.01 SETBACKS FROM THE STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY

DESIGN GUIDELINE: NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY

1. In addition to the Building Location Design Standards outlined in Section 3.06, building front setbacks from the street right-of-way should reflect the prevailing pattern found along other adjacent lots fronting the same side of the street.

DESIGN COMMENTS

A. The setback pattern has buildings aligned, yet differing in distance from the street right-of-way. The proposed structure respects the pattern.

Yes

B. The proposed structure does not respect the prevailing pattern and is too close to the street right-of-way.

No

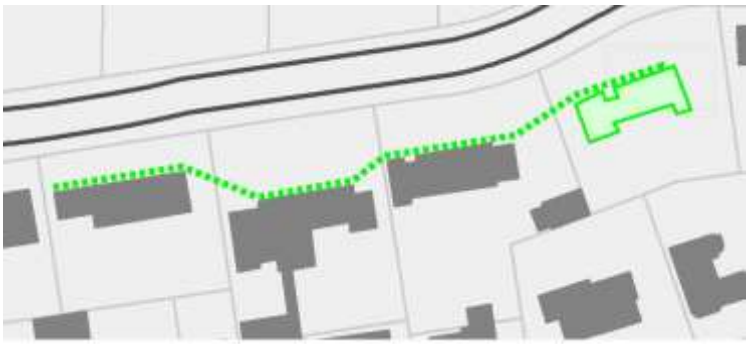
C. The setback pattern of buildings along the winding street is consistent in its distance from the street right-of-way. The proposed structure respects this pattern.

Yes

D. The proposed structure aligns with the building at the adjacent property, but does not respect the prevailing setback pattern from the street right-of-way.

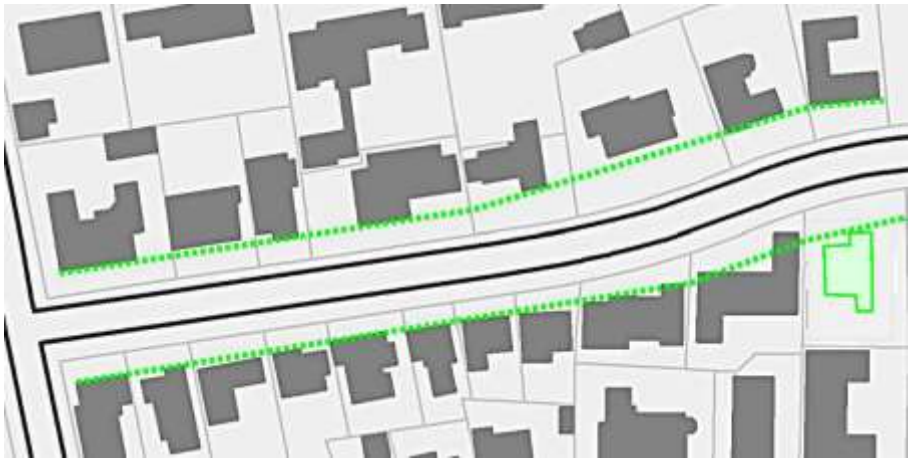
No

E. The setback pattern has buildings staggered, with no prevailing pattern in relation to the street right-of-way. The proposed structure should respect the transitional nature of the varying setbacks. Consideration for new structures should include its stature when viewed from the street and its proportionality to adjacent properties.



Yes

F. The setback pattern of buildings is consistent from the street right-of-way. The proposed structure respects this pattern.



Yes

G. The proposed structure is aligned with a building that is an anomaly along the block face that does not align with the other buildings on the street wall. It does not respect the prevailing setback pattern from the street right-of-way.

No

3.06 LOCATION OF STRUCTURES

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Maintain prevailing setbacks from streets
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 28.4
2. Avoid overbuilding or excessive coverage of yards with structures.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 29.1
3. Zone A: Single-family Residential Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.20.040
4. Zone C: Multi-Family Residential Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.24.040
5. Zone D: Commercial and Mixed-Use Commercial/ Residential Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.26.050
6. Zone E: Single-family Residential Estate Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.28.040
7. Design Review Permit Approval Authority
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.66.040

3.06.01 INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS

The allowable location of structures on a lot is determined by its zoning district. Structures fall within three categories; Primary Structure, Accessory Structure, and Site Feature. The characteristics of these structures are further defined below:

1. **Primary structure:** The structure on a lot in which the principal use is conducted. It does not include an accessory structure, site feature, underground facility, built feature listed in Piedmont Building Code Section 5.2.2, on-grade improvement, or temporary handicap structure.
2. **Accessory Structure:** A detached structure, the use of which is appropriate, incidental to, and customarily or necessarily related to the zone and to the principal use of the lot or to that of the primary structure.
3. **Site Feature**: A subordinate structure that is intended to functionally or decoratively enhance a property and that is primarily used for recreation, decoration or as a utility feature. A list of example site features is set forth in Section 3.07 of the Design Guidelines. *Site feature* does not include an accessory structure, primary structure, or built feature listed in Piedmont Building Code Section 5.2.2.

Other definitions relative to the location of structures include:

1. **Setback:** The required distance that a building, structure or other designated item must be located from a lot line. *Setbacks* are measured from the lot line to the footprint of the structure or building.
2. **Footprint**: The total land area covered by all accessory and primary structures on a lot, measured from outside the exterior wall surface and supporting columns or posts, except that the following are not included in determining footprint:
   a. The portions of any uncovered and unenclosed decks, porches, landings, or patios, not including railings, which are less than 30 inches above finished grade and which project no more than 36 inches from the footprint.
   b. Uncovered and unenclosed stairways, including railings, which are less than six feet above finished grade and which project no more than 36 inches from the footprint.
   c. Eave or and roof overhang that projects up to 36 inches from the exterior wall surface or supporting column or post.
   d. Trellis, awning or similar feature that projects horizontally up to 36 inches from the exterior wall surface or supporting column or post.

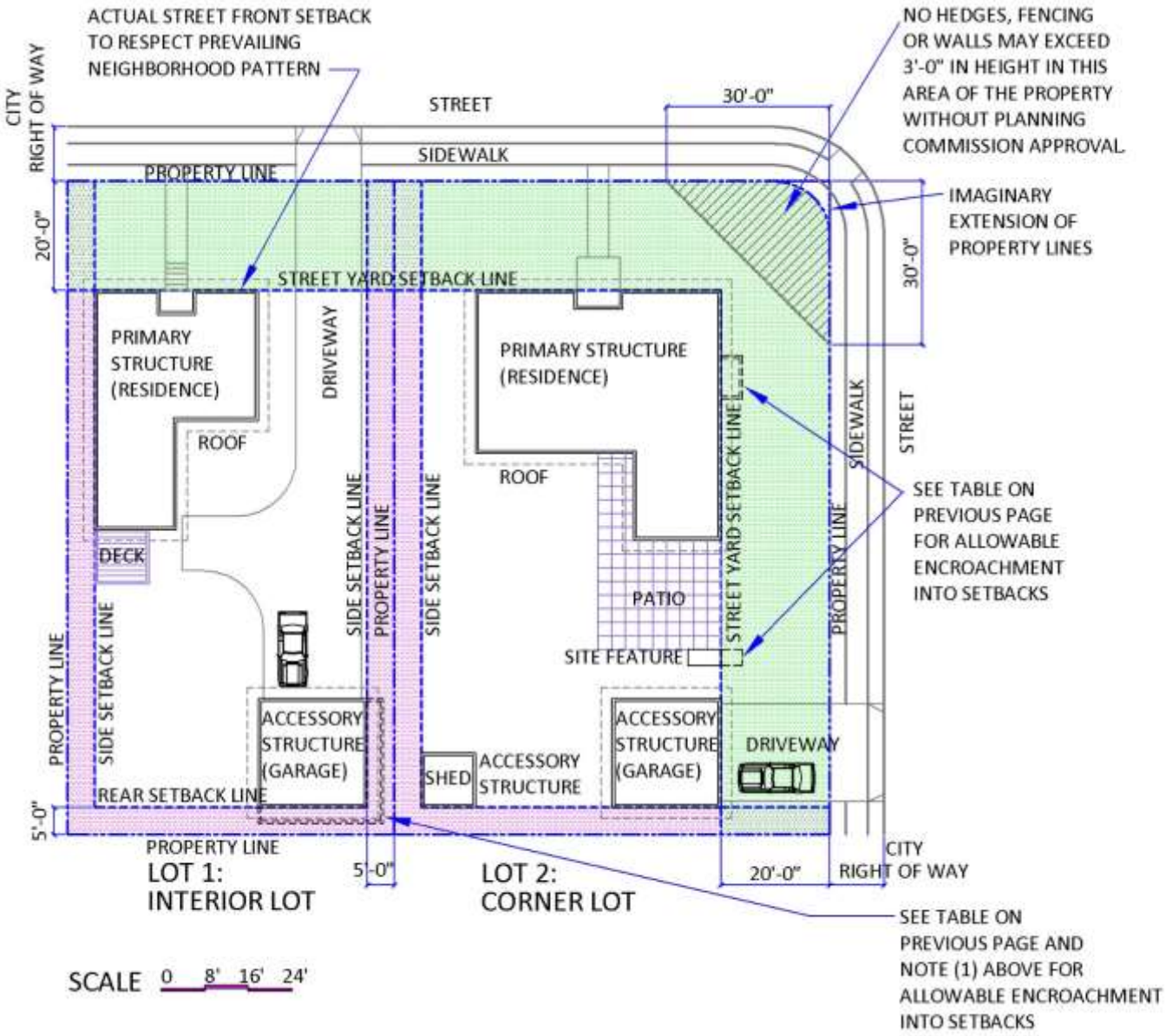
3.06.02 LOCATION OF STRUCTURES: ZONE A – SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

	Site Features 7'-0" Tall or Less	Site Features Greater than 7'-0" Tall	Primary and Accessory Structures
Located Within 20' Street Yard Setback	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	Variance Required **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**
Located Within 5' Side Yard and Rear Yard Setback	No Minimum Setback **Director Design Review Permit Required**	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	Variance Required (1) **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**
Located Within Non Setback Area	**Director Design Review Permit Required**	**Director Design Review Permit Required**	**Design Review Permit Review Authority is determined by Construction Value Per Sec. 17.66.040**
For explanation of (1) See the following page.			

Note: All site features, primary and accessory structures listed above require a building permit.

(1) Accessory Structures may be located in the side and rear setback under the following circumstances:

1. The entire structure is located within 35 feet of the rear property line.
2. The maximum height of the structure is 15 feet or less.
3. The structure does not contain any habitable quarters.
4. The structure must be located at least 5 feet from a habitable structure on an abutting property, and for a corner lot, at least 5 feet from a side property line of an abutting property to the rear.



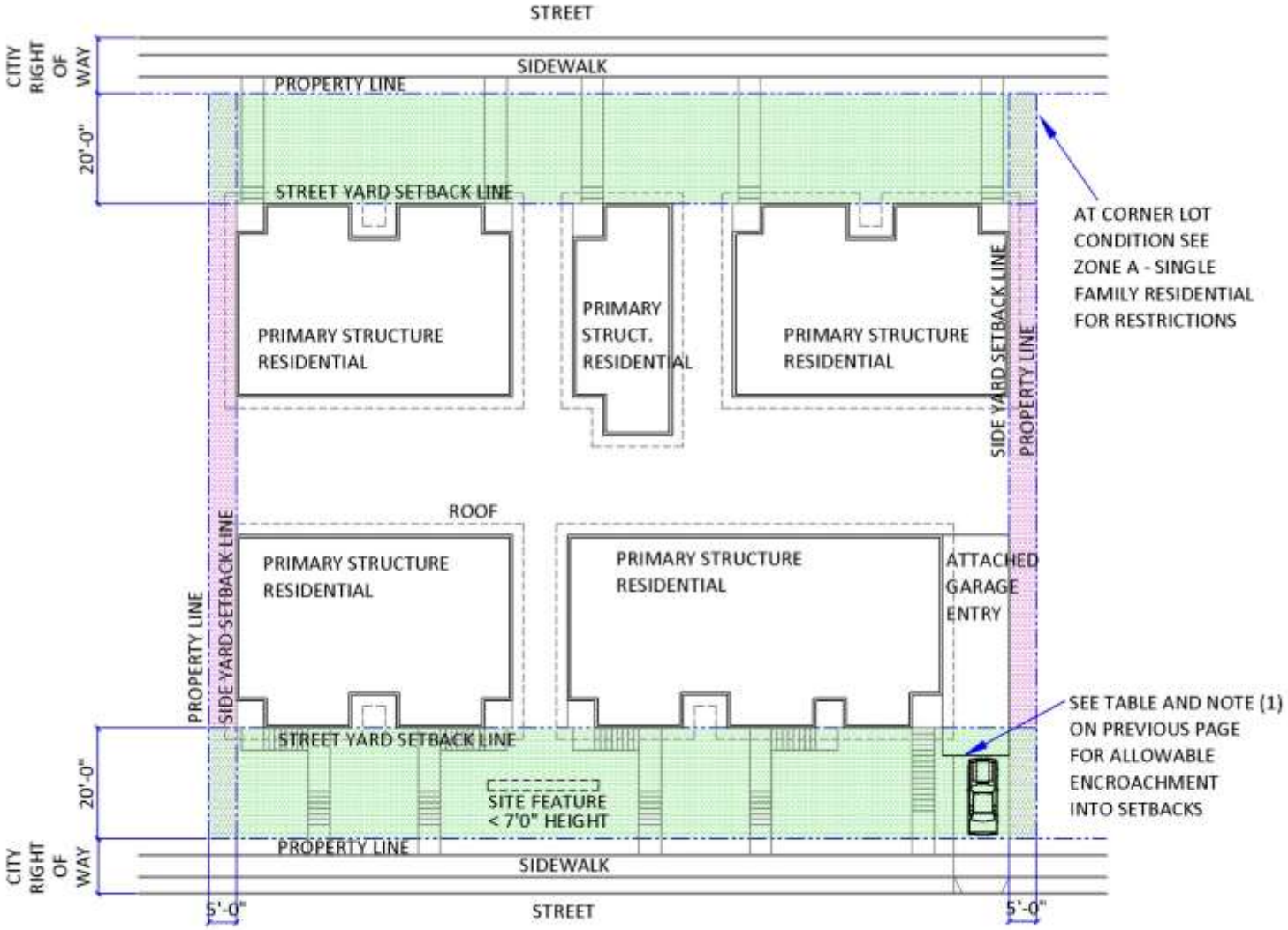
3.06.03 LOCATION OF STRUCTURES: ZONE C – MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

	Site Features 7'-0" Tall or Less	Site Features Greater than 7'-0" Tall	Accessory Structures and Attached Garages or Carports	Primary Structures
Located Within 20'-0" Street Yard Setback	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	Variance Required **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**	Variance Required **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**
Located Within 5'-0" Side Yard and Rear Yard Setback	No Minimum Setback **Director Design Review Permit Required**	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	Variance Required **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**	Variance Required (1) **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**
Located Within Non Setback Area	**Director Design Review Permit Required**	**Director Design Review Permit Required**	**Design Review Permit Review Authority is determined by Construction Value Per Sec. 17.66.040**	**Design Review Permit Review Authority is determined by Construction Value Per Sec. 17.66.040**

Note: All site features, primary and accessory structures listed above require a building permit.

(1) Accessory Structures may be located in the side and rear setback under the following circumstances:

1. The entire structure is located within 35 feet of the rear property line.
2. The maximum height of the structure is 15 feet or less.
3. The structure does not contain any habitable quarters.
4. The structure must be located at least 5 feet from a habitable structure on an abutting property, and for a corner lot, at least 5 feet from a side property line of an abutting property to the rear.



