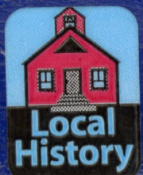


**TRADITIONAL
- NEIGHBORHOOD
DEVELOPMENT**



Ohio
307.3
T7632

ARTICLE II

Traditional Neighborhood Development

CHAPTER 3320

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Article is to encourage the development of transit-supportive mixed-use neighborhoods that foster pedestrian activity and a sense of community. It recognizes that many activities of living should occur within easy walking distance, giving independence to those who do not drive. It also recognizes the importance of linkages to the broader community and the importance of public transit as a viable alternative to the automobile by providing appropriate densities and land uses within walking distance of the transit stop. This Article recognizes that the suburban development pattern of late 20th century has produced a separation of land uses, excessive vehicular trip generation, inefficient public transportation, and infrastructure costs that exceed available resources. It is the intent of this Article to provide for a development pattern that can reduce trip demand and infrastructure costs, and to create more viable communities, by adapting the land development principles that guided our country's first settlements, towns, cities and suburbs.

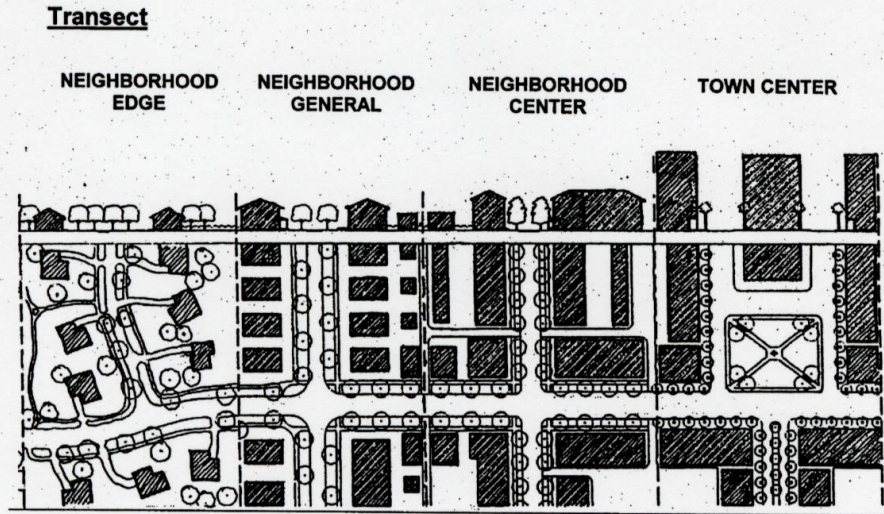
3320.01 Those principles, as adapted to our current situation, are listed below:

- A. The basic increment of planning is the transit-supportive, mixed-use neighborhood of a minimum density of five units per acre.
- B. The neighborhood is defined by an easy walking distance from edge to center, ranging from a quarter mile to a half mile.
- C. A variety of housing stock serves a range of incomes and age groups and includes backyard apartments, apartments above shops and residential units adjacent to work places.
- D. A variety of business types are accommodated, from retail and professional offices to "live-work" units and outbuildings for start up businesses. The office stock serves a range from home occupations to conventional office buildings. The retail stock includes a range from the corner store to small supermarkets.
- E. Special sites are reserved for civic buildings to serve as symbols of the community, thus enhancing community identity.
- F. A variety of civic space takes the form of parks, greens, squares and plazas.
- G. A variety of thoroughfares are designed to be equitable to the pedestrian, bicycle and automobile. Thoroughfares are connected in such a way as to encourage walking and reduce the number and length of automobile trips.
- H. Building frontages spatially delineate thoroughfares and civic spaces and mask parking lots.
- I. Smaller block sizes reflecting intensity of use for each district will serve to support the above principles. (See Transect diagram)

This Article contains four zoning districts that support the development of more traditional communities. These districts include Neighborhood Edge, Neighborhood General, Neighborhood Center and Town Center. While these districts support a mix of land uses, not all uses are considered appropriate. Chapter 3328.01 identifies certain prohibited uses, including most drive-through commercial uses, retail uses exceeding 10,000 square feet, automotive sales, and large scale transportation and distribution facilities. Therefore, it should be recognized and understood that not all sites in the community are considered appropriate for the zoning districts contained in this Article.

3320.02 Transect

The transect illustrates the desired interrelationship of the Traditional Neighborhood Development Districts.



<u>SUBURBAN</u>	<u>URBAN</u>
Less Density	More Density
Primarily Residential Use	Primarily Flexible Use
Smaller Buildings	Larger Buildings
Most Buildings Detached	Most Buildings Attached
Articulated Massing	Simple Massing
Pitched Roofs	Flat Roofs
Larger Setbacks	Shallow Setbacks
Fences	Street Walls
Roads	Streets with Alleys
Narrow Moving Lanes	Wide Moving Lanes
More Curvilinear Streets	Grid Streets
Three-Way Intersections	Four-way Intersections
Larger Curb Radius	Smaller Curb Radius
Narrow Sidewalks	Wide Sidewalks
Informal Landscaping	Formal/ Urban Landscaping
Parks & Greens	Plazas & Squares

3320.03 DEFINITIONS

Administrative Review: the review of a Regulating Plan.

Alley: a vehicular access way to the rear of more urban lots providing service areas, parking access, and utility easements. Alleys, as they are used by trucks and must accommodate dumpsters (location and setback of which must be approved by Refuse Collection Division). See Thoroughfares section.

Ancillary Apartment: an apartment not greater than 800 sq. ft. sharing a single set of utility connections with a principal building. It may or may not be a separate building. Either the principal building or the apartment shall be occupied by the Owner. An ancillary apartment does not count toward density calculations.

Apartment: a dwelling unit sharing a building and a lot with other dwellings and/or uses.

Basis Points: total possible points not including bonus points.

Bicycle Network: an interconnected system of bicycle trails, sidewalks, thoroughfares, and bicycle lanes within thoroughfares.

Bicycle Lane: dedicated bicycle way generally created by striping from the edges of thoroughfares.

Bicycle Route: all vehicular travel lanes within thoroughfares having speed limits 25 mph and under.

Bicycle Trail: independent bicycle way generally running through the countryside or parallel with parkways and highways.

Big Box Retail: retail store with greater than 50,000 sq. ft. of retail floor space on one floor.

Block: the length of street between two intersecting streets.

Boulevard: a wide access way, often lined with trees having a landscaped median in the center with its axis usually terminated. A

boulevard may be conceived as an elongated square. See Thoroughfares section.

Buildout: portion of the building on the frontage line.

Civic Building: Civic Buildings may be used for not-for-profit organizations dedicated to: religion, recreation, arts and culture, education, government, social service, transit, and neighborhood scale commercial uses.

Civic Space: a tract of land, designated and used by the public for active and passive recreation.

Close : a thoroughfare enclosing a small green. The width of the close may correspond to the standard turning radius requirements.

Collector Street: a local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Neighborhood General, Neighborhood Center and Town Center districts. Streets provide frontage for high-density buildings such as office, shops, apartment buildings and rowhouses. A street is urban in character, with raised curbs, closed drainage, sidewalks, parallel parking, and trees in individual planting areas. Character may vary somewhat, however, responding to the fronting commercial or residential uses. See Thoroughfares section.

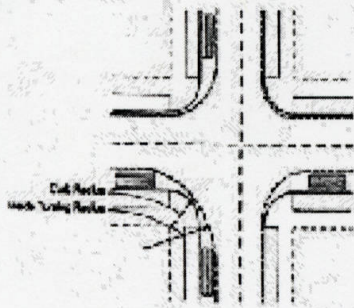
Commercial Street: a local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Neighborhood Center and Town Center districts, providing frontage for higher-density mixed-use buildings such as, shops and offices. It is urban in character with raised curbs, storm-drain inlets, and striped on-street parking. A single species of tree is planted in continuous alignment and confined by individual planters to create a sidewalk of maximum width, with areas accommodating street furniture. Clear trunks and high canopies are necessary to avoid shopfronts, signage, and awnings. See Thoroughfares section.

Commercial Use: the general term that includes office and retail uses. See Use Standards.

Common Lawn: a frontage type in which the façade is set back substantially from the frontage line. The front yard thus created should remain unfenced and be visually continuous with adjacent yards. The ideal is to simulate buildings sitting in a common rural landscape. A front porch is not warranted, as social interaction from the fronting thoroughfare is unlikely at such a distance. Common Lawns are suitable frontages for higher speed thoroughfares, as the large setback provides a buffer from the traffic

Conceptual Thoroughfare Plan: illustrates the general location of thoroughfare pattern, establishes the location of connections to adjacent properties and thoroughfares, and the types of thoroughfares utilized.

Curb Radius: the curved edge of a thoroughfare at an intersection.



Density: the number of dwelling units per acre.

District: an area dedicated to a single zoning category.

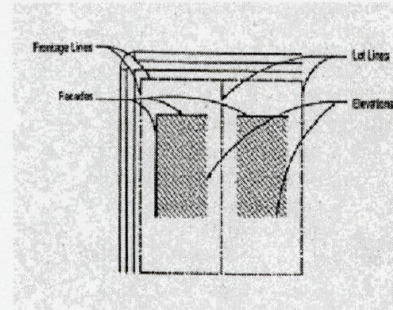
Dooryard: a frontage type in which the facade is set back from the frontage line with an elevated garden or terrace, or a sunken light court. This type can effectively buffer residential quarters from the sidewalk, while removing the private yard from public encroachment. The terrace is suitable for restaurants and cafes as the eye of the sitter is level with that of the standing passerby. The light court can give light and access to a basement.

