

# Red Bank Design Review Standards



Red Bank City Hall  
3117 Dayton Boulevard  
Red Bank, TN 37415

# Red Bank Design Review Ordinance

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. GENERAL PROVISIONS ..... 3
  - A. General Intent..... 3
  - B. Applicability ..... 3
  - C. Authorization..... 3
  - D. Exemptions..... 3
  - E. Review Process..... 5
  - F. Appeals ..... 7
  - G. Variances, Modifications and Conditions ..... 8
  - H. Conflicting Provisions..... 8
  - I. Maintenance..... 8
- II. DEFINITIONS ..... 9
- III. STREET EDGE ZONE..... 14
  - A. Zone Description..... 14
  - B. Street Trees..... 14
  - C. Planting Strip..... 15
  - D. Lighting..... 15
  - E. Curb Cuts..... 15
  - F. Elements Not Permitted ..... 15
- IV. PEDESTRIAN ZONE ..... 16
  - A. Zone Description..... 16
  - B. Sidewalks ..... 16
  - C. Storefront Area..... 16
  - D. Elements Not Permitted ..... 16
- V. BUILDING ZONE..... 17
  - A. Zone Description..... 17
  - B. Setbacks and Orientation..... 17
  - C. Building Façade..... 18
  - D. Façade Transparency..... 18
  - E. Massing..... 19
  - F. Entrances..... 19

G. Roof Expression .....	19
VI. PARKING ZONE.....	20
A. Parking Lot Location .....	20
B. Parking Lot Screening.....	20
C. Parking Lot Landscaping .....	21
D. Parking Requirements .....	21
E. Lighting .....	22
F. Service and Equipment Areas.....	22
G. Fences, Walls and Screening .....	22
VII. SIGNAGE .....	23
A. General Signage Requirements .....	23
B. Freestanding Signs .....	23
C. Building Signs .....	23
VIII. NATURAL FEATURES .....	24
A. On-Site Tree Retention .....	24
B. Protection of Natural Features.....	25

# I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

## A. General Intent

The intent of the Red Bank Design Review Ordinance is to:

1. Improve the overall quality of development in Red Bank,
2. Enhance pedestrian safety and walk ability in the city's commercial corridor,
3. Ensure the compatibility of new and revitalized developments with surrounding land uses, and
4. Ensure that the design review process is accessible and easy to understand.

## B. Applicability

Unless exempt under section **D. Exemptions** below, the Red Bank Design Review Ordinance **shall** apply to all development in the C-1 and C-2 commercial zoning districts, and any other development on property abutting Dayton Boulevard within Red Bank city limits (See Figure 1).

The Design Review Ordinance **shall** be applied to development activities that involve

1. New construction of a primary structure, accessory structures, or garages;
2. A major renovation or addition to an existing commercial structure;
3. A parking lot or parking structure; or
4. An exterior renovation or addition involving a building facade, signage, fencing, landscaping, or other structures visible from the public right-of-way.

Major renovation **shall** mean any renovation, restoration, modification, addition, or retrofit of a structure that exceeds thirty percent (30%) of the current appraised value of the structure as established by the Hamilton County Property Assessor office. Major renovation **shall not** include routine maintenance and repair of a structure.

## C. Authorization

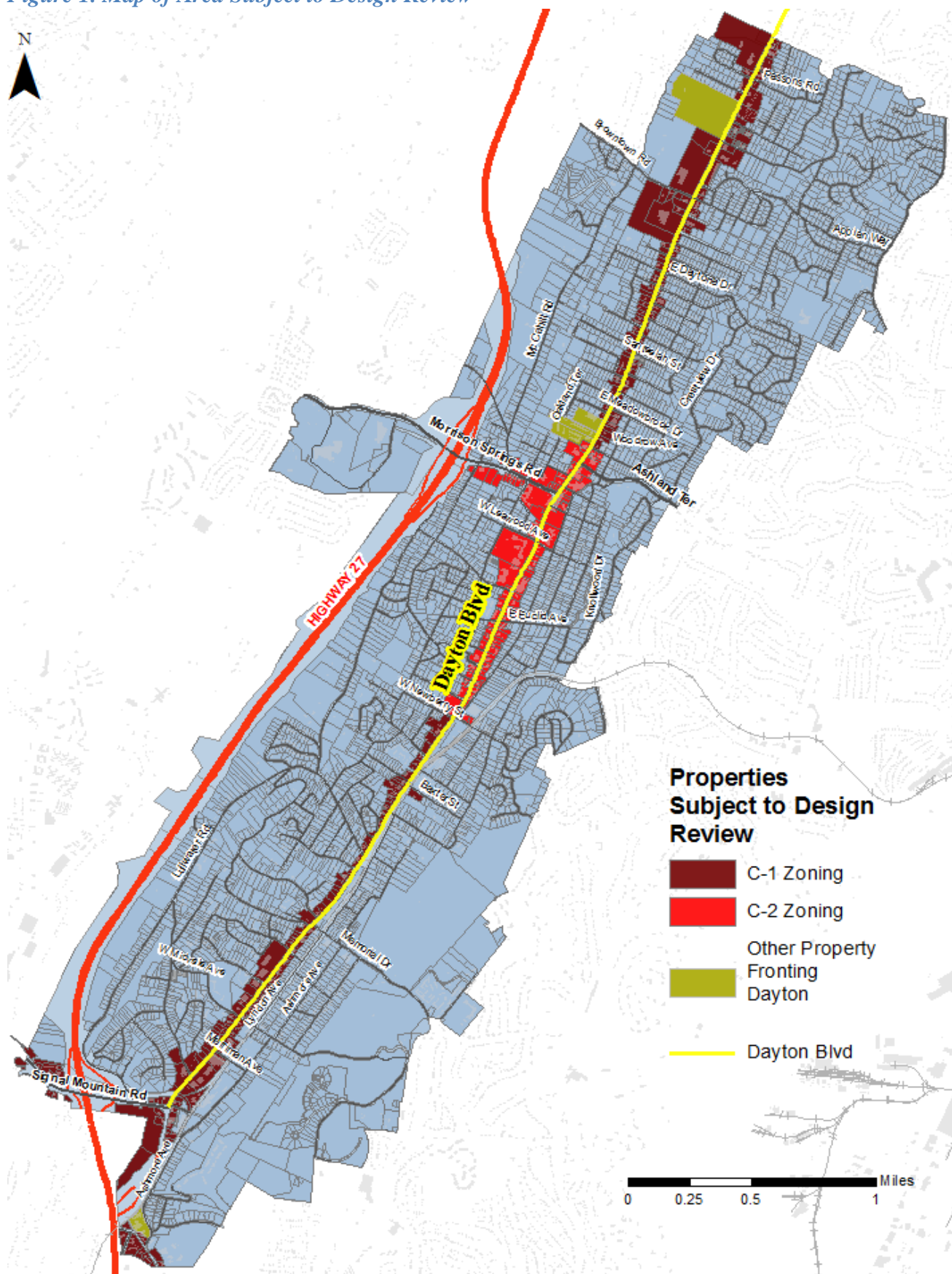
TCA §6-54-133 enables municipalities to create and develop general guidelines for the exterior appearance of nonresidential property, multiple family residential properties, and any entrance to a nonresidential development within the municipality. The Red Bank Planning Commission shall be designated as the Design Review Commission, as permitted in TCA §6-54-133.

## D. Exemptions

Any development or project under construction or previously approved before the adoption of the Design Review Ordinance is exempt from the requirements contained within this ordinance.

All residential development, except for multi-family dwellings and mixed use developments, are exempt from the Design Review Ordinance.

*Figure 1. Map of Area Subject to Design Review*



## E. Review Process

Design Review **shall** follow the process outlined below.

### 1. STEP 1: Applicant submits application and fee

Property owners planning any of the development activities described under section **B. Applicability** will receive a Design Review application from City staff to be completed and submitted with the required fee.