MIDBLOCK LOT WITH TWO STREET EXPOSURES

SCALE 0 8' 16' 24'

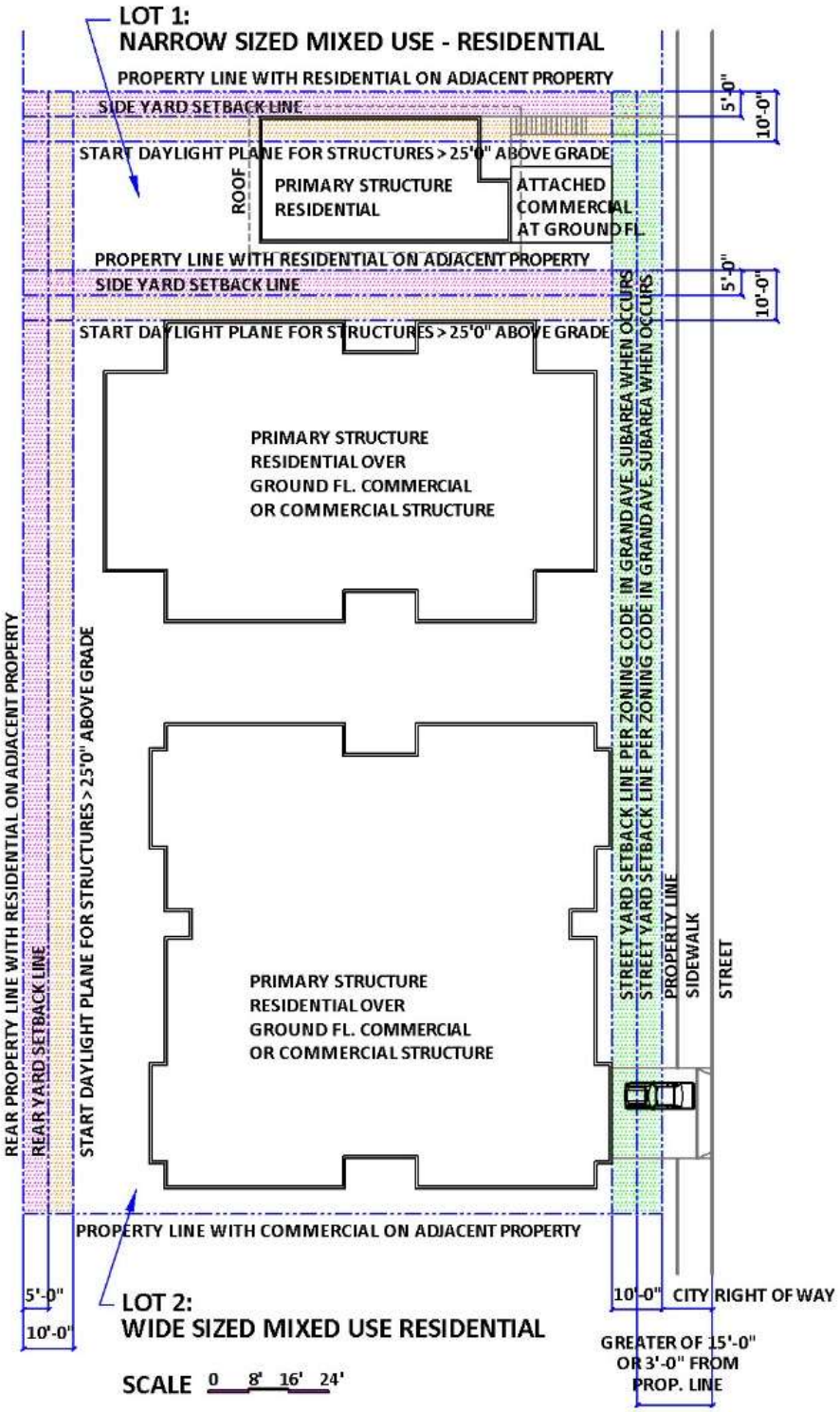
3.06.04 LOCATION OF STRUCTURES: ZONE D – COMMERCIAL AND MIXED-USE RESIDENTIAL

	Site Features 7'-0" Tall or Less	Site Features Greater than 7'-0" Tall	Accessory Structures and Attached Garages or Carports	Primary Structures
Located Within Street Yard Setback	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	Variance Required **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**	Variance Required **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**
Located Within Side Yard Setback, Rear Yard Setback, or Daylight Plane	No Minimum Setback **Director Design Review Permit Required**	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	Variance Required (1) **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**	Variance Required (1) **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**
Located Within Non Setback Area	**Director Design Review Permit Required**	**Director Design Review Permit Required**	**Design Review Permit Review Authority is determined by Construction Value Per Sec. 17.66.040**	**Design Review Permit Review Authority is determined by Construction Value Per Sec. 17.66.040**

Note: All site features, primary and accessory structures listed above require a building permit.

(1) Accessory Structures may be located in the side and rear setback under the following circumstances:

1. The entire structure is located within 35 feet of the rear property line.
2. The maximum height of the structure is 15 feet or less.
3. The structure does not contain any habitable quarters.
4. The structure must be located at least 5 feet from a habitable structure on an abutting property, and for a corner lot, at least 5 feet from a side property line of an abutting property to the rear.


LOT 1:
NARROW SIZED MIXED USE - RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTY LINE WITH RESIDENTIAL ON ADJACENT PROPERTY
SIDE YARD SETBACK LINE
START DAYLIGHT PLANE FOR STRUCTURES > 25'0" ABOVE GRADE
ROOF
PRIMARY STRUCTURE RESIDENTIAL
ATTACHED COMMERCIAL AT GROUND FL.
PROPERTY LINE WITH RESIDENTIAL ON ADJACENT PROPERTY
SIDE YARD SETBACK LINE
START DAYLIGHT PLANE FOR STRUCTURES > 25'0" ABOVE GRADE
PRIMARY STRUCTURE RESIDENTIAL OVER GROUND FL. COMMERCIAL OR COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE
PRIMARY STRUCTURE RESIDENTIAL OVER GROUND FL. COMMERCIAL OR COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE
REAR PROPERTY LINE WITH RESIDENTIAL ON ADJACENT PROPERTY
REAR YARD SETBACK LINE
START DAYLIGHT PLANE FOR STRUCTURES > 25'0" ABOVE GRADE
STREET YARD SETBACK LINE PER ZONING CODE IN GRAND AVE. SUBAREA WHEN OCCURS
STREET YARD SETBACK LINE PER ZONING CODE IN GRAND AVE. SUBAREA WHEN OCCURS
PROPERTY LINE
SIDEWALK
STREET
5'-0"
10'-0"
5'-0"
10'-0"
PROPERTY LINE WITH COMMERCIAL ON ADJACENT PROPERTY
5'-0"
10'-0"
LOT 2:
WIDE SIZED MIXED USE RESIDENTIAL
10'-0"
CITY RIGHT OF WAY
GREATER OF 15'-0" OR 3'-0" FROM PROP. LINE
SCALE 0 8' 16' 24'

3.06.05 LOCATION OF STRUCTURES: ZONE E – ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

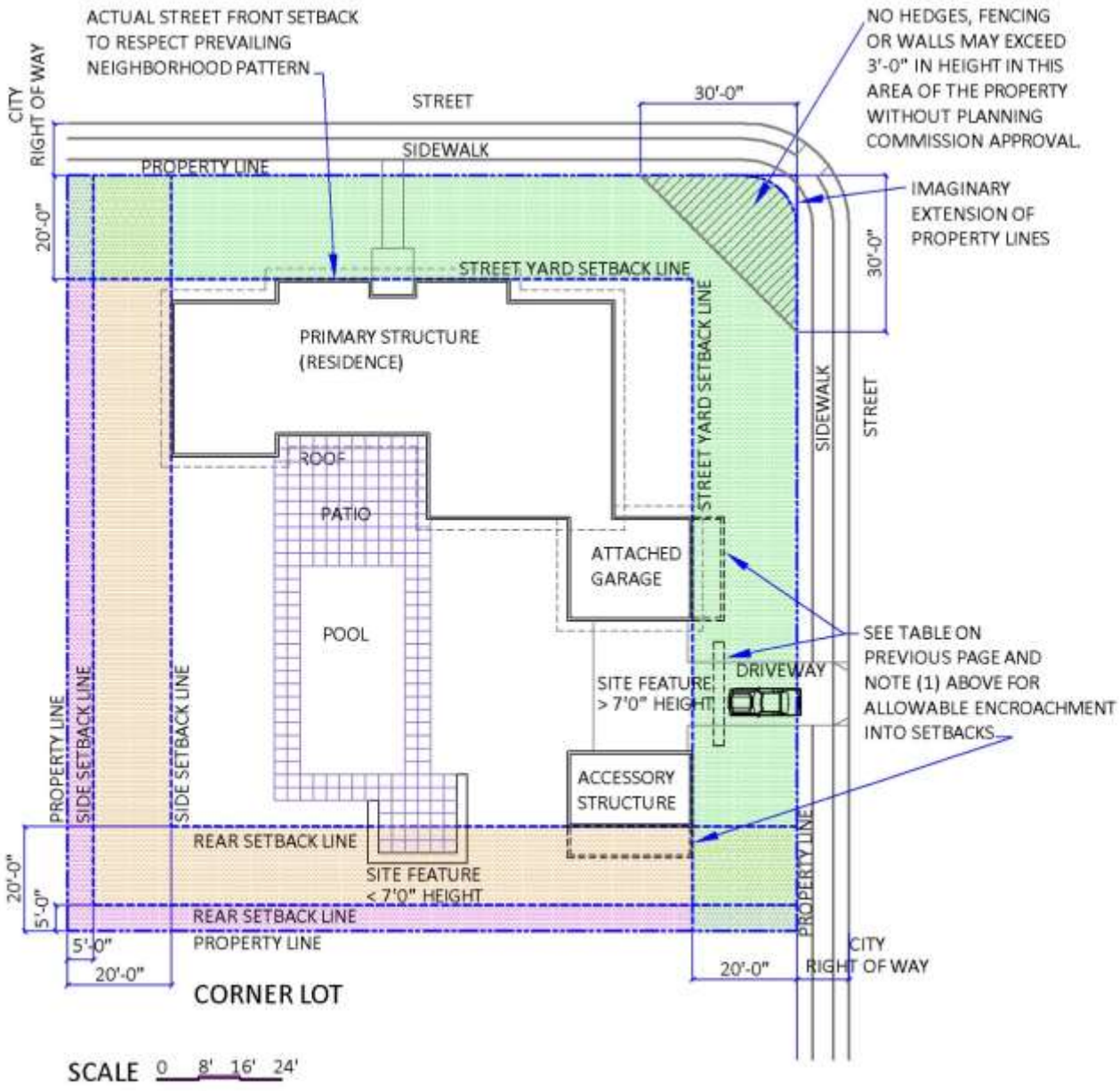
	Site Features 7'-0" Tall or Less	Site Features Greater than 7'-0" Tall	Accessory Structures and Attached Garages or Carports	Primary Structures
Located Within 20'-0" Street Yard Setback	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	Variance Required **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**	Variance Required **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**
Located Within 5'-0" Side Yard and Rear Yard Setback	No Minimum Setback **Director Design Review Permit Required**	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	Variance Required (1) **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**	Variance Required (1) **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**
Located Within 20'-0" Side Yard and Rear Yard Setback	No Minimum Setback **Director Design Review Permit Required**	No Minimum Setback **Planning Commission Design Review Permit Required**	**Design Review Permit Review Authority is determined by Construction Value Per Sec. 17.66.040**	Variance Required **Planning Commission Design Review/ Variance Permit Required**
Located Within Non Setback Area	**Director Design Review Permit Required**	**Director Design Review Permit Required**	**Design Review Permit Review Authority is determined by Construction Value Per Sec. 17.66.040**	**Design Review Permit Review Authority is determined by Construction Value Per Sec. 17.66.040**

Note: All site features, primary and accessory structures listed above require a building permit.

For explanation of (1) See the following page

(1) Accessory Structures may be located in the side and rear setback under the following circumstances:

1. The entire structure is located within 35 feet of the rear property line.
2. The maximum height of the structure is 15 feet or less.
3. The structure does not contain any habitable quarters.
4. The structure must be located at least 5 feet from a habitable structure on an abutting property, and for a corner lot, at least 5 feet from a side property line of an abutting property to the rear.



3.07 OFF STREET PARKING AND DRIVEWAY STANDARDS

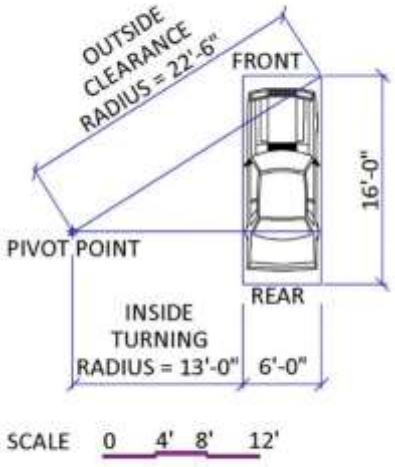
DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Driveway and Parking Locations
   Ref: General Plan; Design and Preservation Element Policy 29.7
2. Minimize parking conflicts with city streets
   Ref: General Plan; Transportation Element Goal 11
3. Parking Lot Design and Shared Parking
   Ref: General Plan; Transportation Element Policies 11.3 and 11.4
4. Maintain site lines at street intersections and driveways
   Ref: General Plan; Transportation Element Policy 12.2
5. Single-family Residential Use (All Zones)
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.30.010
6. Multi - Family Residential Use (Zone C)
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.30.020
7. Commercial and Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential Use (Zone D)
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.30.030
8. Location of Parking Spaces
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.30.040
9. Size and Specifications
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.30.050

3.07.01 INTRODUCTION

The Off Street Parking and Driveway Standards address the design of proposed new, replacement, and modified vehicular off street parking and driveways. They are meant to provide the Planning Commission and staff additional criteria to support the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance when considering such projects. The following *standards* are intended to be used as *guidelines*, with the recognition that all Piedmont properties are “unique” and as a consequence, every lot will be evaluated on its own merits with regard to parking, turnaround and driveway dimensions. These guidelines are to be used to assist in the documentation and planning for uniform variation for different parking situations on different types of properties and is not intended to indicate the “optimum” dimensions for each and every application.

3.07.02 DIMENSIONS AND TURNING RADII OF A STANDARD VEHICLE



VEHICLE WIDTH: 6’-0”

VEHICLE LENGTH: 16’-0”

MINIMUM INSIDE TURNING RADIUS:

13’-0” from pivot point to side of car at inside rear wheel.

MINIMUM OUTSIDE CLEARANCE RADIUS:

22’-6” from pivot point to outer front corner of car

3.07.03 DRIVEWAY STANDARDS

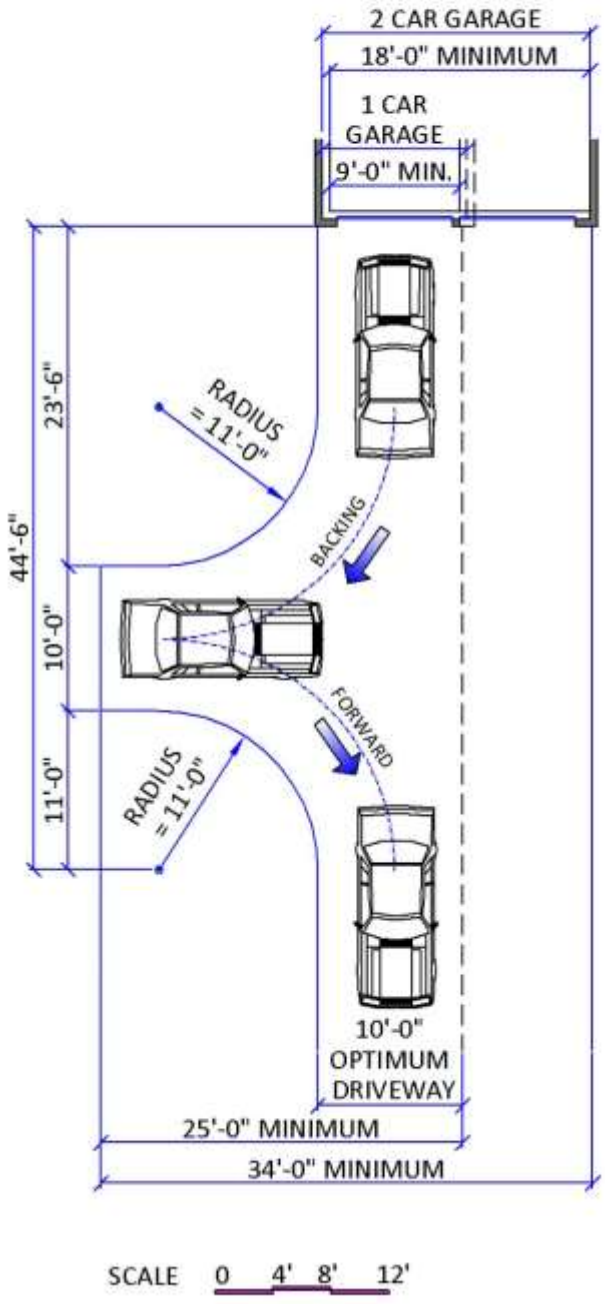
Note: Driveways that do not meet these standards are not necessarily considered “unusable” as provided in Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.30.060.