Driveway: a vehicular access way within a lot from the frontage.

Elevation: the exterior walls of a building. See Façade.

Entrance Door: the principal entrance to a building, usually leading directly to a lobby, the main shopping floor or the living room.

Façade: the exterior walls of a building that are set along a frontage line. See Elevation.



Forecourt: a frontage type in which the façade is aligned close to the frontage line with a portion of it set back. The forecourt created is suitable for gardens, vehicular drop offs, and utility off loading. This type should be used sparingly and in conjunction with the two frontage types above, as a continuous excessive setback is boring and unsafe for pedestrians. Trees within the forecourts should be placed to have their canopies overhanging

Front: the provision of an element along a frontage line, as in "porches front the avenue".

Frontage: that layer of a lot between the façade and the lot line that fronts a thoroughfare or a civic open space. The privately held layer between the façade of a building and the lot line.

Gallery & Arcade: a frontage type which is the façade of a building or an attached colonnade. The building overlaps the sidewalk above while the ground story remains set back at the lot line. This type is indicated for retail use, but only when the sidewalk is fully absorbed within the arcade so that a pedestrian cannot bypass it. An easement for private use of the right-of-way is usually

required. To be useful, the arcade should be no less than 12 ft wide.

Green: a medium-sized civic open space available for unstructured recreation, its landscape predominantly consisting of grassy areas and trees, naturalistically disposed and requiring only limited maintenance.

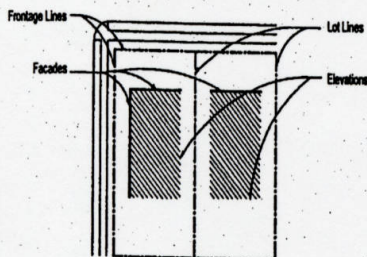
Hedge: a continuous row of low shrubs with minimum height of 24" at installation, 3' on center maximum and reaching 36" in height and 85% opacity within three years.

Lane: a vehicular access way located to the rear of lots providing access to parking and outbuildings and utility easements designed for providing access to more than two residential properties. No overhead wires, no overhangs, and no parking permitted in the right-of-way. (See Thoroughfares sections.)

Live-work unit : a flexible commercial building type with one dwelling above a commercial shopfront. Common walls are permitted on the side lot lines.

Lodging: premises available for short-term residence, including daily and weekly letting. See Use Standards Table.

Lot Line: the boundary that legally and geometrically demarcates a lot. Lot lines appear graphically on the Regulating Plan as the baseline for measuring setbacks. See Frontage Line.



Lot Width: the dimension of a lot measured parallel to the frontage line at the building setback.

Manufacturing: See Use Standards Table.

Mid-block Parking Lot: parking lots situated between the side walls of buildings and not extending beyond the rear or front wall of the buildings, which are no wider than two parking lanes and the access drive.

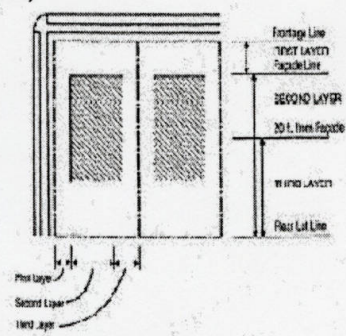
Neighborhood Scale Commercial: single use retail tenants of 10,000 square feet or less.

Office: See Use Standards Table.

Outbuilding: an ancillary building, usually located towards the rear of the lot, on the same lot as an existing or future principal building. See Principal Building.

Park: a large open area available for recreation, usually located at the Neighborhood Edge, and fronted by buildings. Its landscape comprises paved paths and trails, some open lawn, trees, and open shelters, all naturalistically disposed and requiring limited maintenance

Parking Layer: the depth of the lot within which open parking is permitted. The first layer: the area between the frontage line and the façade. The second layer: the area behind the façade to the rear lot line. The third layer: the area starting 20 ft. behind the front façade to the rear lot line. (see Building Standards Table)



Parking Structure: a building containing two or more stories of parking.

Parking Way: a frontage type in which the façade is no more than 80 ft from the right-of-way. Parking is placed within the first layer. Private sidewalks are provided between the public sidewalk and the building entrances. The parking and private sidewalk system is landscaped to

provide shade and shelter and a streetwall buffer. Appropriate transit stops are provided along the frontages, directly linked to the private sidewalk system.

Passage: a pedestrian connector passing between buildings. Passages provide shortcuts through long blocks and connect rear parking areas with street frontages. Passages may be roofed over and lined by shopfronts. See Thoroughfares section.

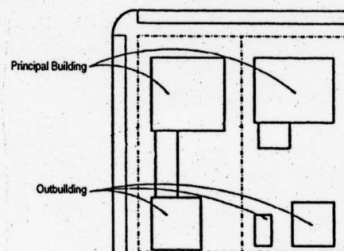
Path: an independent pedestrian access way generally running through open space or parallel with highways.

Pedestrian Shed: the distance that may be traversed at any easy pace by a five minute walk from the Neighborhood Center or Town Center. Generally one half to one quarter of a mile radius.

Plaza: a public space at the intersection of important streets set aside for civic purposes and commercial activities, its landscape consisting of durable pavement and trees requiring little maintenance.

Porch and Fence: a frontage type in which the façade is set back from the frontage line with an encroaching porch appended. The porch should be within a conversational distance of the sidewalk, while a fence (optional) at the frontage line maintains the demarcation of the yard. A great variety of porches is possible, but to be useful, none should be less than 8 ft wide.

Principal Building: the main building on a lot, always located towards the frontage. A principal building accommodates the functions described in the Use Standards Table.



Residential: See Use Standards Table.

Retail: See Use Standards Table.

Retail Frontage Line: those frontage lines designated on the Regulating Plan that are required to provide a shopfront, making the ground level available for retail or commercial use.

Road: See Thoroughfares section.

Rowhouse: a single-family house placed on its own lot, sharing at least one sidewall with an adjacent rowhouse.

Setback: the area of a lot measured from a lot line that must be maintained clear of permanent structures. Galleries, fences, arcades, porches, stoops, balconies, bay windows, terraces, and decks (that align with the first floor level) may encroach into the frontage and the rear setback. Also, encroachments permitted in the existing city code such as eave, overhangs are also permitted. Air conditioning units are permitted in the side yard.

Shared Parking: shared parking is the condition wherein day/night and weekday/weekend schedules allow the parking to be shared by more than one building or more than one use within the same building.

Shopfront: a frontage type in which the façade is aligned close to the frontage line with the entrance at sidewalk grade. This type is conventional for retail frontage. It is commonly equipped with cantilevered shed roof or an awning. The absence of a raised ground story precludes residential use on the ground floor, although this use is appropriate above.

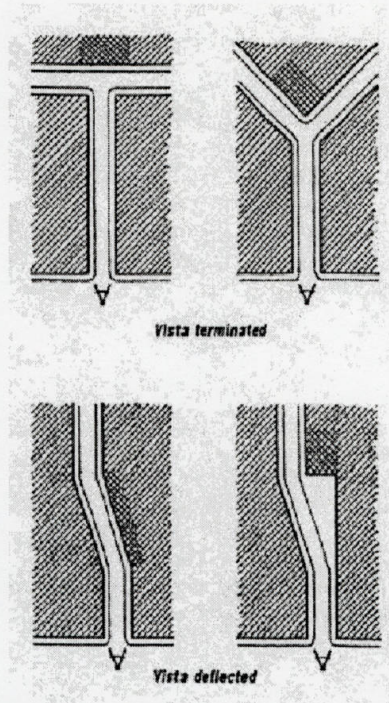
Square: a public space, seldom larger than a block, at the intersection of important streets, its streetscape consisting of paved walks, lawns, trees, and civic buildings all formally disposed, and requiring substantial maintenance.

Stoop: a frontage type in which the façade is aligned close to the frontage line with the ground story elevated from the sidewalk, securing privacy for the windows. This type is suitable for ground-floor residential uses at short setbacks with rowhouses and apartment buildings. An easement may be necessary to accommodate the encroaching stoop. This type may be interspersed with the shopfront.

Street: a local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Neighborhood Edge, Neighborhood General, and Neighborhood Center. A street is urban in character, with raised curbs, closed drainage, sidewalks, parallel parking, and trees in continuous planting areas. Character may vary somewhat, however, responding to the fronting commercial or residential uses. See Thoroughfares section.

Streetwall: a continuous wall or fence with a minimum height of 36" and 90% opacity.

Terminated Vista: the visual composition at the axial termination of a thoroughfare. As a rule the termination or deflection should occur within 600 ft. of any vantage point, as architectural detail beyond that distance is usually ineffective.



Thoroughfare: the urban element that provides the major part of the public space as well as paved lanes for vehicles. A thoroughfare is endowed with two attributes: capacity and character. Capacity is the number of vehicles that can move safely through a segment of the thoroughfare within a given time period. It is physically manifested by the number of lanes and their width, by the centerline radius, and the superelevation of the pavement. Character is suitability of a thoroughfare as a setting for pedestrian activities and as a location for a variety of building types. Character is physically manifested by the thoroughfare's associated building and frontage types as determined by its location within each district.

TND: refers to Traditional Neighborhood Development, Article II of City of Columbus Zoning codes.

