URBAN STANDARDS

The Urban Standards are a matrix of text and diagrams that regulate those aspects of private buildings which affect the public realm. The Urban Standards vary according to the zoning categories of the transect. These categories are allocated on the Regulating Plan. The Building Types Summary defines the streetscape and the building use. In the Building Types, there is detailed information about buildings such as lot size, setbacks, encroachments and building height. The Street Frontage standefining streetscape, encourage the provision of certain building types and frontage elements which influence social behavior.

DEFINITIONS

Outbuilding: A building located on a lot, which it shares with a primary building. It may be accessed from an alley or a front drive.

Lot Line: The boundary that legally and geometrically demarcates a lot.

Frontage Line: The line between a private lot and a primary

thoroughfare or civic space.

Frontage: The privately held piece of land between the Facade of a building and the Frontage Line.

Elevation: An exterior wall of a building. Facade: The exterior walls of a building that face a Frontage Line. Facades shall generally be built parallel to the principal frontage line.

Building Disposition: The manner in which a building sits on its site. Buildings shall be generally disposed in relation to the boundaries of their lots as specified in the building type diagrams. Setbacks, building configurations, encroachments, frontage types and building heights shall all comply with these diagrams as well.

Primary Structure: The main building on a lot, usually located toward the frontage

Cubic Feet: The volume of the primary structure is defined by the length multiplied by the width multiplied by the height plus the volume within the attic roof line of the entire primary structure above grade. Subordinate building wings to the primary structure and open porches will not be calculated in the volume.

Setback: The mandatory minimum or

maximum distance between a frontage line and a facade, or the distance between a lot line and an elevation. Open porches, balconies, overhangs and ramps are usually exempt from setback requirements.

Front Setback: The distance between a frontage line and a facade. This distance is given as a minimum or as a requirement. Open porches, balconies, stoops, chimneys and bay windows are premitted to encroach into the front

Side Setback: The distance between the side lot line and an elevation of the building with the exception of roof overhangs. This distance is given as a minimum. Open porches are not permitted to encroach on the side setback, except in the case of sideyard houses.

Rear Setback: The distance between the rear lot line and any portion of a principal building. This distance is given as a minimum. Outbuildings are permitted to encroach on the rear setback in lieu of any utility easement.

Encroachment: Any portion of the primary building (ex. porch, bay window, stoop) that projects into the setback

ALLOWED USES

For Town Center, Neighborhood Center, Neighborhood General, and Neighborhood Edge, permitted uses are included on the Permitted Uses page.

URBAN PROVISIONS

Principal Building and Yard

- Stoops, balconies, porches, and bay windows may encroach within front and corner lot side setbacks.
- · Double frontage buildings shall have the required front setback along both frontages unless otherwise designated on the Regulating Plan.
- Buildings shall show no more than 2, 4, or 6 projecting corners to frontage.
- · Front loaded garage doors shall be recessed from the primary building facade a minimum of 20 feet.
- Attached buildings on corner lots may move front setback forward or backward a maximum of 6 feet.
- Fences, garden walls, and hedges may be built on property lines or as a continuation of building walls.
- Principal Building Height
- Height shall be measured from grade

elevation to eave line a maximum of

- Residential ground floors shall have a minimum height of 9 feet. Commercial ground floors shall have a minimum fabric. height of 12 feet.
- Structures such as, but not limited to, all yard buildings. Observation Towers shall be allowed to • Non-residential uses are • Non-residential uses are • Housing is in more dense • Housing is high density reach an accessible height of 60 feet if limited to special recre-limited to special recre-rearyard and sideyard attached housing with all of the following conditions are met: ational or civic uses, relat- ational or civic uses, relat- buildings, often combining ground floor commercial or 1. Structure is constructed on other ing to adjacent forests or ing to adjacent forests or upper floor residential with multifamily buildings. than residential lot.
- 2. Structure has a footprint of 250 square feet or less.
- 3. Structure is uninhabitable.