DESCRIPTION	MINIMUM WIDTH	OPTIMUM WIDTH	MAXIMUM WIDTH	(1) For a single-family dwelling, for which the closest portion of the parking enclosure is located in excess of 75 feet from the closest street, the minimum driveway width is 12 feet. (2) Backup distance is measured between the inside edge of sidewalk to the front wall of the parking enclosure.
For a residential driveway leading to a single car garage, single car carport or one unenclosed space	8’-6” (1)	10’-0”	12’-0”	
For a residential driveway leading to a double car garage, double car carport or unenclosed spaces	8’-6” (1)	12’-0”	18’-0”	
	MIN. BACKUP DISTANCE (2)		MAX. BACKUP DISTANCE (2)	
For a residential driveway less than 10 feet in width	18’-0”		50’-0”	
For a residential driveway 10 feet or greater in width	18’-0”		75’-0”	

3.07.04 DRIVEWAY TURN AROUND STANDARDS

Driveways that exceed the maximum backup distance shall have a turnaround area immediately adjacent to the front wall of the garage or carport.

Note: Driveways and turnarounds that do not meet these standards are not necessarily considered "unusable" as provided in Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.30.060.



The turnaround shall be adequate in size to allow a standard vehicle one (1) two-point maneuver and an exit onto a public street in a forward direction.

One (1) two-point maneuver consists of one (1) forward motion and one (1) backward motion (See the adjacent Diagram).

DESCRIPTION	MIN. WIDTH	MIN. DEPTH
For a turnaround in front of a one car garage or carport	25'-0"	44'-6"
For a turnaround in front of a two car garage or carport	34'-0"	44'-6"

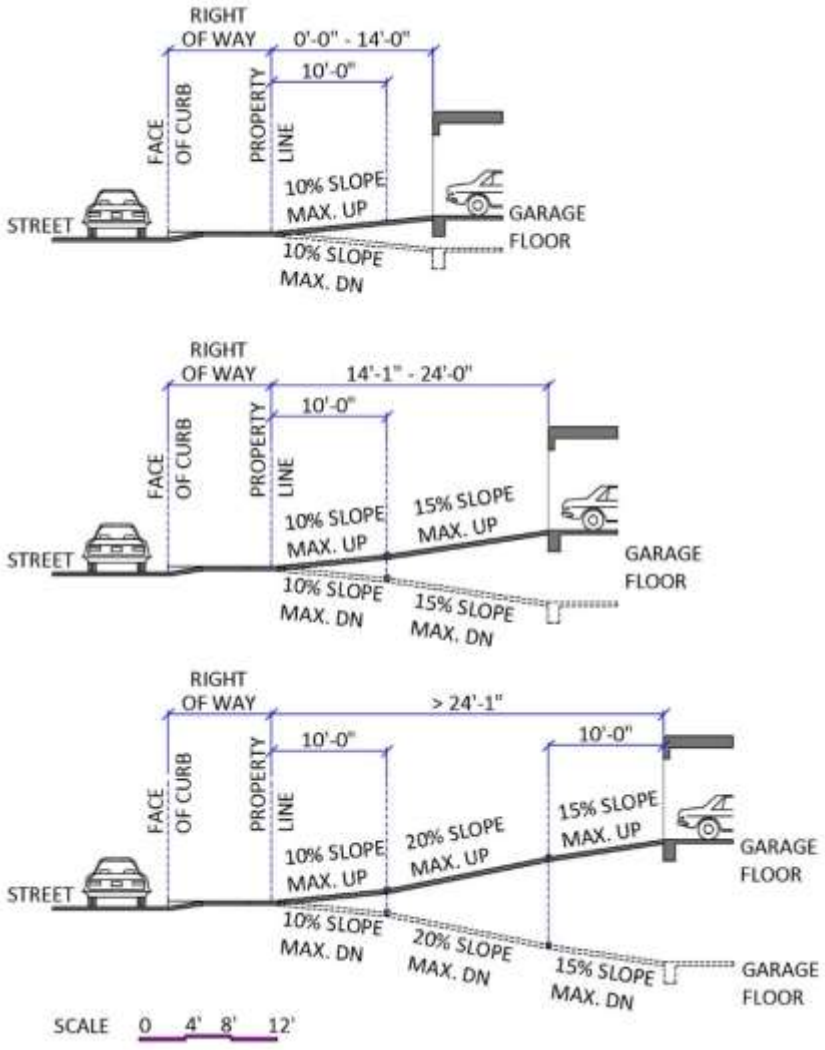
3.07.05 DRIVEWAY GRADIENT STANDARDS

DESIGN STANDARD:

1. Parking Size and Specifications (All Zones)
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.30.050

Note: Driveways that do not meet these standards are not necessarily considered "unusable" as provided in Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.30.060

From the street, the ramp shall start at the property line at the same elevation as the street right-of-way.



For driveways up to 14'-0" in length from the property line, the maximum slope shall be 10%.

For driveways from 14'-1" to 24'-0" in length from the property line, the first 10 feet shall have a maximum slope of 10%. The remaining slope to the garage entry shall have a maximum slope of 15%.

For driveways greater than 24'-1" in length from the property line, the first 10 feet and the last 10 feet adjacent to the garage entry shall have maximum slopes of 10% and 15% respectively. The slope between these points shall have a maximum slope of 20%.

3.08 RETAINING WALLS

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Mimimize the visual prominence of retaining walls
   Ref: General Plan; Design and Preservation Element Policy 29.6
2. Fence, Wall, Retaining Wall, Terracing
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.32.010
3. The Measurement of Fences and Retaining Walls
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.90.020

3.08.01 NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. The design of new retaining walls that are visible from the street should be consistent with the scale and proportion of existing retaining walls on contiguous parcels, except when they exceed the recommended maximum heights outlined in these guidelines.

2. The design of new retaining walls that are visible from the street, as well as those that are close to side and rear property lines should be no more than four feet, unless physical limitations on the site prevent this from occurring. If the change in grade is greater than four feet, a series of retaining walls, interspersed by planting areas in a stepped or terraced fashion should be constructed to create a less visually-prominent monolithic appearance.

Yes

The rendering above shows an offset pair of stepped retaining walls to accommodate the significant grade change, interspersed with planting areas.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. In several areas of Piedmont, retaining walls along sidewalks provide a strong visual element which unifies a neighborhood otherwise characterized by a variety of architectural styles. While the retaining wall in front of each residence has its own characteristic design, the overall appearance is one of continuity achieved by a uniform wall height and the sense of common design features.

Yes

B. In situations where retaining walls are being introduced for the first time, or where retaining walls are used but there is no unified design theme, a new or reconstructed retaining wall should establish a design theme which may be followed by subsequent retaining wall projects.

Yes

3.08.02 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN AND COMPATIBILITY DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. Retaining walls should be constructed in stepped or terraced fashion with the maximum height for any single wall no more than four feet, unless physical limitations on the site or structural engineering conditions do not make terracing feasible. Any retaining wall in excess of six feet should be avoided whenever possible. The height of a retaining wall shall be measured from whichever of the following is lower:
    A. The finished grade surface of the ground, or
    B. The natural surface of the ground.

    The surface of the ground for measurement purposes shall be determined by the specific plane of the proposed retaining wall.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. Retaining walls are divided into a series of low and stepped walls. In certain situations it may be physically impossible to construct a series of terraces, and the only alternative is to construct one or more large monolithic structures. In this situation, the maximum height limit would apply.

No

B. Retaining walls that are monolithic and beyond the maximum height detract from the overall design of the property. Locating them near the property line results in even greater exposure.

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

2. The design of a retaining wall should be compatible with the architectural style of the residence which it serves and should provide visual variety and interest through the use of form, texture, detailing and planting. When a retaining wall contains an entry stairway to the residence, the design of the wall should give visual prominence and attention to the entryway. When a retaining wall is adjacent to a garage, the two should have a unified design. While a retaining wall should be well-designed and visually interesting, it should not call attention to itself, but instead should focus and direct attention to the residence.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. Retaining walls present a unified appearance with the architectural design of the residence and with an adjacent garage if one is present. The retaining wall should complement the residence, rather than obscure or overwhelm it. This relationship may be established by designing a wall which incorporates one or two of the distinguishing design features of the residence and which is physically connected to the adjacent garage.

Yes

B. Retaining walls can further enhance building entries by reinforcing the entryway from the street.

Yes

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

3. Where a single large retaining wall is used, its design should incorporate a planting strip and irrigation system at its toe strip to allow for the planting of screening vegetation, or planting strip with irrigation system should be incorporated at the top of the wall. Ideally, both toe and top planting strips should be provided.

Yes

4. The design of stepped or terraced retaining walls should incorporate planting strips to allow for the planting of screening vegetation at each level. A toe planting strip is preferred because the vegetation it supports is generally a more effective visual screen than overhanging vegetation.

Yes

5. Stepped retaining walls should be consistent and should not result in significant alterations to the natural topography. The example shown at right violates this principle and detracts from the views from the street right-of-way.

No

6. A retaining wall should avoid the creation of a tunnel effect which may result when a high retaining wall is built along one side of a narrow street and residences are built close to curb on the other side of the street.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. Lowering the height of a retaining wall to a maximum height of four feet - the approximate eye level of a person in an automobile.

No

B. Monolithic walls that do not respect the topography detract from the character of the neighborhood.

3.08.03 SAFETY

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. A retaining wall located adjacent to a driveway should not obstruct the view of a driver exiting a driveway.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. A series of low retaining walls stepping up the hill creates views to pedestrian and vehicular entries.

No

B. A high retaining wall at the street obstructs the driver's view.

3.09 FENCES AND WALLS

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Regulate front yard fence and equipment enclosures
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 29.3
2. Design fencing to be compatible with building design
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 29.5
4. Fence, Wall, Retaining Wall, Terracing
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.32.010
5. The Measurement of Fences and Retaining Walls
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.90.020

3.09.01 NEIGHBORHOOD AND CONTIGUOUS PARCEL COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. The design of fences or walls should be consistent with the character of existing fences or walls in the neighborhood and on contiguous parcels, except when they exceed the recommended maximum heights outlined in these guidelines.

2. A fence or wall should minimize any adverse impacts on the neighborhood and on residences located on contiguous parcels. The quality of design reflected by the fence or wall should be directly related to its visual prominence.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. As shown at right, the design and siting of a fence or wall should not deprive neighboring residences on contiguous parcels of views, access to sunlight, a feeling of openness, and other related amenities which they presently enjoy. Sometimes, the location and design of the fence or wall may not always be possible to achieve this. It will frequently be necessary to weigh the desire of a homeowner to construct a fence or wall against its impacts on neighboring residences.

Yes

Yes

Yes

B. Greater attention should be devoted to the design and siting of fences and walls subject to public view. Fences or walls in front yards are to be avoided except in rare circumstances.

C. Should a fence in a front yard be deemed appropriate, it should reflect the highest design standard and be compatible with the building style that it serves.

Yes

D. This front yard fence is not compatible with the neighborhood, contiguous parcels or the property that it serves. It blocks views to and from the street right-of-way, offers no visible planting between the sidewalk and the front yard setback area and is constructed with a material that is inconsistent with the attached residence.

No

E. A rear or side yard fence or wall need not meet the same design standard necessary for front yard fences. Nevertheless, high quality design is always encouraged, even for fences and walls not in the public view. As indicated in the photo to the right, a back yard fence can be an attractive feature for the owner and adjacent neighbors.

Yes

F. While the side yard fence in the photo to the right is open, allowing views from the neighboring property, its height is out of scale with the neighborhood, creating a burdensome enclosure for the neighbors.

No

G. The visual and other impacts of fences and walls should be mitigated by their siting on the lot, variation in height, such as stepping down a side-yard fence as it approaches the street, and the appropriate use of vegetation.

Yes

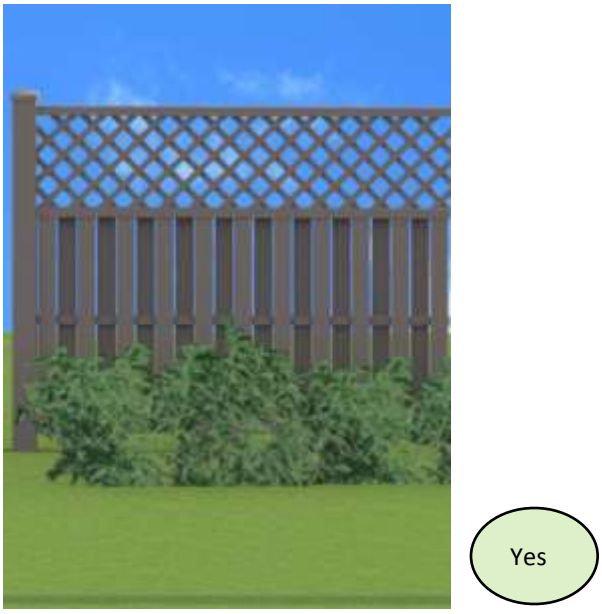
3.09.02 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN AND COMPATIBILITY DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. The design of a fence or wall should be compatible with the architectural style of the residence which it serves and should provide visual interest and variety. A fence or wall should be well-designed and visually interesting. It should not call attention to itself, but instead should focus and direct attention to the residence.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. The following images are rendered examples of typical fencing designs that may be found in Piedmont.

Privacy wood fencing with a finished appearance on both sides:
This is appropriate for side and rear yard fencing.



Privacy wood fencing with a finished appearance on both sides and a wood lattice top:
This is appropriate for side and rear yard fencing, particularly when it is important to ensure a feeling of openness for neighboring properties.

Yes

Wood picket fencing:
This may be appropriate, in rare circumstances, in the street facing front yard, providing it meets Zoning Ordinance requirements.

Yes

Wood picket fencing with intermediate wood columns:
This may be appropriate, in rare circumstances, in the street facing front yard, providing it meets Zoning Ordinance requirements.

Yes

Iron fencing with brick or masonry base and column:
This may be appropriate, in rare circumstances, in the street facing front yard, providing it meets Zoning Ordinance requirements.

Yes

Metal fencing with intermediate metal columns:
This may be appropriate with contemporary styled buildings, providing there is ample landscaping to soften the pattern and use of materials.

Yes

2. When a fence or wall contains an entry to the residence, its design should give visual prominence to the residence and direct attention to the entry.

Yes

3. Fences or walls in front yards are to be avoided except in rare circumstances. However, if a residence is located on a corner or through lot, a fence or wall greater than four feet in height should be permitted to enclose the property's private outdoor living area in the side or rear yard.

Yes

Yes

4. With the exception of corner lots, fences or walls greater than four feet in height should not be located between the sidewalk and a house.

3.09.03 CONTIGUOUS PARCELS AND ON-SITE SAFETY DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. A fence or wall located in a side yard should not obstruct emergency access between the street and the side and rear yards of a contiguous residence.

2. A fence or wall located in a side yard should not obstruct emergency access from the street, through the side yard, and into the rear yard of the residence. A gate located in a side yard fence or wall should be wide enough to accommodate an emergency stretcher. Its locking mechanism should be a type that can be unlocked or removed by police and fire department personnel in an emergency. A gate in a fence or wall located within side yards and permitting access to rear yards should be equipped with an adequate lock which can be unlocked or removed by police and fire department personnel in an emergency.

Yes

3. A fence or wall located adjacent to a driveway should not obstruct the view of a driver exiting a driveway.

4. A fence or wall located in the side yard of a corner lot adjacent to a street should not obstruct the view of the cross street for drivers approaching the cross street.

3.10 TRASH ENCLOSURES

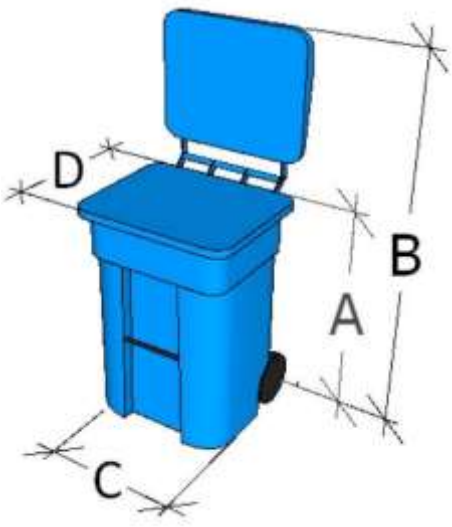
DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Regulate front yard fencing and equipment enclosures.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 29.3
2. Design fencing to be compatible with building design.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 29.5
3. Design Guidelines for Fencing
   Ref: Design Guidelines Section 3.10; Fencing

3.10.01 TRASH ENCLOSURE SIZES

Trash enclosures need to accommodate the size and number of carts routinely used. Most Piedmonters have three carts: a black one for trash, a blue one for recycling, and a green one for yard waste and food scraps (organics). Customers with 20 gallon garbage service receive a 35 gallon cart with a 20 gallon insert affixed within. Piedmonters who have on-premises pick-up service are limited to 35 gallon carts, but those who need more than one cart for recycling or organic waste may have as many carts as needed at no extra charge (as a reminder, residents may order occasional “overage bags” for large yard clean-up projects at no charge).