CHAPTER 3321

3321.01 Neighborhood Edge District

The Neighborhood Edge district is the least dense, most purely residential part of a community. It consists principally of single-family, detached houses with outbuildings permitted. Buildings are situated on larger lots with setbacks on all sides. Where lots are wide enough garages may be accessed from the front by a driveway. The preferred building frontage is the common lawn. Civic spaces are parks and greens. The Neighborhood Edge District is designated as NE on the zoning map.

CHAPTER 3322

3322.01 Neighborhood General District

The Neighborhood General district is a primarily residential part of a community, typically the largest area within the pedestrian shed. It consists of single-family, both attached and detached, houses with one outbuilding permitted on each lot. Buildings are situated on smaller lots with shorter setbacks to the front and side yards. The narrow lots require that the parking be accessed from the rear by lanes. Building frontages allow for porches, fences, and small lawns. The streetscape consists of the regular, aligned planting of single tree species. The thoroughfares are roads or streets usually including parallel parking, bordered by curbs equipped with underground storm drains and bordered by sidewalks. Civic spaces are parks, greens and squares. The neighborhood General District is designated as NG on the zoning map.

CHAPTER 3323

3323.01 Neighborhood Center District

The Neighborhood Center district is the denser, fully mixed-use part of a community. It is typically located at the center of a pedestrian shed or along an important thoroughfare. It consists primarily of attached buildings and apartment houses without outbuildings. The parking, which is substantial, must be accessed by rear alley and located behind the front façade of the building. The thoroughfares include parallel parking and the civic open spaces consist of squares and greens. The Neighborhood Center District is designated as NC on the zoning map.

CHAPTER 3324

3324.01 Town Center District

The Town Center district is the densest business, cultural and entertainment concentration of the community. Buildings are attached and often tall, situated on a wide range of lot sizes. There is a very short mandatory front setback with wide sidewalks. The majority of required parking is to be accessed by rear alley or provided on the street. All uses not considered noxious are permitted within the buildings. Civic spaces are squares and plazas. The Town Center District is designated as TC on the zoning map.

CHAPTER 3325

ADMINISTRATION

3325.01 General Provisions.

- A. A Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) can include one or more of four zoning districts: Neighborhood Edge, Neighborhood General, Neighborhood Center and Town Center. The procedures in Chapters 3305 and 3307 of the Columbus City Code apply to a TND. Additional requirements are described herein.
- B. The TND is not subject to limited overlay provisions of Columbus City Codes Chapter 3370.
- C. Should conflicts exist with other provisions of the zoning code, the more stringent provisions shall apply
- D. Should conflicts exist, this article shall take precedence over section 3123.08 of Columbus City Codes.
- E. Should conflicts exist, the Columbus Building Code shall take precedence over this article.
- F. Applications shall comply with requirements of Chapters 3318 and 3125.
- G. The definitions in this article apply only to the four TND zoning districts. In the absence of a definition in this article, other definitions of the Zoning Code apply.
- H. The minimum land area for rezoning to a TND district is two acres.
- I. If the development contains private roads each property owner must be notified of this fact by deed or covenant.
- J. Diagrams included in this article serve only as illustrations and shall not be used as a definition or limitation.

3325.02 Rezoning Application Requirements

- A. Applications for rezoning must include:
 - 1. Development Plan including a site plan indicating the proposed district(s): Neighborhood Edge, Neighborhood General, Neighborhood Center, or Town Center; conceptual bicycle plan; conceptual thoroughfare plan including thoroughfare types and connection to existing adjacent thoroughfares ; location and size of civic spaces and civic building sites; maximum number of residential units and maximum square feet of non-residential uses for each district.
 - 2. Regional context diagram (drawing upon the existing land uses or the proposed land use plan and/or approved area plan) showing how the application fits into the surrounding land uses and is consistent with the purpose statement and intent of this article per chapter 3320.
 - 3. Statement addressing the consistency of the application with each TND principle in section 3320.01.
- B. After approval of the application for rezoning by City Council the applicant must submit the Regulating Plan (Section 3325.03) and any additional documentation requested to support compliance with requirements of the rezoning ordinance.

3325.03 Regulating Plan Administrative Review.

- A. After approval of the rezoning application by City Council, the applicant must submit a Regulating Plan for staff determination of compliance with the requirements of this article. The Regulating Plan must be in compliance with the boundaries of the zoning districts, maximum number of residential units and maximum square feet of non-residential uses as approved by City Council and the requirements of this article to receive staff approval. Substantial compliance must be achieved with respect to the conceptual thoroughfare plan, bikeway plan and the location and size of civic spaces and civic building sites approved by City Council. No zoning clearance shall be issued without such approval.
- B. The purpose of the administrative review is to confirm that submitted documents conform to the requirements of this article. A checklist containing the mandatory and desired elements of chapters 3326, 3327, 3328, and 3329 with a minimum score required, will be used to determine Regulating Plans compliance with the code.

- C. The regulating plan must contain all mandatory elements in each section (Thoroughfares, Natural and Historic Resources, Civic Spaces and Civic Buildings, Private Buildings) and obtain at least 50% of the possible points in the Desired Elements category of each section and 75% of the possible points of both categories (Mandatory and Desired Elements) for all sections added together. Within the Desired Elements categories, items not applicable to a particular application shall not count toward the basis points for calculating the percentages. Under no circumstances are bonus points to be considered toward the basis points.
- D. Documents including, but not limited to, the following shall constitute the Regulating Plan.
- Form A: Regulating Plan Review Application.
 - Form B: Project Statistics Table.
 - An Existing Conditions Plan at least 1" = 200' min., showing location plan, north arrow, scale, property lines, dimensions and area, adjacent properties, existing thoroughfares, existing buildings, and natural and historic resources.
 - A Site Plan at least 1"=200' min., with corresponding statistics, showing natural and historic resources, zoning districts, proposed thoroughfares and thoroughfare types, proposed civic spaces, and adjacent properties, thoroughfares, buildings, and natural and historic resources.
 - List of street tree species for the approval of the City Forester.
 - Civic Space Detail Plans at 1" = 50' min., showing landscaping and location of benches and play equipment. Catalog cuts of Site Furniture. Details and specifications of pads for site furniture. Layout drawings of playground equipment and manufacturer specifications. Details and specifications of playground surfacing materials.
 - An Illustrative Site Plan at 1" = 200' min. (optional)
 - Final home owners association documents.
 - Any additional materials, as required, to document compliance with the code.

CHAPTER 3326

THOROUGHFARES

3326.01 General.

- A. Thoroughfare types permitted within this article are described in detail in the Permitted Thoroughfare Types by District Table and The Thoroughfare Standards Table lists the requirements for each thoroughfare type. Thoroughfare types shall be designated on the Regulating Plan as specified herein.
- B. The location of street trees may be altered to reflect specific site and building placement.
- C. Any plantings in the right-of-way are subject to City Forester review and approval.

3326.02 Mandatory Elements:

1. Street lighting fixtures on public and private streets are of traditional design and conform with the standards for Street Lights #1,2,3,4, and 5 contained in Columbus Street Lighting Master Plan, Project 2020 Lighting Columbus. (3 pts.)
2. Lanes are provided for all lots less than 50' in width. (3 pts.)
3. Alleys or lanes are provided for all parcels/lots in the Town Center and Neighborhood General districts and parking is accessed from the alley or lane with no parking in the alley or lane. (3 pts.)
4. Alleys and lanes are interconnected. (3 pts.)
5. All parking in Neighborhood Center is on-street or is located in mid-block parking lots or in parking lots located behind the buildings accessed from an alley connected to other alleys. (3 pts.)
6. Vistas of 600 feet or longer are not terminated by parking lots. (3 pts.)
7. The thoroughfare network and thoroughfare types conform with the Permitted Thoroughfare Types by District Table and the Thoroughfare Standards Table. (3 pts.)
8. The street layout connects to all adjacent public stub streets and includes public stub streets to facilitate connections to adjacent future development sites. Substantial internal connections shall also exist within the site. The street layout contains no cul-de-sacs, or other unconnected streets, unless a determination is made by the Director of the Department of Trade and Development or his/her designee that the provision of connected streets is infeasible or inappropriate. (3 pts.)
9. Regulating Plan shall include a bicycle network of trails, lanes, sidewalks, and/or routes and connections to adjacent properties. (3 pts.)
10. Principal buildings front public or private vehicular thoroughfares except lanes, alleys, or passages. (3 pts.)
11. Buildings do not back onto public or private vehicular thoroughfares except lanes, alleys, or passages. (3 pts.)
12. All of the lots in Neighborhood General are accessed from lanes. (3 pts.)

