PLANNING COMMISSION WORKSHOP JANUARY 27, 2015 CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS SHOREVIEW CITY HALL

(After the regular meeting)

Agenda

- 1. Text Amendment Building Height
- 2. December 16, 2014 Workshop Minutes

DRAFT

SHOREVIEW PLANNING COMMISSION WORKSHOP MEETING MINUTES December 16, 2014

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Solomonson called the December 16, 2014 Planning Commission meeting workshop to order at 8:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL

The following Commissioners were present: Chair Solomonson; Commissioners Ferrington, McCool, Peterson, Proud, Schumer, and Thompson.

DISCUSSION

Nuisances

The Staff reviewed existing regulations related to property maintenance, tall grass and weeds, nuisances and abatements. The City is proposing the text of Section 210 be amended to clarify the abatement process for tall grass and weeds. Language proposed includes tall grass and weeds as a nuisance condition thereby permitting the City to abate the nuisance. Due to the circumstances related to tall grass and weeds, language is also added to permit the City to abate the conditions immediately after a hearing is held by the City Council.

The Commission reviewed the proposed changes and indicated support since the revised text clarifies the process and provides consistency with current practice.

Building Height

The Staff reviewed regulations regarding to building height and past projects that have been approved where the maximum building height was exceeded. When building height is exceeded, findings need to be made that such a deviation provides a benefit to the City. While these findings have been made, it appears that the current 35-foot height limit is too restrictive and could be modified since the City is focusing on redevelopment.

Commission members generally supported height increases in areas outside of the R1 and R2 zoning district but also had some concerns that should be addressed with an ordinance revision. These included the impact of taller heights on adjoining lower density residential land uses and the visual impact from the public right-of-way. Consideration should be given to increased setbacks, varying the height of a structure using tiers and architectural design. The Commission did ask for additional information regarding height, how it is measured and structure setback requirements used in other communities.

This matter will be reviewed with the Commission again at a later date.

Commissioner Assignments for 2015

The Commission reviewed assignments for 2015. Staff noted that these assignments will be revised to add John Doan, a newly appointed Commission member.

ADJOURNMENT

The workshop adjourned at 9:10 pm.

TO:

Planning Commission

FROM:

Kathleen Castle, City Planner

DATE:

January 23, 2015

SUBJECT:

Text Amendment – Building Height

Introduction

As a developed community, growth will occur through infill and redevelopment. Infill and redevelopment presents unique challenges regarding the transition of land use within or adjacent to established neighborhoods or commercial areas. The transition of land use generally results in land being developed at a higher intensity with the need for deviations from the City's development standards, including building height.

In December, the Planning Commission discussed potential revisions to the maximum building heights permitted for multi-family residential, commercial, business and industrial properties. In general, Commission members supported height increases in areas outside of the R1 and R2 zoning district but expressed concern regarding the impact taller buildings may have on adjoining low-density residential land uses. Concern was also expressed regarding the visual impact when viewed from the public right-of-way. The Commission indicated additional information regarding how building height is measured should be provided and options to consider include increased setbacks, location, varying the height of a structure using tiers and architectural design.

Development Code

Table 2 is a summary of existing standards, including building height and structure setbacks for the zoning districts. In all districts, the maximum height permitted is 35 feet. This height, however, can be exceeded in the multi-family and non-residential districts if for every additional foot of height there is an additional foot of setback on all sides and the building height does not exceed the firefighting capabilities of the Fire Department. Also, there are more stringent setback requirements when a non-residential use is adjacent to a residential use.