CART SIZE	HT. (A)	LID HT. (B)	WIDTH (C)	DEPTH (D)
35 GAL.	38.2”	60.5”	22.8”	22.3”
65 GAL.	42.2”	69”	25.9”	26.5”
95 GAL.	46.1”	77.7”	27.7”	31.6”



It is optimal if one can provide approximately 150% of the sum of the cart footprints to easily maneuver the carts into and out of their storage spaces. At 150% the footprint dimensions are as shown in the table below.

SIZE OF 3 CARTS	HT. (A)	LID HT. (B)	WIDTH (C)	DEPTH (D)
35 GAL.	38.2”	60.5”	103”	34”
65 GAL.	42.2”	69”	117”	40”
95 GAL.	46.1”	77.7”	125”	48”

3.10.02 TRASH ENCLOSURE LOCATIONS

Piedmonters who receive curbside pick-up may use larger carts as needed, but must properly store and screen them. Most side yards in Piedmont are at least 4’-0” to 5’-0” wide, which can accommodate carts next to each other against the wall of a building or fence, and still leave a 2 to 3 foot wide passage for access to the rear yard. This means that as long as there is a 4’-0” side yard, and at least 6 feet along the wall of a building or fence, there is enough space for all three carts. If a property owner is not able to provide an enclosure in compliance with the above criteria, he or she may contact the Planning Department at 510-420-3050 to schedule an appointment with a planning staff person who will assist you with the proper placement of your carts and the design of an enclosure. No fees for the consultation or process are required.

Yes

All trash bins shall be enclosed and shielded from view from the public right-of-way and neighboring properties. They shall be located as far away from the street as possible; As small as is necessary to enclose the carts; As low in height as necessary to adequately screen the carts; and Designed in compliance with Section 3.10 of the Design Guidelines.

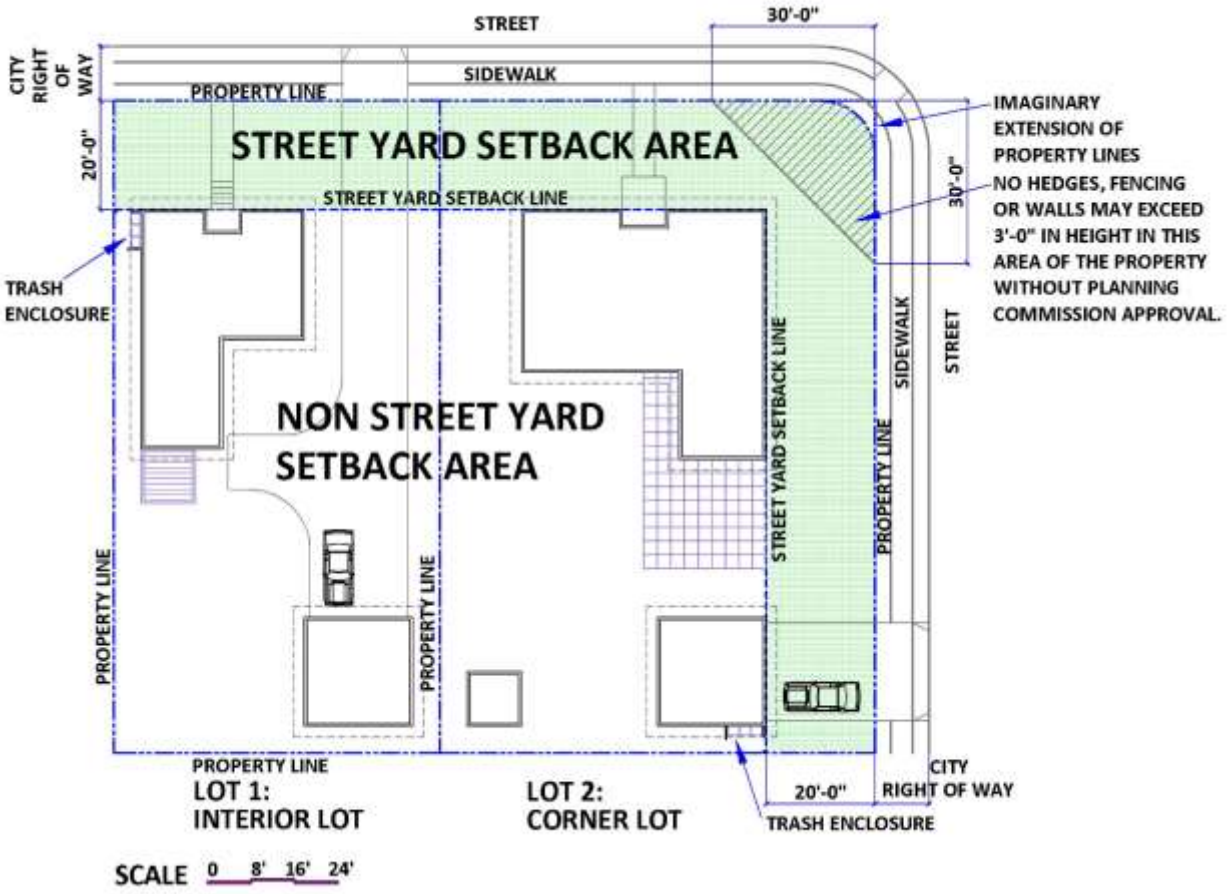
Trash Enclosures shall be any of the following:

1. Any solid fence, wall, or combination of a fence and wall at least 4’-0” in height and up to 6’-0” in height.
2. An open fence up to 6’-0” in height in combination with dense evergreen landscaping at least 4’-0” in height at maturity and up to any height.
3. Dense, evergreen landscaping at least 4’-0” in height at maturity and up to any height shall be constructed in compliance with the following:

a. Non-Street Setback Areas: Trash enclosures in compliance with this section may be permitted in any non-street setback area without the need for a building permit or design review.

Yes

b. Street Setback Areas: Any Trash Enclosure, as shown in the example above, used exclusively for the purpose of screening trash, recycling and organic waste carts from public view that is located within a front yard setback, a street side yard setback, or a rear yard setback of a through lot, shall require staff review and approval at the Planning Counter in compliance with the provisions of Section 17.17.1(c)(ii) of the Zoning Ordinance and the Trash/Recycling/Organic Waste Cart Enclosure Policy, except that staff may refer any application to the Planning Commission for review.



3.11 LANDSCAPE AND HARDSCAPE DESIGN

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Protect special status plant Species
   Ref: General Plan Natural Resources and Sustainability Element Policy 13.5
2. Retain healthy native trees
   Ref: General Plan Natural Resources and Sustainability Element Policy 14.4
3. Encourage proper use of landscaping.
   Ref: General Plan Natural Resources and Sustainability Element Policy 14.5
4. Balance tree preservation and views.
   Ref: General Plan Natural Resources and Sustainability Element Policy 14.6
5. Reduce storm water runoff.
   Ref: General Plan Natural Resources and Sustainability Element Policy 16.5
6. Provide and maintain sidewalks, streets and street landscaping
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 27.1
7. Use landscaping to frame views, soften buildings, and screen undesirable views.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 29.2
8. Use landscaping to create private outdoor areas in lieu of fences on corner lots.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 29.4
9. Avoid landscape design that creates safety hazards.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 29.9
10. Protect the city's natural beauty and visual character; Landscape Plans Requirements.
    Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.34.010, 17.34.020.
11. A residential property owner must landscape all required street setback areas, except for areas paved for ingress and egress.
    Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.34.040.

3.11.01 INTRODUCTION

GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Landscape and hardscape surfaces are design elements that anchor structures to their surrounding terrain. Rather than being used as an afterthought to mask inappropriately positioned or designed structures, they should instead be part of a comprehensive site development design scheme and should be compatible with the design of structures found on the property.

2. As with additions to existing structures, additions to existing landscaping and hardscaping should provide a seamless transition to existing planting and pathway designs.

3.11.02 STREET FACING GARDENS IN SETBACK AREAS DESIGN GUIDELINES: COMPATIBILITY WITH CONTIGUOUS LOTS:

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

1. Planting designs within the street facing setback area should be compatible with those found on neighboring properties, as shown in the two photographs above.

2. Living plant materials should be the primary ground cover for street facing gardens within the front setback area. Planting areas consisting primarily of rock or inorganic material should be avoided, as shown in the two photographs above.

3. Artificial turf is not a landscaping material. As a hardscape material it does not count towards the 30% landscape minimum. The 20 ft. street setback area must be landscaped except for areas of ingress and egress. Side and rear yards offer more flexibility in the use of landscape and hardscape materials, including artificial turf.

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

4. At corner lots, where the side yard also has a street facing garden within the 20 ft. street setback, landscaping should be attractive while providing privacy for outdoor living areas.

5. Hardscape, or paved surfaces in street facing gardens within the street setback areas should be limited to pathways to building entrances and driveways to garage entrances. Outdoor patios and active outdoor activity areas within this setback area are discouraged. Living plant materials should be installed adjacent to these hardscape surfaces to enhance these entry pathways, as shown in the two photographs above.

3.11.03 ON-SITE DESIGN PRINCIPLES
DESIGN GUIDELINES: ON-SITE LANDSCAPE AESTHETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Minimize impacts on existing terrain.
2. Use natural drainage channels and on-site storm water drainage management opportunities.
3. Preserve and incorporate existing mature trees as part of the overall landscape design.
4. Use landscaping within side and rear setback areas to reinforce property lines and minimize the need for fencing between separate outdoor spaces.
5. Avoid locating structures within the drip line of existing mature trees or within riparian zones.

Yes

Yes

6. Rear yard gardens should provide plantings with usable open space.

Yes

Yes

7. When possible, use a variety of plant materials in the palette to have a layered effect of size and species. Consider the need for wind breaks, the need for shading in South and West facing areas, while choosing plant materials conducive to sunny and shaded zones within the lot.

8. Use native plant species, drought tolerant or climate appropriate planting materials. Consider following Bay-Friendly Landscape Guidelines when designing your garden.
9. Avoid invasive plant species or flammable mulch, such as shredded redwood bark, also known as “gorilla hair.”

Yes

Yes

10. Consider the eventual height and width of plant materials when planting near property lines, buildings, site features, streets and sidewalks.
11. Use drip irrigation systems to establish newly planted materials, but choose species that will primarily survive on rainfall.

DESIGN GUIDELINES: ON-SITE HARDSCAPE AESTHETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN:

Yes

12. Use permeable paving as part of the hardscape materials, when possible. Pavers should be light in color with a high solar reflective index.

Yes

13. Consider planting strips at driveways

Yes

Yes

14. On-site asphalt driveway paving and on-site driveway and walkway solid white concrete paving should be discouraged. Colored concrete or pavers are recommended for on-site driveways and walkways.

3.12 EXTERIOR LIGHTING

3.12.01 NEIGHBORHOOD AND CONTIGUOUS PARCEL COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Limit the lighting of front yard landscape features, to respect the existing neighborhood character.
2. Use “Dark Sky Compliant” exterior light fixtures that are shielded and directed downwards to prevent light trespassing from a subject property to neighboring properties. The use of floodlights is discouraged.

3.12.02 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN, COMPATIBILITLY AND SAFETY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Complement the light fixture design with the architectural character and building elements being illuminated.
2. Conceal electrical boxes from public view. Conduits should not be exposed on exterior walls and should be embedded either in walls or landscaping.
3. Locate low level lighting to ensure entry paths, entry stairs and driveways, garage and building entries are adequately illuminated.

DESIGN COMMENT FOR GUIDELINES 1-3:

A. Low level and shielded lighting complements the architectural character, illuminates pedestrian and vehicular entry paths, and enhances the safety zone between the residence and public right-of-way.

Yes

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

4. When used, provide motion sensors that are adjustable, to prevent them from rapidly flashing on and off when activated.

3.13 LOCATION OF SITE FEATURES

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Design Review Requirements for Site Features.
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.66.040
2. Definition of Site Feature.
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.90.010
3. Location of Site Features by Zoning District.
   Ref: Design Guidelines Sec. 3.06.02, 3.06.03, 3.06.04, 3.06.05

3.13.01 DEFINITION FOR DESIGN REVIEW PURPOSES

Site features may be defined as built-in improvements that are permanently affixed to the ground and/or attached to plumbing or electrical services that do not meet the definition of primary structures, accessory structures, fences or retaining walls, as defined by the Zoning Ordinance or Building Code. They include, but are not limited to:

1. Built-in bench
2. Outdoor kitchen
3. Fire table or raised fire pit
4. Outdoor fireplace
5. Fountain or other water feature
6. Statue or other decorative element
7. Above ground spa or hot tub
8. Pool or spa equipment and its enclosure
9. Above ground cistern
10. Well equipment and its enclosure
11. Raised planter bed
12. Flag pole
13. Lamp post
14. Pole-mounted birdfeeder or birdhouse
15. Children's play structure or slide
16. Trampoline, basketball backboard, permanent tennis or volleyball netting and supports, and other sports equipment
17. Free standing trellis, arbor or pergola
18. Other improvements as determined by the Director

3.13.02 NEIGHBORHOOD AND CONTIGUOUS PARCEL COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. The placement of site features, when viewed from the street right-of-way, should be compatible with structures on adjacent parcels and those within the surrounding neighborhood.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. The fountain and lamp posts are integral with the entry path from the street. They are unobtrusive and are compatible with both the primary residence and its neighbors.

Yes

B. The sculpture is located within the side yard private outdoor space and may be viewed from the public right-of-way. Set further back from the street setback line, it complements the primary residence.

Yes

2. Recreational site features that create gathering, play or active areas within the side yard or rear yard private outdoor space should not be located within side yard or rear yard setback areas. Additionally, they should be adequately shielded from street view and from contiguous parcels.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

No

A. Basketball backboard viewed from the public right-of-way.

Yes

B. Basketball backboard within a private rear yard.

3. Outdoor kitchens should be integral with the design of the private outdoor space.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. The outdoor kitchen in the photo above is close to the residence, far from the side yard setback line.

Yes

B. The outdoor kitchen in the photo above has planting behind it that screens the appliances from the adjacent parcel.

4. The location of noise generating equipment, such as pool and spa equipment, should be properly enclosed and/or have sound attenuating devices to reduce the noise from traveling to contiguous parcels as required by the Building Code. The installation of permanent exterior audio speakers is discouraged.

3.13.03 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN COMPATIBILITY DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. The design and location of site features should be compatible with the design and location of primary and accessory structures on the property.

2. The materials used for a site feature should be of high quality to ensure its long term durability.

DESIGN COMMENTS FOR DESIGN GUIDELINES 1-2:

Yes

A. The materials used for the pergola and raised hot tub in the photo above are compatible with the retaining walls, wall fencing and landscaping.

Yes

B. The design of the arbor, with its central outdoor fireplace flanked by gates in the photo above, is compatible with the adjacent accessory pool house in the rear yard.

Yes

C. The stone base for the built-in seating and raised fire pit in the photo above match the stone base at the residence's terrace.

Yes

D. The arcade in the photo above is compatible with the design of the residence.

Yes

E. The outdoor fireplace in the photo above uses similar materials and color to the accompanying residence and retaining walls. It faces inward, away from adjacent parcels. The use of outdoor fireplaces must be in compliance with Bay Area Air Quality Management District requirements.

Yes

F. Trellises within the street front setback area, as shown above, may be a decorative element and should celebrate entrance, rather than creating a space for active outdoor use.

G. A play structure should be sized appropriately for the yard in which it is located to minimize its visibility from neighboring properties. It should not be visible from the street.

Yes

3.13.04 ON-SITE SAFETY DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Water features, including hot tubs, pools and fountains with reservoirs greater than 12 inches in depth should be locked from public access as required by the Building Code.

2. Heat generating equipment, such as pool heating equipment, fire pits, fire place openings, and cooking appliances should be a minimum of 36 inches clear from plant materials, unless they are rated to be in closer proximity to flammable materials.

4. BUILDING DESIGN: GENERAL

4.01 BUILDING STYLES

Piedmont has an eclectic range of residential building styles. Viewed from the street within any neighborhood, there are rarely two adjacent homes that look alike. House sizes can vary greatly, depending upon the lot size, the date of original construction and the topography of the property. To retain a building's architectural integrity, it is important to first recognize the special qualities of its specific building style prior to considering a design modification. It is equally important to understand the prevailing neighborhood character, determined by the characteristics of the different building styles, prior to the construction of new single-family homes, multi-family dwellings or mixed-use commercial buildings. The following are some of the many distinct building styles that can be found in Piedmont.[1]

Colonial Revival:
Symmetrical balanced windows framing a centered front door.

Cottage:
Low or intermediate pitched roof with minimal architectural detail.