3326.03 Desired Elements:

1. Neighborhood Edge Thoroughfares intersect in unconventional geometries (0-2 pts.)

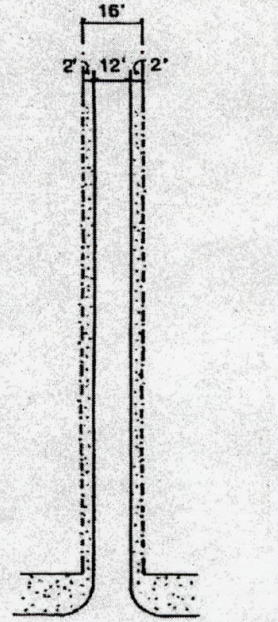
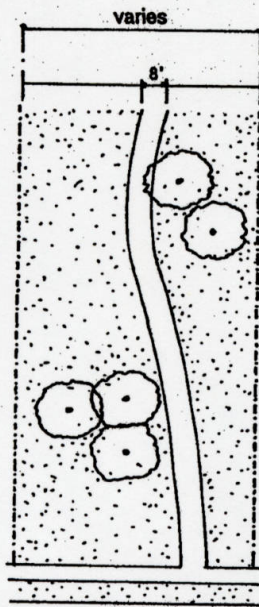
2. Landscaped medians are constructed in Neighborhood Center or Neighborhood General districts. (0-3pts.)
3. Landscaped medians are constructed in Town Center districts. (0-3 pts.)
4. Medians are built up to the right-of-way of intersecting streets, rather than being set back dedicated left turn lanes. (1 pts.)
5. Utilities other than sewer and water facilities are located at the rear of properties. (0-2 pts.)
6. In Town Center and Neighborhood Center districts, provisions are made for bicycle parking. (0-2 pts.)
7. Alleys serving parking areas are provided in conjunction with on street parking for commercial lots in Neighborhood Center and Town Center districts. (0-2 pts.)
8. Bicycle parking is provided in either the streetscape or the adjacent front/side yard near commercial or civic spaces. (2 pts)

Permitted Thoroughfare Types By District

	Neighborhood Edge (NE)	Neighborhood General (NG)	Neighborhood Center (NC)	Town Center (TC)
Maximum Block Length	1000 ft max.	900 ft. max.	700 ft. max.	600 ft. max.
Thoroughfare Types				
PS-0-8			*	*
PT-0-8	*	*	*	
LA-16-12	*	*	*	
AL-22-22			*	*
CL-42-22	*	*		
ST-52-26	*	*	*	
ST-48-22	*	*	*	
CO-54-26		*	*	*
CO-60-32		*	*	*
BV-76-40	*	*	*	*
BV-120-60			*	*
BV-90-60			*	*
CS-62-36			*	*
CS-112-88			*	*
CS-88-64			*	*
CS-73-49			*	*
CS-75-51			*	*

THOROUGHFARE TYPES

- AL: Alley
- BV: Boulevard
- CL: Close
- CO: Collector
- CS: Commercial Street
- LA: Lane
- PT: Path
- PS: Passage
- ST: Street



Thoroughfare Standards

PT-00-8

Path: An independent access way generally running through open space or parallel with highways.

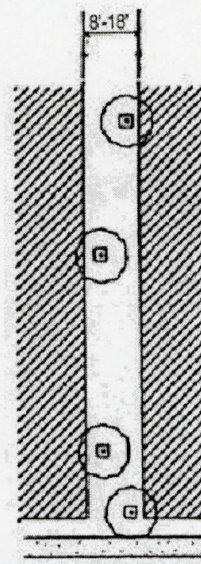
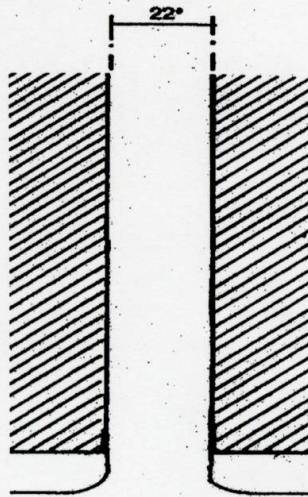
LA-16-12

Lane: A vehicular access way located to the rear of lots providing access to parking and outbuildings and utility easements. No overhead wires, no overhangs, and no parking permitted in the right-of-way.

Type	Path	Lane
Movement	Bicycles and Pedestrians Only	Yield Movement
R.O.W Width	Varies	16 ft.
Pavement Width	N/A	12 ft.
Traffic Flow	N/A	Two Way
Number of Parking Lanes	N/A	None
Curb Type	N/A	Center Drain
Curb Radius	N/A	At intersection with ST 18' with 20' taper At intersection with LA 22' with 20' taper
Planter Width	Varies	2 ft.
Planter Type	Continuous	Continuous
Planting Pattern	Single and Cluster, avg. 1/30 ft.	Low shrubs (if provided), max. height 30"
Tree Type	See Landscape Standards	See Landscape Standards
Sidewalks	None	None
Sidewalk Width	N/A	N/A
Sidewalk Edge to R.O.W.	N/A	N/A

THOROUGHFARE TYPES

- AL: Alley
- BV: Boulevard
- CL: Close
- CO: Collector
- CS: Commercial Street
- LA: Lane
- PT: Path
- PS: Passage
- ST: Street



Thoroughfare Standards

AL-22-22

PS-0-8

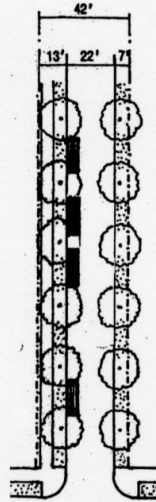
Alley: A vehicular access way to the rear of more urban lots providing service areas, parking access, and utility easements. Alleys must be approved by Refuse Collection Division,

Passage: A pedestrian connector passing between buildings. Passages provide shortcuts through long blocks and connect rear parking areas with street frontages. Passages may be roofed over and lined by shopfronts.

Type	Alley	Passage
Movement	Slow Movement	Pedestrian Only
R.O.W Width	22 ft.	0
Pavement Width	22 ft.	8 to 18 ft.
Traffic Flow	Two Ways	N/A
Number of Parking Lanes	None	N/A
Curb Type	None	N/A
Planter Width	None	Varies
Planter Type	None	Individual
Planting Pattern	None	Occasional
Tree Type	None	See Landscape Standards
Sidewalks	None	N/A
Sidewalk Width	N/A	N/A
Sidewalk Edge to R.O.W.	N/A	N/A

THOROUGHFARE TYPES

- AL: Alley
- BV: Boulevard
- CL: Close
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- CS: Commercial Street
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- PS: Passage
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Thoroughfare Standards

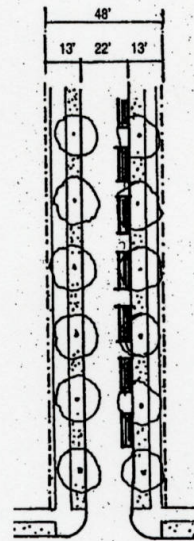
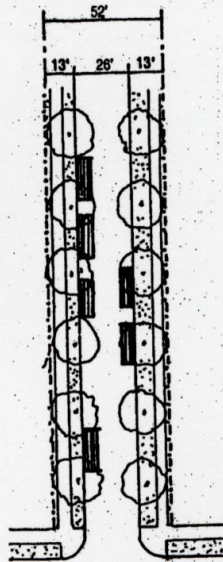
CL-42-22

Close (or service street): A thoroughfare enclosing a small green. The width of the close may correspond to the standard turning radius requirements.

Type	Close (or Service Street)
Movement	Yield Movement
R.O.W Width	42 ft.
Pavement Width	22 ft.
Traffic Flow	Two Ways
Number of Parking Lanes	One side
Curb Type	Raised
Planter Width	7 ft.
Planter Type	Continuous I
Planting Pattern	Allee 30 ft. O.C.
Tree Type	See Landscape Standards
-	-
Sidewalks	One Side (house side)
Sidewalk Width	5 ft.
Sidewalk Edge to R.O.W.	1 ft.

THOROUGHFARE TYPES

- AL: Alley
- BV: Boulevard
- CL: Close
- CO: Collector
- CS: Commercial Street
- LA: Lane
- PT: Path
- PS: Passage
- ST: Street



Thoroughfare Standards

ST-52-26

Street: A local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Neighborhood Edge, Neighborhood General and Neighborhood Center districts. A street is urban in character, with raised curbs, closed drainage, sidewalks, parallel parking, and trees in continuous planting areas. Character may vary somewhat, however, responding to the fronting commercial or residential uses.

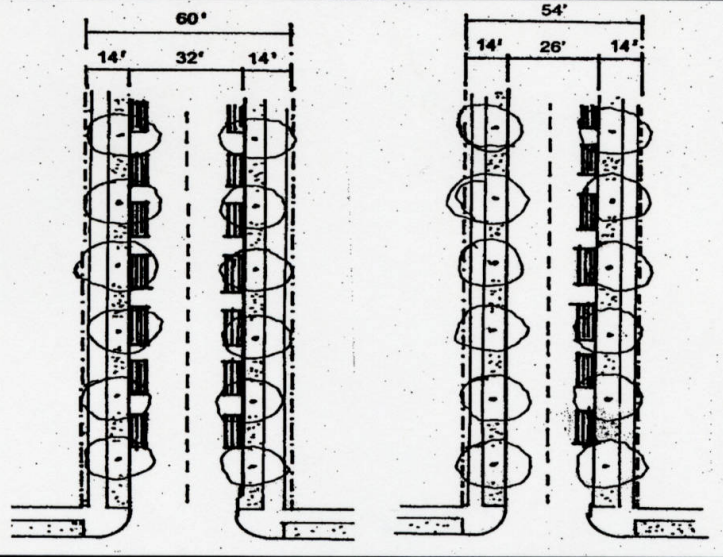
ST-48-22

Street: A local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Neighborhood Edge, Neighborhood General and Neighborhood Center districts. A street is urban in character, with raised curbs, closed drainage, sidewalks, parallel parking, and trees in continuous planting areas. Character may vary somewhat, however, responding to the fronting commercial or residential uses.

Type	Residential Street	Residential Street
Movement	Yield Movement	Slow Movement
R.O.W Width	52 ft.	48 ft.
Pavement Width	26 ft.	22 ft.
Traffic Flow	Two Ways	Two Ways
Number of Parking Lanes	Both Sides	One Side
Curb Type	Raised	Raised
Curb Radius	At intersection with ST 15'	At intersection with ST 15'
Planter Width	7 ft.	7 ft.
Planter Type	Continuous	Continuous
Planting Pattern	Allee 30 ft. O.C.	Allee 30 ft. O.C.
Tree Type	See Landscape Standards	See Landscape Standards
Sidewalks	Both Sides	Both Sides
Sidewalk Width	5 ft.	5 ft.
Sidewalk Edge to R.O.W.	1 ft.	1 ft.