Design review applications **shall** include the following information:

- a. Address and parcel number where the project is located;
- b. The owner of the property and the applicant if different from the owner;
- c. The zoning of the property;
- d. The existing or proposed use of the property;
- e. The type of project (e.g. new construction, addition, major renovation, new parking area, exterior alteration);
- f. A brief description of the proposed project; and
- g. An estimated cost range of the project.

### 2. STEP 2: Staff classifies the project and notifies applicant of submittal requirements

- a. The application will first be used by Staff to classify the project for Planning Commission review or Staff approval. Classifications shall be determined as follows:

#### Planning Commission Review

The Commission must review all applications for:

- i. New construction of primary structures, accessory structures, or garages;
- ii. Major renovation of existing structures as defined above under **B. Applicability**;
- iii. Parking lots or parking structures; and
- iv. Any applications referred by Staff that do not clearly meet the Design Review requirements.

#### Staff Approval

v. Staff approval may be provided for all other work that must meet the Design Review requirements, including exterior renovations or additions involving a building facade, awnings, signage, fencing, screening, landscaping, or other elements visible from the public right-of-way.

- b. The plans, drawings and other information to be submitted by the applicant shall be determined based on the review classification and the type of project.
- c. Staff shall use information provided in the application to provide general feedback and identify potential issues with the project, such as uses that are not permitted or restricted in the Red Bank Zoning Ordinance.
- d. Staff shall respond to the applicant to notify her or him of the project classification, provide a list of submittal requirements for the projects, and provide feedback on the proposed project. Applicants are encouraged to consult with Staff regarding conceptual designs for the proposed project.

### 3. STEP 3: Applicant submits required plans, drawings, and information

#### a. Planning Commission Review

The following information **shall** be submitted to Staff for design review. Projects will not be reviewed by Staff or placed on the Planning Commission agenda until all required plans and drawings have been submitted. All site plans, building elevations, and site and building sections should be drawn to scale by a licensed engineer or architect.

1. A **Vicinity Plan** showing the project in relation to the surrounding area within 300 feet of the site. The plan should include building footprints, streets, access points and parking areas.
2. A **Site Plan** that shows vehicular access, parking (including the number of spaces), service areas and dumpsters, conceptual landscaping, property lines, building footprints, topography lines at a minimum 10-foot contour interval for finished grade, and any proposed areas of cut and fill.
3. **Elevation Drawings** of the front, sides, and rear of each building where construction activity will take place. Drawings should include all openings (windows and doors), texture, color and materials shown by illustrations or annotation, and any other architectural features of each building.
4. **Landscaping Plan** showing location, number and type of plant materials.
5. **Lighting Plan** showing fixture locations, specifications and lighting levels.

Based on the type of project proposed, Staff **may** require all or some of the following information.

6. **Site and Building Section Drawings** illustrating how the proposed building or addition and the site would appear in cross-section.
7. **Signage Plan** showing the location of all signs, dimensions, text and graphics. For commercial buildings with multiple tenants, a signage plan for the entire structure is required. This plan **shall** allocate signage for all potential tenant space.
8. Physical samples of **Materials** and **Photographs** of the project site.
9. **Floor Plans, Perspectives, and Axonometrics** are encouraged, but not required.
10. A **Stormwater Management Plan** with information on proposed drainage systems, stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other green infrastructure proposed on the site may be required.

#### b. Staff Approval

Staff **shall** determine what plans, drawings or other information are required for projects that are classified for Staff Approval.



#### **4. STEP 4: Review by Staff or Planning Commission**

a. Staff Approval

Within fifteen (15) working days of receiving the submittal requirements for design review, Staff will contact the applicant with an approval as submitted, an approval with changes, an approval with conditions, or a denial. If an applicant is dissatisfied with Staff's decision, the applicant may request to have the application considered by the Red Bank Planning Commission within thirty (30) days of the Staff decision.

b. Planning Commission Review

If Planning Commission review is required, the applicant must still contact Staff to ensure that the appropriate information has been submitted to enable the Planning Commission to make an informed decision. This information must be submitted at least thirty (30) days prior to the Planning Commission monthly meeting to allow the staff adequate time to prepare your case.

c. Public Notice

By law, reasonable notice must be given to the general public of all Red Bank Planning Commission meetings and projects to be considered. Staff will post a large public notice sign on the project site at least two weeks prior to the Planning Commission meeting date that will be visible from the public street. The applicant or his or her representative is required to attend the Planning Commission meeting to answer any questions about the project.

#### **5. STEP 5: Review Status**

Staff will send written notice of the application's status, including any conditions placed on the project by the Planning Commission, to the applicant after a decision has been rendered.

#### **6. STEP 6: Project Development Contract and Building Permit**

A project development contract incorporating, among other elements, any conditions or requirements imposed on the applicant pursuant to this chapter, must be executed by and between the Planning Commission and the applicant or, when appealed and approved, between the City Commission and the applicant before a building permit can be issued for any development outlining the requirements in writing, in addition to any drawings or sketches.

Copies of the project development contract to be executed after Planning Commission or City Commission approval of the project are available from Red Bank City Hall.

## **F. Appeals**

If any application or appeal of a Design Review application is denied by the Planning Commission, the applicant may then appeal to the City Commission to review the decision of the Planning Commission at a regular meeting of the City Commission not more than 30 days after such appeal. The City Commission, at such hearing, shall listen to all parties who desire to be heard and after such hearing shall approve or disapprove the application. Upon City Commission approval of the appeal, the City building inspector may issue the building, occupancy and/or demolition permit forthwith, provided that the applicant has complied with all other codes, ordinances, regulations and procedures regarding such permits.



## **G. Variances, Modifications and Conditions**

### **1. Variances**

The Planning Commission may grant variances from regulations in the Design Review Ordinance in cases where the Planning Commission determines:

- a. that unusual physical or other conditions exist which would cause practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship if these regulations are adhered to; and
- b. that the granting of a variance will not be detrimental to the public interest; and
- c. that the variance will not be in conflict with the intent and purpose of these regulations.

Any variance that is granted, and the justification for granting the variance, shall be in writing in the minutes of the Planning Commission. In the event that a variance is denied, the reason(s) for denial shall be stated in writing in the minutes of the Planning Commission.

### **2. Modifications to Allow Alternative Compliance**

The Red Bank Planning Commission may modify specific requirements contained in this Design Review Ordinance for which Planning Commission discretion is explicitly provided. Modifications to these requirements shall encourage the implementation of alternative or innovative practices that implement the intent of the Design Review Ordinance, support the goals of the Land Use Plan, and provide equivalent public benefits without significant adverse impacts on surrounding development.

### **3. Conditions on Variances and Modifications to Design Review Standards**

In granting a variance or modification to a requirement in the Design Review Ordinance, the Red Bank Planning Commission may require conditions for approval that will substantially secure the objectives of the modified standard and that will substantially mitigate any potential adverse impact on the environment or on adjacent properties, including but not limited to additional landscaping or buffering.

## **H. Conflicting Provisions**

If the provisions of the Red Bank Design Review Ordinance are inconsistent with one another, or if they conflict with provisions found in other adopted codes, ordinances, or regulations of the City of Red Bank, the more restrictive provision will prevail, unless otherwise expressly provided.

## **I. Maintenance**

Maintenance of the improvements required in the Red Bank Design Review Ordinance shall be the responsibility of the property owner, unless otherwise expressly specified by the City of Red Bank.

## II. DEFINITIONS

**Accessory Building:** A subordinate building, the use of which is incidental to that of a main building and located on the same lot therewith.

**Adjacent or Abutting:** To physically touch or border upon, or to share a common property line or border. “Adjacent” or “abutting” **shall** include properties or uses that are separated by a drive, street, or other public dedicated right-of-way.