[1] To further understand the specific qualities of building styles, the reader is advised to consult **A Field Guide to American Houses** by Virginia Savage McAlester. Alfred A. Knopf, 2017

Craftsman:
Low pitched gable roof with deep overhangs and exposed roof rafters.

Dutch Colonial:
Gambrel style roof with balanced divided lite windows.

Midcentury Modern:
Simple or flat roof with large expanses of glass and one exterior wall material.

Mission:
Low pitched tile roof, arched openings, prominent entry portal.

Monterey Colonial:
Shallow roofs, exposed wood rafters, second floor veranda with railings.

Neoclassical:
Columned entry porch with balanced divided lite windows.

New Traditional Multi Family:
Complex high pitched roofs with tall entry features.

Prairie:
Low pitched hip roof, symmetrical entry and window placement.

Spanish Revival:
Low pitched tiled roof, little or no overhang, deeply recessed windows and doors.

Spanish Revival – Civic:
Low pitched tiled roof, little or no overhang, tower or special design element.

Spanish Revival – Commercial:
Low pitched tiled roof, minimal detailing, recessed entry.

Split Level:
Tri-level with intersecting roofs with asymmetrical windows and entry.

Styled Ranch-Colonial Revival:
Prominent hip or gable roof, revival styled walls, windows and details.

Styled Ranch-Asian:
Low pitched roof with deep overhangs, exposed rafters; walls of wood and stucco.

Tudor:
Steeply pitched gable roofs, walls of stucco, stone and half-timbered wood.

Twenty-First Century Contemporary:
Orthogonal volumes with different wall textures or materials creating a sculptural effect.

Victorian Queen Anne:
Steeply pitched roofs with highly stylized wood details.

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Encourage creativity and innovation in building design
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 28.12
2. Preserve and conserve historically significant resources.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 31.2
3. Ensure the use of appropriate materials for the repair, maintenance or expansion of historic structures.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 31.3
4. Encourage the adaptive reuse of existing buildings, rather than their demolition.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 31.7
5. Anticipate recognizing and preserving structures from the recent past; those built between 1945-1960.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 31.9
6. Achieve design compatibility between additions, remodeling and other new construction by establishing development standards.
   Ref: Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.20.010

4.01.01 PREDOMINANT BUILDING STYLE

DESIGN GUIDELINES: ON-SITE DESIGN COMPATIBILITY

Guidelines 1-4 apply to all additions and alterations to existing structures:

1. Where an existing structure is a hybrid of two styles (example: craftsman and prairie styles), the construction should continue this hybrid aesthetic.

2. Where an existing structure consists of an original building constructed in one architectural style and an addition constructed in a different architectural style, a minor addition should continue the architectural style of the part of the building to which it is attached. However, if the proposed construction is a major addition or consists of changes throughout the structure, the mix of styles should be eliminated in favor of a single predominant style.

3. Where an existing structure has one predominant building style, the new construction should be compatible and consistent with this style. "Compatible and consistent" does not require that the new construction be a precise copy of the predominant style, but neither does it prohibit this.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

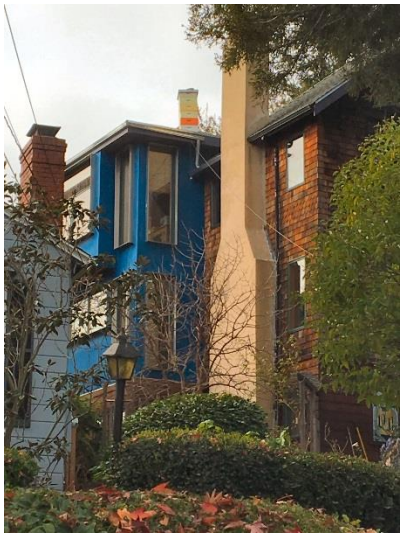
A. Additions may replicate an existing building style to be compatible and consistent with the existing structure. Here is an example of a rear extension where exterior siding, roofing and architectural details replicate those found on the existing building. The windows, while not duplicates, are in keeping with the existing building style.

Yes

B. Additions may use complementary design elements to be compatible and consistent without replicating the existing building style exactly. Here is an example of a rear extension where classical architectural proportions and details reflect the period of the existing building style, without duplicating the existing exterior materials.

Yes

C. An addition that is inconsistent with the predominant building style that appears tacked on is immediately apparent as a different structure and fails to meet the objective of this guideline.



No

DESIGN GUIDELINE: ON-SITE DESIGN COMPATIBILITY (CONT'D)

4. For major modifications or additions to an existing structure where no one building style is predominant, the new construction provides an opportunity to establish a predominant building style. Projects should capitalize on this opportunity by modifying the remainder of the building, as well as any accessory structures, to improve architectural cohesion.

4.01.02 STYLISTIC CHANGES TO EXISTING STRUCTURES

DESIGN GUIDELINE: ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN

1. Where there is a desire to change the existing building style, such changes should be applied to the entire exterior, and to accessory structures, and not only to the area where new construction is proposed.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. In this remodel and front garage addition, new architectural elements and details are employed throughout to unify existing and new construction into a singular building style.

Yes

B. In this remodel, new shingle siding provides a contrast to a top floor stucco band. New windows and trim elements help unify an updated Prairie style.

Yes

No

C. In this remodel, elements of a mid-20th Century building were unified with new exterior materials, windows and details, creating new shadow lines and establishing a unified contemporary building style.

D. This residence, with a horizontal addition, is perceived as two separate buildings. The two contrasting styles compete with each other.

4.01.03 DOCUMENTING COMPATIBILITY WITH BUILDING STYLE

The applicant for the new construction shall be responsible for including graphic materials in his/her submission to the City, documenting compatibility and consistency with a predominant building style.

4.02 BUILDING ELEMENTS

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Encourage garages, decks and porches to complement the architecture and design of the primary residence.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 28.5
2. Encourage the use of exterior materials that are appropriate to the property.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 28.6
3. Ensure the restoration of original period details of existing homes.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 31.4
4. Allow original materials and methods when practical when alterations are proposed for historic homes.
   Ref: General Plan Housing Element Policy 2.5

4.02.01 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN CONSISTENCY

Determining consistency within an architectural style requires breaking a building into its individual elements, establishing how those elements contribute to the building's architectural style, and maintaining that relationship as the building is changed. With respect to remodels and additions, key elements of the existing structure should be reflected in the design of the addition or remodel. Consistency in rhythm, texture, color and materials is also critical. When there is a wholesale stylistic change to a structure, the same principles may be used, with all of the building elements designed to be compatible with the new building style. Elements and details which should be matched are described in the design guidelines below.

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. **Foundations:** The appearance of the foundation of an addition should match the appearance of the foundation of an existing structure, so that it appears that the two are continuous. This is especially important for those portions of the foundation which will be visible from the street and adjacent parcels.

2. **Porches:** The construction of additional porches or the reconstruction of an existing porch should match any porches which were original to the existing structure. Particular attention should be given to the porch roof, columns, balustrades and railings, which are usually the most visible elements of the porch. New elements should be compatible with the design of the existing elements. For new construction, the building elements of a porch should also be consistent with the overall building style. Elements which are inconsistent with the architectural style of the building should be avoided.

Yes

Yes

Yes

3. **Decks and Balconies:** Deck and balcony additions to existing structures, as well as decks and balconies that are part of new structures should be consistent with the architectural style of the building to which they are attached.

DESIGN COMMENT:

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

A. This may be achieved by employing compatible details to the structural framing of the deck or balcony, to give it a more finished appearance. Along with porches, attention should be given to columns, beams, balustrades and railings, to ensure design compatibility, as shown in the four examples above.

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

4. **Decks; Steep Sloping Lots:** The design of a deck or porch constructed on the downslope side of a residence should be integrated into the design of the residence and should avoid designs which appear to increase its effective bulk.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. Decks and porches on the downslope sides of houses which are supported by the structure of long posts and braces can appear to be massive and overpowering when viewed from below. The support structure itself is often unsightly. The intent is to avoid such designs and to encourage those which reduce the visual impact of such decks and porches. Possible alternatives include dividing a single deck or porch into two or more terraced levels, or using the roofs of lower levels of the residence as the surfaces for a deck or porch serving the upper levels of the residence.

No

Yes

B. When these alternatives are not feasible and the use of an overhanging surface is desirable, the supporting superstructure should be integrated into the overall design of the residence, and the total number of supports and braces should be the minimum required for structural safety. Attention to the finished carpentry and detailing of the deck or porch consistent with that of the existing residence will provide refinement and visual interest. Further, the overall visual impact of the support structure, as well as the overhanging deck or porch structure, should be softened by plantings, and by painting the support structure a color to blend in with the house. In limited cases, and where excessive mass would not result, it may be acceptable to enclose the area under the deck, in order to visually integrate it with the house.

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

5. **Stairs:** Exterior stairs should be consistent with the architectural style of the structure, especially if they will be visible from the street. Consistency also applies to stair railings. If it is cost prohibitive to exactly replicate the original stair railings, the original design should be followed in simplified form.

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

6. Doors: Doors for new structures and additions, as well as new or replacement doors for existing structures, should be consistent with the architectural style of the building, while maintaining its security.

Yes

Yes

7. Exterior Wall Material: The material used on the exterior walls of an addition or remodeled portion of a structure should be consistent with the design integrity of the existing building. This may be achieved using different, yet compatible materials (above left), or by matching the materials of the existing structure (above right).

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. Where the original exterior wall material of a building has been replaced or covered with material that is inconsistent with the original material, the construction of an addition may offer the opportunity to restore the original conditions. Where it is impossible to obtain material which exactly matches the existing conditions, a close substitute should be used.

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

Yes

A third story addition at the top right uses ornamentation and design details found at the existing residence at the top left.

Yes

A two story addition on the right with a new addition over the entry use design details found on the existing portion on the left.

8. **Ornamentation; Remodels/ Additions:** The ornamentation and the design details of the addition should be consistent with those of the existing structure. Conflicting or inappropriate ornamentation should be avoided.

Yes

Yes

9. **Ornamentation; New Construction:** The ornamentation and design details within new construction should be consistent with and help define the architectural style of the building.

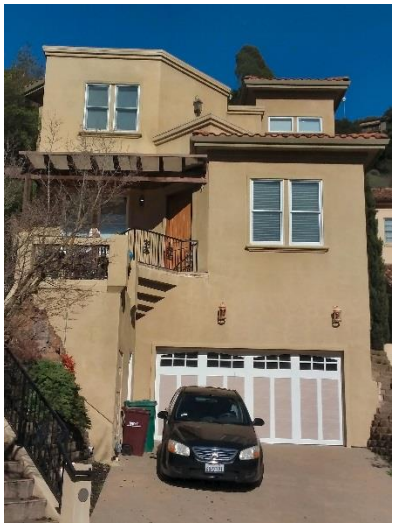
Yes

Yes

10. **Roof: Remodels/ Additions:** When a new roof is part of an addition or remodel, it should be consistent with the design integrity of the existing structure. The geometry of the new roof should relate to that of the existing roof. Individual design elements which need to be addressed include the type and pitch of the roof, cornices, gable-end finish, gutters, roof covering, and trim and molding. For example, an addition to a residence with a gable roof should extend the existing roof or match the pitch of the existing roof.

11. **Roof; New Construction:** When a roof design is established for a new structure, the type, slope and details of the roof should be consistent throughout the building. This does not mean that all roof slopes have to be identical, however the composition of the roof forms should be consistent with the style of the building.

Yes



No

Yes

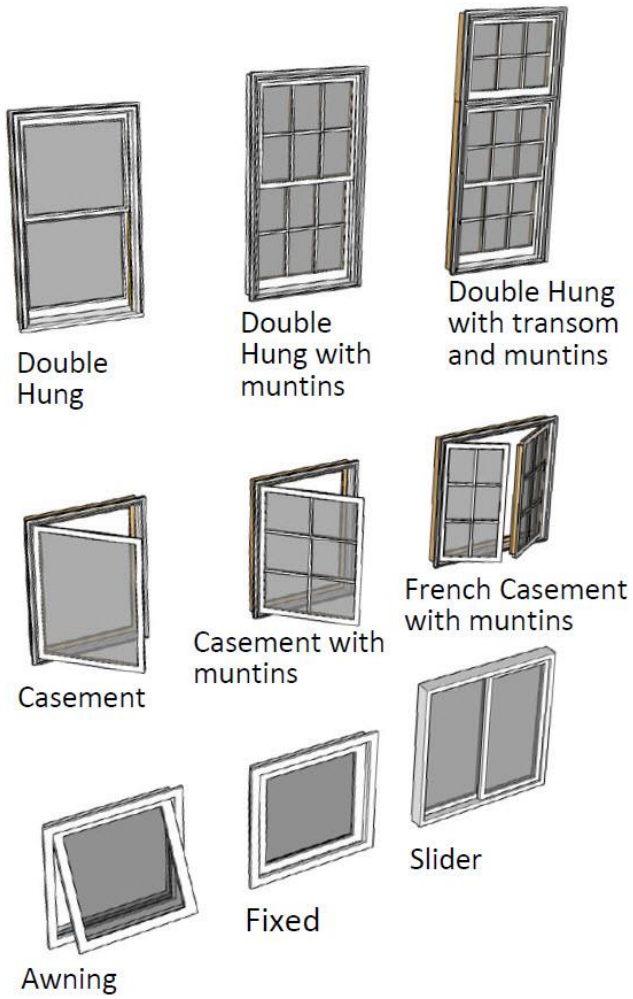
4.03 WINDOW REPLACEMENT AND NEW WINDOWS

4.03.01 SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS: WINDOW REPLACEMENT

Design review applications where the scope of work is *only* for modifying or replacing existing windows and/ or the installation of new windows in an existing wall may use the Expedited Design Review Permit Application process, as described in Chapter 2, Sec. 2.01.01 and Sec. 2.02 of these guidelines. Information regarding the drawings required to accompany the Expedited Design Review Permit Application may be found in Chapter 2, Sec. 2.06 of these guidelines.

4.03.02 TYPES OF WINDOW OPERATION

The drawings at right show standard types of window operation. The actual size, design and placement of these window types will vary, depending upon the style of the building to which they will be applied.



4.03.03 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN COMPATIBILITY; REPLACEMENT WINDOWS AND NEW WINDOWS ON EXISTING STRUCTURES:

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

Yes

New replacement windows are compatible with the building style.

Yes

New windows are part of the stylistic change to an existing building.

1. When replacing existing windows, installing new windows in an existing wall, or installing new windows in an addition, the type, proportion, placement, details and materials of new windows should be compatible with the existing windows, or with the original windows on the building should the existing windows be architecturally-inconsistent replacements. Window elements that should be addressed include the frame, pattern of the lites defined by the muntins, the trim used to surround the frame, and the degree to which the existing windows are recessed from the face of the wall. While it is not necessary to exactly replicate the existing pattern of muntins and lites, it should be as close as possible to reflect the original design in the new windows.

2. The primary focus in determining window compatibility is design and long-term quality and durability rather than actual material composition. Nevertheless, the use of vinyl framed windows is prohibited, unless they are paintable.

3. Window hierarchy shall be considered during the review of the permit application, including differences between primary windows that may have a greater level of detail (divided lites, increased size, and special treatments such as arches) and secondary windows. In all cases, there should be consistency in window proportions, operation, trim, and appearance.

Yes

Windows at the addition to the left are consistent with the existing windows to the right.

4. Where there is a mix of existing window styles, replacement window materials and designs should be consistent on any elevation that is visible from a private or public street. Regardless of their location, all of the window frames and trim for the building should be the same color. While there may be some difference in window styles where new and existing windows occur, the overall appearance of windows should be consistent.

Yes

The new second floor addition uses the mix of window styles found at the existing first floor.

5. Where non-original windows are replaced on a building with a mix of existing window styles, the replacement window should more closely replicate or simulate the original windows.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

No

A. Windows at the second floor are consistent with the original windows at the first floor.

B. Windows at the second floor are incorrectly proportioned, have a different style and do not remotely resemble the original windows at the first floor.

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

6. The use of simulated divided-lite grilles on new windows is acceptable if they are located on both the outside and inside faces of the window, have spacer bars between the double panes of glass and are three dimensional, with profiles that are similar to the design of the original windows.

4.03.04 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN COMPATIBILITY; WINDOWS IN NEW CONSTRUCTION

The following guidelines apply to new construction:

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. The size, type, proportion, placement, details and materials of windows should be compatible with the overall building style. Window elements that should be addressed include the frame, the pattern of the lites defined by the muntins, and the trim used to surround the frame.

