

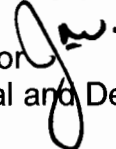


Interoffice Memorandum

AGENDA ITEM

August 31, 2017

TO: Mayor Teresa Jacobs
-AND-
Board of County Commissioners

FROM: Jon V. Weiss, P.E., Director 
Community, Environmental and Development
Services Department

**CONTACT PERSON: Alberto A. Vargas, MArch., Manager
Planning Division
(407) 836-5354**

SUBJECT: September 12, 2017 – Work Session Item
Pine Castle Urban Center Code

On July 11, 2017, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) voted to transmit an amendment to the county's Comprehensive Plan to create the Urban Center Objective and Polices that establish new Future Land Use Map designations, which promote walkable transit oriented development near the county's SunRail stations, starting with the Pine Castle District.

The new Urban Center Code includes code standards that help implement the Pine Castle District Review Group's vision for revitalizing the South Orange Avenue corridor and SunRail station area, as well as the Urban Center Comprehensive Plan amendment, and the Mayor's "Our Home For Life" Sustainable Orange County Plan (accepted by the BCC May 2014).

The purpose of this item is to introduce the new code standards and seek feedback from the BCC ahead of additional community meetings and public hearings scheduled from September to November.

This presentation is for informational purposes, only. No action is being requested.

JVW/TM:tlp

Attachment: Urban Center Code Document / Ordinance



DRAFT June 26, 2017

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Orange Code

Article I. Place Types and Zones



Place Types and Zones

Sec. xxx. Urban Center

(a) Description.

The Urban Center Place Type is intended for use in developing or redeveloping areas around a new transit station. Typically, the area has a high potential to transition from existing uses, such as light industrial, commercial and office to include a mix of medium density commuter, residential, and employment uses. This Place Type is served by one or more modes of transit and focused on residential and neighborhood support uses.

(b) Application.

The Urban Center requirements apply to all parcels within the geographic area of the following districts or as identified in the Future Land Use Map Series of the Comprehensive Plan (Map 24):

Pine Castle.

(c) Establishment of the District and Transect Zones.

The areas and boundaries of the Transect Zones listed in Sec. xxx are established on the Zoning Map and further detailed on the Regulating Plans within this document. Refer to Figure (2). Pine Castle Urban Center Regulating Plan.

The following Transects are hereby permitted within the Urban Center to regulate uses and development standards within the Place Type.

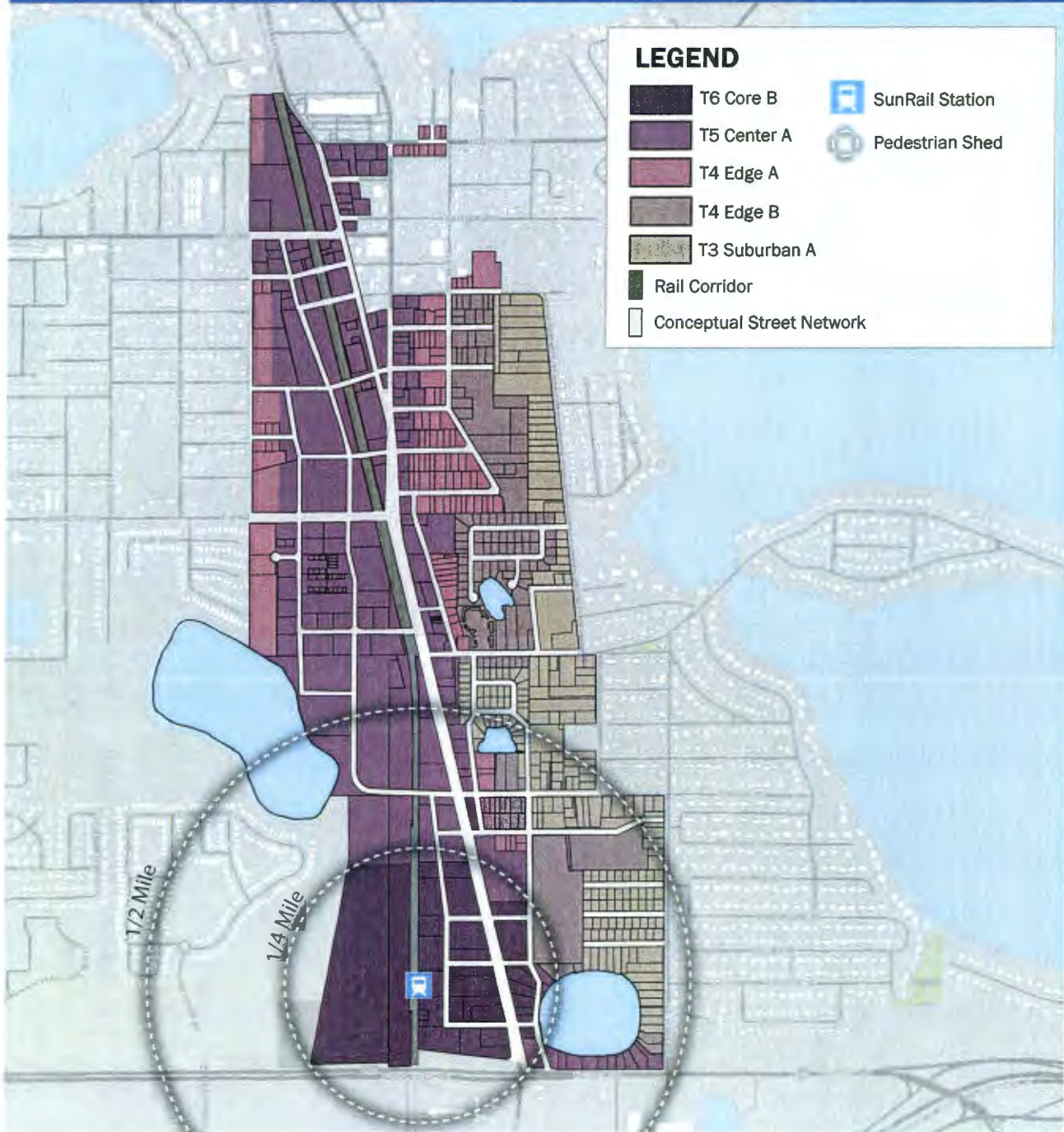
- (1) T6 Core B
- (2) T5 Center A
- (3) T4 Edge A
- (4) T4 Edge B
- (5) T3 Suburban A
- (6) SZ Civic

Table (2).Urban Center Summary Table.

Market Area		
Core		
Permitted Zones	T6 Core A	
	T6 Core B	P
	T5 Center A	P
	T5 Center B	
	T4 Edge A	P
	T4 Edge B	P
	T3 Suburban A	P
	T3 Suburban B	
	SZ Civic	P
Block Configuration	Maximum Block Perimeter Length	1,320' within a 1/2 mile of existing or planned transit stations and 2,000' outside the 1/2 mile transit shed. * * For block faces greater than 500 ft, a pedestrian passage is required. Refer to Article II "Block Access Configurations."
Permitted Street Types	Alley	All Street Types listed, except for the Alley and Frontage Road, count towards the maximum block perimeter detailed above.
	Lean	
	Neighborhood	
	Local	
Permitted Open Space Types	Plaza	All Transect Zones require a 15% minimum with potential bonus reductions for public access and conservation.
	Square	
	Green	
	Park	
	Pocket Park	
	Greenway	



Figure (2). Pine Castle District Regulating Plan.



Article II. Block Configuration



Block Configuration

Sec. xxx Block Configuration

a. Interconnected Street Pattern.

The network of streets within the Place Type shall form an interconnected pattern with multiple intersections and resulting block sizes as designated in the requirements for the Place Type. Refer to Place Type Summary Tables for applicable standards.

- (1) The arrangement of streets shall provide for the continuation of existing streets from adjoining areas into new developments.
- (2) Cul-de-sac and dead end streets are prohibited.
- (3) Streets shall follow natural features rather than interrupting or dead-ending at the feature.
- (4) Streets shall be designed as described in Sec. xxx, Street Types.
- (5) In three way intersections, the terminating street should end in a natural feature, open space or building facade.

b. Block Configuration.

Refer to Figure (2) for an illustration of Typical Block Elements.

- (1) The shape of a block shall be generally rectangular, but may vary due to natural features or site constraints.
- (2) Blocks shall typically be two lots deep with the exception of blocks containing open space. Blocks may also include an Alley.
- (3) Blocks shall typically be fronted with lots on at least two faces, preferably on the longest street faces.
- (4) For increased energy efficiency, block orientation should be along an east-west longitudinal axis to the greatest extent practicable. For long, central corridor buildings, this block orientation will encourage development of buildings oriented along an east-west axis, with smaller east and west facing facades, resulting in taking advantage of passive solar design.

c. Maximum Block Size.

Block sizes shall meet the requirements outlined in the Place Type Summary Tables. A network of streets, limited to Local Streets, Neighborhood Streets, and Lean Streets as described in Sec. xxx, Street Types, are required to meet the maximum block size requirements. Deviations may be provided for blocks within the Place Type boundary that are adjacent to parcels outside the Place Type boundary or where connections cannot be made because of physical obstacles, such as wetlands and water bodies, railroad and existing highway rights-of-way. See Sec. xxx subsection h.

d. Designate Primary Streets.

The intent of the Primary Street designation is to develop a network of streets with continuous building frontage and no or limited vehicular access to reduce conflicts between pedestrians and vehicular traffic. See Figure (3).

- (1) Primary streets and secondary streets shall be designated along appropriate corridors. Refer to Sec. xxx Table 5 "Street Hierarchy." Alleys can not be designated Primary Streets.
- (2) All lots shall front on at least one primary street and that street frontage shall serve as the front of the lot, as referred to in the Transects requirements.
- (3) For lots with two or more primary street frontages, all primary street frontages shall require primary facade treatment.

Figure (2). Typical Block Elements.

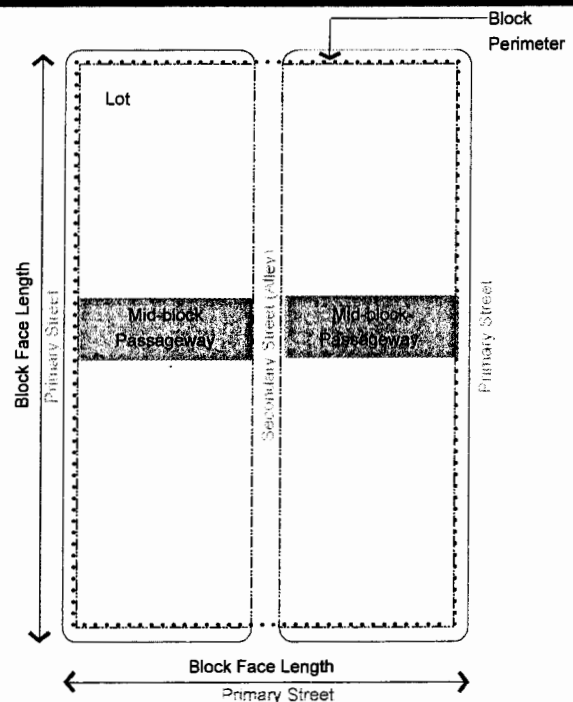
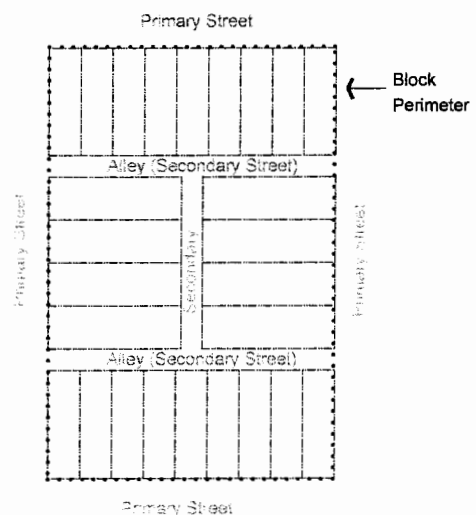


Figure (3). Example Primary and Secondary Streets.



Block Configuration

Sec. xxx Block Configuration

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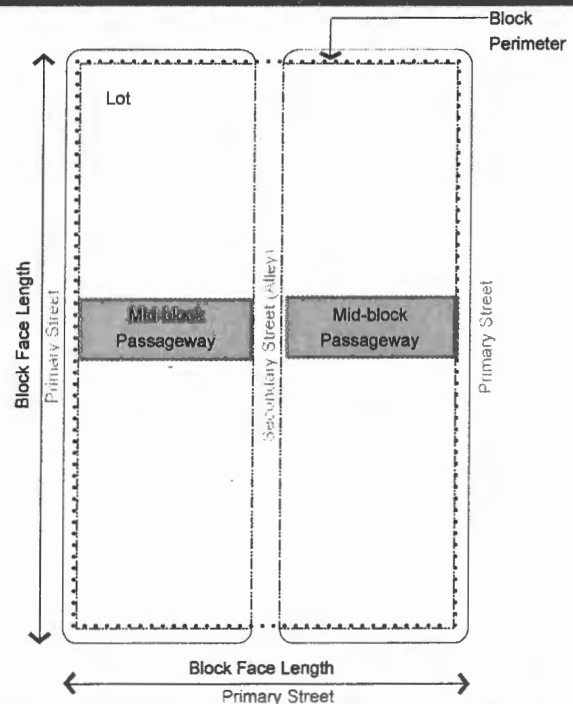
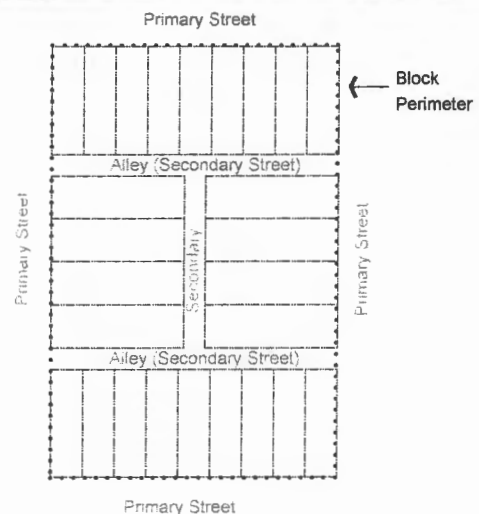


Figure (3). Example Primary and Secondary Streets.



e. Block Access Configurations.

- (1) Vehicular access shall not be located off a primary street, unless the parcel is fronted by more than two primary streets, in which case, staff shall determine which is the appropriate street for vehicular access. The determination shall be based on locations of existing and proposed vehicular access points of other developments along the primary streets.
- (2) Blocks may include, but are not limited to, Alleys or driveway entrances with the following configurations. See Figure (4).
 - (A) Mid-Block Access. This configuration includes an Alley or drive running through the center of the block.
 - (B) "T" Configuration. This configuration includes two Alleys within a Block that are perpendicular to each other, forming a "T," allowing development to front on three block faces.
 - (C) "H" Configuration. Similar to the "T" configuration, this configuration allows development to front on all four block faces.
 - (D) The minimum spacing between intersections is 125 feet.
- (3) Block access points shall be aligned with other access points within the same block or across streets.
- (4) **Mid-Block Pedestrian Pathways.** Mid-Block pedestrian pathways, or a qualified Open Space Types, are required on blocks with a face 500 feet or longer.
 - (A) When approximately parallel to existing mid-block street crossings, these pathways shall align to facilitate easy pedestrian movements.
 - (B) Mid-Block pedestrian pathways shall be located in the middle third of a block face.
 - (C) Minimum width for mid-block pathways is 12 feet with no vehicular access.

f. Lots.

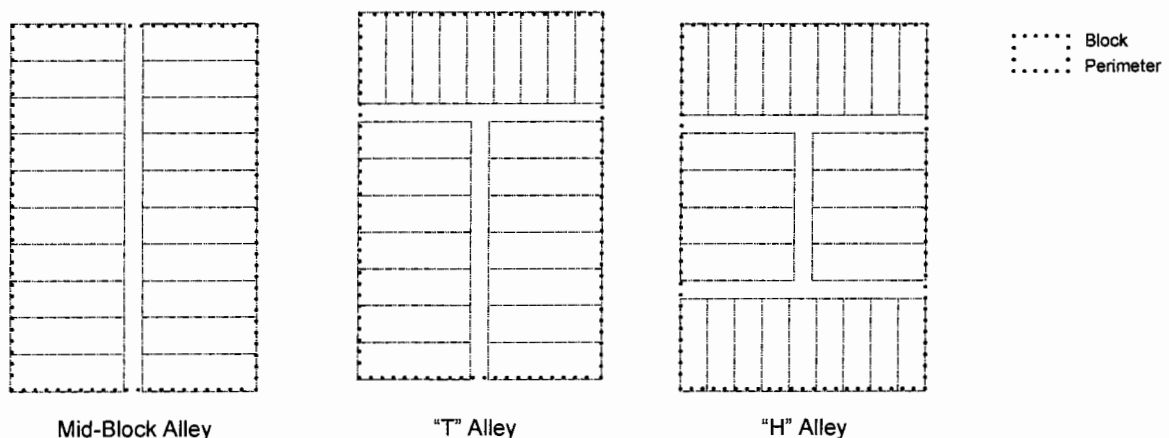
- (1) **Typical Lot Dimensions.** All lots of record shall be developed to meet the requirements outlined in Sec. xxx, Site and Building Requirements.
- (2) **Typical Lot Configuration.** All lots shall have frontage along a public street unless otherwise specified.
 - (A) **Lot Shape.** To create regular, rectangular lots, side property lines shall be perpendicular to the vehicular right-of-way to the extent practical.
 - (B) **Through-Lots.** Through lots have frontage on two parallel streets, excluding Alleys, and are prohibited unless both streets are treated as primary frontage and meet the appropriate transect requirements.
 - (C) **Corner Lots.** Corner lots have frontage on two perpendicular and intersecting streets. Buildings shall occupy the corner, per transect requirements. Consistency with adjacent corner parcels is encouraged.
 - (D) **Flag Lots.** Flag lots are prohibited.
- (3) **Lot Orientation.** For increased energy efficiency, the recommended lot orientation is typically along an east-west longitudinal axis. For single buildings, this lot orientation will usually encourage development of buildings with smaller east and west facades.

g. General Transect Layout.

The following outlines how the Transects should relate to one another.

- (1) **All Transects.** The following applies to all Transects.
 - (A) Similar intensities of uses should face each other across the street.
 - (B) More intense uses that share blocks with less intense uses should be located on block ends.
 - (C) Blocks may contain multiple Transects; however, changes in Transects should occur along an Alley, the rear property line, or at a corner parcel.

Figure (4). Potential Alley Configuration.



Article III. Street Types



Street Types

Sec. xxx. Street Types

a. Intent.

The standards outlined in this section are intended to:

- (1) Create complete streets for all users and address all modes of travel, including pedestrian traffic, bicycle traffic, transit, and vehicular traffic.
- (2) Address all features of the street right-of-way, including sidewalks, landscaped buffers, traffic lanes, bicycle lanes, and medians.
- (3) Continue the existing logical and comprehensible system of streets types that result in a simple, consistent and understandable pattern of blocks and lots.
- (4) Provide adequate access to all lots for vehicles and pedestrians.
- (5) Create Street Types that are appropriate for their contexts in residential, commercial, or mixed use areas and are designed to encourage travel at appropriate volumes and speeds.
- (6) Encourage streets that respect natural features by following topography and drainage systems, rather than interrupting or dead-ending at the feature.
- (7) Create streets and public rights-of-way that result in stormwater runoff quantity reduction and improved quality of stormwater.

b. Applicability.

The standards in this section apply to all vehicular rights-of-way within new developments. SZ Civic is exempt. New streets and their associated facilities shall meet the standards in this section. References to standards detailed in the most recent edition of the MUTCD, Florida Greenbook and all applicable state and federal laws and rules governing access by persons with disabilities, including the Americans with Disabilities Act shall be required. All new Place Types shall have a Street Types Plan. Refer to Figure (5) for an example of a Street Types Plan.

c. General Requirements.

All proposed streets, landscape or furnishings zones, and sidewalks shall be located in dedicated vehicular Rights-of-Way as a tract of land or easement.

- (1) **Street Types.** All new vehicular rights-of-way and easements shall match one of the Street Types, described in this chapter, whether publicly dedicated or privately held.
- (2) **Public Use.** All streets shall be available for public use at all times. Gated streets and streets posted as private are not permitted.
- (3) **Block Standards.** See Sec.38-861. for block configuration standards.
- (4) **Site Plan.** All site plans are required to include Street Types from this section for both primary and secondary streets. Local Streets, as depicted on both the Regulating Plan and Street Types Plan, are conceptual only. Site Plans will determine final configuration

of these street types. See Sec.38-868. Approval Requirements. f. Site Plan Approval.

- (5) **Maintenance.** Aside from county-owned roadway facilities, all streets shall be maintained by the property owner, POA, HOA or similar privately administered entity.

d. Street Types.

Street Types defined in this section outline acceptable street configurations. New streets shall be designed using the principles and characteristics defined by each Street Type.

e. Vehicular Travel Lanes

The number and width of vehicular travel lanes are determined by the Street Type.

f. Vehicular On-Street Parking.

On-street parking, as permitted on designated Street Types, shall meet the following requirements.

- (1) **Vehicular Parking Space Dimensions.** The appropriate dimensions for on-street parking spaces are outlined in Table (2). On-Street Parking Space Dimensions and Figure (6). On-Street Parking Layout. The width of a parking space shall be measured from the center of a stripe.
- (2) **Parking Travel Lanes.** The appropriate dimensions for travel lanes adjacent to parking are outlined in Table (3) Parking and Travel Lanes Dimensions.

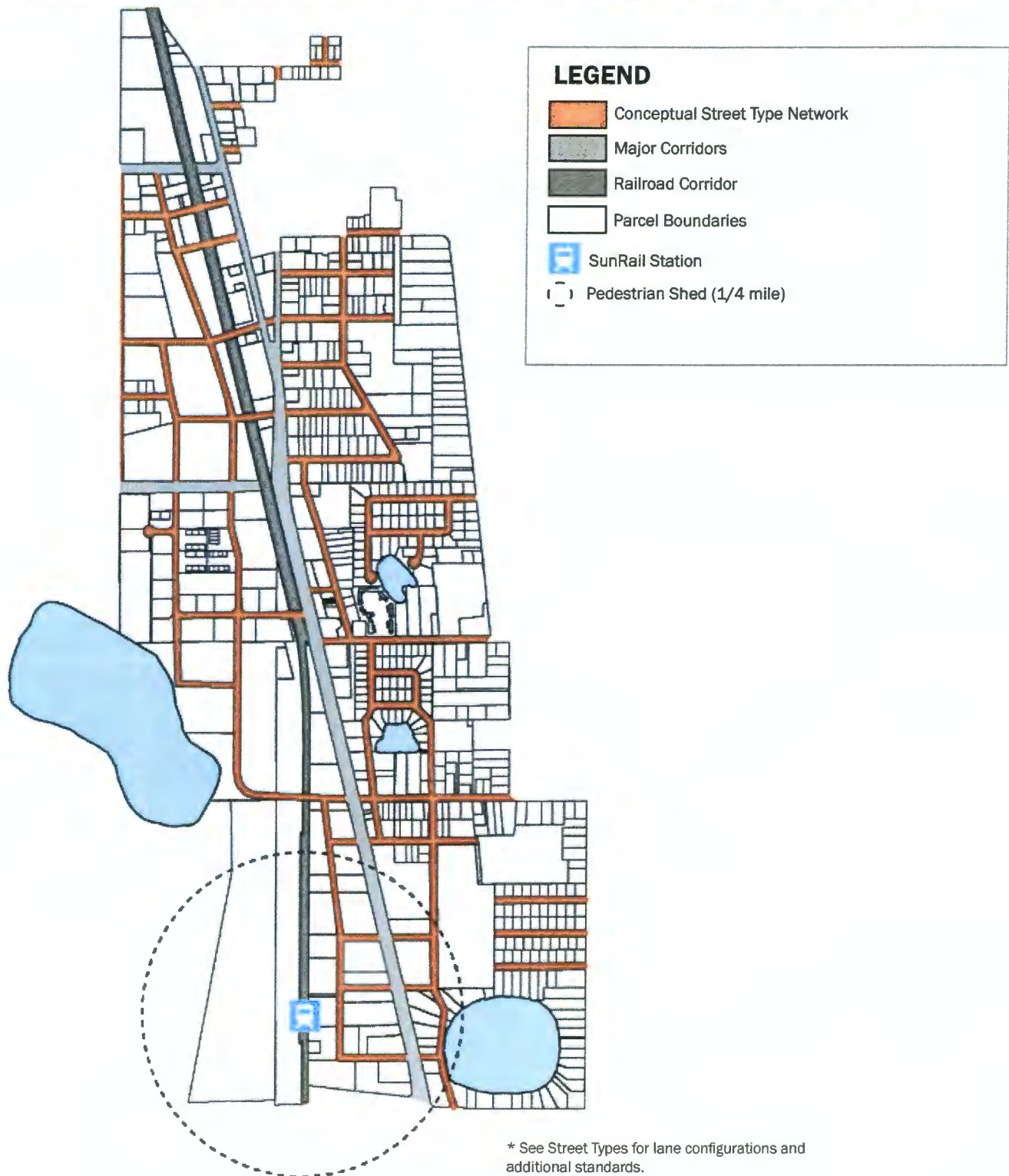
g. Bicycle Facilities.

All required bicycle accommodations shall be provided as described below. The following types of bicycle accommodations are permitted per each Street Type. Refer to Figure (7). Bicycle Facilities.

- (1) **Cycle Track.** A cycle track is a separate bicycle facility that is physically separated from vehicular traffic by a landscape buffer, parking or a barrier. It may be raised or level with the street. This track occurs on one side of the street as a two-way facility or on each side of the street as paired, one-way facilities. Minimum width for a one-way cycle track is 5' with a 3' minimum buffer. Minimum width for a two-way cycle track is 10', with a 3' minimum buffer.
- (2) **Shared Lane.** A shared lane is a lane that is shared between vehicles and bicycles on roads posted 25 MPH or less. It includes a thermoplastic bicycle marker combined with a double arrow (known as a "sharrow") at every 250 feet or less. Sharrow location and design require County Traffic Engineer approval. This improvement occurs in both directions. Refer to Figure (7) Bicycle Facilities for sharrow dimensions.
- (3) **Best Practices.** For additional information, reference the most current National Association of City Transportation Officials' (NACTO's) Urban Bikeway Design Guide or FHWA Separated Bike Lane Planning and Design (SBL) Guide. The County Engineer may provide interim approval for alternative designs.



Figure (5). Conceptual Street Types Plan for Pine Castle District



Street Types

Table (2). On-Street Parking Space Dimensions

Angle (degrees)	Curb Length (feet)	Stall Depth (feet)
0 (Parallel)	22	8.5
30	18	18
45	12	17
60	10	18
90	9	18

Table (3). Parking and Travel Lane Dimensions

Angle (degrees)	One Way Travel Lane (feet)	Two Way Travel Lane (feet)
0 (Parallel)	12	20
30	12	20
45	14	20
60	18	22
90	20	22

Figure (6). On-Street Parking Layout

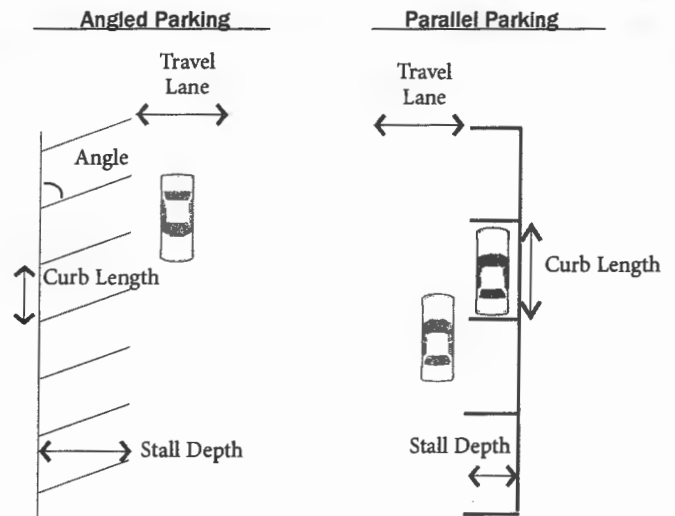
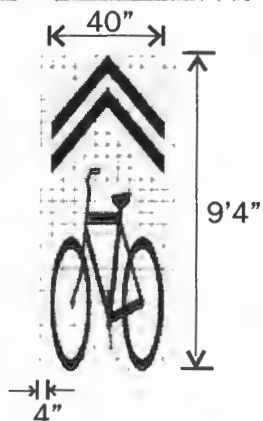
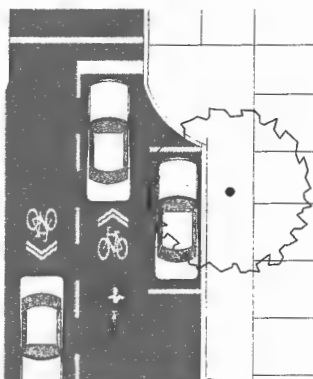


Figure (7). Bicycle Facilities

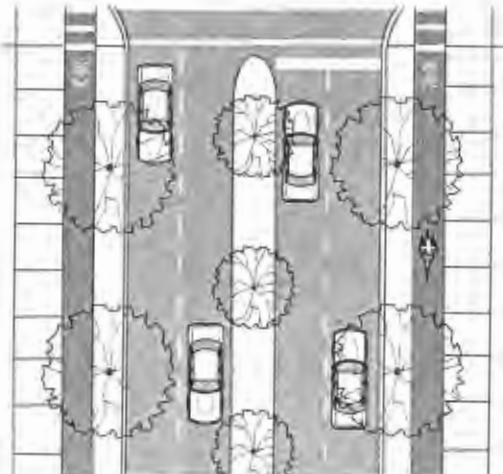
Shared Lane.