**Amenity:** Aesthetic or other features of a development that increase its marketability or usability to the public.

**Arcade:** A series of arches supported on piers or columns.

**Articulation:** Shifts in the plane of walls, setbacks, step-backs, overhangs, and details in order to create variation in a building façade and divide large buildings into smaller identifiable pieces (See Figure 4).

**Attached Sign:** An on-premise sign painted onto or attached to a building, canopy, awning or marquee, which does not project more than 18 inches (See Figure 9).

**Awning:** An adjustable, roof-like covering fitted over windows, doors, etc. to provide shelter from the sun, rain and wind, and for its decorative and advertising potential (See Figure 3).

**Bay:** A vertical division of a façade or a structure division of a building, marked by column spacing, roof compartments, windows or similar measures.

**Berm:** An earthen mound designed to provide visual interest, screen undesirable views, decrease noise, and/or control or manage surface drainage.

**Blank Walls:** Walls without windows, plantings or architectural elements, such as modulation features.

**Block Face:** the properties abutting one side of a street and lying between the two nearest intersecting or intercepting streets, or nearest intersecting or intercepting street and railroad right-of-way, un-subdivided land, watercourse or city boundary.

**Buffer:** Open spaces, landscaped areas, fences, walls, berms, or any combination thereof, used to physically separate or screen one use or property from another so as to visually shield or block noise, lights, or other nuisances.

**Building Form:** The shape and structure of a building as distinguished from its substance or material.

**Building Mass:** the height, width and depth of a building structure.

**Building Scale:** The size and proportion of a building relative to surrounding buildings and environment, adjacent streets, and pedestrians.

**Building Zone:** The Building Zone is the location of the primary structure on a property, and is located between the Pedestrian Zone and the Parking Zone. Building Zone standards regulate the placement, orientation and design of buildings fronting the public right-of-way (See Figure 2).

**Canopy:** A permanent fixture designed to shelter pedestrians and display goods from adverse weather conditions; a fixed awning.

**Compatibility:** The characteristics of different designs which, despite their differences allow them to be located near each other in harmony, such as scale, height, materials, fencing, landscaping and location of service areas.

**Cornice:** The horizontal projection, molded or otherwise decorated that crowns the top of the building (See Figure 3).

**Diameter at Breast Height (DBH):** the tree diameter measured at 4.5 feet above the ground

**Elevation Drawing:** a drawing showing an external face of a building.

**Exterior Renovation:** A renovation or addition involving a building façade, sign, parking area, fencing, or landscaping visible from the public right-of-way.

**Façade:** The exterior wall of a building exposed to public view or that wall viewed by persons not within the building.

**Freestanding Sign:** A permanently affixed single or multi-faced on premise sign which is constructed independent of any building (See Figure 8).

**Gable:** Any basically triangular-shaped, upper part of a building wall, usually under a pitched roof; sometimes upper walls topped with stepped parapets are referred to as gables or stepped gables.

**Green Infrastructure:** Green Infrastructure manages stormwater on site through vegetated treatments, as opposed to pits and pipes. The goal of green infrastructure is to mimic nature's hydrologic cycles by using techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, and evaporate stormwater runoff close to its source. These techniques can be incorporated throughout a development site to include pervious paving, green roofs, rain gardens, bioswales along the sidewalk or in parking lots, landscaped planters, and rainwater harvesting with rain barrels or cisterns.

**Landmarks:** Buildings, structures and spaces which create distinct visual orientation points that provide a sense of location to the observer within the neighborhood or district, such as that created by a significant natural feature or by an architectural form which is highly distinctive relative to its surrounding environment.

**Major Renovation:** Any renovation, restoration, modification, addition, or retrofit of a structure that exceeds thirty percent (30%) of the current appraised value of the primary structure as established by the Hamilton County Property Assessor office. Major renovation **shall not** include routine maintenance and repair of a structure such as a roof replacement or general repairs to a parking area or other site feature or other features on the surrounding site.

**Marquee:** A permanent roof-like structure projecting from and beyond a building entrance that provides protection from the weather for pedestrians.

**Massing:** The grouping of three dimensional building forms to achieve variation.

**Maximum Extent Feasible:** No feasible and prudent alternative exists, and all possible efforts to comply with the regulation or minimize potential harm or adverse impacts have been undertaken.

**Maximum Extent Practicable:** Under the circumstances, reasonable efforts have been undertaken to comply with the regulation or requirement, that the costs of compliance clearly outweigh the potential benefits to the public or would unreasonably burden the proposed project, and reasonable steps have been undertaken to minimize any potential harm or adverse impacts resulting from the noncompliance.

**Mixed-Use Development:** A single building containing more than one principal permitted land use, or a single development of more than one building containing more than one principal permitted land use. Such land uses may include office, retail, residential, or service uses such as hotels and motels. In a mixed –use development, the different types of land uses are in close proximity, planned as a unified complementary whole, and functionally integrated to the use of vehicular and pedestrian access and parking areas.

**Modulation:** Variation in the building mass through the use of step-backs, setbacks, diminishing upper floors areas, and/or projecting roof overhangs.

**Monument Sign:** A sign that is ground mounted so that there is no space between the ground and the bottom of the sign (See Figure 8).

**Multi-family Development:** A building or portion thereof designed for occupancy by three or more families living independently in which they may or may not share common entrances or other spaces.

**Natural Features:** “Natural features” include but are not limited to flood plains and surface drainage channels, stream corridors and other bodies of water, steep slopes, prominent ridges, bluffs, or valleys, and existing trees and vegetation.

**Orient:** To bring in relation to, or adjust to, the surroundings, situation, or environment; to place with the most important parts facing in certain directions; to set or arrange in a determinate position: as in ‘to orient a building.’

**Off-Premise Sign:** A sign which directs attention to a business, profession, commodity or entertainment which is not conducted, sold or offered upon the same premises on which the sign is located and shall include any sign which is not an on-premises sign.

**Parapet:** the vertical extension of the main walls of a building above the roofline (See Figure 3).

**Parking Zone:** The Parking Zone is located to the rear of the Building Zone for all new development (See Figure 2) and to the side of the Building Zone where permitted by the Planning Commission. Existing parking between the Building Zone and the Public Right-of-Way is only permitted if the reuse of a preexisting building precludes parking to the rear or side of the building. Any existing parking zone fronting the public right-of-way **shall** be screened from the Pedestrian Zone (See Figure 5).

**Pedestrian Scale:** Used to describe the quality of a building or streetscape that includes structural or architectural components of size and proportions that relate to the human form and/or that exhibits through its structural or architectural components the human functions contained within.

**Pedestrian Zone:** The Pedestrian Zone is located between the Street Edge Zone and the Building Zone. The Pedestrian Zone **shall** include Sidewalks, and may also include a Storefront Area (See Figure 2).

**Pedestrian-oriented:** An environment designed to make movement by pedestrians fast, attractive and comfortable for various ages and abilities; considerations include separation of pedestrian and auto circulation, street furniture, clear directional and informational signage, safety, visibility, shade, lighting, surface materials, trees, sidewalk width, intersection treatment, curb cuts, ramps and landscaping.

**Pergola:** A structure usually consisting of parallel colonnades supporting an open roof of girders and cross rafters.

**Primary Street:** The street abutting a development that carries the most traffic volume. If a development abuts two streets that have traffic volumes within twenty percent (20%) of each other, the applicant **shall** designate which street is the “primary abutting or access street.”

**Projecting Sign:** An on premise sign attached to a building, canopy, awning or marquee that projects more than 18 inches (See Figure 9).

**Proportion:** The ratio of building elements, their height, mass and depth. Good proportion is a harmonious arrangement or relation of parts or elements within a whole.

**Public Right-of-Way:** Any public road or street. The Public Right-of-Way runs parallel to the Street Edge Zone. The public right-of-way may contain driving lanes, bike lanes, parallel parking, medians, and cross walks. See Figure 2.