2. Windows should be used to modulate the building facade, to help diminish its mass and scale.

3. Windows should be recessed from the face of the building wall to create a distinct shadow line.

Yes

Yes

4. Creating a hierarchy of primary and secondary window sizes and types helps organize the character of the window design. By limiting the number of different window sizes and types, the overall rhythm of the building design is maintained, preventing the placement of windows from appearing arbitrary.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. The sizes and types of the recessed windows respond to their locations, be they located in a bay window, roof dormer or tower.

No

B. Windows are not adequately recessed, eliminating shadow lines. Too many different incorrectly scaled window types are on the same wall plane. The window trim is inappropriate for the style and size of the windows.

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

5. Reflective or opaque tinting of glazing is prohibited.

6. The provisions outlined in Piedmont Design Guidelines Sec. 4.03.03.6 for simulated divided-lite grilles also apply for new construction.

7. The use of non-traditional window materials and details that are incompatible with a building style, such as foam-based stucco trim on stucco walls, is prohibited.

4.04 MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

4.04.01 NEIGHBORHOOD AND CONTIGUOUS PARCEL COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Noise and odor generating equipment, such as water pumps, heat pumps, air conditioning condensers, kitchen hood exhaust fans, and pool equipment, should be located so that noise generation is within the maximum decibel limit regulated by the Piedmont Building Code.

2. To ensure neighborhood compatibility, mechanical equipment is prohibited within the setback area unless it is enclosed within an allowable site feature.

4.04.02 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Site-and ground-mounted mechanical or electrical equipment should be screened using plant materials, fencing, walls, or other approved means to shield the equipment from view.

2. Roof mounted equipment greater than 12 inches above the roof line, except for roof exhaust vents, plumbing vents, and solar panels, should be screened from being viewed from the public right-of-way.

3. Utility connections should be located in a way that does not interfere with the design character of the buildings they serve. They should not be located in a street-facing manner.

4. Runs of all supply, exhaust and venting plumbing, conduits, and flues should be concealed within the walls of a building. If concealment is infeasible, the run should be minimized, discretely placed, and painted to match the adjacent wall.

5. Utility connections should be screened or painted to blend in with the exterior materials to which they are mounted.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

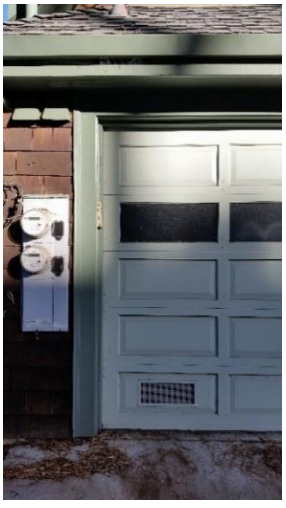
Yes

A. Utility connections are best hidden in a cabinet with a blind door that matches the exterior wall material. In the example above, the door is flush with the exterior wall, just below and to the right of the light fixture.

Yes

B. Utility connections and mechanical vents may be painted to match the color of the adjacent wall surfaces.

C. A utility connection that is surface mounted and contrasts with the surrounding wall surfaces is strongly discouraged.



No

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

6. **Tankless Water Heaters: Preferred Permitted Locations:** The City of Piedmont strongly encourages tankless water heaters to be installed in the interior of a building with an external flue. Typical locations may include, but are not limited to, basements, crawl spaces, garages, laundry rooms, furnace rooms, and closets, subject to the manufacturers' requirements for ventilation and clearance. If the exterior flue does not project more than 12 inches from the wall and is painted to match the wall color, it does not require a design review permit.

7. **Tankless Water Heaters: Alternate Locations:** Only in unusual circumstances when it is physically not possible to install the tankless water heater inside a building, they may be installed on an exterior wall, providing all electrical and plumbing supply lines are hidden. They may also be installed in an exterior wall cavity. Clearances and ventilation requirements by the manufacturer must be met, and the device must be concealed with a panel or door that is flush with the exterior wall. Any surface mounted device, cavity door or flue must be painted to match the adjacent wall color.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. An exterior wall mounted tankless water heater, painted to match the adjacent wall color, with plumbing and electrical lines hidden.

No

B. An exterior wall mounted tankless water heater with plumbing and electrical lines exposed.

4.05 GREEN BUILDING MEASURES AND RENEWABLE ENERGY FEATURES

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Support green building methods.
   Ref: General Plan Natural Resources and Sustainability Element Policy 16.2
2. Encourage greener construction to reduce energy consumption.
   Ref: General Plan Housing Element Goal 6
3. Encourage the use of energy efficient materials in major additions and remodels.
   Ref: General Plan Housing Element Policy 6.2
4. Encourage drought tolerant landscaping and water conservation.
   Ref: General Plan Housing Element Policy 6.7
5. Reduce residential building energy use.
   Ref Climate Action Plan 2.0 Objective BE-1
6. Increase renewable energy to 100% by 2030
   Ref Climate Action Plan 2.0 Objective BE-3

4.05.01 INTRODUCTION

According to the U.S. Green Building Council, as of 2016, 39% of carbon emissions were due to residential and commercial building construction in the United States. This amount was greater than the percentage of carbon emissions produced by either industry or transportation. Additionally, buildings consume 70 percent of the electricity load in the United States. In 2017 52.2% of Piedmont's total greenhouse gas emissions resulted from the use of buildings. In light of these statistics, green building measures and renewable energy features are critical tools to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These measures preserve natural resources, increase energy efficiency and promote long term sustainability.

While the State of California Building Standards Commission's Green Building Standards form a baseline for energy and green building compliance, exceeding these standards can help achieve local climate action goals. Certified rating systems, such as Build it Green, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), The Living Building Challenge, The Passive House Institute, or The Sustainable SITES initiative for landscape design, are encouraged.

Green building measures should be part of the initial design strategy. This includes assessing existing site and building conditions to maximize energy efficiency, and avoiding the use of high carbon emission products. It also includes landscape design that minimizes water consumption, responds to heating and cooling needs, and absorbs stormwater runoff. Sustainable landscape and building guidelines are presented below.

4.05.02 ON-SITE LANDSCAPE DESIGN PRINCIPLES DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Protect existing soil conditions and mature planting.

2. Encourage the selection of drought tolerant plant materials that are compatible with local climate and topography and that require little or no irrigation during the dry season.

3. Encourage the employment of Bay-Friendly Landscaping principles in landscape design and maintenance.

4. Strategically place shade trees to reduce building energy consumption.

5. Develop efficient irrigation systems that use plant-specific or pop-up irrigation emitters to eliminate excessive water use.

6. Consider treating storm water on-site as much as possible, using devices such as bioretention planter boxes, cisterns, bioswales, vegetated swales and rain gardens to prevent excessive water runoff.

7. For paved areas, consider using permeable paving, as recommended in Chapter 3, Section 3.11 of the Guidelines, to reduce water runoff.

4.05.03 ON-SITE BUILDING DESIGN PRINCIPLES

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Consider using recycled materials or framing and finish materials with a high recycled content, when practical. This includes the use of concrete that incorporates recycled fly ash or slag instead of Portland cement.

2. Use sustainably harvested materials or rapidly renewable materials, such as those certified by the Forest Stewardship Council.

3. Consider using locally sourced materials when practical.

4. Encourage the use of passive solar principles, including the appropriate placement of windows along a building's southern exposure and daylit interiors as much as possible.

Additional information on making a building more energy efficient may be found in recommendations from the U.S. Green Building Council at USGBC.org and Build It Green at builditgreen.org.

5. BUILDING DESIGN: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Respecting Natural Terrain
   Ref: General Plan Natural Resources and Sustainability Element Policy 13.1
2. Scale, Height and Bulk Compatibility Within Existing Context
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 28.1
3. Style Compatibility with Neighboring Structures
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 28.2
4. Setback Consistency – Maintain prevailing setbacks from streets
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 28.4
5. Hillside Home Design – Respect topography to reduce effective visual bulk
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 28.7
6. Respect acoustical and visual privacy of adjacent buildings and yards
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 28.8
7. Maintain new developments to be harmonious with surroundings
   Ref: General Plan Land Use Element Policy 1.3
8. Preserve the stock of small and historic homes
   Ref: General Plan Housing Element Policy 2.3
9. Zone A: Single-family Residential Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.20.040
10. Zone E: Single-family Residential Estate Regulations
    Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.28.040

5.01 BUILDING SCALE AND MASSING

Guidelines for the scale and massing of new and expanded existing single-family structures are influenced by multiple factors, including prevailing lot widths and depths, site access, topography, and natural vegetation. Some settings may require greater sensitivity to existing conditions than others. For example, in hillside neighborhoods, new structures and additions can stand out prominently when seen from a distance or from below, since they cannot be screened as effectively by trees and plantings.

5.01.01 NEIGHBORHOOD AND CONTIGUOUS PARCEL COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. On steeply sloping properties, it is important to minimize building bulk. This is accomplished by respecting existing topography and following the contours of the existing slope. “Stepping down” with the slope reduces the building’s effective visual bulk and avoids the appearance of an excessively large, bulky building.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. Stepping the building up or down the slope reduces its mass.

No

B. Not adequately stepping the building up the slope increases its mass.

No

C. Large flat building planes should be avoided, as they increase the building scale.

Yes

D. Building massing should be broken up into several horizontal and vertical elements.

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

2. A new or expanded structure should be physically integrated into the neighborhood, so it appears to residents and visitors that it properly belongs there. Maintaining compatibility with the scale and mass of the existing buildings on contiguous parcels prevents the new or expanded structure from overpowering or dominating the existing construction within the neighborhood.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. A front garage addition is compatible with those found on adjacent parcels.

No

B. A new house overwhelms its neighbor. It has greater lot coverage and out-of-scale building elements.

Yes

C. A second story addition set back from the front of the building respects the prevailing scale of adjacent homes on the street.

No

D. While the upper floor addition is set back, the scale of its building elements is out of proportion with the neighboring homes.

Yes

E. A lower-level horizontal addition respects the neighborhood topography with a seamless attachment to the original residence.

No

F. A second story addition, while set back from the front, is not compatible with the original building style, window sizes and details established at the ground floor.

Yes

G. A second story addition set back from the front of the building respects the style and massing of the original ground floor.

Yes

H. A second story addition needs only to be slightly set back to respect the style of the ground floor, when the prevailing scale and mass of neighboring buildings is similar.

Yes

I. A large second story and horizontal addition, flanked by buildings with a similar scale, adds an offset wing and is set back, to maintain the integrity of the neighborhood and diminish the overall building scale.

No

J. While the large second story and horizontal addition mimics the original roof slopes, forms and building elements of the ground floor, the massing and scale overpower its neighbor. The choice of window sizes and roofing materials are also inconsistent with the building style.

5.01.02 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN COMPATIBILITY DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. With additions and remodels to existing structures, the scale and mass should be consistent with the architectural style, scale, and mass of the existing building.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. The primary objective regarding consistency of scale and mass is that the addition or remodeling cannot be distinguished from the original structure.

No

B. An addition or remodel which looks tacked on or is immediately apparent to the observer, fails to meet this objective.

Yes

C. Consistency of scale and mass between an addition (left side) and the original structure (right side) is a question of balance. The addition is carefully integrated into the original three-dimensional form and proportional relationships of the existing structure.

No

D. When an addition (left side) overpowers the existing structure (right side) with improperly scaled walls, roofs and elements such as windows, features of the original building style are lost, placing the overall design out of balance.

Yes

E. A modestly sized second story addition to a mid-century modern building is set back to respect the existing main roof profile.

No

F. A second story addition not set back from the front, which obscures prominent elements of the existing building style and changes the overall building scale, is strongly discouraged.

No

No

G. An addition that uses materials, building forms and design elements that contrast within an established building style is strongly discouraged.

Yes

Yes

H. With basement remodels that do not involve a change in the footprint, the mass, scale and style of the exterior improvements should be compatible with the original building.

I. In new construction, there is greater flexibility to interpret building elements within a predominant building style, providing the massing and scale are consistent with overall character.

5.02 DETACHED AND ATTACHED GARAGES

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Maintaining Site Lines and Street Intersections at Driveways
   Ref: General Plan Transportation Element Policy 12.2
2. Conform to the supplemental parking and driveway standards
   Ref: Design Guidelines Chapter 3; Section 3.07

5.02.01 NEIGHBORHOOD AND CONTIGUOUS PARCEL COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. The siting of a new attached or detached garage should be visually integrated with the neighborhood and respect adjacent properties.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. The design and location of a new detached or attached garage should be sensitive to view, access to sunlight, a feeling of openness and other amenities enjoyed by residences on contiguous parcels. Ideally, the design of the new garage would avoid adversely impacting these amenities. This may not always be possible, and it may be necessary to weigh the desire of a homeowner to construct a garage against impacts on neighboring residences.

Yes

Yes

B. The two photos above illustrate two perspectives of the same home. Enclosed parking is split between a one car detached garage near the front of the lot and a one car garage attached to the residence at the interior of the lot. This maintains the existing privacy and amenities afforded to the property and its neighbors, with new structure massed at the center of the lot.

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

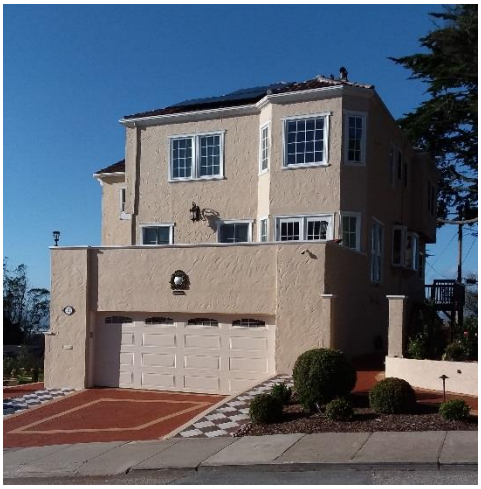
2. If a detached garage has its entrance a short distance from the street, ensure that its design is consistent with similarly positioned structures on adjacent properties and contributes positively to the character of the street.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. Because of topographic conditions, many residences in Piedmont have a detached garage whose entrance is located a short distance from the access street. Given the visual prominence of this type of garage, it is an important element in the overall character of the neighborhood. To reduce perceived mass, the preference is to use two independent garage doors, rather than a single wide garage door. To the extent permitted by topography, the siting of a new garage and its physical relationship to the residence should replicate other garages in the neighborhood.

Yes

B. An attached garage close to the street uses similar building elements and minimizes its perceived height, becoming a welcoming front addition to the residence. Each bay in the garage has its own door, which breaks up its massing.



No

C. An attached garage and its large garage door close to the street are too bulky and out of scale, becoming the prominent feature of the residence.

5.02.02 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. A garage that is part of the main residence, such as a basement level garage on a sloping site, should have an entry that is compatible with the building style.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. The scale and material of the garage entry door is compatible with the window above.

Yes

B. The paneled garage door and trim are compatible with the design elements of the residence.

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

2. The remodeling or new construction of an attached or detached garage should be compatible with the style of the residence it serves.

3. When a residence is undergoing major renovation, the garage should appear compatible with the completed building when viewed from the street.

DESIGN COMMENTS FOR DESIGN GUIDELINES 2 & 3:

A. Many older Piedmont residences have detached garages which were built either at the time of construction of the residence or shortly thereafter. These garages usually demonstrate architectural consistency with the residences. The detached garage, whether existing or new, should incorporate some of the design details of the residence, such as a matching roof type, exterior sheathing and window detail.

Yes

Yes

B. A detached garage located in the rear of the property uses paving and materials allowing turf to grow to allow for flexible use of the private outdoor space.

C. A detached garage located in the rear of the property uses door designs that reflect the design style of the main residence.

D. A detached garage in the street yard front setback area of an upsloping lot reflects the design style of the main residence.

Yes

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

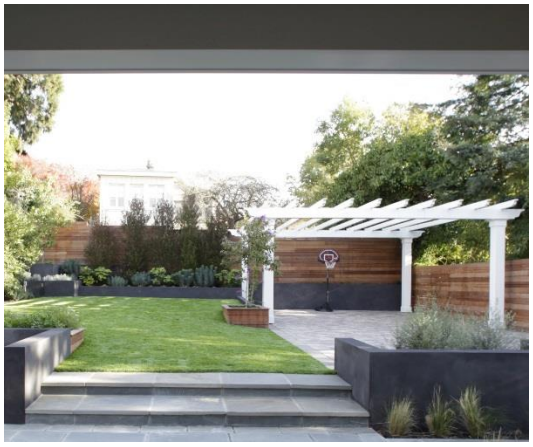
4. The siting of a new detached or attached garage on a parcel should minimize any adverse impacts on the residence which it serves.

5. The design of a new detached or attached garage should avoid compromising the amenities of the residence it will serve, such as converting a yard into a garage, blocking a view, or reducing its sense of openness.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. An attached garage as a horizontal extension to the front face of the residence.