Building Height is defined as follows:

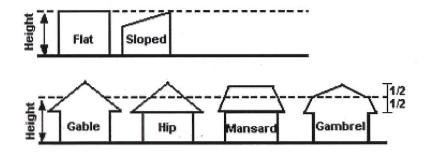
Height, Building. With the exception of substandard riparian lots, building height shall be measured as follows: A distance to be measured from the mean curb level along the front lot line or from the mean ground level for all that portion of the structure having frontage on a public right-of-way, whichever is higher, to the top of the cornice of a flat roof, to the top line of a mansard roof, to a point on the roof directly above the highest wall of a shed roof, to the uppermost point on a round or other arch-type roof, or to the mean distance of the highest gable on a pitched or hip roof. For substandard riparian lots,

building height is measured from the highest roof peak to the lowest point at finished grade. Finished grade is the final grade upon completion of construction. Grade is defined as the lowest point within 5 feet of the building in accordance with the Uniform Building Code.

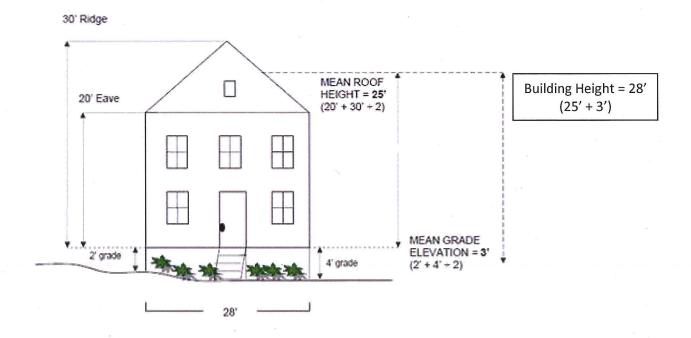
This definition is somewhat consistent with definitions found in other Codes, including the Building Code. Table 3 summarizes the definitions and can be referred to when looking at the permitted heights in other communities. In some instances there are differences in the grade reference point and the point measured to on the roof. Changes are not being recommended as to how height is measured.

The following two illustrations convey the different roof types as well as how height is measured.

Roof Types



Building Height Measurement



Code Comparison

The staff did survey other metropolitan area communities and found that Shoreview's regulations tend to be more restrictive, specifically for commercial, business and industrial uses (Table 4). Many of these ordinances also have more flexible standards for special development districts or standards that need to be met to exceed the permitted height.

Proposed Options

Changes to the existing building height requirements should permit growth but also mitigate impacts on adjacent neighborhood areas or other land uses. When higher density or intensity land uses are adjacent to lower density areas, compatibility and livability issues arise due the since these structures are larger in mass and height and in some instances have reduced setbacks. Appropriate methods for the transition of scale and mass need to be developed that permit growth while protecting adjoining land uses.

The code amendment should create transitions in building scale when higher density developments are adjacent to lower density residential land uses and incorporate design elements to soften the impacts. The following summarizes potential methods that permit taller building heights while mitigating potential impacts on nearby land uses and view from the public right-of-way.

1) Increase Maximum Building Heights permitted in each Zoning District, with the exception of the R1, Detached Residential and the R2, Attached Residential Zoning Districts.

The following table summarizes the existing height limits and proposed increases.

Zoning District	Existing – Maximum	Proposed – Maximum
	Building Height Permitted	Building Height Permitted
R3 – Multi-Family Residential	35'	40'
C1A, Limited Retail Service	35'	35'
C1, Retail Service and C2,	35'	45'
General Commercial		
		May be increased up to 50-
		feet for structures that abut
		Interstate 694 or 35W
OFC, Office; BPK, Business	35'	50'
Park; I, Industrial		
		May be increased up to 65-
		feet for structures that abut
		Interstate 694 or 35W

PUD,	Planned	Unit	35'	Underlying Zoning District
Developn	nent			For structures that have a
				vertical mixture of uses, the
				building height may be
				increased to 50-feet

2) Establishing tiered height limits based on the proposed setback from adjoining property lines of low density residential uses and the public right-of-way.

Example #1 – Maximum building height of 35 feet permitted within 30 to 50 feet from the lot line then increasing to maximum building height permitted for that part of the structure setback a minimum of 50 feet from the property line.