**Retail:** The sale of goods or commodities in small quantities directly to final consumers

**Riparian:** The interface between land and a stream (a “creek bank.”) which can occur in many forms, such as, grassland, woodland, wetland, etc.

**Roofline:** The outer edge of the roof that provides visual terminus to the tops of buildings.

**Site Plan:** A plan prepared to scale, showing accurately with dimensions the boundaries of the site and the location of all buildings, structures, natural features, uses and principal site design features proposed for a parcel of land.

**Specimen Tree:** Specimen trees are defined in the Design Review Ordinance as

- a. Deciduous trees with twenty inch (20”) minimum diameter at breast height (DBH)
- b. Evergreen trees with twenty inch (20”) minimum DBH;
- c. Groups or stands of seven (7) or more trees with a minimum DBH for each tree of six inches (6”).

**Street Edge Zone:** The Street Edge Zone is located between the edge of the Public Right-of-Way and the Pedestrian Zone. The Street Edge Zone includes street trees, planting strips and lighting to create an attractive walking environment and provide a buffer between pedestrians and vehicular traffic (See Figure 2).

**Streetscape:** The visual and functional character of an entire street including: buildings, paving material, plantings and street amenities such as lamps and benches. Also, the environment created for human activity and interaction.

**Steep Slopes:** Any portion of a development site where the natural grade of the land has a slope of thirty percent (30%) or greater.

**Storefront Area:** A Storefront Area is permitted in the Pedestrian Zone between the back of the Sidewalk and the Building Zone. Storefront areas shall include outdoor dining, public space with seating, and or enhanced pedestrian entrances that connect buildings with the Pedestrian Zone (See Figure 2).

**Stormwater Best Management Practices:** schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of stormwater runoff. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

**Stormwater Management Plan:** The set of drawings and other documents that comprise all the information and specifications for the programs, drainage systems, structures, BMPs, concepts and techniques intended to maintain or restore quality and quantity of stormwater runoff to pre-development levels.

**Transom:** A small, often hinged, window or multi-paned window opening above a door or another window, usually capping the street-level of a commercial building.

**Trellis:** A frame of latticework used as a screen or support for climbing plants; a construction chiefly of latticework.

**Wall Mural:** A painted scene, figure or design that is used to decorate a blank building facade, and which does not include written trade names, advertising or commercial messages.

### III. STREET EDGE ZONE

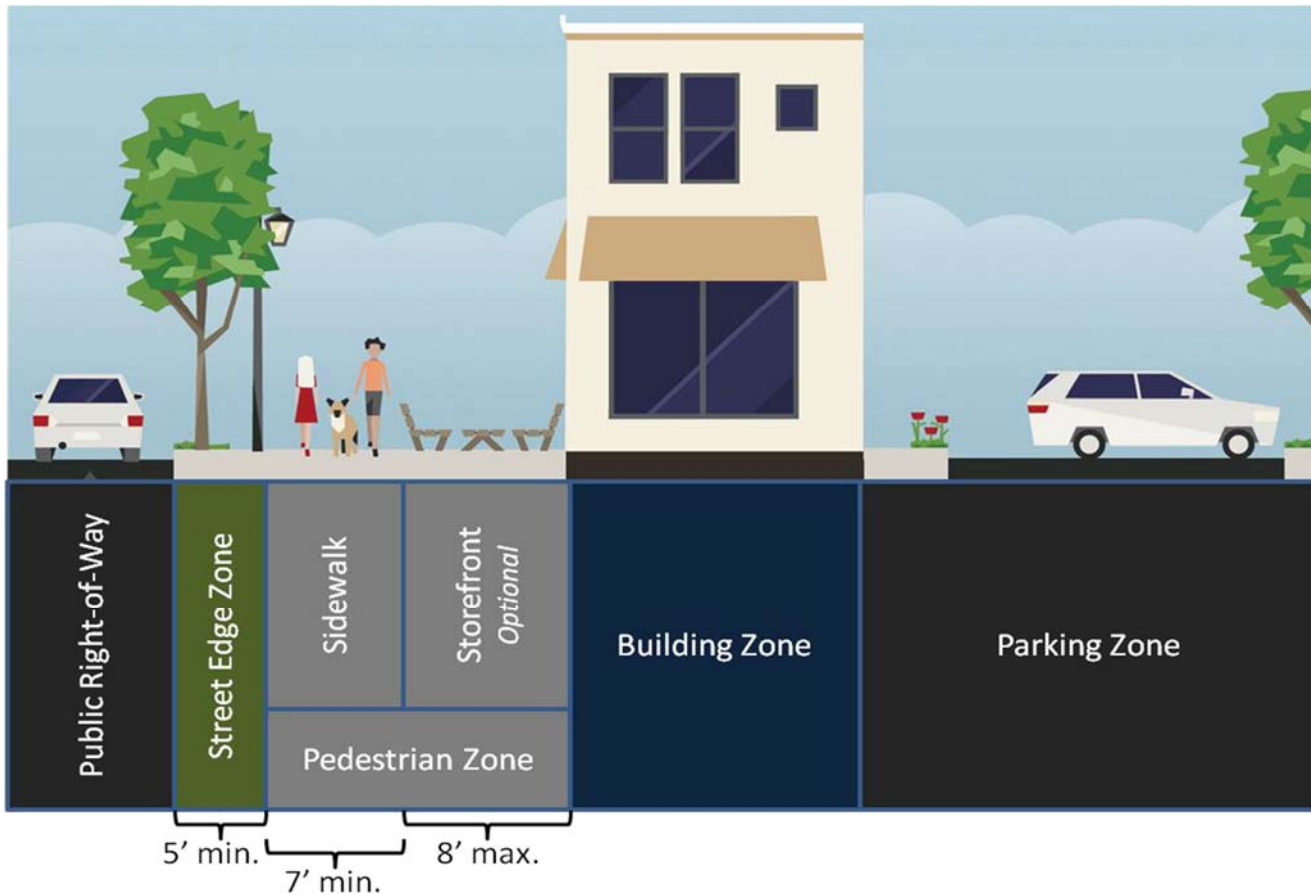
#### A. Zone Description

1. The Street Edge Zone is located between the edge of the Public Right-of-Way and the Pedestrian Zone.
2. The Street Edge Zone **shall** include street trees, planting strips and lighting to create an attractive walking environment and provide a buffer between pedestrians and vehicular traffic.
3. The Street Edge zone **shall** be a minimum of five (5) feet in width, excluding the curb dimensions.
4. Transit stops are permitted in the Street Edge Zone.

#### B. Street Trees

1. Street trees **shall** be planted in the Street Edge Zone between the property line at least every thirty-five (35) linear feet to the maximum extent practicable.
2. Street trees within the Street Edge Zone **shall** be located in a continuous planting strip with other plant material, or in tree pits with grates if approved by the Planning Commission based on compatibility with the urban street system.
3. Tree pits, where permitted, **shall** be five (5) feet in width and five (5) feet in length.
4. Street tree locations **shall** be coordinated with the street lighting and utility plans to minimize interference.
5. Street trees shall be of a type and size prescribed in Chapter IX of the Red Bank Zoning Ordinance or approved by the Planning Commission based on compatibility with the urban street system.

Figure 2. New Development Cross-Section





## C. Planting Strip

1. The street edge zone **shall** contain planting strips with a minimum width of five (5) feet between the curb and the sidewalk.
2. Planting strips **shall** contain street trees.
3. Planting strips **shall not** contain paved surfaces.
4. Planting strips may contain lawn, shrubs, green infrastructure, bus shelters, road signage, street and pedestrian lighting.
5. Planting strips **shall** be a minimum length of ten (10) feet in order to ensure the health of street trees located in them.
6. Trees, shrubs and other elements **shall** be placed behind the traffic sight triangle at intersections and driveways. If these elements are necessary within the traffic sight triangle, their height **shall** be limited to (3) three feet.