Two-way Cycle Track.



One-way Cycle Tracks.



h. Fire Access.

Street configurations have been calculated to provided fire truck access. Where the total width of all travel lanes totaled is narrower than 20 feet, the following shall apply.

- (1) **Room to Pass.** At 120 foot increments, an opening in the on-street parking or a dedicated pull-off space at least 20 foot long must be provided to allow vehicles to pull over for a fire truck to pass.
- (2) **Driveway or Fire Hydrant Zone.** A driveway or fire hydrant zone may be utilized to fulfill the requirement.

i. General Layout Standards.

The following standards apply to new streets or newly platted vehicular Rights-of-Way.

- (1) **Treatment of Natural Features.** Streets shall be designed to respect natural features, such as rivers, woodlands, or slopes, by following rather than interrupting or dead-ending at the feature.
- (2) **Street Network.** The network of streets shall form an interconnected pattern with multiple intersections.
- (3) **Existing Streets.** The arrangement of streets shall provide for the continuation of existing streets from adjoining areas into new developments.

j. Green Streets.

Incorporation of Low-Impact Development (LID) best practices, with approval of the County Engineer, is encouraged to capture additional stormwater and reduce runoff, provided that the County does not maintain these features. See Table (4).

k. Disconnected Streets.

Disconnected streets may take the following form:

- (1) **Stub Streets.** Where adjoining areas are not subdivided, streets in new subdivisions shall be extended to the boundary line of the tract to make provision for the future projection of streets into adjacent areas.
 - (a) Where abutting property is not subdivided, stub streets shall be provided at intervals no greater than the maximum block length and width requirements in the Place Type Summary Table.
 - (b) Existing stub streets adjacent to a proposed subdivision shall be connected.
- (2) **Cul-de-Sac Streets.** Cul-de-sac streets are prohibited.

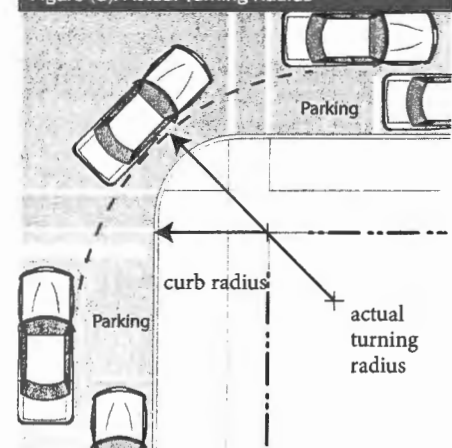
l. Intersections.

- (1) **Curb Radii.** The following curb radii shall be utilized unless otherwise authorized by the County Engineer.
 - (A) Intersections should be designed for actual turning radius of the typical design vehicle as opposed to the maximum design vehicle. Small curb radii at intersections shorten pedestrian crossing distances and reduce vehicle turning speeds, thereby balancing the ease of travel of the vehicles and pedestrians. Refer to Figure (8).
 - (B) **New Streets.** At the intersection of two streets, the following curb radii shall be utilized.
 - (i) With on-street parking on both streets, a 5 foot radius may be utilized.
 - (ii) Without on-street parking, a 15 foot radius is required.

Table (4). LID Practices for Streets

LID Practice	Stormwater Credit
Pervious Pavement	
Shallow Retention/ Bioretention Swale	
Raingardens	The county may provide stormwater credit where volume is retained pending approval from the County Engineer.
Tree Box Filter	
Curb Cuts/ Inverted Medians	

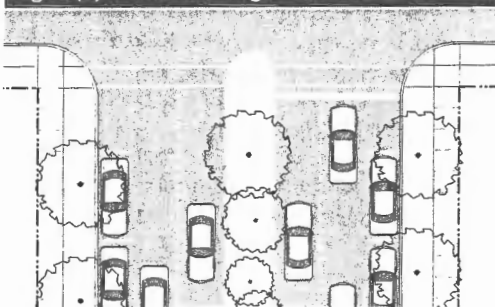
Figure (8). Actual Turning Radius



Street Types

- (C) **Larger Radius.** When the design vehicle requires a larger curb radius and no on-street parking exists, a 30 foot radius may be utilized. Larger radii require approval of the Department of Public Works and shall follow FDOT Greenbook.
- (D) **Alley Intersections.** The curb radius at intersections involving Alleys shall be no greater than 5 feet.
- (2) **Crosswalks.** Crosswalks shall be required at all stop-controlled intersections with an ADT of 3,000 or greater. Any proposed crosswalks at uncontrolled locations require a study.
 - (A) **Dimensions.** Crosswalks shall be a minimum 10 feet in width, measured from mid-stripe to mid-stripe, per MUTCD.
 - (B) **Markings.** Crosswalks shall be appropriately indicated on the finished street surface with thermoplastic markings. Textured/colored pavement is permitted provided that it is privately maintained.
 - (C) **Crossing Distances.** To encourage pedestrian activity, typical crosswalks shall not extend over 38 feet without a landscape median, bulb-outs and/or other pedestrian refuge to mitigate the effects of vehicular traffic on crossing and to increase pedestrian safety and comfort. Refer to Figure (9).

Figure (9). Pedestrian Refuge in Median.



- (D) Accessible ramps and warning panels, per the American Disabilities Act, Florida Accessibility Code or any more stringent state requirement, are required where all sidewalks or trails terminate at a crosswalk or curb.
- (E) **Ramp Orientation.** Ramps shall be oriented perpendicular to traffic, requiring two ramps per corner at intersecting streets.
- (3) **Bulb-outs.** To shorten pedestrian crossing distances, bulb-outs shall be utilized at intersections when on-street parking is provided. Refer to Figure (10).
 - (A). The depth of the bulb-out shall match the utilized on-street parking, either the width of the parallel space or the depth of the diagonal space.
 - (B) The radius of the bulb-out shall match the requirements for the intersection.

m. Street Types Graphics and Requirements.

The following graphics and tables outline the permitted Street Types and their specific requirements. The streets described in Table (5) shall be used to achieve the maximum block perimeter standards for the applicable Place Type.

Figure (10). Bulb Out.

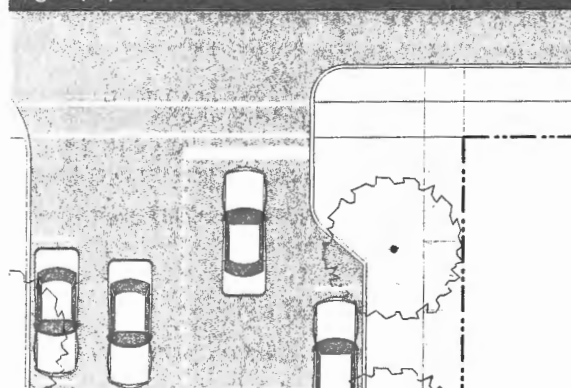


Table (5). Street Hierarchy

Street Type	Block Delineating	Primary or Secondary
Alley	No	Secondary
Frontage Road	No	Primary
Lean Street	Yes	Primary*
Neighborhood Street	Yes	Primary*
Local Street	Yes	Primary*

* In some cases, Street Types may be designated as secondary at the Site Plan stage and reviewed by staff to determine the appropriateness of the designation. By way of example, but not limitation, some secondary streets will provide access for off-street parking, loading areas, solid waste collection, and other necessary functions, but would not meet the pedestrian-oriented intent for Primary Streets, and would more appropriately be designated as Secondary Streets.

(1) Alley.

(A) Intent.

The Alley is a very low capacity drive located at the rear of parcels. From the Alley, access to parking facilities, loading facilities, and service areas, such as refuse and utilities is possible without a curb cut or driveway interrupting a street type. Refer to the typical plan and section in Figure (11) or Figure (12). Alleys are a mid-block treatment and do not count towards block perimeter requirements.

(B) General Requirements.

Alleys shall be developed using the standards in Table (6).

Figure (11). Typical Alley

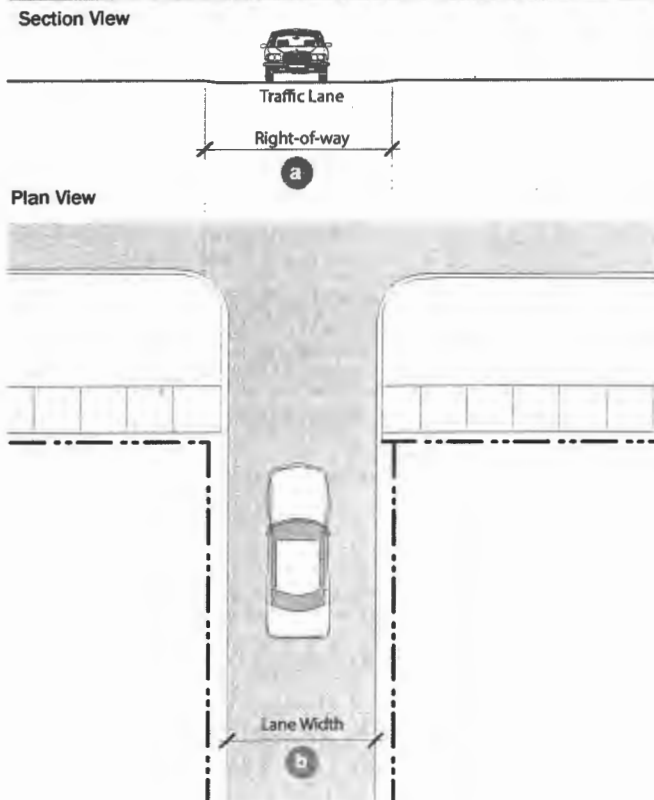


Table (6). Alley Requirements

Expected ADT	Not Applicable
a Typical Right-of-way Width	20' Typical Alley 24' Two-Way Alley
Vehicular Realm	
Traffic Lanes	1 yield lane 2 lane alternative
b Traffic Lane Width	20' minimum for two-way movements
Speed	10 mph
Allowable Turn Lanes	Not applicable
Parking Lanes	Not applicable
Median	Not applicable
Bicycle Facilities	None required; travel lanes are shared among drivers, pedestrians and bicyclists
Pedestrian Realm	
Sidewalk	None required; travel lanes are shared among drivers, pedestrians and bicyclists
Landscape Buffer	Not required

Figure (12). Two-Way Alley



Street Types

(2) Frontage Road.

(A) Intent.

The Frontage Road is a low capacity, one-way drive only permitted parallel to major corridors. These optional streets help to calm traffic along busier corridors by adding on-street parking near store fronts, enhancing pedestrian facilities and increasing access. This parallel facility creates a multi-way boulevard. Refer to the typical plan and section in Figure (13) and the Multiway Boulevard example in Figure (14). Frontage Roads do not count towards block perimeter requirements.

(B) General Requirements.

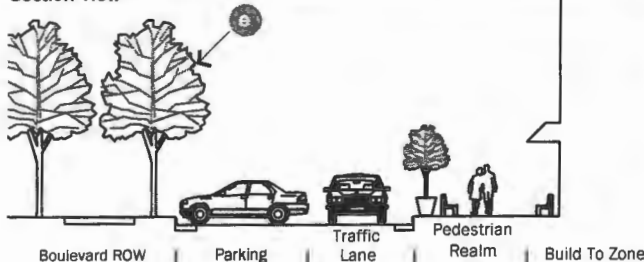
Frontage Roads shall be developed using the standards in Table (7).

(C) Applicability.

Permitted parallel to roadways with 25,000 ADT or higher.

Figure (13). Typical Frontage Road

Section View



Plan View

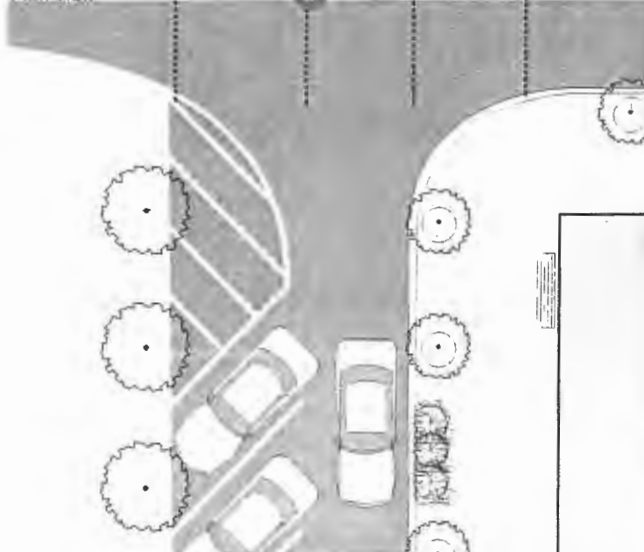


Table (7). Frontage Road Requirements

Expected ADT	Not Applicable
a Typical Right-of-way Width	40' Typical Frontage Road
Vehicular Realm	
Traffic Lanes	1 traffic lane (one-way)
Traffic Lane Width	10' minimum 11' minimum with truck/transit traffic 12' minimum with angled parking
b Speed	10 mph
Allowable Turn Lanes	Not applicable
c Parking Lanes	Parallel or angled required on one side of street
d Setback from ROW	minimum 0' setback with a minimum of 60' from parallel corridor's curb to Frontage Road lane to allow for safe turn movements.
Median	Not applicable
Bicycle Facilities	None required.
Pedestrian Realm	
e Pedestrian Realm	Landscape: Street trees required every 40' on center. Trees planted in between parking areas. See Ch. 24 for more detail. Sidewalk: Minimum 10' clear sidewalk adjacent to store fronts. Furnishing Zone: cafe seating and furniture requires 5' clear walking path Lighting: Per local utility standards.

* Caliper measurements are per the most recent Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants

Figure (14). Multiway Boulevard using Frontage Road



(3) Lean Street.

(A) Intent.

The Lean Street is a low capacity street for slow speeds with a standard right-of-way. It primarily serves as a through street and may be used to meet block perimeter standards. Refer to the typical plan and section, Figure (15) or Figure (16).

(B) General Requirements.

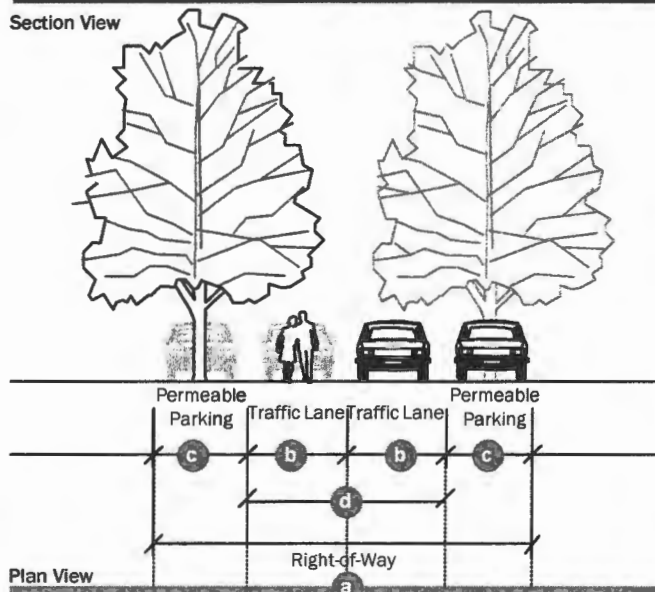
Lean Streets shall be developed using the standards in Table (8).

(C) Applicability.

Permitted adjacent to any residential development.

Figure (15). Typical Lean Street

Section View



Plan View

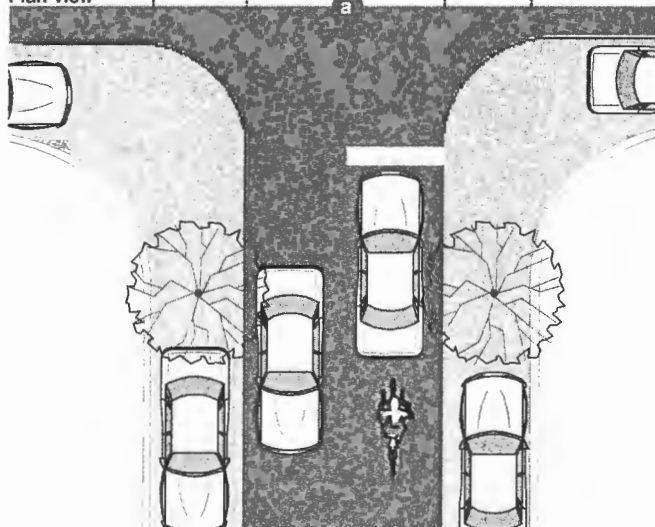
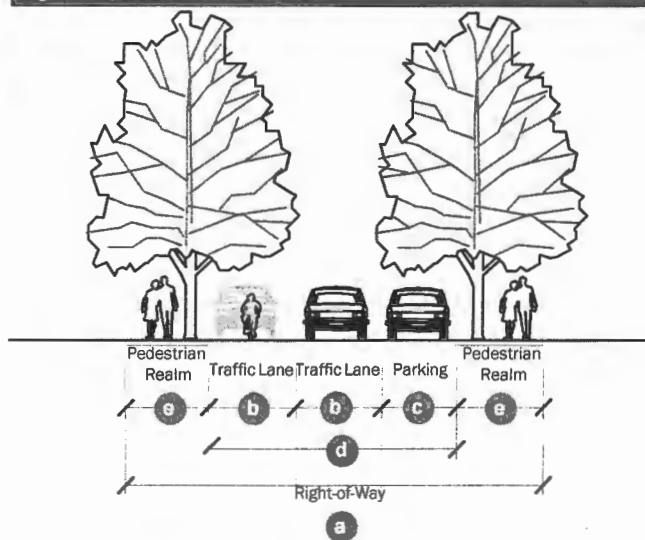


Table (8). Lean Street Requirements

Expected ADT	500 - 5,000
a Typical Right-of-way Width	36' Typical Lean Street 50' to 55' Alternative Lean Street
Vehicular Realm	
Traffic Lanes	1 traffic lane in each direction
b Traffic Lane Width	10' minimum
Posted Speed	20 mph
Allowable Turn Lanes	None
	Typical Lean: Parallel Parking required on both sides of street.
c Parking Lanes*	Alternative Lean: Parallel or angled permitted on one side only. On-street parking not required when an Alley is provided.
d Curb to Curb Width	20' with curb at grade
Median	Prohibited
Bicycle Facilities	None required
Pedestrian Realm	
e Pedestrian Realm	Landscape: Street trees required every 40' on center. Trees planted in between parking areas. See Ch. 24 for more detail. Sidewalk: Not required, minimum 5' clear sidewalk if provided. Lighting: Per local utility standards.

* See Figure 6 for Vehicular On-Street Parking requirements

Figure (16). Alternative Lean Street



Street Types

(4) Neighborhood Street.

(A) Intent.

The Neighborhood Street is a low capacity street for slow speeds with a standard right-of-way. It primarily serves as a through street for residential developments and may be used to meet block perimeter standards. Refer to the typical plan and section, Figure (15).

(B) General Requirements.

Lean Streets shall be developed using the standards in Table (8).

(C) Applicability.

Permitted adjacent to any residential development.

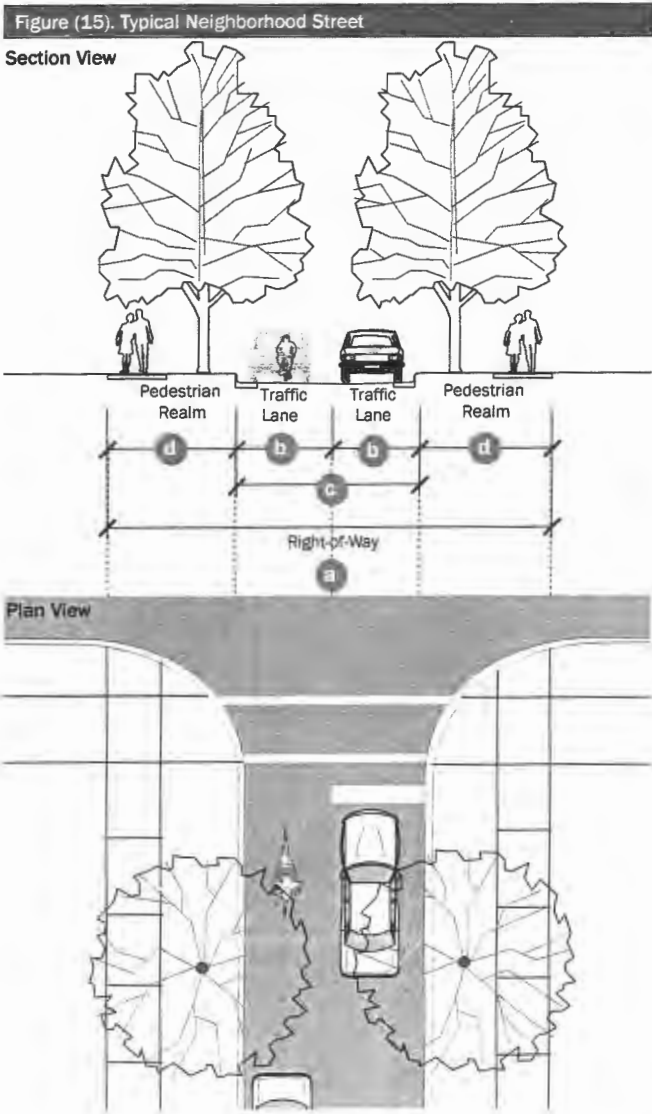


Table (8). Neighborhood Street Requirements	
Expected ADT	500 - 5,000
a Typical Right-of-way Width	42'- 46' Typical Neighborhood Street
Vehicular Realm	
Traffic Lanes	1 traffic lane in each direction
b Traffic Lane Width	10' minimum
Posted Speed	20 mph
Allowable Turn Lanes	None
c Parking Lanes*	Permitted
Curb to Curb Width	20' - 24'
Median	Permitted, encouraged to save existing trees.
Bicycle Facilities	None required
Pedestrian Realm	
Landscape: Street trees required every 40' on center. See landscaping section for more detail.	
d Pedestrian Realm	Sidewalk: Not required, minimum 5' clear sidewalk if provided.
	Lighting: Per local utility standards.

* See Figure 6 for Vehicular On-Street Parking requirements

(5) Local Street.

(A) Intent.

The Local Street is a medium capacity street for slow speeds with a standard right-of-way. It primarily serves as a through street and is primarily used to meet block perimeter standards as the Primary Street. Refer to the typical plan and section, Figure (15) or Figure (16).

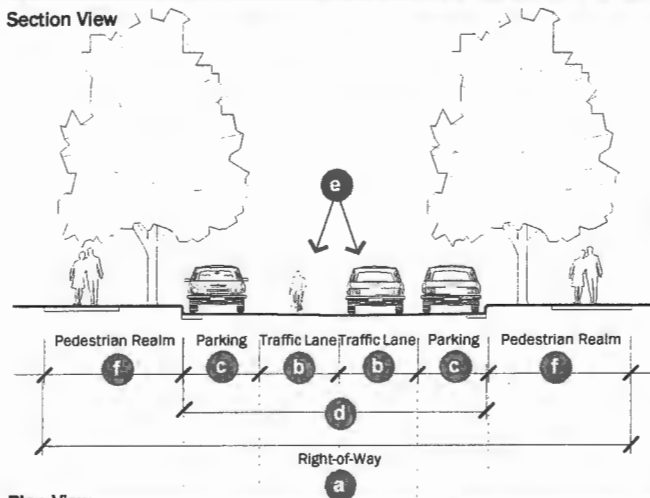
(B) General Requirements.

Local Streets shall be developed using the standards in Table (8).

(C) Applicability.

Permitted adjacent to all Transect and Special Zones.

Figure (15). Typical Local Street



Plan View

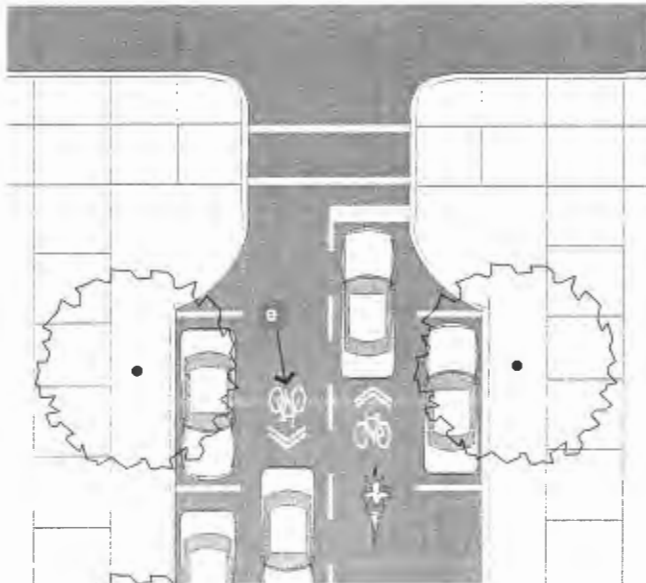


Table (8). Local Street Requirements

Expected ADT 500 - 5,000

a Typical Right-of-way Width 68' to 75' maximum

Vehicular Realm

Traffic Lanes 1 traffic lane in each direction

b Traffic Lane Width 10' minimum
11' with truck/transit traffic
12' when reverse angled parking is adjacent

Design Speed 25 mph

Allowable Turn Lanes Right permitted in place of parking at intersections with county or state roads; left prohibited

c Parking Lanes* On-street parking required on primary streets. Parallel permitted on both sides of street. Angled or reverse angled permitted on only one side of the street. On-street parking optional on secondary streets.

d Curb to Curb Width 36' Minimum, bulb-outs may be required.

Median Prohibited

e Bicycle Facilities** Shared Lane (sharrows) required

Pedestrian Realm

Landscape: Street trees required every 40' on center. See landscaping section for more detail.

Sidewalk: Minimum 10' clear sidewalk on both sides of street

Furnishing Zone: cafe seating and benches requires 5' clear walking path

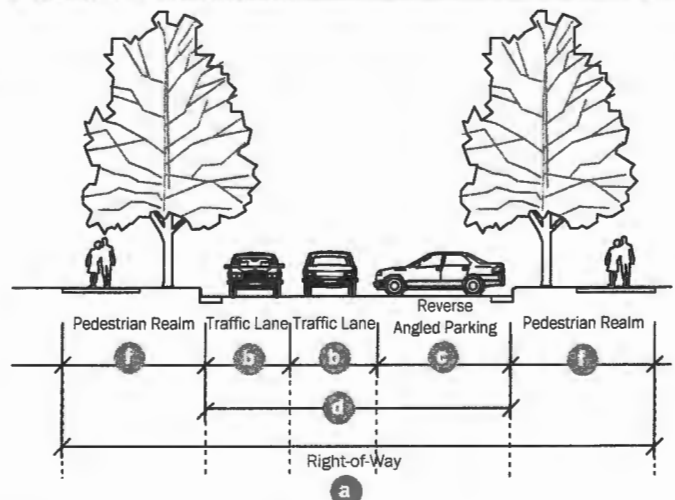
Lighting: Per local utility standards.

f Pedestrian Realm

* See Figure 6 for Vehicular On-Street Parking requirements

** See Figure 7 for Bicycle Facilities requirements

Figure (16). Alternative Local Street





Article IV. Open Space Types



Open Space

Sec. xxx. Open Space Types.

a. Intent.

To provide open space as an amenity that promotes physical and environmental health within the community and to provide access to a variety of active and passive open space types. Special features, such as fountains and public art installations, are encouraged.

b. Applicability.

The open space standards outlined apply to all development within the Place Type and supersede any conflicting code provisions in the Orange County Code. Special Zones are exempt.

c. General Requirements.

A minimum of fifteen percent (15 %) of the project area shall be open space, unless reduced by a public access and/or conservation bonus as permitted herein. All open space shall meet the following requirements.

- (1) Required open spaces may be shared or located on any property within the Place Type, subject to review by the Planning and Zoning Managers, or Parks Manager, when applicable. The cumulative total open space area is not reduced when shared between two or more property owners.
- (2) **Types of Open Space.** All open space provided shall generally conform with one of the Open Space Types defined in this section. Alternative open space types, meeting the intent of this section, may be presented to the Planning and Zoning Managers for approval.
- (3) **Diversity of Open Space Types.** For developments proposing more than three Open Space Types to meet the open space requirement, at least two different open space types shall be provided.
- (4) **Location.** Open Space Types designated pursuant to this section shall be identified on site plans.
- (5) **Knee Walls.** Open Space Types may incorporate knee walls provided that the following requirements are met.
 - (A) **Height.** Walls shall be a maximum height of 48 inches, unless approved by the Planning and Zoning Managers for such circumstances as proximity to railroad right-of-way and use around swimming pools, ball fields, and ball courts.
 - (B) **Type.** Chain-link fencing is not permitted along any street frontage, with the exception of dedicated sports field or court fencing approved by the Planning and Zoning Managers.
 - (C) **Spacing of Openings.** Openings or gates shall be provided when facing streets. Spacing between openings can be no larger than 150 feet.
- (6) **Open Water Body.** All open water bodies, such as lakes, ponds, creeks, and streams, within an open space type shall be located to allow for pedestrian and bicycle access as well as a landscape area surrounding the water body.
- (7) **Ownership.** Open Space Types may either be publicly or privately owned.

