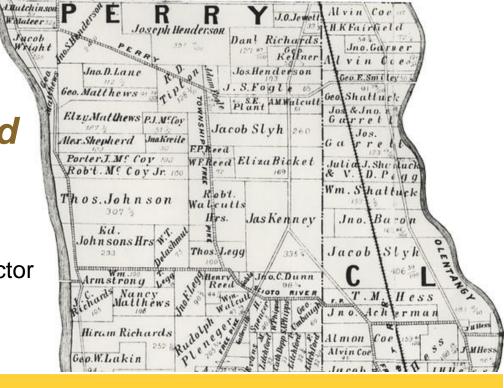


Proposed Neighborhood Compatibility Policy

May - June 2022

Chad Gibson, AICP, Development Director Justin Milam, AICP, Senior Planner Alyssa Kelly, AICP, Planning Officer



Have a question or comment?

Use the chat box or email planning@uaoh.net after presentation.



Why create a neighborhood compatibility policy?



Resident concern over impacts to neighborhoods



Reinvestment expected to continue



Opportunity to provide more clarity and set expectations

Not Considered in Policy

- Accessory dwelling units or short-term rentals
- Changes to Historic Demolition process
- Housing equity and costs
- Green building standards



Timeline - Next Steps for Policy

Summer 2021 Focus Groups

2021-2022 Staff Research/Draft Policy

April 20 BZAP Review/Comment

May 25 Public Meeting (Zoom)

June 1 Open House

June 8 Public Meeting (Zoom)

June 15 Open House

June 27 (TBD) Council Review (Recommendation?)

Summer 2022 Policy Formally Implemented





Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance History

- 2002 Included as a guideline in adoption of the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO/zoning code)
- 2007 Updated to be requirements
- 2017/2019 Most recent enhancements made
- 2021 Focus groups held to review the code/process



May 2021 Focus Groups

<u>Positive</u> perceptions of the City's Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance:

- Codification of the City's interest in preserving existing neighborhood character
- Provides needed guidance while leaving room for personal choice
- Third-party architect review of residential development plans
- Informs residents about development and provides opportunities to voice concerns
- An opportunity to protect home and property values, privacy, add trees

Negative Perceptions of the City's Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance:

- Inconsistent or subjective application of the neighborhood compatibility ordinance
- Some residential development projects make neighborhoods appear less recognizable, threaten aesthetic
- Perceived cost and timing implications of residential redevelopment, long-term property taxes
- Desire for a more expansive, inclusive review process for all parties
- Perceptions that the neighborhood compatibility standards are too restrictive
- Perceptions that the neighborhood compatibility standards are not restrictive enough

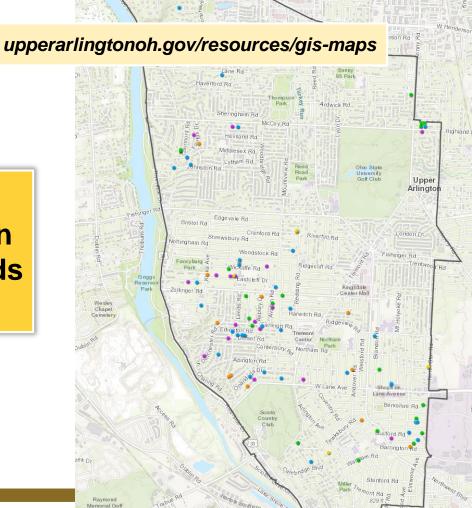
UA New Home Trends

NEW HOME PERMITS

Average construction \$1M

value exceeds





City Investments – Updates from Franklin County Auditor



City Investments – Street Smart by Cyclomedia



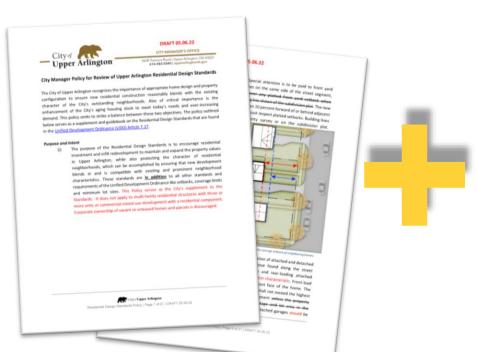
City Investments – ArcGIS Urban (Coming Soon)

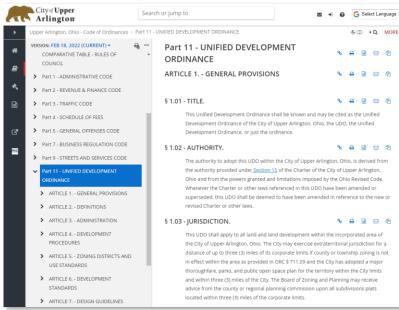


What's in the policy?