## D. Lighting

1. Pedestrian and street light design, type, spacing and mounting height **shall** be determined by the City of Red Bank.
2. New lighting in the Street Edge Zone **shall** be aligned with the street trees and parallel to the edge of the public right-of-way.
3. Exterior lighting **shall** be equipped with full cut-offs to direct light downward and to minimize glare, shadows, night sky pollution, and excessive light levels.

## E. Curb Cuts

1. The consolidation of multiple existing curb cuts may be required by the City of Red Bank.
2. Property owners should consolidate existing curb cuts.

## F. Elements Not Permitted

1. The following **shall not** be permitted in this Zone: parking, chain link or slat fence, drive lanes, HVAC equipment and dumpsters.

## IV. PEDESTRIAN ZONE

### A. Zone Description

1. The Pedestrian Zone is located between the Street Edge Zone and the Building Zone (See Figure 2).
2. The Pedestrian Zone **shall** include Sidewalks, and may also include a Storefront Area.

### B. Sidewalks

1. Sidewalks **shall** be a minimum of seven (7) feet in width.
2. All intrusions into the sidewalk, such as benches or landscaping, **shall** maintain a pedestrian lane measuring at least five (5) feet in width.
3. Unless otherwise required or where larger plaza areas are provided, sidewalk dimensions and paving material **shall** be consistent with street frontage improvements of adjacent developments.
4. Deviations from the standards listed above may be approved by the Planning Commission if necessary for sites with steep slopes or other limiting physical characteristics, and for alternative designs that are judged to meet the intent of the Design Review Ordinance.
5. Streetscape amenities, such as benches, bike racks, public art, and public open space with seating are encouraged.
6. Sidewalks and related pedestrian infrastructure **shall** be designed to meet ADA accessibility requirements.

### C. Storefront Area

1. A Storefront Area is permitted in the Pedestrian Zone between the back of the sidewalk and the Building Zone.
2. The Storefront area **shall** include outdoor dining, public space with seating, and / or enhanced pedestrian entrances that connect buildings with the Pedestrian Zone.

3. The Storefront Area **shall** be a maximum of eight (8) feet in width. Larger storefront areas may be approved by the Planning Commission for renovations that are permitted to exceed the maximum building setback requirements in **Chapter V, Section B** of the Design Review Ordinance.

4. The edge of the Storefront area adjacent to the sidewalk **shall** be framed and defined with planters, landscaping, decorative fencing, hedges, low walls, benches or other architectural elements approved by the Planning Commission.

### D. Elements Not Permitted

1. The following are not permitted in this Zone: parking, chain link or slat fence, drive lanes, HVAC equipment and dumpsters.

# V. BUILDING ZONE

## A. Zone Description

1. The Building Zone is the location of the primary structure, and located between the Pedestrian Zone and the Parking Zone (See Figure 2).
2. Building Zone standards regulate the placement, orientation and design of buildings fronting the public right-of-way.

## B. Setbacks and Orientation

1. Buildings **shall** be setback a minimum of twelve (12) feet and a maximum of twenty-five (25) feet from the public right-of-way of any street.
2. Buildings **shall** be set back zero (0) feet from the back of the sidewalk, unless a Storefront area with a maximum width of eight (8) feet is provided between the Sidewalk and the Building Zone.
3. For any building adjacent to a public street, a primary pedestrian entrance **shall** be provided that is easily visible from the public right-of-way. If the building has more than one side adjacent to a street, such as a corner-lot building, only one side of the building facing the street is required to have a pedestrian entrance.
4. Exceptions to setback requirements in the Building Zone can be made under the following circumstances:

- a. Exceptions due to steep slopes or other challenging physical site characteristics
- b. A specific design approved by the Planning Commission that meets the intent, objectives and principles of the Design Review Ordinance.
- c. Exceptions approved by the Planning Commission where the reuse of a preexisting building precludes the maximum setback. In these cases additional mitigating landscape area and planting **shall** be required.

d. Multi-family developments **shall** be exempt from setback standards listed in this Building Zone section.

5. Front setback requirements in the Red Bank Zoning Ordinance may be reduced by the Planning Commission to meet mandatory dimensional requirements in this chapter.

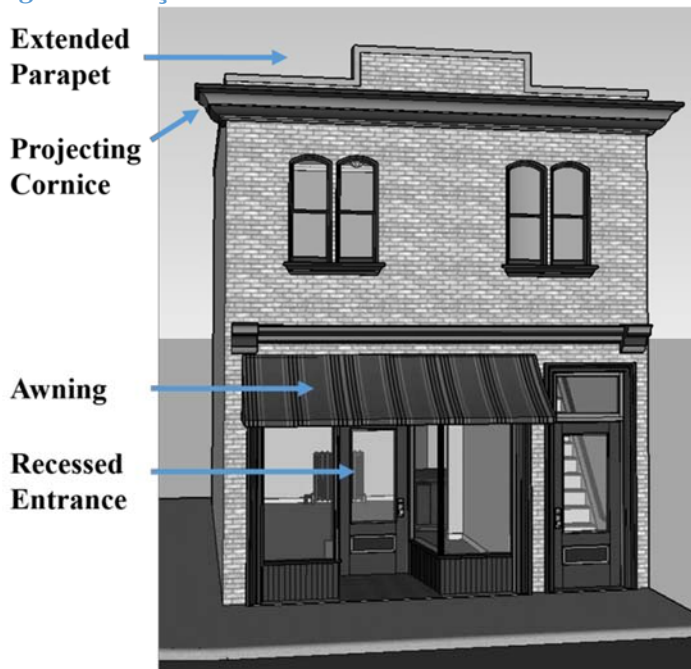
## C. Building Façade

1. Facades visible from the public right-of-way **shall** include **two or more** of the following architectural features:

- a. Awning, canopy or marquee,
- b. balconies,
- c. projecting cornices,
- d. recessed entrances or bays,
- e. arcades,
- f. wall mural, or
- g. other architectural elements approved by the Planning Commission.

2. A minimum of seventy (70%) percent of every exterior building wall, excluding glass, that is visible from a public right-of-way **shall** be comprised from the following alternative materials: brick, stone, hard coat stucco, pre-cast concrete, and faux stone, and other materials approved by the Planning Commission that meet the intent of the Design Review Ordinance and support the goals of the Land Use Plan.

*Figure 3. Façade Architectural Features*



3. Building materials prohibited, when visible from the public right-of-way or any abutting residential development **shall** include corrugated metal siding, vinyl (or similar) siding, and unpainted concrete block.

4. Building façades should be a combination of material to add variation in the façade design.

5. Metal building exteriors are discouraged unless the specific design is approved by the Planning Commission.

6. Building facades should be designed for compatibility with other adjacent structures located close to the street.

## D. Façade Transparency

1. For commercial retail buildings, façades facing the public right-of-way **shall** have at least forty percent (40%) of the façade area comprised of clear vision glass at the ground level unless a specific alternative design is approved by the Planning Commission.

2. For non-commercial retail buildings, façades facing the public right-of-way **shall** have at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the façade area comprised of clear vision glass unless a specific alternative design is approved by the Planning Commission.

3. Multi-family developments **shall** be exempt from façade transparency standards.

4. Tinted or reflecting glass is discouraged at the ground level when it prohibits visual connection between indoor and outdoor environments.

## E. Massing

1. Façades longer than thirty (30) feet and visible from public right-of-way **shall** be broken down into smaller units through the use of articulation (See Figure 4). Articulation may include
  - a. offsets,
  - b. recesses,
  - c. staggered walls,
  - d. stepped walls,
  - e. pitched or stepped rooflines,
  - f. overhangs, or
  - g. other elements of the building's mass.
2. Building height **shall** be compatible with the height of surrounding buildings that are built close to the street.

3. Horizontal articulations in buildings, such as building step-backs or rooftop balconies, are encouraged (See Figure 4).