- (8) **Parking Requirements.** Parking shall not be required for any Open Space Type, unless a use other than open space is determined by the Planning Zoning and Managers. Adjacent on-street parking is encouraged.

- (9) **Continuity.** Connections to existing or planned trails or open space types shall be made when the Open Space abuts an existing or planned trail right-of-way or other open space type.

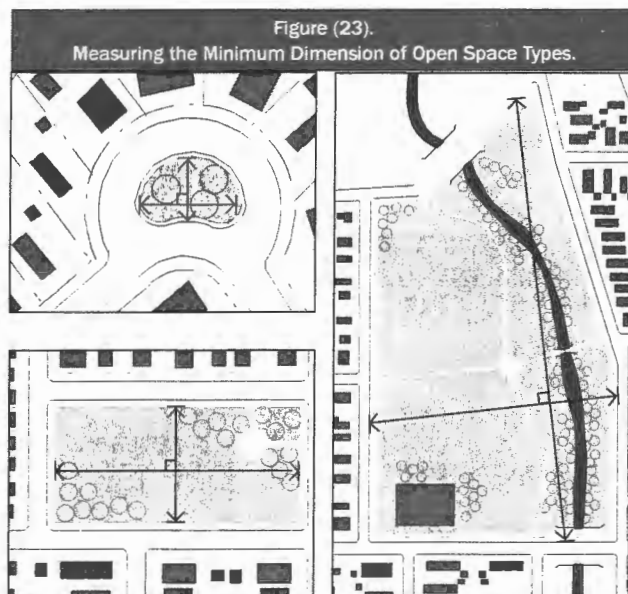
d. Definition of Requirements.

The following further explains or defines the requirements included in Tables (15) through (21) for each Open Space Type. Refer to each table for the specific requirements of each Open Space Type.

- (1) **Size.**
 - (A) **Minimum Size.** The minimum size of the Open Space Type is measured within the parcel lines of the property.
 - (B) **Maximum Size.** The maximum size of the Open Space Type is measured within the parcel lines of the property.
 - (C) **Minimum Dimension.** The minimum length or width of the Open Space Type. See Figure (23).
- (2) **Minimum Percentage of Vehicular Right-of-way Frontage Required.** The minimum percentage of the open space perimeter, as measured along the outer parcel line, that shall be located directly adjacent to a vehicular right-of-way, excluding Alley frontage. This requirement provides access and visibility to the open space and is only required when meeting the Public Access Bonus.
- (3) **Adjacent Parcels.** Parcels directly adjacent to or across the street from an Open Space Type.
 - (A) **Transects Permitted on Adjacent Parcels.** The Transects permitted directly adjacent to or across the street from a given open space.
 - (B) **Frontage Orientation of Adjacent Parcels.** The preferred orientation of the adjacent parcels' frontages to the open space. Front, corner, side, and rear refers to the property line either adjacent to the Open Space or facing the open space across the street.
- (4) **Improvements.** The following types of development and improvements may be permitted on an Open Space Type.
 - (A) **Designated Sports Fields.** Sports fields, ball courts, or structures designated for one or more particular sports including, but not limited to, baseball fields, softball fields, soccer fields, basketball courts, football fields, tennis courts, climbing walls, and skate parks.
 - (B) **Playgrounds.** Playgrounds include a defined area with play structures and equipment such as slides, swings, climbing structures.
 - (C) **Fully Enclosed Structures.** Fully enclosed structures may include such uses as park offices, maintenance sheds, restrooms, neighborhood retail and civic uses defined in Sec. xxx.
 - (i) **Maximum Area.** For some open space types, fully enclosed structures are permitted, but limited to a maximum building coverage as a percentage of the open space area.
 - (ii) **Semi-Enclosed Structures.** Open-air structures, such as gazebos, are permitted in all open space types.



- (D) **Maximum Impervious and Semi-Pervious Surface Permitted.** The amounts of impervious and semi-pervious coverage are provided separately to allow an additional amount of semi-pervious surface, such as permeable paving, above the impervious surfaces permitted, including, but not limited to, parking facilities, driveways, sidewalks, paths, and structures as permitted.
- (E) **Maximum Percentage of Open Water Body.** The maximum amount of area within an Open Space Type that may be covered by an open water body, including, but not limited to, ponds and lakes.
- (F) **Landscaping.** In addition to turfed surfaces, open spaces shall also incorporate areas of groundcover, shrubs and understory trees in accordance with maximum impervious and semi-pervious surface permitted.
- (G) **Lighting.** Lighting may be required for some Open Space Types. Refer to Sec. 9-646 for all other lighting standards.



e. Stormwater in Open Space Types.

Stormwater management practices, such as storage and retention facilities and Low Impact Development practices, may be integrated into Open Space Types and utilized to meet stormwater requirements for surrounding parcels.

Stormwater Features. Stormwater features in open space may be designed as formal or natural amenities with additional uses other than stormwater management, such as an amphitheater, sports field, or a pond or pool as part of the landscape design. Stormwater features shall not be fenced and shall not impede public use of the land they occupy.

f. Public Access Bonus.

The 15% open space requirement shall be reduced to 10% if public access is provided for all open spaces. The Minimum Percentage of Vehicular Right-of-way Frontage standard is required for this bonus.

g. Conservation Bonus.

If the landscape features described in Tables (12) through (14) are implemented as described below, the open space requirement can be reduced by 2%. For example, the required 15% open space for 2.5 acres is .375 acres. Conserving 2,000 square feet of existing contiguous native plant communities on-site, per Table (13), can reduce your total required open space to 13% or .325 acres. These bonuses may reduce the minimum open space size. Below the bonuses are further defined and the appropriate requirements are described.

Table (12). Significant Tree Bonus Requirements

A Significant Tree is considered an on-site tree at least 24" in diameter at breast height and in fair to excellent condition, as determined by an ISA Certified Arborist.

(1) Quantity Retained

Existing Significant Trees	Retain ^(a)
1 to 4 trees on site	Min. 1 tree
4 or more trees on site	Min. 25% retained

(2) Additional Design Requirements

- (a) At least 3/4 of the critical root zone of each retained tree shall be undisturbed. The critical root zone is a circle extending 1 foot radius for every 1 inch in trunk diameter measured at 4.5 feet from the ground (see Ch. 24 for more detail).

Table (13). Conservation Community Bonus Requirements

A Conservation Community is an existing native plant community situated on-site with contiguous vegetation and protected during construction not including preservation already required.

(1) Area of Community

Total Required Open Space	Retain ^(a)
< .5 acres	Min. 2,000 sq ft.
≥ .51 acres	Min. 10% of open space area.

(2) Additional Design Requirements

- (a) An existing native plant community shall be at least 2,000 contiguous square feet and 20 feet in width at any given stretch at minimum. Native plant communities are comprised of native vegetation including canopy trees, understory trees, and other vegetation, such as shrubs, grasses, or vines.
- (b) Manual removal of non-native, exotic species may be required. Use of herbicides is prohibited.

Table (14). LID Bonus Requirements

Low Impact Development practices are stormwater practices that remove pollutants from run-off, reduce peak volume on the stormwater system, irrigate landscape and are an aesthetic amenity.

(1) Low Impact Minimum Requirements

LID Practice	Required for Bonus
Permeable Pavers or Similar	2,000 sq ft. for every .25 acres
Rain Garden, Bioswale or Similar	2,000 sq ft. for every .25 acres
Cistern or Rain Catchment	2,000 Gallons for every .25 acres

(2) Combining LID Practices

Permeable pavers, rain gardens and bioswales may be combined to meet this requirement.

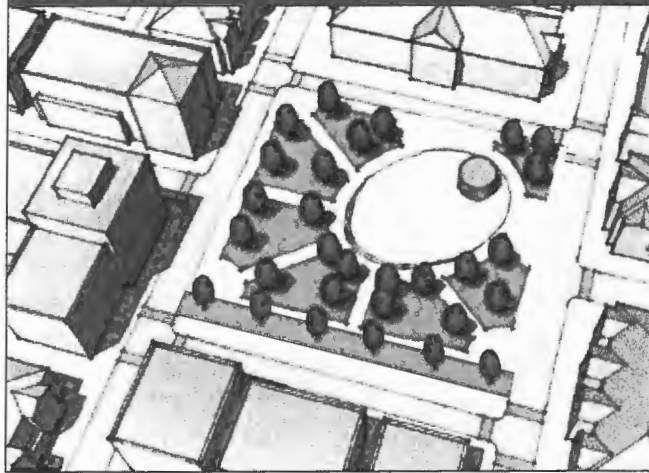


Open Space

h. Square

Intent. To provide a formal Open Space of medium scale to serve as a gathering place for civic, social, and commercial purposes. Squares are rectilinear in shape and are bordered on all sides by vehicular right-of-way and building facades. See Figure (24).

Figure (24). Typical Square.



i. Plaza

Intent. To provide a formal Open Space of medium scale to serve as a gathering place for civic, social, and commercial purposes. The Plaza may contain a greater amount of impervious coverage than any other Open Space Type. Special features, such as fountains and public art installations, are encouraged.

Figure (25). Typical Plaza.

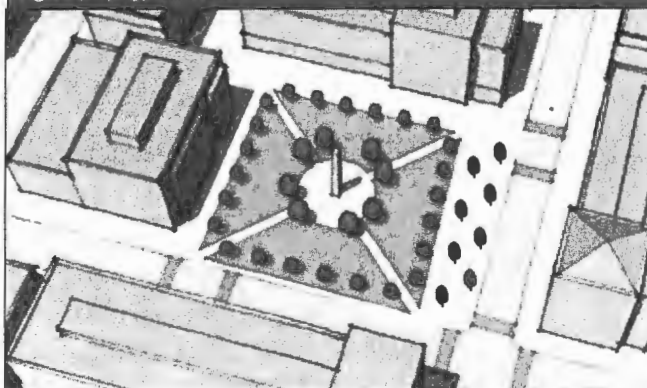


Table (15) Square Requirements

(1) Dimensions	
Minimum Size (acres)	0.25
Maximum Size (acres)	3
Minimum Dimension (feet)	80' wide
Minimum % of Vehicular ROW Frontage	100%
(2) Adjacent Parcels	
Permitted Transects	All
Frontage Orientation of Adjacent Parcels	Front, Corner, Side
(3) Improvements	
Designated Sports Fields	Permitted
Playgrounds	Permitted
Fully Enclosed Structures	Permitted; maximum 5% of total area
Maximum Impervious Surface	60%
Maximum % of Open Water	30%
Trees (minimum)	1 canopy tree per 1,000 sf
Seating	1 per 1,000 sf
Lighting	Required

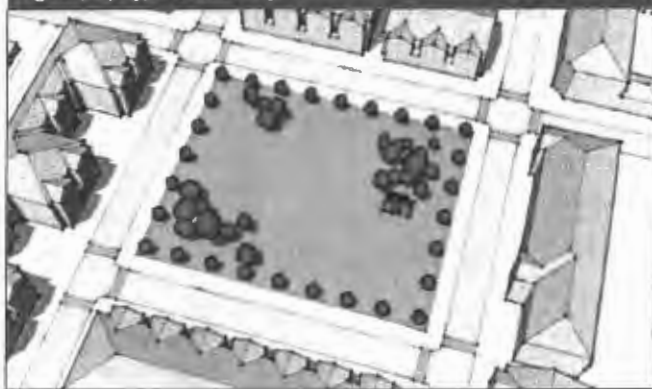
Table (16) Plaza Requirements

(1) Dimensions	
Minimum Size (acres)	0.25
Maximum Size (acres)	2
Minimum Dimension (feet)	80' wide
Minimum % of Vehicular ROW Frontage	50%; 70% building frontage required on non-street frontage
(2) Adjacent Parcels	
Permitted Transects	All
Frontage Orientation of Adjacent Parcels	Front, Corner, Side
(3) Improvements	
Designated Sports Fields	Not permitted
Playgrounds	Permitted
Fully Enclosed Structures	Permitted; maximum 10% of area
Maximum Impervious Surface	90%
Maximum % of Open Water	50%
Trees (minimum)	1 canopy tree per 1,000 sf
Seating	1 per 1,000 sf
Lighting	Required
(4) Additional Design Requirements	
Minimum impervious is 40%.	

J. Green.

Intent. To provide informal, medium scale active or passive recreation for neighborhood residents within walking distance, mainly fronted by streets for public access or buildings for increased privacy.

Figure (26). Typical Green Layout.



K. Greenway.

Intent. To provide informal, primarily natural linear open spaces that serve to enhance connectivity between open space types and other uses. Greenways are linear open spaces that often follow a natural feature, such as a river, stream, ravine, or man-made feature, such as a vehicular right-of-way. A greenway may border other open space types.

Figure (27). Typical Greenway.

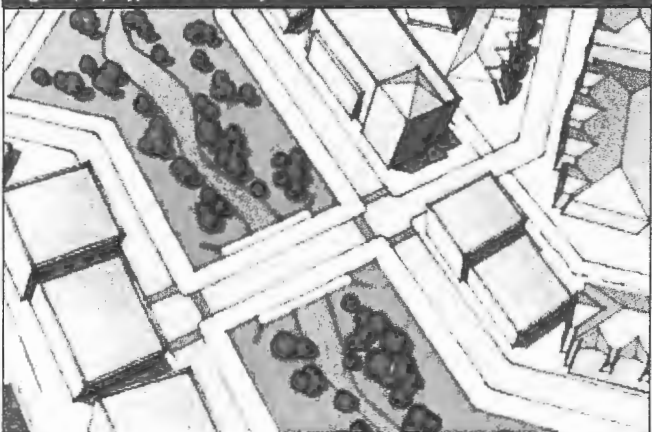


Table (17) Green Requirements

(1) Dimensions

Minimum Size (acres)	1
Maximum Size (acres)	10
Minimum Dimension (feet)	100' wide
Minimum % of Vehicular ROW Frontage	0%, 50% for Public Access Bonus

(2) Adjacent Parcels

Permitted Transects	All
Frontage Orientation of Adjacent Parcels	Front, Corner, Side

(3) Improvements

Designated Sports Fields	Permitted
Playgrounds	Permitted
Fully Enclosed Structures	Not permitted
Maximum Impervious Surface	35%
Maximum % of Open Water	30%
Trees (minimum)	1 canopy tree per 1,000 sf
Seating	1 per 1,000 sf
Lighting	Required

Table (18) Greenway Requirements

(1) Dimensions

Minimum Size (acres)	1
Maximum Size (acres)	None
Minimum Dimension (feet)	50' wide
Minimum % of Vehicular ROW Frontage	0%; 1 access point required per 500 linear ft, minimum 20' width for Public Access Bonus

(2) Adjacent Parcels

Permitted Transects	All
Frontage Orientation of Adjacent Parcels	Any

(3) Improvements

Designated Sports Fields	Permitted
Playgrounds	Permitted
Fully Enclosed Structures	Not permitted
Maximum Impervious Surface	30%
Maximum % of Open Water	75%
Trees (minimum)	1 canopy tree per 1,000 sf
Seating	1 per 1,000 sf
Lighting	Required

Open Space

I. County Park.

Intent. To provide informal active and passive large-scale recreational amenities to local residents and the greater region. Parks have primarily natural plantings and are frequently created around an existing natural feature such as a water body or stands of trees.



Table (19) County Park Requirements

(1) Dimensions	
Minimum Size (acres)	10
Maximum Size (acres)	No Max
Minimum Dimension (feet)	400' wide
Minimum % of Vehicular ROW Frontage	50%
(2) Adjacent Parcels	
Permitted Transects	All
Frontage Orientation of Adjacent Parcels	Any
(3) Improvements	
Designated Sports Fields	Permitted
Playgrounds	Permitted
Fully Enclosed Structures	Permitted, maximum 15% of total area
Maximum Impervious Surface	30%
Maximum % of Open Water	30%
Trees (minimum)	1 canopy tree per 1,000 sf
Seating	1 per 1,000 sf
Lighting	Required

m. Mid-block Passageway.

Intent. To provide mid-block pedestrian access and activate courtyards, cafes and seating areas not fronting a street type. Passageways may be covered or open and should provide potted plants and similar landscaping. They may offer overhead tree canopy (or fabricated) shade; and pedestrian-scaled finished surfaces including decorative paving, seating, shop doorways and windows, and adequate pedestrian lighting. Vehicular access is prohibited

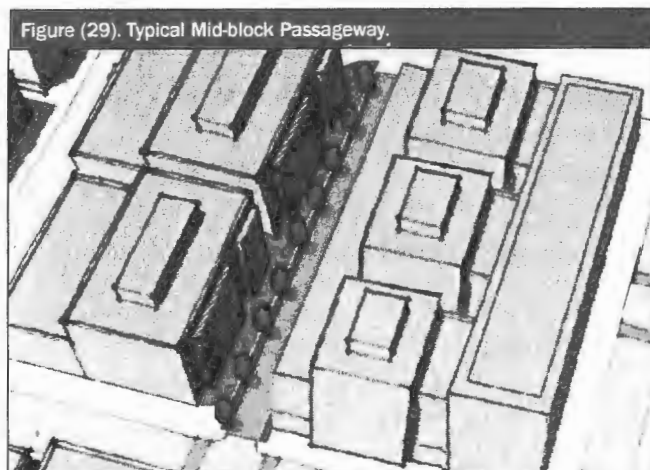


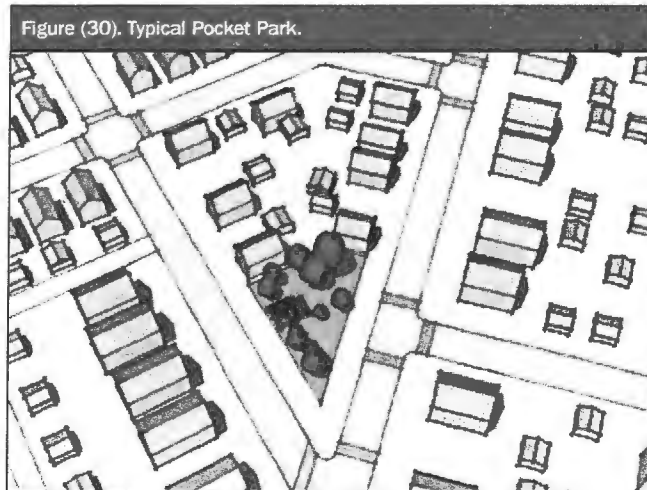
Table (20) Mid-block Passageway Requirements*

(1) Dimensions	
Width	12' min, 50' max
Minimum Length	Block Depth
Minimum Clear Path	5' wide
(2) Adjacent Parcels	
Permitted Transects	All
Frontage Orientation of Adjacent Parcels	Corner, Side
(3) Improvements	
Fully Enclosed Structures	Prohibited, second story and above can encroach the passageway or fully cover it.
Maximum Impervious Surface	N/A
Landscaping	Continuous landscaping strip or potted plants required on both sides of path
Seating	1 per 1,000 sf
Lighting	Required

*Mid-block passageways shall be privately owned and maintained.

n. Pocket Park.

Intent. To provide small scale, primarily landscaped active or passive recreation and gathering space for neighborhood residents within walking distance.



2. Pocket Park Requirements

(1) Dimensions

Minimum Size (acres)	0.10
Maximum Size (acres)	1
Minimum Dimension (feet)	None
Minimum % of Vehicular ROW Frontage Required	30%

(2) Adjacent Parcels

Frontage Orientation of Adjacent Parcels	Any
--	-----

(3) Improvements

Designated Sports Fields Permitted	Not permitted
Playgrounds Permitted	Permitted
Fully Enclosed Structures Permitted	Not permitted
Maximum Impervious	30%
Trees (minimum)	1 canopy tree per 1,000 sf
Maximum % of Open Water	30%

o. Conservation Park.

Intent. To provide informal active and passive large-scale conservation amenities to local residents and the greater region. Conservation Parks have all native plantings and are frequently created around an existing natural feature such as a water body or native ecosystem, such as a Cypress Dome. Native habitat is to be mostly undisturbed and enclosed structures are typically conservation education related. Raised boardwalks are often used to provide pedestrian access while protecting sensitive habitat.

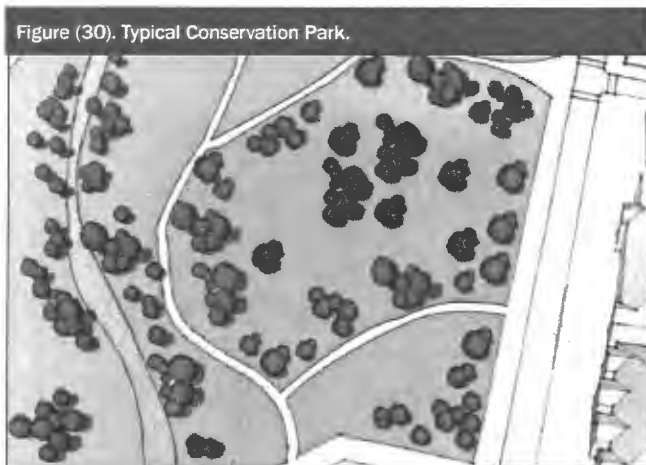


Table (21) Conservation Park Requirements

(1) Dimensions

Minimum Size (acres)	.20
Maximum Size (acres)	None
Minimum Dimension (feet)	45'
Minimum % of Vehicular ROW Frontage	30%; up to 5 acres; 20% over 5 acres

(2) Adjacent Parcels

Permitted Transects	All
Frontage Orientation of Adjacent Parcels	Any

(3) Improvements

Designated Sports Fields	Prohibited
Playgrounds	Prohibited
Fully Enclosed Structures	Permitted, maximum 5% of area
Maximum Impervious Surface	20%
All native plantings, turf prohibited	
Landscaping	1 canopy tree per .01 acres required
	1 understory tree per .01 acres required
Maximum % of Open Water	75%



Article V. Site and Building



Site and Building

Sec. xxx Site and Building Requirements.

The following table outlines building siting, height, frontage, and roof requirements per transect zone.

Table (22). T6 Core Transect Zone Requirements.

Site and Building Standards apply to principle and accessory structures.

	T6 Core A	T6 Core B
a. Building Siting Refer to Figure (32).		
a Frontage Build-to-Zone	5' to 15' ¹	5' to 15' ¹
b Frontage Build-to-Zone Coverage	70% min	70% min
c Minimum Side Setback	0'	0'
d Minimum Rear Setback	5'	5'
Minimum Lot Width	16'	16'
Maximum Lot Width	none	none
Maximum Impervious Coverage	90%	90%
e Parking & Loading Location	Only located in rear lot on alleys or secondary streets. Parking lots shall be screened from primary streets and parking structures require a liner building if fronting a primary street. ²	Only located in rear lot on alleys or secondary streets. Parking lots shall be screened from primary streets and parking structures require a liner building if fronting a primary street. ²
f Minimum Liner Building Depth	35'	35'
g Vehicular Access	Permitted only on Alley or other secondary street.	Permitted only on Alley or other secondary street.
b. Height Refer to Figure (33).		
Minimum Overall Height	none	none
h Maximum Overall Height	12 story	8 story
Public Benefit Maximum Height	N/A	N/A
i Ground Story: Minimum Height	10' ³	10' ³
c. Frontage Refer to Figure (34).		
Permitted Frontage Types	Refer to Figure (33) Frontage Types.	Refer to Figure (33) Frontage Types.
j Minimum Ground Story Transparency Measured between 2' and 8' above grade	60% ⁴	60% ⁴
k Minimum Transparency upper stories	25%	25%
l Principal Entrance Location	Facing primary street	Facing primary street
Required Number of Street Entrances	1 per each 75' of frontage	1 per each 75' of frontage
m Horizontal Facade Division	Required on ground story with a minimum height of 8' and maximum height of 24' above grade	Required on ground story with a minimum height of 8' and maximum height of 24' above grade
d. Roof.		
Tower	permitted, maximum height is 50% of base building, maximum of 20% roof area coverage ⁵	permitted, maximum height is 50% of base building, maximum of 20% roof area coverage ⁵

Notes

¹ Build-to-Zone may be 0' to 15' when frontage sidewalk is 15' in width or greater.

² See Landscape Sec. # for buffer requirements

³ Ground story minimum height is not required for residential use.

⁴ Ground story minimum transparency is not required for ground floor residential uses.

⁵ A partial terrace or inhabitable tower is only permitted if reviewed and approved by County staff.



Figure (32). Building Siting.

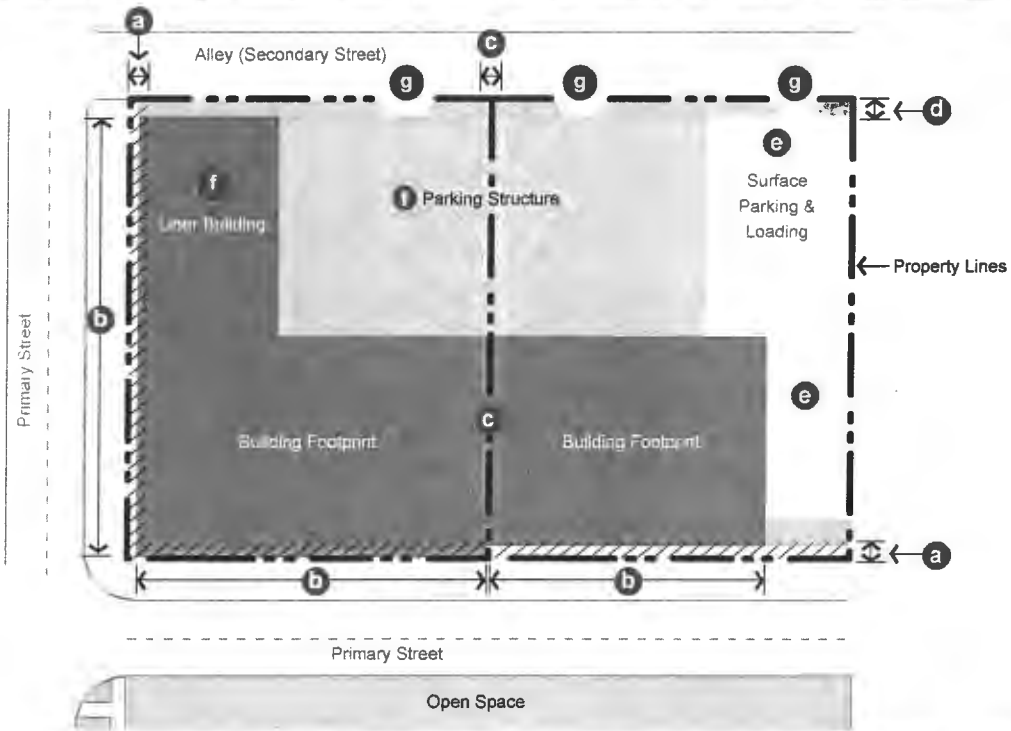


Figure (33). Height Requirements.

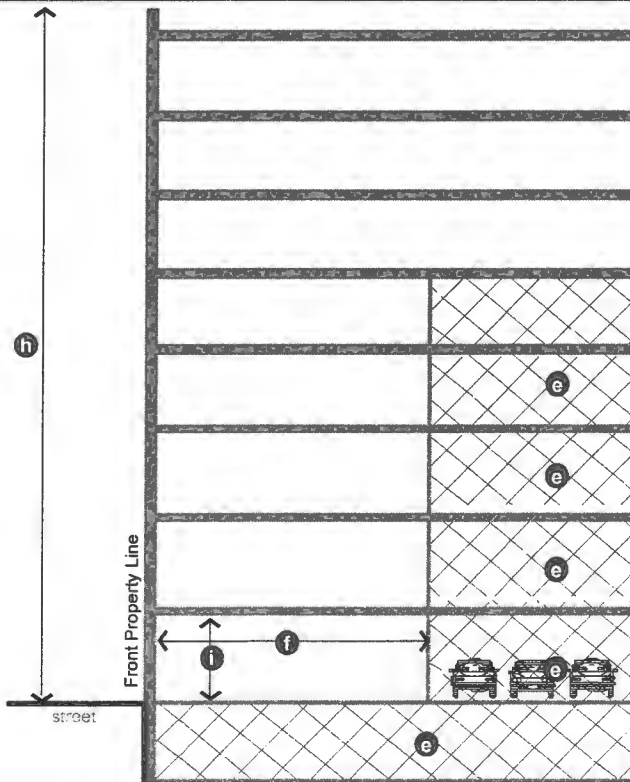
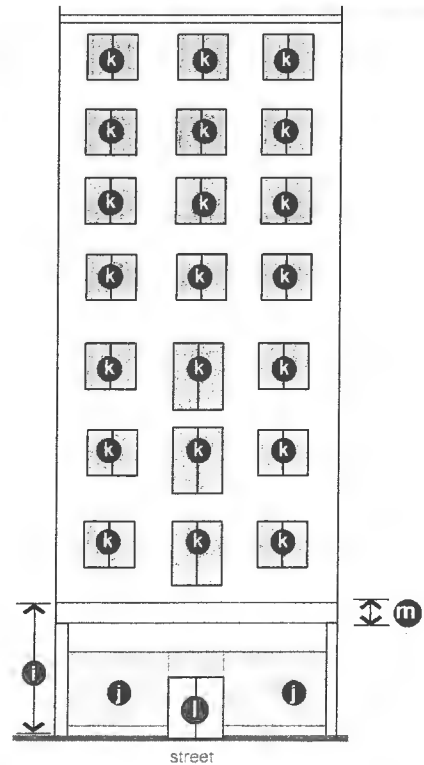


Figure (34). Frontage Requirements.