4. Structure meets conditions for construction stated by local building codes roadside. and local fire officials.

Church steeples and other architec- into parkways. tural features shall be allowed to reach a height of 100 feet from finished

Outbuilding

- An outbuilding shall have a maximum of 625 habitable square feet with the exception of those on estate lots.
- Maximum outbuilding height shall be 22 feet measured to the eave with the exception of those on estate lots.
- Outbuildings with the narrowest end of the primary mass greater than 18 feet may not have a principal rafter bearing height higher than the eave of the principal building. This note takes precedent over typical maximum building height.
- Lodging and home occupational uses are permitted within an outbuilding if the activity is pursued by the property owner and the property owner is in residence in the primary dwelling. Accessory units cannot be rented to
- Only one habitable accessory structure with a kitchen is permitted per residential lot.

- · Parking shall be 2 spaces per principle dwelling unit; 1 per apartment unit; and 1 per every 400 square feet of commercial use.
- Required parking shall include on-street parking along the frontage.
- Front loaded driveways are permitted on lots with widths of 50 feet or

R U R A L | | | | | | | | | T R A N S E C T | | | | | | | | U R B A N

NEIGHBORHOOD

- waterfront.
- no curbs. Variable park- ings in the rear. ing is accommodated on the • The thoroughfares are • Thoroughfares typically • Thoroughfares are com-

NEIGHBORHOOD

residential uses.

- waterfront.
- streets or roads with or are streets and avenues mercial streets with parallel Open space is organized without curb, and variable with parallel parking. All or diagonal parking on both parking.
 - Open space is organized alleys. into parks and play- Open space is organized grounds.

NEIGHBORHOOD

hoods.

- ground floor commercial. Commercial uses are first

- into parks and squares.

T.5

This is a rural residential This is the most widespread This is a social, mixed use This is a higher density, urban fabric, with a mixture hub within walking distance mixed use center that may · Housing is exclusively in of housing and limited non- of surrounding neighbor- serve several neighborhoods.

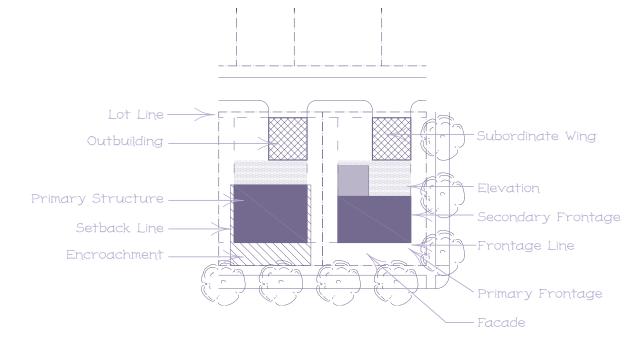
- The thoroughfares are Housing is typically in all Commercial uses are in floor storefronts in rearroads with soft edges and yard buildings with outbuild- rearyard storefront build- yard buildings or commercial-flex buildings.
 - buildings are served by sides. The thoroughfares have wide sidewalks, aligned street tree plantings, and buildings set close to the frontages.
 - Open space is organized into squares, plazas, and greens.

BUILDING TYPES Rowhouse Live-Work Courtyard Building Flex Building/Six-Plex

BUILDING TYPES E.state

BUILDING TYPES Estate House/Dwelling Assembly Matrix Cottage Bungalow Court Flex Building/Six-Plex

BUILDING TYPES House/Dwelling Assembly Matrix Cottage Bungalow Court Rowhouse Live-Work Flex Building/Six-Plex



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FINAL: MARCH 10, 2009 REVISED: JULY 15, 2015