Example #2 - Maximum building height of 35 feet permitted within 30 to 50 feet from the lot line then increasing to maximum building height permitted at a ratio of 1 to 2 (1' of additional building height for every 2' of additional horizontal distance).

The proposed ratio could apply to the entire site or only within a specified distance from the adjoining property line. (See attached illustration – Height Limits on Sites Abutting R1-R2)

3) Establish Architectural Standards for structures that exceed a specified height.

Building facades could be required to incorporate textured wall materials, windows (including faux windows), building recesses, architectural bands using different colors, material and texture.

4) Improve landscape and screening requirements when higher density residential or non-residential uses abut low and medium density residential land uses.

In accordance with Development Code Section 206.010 (I), a 20-foot landscaped area along the common boundary is required when a non-residential district abuts a residential district. Minimum standards are also required for landscape plant materials. The Business Park and Industrial Districts include more restrictive requirements.

Landscaping and screening is currently not required when higher density residential uses abut lower density residential uses. These regulations can be modified to include higher density residential uses, increase the minimum width of the landscaped area and minimum plant material size and better address the use of berming, and fencing.

5) Include Other Provisions

Other provisions can be included that provide the City with some discretion. For example, the Planning Commission/City Council may impose reasonable height limitations to mitigate potential negative impacts, specifically on low density residential uses, rather than limit the density of a project. The intent is to allow the City to evaluate the proposed design, scale, massing, and height of the proposed building as it relates to other structures and properties in the surrounding area.

Recommendation

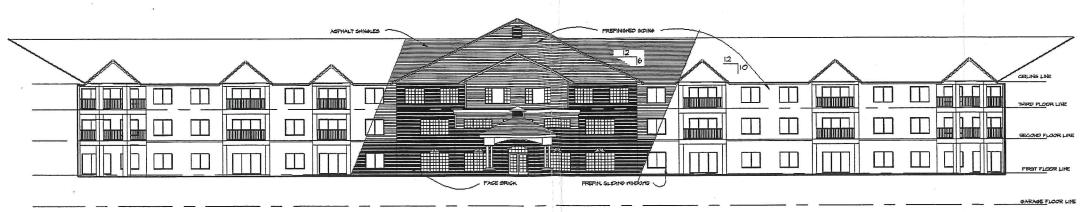
At this time, the staff is seeking feedback from the Planning Commission regarding the proposed options and identify other changes that should be considered. As previously stated, there have been a number of development approvals for multi-family residential, business and industrial development that have exceeded our height standards. Providing additional flexibility to these height standards, in certain areas, will more than likely be needed for redevelopment to occur, to achieve life-cycle housing goals and support economic development. If there is support for changes, text will be brought to the Commission for further review and discussion.

Attachments

- 1) Table 1 Approved Developments Exceeding Height Standards
- 2) Elevations of Approved Structures
- 3) Table 2 Zoning District Lot/Structure Standards
- 4) Table 3 Summary of Building Height Definitions Suburban Communities
- 5) Table 4 Summary of Height Regulations Suburban Communities
- 6) Illustration Height Limits o Sites Abutting R1-R2
- 7) Map 6-1, Targeted Redevelopment Areas
- 8) Zoning Map

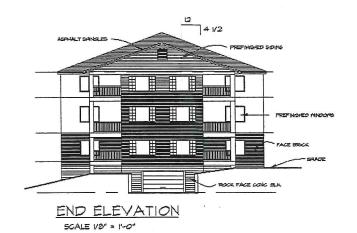
TABLE 1 $\label{eq:APPROVED DEVELOPMENTS EXCEEDING HEIGHT STANDARDS}$