Site and Building

Table (22). T5 Center Transect Zone Requirements.

Site and Building Standards apply to principle and accessory structures.

	T5 Center A	T5 Center B
a. Building Siting Refer to Figure (32).		
a Frontage Build-to-Zone	5' to 15' ¹	5' to 15' ¹
b Frontage Build-to-Zone Coverage	70% min	70% min
c Minimum Side Setback	0'	0'
d Minimum Rear Setback	5'	5'
Minimum Lot Width	16'	16'
Maximum Lot Width	none	none
Maximum Impervious Coverage	70%	70%
e Parking & Loading Location	Only located in rear lot on alleys or secondary streets. Parking lots shall be screened from primary streets and parking structures require a liner building if fronting a primary street. ²	Only located in rear lot on alleys or secondary streets. Parking lots shall be screened from primary streets and parking structures require a liner building if fronting a primary street. ²
f Minimum Liner Building Depth	35'	35'
g Vehicular Access	Permitted only on Alley or other secondary street.	Permitted only on Alley or other secondary street.
b. Height Refer to Figure (33).		
Minimum Overall Height	none	none
h Maximum Overall Height	5 story	4 story
Public Benefit Maximum Height	N/A	N/A
i Ground Story: Minimum Height	10' ³	10' ³
c. Frontage Refer to Figure (34).		
Permitted Frontage Types	Refer to Figure (33) Frontage Types.	Refer to Figure (33) Frontage Types.
j Minimum Ground Story Transparency Measured between 2' and 8' above grade	60% ⁴	60% ⁴
k Minimum Transparency upper stories	25%	25%
l Principal Entrance Location	Facing primary street	Facing primary street
Required Number of Street Entrances	1 per each 75' of frontage	1 per each 75' of frontage
m Horizontal Facade Division	Required on ground story with a minimum height of 8' and maximum height of 12' above grade	Required on ground story with a minimum height of 8' and maximum height of 12' above grade
d. Roof.		
Tower	permitted, maximum height is 50% of base building, maximum of 20% roof area coverage ⁵	permitted, maximum height is 50% of base building, maximum of 20% roof area coverage ⁵

Notes

¹ Build-to-Zone may be 0' to 15' when frontage sidewalk is 15' wide or greater.

² See Landscape Sec. # for buffer requirements

³ Ground story minimum height is not required for residential use.

⁴ Ground story minimum transparency is not required for residential use.

⁵ A partial terrace or inhabitable tower is only permitted if reviewed and approved by County staff.



Figure (32). Building Siting.

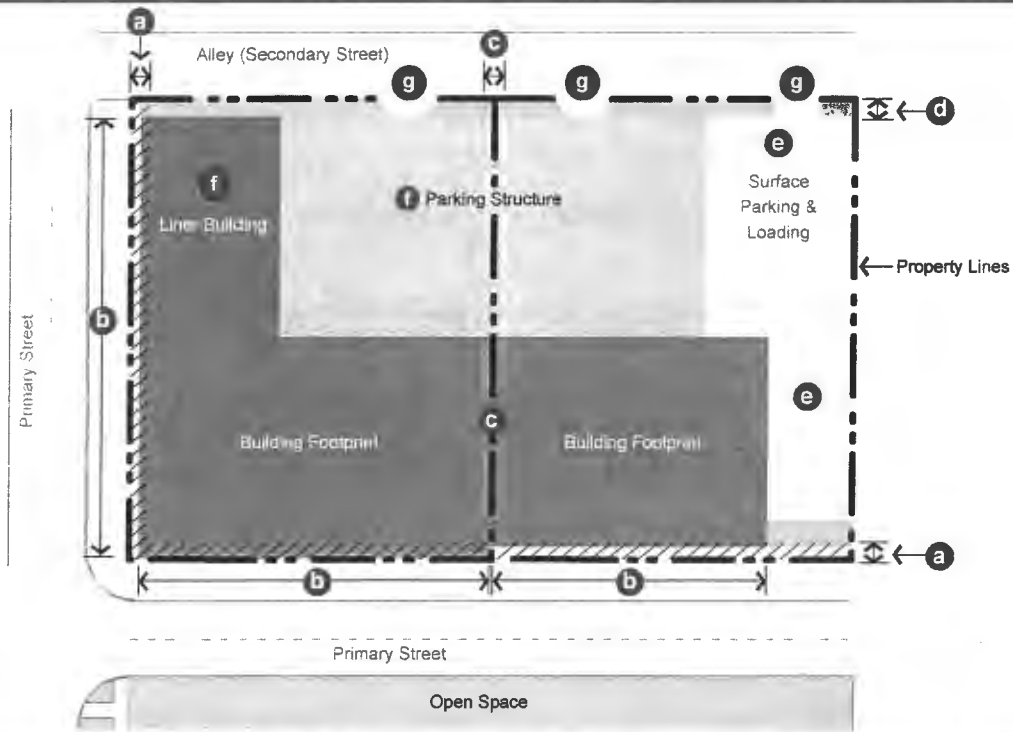


Figure (33). Height Requirements.

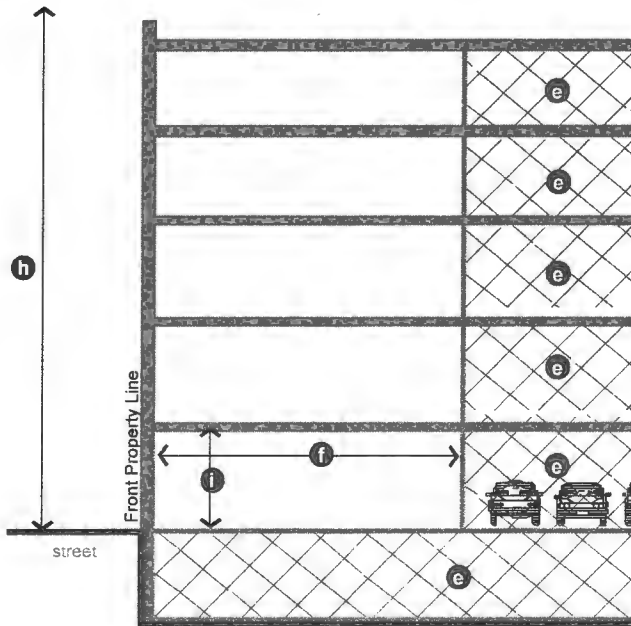
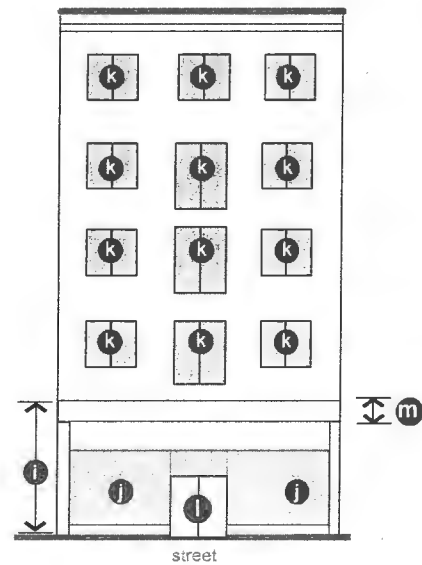


Figure (34). Frontage Requirements.



Site and Building

Table (22). T4 Edge Transect Zone Requirements.

Site and Building Standards apply to principle and accessory structures.

	T4 Edge A	T4 Edge B
a. Building Siting Refer to Figure (32).		
a Frontage Build-to-Zone	5' to 15' ¹	5' to 25'
b Frontage Build-to-Zone Coverage	60% min for lots with a width of 25' or more	
c Minimum Corner Side Setback	5'	
d Minimum Interior Side Setback	0'; 10' between buildings	0'; 15' between buildings
e Minimum Rear Setback	9'	9'
f Minimum Lot Width	16'	16'
Maximum Building Width	maximum of 8 attached units or 200', whichever is lesser	maximum of 4 attached units or 100', whichever is lesser
Maximum Impervious Coverage	70%	60%
Parking & Loading Location	Parking lots shall only located in rear lot accessed using alleys or secondary streets and shall be screened from primary streets.	
g Vehicular Access	From alley; if no alley exists, 1 driveway per building per street. Garage, carport or similar structures shall be setback a minimum of 10' behind the building's front facade.	
b. Height Refer to Figure (33).		
h Maximum Overall Height	3.5 story	3 story
Public Benefit Maximum Height	not applicable	not applicable
c. Frontage Refer to Figure (34).		
Permitted Frontage Types	stoop, porch & fence, terrace or lightwell, forecourt, storefront	common yard, stoop, porch & fence, terrace or lightwell, forecourt
i Minimum Ground Story Transparency Measured between 2' and 8' above grade	50% ²	none
k Minimum Transparency upper stories	25%	25%
l Principal Entrance Location	facing primary streets	facing primary streets
m Horizontal Facade Division	Buildings 3 stories or more shall provide a horizontal facade division at the top of the first story (e.g. expression line or material change)	
d. Roof.		
Tower	permitted, maximum height is 50% of base building, maximum of 20% roof area coverage ³	

Notes

¹ Build-to-Zone may be 0' to 15' when frontage sidewalk is 15' wide or greater.

² Ground story minimum transparency is not required for residential use.

³ A partial terrace or inhabitable tower is only permitted if reviewed and approved by County staff.



Figure (32). Building Siting with Rear Access Attached Garage.

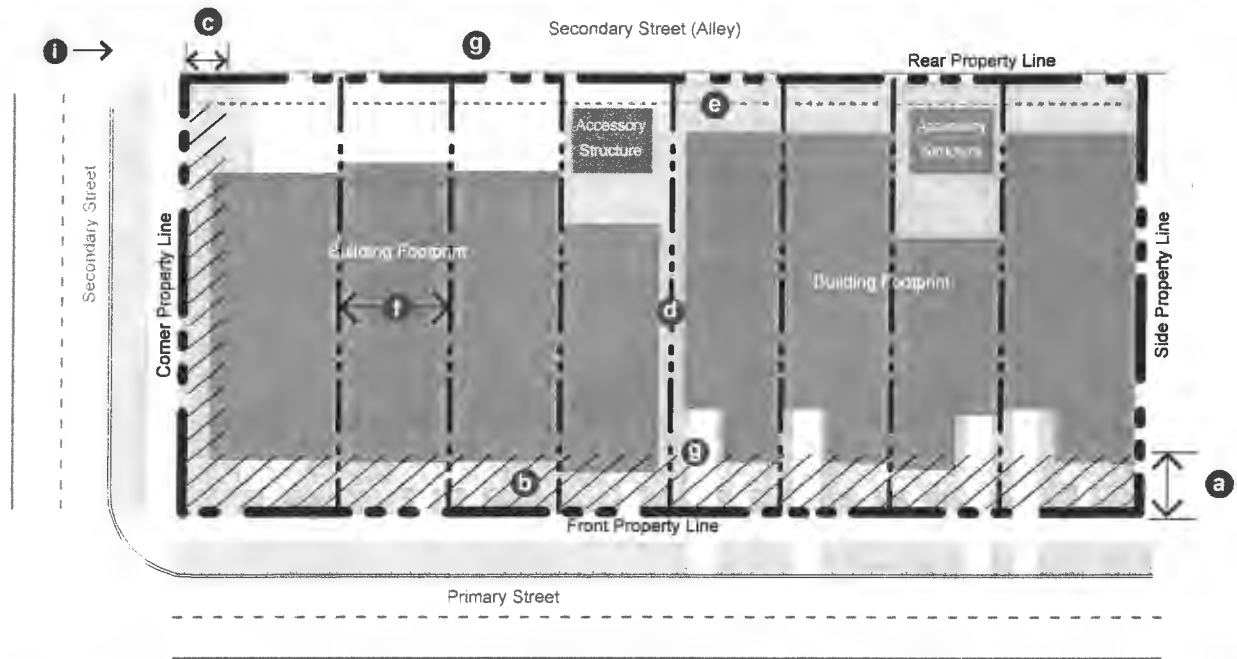


Figure (33). Height Requirements.

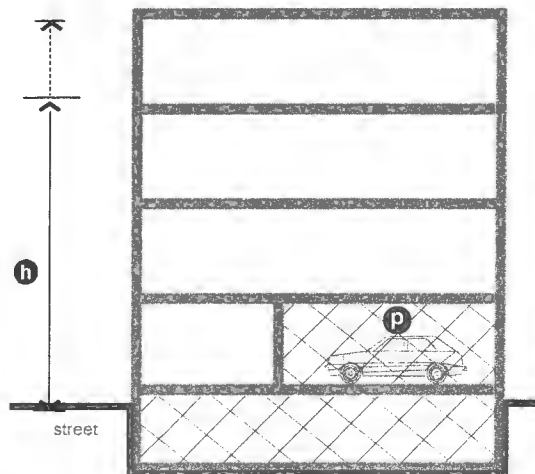
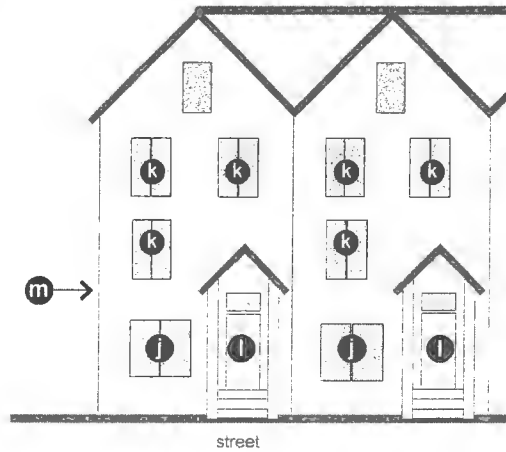


Figure (34). Frontage Requirements.



Site and Building

Table (22). T3 Suburban Transect Zone Requirements.

T3 Suburban A

(1) Building Siting Refer to Figure 5.7 (1).

a Front Setback	Principal Structure	20' minimum ¹
	Accessory Structure	40' minimum
b Minimum Corner Side Setback		10'
c Minimum Interior Side Setback		5'
d Minimum Rear Yard Setback	Principal Structure	20'
	Accessory Structure	5'
e Minimum Lot Width		50'
	Maximum Lot Width	100'
f Maximum Impervious Coverage		60%
g Vehicular Access	Parking Location	rear/front/side/corner
		From alley; if no alley exists, 1 driveway per building per street. Garage, carport or similar structures shall be setback at least 5' past the Frontage Build-to-Zone.

(2) Height Refer to Figure 5.7 (2).

h Maximum Overall Height	Principal Structure	3 stories
	Accessory Structure	2.5 stories

(4) Frontage Requirements

i Minimum Transparency per each Story	none
Permitted Frontage Types	Stoop, porch
j Principal Entrance Location per Unit	front, corner, or corner side facade

Notes

¹ Awning and porches may encroach into the setback up to 10', provided they are not fully enclosed (screen material and half walls are permitted).



Figure (32). Site and Building Requirements for T3.

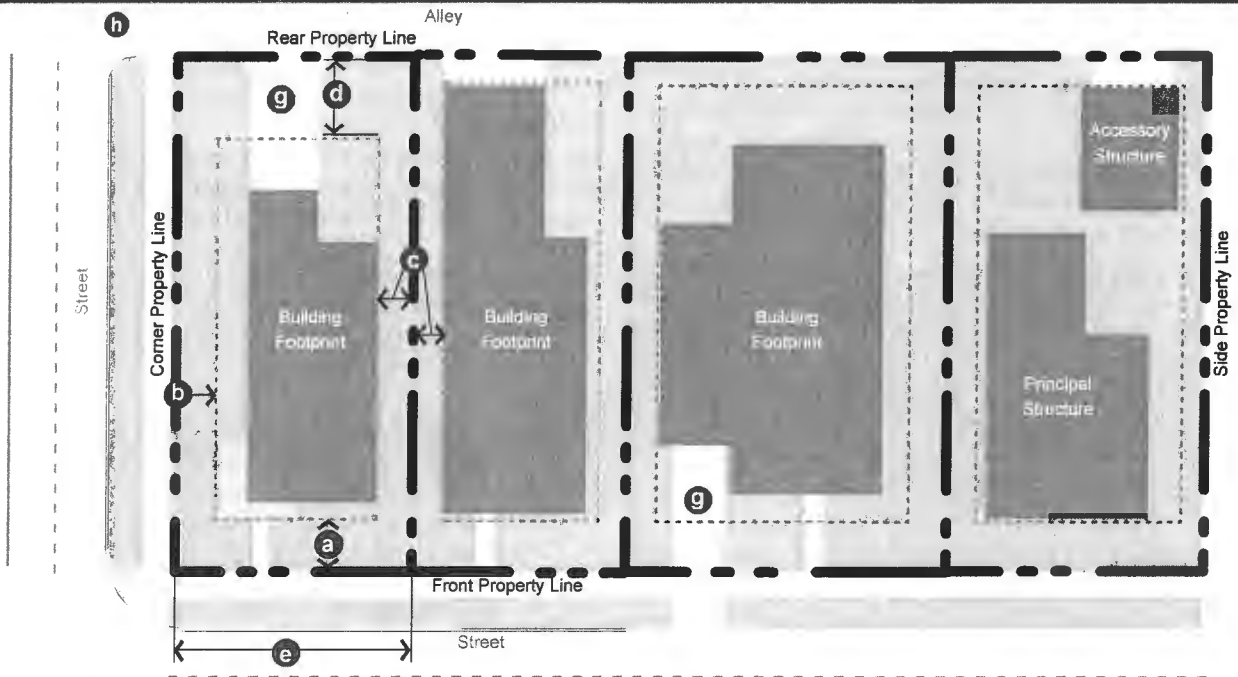
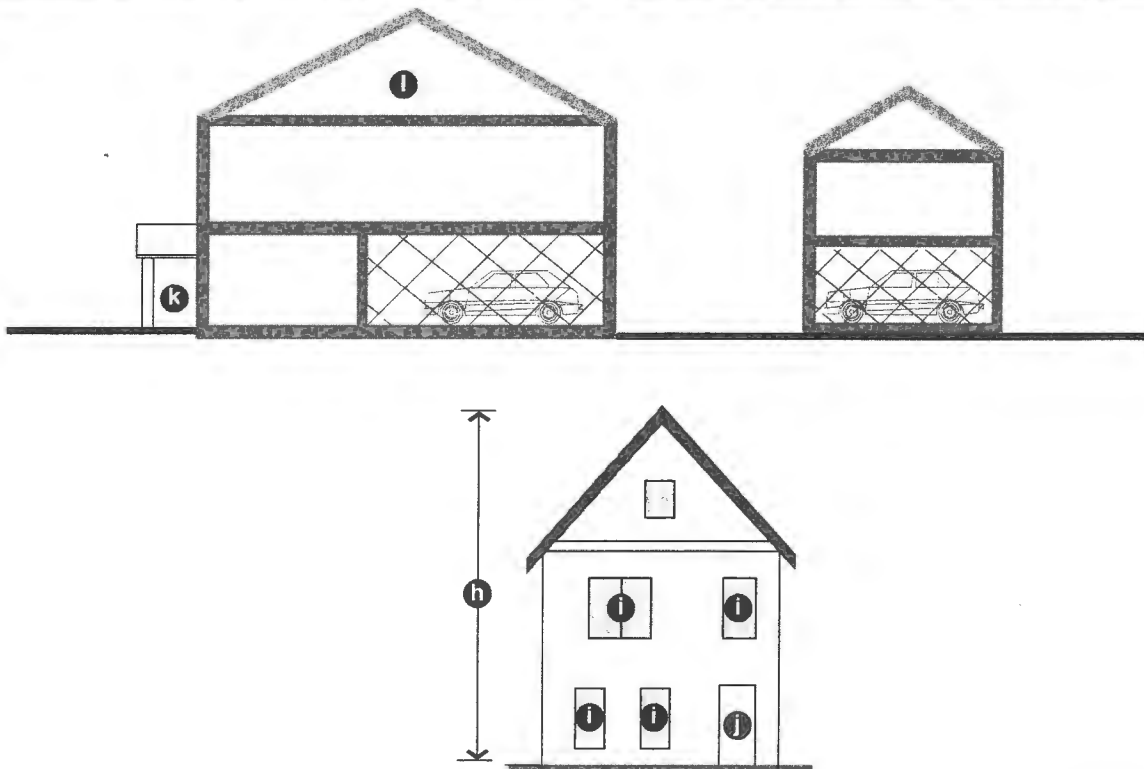


Figure (34). Site and Building Detail for T3.



Site and Building

a. Building Siting.

The following explains Building Siting requirements for each Transect, see Table (22). Figure (32) illustrates siting requirements.

- (1) **Frontage Build-to-Zone.** The build-to-zone or setback parallel to the front property line. Building components, such as awnings, balconies, colonnades, or signage, are permitted to encroach into the Build-to-Zone. All build-to-zone and setback areas not required to be covered by building facade must contain either landscape, patio space, or sidewalk space.
- (2) **Frontage Build-to-Zone Coverage.** Measurement defining the minimum required percentage of an occupiable building's facade that must front primary streets. The required percentage shall be measured as the width of the primary structure(s) within the Build-To-Zone divided by the total width of all lot lines parallel to primary streets. Non-occupiable structures, such as parking structures, do not count towards this requirement.
- (3) **Occupation of Corner.** Occupying the intersection of the front and corner build-to-zone with a principal structure.
- (4) **Rear Setback.** The minimum required setback along a rear property line.
- (5) **Side Setback.** The minimum required setback along a side property line not facing a primary street or mid-block passageway.
- (6) **Minimum & Maximum Lot.** The minimum and maximum width of a lot, measured at or parallel to the front property line.
- (7) **Maximum Impervious Coverage.** The maximum percentage of a lot permitted to be covered by principal structures, accessory structures, pavement, and other impervious surfaces.
- (8) **Parking & Loading Location.** The area on the lot in which surface parking, detached garage, attached garage door access, loading and unloading, and associated driveway is permitted.
- (9) **Liner Building.** A building specifically designed to mask a parking lot, parking structure or amusement uses from the primary streets.
- (10) **Vehicular Access.** The permitted means of vehicular ingress and egress to the lot.

b. Height

The following explains Height requirements for each Transect, see Table (22). Minimum height standards are detailed below as a means of providing pedestrian enclosure, illustrated in Figure (35). Height shall be measured in stories. See Figure (33) for an example of a how to measure the Height Requirements.

- (1) **Minimum Overall Height.** The minimum overall height for the building shall be measured in number of stories located within the Build-to-Zone along primary streets; stories above the required minimum height may be setback outside of the Build-to-Zone.
- (2) **Maximum Overall Height.** The sum of a building's total number of stories.


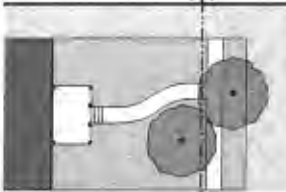
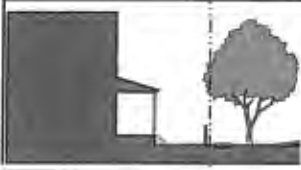
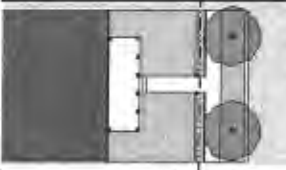


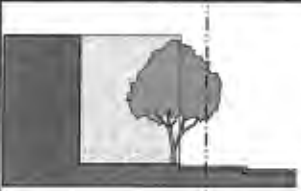





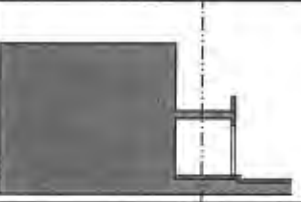



- (3) **Ground Story and Upper Story Height.** Each transect includes a permitted range of height in feet for each story. Story height is measured in feet between the floor of a story to the floor of the story above it.

c. Frontage

The following explains Frontage requirements for each Transect, see Figure (33). Frontages include the full linear length of building facades facing any open space type or any primary street, including corner facades. Architectural appendages, including but not limited to, porte cocheres and awnings, are permitted in conjunction with any frontage type. Awning and porches may encroach into the setback up to 10', provided they are not fully enclosed (screen material and half walls are permitted). The rear or side lot facades are not required to meet these standards.

- (1) **Frontage Types.** The Frontage Type(s) permitted for a given Transect. Frontage types guide the design of the ground story and visible basement of all buildings to relate appropriately to pedestrians on the street. For T4, T5 and T6 zones, alternative frontage types, meeting the principal entrance location and ground floor transparency, may be presented to the Planning and Zoning Managers for approval.
- (2) **Principal Entrance Location.** Principal entrances shall be located on frontages facing primary streets to optimize pedestrian access.
- (3) **Required Number of Street Entrances.** The minimum number of and maximum spacing between entrances on the ground story.
- (4) **Horizontal Facade Divisions.** The use of a horizontally oriented expression line, awning, or other form to divide portions of the facade into horizontal divisions.
- (5) **Ground Story Transparency.** Transparency includes windows and glass doors that are highly transparent with low reflectance. Mullions are also included. Ground story transparency shall be measured between two feet and eight feet from the average grade at the base of the front facade facing primary streets. A general Minimum Transparency requirement shall be measured from floor to floor of each story.

Figure (33). Frontage Types

	SECTION VIEW	PLAN VIEW
	PRIVATE LOT PUBLIC R.O.W.	PRIVATE LOT PUBLIC R.O.W.
<p>a. Common Yard: a planted Frontage wherein the building is set back substantially from the property line. The front yard created remains unfenced and is visually continuous with adjacent yards, supporting a common landscape. The deep Setback provides a buffer from the higher speed thoroughfares.</p>		 T2 T3
<p>b. Porch & Fence: a planted Frontage wherein the building is set back from the property line with an attached porch permitted to encroach. An optional fence at the property line helps define the street. Porches shall be no less than 6 feet deep.</p>		 T3 T4
<p>c. Terrace or Lightwell: a Frontage wherein the building is set back from the property line by an elevated terrace or a sunken lightwell. This buffers residential use from busy sidewalks and protects the private yard from public encroachment. Terraces are suitable for conversion to outdoor cafes if a change in use occurs.</p>		 T4 T5
<p>d. Forecourt: a Frontage wherein a portion of the building is close to the property line and the central portion is set back. The Forecourt created can be suitable for vehicular drop-offs as well. Forecourts should be used in conjunction with other Frontage Types. Large trees within the Forecourts may overhang the sidewalks.</p>		 T4 T5 T6
<p>e. Stoop: a Frontage wherein the Facade is aligned close to the property line with the first story elevated from the sidewalk sufficiently to secure privacy for the windows. The entrance is usually an exterior stair and landing. This type is recommended for ground-floor residential use.</p>		 T4 T5 T6
<p>f. Storefront: a Frontage wherein the Facade is aligned close to the property line with the building entrance at sidewalk grade. This type is conventional for retail use. It has a substantial transparency on the sidewalk level and an awning that may overlap the Sidewalk to within 2 feet of the curb.</p>		 T4 T5 T6
<p>g. Gallery: a Frontage wherein the Facade is aligned close to the property line with an attached column-supported cover or a lightweight colonnade overhanging the sidewalk. This type is conventional for retail use. The Gallery shall be no less than 10 feet wide and may overlap the sidewalk to within 2 feet of the Curb.</p>		 T4 T5 T6
<p>h. Arcade: a colonnade supporting habitable space that overlaps the Sidewalk, while the Facade at Sidewalk level remains at or behind the Frontage Line. This type is conventional for Retail use. The Arcade shall be no less than 12 feet wide and should overlap the Sidewalk to within 2 feet of the Curb. See Table 8.</p>		 T5 T6



Article VI. Uses



Uses

Sec. xxx Uses.

a. General Provisions.

The following general provisions apply to the uses outlined in this section.

- (1) A lot may contain more than one use.
- (2) Each of the uses may function as either a principal use or accessory use on a lot, unless otherwise specified.
- (3) Uses are either permitted by-right in a Transect or permitted by-right with additional standards.
- (4) Each use may have both indoor and outdoor facilities, unless otherwise specified.

b. Organization.

The uses are grouped into general categories, which may contain lists of additional uses or clusters of uses.

- (1) **Unlisted Similar Use.** If a use is not listed but is similar in nature and impact to a use permitted within a Transect, the Planning and Zoning Managers may interpret the use as permitted. The Planning and Zoning Managers may refer to the the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for use interpretation. The unlisted use will be subject to any additional standards applicable to the similar permitted use.
- (2) **Unlisted Dissimilar Use.** If a use is not listed and cannot be interpreted as similar in nature and impact to a permitted use, the use may only be permitted if submitted to the DRC for recommendation of approval or denial and approved by the BCC.

c. Use Table.

Table (26). Uses by Transect outlines the permitted uses in each Transect. Each use is given one of the following designations for each Transect in which that use is permitted.