| RURALII | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | N S E C T | | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | IIURBAN | 1 |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| ESTATE | HOUSE/ DWELLING ASSEMBLY MATRIX | COTTAGE | BUNGALOW COURT | ROWHOUSE | LIVE ~ WORK | COURTYARD BUILDING | FLEX BUILDING / SIX-PLEX | |
| An Estate is a large single-family dwelling on a large lot of rural character, often shared by one or more ancillary buildings. The principal building is centered on the lot and distanced from the frontage with a generous setback, with outbuildings on the front helping to define a forecourt and backbuildings located to the rear helping to define a more private rear yard or aaricultural breserve space. | A House is a single-family residence on its own lot. Garages and/ or surface parking shall be provided in the rear yard and, if possible, accessed from a lane. In neighborhood edge, parking may be accessed from the front setback, as determined by the site conditions. A type of house is the Dwelling Assembly Matrix. The Matrix allows flexibility in layouts and a modular system that can accommodate a variety of configurations. | A Cottage is a single-family dwelling on a small lot that is potentially shared by one or more ancillary buildings. Garages and/ or surface parking shall be provided in the rear yard and accessed from a lane if possible. | A Bungalow Court is several dwellings around a shared garden space. The Bungalow Court allows for large lots to be broken into smaller divisions with a maximum of six bungalows. These Bungalow Courts accommodate parking in the rear. | A Rowhouse is a single-family dwelling that shares a party wall with another of the same type and occupies the full frontage line. It is a rear-yard building type for more urban locations with parking generally accessed by a mid-block lane or alley. | A Live-Work is a fee-simple dwelling unit that contains a commercial component anywhere in the unit. Typically, the residential unit is above the ground floor commercial space and parking is to the rear off of a mid-block alley. Commercial space may be home-based business or leased independently. | A Courtyard Building is a single-family or multi-family dwelling that tends to occupy the boundaries of its lot while internally defining one or more private patios. This type is generally found in more urban locations given its ability to shield the private realm from all sides, permitting proximity to incompatible activities. This flexible building type also accommodates the incorporation of live-work spaces. | Flex Building is a rear-, side- or courtyard, fully mixed-use (dwellings above or behind com- mercial), commercial, or multi- family building type. Parking is accomidated in the rear or within a common parking area. A type of Flex Building is the Six-Plex. A Six-Plex allows for up to six stacked flats. | |
| | | | | | | | | NEIGHBORHOOD EDGE T2 |
| | | | | | | | | NEIGHBORHOOD GENERAL T3 |
| | | | | | | | | NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER T4 |
| | | | | | | | | TOWN CENTER T5 |

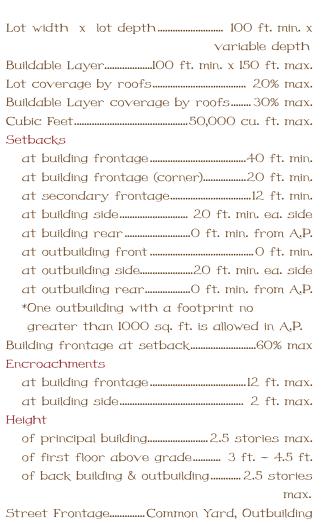
EUFAULA LAKE, OKLAHOMA

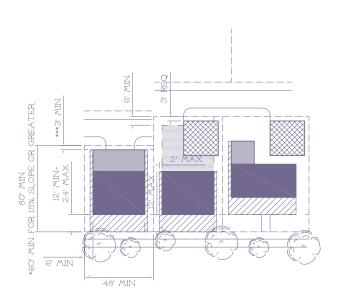
NEIGHBORHOOD EDGE ~ T2:

Estate

An Estate is a large single-family dwelling on a large lot of rural character, often shared by one or more ancillary buildings. Outbuildings on the front help to define a presence on the street and backbuildings located to the rear help define a more private rear yard or agricultural preserve (A.P.) space. The agriculture preserve space will be either maintained by property owner or farmed as part of a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA).







NEIGHBORHOOD GENERAL ~ T3 NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER ~ T4 House / Six~Plex

A House is a single-family residence on its own lot. Garages and/or surface parking is generally provided in the rear yard and accessed from a lane. If a rear lane is not present front access is appropriate following the building. The House is an option to the Dwelling Assembly Matrix. A type of House is a Six-Plex. A Six-Plex allows for up to six stacked flats.

| ot width x lot depth48 ft. x 80 ft. min.* |
|--|
| *60 ft. min. depth for 15% slope or greater |
| ot coverage by roofs50% max.** |
| **70% max. for 15% slope or greater |
| Cubic feet45,000 cu. ft. max. |
| oetbacks |
| at building frontage12 ft. min., 24 ft. max. |
| at building side6 ft. min. ea. side |
| at building rear6 ft. min.*** |
| at outbuilding frontN/A |
| at outbuilding side3 ft. min |
| at outbuilding rear3 ft. req. |
| ***at slopes of 15% or greater, setback is 3 ft. |
| min. |
| Building frontage at setback75% max |
| Encroachments |
| at building frontage12 ft. max. |
| at building side 2 ft. max. |
| leight |
| of principal building2.5 stories max. |
| of first floor above grade 2.5 ft. ~ 4.5 ft. |
| of back building & outbuilding2 stories |
| max |
| street FrontagePrimary Structure, |
| Porch & Fence |