- Purpose and Overview of Permitting Process
- Guidance for Residential Standards
 - Applicability / Area of Focus
 - Lot Characteristics and Home Siting
 - Architecture
 - Building Form
 - Neighborhood Typologies
- Openition / References / Resources

City Policy (in addition to UDO/zoning code)





Pre-Review and Neighbor Notification

- Continue to encourage pre-review meetings with Staff
- Retains notice requirement of 100 feet to be sent by the builder/property owner
- For new homes and lot splits, Staff to send notice to neighbors within 200 feet of the property and will place signage on-site





Historic District Only

 New and replacement homes must be approved by the Board of Zoning and Planning





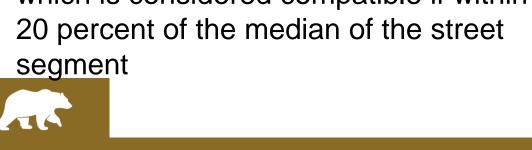
Area of Focus for Review

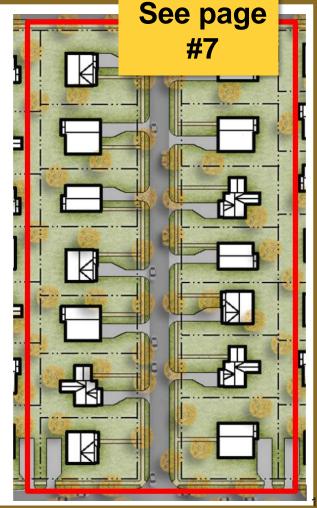
- Primary focus on characteristics of the street segment on which the home is located, which is defined as both sides of the street between two intersecting streets
- Secondary areas of focus include the neighborhood block (as shown on the plat) and the entire subdivision



Lot Splits

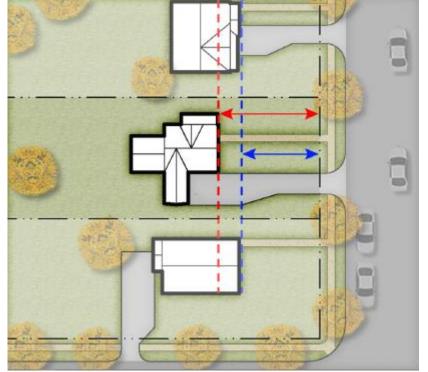
- Policy applies for the proposed creation of new parcels or the modification of existing parcels
- New home sites shall be of similar lot width, lot depth, lot shape, and lot area, which is considered compatible if within 20 percent of the median of the street segment





Front Yard Setback

The new home shall not be more than 10 percent forward of or behind adjacent homes and must respect platted setbacks





Garages

- The number of attached garage bays facing the street shall not exceed the highest number of bays found on the street segment; and
- Single-car, carriage-style detached garages installed in addition to an existing or proposed attached garage are only permitted when the parcel is at least 1.5 times the minimum lot frontage and area standards for the zoning district, and is located at least halfway behind the primary front façade of the house.



Privacy and Balconies

 Second and third floor balconies proposed adjacent to an existing one-story single-family home shall be set back at least two (2) times the minimum side yard setback



Architecture - Style

- Continued use of the City's third-party architect;
- New homes shall be consistent with the architectural style and era in which the street segment was built. Regardless of the architectural style selected, each new home shall be designed in a way that reinforces the architectural clarity of that particular style (e.g. overall proportions, roof shape, window types, architectural details, etc.);



Architecture - Style

Oherent Homes that are architecturally unique or exceptionally different from the neighborhood shall be reviewed and approved by BZAP, as a variance to the Residential Design Standards



Architecture - Materials

• The facades of all four sides of a home shall include windows and other appropriate architectural features for the proposed home style. Blank elevations lacking windows will not be permitted. Any brick or stone water table near grade shall wrap the corner of the outside elevations; this is not required on rear elevations



Architecture - Materials

- No more than two exterior wall materials are recommended on any elevation
- Material color should be chosen to complement the predominant color palette of the street segment



Figure 3: Example home that **does not** meet compatibility because of mix of siding and excessive use of materials.