- (1) **Permitted ("P").** These uses are permitted by-right in the Transects in which they are listed.
- (2) **Permitted with Additional Standards ("P*").** These uses are permitted with additional standards listed in this section.
- (3) Listed uses that are prohibited in the Transect are indicated by a blank space.

Table (26) Uses by Zone.

**ORANGE CODE****Uses****Zones**

T6 B	T6 B	T5 A	T5 B	T4 A	T4 B	T3 A	SZ Civic
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----------

Residential & Hospitality

Multifamily Residential

Townhomes/Single Family Attached

Live/Works

Single Family Detached

Accessory Dwelling Unit

Short Term Rental

Hotel, Resort & Inn

Residential Care

P	P	P	P	P	P		
P	P	P	P	P	P		
P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	S	S	
					P	P	
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
P	P	P	P	P	S	S	
P	P	P	P	P			
P	P	P	P	P	S		

Civic

Assembly

Hospital & Clinic

Library/Museum/Post Office

Law Enforcement & Fire

School

P	P	P	P	P			P
P	P	P	P	P			P
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
P	P	P	P	P			P
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Retail

Neighborhood Retail - Table (27)

General Retail - Table (28)

Craftsman Retail - Table (29)

P	P	P	P	P	S		
P	P	P	P				
P*	P*	P	P	P			
P	P	P	P	P			
P	P	P	P				

Service

Neighborhood Service - Table (30)

General Service - Table (31)

P	P	P	P	P	S		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

Office

Office

P*	P*	P*	P*				
----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

Infrastructure

Communication Tower

Accessory Uses

Home Occupation

Amusement Supportive Industrial

P	P	P	P	P	S		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

Amusement

Recreation Indoor - Table (32)

Recreation Outdoor - Table (33)

Amusement Ride - Table (34)

P*	P*	P*	P*				
P*	P*	P*	P*				
P*	P*						

Industrial

Light Industrial

Heavy Industrial

		P*					
--	--	----	--	--	--	--	--

KEY

P Permitted

P* Permitted with Additional Standards

S Special Exception

Uses

d. Definition of Uses and Additional Standards.

The following defines uses and provides additional standards for uses with a "P*" in Table (26) Uses By Transect.

(1) Residential and Hospitality Uses.

A category of uses that include several residence types.

- (A) **Residential.** One or more dwelling units located within the principal structure of a lot, in which the units may or may not share a common wall with the adjacent (horizontally or vertically) unit or have individual entrances from the outside. In a live/work unit, the use is required to meet the following standards.
 - (i). Hour of Operation. Permitted hours of operation are 6:00 AM to 9:00 PM.
 - (ii). Entrances. Separate entrances must be provided for business and dwelling.
 - (iii). Signage. Refer to Ch. 31.5 for signage requirements.
 - (iv). Percentage of Non-Residential. In no case shall the square footage of the non-residential use exceed 49% of any units net living area.
- (B) **Short Term Rental.** A facility or dwelling where the length of stay under the rental or lease arrangement is one hundred seventy-nine (179) days or less. Examples of nonresidential uses requiring short-term rental include time-shares, condominium hotels, resort residential, resort villa, and transient rental.
- (C) **Hotel, Resort & Inn.** A facility offering temporary lodging to the general public consisting of sleeping rooms with or without in-room kitchen facilities. Secondary uses may also be provided, including but not limited to, restaurants, conference space, meeting rooms, resort amenities and entertainment venues. Secondary uses are encouraged to be located near active street frontage. Hotel rooms shall be accessed from the interior of the building.
- (D) **Residential Care.** A facility offering temporary or permanent lodging to the general public consisting of an unlimited number of sleeping rooms with or without in-room kitchen facilities. Residential care includes such uses as independent and assisted living facilities, nursing homes, residential care homes, and transitional treatment facilities. Assistance with daily activities may be provided for residents. Secondary service uses may also be provided, such as restaurants and meeting rooms. Rooms shall be accessed from the interior of the building.

(2) Civic Uses.

A category of uses related to fulfilling the needs of day-to-day community life including assembly, public services, educational facilities, and hospitals.

- (A) **Assembly.** A facility that has organized services, meetings, or programs to benefit, educate, entertain, or promote discourse amongst the residents of the community in a public or private setting. Assembly includes such uses as a community center, private clubs and lodges.
- (B) **Hospital & Clinic.** A licensed institution providing medical care and

Table (27). Neighborhood Retail Uses.

Neighborhood uses occupy less than 12,000 sf.

Alcohol Sales (off-site consumption)
 Antique Shop
 Apparel & Accessory Store
 Art & Education Supplies
 Bakery, Retail
 Bicycle Sales & Repair
 Book, Magazine,
 & Newspaper Store (Indoor/Outdoor)
 Building Materials, Hardware,
 and Garden Supply
 Camera & Photo Supply Store
 China & Glassware Shop
 Convenience Store
 Drug Store/Pharmacy
 Fabric & Craft Store
 Florist
 Gift, Novelty, & Souvenir Shop
 Grocery Store
 Hardware Store
 Hobby Shop
 Jewelry Sales & Repair
 Luggage & Leather Goods
 Music Store
 Musical Instrument Repair & Sales
 Office Supply
 Optical Goods
 Paint & Wallpaper
 Party Supply Shop
 Pet & Pet Supply
 Specialty Food Market (Butcher,
 Candy, Fish Market, Produce, etc.)
 Sporting Goods Sales & Rental
 Stationary & Paper Store
 Toy Shop
 Video/Game Sales & Rental

Table (28). General Retail Uses.

Includes Neighborhood Retail uses occupying greater than 12,000 sf.

Appliance & Electronic Sales & Service
 Automotive Rental
 Automotive Supply (no service)
 Computer Software Sales & Leasing
 Department Store
 Home Furnishings & Accessories Sales
 & Rentals
 Medical Supply Store, Sales & Rental
 Motorcycle & Motor Scooter Sales
 Heating, Air Conditioning & Plumbing
 Supplies, Sales, & Service
 Cabinet Supply (display only)
 Machine Sales and Rental
 Agriculture Equipment and
 Supply
 Electrical Supplies
 Merchandise Vending Machine
 Operators



Table (29). Craftsman Retail Uses.

Apparel & Finished Fabric Products
 Aquaponics and Aquaculture, no Processing
 Artist Studio
 Bakery & Confections
 Beverages, including Beer, Wine, Liquor, Soft Drinks, Coffee
 Botanical Products
 Brooms & Brushes
 Canning & Preserving Food
 Commercial Scale Copying & Printing
 Construction Special Trade Contractors
 Cut Stone & Cast Stone
 Dairy Products
 Electronics Assembly
 Engraving
 Electrical Fixtures
 Fabricated Metal Products
 Film Making
 Furniture & Fixtures
 Glass
 Greenhouse
 Household Textiles
 Ice
 Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, & Silverware
 Leather Products
 Meat & Fish Products, no Processing
 Musical Instruments & Parts
 Pasta
 Pottery, Ceramics, & Related Products
 Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries
 Shoes & Boots, manufacturing and repair
 Signs & Advertising
 Small Goods Manufacturing
 Seamstress
 Taxidermy
 Textile, Fabric, Cloth
 Toys & Athletic Goods
 Upholstery
 Woodworking

Table (31). General Service Uses.

Includes Neighborhood Service uses occupying greater than 12,000 sf.
 Animal Boarding (interior only)
 Concert Hall
 Exterminating & Disinfecting Service
 Funeral Home
 Private Museums & Exhibits
 Repair of Small Goods & Electronics

Table (32). Recreational Indoor Uses.

Arcade & Game Rooms
 Batting Cage
 Billiard Parlor
 Bowling Lane
 Discotheque
 Tennis & Racketball
 Skating Rink

Table (30). Neighborhood Service Uses.

Neighborhood uses occupy less than 12,000 sf.

Bank or other Financial Service
 Barber shops
 Bars and Clubs
 Beauty Salons
 Catering
 Check Cashing
 Counseling
 Clothing & Costume Rental
 Day Care, Adult or Child
 Dry Cleaning & Laundry
 Emergency Care Clinic
 Fitness, Dance Studio, & Gym
 Framing
 Home Furniture & Equipment Repair
 Locksmith
 Mailing Services
 Microbrewery
 Pet Grooming
 Photocopying & Printing
 Photography Studio & Supplies
 (on-site processing permitted)
 Restaurants (refer to state law for alcoholic beverage requests)
 Theater
 Travel Agency & Tour Operator
 Veterinarian without outside runs

Table (33). Recreation Outdoors Uses.

Athletic Facilities
 Aquatic Facilities
 Batting Cages
 Golf Driving Ranges
 Golf Courses
 Go-cart tracks
 Miniature Golf

Table (34). Typical Amusement Ride Uses.

Carousel
 Drop Tower
 Pendulum Ride
 Roller Coasters
 Swing Ride
 Train Ride
 Water Ride



Uses

health services to the community. These services may be located in one building or clustered in several buildings and may include laboratories, in- and out-patient facilities, training facilities, medical offices, staff residences, food service, pharmacies, and gift shop.

- (C) **Library/Museum.** A structure open to the general public housing educational, cultural, artistic, or historic information, resources, and exhibits. Food service and a gift shop may be permitted as accessory uses.
- (D) **Law Enforcement and Fire.** A facility providing public safety and emergency services; training facilities, locker rooms, and limited overnight accommodations may also be included. The facilities shall be housed in a permitted building, but shall have the following additional allowances:
 - (i) Garage doors are permitted on the front facade.
 - (ii) Exempt from maximum driveway widths.
- (E) **Post Office.** A publicly accessed facility for the selling of supplies and mail related products and the collection and distribution of mail and packages.
- (F) **School.** A public or private education facility with classrooms and offices, that may also include associated indoor facilities such as student housing, ball courts, gymnasium, theater, and food service.

(3) Retail Uses.

A category of uses involving the sale of goods or merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption.

- (A) **Neighborhood Retail.** A use in this category occupies a space of less than 12,000 square feet. Neighborhood retail includes such uses as those listed in Table (27). Typical Neighborhood Retail Uses.
- (B) **General Retail.** A use in this category includes all Neighborhood Retail uses occupying a space of greater than 12,000 square feet and such uses as those listed in Table (28). Typical General Retail Uses.
- (C) **Outdoor Sales or Display.** Outdoor sales or display of merchandise is not permitted unless approved by the Planning and Zoning Managers. Outdoor seating for eating or drinking establishments, or displays of merchandise directly in front of a retail establishment shall provide a minimum clearance of five feet for pedestrians.

(4) Craftsman Retail.

A use involving small scale manufacturing, production, assembly, and/or repair with little to no noxious by-products that includes a showroom or small retail outlet. Craftsman retail includes such uses as those found in Table (29). This use may also include associated facilities such as offices and small scale warehousing where distribution is limited. The maximum overall gross floor area is limited to 12,000 square feet. In the Transects where a craftsman retail use is permitted with additional standards, the following apply:

- (A) A minimum 20% of gross floor area shall be dedicated to a

showroom adjacent to a Primary Street and directly accessible through the principal entrance.

- (B) Outdoor manufacturing activities and storage of goods are prohibited.

(5) Service.

A category of uses that provide patrons services and limited retail products related to those services. Visibility and accessibility are important to these uses, as most patrons do not utilize scheduled appointments.

- (A) **Neighborhood Service.** A use in this category occupies a space of less than 12,000 square feet. Neighborhood service includes such uses as those listed in Table (30).
- (B) **General Service.** A use in this category includes all Neighborhood Service uses occupying a space of greater than 12,000 square feet and such uses as those listed in Table (31).

(6) Office Uses.

A room, studio, suite or building in which a person transacts business or carries out a stated occupation. However, this term does not include any facility involving manufacturing, fabrication, production, processing, assembling, cleaning, testing, repair or storage of materials, goods and products; or the sale or delivery of any materials, goods or products which are physically located on the premises.

(7) Infrastructure.

A use involving communication towers, including cell towers, shall meet all standards outlined in the code. Communication towers shall be located on the top of buildings, and are prohibited on buildings less than 4 stories in Zones permitting communication towers with additional standards.

(8) Accessory Uses.

A category of uses that are not permitted to serve as the principal use on a zoning lot.

- (A) **Home Occupation.** An occupational use that is clearly subordinate to the principal use as a residence and does not require any alteration to the exterior of a building.

(9) Industrial Uses.

A category of uses that are permitted for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, finishing and storing a variety of goods and equipment.

- (A) **Light Industrial.** The processing or manufacturing of finished products or parts from previously prepared materials including processing, fabrication, assembly, treatment, and packaging of such products, and incidental storage, sales, and distribution of such products, provided that all manufacturing processes are contained entirely within a fully enclosed building. Any heat, glare, dust, smoke, fumes, odors, or vibration are confined to



the building. A light industrial use may include a showroom or ancillary sales of products related to the items manufactured on-site. In the Transects where Light Industrial is permitted, with additional standards, the following apply:

- (i) Open storage of equipment, materials or commodities shall be limited to the rear of the lot and fully screened as described in the Table L9 and L10 of Article VIII. Landscape. The buffer shall follow the SZ - Industrial requirements. Chain link fences are not permitted.
 - (ii) Parking for commercial or passenger vehicles shall be limited to the rear of the lot.
 - (iii) Residential and Hospitality uses proposed to be within the same building of the Light Industrial use, require a Special Exception.
 - (iv) The height of the industrial use shall not exceed 4 stories or 50 feet, whichever is lesser. Building appendages taller than 50 feet require a Special Exception.
 - (v) The proposed use shall be reviewed by the Environmental Protection Division for compliance with environmental regulations.
- (B) **Heavy Industrial.** The processing, manufacturing, or compounding of materials, products, or energy, or any industrial activities which because of their scale or method of operation regularly produce noise, heat, glare, dust, smoke, fumes, odors, vibration, or other external impacts detectable beyond the lot lines of the property. Heavy industrial uses may regularly employ hazardous material or procedures or produce hazardous by-products, include outdoor storage areas, and may have activities that take place outside of structures.



Uses

e. Prohibited Use Overlays.

The following list of uses are prohibited within the Pine Castle District except as may be expressly provided elsewhere in this code.

Table (35). Pine Castle Prohibited Uses.		
(1)	Accessory buildings in the front or side yards for retail purposes.	(21) Outdoor heavy equipment rental and sales.
(2)	Adult entertainment establishments.	(22) Junk, salvage, or wrecking yard or structure wherein motor vehicles, appliances, or similar used equipment or materials are stored, dismantled, or sorted for display, sale, or packing.
(3)	Animal slaughtering or the confinement of animals for feeding, finishing, and preparation for slaughter, including stockyards and feeding pens.	(23) Labor pools and labor halls, as defined by F.S. §§ 448.22(1) and (3)(2016), respectively.
(4)	Any business commonly known as "check cashing," or any business in which a material part of its services includes future employment wages or other compensation (often known as "payday loans," or "pay day advances"), but not including retail businesses which provide a check cashing service as an incidental part of their business and financial institutions such as banks, credit unions, and trust companies.	(24) Outdoor machinery service.
		(25) Modular and prefab home displays.
		(26) New and used automobile sales.
		(27) Outdoor display or storage as a primary use.
		(28) Portable toilet storage.
(5)	Asphalt, manufacturing or refining, or any similar petroleum or petrochemical refining or manufacturing process.	(29) Pawn Shops, as defined by F.S. § 539.001(2)(2016).
(6)	Asphalt or concrete paving, mixing, or batching plant.	(30) Tallow, grease, lard or vegetable oil refining.
(7)	Automobile towing services.	(31) Truck stops and terminals.
(8)	Bail bond agencies, as defined by F.S. § 648.25(1)(2016).	(32) Veterinary hospital and kennels with outside runs.
(9)	Biological waste transfer station.	
(10)	Biomedical "biohazardous" waste transfer station.	
(11)	Blast furnace, or similar heat—or glare—generating operations.	
(12)	Bone distillation or the reduction, rendering, incineration or storage of garbage, offal, animals or animal waste, fats, fish or similar materials or products.	
(13)	Bottle clubs.	
(14)	Bus, cab, truck repair, storage and terminal.	
(15)	Cement, lime, gypsum or plaster of paris manufacture, or the open storage of raw materials or finished products related to such manufacture.	
(16)	Contractors' outdoor storage and equipment yards, including welldrilling equipment and land clearing equipment.	
(17)	Corrosive acid manufacture or bulk storage, including, but not limited to, hydrochloric, nitric, sulfuric or similar acids.	
(18)	Display, sale or storage of food, commodities or equipment outside an enclosed building, except for restaurants with outdoor seats and tables.	
(19)	Gas Stations.	
(20)	Glue, size, or gelatin manufacture where the processes involve the refining or recovery of such products from fish, animal or refuse materials.	





Article VII. Off-street Parking and Loading



Off-street Parking and Loading

Sec. xxx Off-street Parking and Loading.

a. Intent.

The following provisions are established to accomplish the following:

- (1) Ensure an appropriate level of vehicle parking, loading, and storage to support a variety of land uses.
- (2) Provide appropriate site design standards to mitigate the impacts of parking lots on adjacent land uses.
- (3) Provide specifications for vehicular site access.

b. Applicability.

This section shall apply to all new development and redevelopment in the County.

- (1) **Compliance.** Compliance with the standards outlined shall be attained in the following circumstances:
 - (A) Development of all new parking facilities, loading facilities, and driveways.
 - (B) Improvements to existing parking facilities, loading facilities, and driveways, including reconfiguration, enlargement, or the addition of curbs, walkways, fencing, or landscape installation.
- (2) **Damage or Destruction.** When a use that has been damaged or destroyed by fire, collapse, explosion, or other cause is reestablished, any associated off-street parking spaces or loading facilities must be reestablished based on the requirements of this section.
- (3) **Site Plan Approval Required.** Parking quantities and parking design and layout shall be approved through the Site Plan Approval process.

c. Vehicular and Bicycle Parking Requirements.

Table (36) outlines the required off-street vehicular and bicycle parking requirements.

- (1) **Organized by Use.** The parking requirements are organized by use, in a similar fashion to Table (26) **Uses By Transect**. Parking rates are provided for general use categories; these numbers are applicable for all of the uses within these categories.
- (2) **Vehicular Spaces Required.** The vehicular spaces required column indicates the required off-street parking ratio, which may be subject to credits and other reductions and a maximum number, as are detailed in this section.

Outdoor patio seating, or similar use, is counted towards gross square footage.
- (3) **Maximum Allowable Vehicular Spaces.** When a use requires more than 20 spaces, it is not permitted to provide surface parking greater than 25% over the minimum parking requirement. There is no cap on structured parking spaces.
- (4) **Required Bicycle Parking.** Table (36) indicates the minimum bicycle parking ratio for a given use.

- (5) **Required Accessible Parking.** Parking facilities accessible for persons with disabilities shall be in compliance with or better than the standards detailed in the Florida Accessibility Code, including quantity, size, location, and accessibility.

Table (36) Required Off-street Vehicular and Bicycle Parking.

Use	Minimum Vehicle Spaces ¹	Minimum Bicycle Spaces ²
Single Family Residential	2 / Dwelling Unit	none required
Multifamily Residential	1 Bedroom: 1 / Dwelling Unit, 2 Bedroom and above: 2 / Dwelling Unit	1 / Dwelling Unit
Townhomes	2 / Dwelling Unit	1 / Dwelling Unit
Hospitality	1 / 1.5 Room	2 / 10 vehicular spaces
Civic	1 / 200 gross sq. ft.	Minimum 2 spaces, 1 / additional 5,000 sf
Retail & Service	1 / 200 gross sq. ft.	Minimum 2 spaces, 1 / additional 5,000 sf
Restaurant	1 / 4 seats	Minimum 2 spaces, 1 / additional 5,000 sf
Amusement	1 / 3 patrons, plus 1 / employee	2 / 10 vehicular spaces
Office	1 / 250 gross sq. ft.	Minimum 2 spaces, 1 / additional 10,000 sf
Industrial	1 / 25,000 gross sq. ft.	Minimum 2 spaces, 1 / additional 30,000 sf

Notes

¹ Refer to Sec. xxx c. (3) Maximum Allowable Vehicular Spaces.

² In no case shall any development require more than 15 bicycle spaces.



d. Parking Reductions and Credits.

Vehicular parking standards in Table (36) may be reduced by achieving one or all of the following reductions and credits.

- (1) **Cooperative Vehicular Parking.** When two or more categories of uses share a parking lot and are located on the same lot or adjacent lots, the following applies:
 - (A) **General Provisions.** Cooperative parking will be approved in accordance with the following. Refer to Table (37) Cooperative Parking Factors.
 - (i) Calculate the number of spaces required for all uses to obtain a grand total of required spaces.
 - (ii) Divide the total number of required spaces by the appropriate factor provided for the applicable two uses.
 - (iii) When there are three or more uses, the highest parking requirement is applied. For example, a mixture of Retail, Hospitality & Office uses provide these potential factors: 1.2, 1.3 or 1.7. Since a factor of 1.2 requires the most parking, it is the applicable factor for this credit.
 - (B) **Location of Cooperative Parking.** Any cooperative parking must be within 660 feet from the entrance of the use to the closest parking space within the cooperative parking lot, measured along a dedicated pedestrian path.
- (2) **Public Parking Credit.** For all non-residential uses, public parking spaces available 24 hours a day, including on-street parking and structured parking, may be credited towards the parking requirement at a rate of one credit for every three public parking spaces. Spaces must be located within 660 feet from the entrance of the use and measured along a dedicated pedestrian path.
- (3) **Transit Credit.** For all uses, vehicular parking requirements may be reduced with proximity to any commuter transit station with up to 30 minute headways. Proximity is measured along a walking path from any point along the property line to the transit stop.
 - (A) Within 330 feet. A reduction of 25% of the required off-street parking.
 - (B) Within 660 feet. A reduction of 15% of the required off-street parking.
 - (C) Within 1,320 feet. A reduction of 10% of the required off-street parking.
- (4) **Other Parking Reductions.** Additional reductions may be approved by Transportation Planning with the submittal of a parking study.

Table (37) Cooperative Parking Factors.

Use	Residential	Hospitality	Retail & Service	Office	Industrial
Residential	1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4
Hospitality	1.1	1	1.3	1.7	1.7
Retail & Service	1.2	1.3	1	1.2	1.2
Office	1.4	1.7	1.2	1	1
Industrial	1.4	1.7	1.2	1	1



Off-street Parking and Loading

f. Vehicular Off-Street Parking Lots.

The design or redesign of all off-street parking facilities shall be subject to the site plan approval procedure.

- (1) **Vehicular Parking Space Dimensions.** The appropriate dimensions for parking spaces are outlined in Table (38) Parking Space Dimensions and Figure (43) Off-Street Parking Layout.
 - (A) The width of a parking space shall be measured from the center of a stripe.
 - (B) Each space shall have a vertical clearance of at least seven feet.
- (2) **Wheel Stops.** Install wheel stops or bumper guards when parking is adjacent to a pedestrian pathway to limit vehicle overhang that reduces the sidewalk width. Such stops or guards shall be properly anchored or secured.
- (3) **Location of Parking.** Refer to Sec. xxx Site and Building Requirements for information on the location of parking facilities.

- (4) **Access.** All off-street parking and loading facilities shall open directly onto an aisle, Alley, or driveway designed to provide safe access to such facilities. Exceptions include:

Tandem Parking. No more than two spaces may be included in a tandem parking spot, and the rear space must meet the access requirement. Permitted in townhomes only.
- (5) **Edge of Lot and Drives.** All curb and gutter shall be located a minimum of 3 feet from any adjacent property line or right-of-way.
- (6) **Landscape Requirements.** All parking areas shall meet the requirements of the Landscape section.

Figure (43). Off-Street Parking Layout

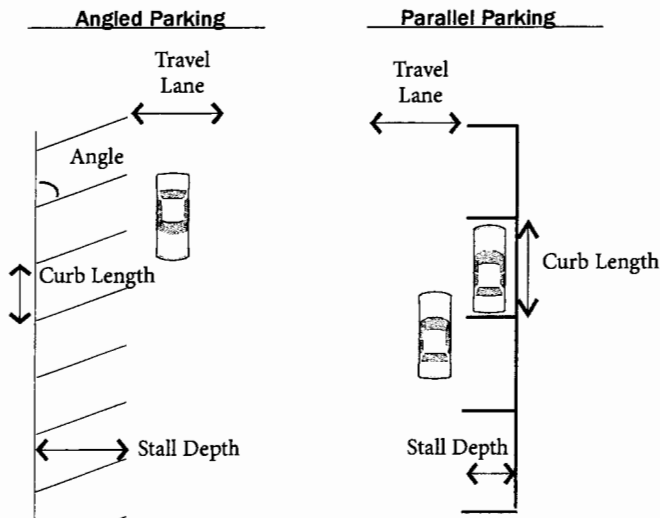


Figure (44). Parking Lot Pedestrian Walkway.

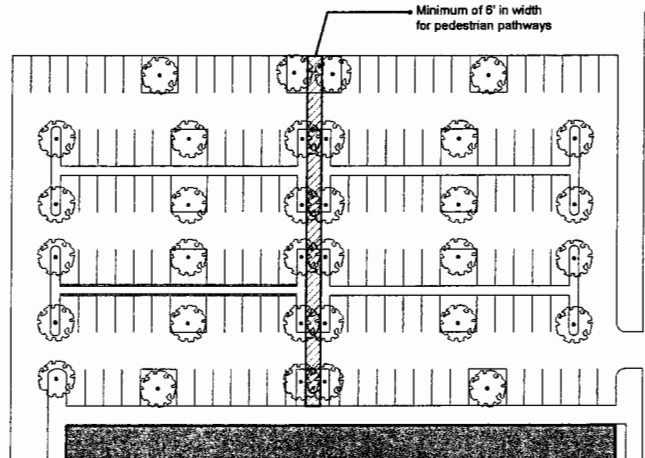


Table (38). Off-Street Parking Space Dimensions

Angle (degrees)	Curb Length (feet)	Stall Depth (feet)	One Way Travel Lane (feet)	Two Way Travel Lane (feet)
0 (Parallel)	22	8.5	12	20
30	18	18	12	20
45	12	17	14	20
60	10	18	18	22
90	9	18	20	22

g. Pedestrian Access.

All parking lots with two or more double-loaded aisles shall provide internal pedestrian pathway(s) within the parking area and outside of the parking drive aisle.

- (1) **Dimension.** The pathway shall be a minimum of six feet in width.
- (2) **Quantity.** One pathway is required for every 250 feet of building perimeter facing the parking lot and is measured along the building edge.
- (3) **Location.** The pathway shall be centrally located within the parking area to serve a maximum number of parking stalls.
 - (A) Pathways shall provide direct connections to the principal structure(s) entrances from the spaces furthest from the entrance.
 - (B) At least one pathway shall provide a direct connection between adjacent vehicular rights-of-way and/or trails and the principal structure's entrance.
- (4) **Pathway Delineation.** Pedestrian pathways should be clearly marked with striping or through the use of alternative materials, such as pavers. Refer to Figure (44).
- (5) **Accessibility.** Pedestrian facilities within the parking lot, buildings access and access to adjacent areas shall comply with the applicable ADA standards.
- (5) **Surface.** The parking surface shall be designed and maintained to be mud and dust free. The surface shall be concrete or a similar material, such as interlocking pavers. Gravel and rocks may not be used for bicycle surface parking.
- (6) **Signage.** If required bicycle parking for public use is not visible from the street, signs must be posted indicating their location.
- (7) **Maintenance and Lighting.** Areas used for required bicycle parking must be well-lit with acceptable drainage to be reasonably free of mud and standing water.
- (8) **Shower Facilities.** Any uses with more than 50 seasonal or permanent employees shall provide shower and changing room facilities.

h. Bicycle Parking Design.

Bicycle parking (refer to Table 36)) shall be designed and located as follows.

- (1) **Racks and Storage Structure Requirement.** Racks and structures shall be provided for all bicycle spaces, and shall be designed to accommodate both chain and U-shaped locking devices and provide overhead shelter to count towards bicycle parking requirement.
- (2) **Dimensions.**
 - (A) Required bicycle parking spaces shall have minimum dimensions of two feet in width and six feet in length.
 - (B) An aisle a minimum of five feet wide shall be provided behind bicycle parking facilities to allow for maneuvering.
 - (C) A minimum of two feet shall be provided beside each parked bicycle to allow access. This access may be shared by adjacent bicycles.
 - (D) Racks shall be installed a minimum of two feet from any wall or other obstruction.
- (3) **Location.** Bicycle parking should be located within 50 feet of the entrance of the use.
 - (A) Indoor or outdoor spaces are permitted, provided they are located on the lot with which they are associated.
 - (B) Bicycle parking facilities shall be separated from vehicular parking areas to protect parked bicycles from damage. The separation may be accomplished through grade separation, distance or physical barrier, such as curbs, wheel stops, poles or other similar features.



Off-street Parking and Loading

I. Loading Requirements.

All uses except in the residential and civic categories shall provide off-street loading spaces in compliance with Table (39) Required Loading Facilities.

(1) All loading facilities shall adhere to the following requirements.