Yes

B. A carport in the rear yard provides a sense of openness and maintains flexibility for uses in the private open space.

C. In new construction, the perpendicular wing with the garage creates a courtyard, complementing the pedestrian entrance to the residence, while reducing the overall hardscape area on the property.

Yes

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

6. All garages are to have electrically motorized doors that cover their vehicular entrances.

5.02.03 NEIGHBORHOOD, CONTIGUOUS PARCEL, AND ON-SITE SAFETY

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. The design of a new detached or attached garage should avoid vehicle-related hazards for the property's occupants, occupants of homes on contiguous parcels, or pedestrians on the sidewalk.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. The design of a new garage should not impede access to the rear yard of a structure, block traffic sightlines to the street from the neighboring or on-site driveways, or otherwise create an unsafe condition.

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

2. The design of a new garage shall not encourage parking which blocks all or part of a sidewalk.

No

5.03 ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Accessory Dwelling Unit Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance, Sec. 17.38

5.03.01 NEIGHBORHOOD AND CONTIGUOUS PARCEL COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. The siting of a new attached or detached accessory dwelling unit should be visually integrated with the neighborhood and respect adjacent properties.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. The design and location of a new detached or attached accessory dwelling unit should be sensitive to view, access to sunlight, a feeling of openness and other amenities enjoyed by residences on contiguous parcels. The example at right is set back from side property lines, placing it well within the rear yard landscaping.

Yes

5.03.02 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. An accessory dwelling unit may be free standing or attached to the primary residence, such as a horizontal addition to the primary residence or a vertical addition above a garage. The style of the accessory dwelling unit should be compatible with the building style of the main residence. In each case, the accessory dwelling unit should have an entry that is compatible with the entry to the primary residence.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. A horizontal extension to the primary residence uses the same exterior wall material and ornamentation to unify the main building with the accessory dwelling unit.

Yes

B. The accessory dwelling unit above a garage respects the building style and roof profile of the existing primary residence. The side stair entrance is visible, but does not compete with the house's entry.

Yes

C. An accessory dwelling unit above a detached garage located within the street yard setback area creates an entry point for the property.

Yes

D. An accessory dwelling unit above a detached garage within the interior of the lot uses contemporary building elements, yet is compatible with the original mid-century modern style primary residence.

5.04 MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Zone A: Single-family Residential Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.20.040
2. Zone E: Single-family Residential Estate Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Sec. 17.28.040

This section covers guidelines for accessory buildings that are neither detached garages nor accessory dwelling units.

5.04.01 NEIGHBORHOOD AND CONTIGUOUS PARCEL COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. The siting of accessory structures should be visually integrated with the neighborhood and respect adjacent properties.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. This accessory structure sits within a rear yard landscaped garden, set back from side yard setback lines. Its low profile and location on the lot makes it minimally visible from adjacent properties.

Yes

5.04.02 ON-SITE AESTHETIC DESIGN COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. An accessory structure should be compatible with the building style of the primary residence.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. A pool house and arbor match the architectural vocabulary of the primary residence through: exterior wall and roof materials, window and door design, and decorative elements.

Yes

B. A rear yard studio maintains a low profile in the rear yard. The style is compatible with the mid-century modern style of the primary residence.

C. A careful renovation of an existing historic cottage, which is accessory to the larger residence on the estate, maintains its integrity.

Yes

6. BUILDING DESIGN: MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Require multi-family design to respect single-family architectural bulk and styles.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Policy 28.10
2. Preserve existing multi-family housing.
   Ref: General Plan Housing Element Policy 2.6

6.01 NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

Multi-family development in Piedmont exists in two contexts:

- First, there is a contiguous area of 16 parcels on Linda Avenue between Grand Avenue and Oakland Avenue, and on the 1000 block of Oakland Avenue that is zoned for multi-family housing. This area presently includes seven single-family detached homes, a few single-family homes that have been divided into multiple units, a few small apartment buildings, and a seven-unit townhome development that sits on one of these parcels.
- Second, there are 9 parcels scattered widely across the city. Each of these parcels includes a small multi-family building or home that has been converted to multiple units. There are also a handful of legal non-conforming multi-unit buildings in the single-family zone.

In both contexts, these areas possess the fundamental characteristics of a single-family neighborhood, including two and three-story structures with front, side and rear yards, driveways and garages. Parcel sizes and shapes resemble the proportions and configurations of adjacent lots zoned for single-family dwellings. While a few are on corners, most are interior lots with street facing widths that are narrower than the lot depths. Only two of the lots face more than one street right-of-way.

In practical terms, the size and proportions of Piedmont's multi-family lots generally limit their capacity to only three or four units each. A few of the lots with existing apartment buildings are larger, but they are already developed to the maximum capacity allowed by zoning. Thus, the focus of the multi-family guidelines is to accommodate diverse housing types while recognizing the constraints of small parcels and respecting Piedmont's architectural heritage and character.

6.02 BUILDING SCALE AND MASSING

6.02.01 AESTHETIC DESIGN: NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

1. Use the existing architectural rhythm of contiguous properties to establish building massing elements.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. The massing of the multi-family structures on the left is compatible with that of the adjacent single-family residence on the right.

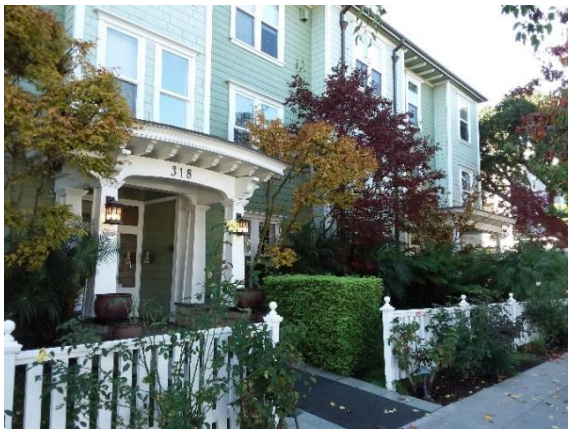
B. The architectural rhythm of the adjacent properties helps establish the choice of building elements.

Yes

6.02.02 AESTHETIC DESIGN: ON-SITE COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Use vertical building recesses to break up the overall façade.
2. Introduce changes in wall plane and architectural projections, such as bay windows, porches, overhangs, sunscreens, etc. to reduce the overall building bulk.
3. Use the proportion between windows and adjacent wall surfaces to reduce the overall bulk of building forms.



Yes

6.03 BUILDING STYLES

6.03.01 AESTHETIC DESIGN: NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Respect the existing neighborhood context, as described in Section 6.01.

2. Building styles may include separate single-family dwellings on the same lot, small multi-unit buildings that resemble single-family dwellings, with either shared or independent pedestrian entries, or side by side townhouses with independent entries that have a similar architectural character to single-family dwellings.

DESIGN COMMENTS FOR DESIGN GUIDELINES 1-2:

Yes

A. This two unit building, with separate pedestrian entry porches at each end, has a symmetrical façade, creating the impression of a grand single-family residence.

Yes

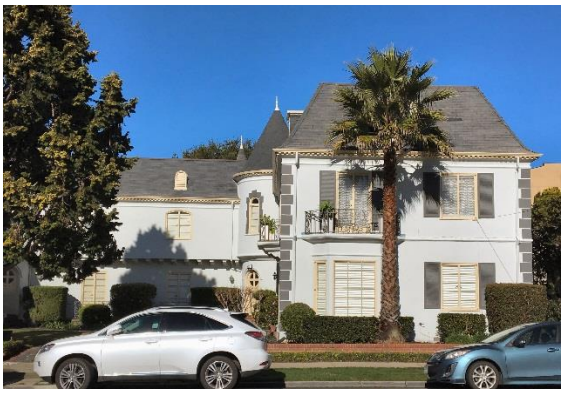
B. This two unit building on a narrower lot has separate pedestrian entry porches on each side, appears as a single-family home and is compatible with the neighboring houses on contiguous lots.

Yes

C. Side by side townhouses with street facing independent entries use similar building forms with different orientations to create interest.

Yes

D. Side by side townhouses use different, yet compatible building forms to create greater individuality between dwelling units.



Yes

E. Stacked units with a central entry appears as a single-family home.

Yes

F. Stacked units with independent entries on each side reinforce the building's symmetry.

Yes

G. With a nod to the roof profile and building elements found at the traditional structure to the right, the contemporary building style of the multi-family building to the left is compatible with its neighbor.

Yes

H. Appearing as a single-family home with a rear cottage, these two duplexes on the same lot are compatible with their neighbors.

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

3. In all cases, the “front” of the building should face the street, rather than the side property line. Buildings with street facades dominated by garages or carports are strongly discouraged.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. The multiple street facing parking garages dominate the ground floor. The boxy building form, roof profile, window proportions and material changes are all incompatible with the scale and character of adjacent single-family residential buildings.

No

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

4. Maintain visual privacy between units within the development and between a development and adjacent properties.

6.03.02 AESTHETIC DESIGN: ON-SITE COMPATIBILITY: DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Additions and remodels to existing multi-family dwellings should be addressed in the same manner outlined in Chapter 5: Zone A: Single-family Dwellings.

2. When more than one unit is housed in the same building, the building composition should be read as a whole, rather than one that creates different architectural styles for the separate units.

3. Provide a variety of architectural elements between buildings, to avoid repetition and monotony, while maintaining a unifying architectural style.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. Without enough changes in wall plane, the repeating of simple building forms and elements becomes monotonous. The paths to the pedestrian entries are too hidden under the side-mounted shed roofs, while the recessed vehicular entries at the center of the building dominate the ground floor. The size of the materials used for building trellises and window details are too small in scale in relation to the building façade.

No

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

4. Pedestrian entries should be located on street facing facades.

5. When there is a horizontal change in exterior building material, the material change should occur at the inside corner of a building form, rather than the outside corner.

6. The use of Universal Design Principles, allowing greater accessibility to multi-family dwellings for persons of all physical means, is encouraged.

7. Balconies should be integral with the building design and not appear to be tacked on or stacked, preventing the repetition of building elements.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. While cantilevered from the building, the balconies shown at right are consistent with the building style by using the same façade materials and detailing. Long rows of identical balconies should be avoided.

Yes

6.04 GARAGES AND DRIVEWAYS

6.04.01 AESTHETIC DESIGN: ON-SITE COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. See Design Guidelines Section 5.02; Detached and Attached Garages, for additional guidelines.

2. To reduce curb cuts, when feasible, use a single driveway and garage entry for shared parking, when visible from the street right-of-way.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. The entrance to an auto court like the one shown at right provides a single point of entry from the street right-of-way to independently accessible garages.

Yes

B. Multiple street facing entrances to individual garages within the same building, like the one shown at right, overwhelm the ground floor pedestrian entries.

No

7. BUILDING DESIGN: COMMERCIAL AND MIXED-USE RESIDENTIAL

7.01 NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

Although Piedmont is primarily a residential community, it has two small commercial/ mixed-use districts. The character and appearance of these districts is an important part of Piedmont's identity, as they include many of the city's gathering places, services, and workplaces. Each district has a unique identity:

The guidelines for Piedmont's commercial and mixed-use districts are not intended to establish or dictate a specific architectural style or theme. Rather, the intent is to ensure that new commercial and mixed-use structures are developed within the context of Piedmont's architectural heritage and the attention that has historically been given to human scale and detail. Designs merely repeated from other cities or reflective of standard plans (e.g., corporate or franchise designs) that do not relate to the site, adjacent development, or Piedmont's architectural history, are strongly discouraged and unlikely to be accepted.

Civic Center Area:
The six lots zoned for commercial and mixed-uses fronting Highland Avenue and Highland Way are either surrounded by public rights-of-way or adjacent to public facilities. None are directly adjacent to lots zoned for residential use. Due to lot configurations and orientations to the street and public buildings, their exposures may be viewed from all sides. The context of this district is defined by the existing public and semi-public buildings within the Civic Center area, including City Hall, Piedmont Community Church, the Veterans Building, and Havens School.

Grand Avenue Commercial District:

The character of the Grand Avenue commercial district is shaped by Grand Avenue itself, a relatively wide avenue with the highest traffic volumes in the city. Piedmont's Grand Avenue district is effectively the "headwaters" of a longer commercial corridor that extends through Oakland for almost a mile to Lake Merritt. It functions as a transition between more intense commercial uses in Oakland and residential areas of Piedmont. All but one of the thirteen lots within the district share property lines with lots zoned exclusively for single-family residential use. Of these thirteen lots, nine have narrow street frontages, similar in scale to the adjacent lots zoned for single-family residential use. Six of these narrow lots are developed with single-family detached homes. Thus, the context of this district is fundamentally defined by the surrounding residential buildings and the residential form of Piedmont itself.

7.02 SITE DEVELOPMENT

DESIGN STANDARDS:

1. Encourage land uses, activities, design changes, circulation changes, and capital improvements which transform the Piedmont Civic Center into a more cohesive pedestrian-oriented gathering place.
   Ref: General Plan Land Use Element Policy 4.1
2. Create more distinctive and memorable points of entry into the city to provide a stronger sense of arrival and define city edges.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Element Policy 27.4
3. Within the Grand Avenue Commercial District, Encourage Mixed-use Development that combines ground floor commercial uses with upper story residential uses.
   Ref: General Plan Land Use Policy 2.2
4. Buffering and screening should be required between commercial development and adjacent residential properties.
   Ref: General Plan Land Use Policy 2.5
5. Recognize commercial uses as gathering places, contributing to pedestrian vitality and safety.
   Ref: General Plan Land Use Policy 2.6
6. Consider potential impacts on city and school district properties and facilities.
   Ref: General Plan Land Use Policy 3.4
7. Zone D – Commercial/ Mixed-Use Regulations.
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Section 17.26

7.02.01 AMENITIES IN THE STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY

DESIGN GUIDELINES: NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY:

1. Introduce new street trees to match the spacing of existing street trees in front of contiguous neighboring properties. If there are no street trees in front of contiguous neighboring properties, provide new street trees with a minimum spacing of 25 feet.

2. Provide Class 2 bicycle racks for short term use, when feasible.

3. Encourage usable public outdoor spaces with seating in front of commercial storefronts, when feasible.

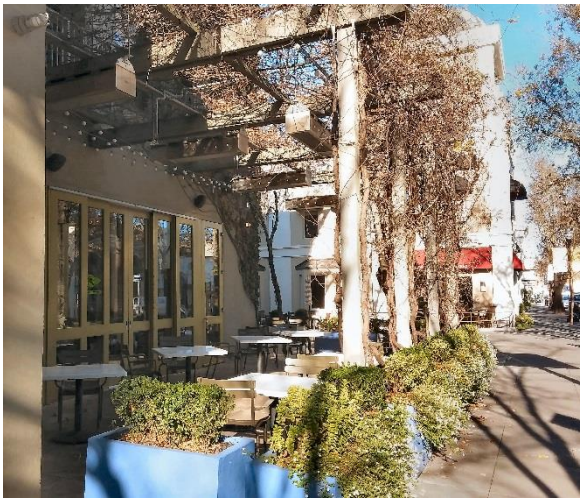
DESIGN COMMENTS:

Yes

A. Fixed seating in interior courtyards enhance usable public outdoor space.

Yes

B. Street facing courtyards create flexible public outdoor use.



Yes

C. Low planters and trellis with outdoor seating create an enclosure while maintaining a connection to the public right-of-way.

Yes

D. Street facing patios with outdoor seating animate the public right-of-way.

7.02.02 AMENITIES ON-SITE
DESIGN GUIDELINES: NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY:

1. Landscaping on commercial and mixed-use properties should complement the landscape treatments on adjacent properties.

2. Along property lines abutting single-family residences, landscaping should provide screening and privacy for the adjacent residences.

3. Along the street facing frontage, smaller scale design elements such as container plantings and window boxes should be considered to enhance the pedestrian experience.

Yes

4. Where facades are set back from the property line, paving within setback areas should be distinctively different from the adjacent public sidewalk. As appropriate, plazas or outdoor seating areas located adjacent to sidewalks may be separated from the sidewalk by landscaping, raised planters, or similar features.

Yes

7.03 BUILDING SCALE AND MASSING

7.03.01 AESTHETIC DESIGN: NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Use the scale and stature of the existing neighborhood context, as described in Section 7.01, as a benchmark for the design of new or remodeled structures. Building masses on larger sites should be broken into smaller segments that reflect those common along nearby streets.

2. Incorporate daylight planes, as described in the Zoning Ordinance *Sec. 17.26.050* between mixed-use properties and residential properties, to reduce the overall building bulk and establish compatible transitions between uses.