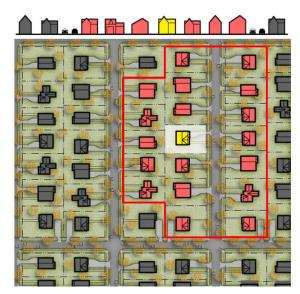


Figure 4: Example home that **does** meet compatibility because there are no more than two materials, stone complements the use of siding, and stone is used at the base of the home.



Building Height

- Building height shall not exceed more than 150 percent of the street segment median, which includes both sides of the street between two intersecting streets. The five most adjacent homes to the rear (e.g. one home to the rear and then the two homes to each side of it) are to be included in this calculation
- The number of stories shall not be more than one
 (1) full story above the street segment median





Increased Height Considerations

Building heights shall not exceed 175 percent of the street segment median when unique conditions exist, as approved by the Community Development Director, in consultation with the City's third-party architect, when more than one of the following conditions are present: lot size being 1.5 times the minimum zoning district standard, side and/or rear yard setbacks being two times the minimum standard, when the topography of the lot reduces height compared to neighboring homes on one or more sides, and/or when the property is located on an arterial, through or collector street.



Building Step-Back Requirements (When Adjacent to ranch homes)

For parcels 75 feet or wider, new homes with second floors or second floor additions shall be stepped back so that the second floor is at least 1.25 times the required minimum side yard setback





Neighborhood Typologies

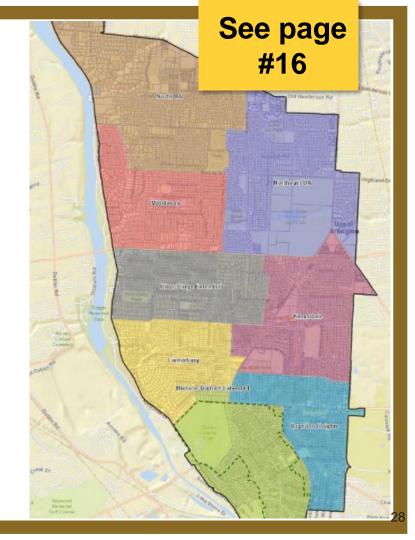
The following chart should be used as a guide when planning for the architectural style and materials of new homes. It generally describes the existing neighborhoods in Upper Arlington and some of their common architectural and lot characteristics

Neighborhood Areas	Typical Number of Stories	Approximate Typical Building Height	Predominate Architectural Style(s)	Predominate Exterior Building Material(s)	Other
Brandon Heights	1.5-2	24'	Colonial, Cape Cod	Brick, stone, stucco, siding	Constructed 1940s- 1950s. Lot splits are common to revert back to original plat.
Canterbury	1-1.5	20'	Ranch, Colonial	Stone, brick, stucco	Constructed 1940s- 1950s. Lots typically exceed minimum zoning dimensions.
Historic District Extended	2-2.5	27'	Tudor, Revival	Brick, stone	Constructed 1900s- 1940s. Recommended that new homes in the Historic District be reviewed by BZAP informally.
Kingsdale	1-1.5	18'	Ranch, Split-Level	Brick, stone, stucco	Constructed 1950s- 1960s.
Middlesex	1-1.5	18'	Ranch, Split-Level	Brick, stone, stucco	Constructed 1950s- 1960s. Lot sizes are generally larger than the minimum standards.
North UA	2-2.5	25′	Variety	Brick, stone	Constructed 1960s- 1980s. Lot sizes are generally larger than the minimum standards.



Neighborhood Typologies

- Starting point for new homeowners/builders
- Multiple subdivisions included in each neighborhood area
- Includes height, architecture style, exterior materials, etc.





Next Steps

- Continue outreach and engagement
 - May 25 Public Meeting (Zoom)
 - June 1 Open House
 - June 8 Public Meeting (Zoom)
 - June 15 Open House
- Synthesize feedback and finalize draft
- Present to City Council June 27 (tentative)
- Implement!



Let's stay in touch!

See City's Compatibility Project Page upperarlingtonoh.gov/community-development/neighborhood-compatibility

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