- (A) **Use of Off-Street Loading Areas.** Space allocated to any off-street loading use shall not be used to satisfy the space requirements for any off-street parking facilities or portions thereof.
- (B) **Location.** Unless otherwise specified, all required loading facilities shall be located on the same lot as the use to be served. No loading space shall block or project into a street, Alley, access drive, or parking area.
- (C) **Access.** Loading facilities shall have clear access onto an Alley or be connected to an Alley or street via a driveway.
 - (i) Direct access to a public way, other than an Alley, is prohibited.
 - (ii) Each required off-street loading space shall be designed with appropriate means of vehicular access to a street or Alley in a manner which will least interfere with traffic movement.

(2) **Computation.** Loading facilities shall be calculated using the following information.

- (A) **Gross Square Footage.** Unless otherwise expressly stated, loading standards for non-residential buildings shall be computed on the basis of gross floor area in square feet.
- (B) **Fractions.** When computation of the number of required off-street loading spaces results in a fractional number, any result of 0.5 or more shall be rounded up to the next consecutive whole number. Any fractional result of less than 0.5 may be rounded down to the previous consecutive whole number.
- (C) **Shared or Central Loading Facilities.** Shared or central loading facilities are permitted if the following conditions are met.
 - (i) Each lot served shall have direct access to the central loading area without crossing streets or Alleys.

- (ii) Total off-street loading spaces provided shall meet the minimum requirements herein specified, based on the sum of the several types of uses served unless reviewed and approved by the Planning and Zoning Managers through site plan review.
- (iii) No lot served shall be more than 500 feet from the central loading area.

(3) **Dimensions.** A standard off-street loading space shall be a minimum of 10 feet in width by 26 feet in length and an oversized loading space shall be a minimum of 12 in width and 40 feet in length, exclusive of aisle and maneuvering space and shall have a minimum vertical clearance of 15 feet.

(4) **Pavement Materials.** One of the following materials shall be used to reduce Urban Heat Island effect and stormwater run-off.

- (A) Paving materials with a solar reflectance index (SRI) of at least 29.
- (B) Pervious pavement or pavers.

Table (39). Required Loading Facilities.

Gross Floor Area (sq. ft.)	Loading Spaces Required
Under 5,000	0
5,000 to 20,000	1
20,001 to 40,000	2
40,001 to 70,000	3
70,001 to 100,000	4
100,001+	4 + 1 for each 100,000 over 100,001



j. Site Access and Driveways Requirements.

These standards shall supplement the provisions for access provided in Sec. xxx Site and Building Requirements. Each driveway providing site access from a street, Alley, or other vehicular right-of-way shall be designed, constructed, and permanently maintained as follows.

(1) **Quantity of Driveways.** The number of driveways permitted for each building is located in Sec. xxx Site and Building Requirements.

(2) Dimensions and Design.

(A) **Driveway Width at Property Line.** All driveways shall have a maximum width of 24 feet as measured at the property line except as stated below.

Maximum width for one-way driveways is 12 feet at the property line.

(B) **Maximum Width.** When a garage door is located on the front facade of the structure, the driveway shall be no more than two feet wider than the garage door at any location.

(C) **Shared Access.** When possible, adjacent developments should share points of access to minimize impervious surface.

Shared Driveway Width. When access is shared between three or more non-residential users, a dedicated turn lane may be constructed, allowing an increase in the maximum driveway width from 24 feet to 32 feet provided that a traffic impact study states its necessity and access must

be onto a permitted street type (refer to Sec. xxx. Street Types).

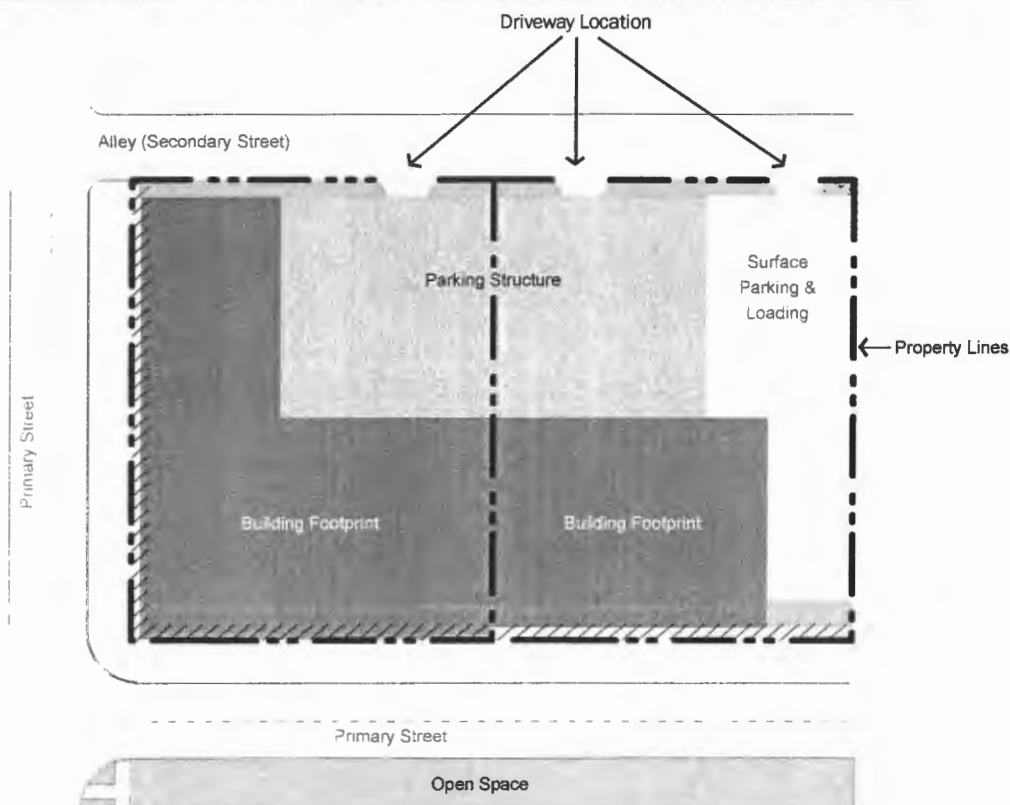
(D) **Sidewalk Pavement.** Sidewalk pavement elevation, width, design, scoring, material, and design shall extend continuously over the driveway pavement with the intent of prioritizing the sidewalk path over the driveway. If the driveway and sidewalk are of the same material, the sidewalk path shall be scored or designated linearly across the entire driveway.

(3) **Location.** Specific location information on location of site access and driveways can be found in Sec. xxx Site and Building Requirements.

(A) Driveways accessing rear yard garages are permitted within the side or rear yard setback, no closer than two feet from a side or rear property line, unless the driveway is shared.

(B) Driveways shall not be closer than 30 feet from the intersection of two streets (corner) measured from the right-of-way line..

Figure (45). Driveway Location.



Article VIII. Landscape



Landscape

Sec. xxx General Requirements.

(a) Intent.

The landscape standards outlined in this section are designed to meet the following set of goals.

- (1) To provide for healthy, long-lived street trees within all public ways to improve the appearance of streets and create a buffer between pedestrian and vehicular travel lanes.
- (2) To increase the compatibility of adjacent uses and minimize the adverse impacts created by adjoining or neighboring uses. Adverse impacts include noise, unsightly structures and uses effecting air quality.
- (3) To promote the prudent use of water and energy resources by achieving and maintaining sustainable, functional landscapes.
- (4) To strengthen the health and diversity of the urban forest with a focus on expanding tree canopy coverage.
- (5) To minimize stormwater run-off and encourage stormwater infiltration and aquifer recharge

(b) Applicability.

The landscape requirements herein shall apply to all new development within Transect Zones or Special Zones referenced on a Regulating Plan. If any requirement contained in this chapter is inconsistent with any other portion of the Orange County Code, the provision in this chapter shall govern and supersede the conflicting Code provision to the extent of the inconsistency.

(c) Exemptions.

Compliance to this chapter shall be required unless any of the following exemptions apply:

- (1) Buffers. Landscape buffers are exempt in the following conditions:
 - (1) Shared Driveways. Buffers shall not be required along a property line where a driveway is shared between two adjoining lots.
 - (2) Points of Access. Buffering is not required at bike trails, walk paths or other points of access to a lot.
- (2) Temporary Uses. These provisions do not apply to temporary uses.

(d) Deviations from Regulations; Proposed Alternatives

The provisions of this chapter shall be applied in the interest of the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the county.

- (1) Proposed Alternatives. The Zoning Manager and Planning Manager are authorized to grant deviations from this chapter where alternative methods can be employed to meet or exceed the intent of this chapter.

(2) Appeals. Where substantial deviation(s) from this chapter are proposed, which, in the opinion of the Zoning Manager and Planning Manager, does not further the intent of this chapter, the Board of County Commissioners may consider an appeal of the Zoning Manager's decision, pursuant to the standards contained in Orange County Code section 34-27. In applying section 34-27 to a variance request hereunder, the term "subdivision improvements" shall be interpreted to mean "landscaping improvements."

(e) Penalties

- (1) Penalties. Failure to have viable landscaping consistent with the approved landscape plan shall constitute a violation subject to penalties and shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with Orange County Code section __. The board of county commissioners may bring suit in the circuit court to restrain, enjoin or otherwise prevent violation of and/or enforce compliance with this chapter.

(f) Submittal Requirements.

Construction requiring site plan review shall not be permitted until a landscape plan consistent with this Chapter has been approved by the Zoning Manager. Landscape plans shall be prepared, signed and sealed by a licensed Professional Landscape Architect. Landscape plans shall be drawn at a scale of one (1) inch equals ten (10) feet, one (1) inch equals twenty (20) feet, or one (1) inch equals thirty (30) feet.

- (1) The following information shall be visually shown and labeled on the landscape plan sheets.

- (a) All elements required in this chapter and all requirements placed on applicant by the Board of County Commissioners, Planning and Zoning Commission, Development Review Committee or Board of Zoning Adjustment.
- (b) The "limit of work" or construction limit line for the subject project. This may include adjacent property landscape affected by the project.
- (c) Title, north arrow, vicinity map, date of preparation
- (d) Name, email address and phone number of landscape designer
- (e) Location and extent of the following:
 - (i) Existing buildings or structures including overhang(s).
 - (ii) All wetlands and appropriate upland buffers as determined by either an approved Orange County Conservation Area Determination (CAD), approved PLAT, or by EPD staff. On lakefront lots, the location of the NHWE shall be included on the survey.
 - (iii) Overhead and underground utilities including but not limited to all permanent electrical, plumbing or mechanical infrastructure. (See Table (L1))



- (iv) All paving, walls and ground plane structures. (See Table (L1))
- (v) Existing trees (Tree Survey) and preserved trees and shrubs.
- (vi) Proposed trees and shrubs to be removed.
- (vii) Tree preservation barriers or other protective measure(s)
- (viii) Erosion and sedimentation control location and materials.
- (f) Existing elevation and proposed site grading with finish floor elevation.
- (g) Identification of on-site soils using the SCS Classification system.
- (h) The removal of all invasive plants, as listed in the latest edition of the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's Invasive Plant Species List (disturbance of wetland areas is regulated under Ch 15 Article X, Conservation Ordinance of Orange County) Category I and Category II. Vegetation removal at/below the Normal High Water Elevation (NHWE) on a lakefront lot may require a separate permit from the Environmental Protection Division (EPD).
- (i) A plant schedule and planting plan using graphics and symbols for individual shrubs and trees (groundcover can be graphically patterned) to describe the following:
 - (i) All proposed plant species (common name and scientific) and their location
 - (ii) Size, spacing and quantity of plant materials
 - (iii) Tree planting detail as described in Table (L6) shall be included. The detail shall include planting depth, spacing from impervious surface, soil volume, root ball, mulch/compost and soil amendments.
 - (iv) A certification from the Landscape Architect or other qualified professional that the landscape plan is designed in accordance to this chapter.

Table (L1) Typical Infrastructure Detail

- Transformers	- Ground-mounted lights
- Utility lines	- Light poles
- Easements	- Septic tanks drainfields
- Ground-mounted A/C units	- Fire hydrants
- Chillers	- Backflow prevention devices
- Generators	- Sidewalks, ramps and steps
- Dumpsters	- Retaining or perimeter walls
- Grease traps	- Stormwater infrastructure

Sec. xxx Installation of Landscape.

(a) Intent.

The following provisions aid in ensuring that all required landscaping is installed and maintained properly.

(b) General Installation Requirements.

The installation of landscaping shall adhere to the following standards.

- (1) Florida Standards. Best management practices and procedures according to the latest version of Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants shall be used.
- (2) National Standards. For best management practices and procedures not addressed by Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants, the most recent edition of the American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.1) as published by the American Association of Nurserymen shall be used.
- (3) Installation. Landscaping shall be fully installed per the best management practices referenced above (ANSI A300 and Florida Grades and Standards) prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or Completion, whichever applies.
- (4) Maintenance and Protection. All landscaping and trees shall be maintained according to the best management practices described above, including tree protection during construction, pruning, fertilizing, support systems, lighting protection, and safety.
- (5) Plant Size Requirements. Plant material shall be sized according to Table (L2) at the time of installation.
- (6) Condition of Landscape Materials. Landscaping materials not meeting the following criteria will result in a failed inspection for Certificate of Occupancy or Completion, whichever applies:
 - (a) Healthy, free of disease and resistant to disease.
 - (b) Free of girdling, non-biodegradable materials or poor root systems.
 - (c) Protected from damage by grates, pavers, or other measures.
 - (d) Plant species approved in the Landscaping Plan.
 - (e) Plant materials meeting or exceeding "Florida No. 1" as established by the most recent publication of Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants.
- (7) Compost, Mulch, and Organic Matter. Compost, mulch, or other nutrient-rich organic matter shall be utilized within the soil mix to reduce the need for fertilizers and increase water retention.



Landscape

(6) Establishment. All installed plant material shall be fully maintained to ensure establishment

(7) Econlockhatchee River. Where landscaping is required in the Econlockhatchee River Protection Area, the design shall include the use of native plant species and minimize the removal of understory vegetation to the greatest extent practical (Section 15-442)(b).

(8) Wekiwa River. Where landscaping is required in the Wekiwa River Protection Area, the design shall include the use of native plant species and removal of understory vegetation to the greatest extent practical, in order that wildlife habitat will be preserved and maintained and the landscaped areas will blend into nearby natural areas. Chapter 15, Article XIII, Sec 15-496(b)(10).

(c) Ground Plane Vegetation.

All unpaved areas, not otherwise required to be landscaped, shall be covered by one of the following.

(1) Planting Beds.

(a) Planting beds may include shrubs, ornamental grasses, groundcover, vines, annuals, or perennials.

(b) Organic materials, such as pine straw or mulch, are permitted for up to 50% of a bed area.

(c) Annual beds must be maintained seasonally, replanting as necessary.

(2) Turf grass. Turf grass areas shall be consolidated and limited to those areas on the site that receive pedestrian traffic, provide for recreational uses, provide soil erosion control such as on slopes or in swales, where turf grass is used as a design unifier, or other similar practical use.

(a) Grass shall be established within 90 days of planting or the area must be reseeded, replugged, or resodded.

(b) Drought tolerant turf species capable of surviving without irrigation, beyond establishment, shall be used.

(c) Turf grass is prohibited within parking islands.

(d) Tree Installations.

Refer to the list of permitted tree types in Table (L4) and installation standards described in Table (L6).

(1) Tree Measurement. New trees shall be measured in caliper inches. Caliper refers to a measurement of the size of a tree equal to the diameter of its trunk. See by Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants or American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.1) for most current standards.

(2) Tree Maintenance. Tree trimming, fertilization, and other similar work shall be performed by or under the direct supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist.

(3) Species Composition. Trees planted on a site shall be any combination of permitted species with the following exceptions.

(a) One genus shall not comprise more than 50% of trees planted on a site.

(b) One species shall not comprise more than 30% of trees planted on a site.

(4) Tree Size. All trees to be installed shall meet the minimum calipers detailed in Table (L2) at the time of installation.

(a) Canopy Trees shall be generally characterized as trees that provide 400 or more square feet of canopy coverage at maturity.

(b) Understory Trees shall be generally characterized as trees that provide less than 400 square feet of canopy coverage at maturity.

(5) Tree Spacing.

(a) Canopy trees shall be planted no closer than 30 feet.

(b) Understory trees may be no closer than 20 feet.

(c) No trees, measured on center, may be planted closer to any curb, sidewalk or pavement than as follows:

(i) Understory trees: minimum of two (2) feet.

(ii) Canopy trees: minimum of three (3) feet.

(iii) See Street Trees for additional spacing requirements.

(d) Landscaping adjacent to stormwater ponds and swales shall provide adequate access for maintenance equipment.

Table (L2)
Plant Size Requirement

Plant Material Type	Minimum Size
Canopy Tree	
Single Trunk	3" caliper
Multi Trunk	3" caliper*
Understory Tree	
	2" caliper
Shrubbery	
	Container class 5



(6) Pervious Surface. For each tree preserved or planted, a minimum amount of pervious surface area is required. Pervious materials such as permeable pavers, tree grates or other materials may be used as appropriate. See to Table (L3) for requirements. The following apply to pervious area:

- (a) Pervious area for one tree cannot count toward that of another tree.
- (b) Street trees installed with pervious materials, such as permeable pavers, must be maintained to provide a walkable surface. If a walkable surface is not provided around the street tree, ground-cover or alternative plantings shall be provided.

(7) Soil Volume. For each tree planted adjacent to pavement, a minimum amount of soil volume shall be provided as described in Table (L3). Soil volume shall be calculated as the length, width and depth of all accessible soil allowing for root growth. Minimum depth is 2' below grade. Available soil may extend under the pavement. See Figure (L1). See Table (L3) for soil volume calculation example.

(8) Structural Soil and Cells. When required soil volume (per Table (L3)) of a tree will extend below any pavement, the use of structural soil, structural cells or similar weight bearing material is required. Material must allow for root penetration and meet applicable structural standards.

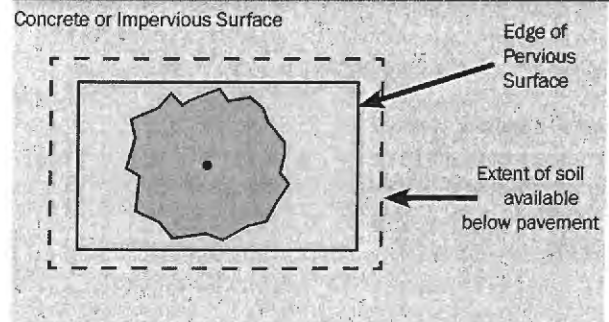
(e) Irrigation Systems.

A permanent underground irrigation system or temporary irrigation system, as appropriate, providing uniform coverage of all landscape/buffer areas is required and shall be designed and installed so as to conform to the requirements set forth in Chapter 37 of this Code.

(a) The requirement for irrigation providing uniform coverage may be waived by the County Arborist under the following circumstances:

- (1) When site dimensions and landscape requirements could be serviced by micro-irrigation at the base of the planter, within the drip line of the tree or by handheld hose or watering can;
- (2) Where native plant habitat is retained;
- (3) Where water-efficient landscaping is proposed and includes compost or similar soil amendment to improve moisture retention.
- (4) No permanent underground irrigation system is permitted within any platted conservation easement. Temporary (above-ground) irrigation may be utilized (as needed) during permitted native plant restoration.

Figure (L1) Soil Availability



(b) All irrigation shall use reclaimed water when available as set forth by the provisions in the Orange County Water, Wastewater And Reclaimed Water Service Rules (Chapter 37-4(3)).

(c) All mechanical systems, including controllers and back-flow prevention devices, shall be fully screened from public view. Screened systems shall provide discrete access points for maintenance.

(f) Maintenance of Landscape.

All landscaping and materials shall be maintained in good condition at all times to ensure a healthy and orderly appearance.

(1) The County may conduct a courtesy inspection of the landscaping within 90 days of the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or completion.

(2) If any landscaping is under stress, improperly maintained or unmaintained, County staff will notify the property owner. The notice will require compliance within a time period found acceptable by the Zoning Manager.

(3) A compliance inspection may occur one (1) year after the initial installation of the landscape or after any notification of improper maintenance. County staff will notify the property owner of non-compliance and the notice will require compliance within a time period found acceptable by the Zoning Manager.

(4) The application of fertilizer is subject to the requirements of Chapter 15, Article XVII, Fertilizer Management Ordinance.

Table (L3) Required Tree Planting Dimensions

Tree Type	Soil Volume Available (cubic ft)	Minimum Pervious Service Area (sq ft)
Understory	200 minimum	24 (Example Dimension: 4' x 6')
Canopy Tree	700 minimum	60 (Example Dimension: 6' x 10')



Landscape

(g) Permitted Trees

Native and/or naturalized species are required in the landscape and include, but are not limited to, the canopy tree species and understory tree species described in Table 7.2 (3).

(h) Prohibited Trees

Invasive species are prohibited in the landscape and include all invasive plants, as listed in the latest edition of the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's Invasive Plant Species List Category I and Category II.

Table (L4) Permitted Trees

A non-comprehensive list of permitted trees for use in the landscape is listed below. Additional species are permitted for use in the landscape if they meet the following requirements:

- 1) Native or naturalized to Florida
- 2) Wind Load tolerance appropriate for planting location
- 3) Drought-tolerant
- 4) Resistant to diseases

Potential Canopy Trees*:		Potential Understory Trees*:	
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Scrub hickory	<i>Carya floridana</i>	River Birch	<i>Betula Nigra</i>
Pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Coast pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra negacarpa</i>
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Red Bud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Fringe Tree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>
Southern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Flowering dogwood	<i>Comus florida</i>
Sweet Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Swamp dogwood	<i>Comus foemina</i>
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Loblolly bay	<i>Gordonia Lasianthus</i>
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Dahoon holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>
Black Gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Slash Pine	<i>Pinus ellioti</i>	Crepe Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Long Leaf Pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Ligustrum	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sweet bay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Wild olive-Devilwood	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>
Sand live oak	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	Chickasaw plum	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>
Turkey oak	<i>Quercus laevis</i>	Blackjack oak	<i>Quercus incana</i>
Laurel oak	<i>Quercus Laurifolia</i>	Scrub oak	<i>Quercus inopina</i>
Swamp Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Myrtle oak	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Sabal or Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal Palmetto</i>
Spanish oak; Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	* These lists are not meant to be comprehensive, additional tree species are permitted.	
Live oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>		
Pond cypress	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>		
Bald cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>		
Winged elm; Cork elm	<i>Ulmus alata</i>		
Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>		



Sec. xxx Street Trees and Streetscape Design.

(a) Intent.

To line all new streets with a consistent and appropriate planting of trees, pavement design, and identity to establish tree canopy for environmental benefit and a sense of identity for all new streets.

(b) Minimum Street Tree Installation Requirements.

The following standards apply to the installation of street trees.

- (1) Exception. Street Trees are not required on Alleys.
- (2) Clear Branch Height. Minimum clear branch height is eight (8) feet above mean grade of sidewalk.
- (3) Street Tree Species. Canopy trees are required to be installed as street trees. When the physical characteristics of a street (e.g. overhead utilities, building obstructions) prohibit canopy trees, understory trees may be planted if approved by the County Arborist. Understory trees shall be spaced every 20' measured on center. Refer to the list of permitted tree types in Table (L4).
- (4) Street Tree Cut Outs. Street trees in T4, T5 and T6 zones shall be planted in Tree Cut-Outs (see Figure (L3)) if both of the following apply:
 - (a) Street Trees are adjacent to on-street parking, and
 - (b) The adjacent ground floor use is non-residential
- (4) Required Street Trees. Each Lot is required to have one canopy tree for every 40 feet of street frontage with a minimum of one street tree per street frontage. Alleys are exempt from this requirement.
- (5) Street Tree Spacing. Street Trees shall be spaced as described in Figure (L4).
- (6) Walkable Surface. For tree cut-outs adjacent to sidewalks five feet wide or less, an open tree pit is not permitted. The opening must be covered, at sidewalk grade, with a tree grate or pervious pavement. The opening in a tree grate for the trunk must be expandable and designed as to not injure the tree trunk.
- (7) Intersection Visibility. At all intersections, landscaping near

Figure (L2) Continuous Planting Strip

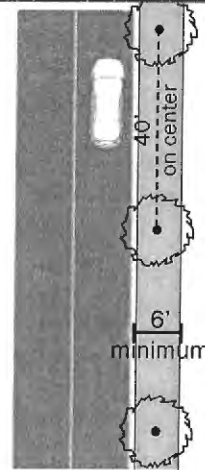


Figure (L3) Tree Cut-Outs

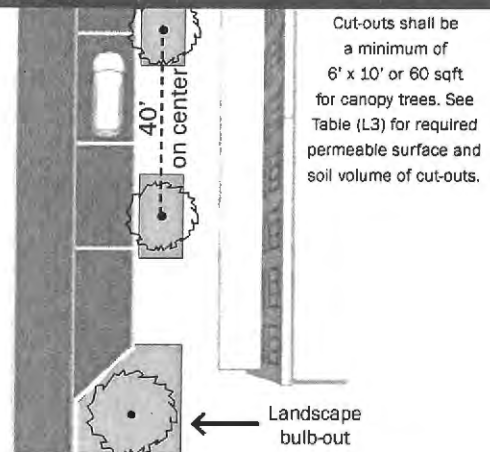
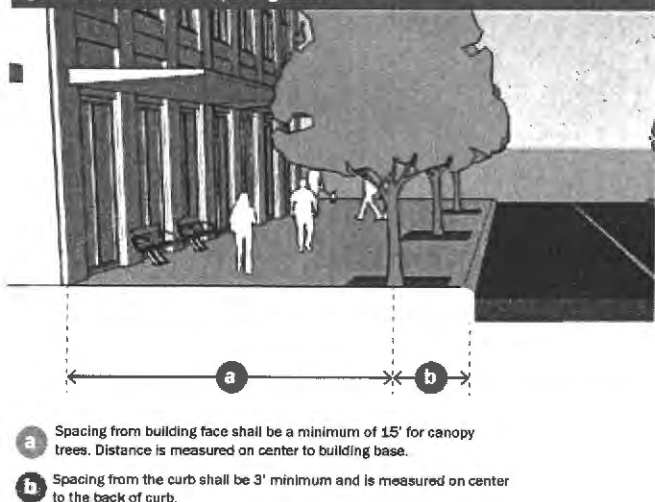


Figure (L4) Street Tree Spacing Detail



Landscape

intersections, as described in Figure (L5) shall provide an unobstructed clear sight zone at a level between three (3) feet in height and eight (8) feet in height. For intersections with design speed of 30 MPH or greater, the proper visibility distance outlined in the most current FDOT Florida Green Book may be required.

(a) Maintaining Visibility. Trees and foliage shall be periodically pruned and trimmed so that no limbs or foliage obscure the clear sight zone.

(b) Edge of Driveway. Landscaping, except for grass and similar low ground cover, shall not be located closer than three (3) feet from the edge of any driveway.

(c) Exemptions. The Sight Triangle referenced in Figure (L5) shall satisfy all dimensional requirements, except to the extent deemed unnecessary by the County Engineer.

(1) All landscape elements required in this section shall be privately maintained through a Master POA, HOA or similar administrative entity.

(c) Maintenance of Landscape

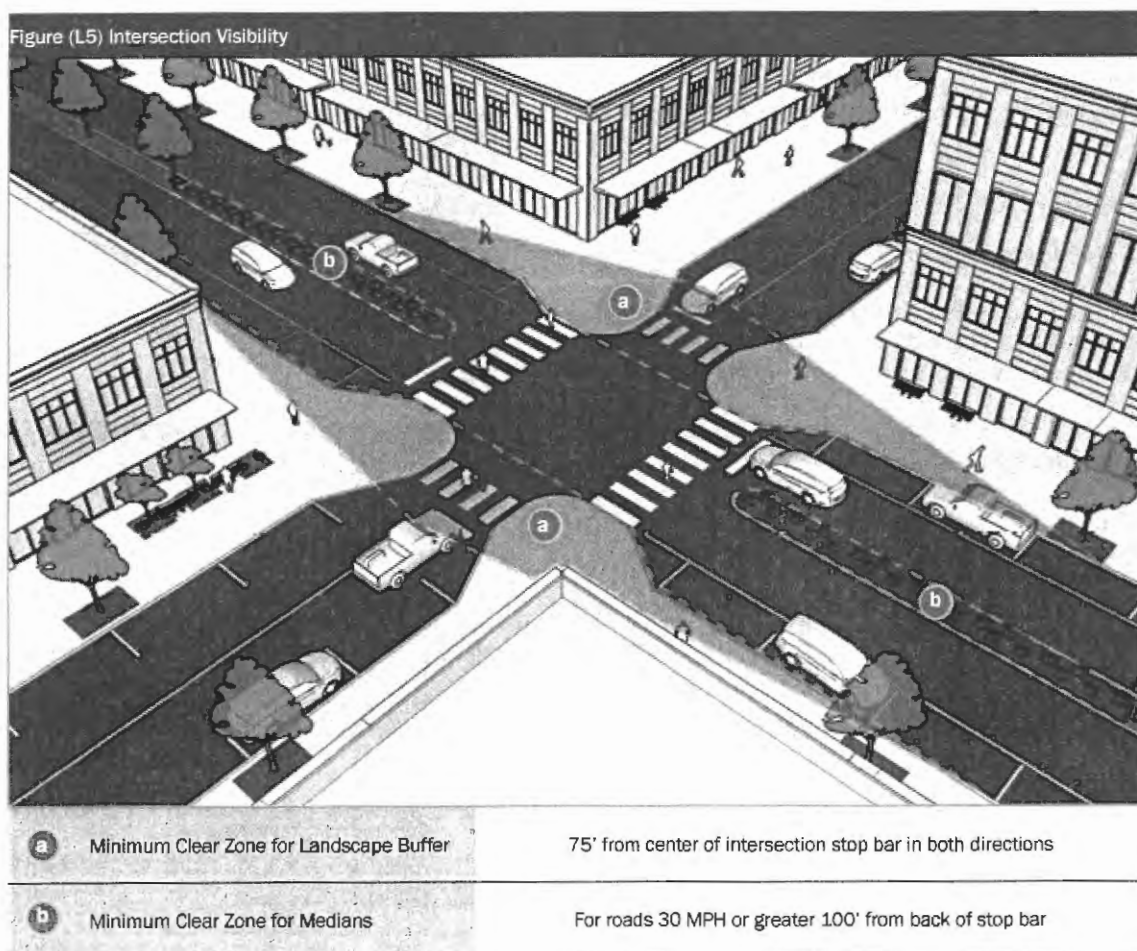


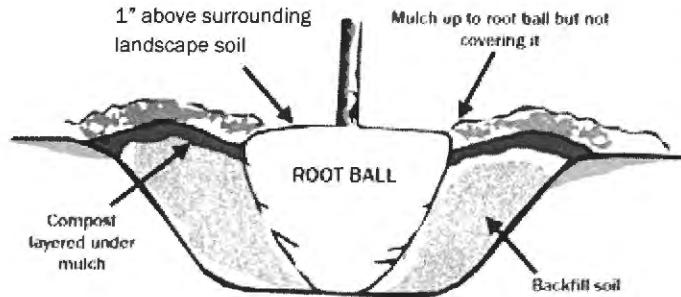
Table (L6) Installation of Trees

Applicable
Transects

Structural Requirements

Open Planting Area: trees are planted in natural and open spaces with mulch and compost to aid in establishment.