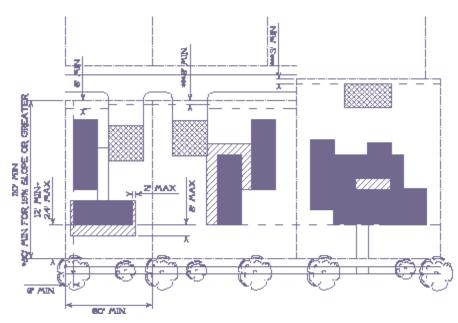
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EUFAULA LAKE, OKLAHOMA

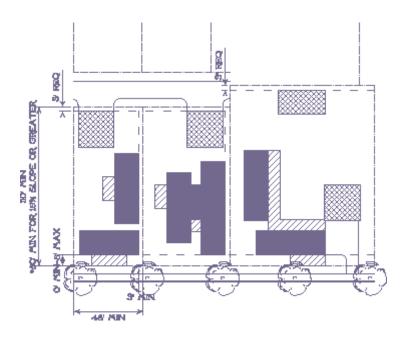
NEIGHBORHOOD GENERAL ~ T3:

Dwelling Assembly System

The Dwelling Assembly System is an efficient and affordable solution for modular, prefabricated construction in wood, masonry or concrete. The system can be further developed in collaboration with specific manufacturers. Different House layouts can be achieved. Garages and/or surface parking is generally provided in the rear yard and accessed from a lane. If a rear lane is not present front access is appropriate following the building.



| Lot width x lot depth 60 ft. x 110. ft min. |
|--|
| Lot coverage by roofs |
| Cubic feet50,000 cu. ft. max. |
| Setbacks |
| at building frontage12 ft. min., 24 ft. max. |
| at building frontage (corner)12 ft. |
| at building side6 ft. min. ea. side |
| at building rear6 ft. min. |
| at outbuilding frontOft. min. |
| at outbuilding side3 ft. min. ea. side |
| at outbuilding rear3 ft. min. |
| Building frontage at setback60% max |
| Encroachments |
| at building frontage8 ft. max. |
| at building side2 ft. max. |
| Height |
| of principal building2 stories max. |
| of first floor above grade 2.5 ft. ~ 4.5 ft. |
| of back building & outbuilding2 stories |
| max. |
| Street FrontagePrimary Structure, |
| Porch & Fence, Outbuilding, Wall |
| |



NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER ~ T4:

Dwelling Assembly System

The advantages of this system are the number of modules which can be used in unlimited combinations, while keeping efficiency of production and reasonable budget. The wings can be combined and located on different sizes of lots creating a great variety of elevations and layouts, but keeping the elements constant. This gives the buyer multiple options for number of bedrooms, number of stories, and sizes of living and dining space, as well as the additional choices of diverse spaces like gardens, covered entries, foyers and terraces. The Dwelling Assembly Matrix is also environmentally responsible because the disposition of the modules on the lot, sunlight control, cross ventilation, roof configuration, and choice of materials can all be adjusted to respond to the environment.

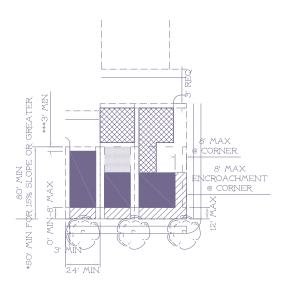
Lot width x lot depth.....48 ft. x 110 ft. min.* *80 ft. min. depth for 15% slope or greater Lot coverage by roofs...... 50% max.** **70% max. for 15% slope or greater Setbacks at building frontage......Oft. min., 8 ft. max. at secondary frontage......8 ft. max. at building side......3 ft. min. eg. side at building rear......20 ft. min.*** at outbuilding front......N/A at outbuilding side......3 ft. min at outbuilding rear......3 ft. reg. ***at slopes of 15% or greater, setback is 3 ft. Building frontage at setback......75% max Encroachments at building frontage......8 ft. max. Heiaht of principal building......2 stories max. of first floor above grade...... 2.5 ft. ~ 4.5 ft. of back building & outbuilding.....2 stories Street Frontage.....Primary Structure, Wall, Porch & Fence