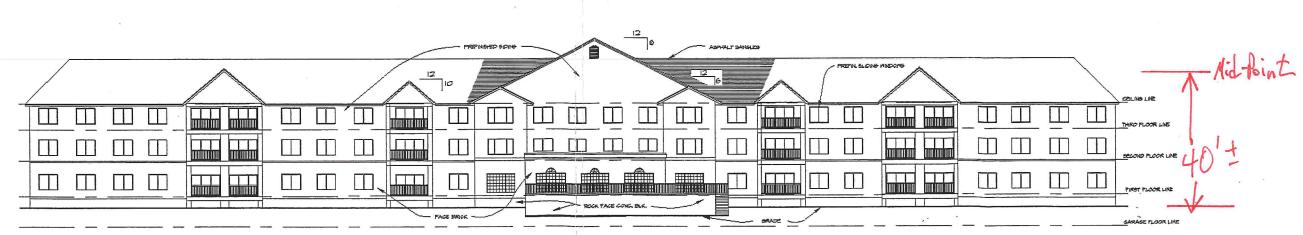
Development	Peak	Midpoint
Applewood Pointe	49 feet	39.5 feet
4785 Hodgson Road		
Lexington Shores	42 feet	36 feet
3150 Lexington Avenue		
Summerhouse	50 feet	40 feet
4655 Victoria Street		
Scandia Shores	48 feet	38.5 feet
418 Highway 96		
Shoreview Sr. Living	41.5 feet	36 feet
4710 Cumberland Street		
Lakeview Terrace	78.5 feet	
3595 Owassos St		
Hilton Garden Inn	59 feet	50 feet
1050 Gramsie Road		
Country Inn and Suites	56 feet	50 feet
5995 Rice Creek Parkway		
PaR Systems	67 feet	
625 County Road E		
Billboard – Red Fox	75 feet	
Road		



FRONT ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8/ • 1-0"





REAR ELEVATION

Summer house

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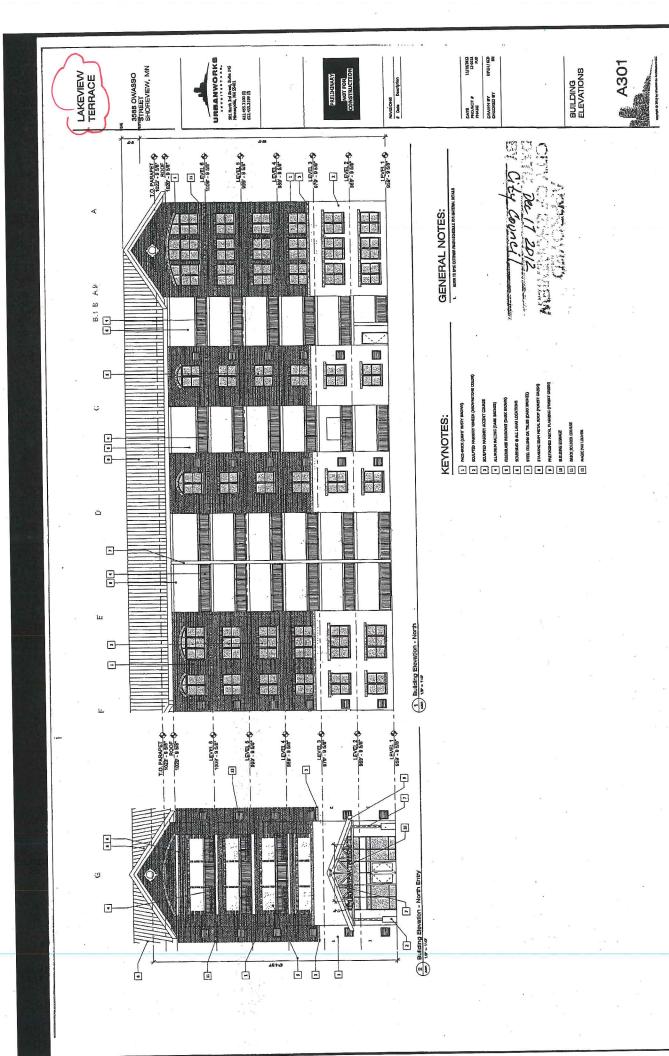
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PRETATIONAL OF STOCK TIES