T-1
T-2
T-3



Root Barrier

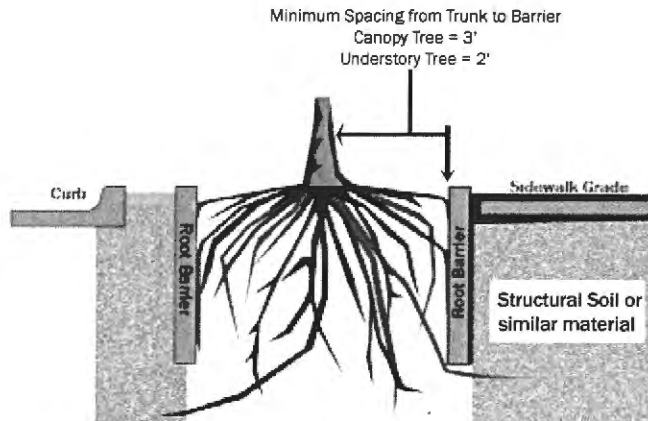
N/A

Soil Volume Calculations

Per ANSI standards.

T-3
T-4

Continuous Tree Planting Strip: root barriers and a design meeting the pervious surface standards and soil volumes outlined in Table (L3)



Root Barrier

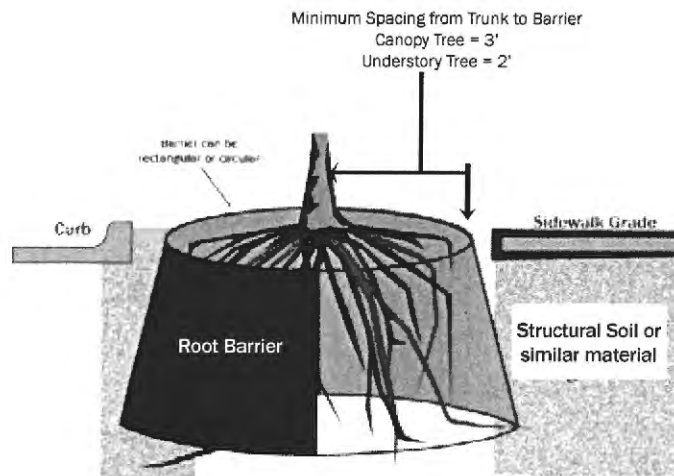
Root Barrier shall be a minimum of 18" deep and contain vertical rib, or similar product, that guides root growth downward.

Soil Volume Calculations

Per ANSI standards.

T-4
T-5
T-6

Tree Cut Outs: circular or rectangular tree pits with approved root restraint techniques and a design meeting the pervious surface standards and soil volumes outlined in Table (L3)



Root Barrier

Root Barrier shall be a minimum of 18" deep and contain vertical rib, or similar product, that guides root growth downward.

Soil Volume Calculations

Per ANSI standards.
Soil Volume calculation includes all area that has available soil for the tree, whether the soil extends below adjacent paving or not.

Total Soil Volume = Total Area of Available Soil * Depth of Available Soil



ORANGE CODE

Landscape

Sec. xxx Private Lot Tree Requirements.

(a) Intent.

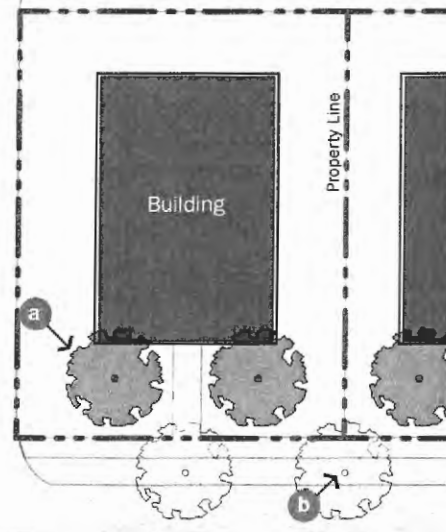
To ensure all new residential lots are planted with canopy trees that provide shade, clean air, mitigate stormwater and provide a sense of place for the neighborhood.

(b) Applicability

Prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy, all residential lots within T2, T3 and T4-B Transect Zones shall contain the required minimum number of canopy trees, See Table (L7). These trees must meet the size requirements outlined in this chapter.

Table (L7) Private Front Lot Tree Requirements	
	Canopy Trees Required
T2, T3	2
T4-B	1
T4-A, T5, T6	none, see Building Base Landscaping requirements.

Figure (L6) Trees Required per Lot



- a Private lot tree.
- b Street trees in the public ROW

Sec. xxx Building Base Landscaping.

(a) Intent.

To ensure that all building foundations incorporate appropriate landscaping.

(b) Applicability

Applicable to all T4A, T5, and T6 transect zones.

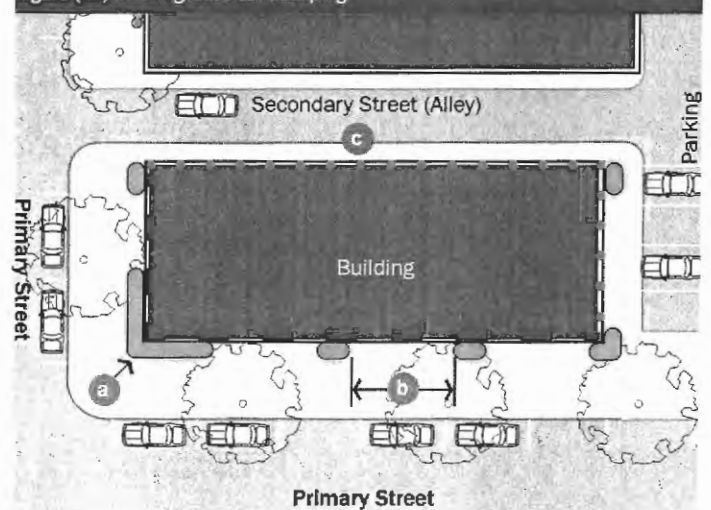
(c) Build Base Landscaping Requirements

All buildings in T4, T5, and T6 shall provide landscape planters (raised or at-grade) immediately adjacent to, and dispersed along the full linear length of the Primary and Secondary facades (facades along approved alleys or abutting loading areas are exempt; see Street Types).

Building base planters shall measure no less than 2' deep (measured front to back) and 4' wide to count towards this requirement.

Each façade's required plantings may be clustered. However, no segment of unplanted building base may exceed 25' in width. See Table (L7)

Figure (L7) Building Base Landscaping



- Primary Facade
- Secondary Facade
- a Building base plantings may be clustered.
- b No more than 25' between plantings.
- c Facades abutting approved alleys or loading areas are exempt from this requirement.

Sec. xxx Frontage Buffer.

(a) Intent & Applicability.

(1) Intent. To lessen the visual impact of vehicular areas visible from the street.

(2) General Applicability. Applies to properties in all Transect Zones where a vehicular area is located adjacent to a right-of-way.

(a) Exceptions. Vehicular areas along alleys, except when a residential zone is located across the alley; Single and two family residences.

Table (L8) Frontage Buffer Requirements

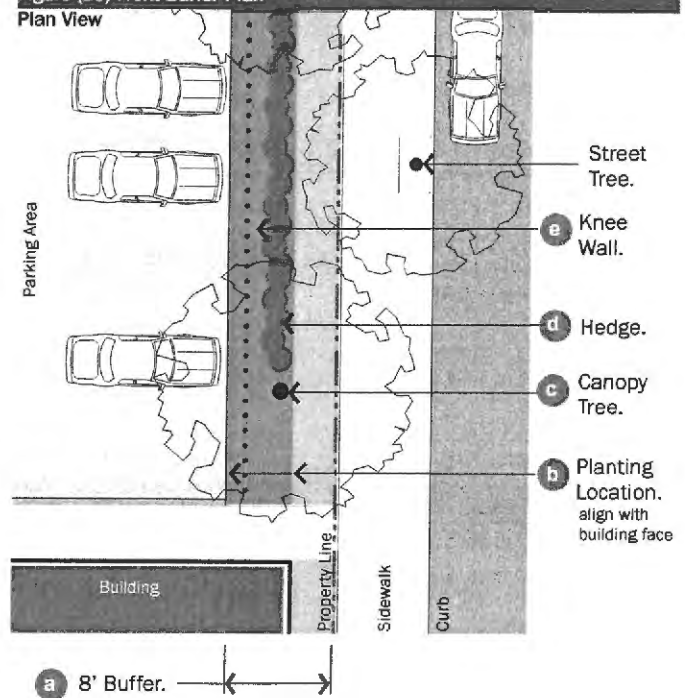
1. Buffer Depth & Location ¹		
Depth	8'	a
Location on the Site	Between street facing property line(s) and parking area(s) ²	b
2. Buffer Landscape Requirements		
Uses & Materials	Uses and materials other than those indicated are prohibited in the buffer	
Canopy Trees	Canopy tree required at least every 40' on center or, when utility easements prohibit canopy trees, understory trees are required every 20' on center; Locate on the street side of the fence; Spacing shall alternate with street trees	c
Hedge	Required continuous hedge on street side of wall, between canopy trees & in front of vehicular areas	d
Hedge Composition	Individual shrubs with a minimum width of 24", spaced no more than 36" on center.	
Existing Vegetation	May be credited toward buffer area	
3. Knee Wall Requirements		
Location	2' from wheel stop	e
Materials	Masonry wall, wrought iron, pre-cast or similar materials	
Minimum Height	3'	
Maximum Height	4'	
Opacity	Minimum 30%	
Gate/Opening	Gates permitted one per 100' of street frontage. Maximum width 6'.	

Notes:

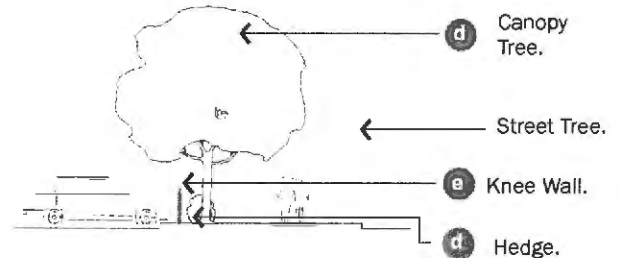
¹ This screening requirement does not prohibit the installation of or provision for openings necessary for allowable access drives and walkways connecting to the public sidewalk.

² In front, side, and rear yards, when the parking area is located adjacent to any pedestrian, cycle or multi-use trail, a buffer as described above is required.

Figure (L8) Front Buffer Plan
Plan View



Section View



Landscape

Sec. xxx Side and Rear Buffer.

(a) Intent & Applicability.

- (1) Intent. To minimize the impact that one Transect Zone may have on a neighboring Transect Zone and to provide a transition between Transect Zones.
- (2) General Applicability. Applies to directly adjoining properties as described by Table (L10).
- (3) Buffer Property. When required, Side and Rear buffers shall occur on the property with the higher Transect Zone.

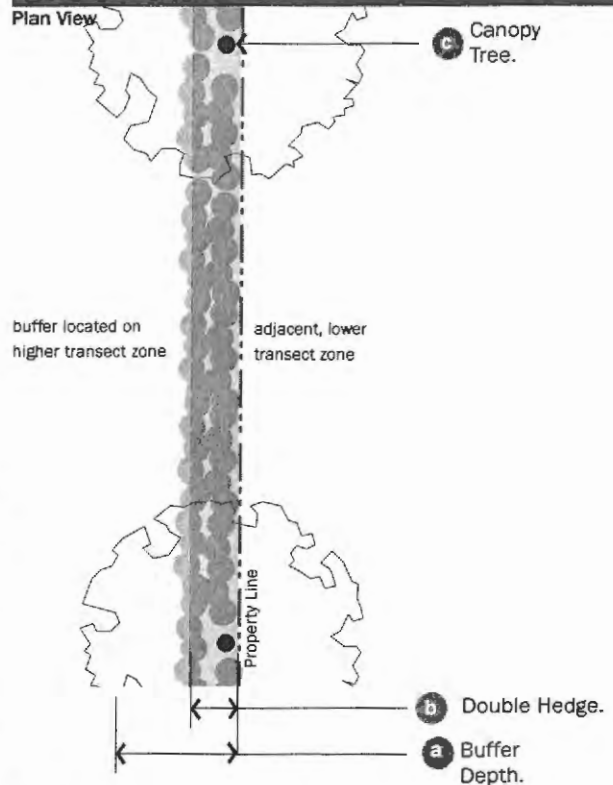
Table (L9) Side & Rear Buffer Requirements

1. Buffer Depth & Location a	
Depth	Varies based on transect zone of the lot and the adjacent lot; see Table (L10).
Location on the Site	Locate buffers on the lot with more intensive transect zone; Buffer is measured from side and rear property lines.
2. Required Landscape Screen ¹	
Location	Directly adjacent to the rear or side property line
Hedge	Continuous double row of shrubs required between shade trees b
Hedge & Screen Composition	General to All Zones: Double row of shrubs, alternatively planted, spaced no more than 36" on center; Mature height in one year of 30". Specific to Special Zone - Industrial: Hedges must be paired with a continuous masonry wall that screens at a minimum height of six (6) feet.
Hedge Frequency	Minimum of 15 shrubs per 100' of property line is required
Canopy Trees	At least 1 canopy tree per every 40' within the buffer. When physical barriers prohibit the planting of canopy trees, 1 understory tree shall be planted per every 20' of buffer. c
Uses and Materials	Alternative uses and materials other than those indicated must be approved by the Zoning Manager.
Existing Vegetation	May be credited toward buffer area if they are determined to be adequately preserved by a County Arborist

Notes:

¹ Existing landscaping may count towards buffer requirement.

Figure (L9) Landscape Screen Plan



Section View

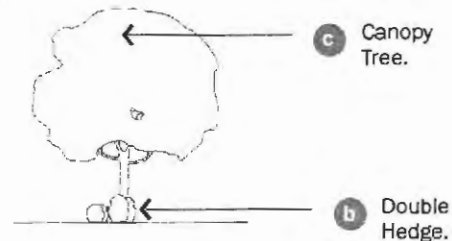


Table (L10) Buffer Depth Required between Zones

	SZ-Industrial	T6	T5	T4	T3, T2
T6 Core	10'	not required	not required	not required	10'
T5 Center	10'	not required	not required	not required	10'
T4 Edge	30'	5'	5'	not required	5'
T3, T2	50'	10'	10'	5'	not required
SZ Industrial	not required	10'	10'	30'	50'



Sec. xxx Interior Parking Lot Landscape.

(a) Intent & Applicability.

- (1) Intent. To provide shade, minimize paving & associated stormwater runoff, & improve the aesthetic look of parking lots.
- (2) General Applicability. All open-air, off-street parking lots in all Transect Zones.
- (3) Other Internal Parking Lot Areas. Internal areas not dedicated to parking or drives shall be landscaped.
- (4) Existing Vegetation. Existing vegetation may be credited toward these requirements if they are determined to be adequately preserved by the County Arborist.

Figure (L10) Interior Parking Lot Landscaping

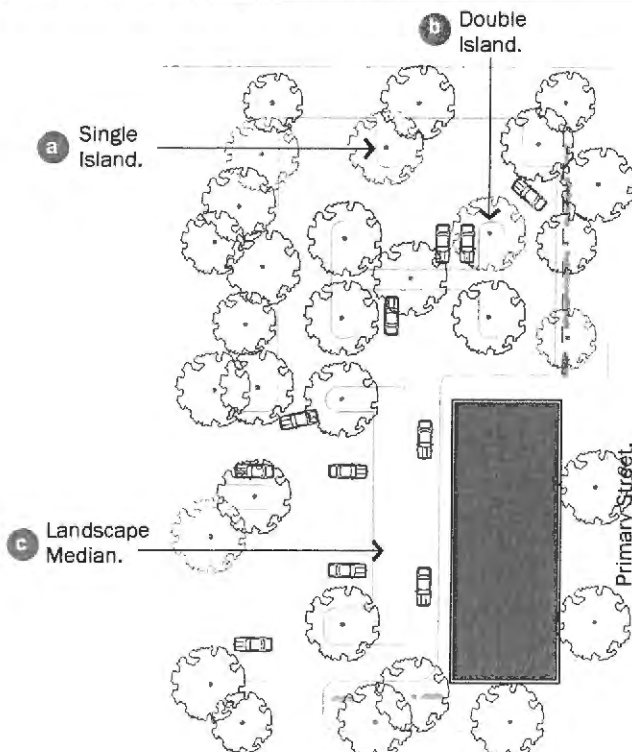


Table (L11) Interior Parking Lot Landscape Requirements¹

1. Landscape Requirements

Canopy Tree Requirement	Minimum of 1 canopy tree must be planted for every 6 parking spaces. This calculation includes any tree planted within 6' of the parking lot's edge and is measured from back of curb to existing or planted tree trunk.	
Required Island Locations	There shall be no more than 10 continuous parking spaces in a freestanding row without a landscape island. ²	
Minimum Width of Islands	6' minimum width. Islands must meet pervious surface and soil volume requirements outlined in Table (L3).	
Required Trees Within Islands	Minimum of 1 canopy tree per island and 2 canopy trees in double islands. See Table (L2) for minimum caliper requirements.	a b

2. Landscape Median Requirements

Required Median Location	Required in each free-standing bay ² of parking that abuts a driveway, alley or road internal to the parking lot	c
Minimum Width	6' minimum; Landscaped medians must meet the pervious surface and soil volume requirements as described in Table (L3)	

¹ Parking lot interior is defined as the area dedicated to parking on a given parcel as measured from face of curb to face of curb.

² Freestanding rows or bays of parking are those not abutting the parking lot perimeter or building face, and may have a single or double row of parking.



Landscape

Sec. xxx Screening of Open Storage and Refuse.

(a) Intent & Applicability.

- (1) Intent. To reduce the visibility of open storage, refuse areas, and utility appurtenances from public areas and adjacent properties.
- (2) General Applicability. All dumpsters, open storage, refuse areas, and utility appurtenances in Transect Zones. See Table (L12) for requirements.

Figure (L11) Screening of Open Storage & Refuse Areas

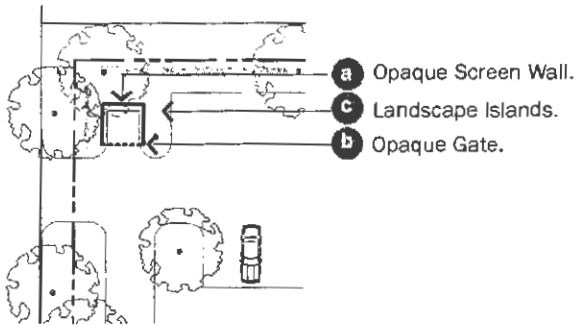


Table (L12) Screening Requirements of Open Storage and Refuse Areas

Location on the Site	Not permitted in front or corner side yards
a Opaque Screen Wall ¹	Required around 3 sides of the dumpster and trash bin area with similar trim and finish as the associated building.
Screen Wall Height	Height shall be the higher of the following: 1. 3' 2. Height of use to be screened 3. Height as determined by Zoning Manager to accomplish objective of the screen
b Visible Openings	Openings visible from the public way or adjacent properties must be furnished with opaque gates
c Landscape Requirement	If refuse area is located within larger paved area, such as a parking lot, landscape islands must be located on 3 sides of the area, with at least 1 canopy tree within 20'.

¹ Vertical structured barrier providing screening at all times, such as a masonry wall.

Sec. xxx Screening of Utility Appurtenances.

(a) Intent & Applicability.

- (1) Intent. To reduce the visibility of utility appurtenances from public areas and adjacent properties while still providing maintenance access.
- (2) General Applicability. All utility appurtenances in Transect Zones. See Table (L13) for requirements.

Table (L13) Screening Requirements of Utility Appurtenances

Large Private Mechanical Equipment ¹	Shall be screened with opaque wood or masonry wall on all sides facing right-of-way with discrete access for utility maintenance.
Small Private Mechanical Equipment ²	Shall have fully opaque landscape screening with continuous shrub plantings with discrete access for utility maintenance.

¹ Large private mechanical equipment is equal to or greater than 4' in height

² Small private mechanical equipment is smaller than 4' in height





Article IX. Approval Requirements



Approval Requirements

Sec. xxx Approval Requirements.

a. Scope of Regulations.

- (1) **New development.** Unless otherwise exempt or vested pursuant to subsection b., c. or d. below, all development undertaken by, and all actions taken in regard to, development orders shall be consistent with the code.
- (2) **Nonconforming structures and uses; alterations.** All buildings and uses in existence on January 10, 2017 that do not comply with the code and that are not exempt or vested pursuant to subsection b., or c. or d. below shall be considered nonconforming, and, except as otherwise provided below, shall be subject to the requirements relating to nonconforming structures and uses in Article III, Chapter 38, Orange County Code. Notwithstanding the foregoing and anything to the contrary in Article III of Chapter 38, the following shall apply to renovations or alterations of buildings and uses in existence on January 10, 2017:
 - (A) Renovations or alterations of buildings exclusively interior in nature are not subject to this Code.
 - (B) Nonconforming uses and structures in existence on January 10, 2017 may be continued, altered, renovated or expanded, subject to the following:
 - (i) **Building Expansion.** Where the gross building square footage in existence on January 10, 2017 is expanded by more than 50% (individually or cumulatively), or an expansion combined with the reconstruction of any square footage that was intentionally razed amounts to more than 50% of the gross building square footage in existence on January 10, 2017, the expansion or the expansion with reconstruction, whatever the case may be, shall conform with the site and building requirements of this Code, to the maximum extent practicable.
 - (ii) **Site Expansion or Alteration.** Where (a) an expansion or alteration of a site affects 50% or more of a parking area in existence as of January 10, 2017, or (b) vehicular access or driveways are being relocated, added or removed, the portion of the site that is being altered shall, to the maximum extent practicable, conform with the block configuration, street types and off-street parking requirements of this Code.
 - (iii) **Building Façade Improvements.** Substantial renovations or alterations of the front building façade, such as the relocation of entry doors or windows, shall comply with the minimum ground story transparency and the principal entrance location requirements (reference Sec. xxx, Table (22) subsection c), to the maximum extent practicable.
 - (iv) **Destruction, Damage, Demolition.** Where more than 50% of the gross building square footage in existence on January 10, 2017 is destroyed, damaged or demolished by fire, flood, explosion, or other casualty, the replacement or rebuilt use or structure and the redeveloped portion of the site shall comply with all requirements of this Code, to the

maximum extent practicable.

- (v) **Intentional Razing.** Where more than 50% of the gross building square footage in existence on January 10, 2017 is intentionally razed, the replacement or rebuilt use or structure and the redeveloped portion of the site shall comply with all requirements of this Code.
- (vi) **Site Constraints.** A nonconforming structure or use on a physically constrained site (e.g., limited size, topography, environmental considerations, or location of existing buildings and improvements) that is required to comply with some or all of this Code in connection with any proposed alterations, renovations, expansions, or redevelopment, shall comply with this Code to the maximum extent practicable.
- (C) Any alteration, renovation, expansion, or redevelopment that does not meet the thresholds for Code compliance set forth above shall not be required to comply with this Code in connection with such alteration, renovation, expansion or redevelopment. The County shall consider any application for an alteration, renovation, expansion, or redevelopment in accordance with the County's applicable development approval process, without regard to the provisions of this Code.

b. Planned Developments; Conditionally Exempt.

- (1) A Planned Development (PD) in existence on January 10, 2017, or portion thereof, shall be exempt and remain exempt from the code, subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - (A) With respect to a PD, or portion thereof, without a Development Plan (DP) or Preliminary Subdivision Plan (PSP) as of January 10, 2017, the developer shall have until January 10, 2020 to submit a complete application with the Development Review Committee (DRC) for a DP or PSP, whatever the case may be, that, at the developer's option, does not conform to the code in one or more respects, provided that (i) the DP or PSP does not necessitate a substantial change to the PD; (ii) the application continues to be processed by the developer after submittal and is approved, if at all, within one year after it is submitted; and (iii) construction of the project or of at least the first phase, as applicable, commences pursuant to the approved DP or PSP within two years from the date of its approval (or construction commences within such other period of time that may hereafter be added to the Orange County Code for an approved DP or PSP in a PD, whichever period is longer). The developer may apply for, and the DRC may grant, a single one-year extension of the January 10, 2020 deadline upon a showing of good cause by the applicant, meaning hardship and/or extenuating circumstances beyond the applicant's control.
 - (B) With respect to a PD, or portion thereof, with a DP or PSP as of January 10, 2017:
 - (i) if construction pursuant to the DP or PSP has not



commenced as of that date, the developer shall have until January 10, 2020 to commence construction of the project or of at least the first phase, as applicable, pursuant to the approved DP or PSP. The developer may apply for, and the DRC may grant, a single one-year extension of the January 10, 2020 deadline upon a showing of good cause by the applicant, meaning hardship and/or extenuating circumstances beyond the applicant's control.

- (ii) the developer shall have until January 10, 2020, to submit a complete application with the DRC to amend the DP or PSP in a manner that constitutes a substantial change to the DP or PSP and that, at the developer's option, does not conform to the code in one or more respects, provided that:

- (I) the amendment to the DP or PSP does not necessitate a substantial change to the PD;
- (II) the application continues to be processed by the developer after submittal and is approved, if at all, within one year after it is submitted; and
- (III) construction commences pursuant to the amended DP or PSP within two years from the date of its approval (or construction commences within such other period of time that may hereafter be added to the Orange County Code for an approved DP or PSP in a PD, whichever period is longer).

The developer may apply for, and the DRC may grant, a single one-year extension of the January 10, 2020 deadline upon a showing of good cause by the applicant, meaning hardship and/or extenuating circumstances beyond the applicant's control.

- (iii) if construction pursuant to the DP or PSP commenced or was completed for any portion of the development by January 10, 2017, the entire development covered in the DP or PSP is exempt and shall remain exempt from the code, and the developer is not subject to the January 10, 2020 deadline unless the developer applies for a substantial change to the DP or PSP.
- (2) As of January 10, 2017, the PDs identified on Figure (46) are undergoing environmental remediation or are subject to a Consent Agreement, Remediation Agreement or other agreement with a regulatory agency requiring remediation to be completed. Accordingly, for those PDs only, the three (3) year deadline set forth in subsection (1)(A) and (B) above shall be abated until such remediation has been completed. (For example, if remediation for a particular PD is completed on July 1, 2018, the three year deadline to submit a complete application or commence construction, whatever the case may be, shall be July 1, 2021 instead of January 10, 2020).
- (3) Failure to satisfy the terms and conditions of subsection (1)(A) or (B) shall cause the PD to lose its conditional exempt status, and the PD shall then become subject to the requirements of the

code.

- (4) Notwithstanding a PD's conditional exempt status, to the maximum extent practicable, a developer of a PD, or portion thereof, is encouraged to comply with the code.
- (5) After January 10, 2017, new PDs and substantial changes to PDs, DPs and PSPs approved prior to January 10, 2017, shall not be permitted, except as provided under Section b.(1)(B)(ii) for DPs and PSPs. However, changes to a DP, PSP, Land Use Plan or to conditions of approval of a PD approved prior to January 10, 2017, that would otherwise be deemed a substantial change to the DP, PSP, PD or Land Use Plan shall be deemed a non-substantial change if such change is consistent with the intent of the code, as determined by the Planning Manager. Any nonsubstantial change to a PD, DP, PSP or Land Use Plan may be permitted at any time after January 10, 2017, and need not comply with the code.

c. Vested rights application; determination.