THOROUGHFARE TYPES

- AL: Alley
- BV: Boulevard
- CL: Close
- CO: Collector
- CS: Commercial Street
- LA: Lane
- PT: Path
- PS: Passage
- ST: Street



Thoroughfare Standards

CO-60-32

CO-54-26

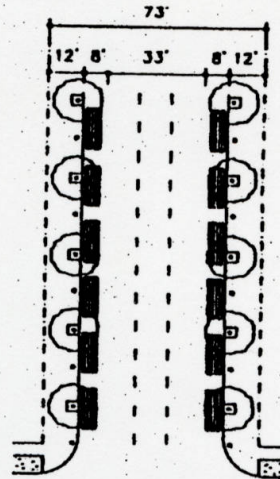
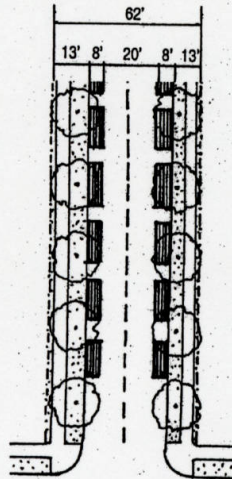
Collector Street: A local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Neighborhood General, Neighborhood Center and Town Center districts. Streets provide frontage for high-density buildings such as offices, shops, apartment buildings and rowhouses. A street is urban in character, with raised curbs, closed drainage, sidewalks, parallel parking, and trees in individual planting areas. Character may vary somewhat, however, responding to the fronting commercial or residential uses.

Collector Street: A local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Neighborhood General, Neighborhood Center and Town Center districts. Streets provide frontage for high-density buildings such as offices, shops, apartment buildings and rowhouses. A street is urban in character, with raised curbs, closed drainage, sidewalks, parallel parking, and trees in individual planting areas. Character may vary somewhat, however, responding to the fronting commercial or residential uses.

<u>Type</u>	Collector Street	Collector Street
<u>Movement</u>	Free Movement	Free Movement
<u>R.O.W Width</u>	60 ft.	54 ft.
<u>Pavement Width</u>	32 ft.	26 ft.
<u>Traffic Flow</u>	Two Ways	Two Ways
<u>Number of Parking Lanes</u>	Both Sides	One Side
<u>Curb Type</u>	Raised	Raised
<u>Planter Width</u>	7 ft.	7 ft.
<u>Planter Type</u>	Continuous	Continuous
<u>Planting Pattern</u>	Allee 30 ft. O.C.	Allee 30 ft. O.C.
<u>Tree Type</u>	See Landscape Standards	See Landscape Standards
<u>Sidewalks</u>	Both Sides	Both Sides
<u>Sidewalk Width</u>	5 ft.	5 ft.
<u>Sidewalk Edge to R.O.W.</u>	2 ft.	2 ft.

THOROUGHFARE TYPES

- AL: Alley
- BV: Boulevard
- CS: Commercial Street
- DR: Drive
- HW: Highway
- LA: Lane
- PT: Path
- PS: Passage
- ST: Street



Thoroughfare Standards

CS-62-36

Commercial Street: A local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Neighborhood Center and Town Center districts, providing frontage for higher-density mixed-use buildings such as shops and offices. It is urban in character with raised curbs, storm-drain inlets, and striped on-street parking. A single species of tree is planted in continuous alignment. Clear trunks and high canopies are necessary to avoid shopfronts, signage, and awnings.

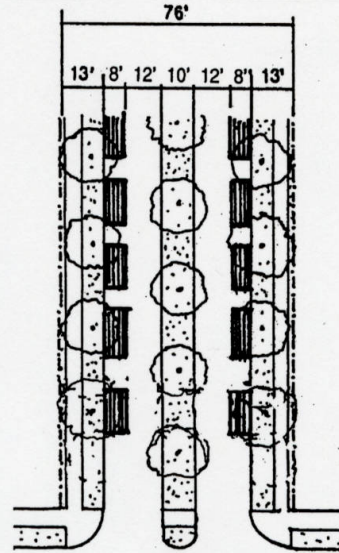
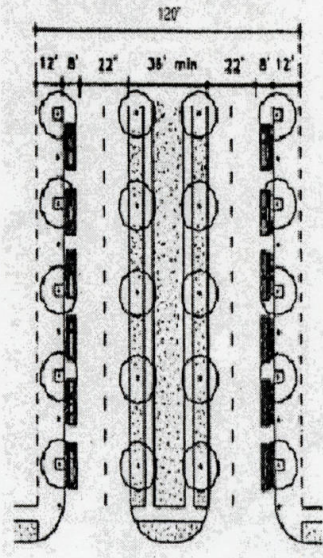
CS-73-49

Commercial Street: A local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Neighborhood Center and Town Center districts, providing frontage for higher-density mixed-use buildings such as shops and offices. It is urban in character with raised curbs, storm-drain inlets, and striped on-street parking. A single species of tree is planted in continuous alignment and confined by individual planters to create a sidewalk of maximum width, with areas accommodating street furniture. Clear trunks and high canopies are necessary to avoid shopfronts, signage, and awnings.

Type	Commercial Street	Commercial Avenue
Movement	Free Movement	Speed Movement
R.O.W Width	62 ft.	73 ft.
Pavement Width	36 ft.	49 ft.
Traffic Flow	Two Ways	Two Way w/ shared center turn lane
Number of Parking Lanes	Both Sides	Both Sides
Curb Type	Raised	Raised
Planter Width	7 ft.	4 ft.
Planter Type	Continuous	Individual
Planting Pattern	Allee 30 ft. O.C.	Allee 30 ft. O.C.
Tree Type	See Landscape Standards	See Landscape Standards
Sidewalks	Both Sides	Both Sides
Sidewalk Width	5 ft	12 ft.
Sidewalk Edge to R.O.W.	1 ft.	None

THOROUGHFARE TYPES

- AL: Alley
- BV: Boulevard
- CL: Close
- CO: Collector
- CS: Commercial Street
- LA: Lane
- PT: Path
- PS: Passage
- ST: Street



Thoroughfare Standards

BV-120-60

BV-76-40

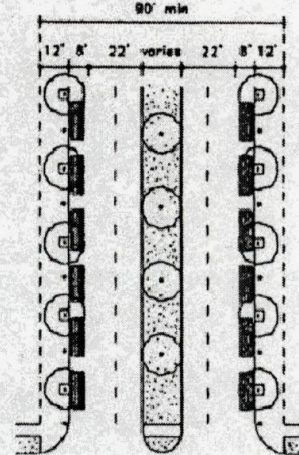
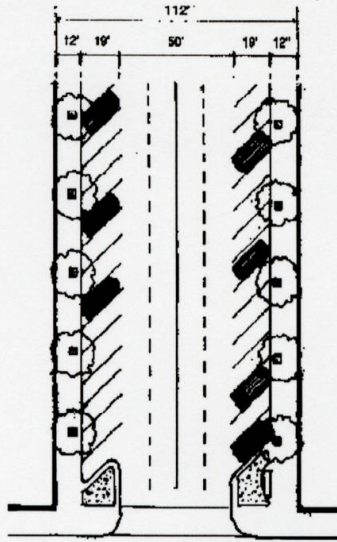
Boulevard: a wide access way, often lined with trees or landscaped and a landscaped median in the center with its axis usually terminated. A boulevard may be conceived as an elongated square

Boulevard: a wide access way, often lined with trees or landscaped and a landscaped median in the center with its axis usually terminated. A boulevard may be conceived as an elongated square

Type	Boulevard	Boulevard
Movement	Speed Movement	Free Movement
R.O.W Width	120 ft.	76 ft.
Pavement Width	30 ft. and 30 ft.	20 ft. and 20 ft.
Traffic Flow	One Way Each Side	One Way Each Side
Number of Parking Lanes	One Way Each Side	One Way Each Side
Curb Type	Raised	Raised
Planter Width	4 ft. Sides, Variable Center	7 ft. Sides, 10 ft. Center
Planter Type	Individual Sides, Continuous Center	Individual Sides, Continuous Center
Planting Pattern	Double Allee 30 ft. O.C.	Staggered Allee 30 ft. O.C.
Tree Type	See Landscape Standards	See Landscape Standards
Sidewalks	Both Sides	Both Sides
Sidewalk Width	12 ft. at Sides, 8 ft. at Center	5 ft.
Sidewalk Edge to R.O.W.	None	1 ft.

THOROUGHFARE TYPES

- AL: Alley
- BV: Boulevard
- CL: Close
- CO: Collector
- CS: Commercial Street
- LA: Lane
- PT: Path
- PS: Passage
- ST: Street



Thoroughfare Standards

CS-112-88

Commercial Street: a local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Neighborhood Center and Town Center districts providing frontage for higher-density mixed-use buildings such as, shops and offices. It is urban in character with raised curbs, storm-drain inlets, and striped on-street parking. A single species of tree is planted in continuous alignment and confined by individual planters to create a sidewalk of maximum width, with areas accommodating street furniture. Clear trunks and high canopies are necessary to avoid shopfronts, signage and awnings.