## F. Entrances

1. Primary pedestrian entrances **shall** face public streets, open spaces or plazas to the maximum extent practicable.
2. Primary pedestrian entrances **shall** provide weather protection in the form of awnings, canopies, marquees or recessed entrances, to the maximum extent practicable.
3. Multi-family developments **shall** be exempt from pedestrian entrance standards.
4. Entrances to the building should be made visible and prominent by using large entry doors, porches, protruding, or recessed entrances.
5. Building entrances **shall** meet all ADA requirements.

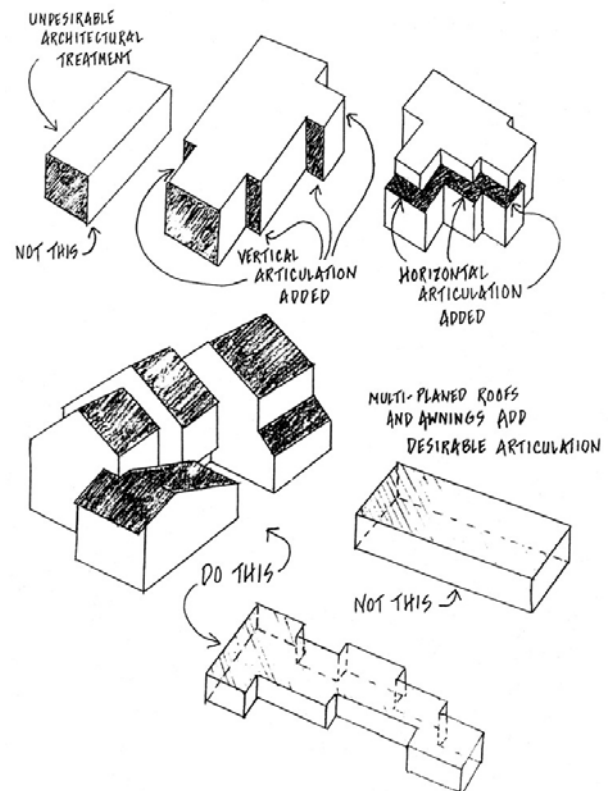
## G. Roof Expression

1. Buildings should include extended parapets, projecting cornices, or similar features that define

the top of the building and create a prominent edge when viewed against the sky.

2. Residential roof styles, including hipped and gabled roofs are discouraged.
3. Mechanical equipment located on roof tops **shall** be screened from the public right-of-way.
4. Active roofs with gardens and outdoor seating are encouraged permitted.
5. Parapets should be extended and embellished.
6. Multi-family developments **shall** be exempt from Roof Expression standards.

*Figure 4. Articulation*



## VI. PARKING ZONE

### A. Parking Lot Location

1. To the maximum extent practicable, parking **shall** be located to the rear of any building (See Figure 2).
2. If all new parking cannot be accommodated to the rear of the building, parking on the side of the building may be permitted if screened from the public right-of-way.
3. New parking spaces **shall not** be permitted between the building and the public right of way.
4. Parking **shall not** be located between a building and the street, unless the Planning Commission determines that parking on the rear and side of the building is precluded by flood hazard areas, other exceptional conditions of the lot, or the reuse of a preexisting building.

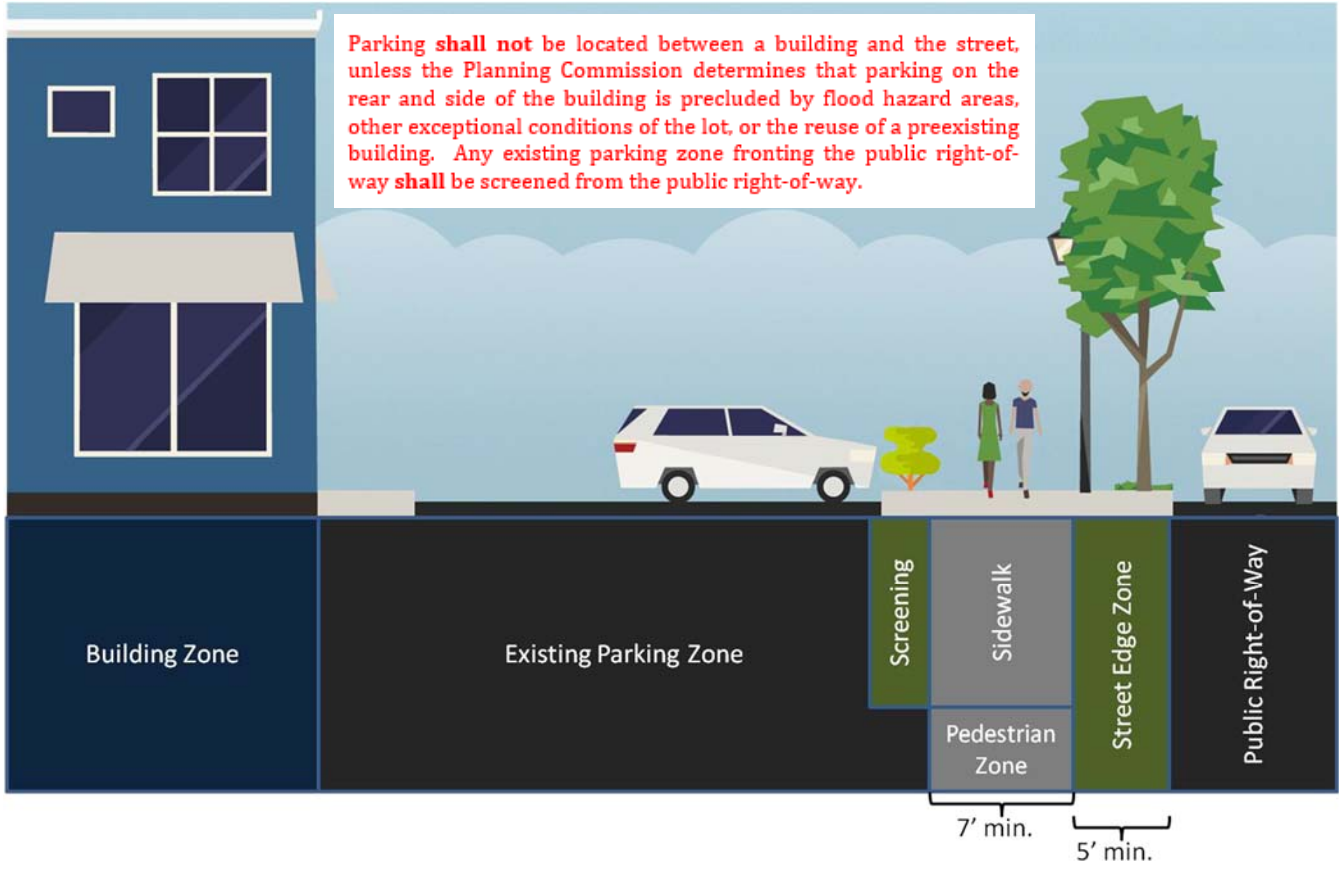
*Figure 5. Redevelopment Cross-section*

5. Any existing parking zone fronting the public right-of-way **shall** be screened from the public right-of-way (See Figure 5).

### B. Parking Lot Screening

1. Surface parking lots fronting the public right of way **shall** be screened parallel to the edge of the Pedestrian Zone (See Figure 5).
2. Screening **shall** have a minimum height of three (3) feet and a maximum height of four (4) feet above grade.
3. Screening of existing parking lots **shall** consist of a decorative masonry wall, landscaping, or a combination of a decorative fence and landscaping.
4. Landscaping used for screening **shall** have a minimum horizontal depth of four (4) feet.
5. Landscaping **shall** consist of evergreen plantings and/or green screens prescribed in Chapter IX of the Red Bank Zoning Ordinance or permitted by the Planning Commission.