In recognition that the rights of some property owners to develop their land may be vested, despite the particular development being inconsistent with the code, any person may request from the County a determination of whether the person's right to complete a development in existence as of January 10, 2017 is vested pursuant to this subsection c., notwithstanding that all or a portion of a development is inconsistent with the code. Such an application, along with a non-refundable application fee in an amount approved by the Board of County Commissioners, shall be submitted to the Planning Manager on an application form as the County may prescribe, and the application shall be reviewed and granted or denied in accordance with the procedures described in this subsection c.

- (1) The applicant shall submit all relevant supporting information, including other development orders or permits, contracts, letters, appraisals, reports, or any other documents upon which the vested rights application is based, with the Planning Manager. The applicant shall identify the provisions of the code that the applicant believes should not apply because of vesting.
- (2) The Planning Manager, based on consultations with the County Attorney's Office, shall render a written determination granting a vested rights certificate or denying the vested rights application within forty five (45) calendar days after the applicant submits a complete and sufficient application, unless the applicant agrees in writing to an extension of time.
- (3) **Vested rights criteria.** A development shall be entitled to a vested rights certificate if, as of January 10, 2017:
- (A) The County has issued a development order or the County has otherwise taken official action with respect to development of the property; and
 - (B) Extensive obligations or expenses (other than land purchase costs and payment of taxes) including, but



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not limited to, legal and professional expenses related directly to the development have been incurred or there has otherwise been a substantial change in position; and

- (C) Such obligations, expenses, and change in position were undertaken by the property owner in good faith reliance on the actions of the County; and
 - (D) It would be unfair to deny the property owner the opportunity to complete the project.
- (4) **Required compliance with other laws, ordinances, etc.** The purpose of this subsection c. is only to specify the circumstances under which a property owner may undertake or continue development despite the inconsistency of the development with the code. Therefore, nothing in this subsection acts to create rights that otherwise do not exist. Any development that is granted a vested rights certificate is not exempt or vested from any other laws, ordinances, regulations, or conditions of approval as may be applicable to the development, shall continue to be subject in all respects to all other laws, ordinances, and regulations, and shall continue to be subject to all terms, conditions, requirements and restrictions contained in any development order or permit or approval pertaining to the particular development. Also, a vested rights certificate does not entitle the holder of the certificate to the issuance of any development order, permit or approval not specified in the vested rights certificate, and does not exempt the holder from paying any impact or other fees assessed by the County after the effective date of such determination (or any increases thereto). A vested rights certificate may include criteria, standards, thresholds and/or guidelines, such as conditions regarding phasing, original conditions of approval or other appropriate development requirements, as may be specifically applicable to the particular project, provided that such conditions and requirements shall be based upon the original development approval on which the vested rights certificate is granted.
- (5) **Substantial change or deviation.** Additional impacts generated by any substantial change from the terms of the development order upon which a vested rights certificate is predicated shall be subject to the code to the extent of the additional impacts generated by the substantial change over and above the previously approved development order.
- (6) **Expiration of vested rights certificate.** A vested rights certificate issued pursuant to this subsection c. shall expire and become null and void in either of the following circumstances:
- (A) Upon the expiration of the development order or permit or approval that served as the predicate for the property owner's vested rights certificate; or
 - (B) Three (3) years from the date of issuance of the vested rights certificate, if no further physical development takes place after issuance of the vested rights certificate.

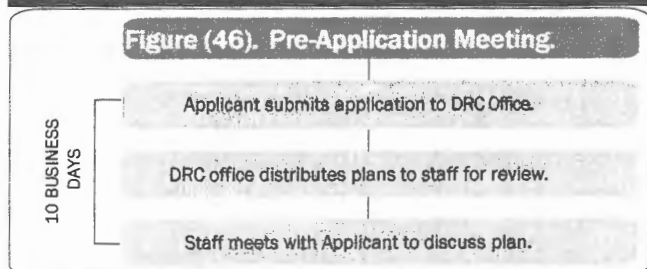
The developer may apply for, and the DRC may grant, a single one-year extension of the three year time frame upon a showing of good cause by the applicant, meaning hardship and/or extenuating circumstances beyond the applicant's control.

d. Impairment of Contract.

- (1) It is not the intent of the County that the code impair any valid, existing and bona fide contract rights contrary to Article I, Section 10, Florida Constitution ("Prohibited laws").
- (2) Accordingly, any person may submit a statement to the Planning Manager as to an alleged impairment of contractual rights, which shall specifically identify the provision(s) of the code that the applicant believes cause the impairment, and evidence of such contractual rights that were valid and in effect as of January 10, 2017, including but not limited to contracts, agreements, and covenants. The statement and supporting materials, along with a non-refundable application fee in an amount approved by the Board of County Commissioners, shall be submitted to the Planning Manager, who shall review the statement and supporting materials in consultation with the County Attorney's Office. Within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of the complete and sufficient statement and supporting materials, the Planning Manager shall issue a written determination, unless the applicant agrees in writing to an extension of time.
 - (A) If the determination finds an impermissible impairment of contract, the determination shall identify the provisions of the code causing the impairment, and shall grant or approve such waivers or deviations as necessary to avoid such impairment, with such waivers or deviations being valid for only the length of time that the contract or other document giving rise to the impairment remains valid and in effect.
 - (B) If the determination does not find an impermissible impairment of contract, the determination shall explain the rationale for the determination.

e. Pre-Application Meeting.

Figure (47). Pre-Application Meeting.



- (1) The purpose of this subsection e. is to afford the applicant an opportunity to receive the advice and assistance of the professional staff before preparing formal plans and making an official application. Those applicants that are familiar with the regulating plan requirements and approval process may choose to forego the pre-application meeting.
- (2) The applicant must apply for a pre-Application meeting with the DRC Office prior to submitting an application for Site Plan Approval or Subdivision Plan Approval.
- (3) The applicant shall submit the following.
 - (A) Application, Form, and Applicable Fees.
 - (B) **Sketch Plan.** A sketch plan or plans shall detail the proposal, including the following.
 - (i) Draft layout of blocks, street types, open space types lots, and buildings.
 - (ii) Existing conditions such as topography, water bodies, aerial photograph, and flood plain.
 - (iii) Location of Transects and Uses consistent with the Regulating Plan.
 - (iv) Anticipated method of achieving parking requirements.
 - (v) Site survey.
- (4) **Pre-Application Meeting.** Staff shall schedule to meet with the Applicant to discuss the proposed plan within 10 business days of receipt of the complete application.

f. Subdivision Plan Approval and Recording.

Refer to Sec. 34-48 and Sec. 34-133 for information on the subdivision plat approval and recording process. Any proposed Subdivision Plans that are located within an approved Regulating Plan shall also be reviewed by the regulating review staff in accordance with this section.

g. Site Plan Approval.

- (1) The purpose of this subsection g. is to establish a process that allows County staff to administratively review development and redevelopment of sites, buildings, uses, and other site requirements to ensure that the full standards and intent of this code are met.
- (2) All development located within this regulating plan area shall submit for Site Plan approvals.
- (3) The following information shall constitute a complete application. The application shall be submitted digitally in PDF.
 - (A) Complete Application, Form, and Applicable Fees.
 - (B) Applicant shall submit the following in compliance with the requirements of this code when submitting an application for development. All maps and plans shall include project title, date of preparation, north arrow, scale on 24" X 36" sheet size.
 - (i) Site Location Map, Legal Description/Limits of Plan, Parcel Identification number(s).
 - (ii) Owner & Applicant Name & Contact Information. Provide

- phone number and email address.
- (iii) **Site Aerial Photograph.** Provide aerial photo at readable scale and indicate general project limits.
- (iv) **Survey Plat.** Dimensions of property lines, easements, rights-of-way.
- (v) **Development Boundaries and Proposed Phasing,** if applicable.
- (vi) **Existing Conditions Survey.** Existing on-site and adjacent off-site structures, streets, utilities, easements, pavement noted either on site survey.
- (vii) **Existing Natural Conditions Survey.** Existing topography, vegetation, drainageways, floodplain/way, or other unique features on site survey.
- (viii) **Proposed Deviations.** All proposed deviations and justification for deviations.
- (ix) **Site Plan.** A Site Plan delineating all proposed buildings, overhangs, planter areas, free standing walls, steps, streets, drive surfaces, parking stalls, ponds, fencing, impervious/pervious surface etc.
- (x) **Preliminary Subdivision Plan.** A plan of proposed subdivision of property if applicable.
- (xi) **Street Types Plan with Cross Sections.** Provide a map and cross section of all proposed street types, including all required programming elements, consistent with the Regulating Plan.
- (xii) **Building Plan(s).** Floor plans, square footages, height and siting for all buildings illustrating compliance with the requirements of the Transects section.
- (xiii) **Table of Uses.** A table of uses is required on the Building Plan delineating locations and gross square footages of categories of uses, number of residential units, and number of hotel rooms in compliance with Table 26 Uses by Transect.
- (xiv) **Building Elevations.** Building elevations of all facades, rendered to illustrate compliance with the site and building requirements.
- (xv) **Conservation Area Determination** of all wetlands.
- (xvi) **Landscape Plan.** Landscape Plan illustrating compliance with the requirements of the Landscape section. For sites with less than ten percent landscape area, the Landscape Plan may be combined with the Site Plan.
- (xvii) **Parking Plan.** Parking layout plan with table of spaces keyed to plan, illustrating compliance with the Parking section. Driveways, shared parking arrangements, cooperative parking, and any other parking reductions shall be included and noted for compliance with Sec. xxx Off-street Parking and Loading.
- (xviii) **Master Signage Plan.** Signage Plan illustrating compliance with the requirements of Chapter 31.5. Refer to Sec. 31.5-190. Minimum development size is 15 acres.
- (xix) **Lighting Plan.** Lighting Plan illustrating compliance with the requirements of Chapter 9, Article XVI, Exterior Lighting Standards.
- (xx) **Open Space Plan,** if Open Space is included. Open Space Plan shall define all paving, structures, site furnishings,



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and landscape areas illustrating compliance with the requirements of Sec. xxx Open Space Types.

- (xxi) Final Drainage Plan. Plans and details describing final stormwater system with Low-Impact Development (LID) practices. Refer to Sec. 30-282. Drainage Plan Requirements and Orange County LID Manual.
- (xxii) Preliminary Engineering Plans. Plans and details describing water, wastewater and other utility systems throughout area covered in Regulating Plan.

- (4) Application Process Timeline. Upon submittal of a complete application, the site plan will be reviewed using the following process and timeline.
 - (A) Staff shall review and make recommendations within 10 business days. Each revised site plan shall be reviewed within 10 business days after receipt.
 - (B) If the Site Plan is found in compliance, the applicant may submit for construction permits. Subdivision plans shall be forwarded to the DRC for PSP under the PSP approval process in Ch. 34.

h. Deviations from Regulations and Proposed Alternatives.

- (1) Deviations from Regulations. If a development standard within the code or a regulation not addressed is requested to be modified or altered, such alternate standards shall be submitted with the site plan and reviewed by appropriate staff relative to the nature of the regulation or standard in question, with final decision by the Planning and Zoning Managers (and the County Engineer if applicable). If the proposed deviation is considered consistent with the intent of the code and the Comprehensive Plan, it may be accepted as non-substantial and appropriate to proceed without the need of further approvals. If the proposed deviation is considered inconsistent with the code or the Comprehensive Plan,

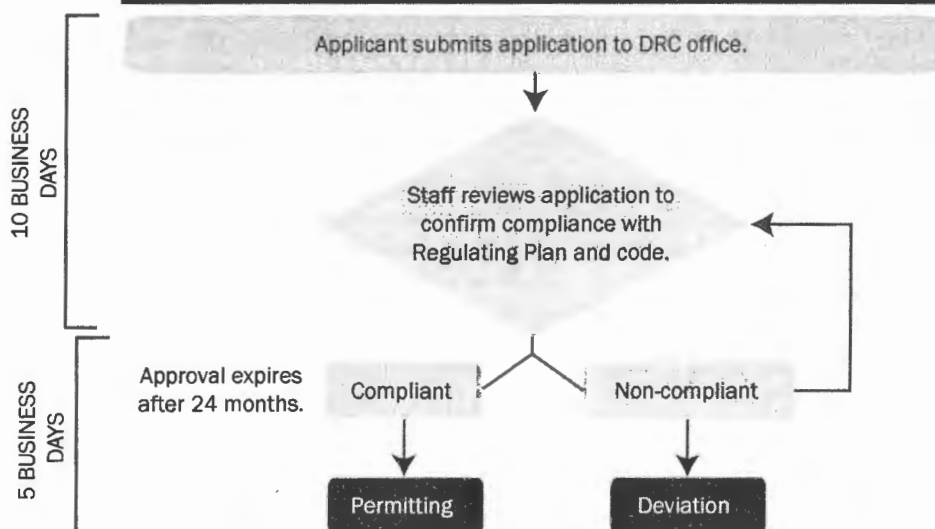
it will be considered a substantial change and may be appealed to the DRC for further evaluation and consideration for approval.

- (2) Regulations Not Addressed. If a particular development standard is determined to have not been addressed within the scope of this code, the most relevant applicable Orange County standard shall be employed.
- (3) Appeals to DRC. Any decisions appealed to the DRC shall require a separate DRC application following the change determination application process. The DRC will evaluate the proposed Regulating Plan and/or code alteration(s) and either require changes, approve as non-substantial, or deny as substantial. Any DRC decisions may be appealed to the BCC following DRC Change Determination regulations.

i. Transect Zone Changes, Rezoning.

- (1) This subsection is intended to describe the process by which the owners of properties may seek to change their transect or Special Zone designation.
- (2) The property owner shall apply for a rezoning on a form created by the County. The application shall pay an associated fee in an amount to be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (3) The PZC shall review the proposed rezoning to the Zoning Map for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan and shall recommend approval or denial to the BCC.
- (4) The BCC shall review the application in a public hearing, and shall approve or deny the request based on consistency with the intent of the Comprehensive Plan.
- (5) If the application is approved by the BCC, the Zoning Map shall be amended by ordinance.

Figure (48). Site Plan Approval.

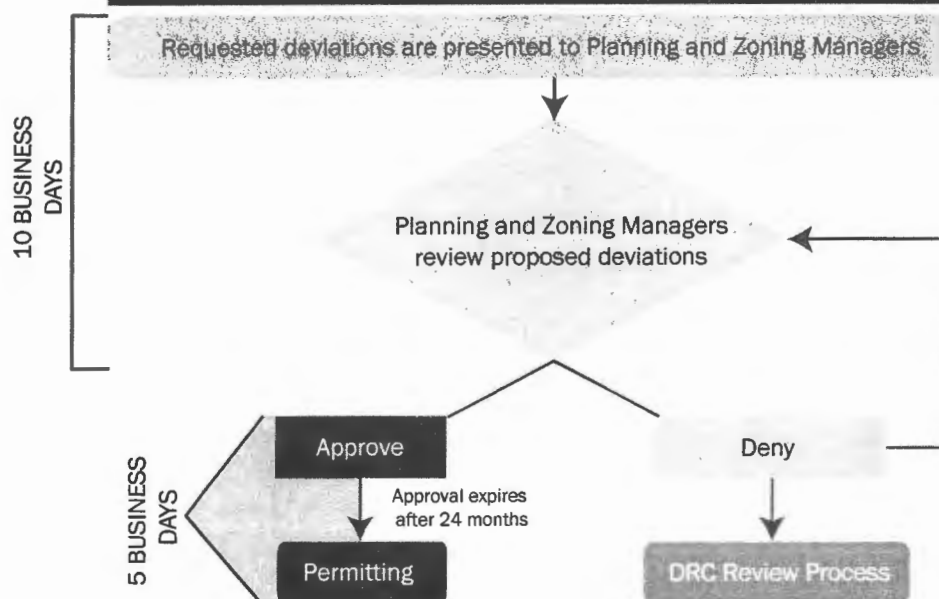


- (6) An expansion of Place Type boundaries to include any new parcels, and to assign the new parcel(s) a Transect Zone or Special Zone designation, shall also require an amendment to the Future Land Use Map in the Comprehensive Plan and to the Code.
- (7) The creation of new Transects or Special Zones requires an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan and to the Code.

j. Appeals.

- (1) Any party aggrieved by a decision of the Planning Manager and/or the Zoning Manager pursuant to Section 38-868 may notify the Planning Manager in writing that such party is appealing the decision. The notification shall be delivered to the Planning Manager no later than thirty (30) days after the decision on the application is delivered to the applicant; otherwise, the applicant shall be deemed to have waived all rights to challenge the decision. Upon receipt by the Planning Manager of a timely notice of appeal, the Planning Manager shall submit the appeal to the DRC, which shall consider the appeal no later than ninety (90) days following receipt or at such later date to which the applicant may consent.
- (2) Any decision of the DRC pursuant to this section may be appealed to the board of county commissioners by submitting a letter to the chairman of the DRC within thirty (30) days of the DRC's decision.
- (3) The board of county commissioners shall review the application or decision on the same basis and in accordance with the procedures and criteria in this section. The board of county commissioners may approve (with or without conditions) or deny the application, return the application to the appropriate committee or staff for further consideration with or without
- (4) A person aggrieved by a decision of the board of county commissioners pursuant to Section 38-868 may challenge the decision in the Circuit Court for the Ninth Judicial Circuit. If the aggrieved person decides to challenge the decision, he/she shall file a petition for writ of certiorari with the clerk to the circuit court not later than thirty (30) days after the decision is rendered by the board of county commissioners. The record before the circuit court shall consist of the complete record of the proceedings before the board of county commissioners.
- (5) Judicial review shall not be available unless and until the procedures set forth in this section have been exhausted.

Figure (49). Site Plan Deviations.





Article X. Definitions



Definitions

Sec. xxx Definitions.

a. Graphics.

The graphics, tables, and text utilized throughout this code are regulatory. In case of a conflict, text shall control over tables and graphics and tables shall control graphics.

b. Defined Terms.

For the purposes of Sections 38-860 through 38-875, the following terms shall have the following meanings.

- (1) **Accessory Use or Structure.** A use or structure customarily, incidental, and subordinate to the principal use or structure and located on the same lot with such principal use or structure.
- (2) **Applicant.** A developer or an authorized agent of a developer.
- (3) **Block.** The aggregate of lots, passages, lanes, and Alleys bounded on all sides by streets.
- (4) **Block Depth.** A block measurement that is the horizontal distance between the front property line on a block face and the front property line of the parallel or approximately parallel block face.
- (5) **Block Ends.** The lots located on the end of a block; these lots are often larger than the lots in the interior of the block or those at the opposite end of the block and can be located on a more intense street type. They are typically more suitable for more intensive development, such as multiple family or mixed use development.
- (6) **Block Face.** The aggregate of all the building facades on one side of a block.
- (7) **Block Length.** A block measurement that is the horizontal distance along the front property lines of the lots comprising the block.
- (8) **Build-to-Zone.** An area in which the front or corner side facade of a building shall be placed; it may or may not be located directly adjacent to a property line. The transect dictates the minimum and maximum distance a structure may be placed from a property line. When a sidewalk is not provided within the right-of-way, the setback shall be measured from the back of sidewalk. Refer to Figure (51) Build-to-Zone vs. Setback Line.
- (9) **Coverage, Building.** The percentage of a lot developed with a principal or accessory structure.
- (10) **Coverage, Impervious.** The percentage of a lot developed with principal or accessory structures and impervious surfaces, such as driveways, sidewalks, and patios.
- (11) **Dedication.** The intentional appropriation of land by the owner to the county for public use and/or ownership.
- (12) **Density.** The number of dwelling units located in an area of land, usually denoted as units per acre.
- (13) **Dwelling Unit.** A building or portion thereof, designed or used exclusively for residential occupancy, but not including hotels, lodginghouses, motels, or mobile homes.
- (14) **Easement.** A legal interest in land, granted by the owner to another person or entity, which allows for the use of all or a portion of the owner's land for such purposes as access or placement of utilities.
- (15) **Expression Line.** An architectural feature. A decorative, three dimensional, linear element, horizontal or vertical, protruding or indented at least two inches from the exterior facade or a building typically utilized to delineate floors or stories of a building.
- (16) **Facade.** The exterior face of a building, including but not limited to the wall, windows, windowsills, doorways, and design elements such as expression lines. The front facade is any building face adjacent to the front property line.
- (17) **Frontage Type.** The permitted treatment types of the ground floor facade of a building. Refer to the Transects section for more information and a list of permitted Entrance Types.
- (18) **Grade.** The average level of the finished surface of the ground story adjacent to the exterior walls of a building.
- (19) **Gross Floor Area.** The sum of all areas of a building, including accessory storage areas or closets within sales spaces, working spaces, or living spaces and any basement floor area used for retailing activities, the production or processing of goods, or business offices. It shall not include attic space having headroom of seven feet or less and areas devoted primarily to storage, balconies, off-street parking and loading areas, enclosed porches, roof decks, roof gardens, or basement floor area other than specified above.
- (20) **Impervious Surface.** Also referred to as impervious material. Any hard surface, man-made area that does not absorb water, including building roofs, sidewalks, parking, driveways, and other paved surfaces.
- (21) **Landscape Area.** Area on a lot not dedicated to a structure, parking or loading facility, frontage buffer, side and rear buffer, or interior parking lot landscaping.
- (22) **Lot.** A parcel of land occupied or intended for occupancy by a use permitted in this chapter. Refer to Figure (50) Lots.
- (23) **Lot, Corner.** A parcel of land abutting at least two vehicular rights-of-way, excluding an Alley, at their intersection. Refer to Figure (50) Lots.
- (24) **Lot, Flag.** A parcel of land having its only access to the adjacent vehicular right-of-way, excluding an Alley, through a narrow strip of land. Refer to Figure (50) Lots.
- (25) **Lot, Interior.** A parcel of land abutting a vehicular Right-of-way, excluding an Alley, along one (1) Property Line; surrounded by Lots along the remaining Property Lines.
- (26) **Lot, Through.** Also referred to as a double frontage lot. An interior lot having frontage on two approximately parallel vehicular rights-of-way, excluding an Alley. Refer to Figure (50) Lots.



- (27) **Lot Area.** The computed area contained within the property lines; it is typically denoted in square feet or acres.
- (28) **Lot Depth.** The distance measured from the midpoint of the front line to the midpoint of the opposite rear line of the lot. Refer to Figure (50) Lots.
- (29) **Lot Frontage.** The horizontal distance between the Side Property Lines, measured at the Front Property Lines. Through lots may have two frontages. Refer to Figure (50) Lots.
- (30) **Nonconformance.** A structure, use, lot, or site characteristic that was legally constructed or operated prior to the effective date of or Amendment to this code, but that cannot be constructed, platted, or operated after the effective date of or Amendment to this code.
- (31) **Occupancy.** The portion of a building or premises owned, leased, rented, or otherwise occupied for a given use.
- (32) **Open Space Type.** The permitted and regulated types of open spaces in this code.
- (33) **Open Water.** A pond, lake, reservoir, or other water feature with the water surface fully exposed.
- (34) **Passageway.** A pathway designed for use by pedestrians; it can be located mid-block allowing pedestrian movement from one street to another without traveling along the block's perimeter.
- (35) **Pervious Surface.** Also referred to as pervious material. A material or surface that allows for the absorption of water into the ground or plant material, such as permeable pavers or a vegetated roof.
- (36) **Plat.** A map, drawing, or delineated representation of the division or subdivision of lands, being a complete and exact representation of the division or subdivision and other information in compliance with the requirements of all applicable provisions of any applicable ordinance and Part I, Chapter 177, Florida Statutes
- (37) **Primary Street.** A street designated on the Regulating Plan that receives priority over other streets in terms of setting front property lines and locating building entrances.
- (38) **Principal Use or Structure.** Also referred to as the principal building. A building that contains the dominant use of the Lot. It is typically located toward the front of the Lot in the front Build-to Zone or behind the Front Yard Setback.
- (39) **Property Line.** Also referred to as lot line. A boundary line of a parcel of land or lot. Refer to Figure (50) Lots.
- (40) **Property Line, Corner.** A boundary of a lot that is approximately perpendicular to the front property line and is directly adjacent to a public right-of-way, other than an Alley or railroad. Refer to Figure (50) Lots.
- (41) **Property Line, Front.** The boundary abutting a right-of-way, other than an Alley, from which the required setback or build-to transect is measured, with the following exceptions.
- (A) Corner and Through Lots that abut a Primary Street shall have the front property line on that Primary Street.
 - (B) Corner and Through Lots that abut two Primary Streets or do not abut a Primary Street shall utilize the orientation of the two directly adjacent lots, or shall have the front property line determined by the Zoning Administrator.
- (42) **Property Line, Rear.** The boundary of a lot that is approximately parallel to the front property line; this line separates lots from one another or separates a lot from an Alley. Refer to Figure (50) Lots.
- (43) **Property Line, Side.** The boundary of a lot that is approximately perpendicular to the front and rear property lines; it is not adjacent to the public right-of-way. Refer to Figure (50) Lots.
- (44) **Right-of-way.** A strip of land acquired by the state, county or any municipality by reservation, dedication, forced dedication, prescription, or condemnation, and intended to be occupied or occupied by a road, crosswalk, sidewalk, bike path, electric transmission lines, oil or gas pipeline, water pipeline, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, or other similar uses.
- (45) **Roof Type.** The detail at the top of a building that finishes a Facade, including a pitch roof with various permitted slopes and a parapet. Refer to the Transects section for more information and a list of the permitted Roof Types.
- (46) **Scale.** The relative size of a building, street, sign, or other element of the built environment.
- (47) **Setback.** The horizontal distance from a property line inward, beyond which a structure may be placed. Structures or other impervious surfaces are not permitted within a setback, unless specifically permitted in this code (e.g. sidewalks). Refer to Figure (51) Build-to Zone vs. Setback Line.
- (48) **Sign.** See Ch. 31.5, Orange County Code.
- (49) **Solar Reflectance Index (SRI).** A measure of a constructed surface's ability to reflect solar heat, as shown by a small temperature rise. The measure utilizes a scale from 0 to 100 and is defined so that a standard black surface is 0 and a standard white surface is 100. To calculate for a given material, obtain the reflectance value and emittance value for the material; calculate the SRI according to ASTM E 1980-01 or the latest version.
- (50) **Story.** A habitable level within a building measured from finished floor to finished floor.
- (51) **Story, Ground.** Also referred to as ground floor. The first floor of a building that is level to or elevated above the finished grade on the frontage, excluding basements or cellars.
- (52) **Story, Half.** A story either in the base of the building, partially below grade and partially above grade, or a story fully within the roof structure with transparency facing the street.
- (53) **Story, Upper.** Also referred to as upper floor. The floors located above the ground story of a building.
- (54) **Street Face.** The facade of a building that faces a public right-of-way.
- (55) **Street Frontage.** Also refer to lot frontage. The portion of a building or lot directly adjacent to a vehicular right-of-way.



Definitions

- (56) **Street Type.** The permitted and regulated types of streets in this code. Refer to the Street Types section for more information and a list of the permitted Street Types.
- (57) **Structure, Principal.** Also referred to as the principal building. A building that contains the dominant use of the Lot. It is typically located toward the front of the Lot in the front Build-to Zone or behind the Front Yard Setback.
- (58) **Swale.** A low lying, naturally planted area with gradual slopes that facilitate the transport, absorption, and/or filtration of stormwater.
- (59) **Transect.** A zoning designation given to each lot within the jurisdiction that dictates the standards for development on that Lot. Refer to the Transects section for more information and a list of permitted Transects.
- (60) **Transit Shed.** An area that is centered around an existing, or planned and funded, transit stop using a quarter mile or half mile distance meant to demonstrate 5-10 minute walking distances. Also referred to as the "Pedestrian Shed."
- (61) **Tree Canopy.** The uppermost area of spreading branches and leaves of a tree.
- (62) **Tree Canopy Coverage.** The area of ground covered or shaded by a tree's canopy, measured in square feet.
- (63) **Use.** Also referred to as land use. A purpose or activity that may occur within a building or a lot.
- (64) **Visible Basement.** A half story partially below grade and partially exposed above with required transparency on the street facade.
- (65) **Water Body.** A body of water, such as a river, pond, or lake that may be man-made or naturally occurring.

Figure (51). Setback Line vs. Build-to-Zone.

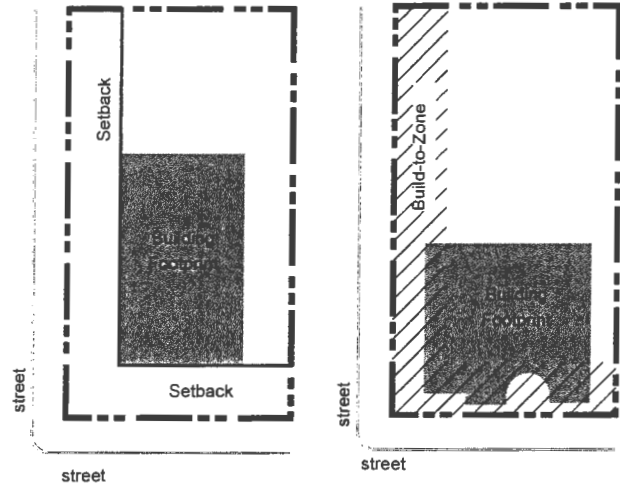


Figure (50). Lots.