RIOR ELEVATION

97-074





SOUTHVIEW SENIAR

01 First Floor

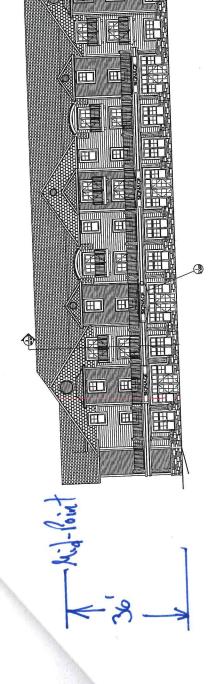
02 Second Floor

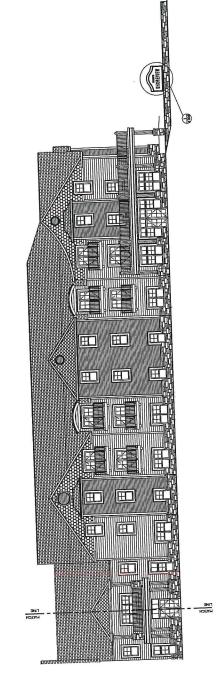
4 West

Exterior Elevations 1/16" = 1'-0" A500

REG. NO. 21629

3129 Height = 36



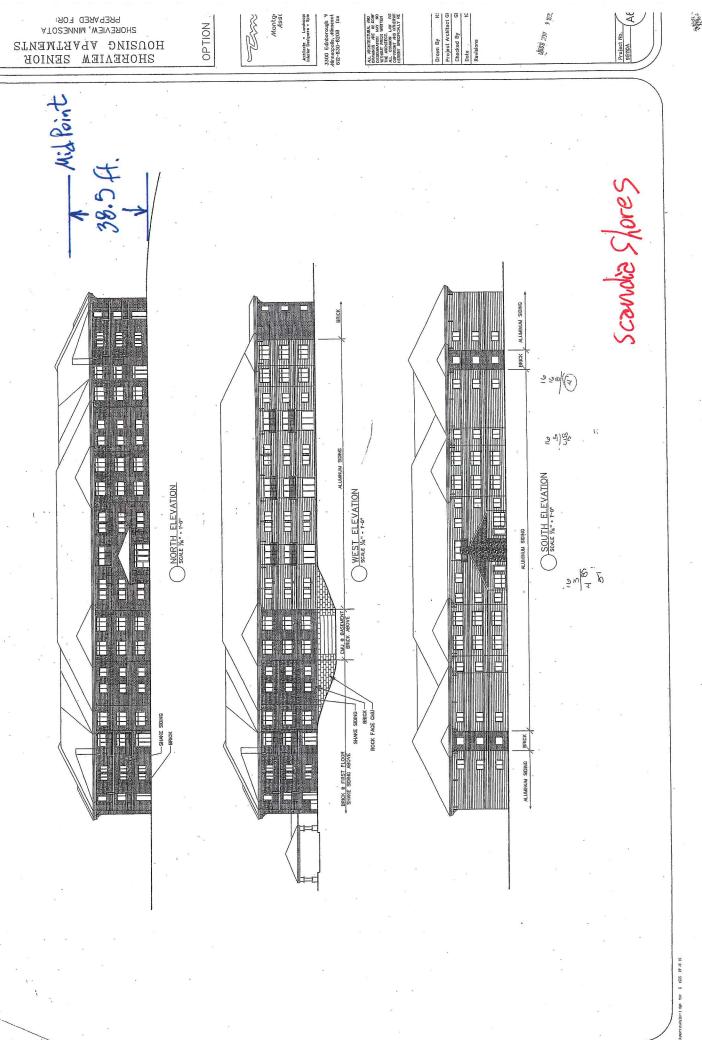


PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

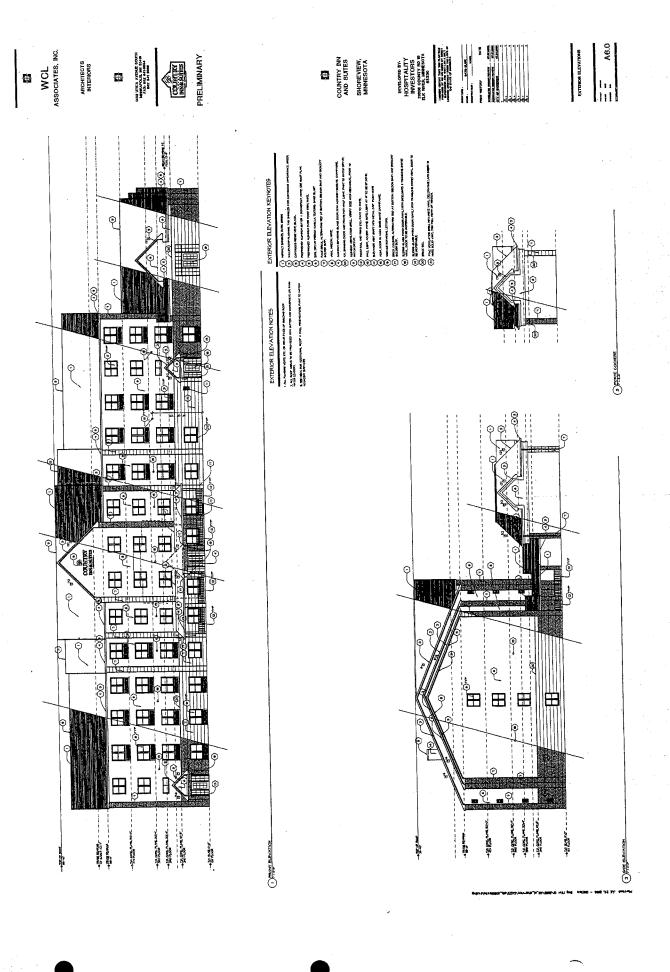
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS - EAST



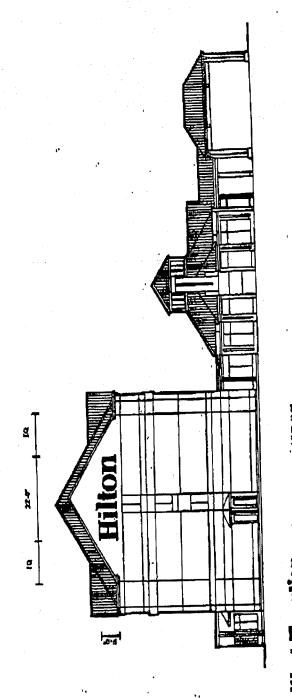
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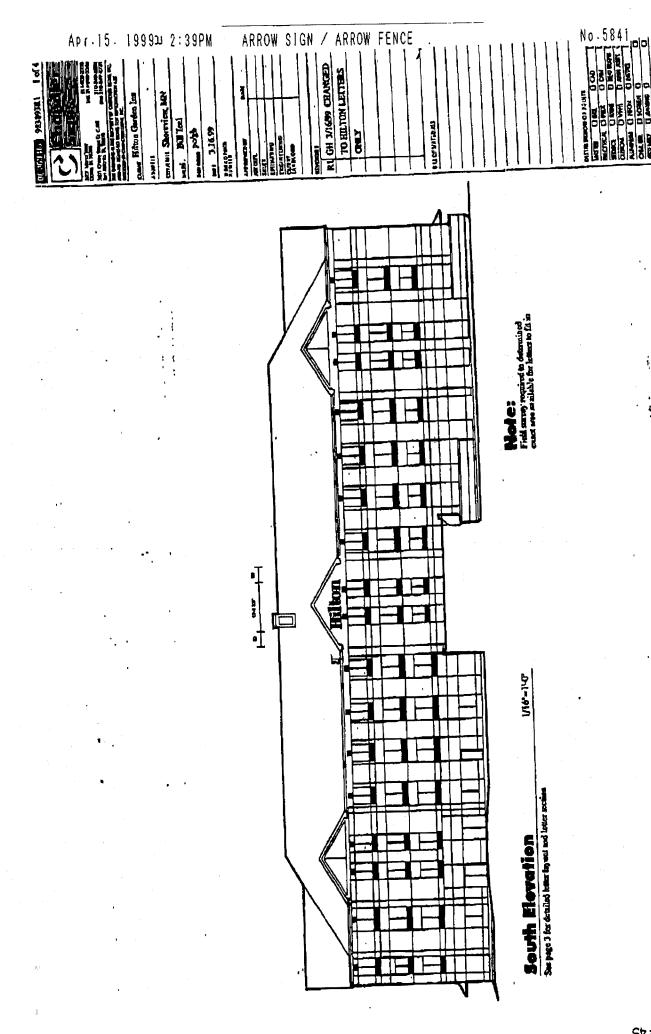