3. Use the architectural rhythm of existing contiguous properties to establish building massing elements. For facades that are adjacent to or facing single-family residences on Grand Avenue, the buildings should be sympathetic to the form, scale, and height of those houses. Residential building forms should be considered in such locations, to improve compatibility with the adjacent homes and maintain visual continuity along the corridor.

7.03.02 AESTHETIC DESIGN: ON-SITE COMPATIBILITY DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Provide a minimum of 50 percent of street frontage of the lot for the building frontage, to maintain a consistent street wall.

2. On buildings with street frontages that exceed 50 feet, entry vestibules or other building recesses should be included to create visual interest and provide additional window display space. Building recesses should have with a minimum width of 5 feet and a maximum depth of 5 feet.

DESIGN COMMENTS FOR DESIGN GUIDELINES 1 AND 2:

A. The gated, walled in entry to a mid-block paseo and tree-shaded courtyard on the left maintains the consistent street wall.

B. Building setbacks at upper floors with usable outdoor space reduce the overall building massing.

Yes

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

3. Differentiate the ground floor commercial use from upper floor residential use with front setbacks, cornices, awnings, or other architectural elements.

4. Where awnings and canopies are used, they should be placed at elevations that relate to the height of pedestrians and provide a sense of shelter. Awnings should be appropriate to the building style and not dominate the building frontage.

5. Use a residential scale of building elements at floors with residential uses.

6. Introduce changes in wall plane and architectural projections, such as bay windows, porches, overhangs, sunscreens, etc. to reduce the overall building bulk.

7. Use the proportion between windows and adjacent wall surfaces to reduce the overall bulk of building elements.

8. Provide a unified design treatment on all sides of the structure that are visible from the street, adjacent residences, or public buildings. This should include continuity of design, color, materials and architectural detail.

DESIGN COMMENTS FOR DESIGN GUIDELINES 3-8:

A. Mixed-use projects consist of residential units located above ground floor retail shops or restaurants. Entries to upper floors should be located on street-facing façades where feasible or on landscaped passageways with direct access to the street. All primary entries should be distinctive and well defined with elements such as attractive doorways and sidelights, awnings, carriage lights, planters, appropriate signage, and other elements that add visual richness and human scale.

Yes

B. Upper levels should be designed with a distinctive character and design elements that will relate the upper levels to the street and provide visual interest. These elements might include bay windows, projecting balconies with landscaping and French doors, or awnings over the windows. Window proportions on the upper levels should generally be smaller than ground floor windows, vertical in orientation, and related to the ground floor windows.

Yes

No

Yes

C. The photo shown above illustrates an unsuccessful application of the guidelines. Entry to the commercial use cannot be distinguished from the building and garage entries. The bay window and building elements increase the overall building bulk. Finally, the windows lack recess and are small in proportion to the adjacent wall plane, increasing the overall building bulk.

D. The photo above illustrates the successful application of these guidelines. The ground floor commercial use, with awnings and large glazing, differentiates itself with the residential uses at the upper floors. Changes in wall plane and roof profile at the upper floors reduce the overall building bulk. The windows, with an appropriate recess and divided lite grilles, are an important architectural element, helping to define rhythm and scale.

E. The photo shown at right is a successful application of these guidelines. The building has a distinct base, middle and top. The scale of the French doors at the upper floors is smaller than those at the ground floor commercial. The façade is animated by roof overhangs, trellises and balconies.

Yes

7.04 BUILDING STYLES

7.04.01 LOTS WITH NARROW STREET FRONTAGES DESIGN GUIDELINES: SITE COMPATIBILITY:

Yes

Yes

1. When practical, encourage the retention of existing residential use, while providing neighborhood serving commercial space to the front at the ground floor on lots with narrow street frontages. Use the area above the commercial extension for additional enclosed residential use, green roof landscaping, private outdoor space, or a roof profile compatible with the existing residential use.

7.04.02 AESTHETIC DESIGN: NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Maintain visual privacy between units within the development.

2. Maintain visual privacy between the development and adjoining single-family homes.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. This can be achieved in a number of ways, including avoiding windows that would provide views into the interior of adjacent homes and minimizing the number and size of windows on the façades facing residential yards. Exterior lighting should be shielded as necessary to minimize impacts on adjacent yards or the interior of adjacent homes. Landscaping may be used to screen, break up, or soften views of the commercial structure from adjoining properties.

7.04.03 AESTHETIC DESIGN: ON-SITE COMPATIBILITY: DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Provide architectural elements and details that enhance the building façade, while maintaining a scale that is consistent with residential architecture in adjacent neighborhoods. Elements such as exterior columns and beams, layered facades with recessed windows, overhangs and cornices, and other integrated design elements are encouraged to provide visual interest. Building designs should avoid the impression that the structure is a "box" with applied design elements.

Yes

2. Dedicate a minimum of 50 percent of ground floor commercial, street facing walls on the first eight feet above grade, to transparent glazing.

DESIGN COMMENTS:

A. Dark or highly reflective window glazing should be avoided.

B. Store windows should be recessed from wall faces as well as windows at upper floors, in order to add visual depth to facades.

C. Window proportions on the ground floor should reflect traditional horizontal or square windows rather than windows with strong vertical proportions.

D. Decorative treatment of bulkheads (the area below the window) with materials that are consistent with the building's materials is encouraged.

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

3. Allow for the flexibility of different sizes of ground floor commercial spaces.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. Different sized commercial spaces are separated by the residential entry. This building also is a good example of the implementation of Guidelines 4-10 below.

Yes

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

4. Building facades should have a distinctive base, middle and top.

5. Provide high quality, durable building materials that convey a sense of permanence. Concrete blocks and metal siding or panels are not acceptable materials.

6. When there is a horizontal change in exterior building material, the material change should occur at the inside corner of a building form, rather than the outside corner.

7. Differentiate the residential entry from the commercial entry. Accentuate each entry from its adjacent wall planes. All pedestrian entries should be street facing.

Yes

The photo above illustrates the objectives of Guidelines 4-7

8. Pedestrian entries to commercial spaces in the Grand Avenue commercial district should face Grand Avenue and not side streets.

9. Buildings with multiple ground floor tenants should be designed to emphasize an overall sense of project and place, rather than the prominence of the individual tenants.

10. Use colors that are appropriate to the use and the surrounding area.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. Muted tones are generally preferred with stronger accent colors limited to trim. In most cases, a range of complementary colors is preferred over painting all wall surfaces with the same paint color and shade.

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

11. Maintain predominantly active ground floor uses. Limit the exposure of utility rooms and support spaces at building fronts.

12. Blank walls that are visible from adjacent streets should be avoided. Where they are unavoidable, pilasters, trellises or lattices should be used along with landscaping to make the facades more attractive.

13. Building corners should respect street corner intersections at all floors.

Yes

The photo above illustrates the objectives of Guidelines 11-13.

14. The use of Universal Design Principles, allowing greater accessibility to commercial and mixed-use residential buildings, is encouraged.

Yes

Yes

15. Integrate balconies and porches to the building form, so they do not appear tacked on.

16. Residential security gates, when installed, should be compatible with the building style, be as visually open as possible and be pedestrian friendly.

17. Provide private and/or shared outdoor spaces for the residential units. Each residential unit should either have a minimum of 100 sq. ft. of private outdoor space or have access to shared outdoor space within the property. The size of the shared outdoor space should be a minimum of 200 sq. ft. per unit. Private or shared outdoor space may be located on decks, balconies, patios, or at natural grade. Open spaces located on raised podiums with walls taller than 4 feet that are adjacent to properties zoned exclusively for residential use are discouraged.

A shared outdoor space on grade.

Yes

18. Building and rooftop utility elements should be located where they will be least visible from public rights-of-way. If full screening is not possible, these elements should be concealed with landscaping or walls that are integrated into the project.

DESIGN COMMENT:

A. Roof equipment should be screened to minimize its visual impact on views from public rights-of-way. Such equipment should be in recessed roof wells or hidden behind parapet walls so it cannot be seen from the street. Where walls are used to screen equipment, they should be designed to appear as an architecturally integrated part of the building rather than an added-on element.

DESIGN GUIDELINE:

19. Trash and service areas should be sized to accommodate receptacles for garbage, recyclable materials and compostable waste. The areas should also be screened, with the screening incorporated into the building design. Walls that appear to be "tacked on" to screen these areas are discouraged. Rather, such walls should match the materials used on the building, with detail comparable to the main structure.

7.05 GARAGES AND DRIVEWAYS

7.05.01 AESTHETIC DESIGN: ON-SITE COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

1. Parking should be subordinate to the building and should not interrupt structural continuity. Parking should be placed underground where possible. If underground parking is not possible, parking should be placed behind buildings rather than along the street.

2. Excavate basement areas for support spaces, such as utilities and garages, to reduce the overall building bulk.

3. Use a single driveway and garage entry for shared structured parking. Garage door widths should be kept to a minimum, as shown at right.

4. Other than the entrance and exit, prevent ground floor parking within the front 25 percent of the depth of the street facing ground floor of a building to maintain active commercial use.

Yes

The photo above illustrates the objectives of Guidelines 2-5.

5. On corner parcels with off-street parking, the parking entrances should face side streets rather than main avenues.

6. Bicycle parking should be provided in a manner consistent with the Piedmont Zoning Ordinance.

7.06 EXTERIOR BUILDING SIGNAGE

DESIGN STANDARD:

1. Require sign compatibility with buildings and streetscapes that are minimally intrusive to surrounding uses.
   Ref: General Plan Design and Preservation Policy 27.9
2. Sign Regulations
   Ref: Zoning Ordinance Division 17.36

7.06.01 AESTHETIC DESIGN: ON-SITE COMPATIBILITY

DESIGN GUIDELINES:

Yes

1. Provide a consistent building signage program that is compatible with the building design. Discourage the obscuring of building elements with building signage.

Yes

2. Limit the location and number of signs for each commercial space.

3. Limit the exterior lighting of building signage to avoid light trespassing to adjacent properties and to residential units above the ground floor. Lighted signs should be lit only during business hours.

4. Discourage the use of back-lit signage.

Yes

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ARBOR
A landscape structure consisting of a latticework shelter that may be intertwined with climbing vines and flowers.

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER
The composition of a building, its overall scale, proportions of primary forms, building elements, details and openings that help define its purpose and use.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
The aesthetics of a building, defined by its primary forms, building elements and details within these elements and the materials used to construct them. An architectural style is often associated with a certain region or historic period.

BALANCE
Defined as having equilibrium and stability. It may be achieved by a symmetrical design in which its various elements identically correspond in size, shape and relative position on opposite sides of a dividing line or central axis. It may also be achieved by an asymmetrical design in which the elements on either side of a dividing line or central axis are not identical but nonetheless, when perceived as a whole, display equilibrium.

BLOCK
An area surrounded by city streets, often subdivided into separately owned parcels, or areas facing either side of the same city street between the intersections of perpendicular city streets.

COMPATIBLE
To be harmonious with one another, without negative impacts to either.

CONTEXT
The physical characteristics of a specific location, establishing its setting.

DARK SKY COMPLIANT
A method to limit nighttime light pollution.

DAYLIGHT PLANE
Daylight plane is a tool used to regulate building heights to avoid shadow and privacy impacts on adjacent properties. The "plane" is an imaginary line that begins at a designated point above the ground (e.g., 25 feet), and continues at a defined angle (e.g., 45 degrees) up to the height limit of a structure. It is used to further limit height or expanse to a more restrictive geometry. See the definition of daylight plane in the Zoning Ordinance, Sec. 17.90.020 (page 17-107).

EMPHASIS
The condition in which individual buildings along a street, or individual elements of a single building direct attention to themselves. The incorrect use of emphasis can upset the rhythm of a building or a street when improperly using it to create symmetry, or using it to call attention to itself, to the detriment of its neighbors.

FENCE/WALL
A free-standing, self-supporting, linear vertical device, without supporting additional horizontal framing, used to create a sense of separation, sometimes visually and acoustically. A fence or wall may include a trellis or arbor that is solely supported by the fence or wall and is no greater than 24 inches in width. See the definition of fence in the Zoning Ordinance, Sec. 17.90.020 (page 17-107).

FLOOR AREA RATIO (FAR)
The ratio between a structure's or combination of structures' gross floor area and the area of the parcel upon which it or they stand. See the definition of floor area in the Zoning Ordinance, Sec. 17.90.020 (page 17-108).

HARDSCAPE
Manmade or non-living materials used to cover the surface of a site. For the purpose of calculating coverage, hardscape includes structures, pools and decks, but does not include fences, retaining walls, benches or other similar landscaping features that cumulatively cover no more than 100 square feet. See the definition of hardscape in the Zoning Ordinance, Sec. 17.90.020 (page 17-109).

IDENTITY
The quality of encouraging a sense of association, belonging or unity.

LIGHT TRESPASS
The unwanted illumination of grounds, structures or nighttime sky.

LITE
The individual window pane between muntins.

MASS
The three-dimensional form of a building, usually comprising a collection of intersecting simple solid geometric forms. The arrangement of these forms into a complex composition is generally described as the "massing" of a building.

MODULATION
The stepping back or projecting forward of portions of a building façade to reduce its overall massing.

MUNTIN
A bar that divides or simulates the division of individual window panes.

ORIENTATION
The quality of relating to a specific location.

PERGOLA
A landscape structure consisting of parallel colonnades with open roof framing members.

PERMEABLE PAVING
Paving material and/or layouts of paving that allow for the intrusion of fluids.

PORTE-COCHERE
A covered passageway connected to a structure for vehicles to access one part of a property to another.

PRIVACY
The sense of seclusion from the visual or acoustical observation of others.

PROPORTION

The ratio of dimensions between the width and height of a window or door, between a building's high point and the heights of other points on the building, between building forms and elements, and the relation between overall height and width to the width of its street frontage. The proportion of a building within the streetscape is determined by lot size, street front setbacks, and the location and size of adjacent buildings. It is also determined by its relationship with streetscape elements, such as landscaping, lighting standards, and other on-site and off-site features.

RHYTHM

The relationship of the overall characteristics of buildings to each other, or the relationship of an individual building's components to each other. See **Proportion**, **Balance** and **Emphasis**, for types of Rhythm.

SCALE

The measurement of the relationship of one object or thing to another object or thing. The scale of a building can be described in terms of its relationship to another building or group of buildings, or to a human being. The relationship of a building, or the portions of a building, to a human being is called its relationship to "human scale".

SETBACK

An open space resulting from the placement of structures or site features with respect to streets, rights-of-way or property lines. Setback measurements are taken between a property line and the footprint of a structure or site feature.

SIGNIFICANT VIEW

As defined in Sections 3.03.01.1.B and 3.03.01.1.C. See the definition of view in the Zoning Ordinance, Sec. 17.90.020 (page 17-106).

STREET WALL

A continuous set of building façades with similar heights that are set back a similar distance from the property line. For pedestrians, having a *street wall* on both sides of the *street* creates a feeling of comfort and enclosure.

TEXTURE

Variations in the exterior façade of a building, created by the exterior material, the patterns inherent in the material or the patterns in which the material is placed. A building's texture may vary from rough (wood shingles, masonry, stone) to smooth (clapboard or stucco). Landscape planting also has a texture defined by the size and density of a plant's leaves. Planting texture may range from coarse (large leaves carried openly on the branching system) to fine (small leave carried densely on the branches).

TRELLIS

A series of horizontal framing elements, sometimes with lattice work that is either self-supporting or supported by a building, fence or wall.

YARD

An open space between a property line and the nearest point of any structure on that lot, including eaves, sills, cornices or other architectural projections. See the definition of yards in the Zoning Ordinance, Sec. 17.90.020 (page 17-106).

YARD, FRONT

A yard extending across the full width of the lot measured between the front property line and the nearest point of any structure on that lot, including all eaves, sills, cornices or other architectural projections. The "front yard" of a corner lot is the yard containing the main pedestrian access to the building from the sidewalk or street. There is a difference between a "front yard" and a "street yard setback."

YARD, REAR

A yard extending across the full width of the lot measured between the rear property line and the nearest point of a structure on that lot, including all eaves, sills, cornices or architectural projections. There is a difference between a "rear yard" and a "rear yard setback."

YARD, SIDE

A yard on either side of the lot, extending from the front line of any building to the rear line thereof, the width of which is measured between the interior side property line of that lot and the nearest point of a structure on that lot, including all eaves, sills, cornices or other architectural projections. There is a difference between a "side yard" and a "side yard setback."

ADDITIONAL GLOSSARY OF TERMS:

An additional reference for glossary of terms may be found in:

- **A Visual Dictionary of Architecture**
  By Francis D.K. Ching
  Wiley, 2011
- **Piedmont Zoning Ordinance**
  Sec. 17.90; Definitions and Measurements