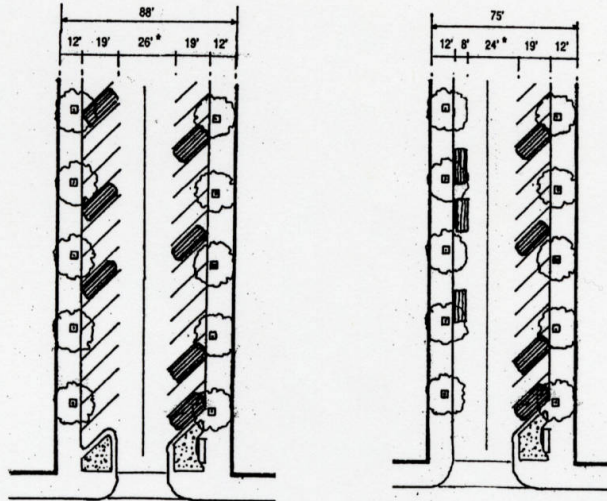
BV-90-60

Boulevard: a wide access way, often lined with trees or landscaped and a landscaped median in the center with its axis usually terminated. A boulevard may be conceived as an elongated square.

Type	Commercial Street	Boulevard
Movement	Slow Movement	Free Movement
R.O.W Width	112 ft.	90 ft.
Pavement Width	88 ft.	30 ft. and 30 ft.
Traffic Flow	Two Ways	One Way Each Side
Number of Parking Lanes	Two - diagonal (45degree)	One Way Each Side
Curb Type	Raised	Raised
Planter Width	4 ft.	4 ft.
Planter Type	Individual	Individual Sides, Continuous Center
Planting Pattern	Allee, 30 ft. O.C. - coord inate w/ parking	Allee 30 ft. O.C.
Tree Type	See Landscape Standards	See Landscape Standards
Sidewalks	Both Sides	Both Sides
Sidewalk Width	12 ft.	12 ft.
Sidewalk Edge to R.O.W.	0	0

THOROUGHFARE TYPES

- AL: Alley
- BV: Boulevard
- CL: Close
- CO: Collector
- CS: Commercial Street
- LA: Lane
- PT: Path
- PS: Passage
- ST: Street



Thoroughfare Standards

CS-88-64

CS-75-51

Commercial Street: a local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Town Center and Neighborhood Center districts, providing frontage for higher-density mixed-use buildings such as residential, shops and offices. It is urban in character with raised curbs, storm-drain inlets, and striped on-street parking. A single species of tree is planted in opportunistic alignment and confined by individual planters. Clear trunks and high canopies are necessary to avoid shopfronts, signage and awnings.

Commercial Street: a local, slow-movement thoroughfare suitable for Town Center and Neighborhood Center districts, providing frontage for higher-density mixed-use buildings such as residential, shops and offices. It is urban in character with raised curbs, storm-drain inlets, and striped on-street parking. A single species of tree is planted in opportunistic alignment and confined by individual. Clear trunks and high canopies are necessary to avoid shopfronts, signage and awnings.

Type	Commercial Street	Commercial Street
Movement	Slow Movement	Slow Movement
R.O.W Width	88 ft.	75 ft.
Pavement Width	64 ft.	51 ft.
Traffic Flow	Two Ways	Two Ways
Number of Parking Lanes	Two - diagonal (45degree)	Two : 1 - diagonal (45 degree); 2 - parallel
Curb Type	Raised	Raised
Planter Width	4 ft. in TC, 7 ft. in NC	4 ft. in TC, 7 ft. in NC
Planter Type	Individual	Individual
Planting Pattern	Allee, 30 ft. O.C. - coordinate w/ parking	Allee, 30 ft. O.C. - coordinate w/ parking
Tree Type	See Landscape Standards	See Landscape Standards
Sidewalks	Both Sides	Both Sides
Sidewalk Width	12 ft. in TC, 5 ft. in NC	12 ft. in TC, 5 ft. in NC
Sidewalk Edge to R.O.W.	0	1 ft.

* 22' will be allowed for private streets.

CHAPTER 3327

CIVIC SPACES AND CIVIC BUILDINGS

3327.01 General.

- A. Civic space types are designated on the Regulating Plan and conform with the Permitted Civic Space Types by Districts Table and the Civic Space Landscape Standards.
- B. Civic building sites are designated on the Regulating Plan and are not required to be placed on a civic space.
- C. Frontage type requirements do not apply to civic buildings, except for retail uses.
- D. Parking location for civic buildings is designated on the Regulating Plan and approved in consideration of impact on surrounding uses.
- E. Thoroughfares adjacent to civic spaces or civic buildings conform to the standards of the underlying districts. Thoroughfares within a civic space are designed integrally with the civic space.
- F. Civic spaces that preserve significant natural features are allowed in all districts without limitation.
- G. For purposes of meeting allocation requirements, at least 50% of any district is other than civic space.
- H. Civic spaces of one acre or greater will be dedicated to public use and accepted by the City of Columbus, and will be maintained by the Recreation and Parks Department to a standard similar to other civic spaces maintained by them. Civic spaces approved at the time of rezoning count toward the requirements of Columbus City Codes chapter 3318.

3327.02 Mandatory Elements:

- 1. The development contains civic spaces within the required distance of each housing unit. (3 pts)
- 2. Civic space types are designated on the Regulating Plan and conform with the standards specified in the Civic Space Types by Districts Table and the Civic Space Landscape Standards. (3 pts)
- 3. A majority of civic spaces and civic building space have a minimum of 50% of their perimeter along a thoroughfare excluding alleys, lanes and paths. All civic spaces must have frontage. (3 pts)
- 4. Civic spaces of three acres or more are located in the Neighborhood Edge district only. (3 pts)
- 5. Civic spaces in the Neighborhood General district are not larger than three acres in size except for elementary and middle schools sites. (3 pts.)
- 6. Side and rear setbacks are no smaller than those required for private buildings on adjacent lots. (3 pts)
- 7. On-site parking does not exceed the number of spaces required by this article minus the number of parking spaces that can reasonably be accommodated on-street adjacent to the civic building. (3 pts)
- 8. Each Neighborhood Center and Town Center District contains at least one civic space designed and improved as a plaza, square or green no less than one half acre and no greater than three acres. (3 pts.)

9. Land designated for neighborhood commercial uses, such as a live-work space, daycare center, and convenience store, in Neighborhood Center districts of more than 5 acres is integrated into the Regulating Plan. (3 pts.)
10. One civic space in each Neighborhood General and Neighborhood Edge district is furnished with play equipment for children according to Civic Space Improvement and Landscape Standards. One civic space in each district is landscaped and furnished with benches, the remainder are landscaped (3 pts.)*
11. All parking lots along frontages are masked by a streetwall, and/or hedges. (3 pts)
12. Parking lots are planted with indigenous shade trees at a minimum ratio of 1 tree per 10 parking spaces. (3 pts)

3327.03 Desired Elements:

1. Civic building site(s) are designated on the Regulating Plan. (2 pts.)*
2. A commitment exists to build minor civic structures such as a picnic shelter, park facilities, gazebo, or centralized mail facility. (2 pts.)*
3. A commitment exists to build non-retail commercial uses. (2 bonus pts.)
4. A civic building site intended for use as a childcare center is reserved in each Neighborhood Center or Neighborhood General district. (2 pts)
5. A commitment exists to build a daycare center or pre-school. (2 bonus pts)
6. A commitment exists to build significant civic buildings such as a school, religious building, meeting hall, library, indoor recreation facility, and public swimming pool. (6 bonus pts.)
7. A commitment exists to build a corner store or other neighborhood retail. (6 bonus pts.)*
8. A school site acceptable to public or private school officials has been dedicated (if applicable). (3 pts.)*
9. A school site will be deeded to a public or private school. (2 bonus pts)
10. Civic buildings or structures terminate vistas. (2 pts.)*
11. Civic space within each Neighborhood Center district is within 500 feet of the geographic center of the pedestrian shed. (1 pts.)*
12. A corner store or café is contained within each Neighborhood Center or Town Center district that is acceptable to COTA as a transit stop (if applicable). (1 pts.)*
13. A commitment exists to build a transit stop acceptable to COTA (if applicable). (2 pts.)*

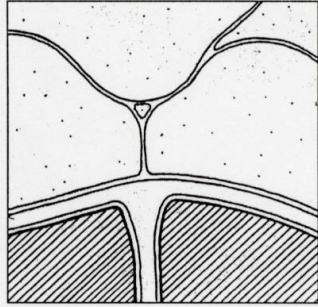
* Multiple points possible.

Permitted Civic Space Types by Districts

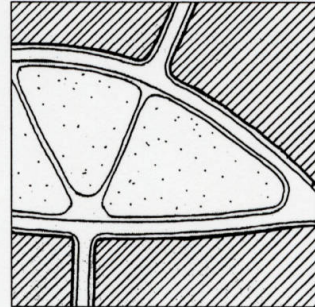
	Neighborhood Edge (NE)	Neighborhood General (NG)	Neighborhood Center (NC)	Town Center (TC)
Civic Space Types				
Park	*	*		
Green	*	*	*	
Square		*	*	*
Plaza				*
Maximum distance from each residential unit	1800 ft.	1400 ft.	1000 ft.	800 ft.