Parking shall not be located between a building and the street, unless the Planning Commission determines that parking on the rear and side of the building is precluded by flood hazard areas, other exceptional conditions of the lot, or the reuse of a preexisting building. Any existing parking zone fronting the public right-of-way shall be screened from the public right-of-way.





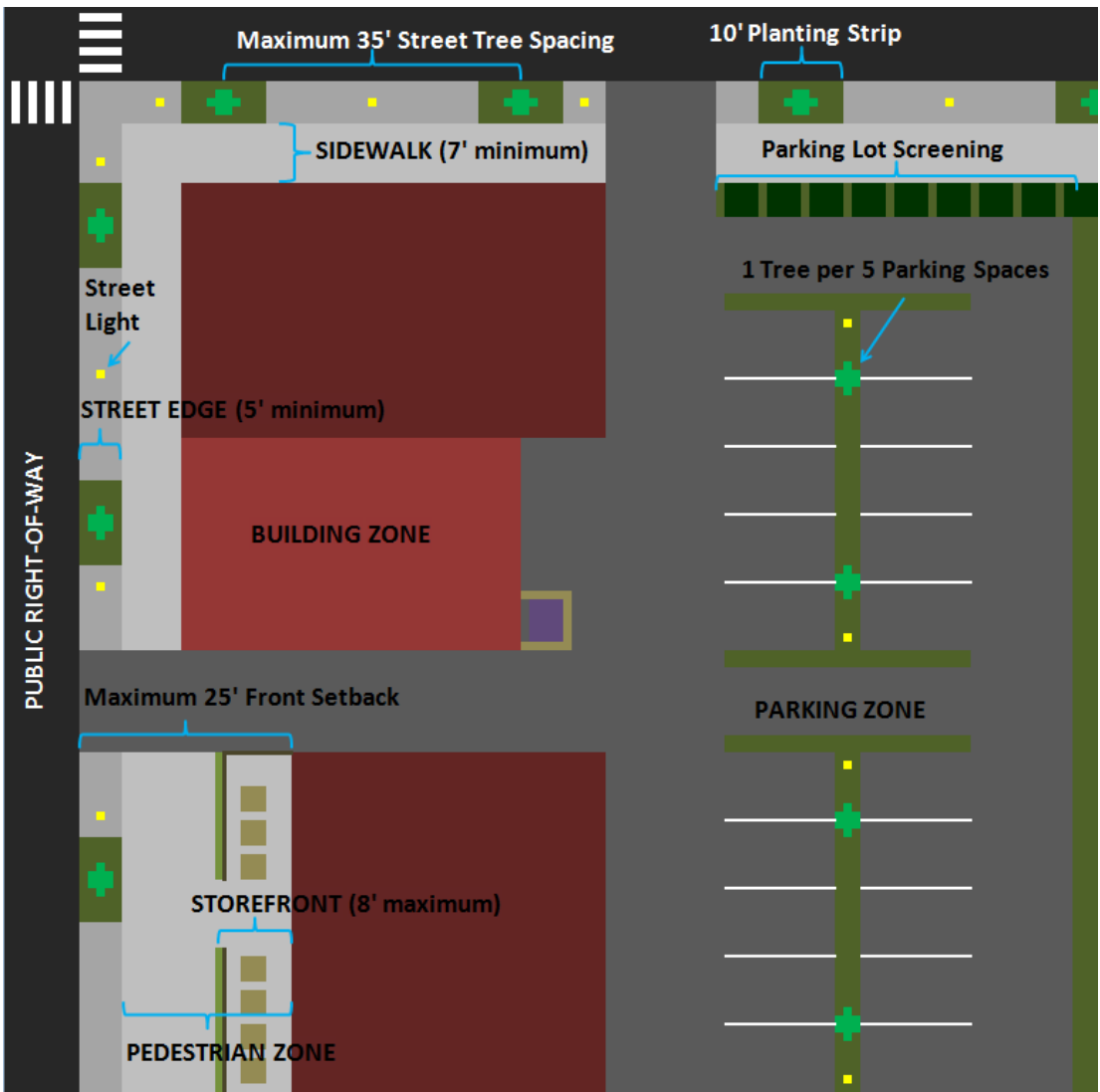
## C. Parking Lot Landscaping

1. Surface parking lots with greater than ten (10) spaces **shall** include a minimum of one (1) tree for every five (5) parking spaces (See Figure 6).
2. Adjacent aisles of parking should be divided by landscaped islands that break parking areas into blocks.
3. Parking lot landscaping that incorporates stormwater BMPs and other green infrastructure into the design are encouraged to reduce stormwater runoff and pollution. Applicants should refer to the Hamilton County Water Quality Manual for guidance on appropriate Stormwater BMPs for their site.

*Figure 6. Streetscape Dimensions Diagram*

## D. Parking Requirements

1. Applicable parking requirements in the Red Bank Zoning Ordinance may be modified by the Planning Commission to meet design review requirements included but not limited to parking lot location and landscaping.
2. Shared parking agreements between adjacent developments are encouraged as a method to meet Red Bank Zoning Ordinance parking requirements.



## E. Lighting

1. All lighting features **shall** be shielded, equipped with refractors, or placed indirectly to prevent stray upward light or direct light causing glare.
2. Pedestrian-scale lighting should be provided on the walkways, parking lots and open spaces consistent with the character of the development.
3. Parking lot lighting **shall** be appropriate to create adequate visibility at night and evenly distributed to increase security. Parking lots must have a minimum illumination of 0.6 foot-candles at the ground level.
4. Parking lot lighting structures **shall not** exceed a height of twenty (20) feet.
5. Special interest and accent lightings are encouraged to be integrated with landscaping and streetscape features.

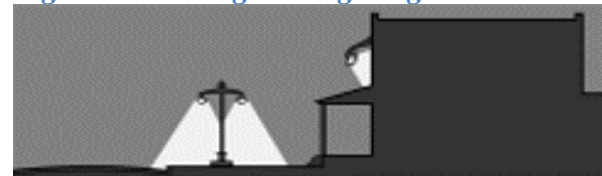
## F. Service and Equipment Areas

1. Dumpsters, loading areas, mechanical equipment, outdoor storage areas, and other utilities readily visible from the public right-of-way **shall** be screened from public view to the maximum extent practicable. Screening **shall** consist of an opaque wall, fence, or other screening method approved by the Planning Commission.
2. The height of the screen **shall** be a minimum of six (6) feet, and adequate to completely conceal a dumpster or equipment.
3. Screen wall and fence materials **shall** consist of masonry, stucco, stone, wood, or decorative metal.
4. Landscaping, including shrubs, trees, perennials, or green screens, **shall** be added to screening to soften the appearance of screening walls or fences.
5. Dumpsters **shall** be screened according to Screening Requirements found in the Red Bank Zoning Ordinance. In the case of conflicting ordinances, the more restrictive provisions prevail.

## G. Fences, Walls and Screening

1. Chain link and slat fencing **shall not** be allowed to screen properties from the public right-of-way.
2. Surface parking lots that front the public right-of-way **shall** be screened from view (see B. Parking Lot Screening).
3. A wall, fence or hedge that screens property from the public right-of-way should have a maximum height of 6 feet.
4. Long stretches of fencing or blank wall without intermittent elements such as posts or columns should be avoided.
5. Walls and fences should be compatible with the architectural style, materials and colors of the principal building.

*Figure 7. Parking Lot Lighting*



*Reduction of glare and light pollution, increase of even light*



*Too much light causing light pollution*

6. Chain link fences or slats **shall not** be permitted.

# VII. SIGNAGE

## A. General Signage Requirements

1. All developments **shall** comply with sign regulations in the Red Bank Sign Ordinance.
2. If signage regulations in this section conflict with those found in the Red Bank Sign Ordinance, the more restrictive provision **shall** prevail.
3. Site plans **shall** identify locations and sizes for proposed signs.
4. Signs **shall** be illuminated by indirect lighting. Internally illuminated box-type plastic signs **shall not** be permitted.
5. As tenants install signs, signs should fit with the architectural character, proportions, and details of the development.