EUFAULA LAKE, OKLAHOMA

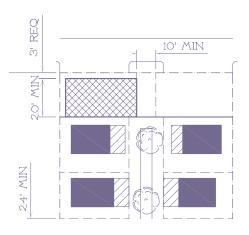
NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER ~ T4:

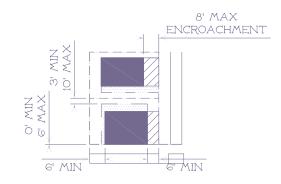
Cottage

A Cottage is a single-family dwelling on a small lot that is potentially shared by one or more out-buildings. Garages and/ or surface parking shall be provided in the rear yard and accessed from a lane.



| Lot width x for depth 24 ft. x ou. ft min. |
|---|
| *50 ft. min. depth for 15% slope or greater |
| Lot coverage by roofs60% max.* |
| **75% max coverage for 15% slope or greater |
| Setbacks |
| at building frontage0 ft. min., 8 ft. max |
| at secondary frontage8 ft. max |
| at building side 3 ft. min. ea. side |
| at building rear30 ft. min.** |
| at outbuilding frontN/A |
| at outbuilding side0 ft. mir |
| at outbuilding rear3 ft. rec |
| ***at slopes of 15% or greater, setback is 3 ft |
| mir |
| Building frontage at setback75% max |
| Encroachments |
| at building frontage8 ft. max |
| at building side 0 ft |
| Height |
| of principal building2.5 stories max |
| of first floor above grade 2.5 ft. ~ 4.5 ft |
| of back building & outbuilding1.5 stories |
| max |
| Street FrontagePrimary Structure, Wal |
| Porch & Fence |
| |





NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER - T4:

Bungalow Court:

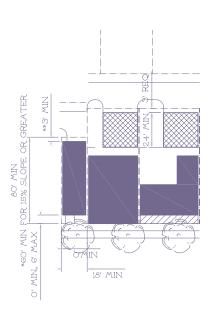
A Bungalow Court is several dwellings aggregated around a shared garden space. The Bungalow Court allows for large lots to be interchanged with six bungalows. These bungalow courts accommodate parking in the rear.

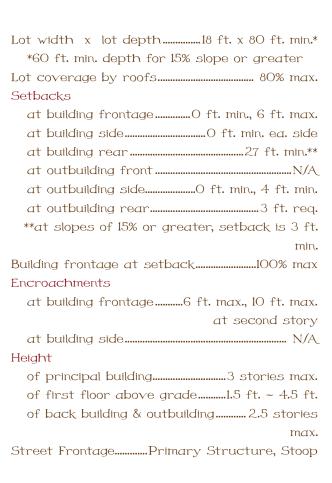
Total Lot width x lot depth.....90 ft. x 00 ft. min. Bungalow Lot width x lot depth......24 ft. x 36 ft. Center Right of Way width......12 ft. min. Bungalow Lot coverage by roofs.....80% max. Setbacks at bungalow frontage......6 ft. min. at bungalow side...... 3 ft. min., 10 ft. max. at bungalow rear......6 ft. min. at lot frontage......Oft. min., 6 ft. max at outbuilding front......N/A at outbuilding side......3 ft. min. at outbuilding rear......3 ft. req. Building frontage at setback.....70% min. Encroachments at bungalow frontage......6 ft. max at lot frontage......8 ft. max at bungalow side.......N/A Height of principal building.....2 stories max. of first floor above grade............ 2 ft. ~ 4.5 ft. of back building & outbuilding...... 1 story max. Street Frontage......Primary Structure, Porch and Fence

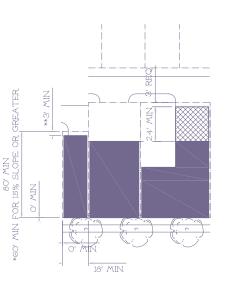
NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER ~ T4 TOWN CENTER ~ T5

Rowhouse

A Rowhouse is a single-family dwelling that shares a party wall with another of the same type and occupies the full frontage line. It is a rear-yard building type for more urban locations with parking generally accessed by a mid-block lane or alley.







NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER ~ T4 TOWN CENTER ~ T5

Live-Work

A Live-Work is a fee-simple dwelling unit that contains a commercial component anywhere in the unit. Typically, the residential unit is above the ground floor commercial space and parking is to the rear served by a mid-block alley. Commercial space may be home-based business or leased independently.

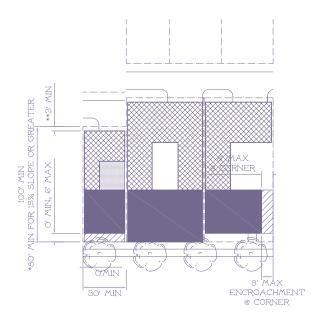
| Lot width x lot depth18 ft. x 80 ft. min.* |
|---|
| *60 ft. min. for 15% slope or greater |
| Lot coverage by roofs |
| Setbacks |
| at building frontageOft. min., 6 ft. max |
| at building side0 ft. min. ea. side |
| at building rear27 ft. min.** |
| at outbuilding frontN/A |
| at outbuilding sideN/A |
| at outbuilding rearN/A |
| **at slopes of 15% or greater, setback is 3 ft. |
| min. |
| Building frontage at setback100% max |
| Encroachments |
| at building frontage10 ft. max. at 2nd story |
| at building sideN/A |
| Height |
| of principal building3 stories max. |
| of first floor above grade Oft. |
| of back building & outbuilding2.5 stories |
| max. |
| Street FrontagePrimary Structure, |
| Forecourt, Stoop |

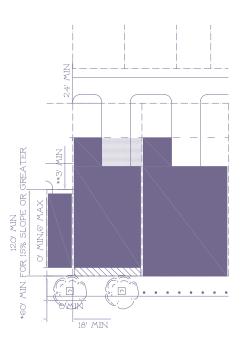
EUFAULA LAKE, OKLAHOMA

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER ~ T5:

Courtyard Building

A Courtyard Building is a single-family or multifamily dwelling that tends to occupy the boundaries of its lot while internally defining one or more private patios. This type is generally found in more urban locations given its ability to shield the private realm from all sides, permitting proximity to incompatible activities. This flexible building type also accommodates the incorporation of live-work spaces.





TOWN CENTER ~ T5:

Flex Building / Six-Plex

A Flex Building is a rear or side-yard, fully mixed-use, commercial, or multifamily building type. Parking is accommodated in the rear, on the street, or within a common parking area. A type of Flex Building is a Six-Plex. A Six-Plex allows for up to six stacked flats.

| Lot width x lot depth 18 ft. x 80 ft. min.* |
|---|
| *60 ft. min. for 15% slope or greater |
| Lot coverage by roofs 80% max. |
| Setbacks |
| at building frontage0 ft. min., 6 ft. max. |
| note: setback shall be 0 ft. with arcade |
| at building side 0 ft. min. ea. side |
| at building rear24 ft. min.** |
| at outbuilding frontN/A |
| at outbuilding sideN/A |
| at outbuilding rearN/A |
| **at slopes of 15% or greater, setback is 3 ft. |
| min. |
| Building frontage at setback80% min., |
| 100% max. |
| Encroachments |
| at building frontage12 ft. max. |
| *arcades shall be 12 ft. |
| at building sideN/A |
| Height |
| of principal building5 stories max. |
| of first floor above grade Oft. |
| of back building & outbuildingN/A |
| Street FrontagePrimary Structure, Gallery & |
| Arcade, Shopfront & Awning, Forecourt |

Permitted Uses

Rural Preserve (T1)

Permitted Uses

- (A) Tree farm, timber area, or forest management area.
- (B) Horticultural nursery including the sale of plants, trees, bushes, and shrubbery.
- (C) Farm or establishment for the growing, care, and harvesting of field crops and vegetables, but not including processing and packing of such products nor the commercial raising, care and processing of poultry, swine, cattle, goats, and sheep.
- (D) Public park, playground, or other public outdoor recreation facility.
- (E) Church, synagogue, temple, and other places of worship provided that such use is housed in a permanent structure.
- (F) Fire stations and other public emergency service facilities.
- (G) A temporary office and/or storage building during a project involving construction but not to be used as a dwelling with the removal of same within 30 days upon project completion.
- (H) Public utility facility including substation, switching station, telephone exchange, pump station, water tower, or fire tower.