Civic Space Landscape and Improvement Standards

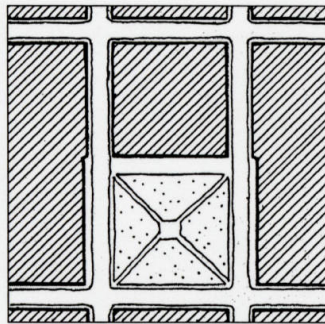
Civic Spaces	Landscape, Lighting	Site Accessories, Walks, Parking
General Standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 Tree species to conform to the City of Columbus approved tree species list as provided by the City Forester. 2.0 Planned turf areas shall be installed at the time the adjacent roadways are completed. 3.0 Lighting, if provided, will be ornamental lighting fixtures, which meet the approval of the Recreation and Parks Department. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 All benches and trash receptacles shall be placed on a permanent pad which meets the approval of the Recreation and Parks Department. 2.0 Playground equipment and installation shall be approved by the Recreation and Parks Department. 3.0 Benches selected for all public spaces shall meet the approval of the Parks and Recreation Department. 4.0 The minimum bench size is six feet in length. 5.0 Refuse containers shall be provided at a rate of one container per two benches. 6.0 Refuse containers shall be generally located near a bench. 7.0 Refuse containers shall meet the approval of the Parks and Recreation Department. 8.0 Wood benches are to be discouraged. 9.0 Sidewalks will be constructed of a permanent paving material such as concrete, stone bricks, or unit pavers. 10.0 Bike paths will generally be constructed of asphalt and will comply with the typical City of Columbus construction standard.
Park	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 Tree plantings within parks shall be predominantly large deciduous trees. 2.0 Trees will be planted at a rate of 10 trees per acre. Preservation of existing trees, if approved by the Recreation and Parks Department, may count toward fulfilling one half the tree planting requirement. 3.0 The minimum tree size for parks shall be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Deciduous tree-1.5 inch cal. 3.2 Evergreen Tree-7' ht. 3.3 Ornamental Tree-1.5 inch caliper. 4.0 Tree species to conform to the City of Columbus approved tree species list as provided by the City Forester. 5.0 Turf shall be installed in all park areas at the time the adjacent roadways are completed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 Parking will be permitted in parks over five acres. 2.0 Location of the parking lot shall be approved by the Department of Parks and Recreation. 3.0 All parking lots will be screened from view from the public R.O.W. by a 3' landscape hedge or wall. 4.0 Benches will be provided in parks at a rate of 4 benches per acre of park.
Green	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 Tree plantings within greens shall be predominantly large deciduous shade trees. 2.0 Deciduous shade trees will be planted at a rate of 10 trees per acre. 3.0 Additional ornamental trees are encouraged. 4.0 The minimum tree size for parks shall be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Deciduous tree-1.5 inch caliper. 4.2 Ornamental Tree-1.5 inch caliper. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 Parking shall occur on the streets adjacent to the greens. No surface parking shall be permitted in the greens. 2.0 Benches will be provided in greens at a rate of 4 benches per acre of green.
Square	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 Deciduous shade trees will be planted at a rate of 10 trees per acre. 2.0 Additional ornamental trees may be used to supplement the required standard for deciduous shade trees. 3.0 The minimum tree size for squares shall be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Deciduous tree-1.5 inch cal. 3.2 Ornamental Tree-1.5 inch caliper. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 Parking shall occur on the streets adjacent to the squares. No surface parking shall be permitted in the squares. 2.0 Benches will be provided in squares at a rate of 1 bench per 7500 sq. ft. of square.
Plaza	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 Tree plantings within squares shall be predominately deciduous shade trees. 2.0 Trees will be planted at a rate of 1 tree per 2500 square feet. 3.0 Additional ornamental trees may be used to supplement the required standard for deciduous shade trees. 4.0 The minimum tree size for plaza shall be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Deciduous tree-1.5 inch cal. 4.2 Ornamental Tree-1.5 inch caliper. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 Parking is not permitted in plazas and shall be restricted to the streets adjacent the plaza. 2.0 Benches will be provided at a rate of 1 bench per 10000 sq. ft. of plaza 3.0 Plaza's will be constructed of a permanent paving material such as concrete, stone bricks, or unit pavers.



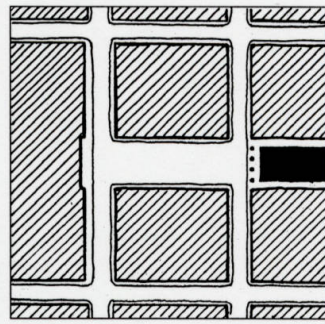
Park



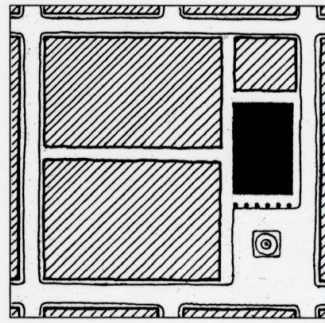
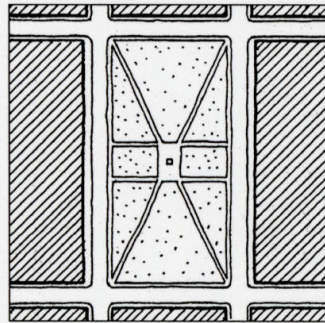
Green



Square



Plaza



CHAPTER 3328

PRIVATE BUILDINGS

3328.01 General.

- A. Standards for the following uses are specified in the Use Standards Table: Residential, Lodging, Office, Retail, Manufacturing, and Civic.
- B. The configuration and disposition of lots and buildings are specified in the Building Standards Table and the Frontage Types Illustrations.
- C. The required number of off-street parking spaces are specified in the Use Standards Table. The parking requirement may be reduced by implementing a shared parking policy based on "Shared Parking" © 1983 by The ULI (The Urban Land Institute) or successor documents.
- D. On street parking within the frontage of the building is counted toward on-site parking requirements of apartment building and rowhouse building types but not residences above commercial uses. The required parking may be provided on private lots within the pedestrian shed (1500 feet) of the lot it serves and on thoroughfares within the pedestrian shed if such parking is neither adjacent to another existing or proposed use nor counted toward another use.
- E. On-street parking may not be counted toward the maximum parking requirements of retail uses if desired by the applicant.
- F. If a commercial parking structure exists or is planned within the pedestrian shed, the required parking may be purchased, depending on availability.
- G. As much as 40% of the Neighborhood Edge land area may be developed with Neighborhood General standards for single unit dwellings, provided these standards are not used for any portion of Neighborhood Edge located immediately along the exterior perimeter of the overall development site.
- H. The following uses are prohibited in all TND zones: drive-through commercial uses except service stations, book and video drops and banks; vending machines, except within buildings; detached signs and billboards; "big-box" and single use tenants of 10,000 square feet or more; exterior commercial kennels and animal husbandry; prisons; depots for the distribution or storage of goods; scrap yards except recycling collection centers; automotive sales, except service and repair not exceeding four garage bays; mineral extraction; landfills and dumps; electric substation; newspaper printing; off-premise graphics, except for off-premise graphics which are approved as part of a graphics plan or Special Permit by the Graphics Commission; adult bookstore, adult motion picture theater, adults only entertainment facility, production of adult materials or adult entertainment, sale of adult videos or other sexually oriented businesses; armory; pool room; poultry killing (killing or dressing for sale at retail on the premises); stable; tinsmith; ice house; there shall be no outside storage of wrecked or non-operative motor vehicles associated with any garage repair shop or motor vehicle repair/maintenance use.
- I. A maximum of 20% of the units in Neighborhood General may be build as two unit dwellings, unless a higher level is indicated and approved in the Development Plan.

3328.02 Mandatory Elements

1. The developer will not permit the placement of single-family houses substantially similar in design next to or directly across the street from each other. (3 pts.)
2. The Regulating Plan complies with the requirements of the Use Standards Table in each district. (3 pts.)

3. The configuration and disposition of lots and buildings complies with the Building Standards Table and the Frontage Types Illustration. (3 pts.)
4. The facade is parallel to straight frontage lines and parallel to the chord of curved or broken frontage lines. (3 pts.)
5. Building facades along the frontage line meet the frontage requirements of the Building Standards Table. (3 pts.)
6. Principal building(s) have a front door opening directly to a frontage line on a principal thoroughfare. (3 pts.)
7. Trash containers are stored at the side or rear. (3 pts.)
8. Garage door opening(s) facing a frontage do not exceed 40% of the width of the house facade (including the garage). (3 pts.)
9. Storefronts have no more than one integral sign and one blade sign for each retail establishment on each facade. (3 pts.)
10. The blade sign of a storefront is located either just above or just below the integral sign, is no larger than five square feet per side and does not project more than three feet in any direction. (3 pts.)
11. Where different zones abut along a side or rear property line, the larger of the required side and rear setbacks apply along the shared property line. (3 pts.)
12. Frontage types are designated on the Regulating Plan in compliance with the Frontage Types Illustrations. (3 pts.)
13. Private sidewalks are provided between the public sidewalk and building entrances and between connecting parking areas and the public sidewalk. (3 pts.)
14. All parking lots along frontages are masked by a streetwall, and/or a hedge. (3 pts.)
15. Parking lots are planted with indigenous shade trees at a minimum ratio of 1 tree per 10 parking spaces. (3 pts.)
16. The integral sign of a storefront is located on a frieze, fascia or awning located directly above the storefront. Signage is broken at intervals of no greater than 20 feet. (3 pts.)
17. The shopfront type is used along retail frontages. (3 pts.)
18. Residential buildings in Neighborhood Center district with one to eight dwelling units on the ground floor have at least one entrance door facing the street for every two ground floor units facing the street. (3 pts.)
19. In the Neighborhood Edge district double width driveways are permitted on lots of 55' width or greater with the garage set back 2' from the front façade of the main building. (3 pts.)
20. In the Neighborhood Edge District single width driveways are permitted on lots of 50' width or greater with the garage setback 20' from the front façade of the main building. (3 pts.)
21. Projects of 50 to 100 acres have no less than 10% of the project area contained in each of two TND districts. (3 pts.)