## B. Freestanding Signs

1. Monument signs **shall** be defined as advertising that is ground mounted so that there is no space between the ground and the bottom of the sign.
2. Monument signs **shall not** exceed six (6) feet in height or ten (10) feet in width. Monument signs **shall not** exceed a maximum surface area of sixty (60) square feet.
3. Monument signs **shall not** be located closer than twelve (12) feet from any right-of-way, and shall not be located in the Street Edge Zone or the Pedestrian Zone.
5. Monument sign materials should match those of the associated building.
6. Pole-mounted signs are **shall not** be permitted.
7. Signage on service station fueling canopies **shall not** be permitted.
8. Off-premises billboard signs **shall not** be permitted.

## C. Building Signs

1. Signs attached or painted onto primary buildings are preferred over freestanding signs.
2. Roof signs **shall not** be permitted.

Figure 8. Freestanding Signs

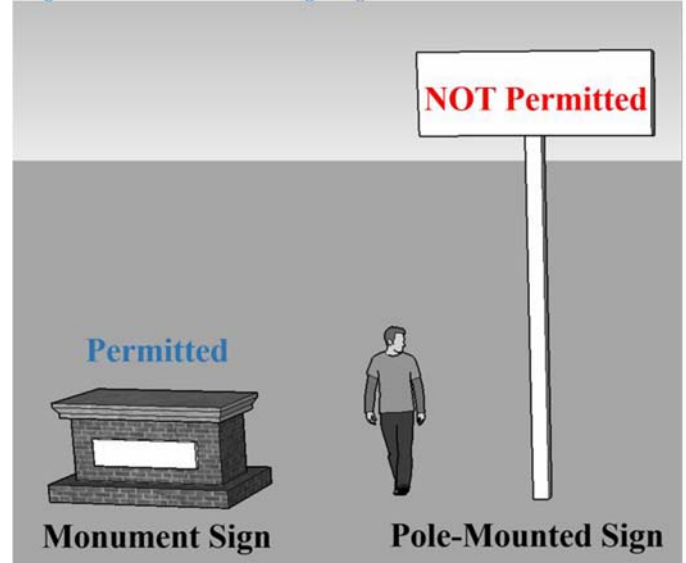
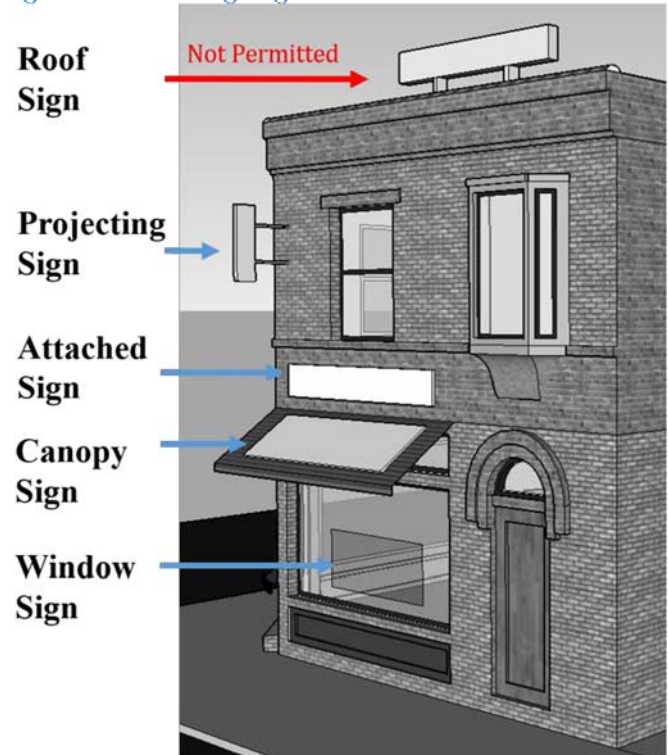


Figure 9. Building Signs



# VIII. NATURAL FEATURES

## A. On-Site Tree Retention

1. Tree Survey/Plan Requirement: Developers **shall** submit an existing tree survey and preservation plan to show compliance with these standards. This plan may be incorporated into the site plan approved by the Planning Commission.

2. On sites with existing mature trees, at least a third (33%) of specimen trees **shall** be preserved or transplanted on site, to the maximum extent practicable. For purposes of this section, “specimen” trees include the following:

- a. Deciduous trees with twenty inch (20”) minimum diameter at breast height (DBH)
- b. Evergreen trees with twenty inch (20”) minimum DBH;
- c. Groups or stands of seven (7) or more trees with a minimum DBH for each tree of six inches (6”).

3. Specimen trees in appropriate locations, such as along drainages and along the perimeter of the site may be used to fulfill landscaping or buffering requirements under the Design Review Ordinance.

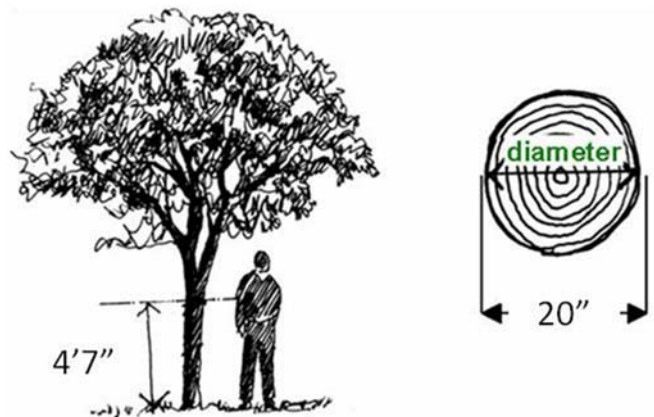
4. Any existing vegetation or non-specimen trees that are in appropriate locations, in sufficient quantities, and of acceptable quality to be used to fulfill landscaping or screening requirements under the Red Bank Zoning Ordinance, **shall** be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Tree Protection during Construction:
- a. Specimen trees **shall** be protected during construction with the erection of barrier fencing.
  - b. Specimen trees **shall** be identified during construction by red flagging or red paint
  - c. Grading **shall** be avoided within the root area or drip line of any existing preserved trees.

6. Tree Replacement: If a specimen tree flagged for preservation is removed or substantially damaged during clearing, grading, or construction, the developer **shall** replace the removed or damaged tree with a new tree(s). Replacement trees **shall** be the same or similar species to the trees removed or damaged, or alternately a species native to Hamilton County and approved by the City. For every one inch (1”) of tree caliper removed or damaged, the applicant or developer **shall** install one inch (1”) of replacement tree caliper. A list of trees approved by the City of Red Bank can be found in Chapter IX of the Red Bank Zoning Ordinance.

7. Businesses should plant larger tree species according to the City’s recommended tree listing.

*Figure 10. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)*



## B. Protection of Natural Features

1. Site plans **shall** show natural features, including stream corridors and wetlands, steep slopes, and existing trees.
2. Applicants **shall** show evidence of compliance with all applicable federal, state, and city laws and regulations related to preservation and protection of stream corridors and wetlands.
3. See **On-Site Tree Retention**.
4. Development should be avoided on steep slopes.
5. Development within the floodplain should be avoided.
6. Stormwater runoff and pollution should be mitigated with the use of stormwater management best practices. Applicants should refer to the Hamilton County Water Quality Manual for guidance on appropriate Stormwater BMPs for their site.
7. Stormwater retention and detention ponds should be located so as to not be visible from the public right-of-way.
8. Perennial streams, wetlands, and their riparian corridors should be incorporated into site plans and site designs as major amenities, with trails, seating, and or supplemental landscaping.
9. Buildings, parking areas, and other structures should be set back from natural features a sufficient distance to ensure their continued quality and natural functions.