Neighborhood Edge (T2)

Permitted Uses

Single Family, duplex, institutional and civic uses.

The following additional use shall be permitted:

(A) Horses for private use may be permitted in any Neighborhood Edge Condition, provided that the lot shall have a minimum width of one hundred (100') feet and a minimum area of two and three-quarters (2.75) acres

for the first one and two horses approved for the lot, plus an additional one-half (1/2) acre for each additional horse approved for the lot. Lots originally plat-ted less than two and three-quarters (2.75) acres may not be combined for the purpose of meeting the minimum area requirements set forth herein.

Neighborhood General (T3)

Permitted Uses

Single family, duplexes, institutional, civic uses.

Neighborhood Center (T4)

Permitted Uses

Single family, duplexes, multi-family, institutional and civic facilities, and conditional uses of Bed and Breakfast, neighborhood inn/lodge, restaurant/bar and general store.

Town Center (T5)

Permitted Uses

Mews single family, multi family, institutional, civic uses and commercial.

The following additional uses shall be permitted in the Town Center Commercial District:

- (A) Retail business involving the display and sale of merchandise inside stores only, provided, however, that agricultural products may be displayed and sold outside. Permitted retail businesses specifically include and may be similar to:
 - a. Antique store
 - b. Art supply store / Art Gallery
 - c. Book, magazine, newspaper shop
 - d. Candy store
 - e. Clothing store
 - f. Drug store or pharmacy

- g. Florist shop
- h. Fruit, nut and/or vegetable store
- i. Gift or curio shop
- j. Grocery store
- k. Hardware store
- 1. Package liquor store
- (B) Business involving the rendering of a personal service or the repair and servicing of small equipment specifically including, but not limited to:
- a. Bank, savings and loan associations, credit unions, personal loan agencies, and branches.
- b. Barber shop, beauty shop, or combination thereof.
 - c. Bicycle repair and sales shop
- d. Dry cleaning self-service and/or laundry self-service facility.
 - e. Insurance agency
- f. Jewelry and watch repair shop
- g. Medical, dental, or chiropractic office, clinic, and/or laboratory.
- h. Office for government, business, professional, or general purpose, such as a post office, fire station, and/or police station.
 - i. Real estate agency
 - j. School
- (C) Private or semi-private club, lodge, union hall, or social center.
- (D) Church, synagogue, temple, and other places of worship provided that such use is housed in a permanent structure.
- (E) Off-street commercial parking lot
- (F) Publicly owned and operated building, facility, or land.
 - (G) Farmers' Market
 - (H) Communal gardens/farm
- (I) A temporary office and/ or storage building during a project

- involving construction but not to be used as a dwelling with the removal of same within 30 days upon project completion.
- (J) Public utility facility including substation, switching station, telephone exchange, pump station, water tower, or fire tower.
- (K) Bakery provided that goods baked on the premises are primarily sold at retail only.
- (L) Contractor's office provided there is no storage of construction vehicles, equipment, or materials on the premises.
- (M) Delicatessen, restaurant, soda fountain or other eating and/or drinking establishments (i.e., bar); provided all lights or lighting arrangements used for purposes of advertising or night operations are directed away from adjoining or nearby residential properties.
- (N) Dry cleaning or laundry pickup agency provided that any laundering, cleaning, or pressing done on the premises involves only articles delivered to the premises by individual customers.
- (0) Meat, fish, and/or poultry shop provided that no slaughtering be permitted.
- (P) Pet shop or pet grooming establishment, provided all animals are housed within the principal buildings so that no sound is perceptible beyond the premises.
- (Q) Bed and Breakfast, neighborhood lodge and inn
- (R) Boat docks, marina, boat storage, dry stack boat storage, boat maintenance and repair, boat sales, fuel and oil sales, fuel tank, ship store, general store (these uses are only approved in the marina village area).
 - (S) Customary home occupation.