22. Projects over 100 acres have no less than 10 % of the project area contained in each of three TND districts. (3 pts.)
23. No more than 50% of any project area is allocated to Neighborhood Edge District. (3 pts.)
24. Projects over 100 acres have no more than 50% of the project area allocated to Neighborhood Center District. (3 pts.)

3328.03 Desired Elements

1. The first floor of frontages of parking structures is dedicated to commercial use, excluding parking, and upper stories at frontages are articulated to disguise the appearance of the garage. (3 pts.)
2. Parking structures are masked by a building from the thoroughfares. (3 pts.)
3. Parking structures do not lead directly to the buildings they serve and provide a pedestrian access route along a frontage line to the main building entrance. (1 pts.)
4. Buildings are placed on axis to terminate vistas. (3 pts.)
5. Garages facing a frontage use single car garage door openings. (0-3 pts.)
6. The integral sign of a storefront is no more than 24 inches in height, and externally lit. (2 pts.)
7. Utility meters, air-handling equipment and the like, are set back at least ten feet from the front façade of the buildings. (2 pts.)
8. The parking and private sidewalk systems in the Town Center district are landscaped. (1 pts.)
9. Front or side porches of 50 square feet or more are provided on one-and two-family buildings. (0-3 pts.)

**BUILDING STANDARDS TABLE
DISTRICTS**

	Neighborhood Edge (NE)	Neighborhood General (NG)	Neighborhood Center (NC)	Town Center (TC)
LOT SIZE Width Depth	50 ft. min. 100 ft. min.	36 ft. to 72 ft. 100 ft. min.	12 ft. to 170 ft. 80 ft. min.	No limit 80 ft. min.
FRONTAGE TYPE (See "Frontage Types Illustrations")	Common Lawn Porch & Fence	Porch & Fence Dooryard Common Lawn Stoop	Dooryard Forecourt Stoop Shopfront & Awning Gallery & Arcade Porch & Fence Parking Way #	Stoop Shopfront & Awning Gallery & Arcade Parking Way#
FRONTAGE Build-out Setback*	30 % min. 25 ft. min.	40 % min. 12 ft. to 18 ft. established for each block	50 % min. 6 ft. to 12 ft. established for each block	80% min. 6 ft. max.
SIDE SETBACK Principal Building Each side Outbuilding Attached Garage	5 ft. min. 5 ft. min.	Min. 8 ft total Min. 3 ft. 0 min.*** 0 min. ****	0 min.***	0 min.***
REAR SETBACK Principal Building Outbuilding Corner Lots Attached Garages	24 ft. min. 6 ft. min.	24 ft. min. 6 ft. min. 6 ft. max. 6 ft. min.	0 min. 6 ft. max. 6 ft. max. 6 ft. min.	0 min. 0 min. 6 ft. max. 0 min.
BUILDING HEIGHT	35 ft. max.	35 ft. max.	45 ft. max.	60 ft. max.
PARKING Location **Lots Structures	1 st & 2 nd layers in driveway, 3 rd layer prohibited prohibited	1 st & 2 nd layers in driveway, 3 rd layer prohibited prohibited	2 nd & 3 rd layers masked permitted permitted	2 nd & 3 rd layers masked permitted permitted

* Stoops or porches can encroach eight feet into the set back in the Neighborhood Edge and Neighborhood General districts.

** Temporary model home parking lots permitted.

***Zero side setback requires a three feet maintenance easement.

permitted only with in the frontage of retail uses.

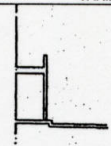

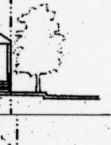
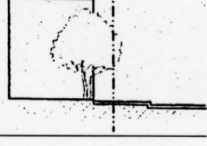
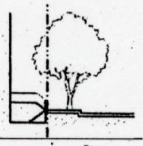
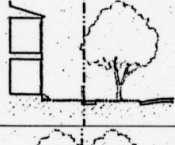
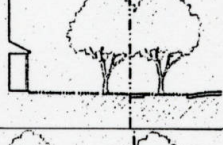

Note: Construction with a zero set back may subject the applicant to additional requirements and standards such as City of Columbus Building Codes and foundation encroachment into the Right -Of-Way.

**USE STANDARDS TABLE
DISTRICTS**

Neighborhood Edge (NE)	Neighborhood General (NG)	Neighborhood Center (NC)	Town Center (TC)
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RESIDENTIAL Principal building No. dwellings on the ground floor No. parking spaces Building types	1 2 house	1-2 2/dwelling house, sideyard house.	1-8 2/dwelling house, sideyard house, rowhouse, apartment building live-work	No limit 2/dwelling, or 1/bedroom apartment bldg. Rowhouse Live-work'
Garage No. dwellings No. parking spaces Building types	1 1 1 ancillary apt.	1* 1 1 ancillary apt.	1* 1 1 ancillary apt.	0
LODGING No. bedrooms No. parking spaces Food Service Building types			As limited by parking 1/leasable bedroom anytime boarding house B&B	As limited by parking 1/leasable bedroom anytime boarding house hotel
OFFICE Space available No. parking spaces Building types	as permitted in section 3332.37 home occupation	as permitted in section 3332.37 home occupation	As limited by parking 1/250 sq ft corporate office medical office bank	As limited by parking 1/250 sq ft corporate office medical office bank
RETAIL Space available No. parking spaces Building types		1 st floor corner lot 1/300 sq ft max corner store cafe, child care	As limited by parking 1/300 sq ft max child care corner store café shopfront	As limited by parking 1/300 sq ft max shopfront store convenience retail child care
MANUFACTURING Space available No. parking spaces Building types Use limitations			1 st floor outbuilding & walled rear yard home workshop artist studio woodcraft furniture refinishing bicycle repair pottery making	Principal building & Walled rear yard warehouse

*Not required if access is from alley or lane.

	FRONTAGE LINE	N	RIGHT-OF-WAY VARIES
<p>Gallery & Arcade: a façade of a building or an attached colonnade. The building overlaps the sidewalk above while the ground story remains set back at the lot line. <i>This type is indicated for retail use, but only when the sidewalk is fully absorbed within the arcade so that a pedestrian cannot bypass it. An easement for private use of the right-of-way is usually required. To be useful, the arcade should be no less than 12 ft wide.</i></p>			
<p>Shopfront & Awning: a façade is aligned close to the frontage line with the entrance at sidewalk grade. <i>This type is conventional for retail frontage. It is commonly equipped with cantilevered shed roof or an awning. The absence of a raised ground story precludes residential use on the ground floor, although this use is appropriate above.</i></p>			
<p>Stoop: a façade is aligned close to the frontage line with the ground story elevated from the sidewalk, securing privacy for the windows. <i>This type is suitable for ground-floor residential uses at short setbacks with rowhouses and apartment buildings. An easement may be necessary to accommodate the encroaching stoop. This type may be interspersed with the shopfront.</i></p>			
<p>Forecourt: a façade is aligned close to the frontage line with a portion of it set back. The forecourt created is suitable for gardens, vehicular drop offs, and utility off loading. <i>This type should be used sparingly and in conjunction with the two frontage types above, as a continuous excessive setback is boring and unsafe for pedestrians. Trees within the forecourts should be placed to have their canopies overhanging the sidewalks.</i></p>			
<p>Dooryard : a façade is set back from the frontage line with an elevated garden or terrace, or a sunken light court. <i>This type can effectively buffer residential quarters from the sidewalk, while removing the private yard from public encroachment. The terrace is suitable for restaurants and cafes as the eye of the sitter is level with that of the standing passerby. The light court can give light and access to a basement.</i></p>			
<p>Porch & Fence: a façade is set back from the frontage line with an encroaching porch appended. <i>The porch should be within a conversational distance of the sidewalk, while a fence (optional) at the frontage line maintains the demarcation of the yard. A great variety of porches is possible, but to be useful, none should be less than 8 ft wide.</i></p>			
<p>Common Lawn: a façade set back substantially from the frontage line. The front yard thus created should remain unfenced and be visually continuous with adjacent yards. The ideal is to simulate buildings sitting in a common rural landscape. <i>A front porch is not warranted, as social interaction from the fronting thoroughfare is unlikely at such a distance.</i></p>			
<p>Parking way: a façade no more than 80 ft from the right-of-way. Parking is placed within the first layer. Private sidewalks are provided between the public sidewalk and the building entrances. <i>The parking and private sidewalk system is landscaped to provide shade and shelter and a streetwall buffer. Appropriate transit stops are provided along the frontages, directly linked to the private sidewalk system.</i></p>			

Note: Frontage types may be altered to meet ADA requirements.

CHAPTER 3329

NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

3329.01 Desired Elements:

1. Lakes, ponds, streams, and wetlands are retained. (0-2 pts.)
2. Specimen trees and significant tree stands are retained. (0-2 pts.)
3. Hilltops, ravines, ridges and significant topographic features are retained. (0-2 pts.)
4. Lakes, ponds, streams, wetlands, or tree stands are enhanced or created. (0-2 pts.)
5. Existing structures are retained and restored to useful purpose if deemed to be of historic value by the Historic Resources Commission. The applicant has applied for their listing on the Columbus Register of Historic Places. (3 pts.) *
6. Existing natural or historic resources are preserved and incorporated into Civic Spaces. (2 pts.)