TABLE 2 ZONING DISTRICT – LOT/STRUCTURE STANDARDS

Minimum Setback from Arterial/Collector	40'/30'	40°/30°		40'/30'		40'/30'	40'/30'	40'/30'	40'/30'
Minimum Adjacent to Residential Uses	NA	NA	,	NA		50,	50,	75,	75'
Minimum Rear	30'	None		30,		20,	20,	30,	20,
Minimum Side/Side abutting a Street	5' (garage) 10' (living)/25'	10'/30'		30,		10'/30'	10'/30'	30,	10'/30'
Minimum Front	25,	30,		30,		50,	50,	75,	50,
Maximum Building Height	35'	35,		35**		35**	35,*	35**	35**
Minimum Lot Width	75,	80° per building		175			100,	None	100,
Minimu m Lot Area	10,000 sf	5 acres or 10,000sf	per building plus 1,000 sf	5 acres or 25,000 sf	per building	Varies	None	1.5 acres	None
	R1-Detached Residential	R2-Attached Residential		R3 – Multi- Family Residential		Commercial	Office	Business Park	Industrial

*Maximum building height may be exceeded if for every additional foot of height there is an additional foot of setback on all sides and does not exceed the firefighting capabilities of the Fire Department.

Arden Hills The vertical distance from the average elevation of the grade along a face of a building to the highest point of the roof surface of flat roofs, the deck line of mansard roofs, or the average height between the eaves and the highest ridge of gable, hip, or gambrel roofs. The height of a stepped or terraced building shall be the height of the tallest segment of the building. Blaine The vertical distance to be measured from the grade of a building line to the top, to the cornice of a flat roof, to the deck line of a mansard roof, to a point of the roof directly above the highest wall of a shed roof, to the uppermost point on a round or other arch type roof, to the mean distance of the highest gable on a pitched or hip roof. Edina (1) Commercial, industrial and high density residential. a. The term "building height" or "structure height" means the distance measured from the average existing ground elevation adjoining the building at the front building line to: 1. The top of the cornice of a flat roof; 2. The deck line of a mansard roof; 3. A point on the roof directly above the highest wall of a shed roof; 4. The uppermost point on a round or other arch-type roof; or 5. The average distance of the highest gable on a pitched or hip roof. b. References in this chapter to the term "building height" includes and means structure height, and if the structure is other than a building, the height shall be measured from said average existing ground elevation to the highest point of the structure. The term "existing ground elevation" means the lowest of the following elevations: 1. The grade approved at the time of the subdivision creating the lot; 2. The grade at the time the building permit for a principal structure on the lot is applied for. (2) Single and two dwelling unit buildings. a. The term "building height" or "structure height" means the distance measured from the average existing ground elevation adjoining the building at the front building line to the highest point on a roof. b. References	Municipality	Building Height Definition					
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TABLE 3

Municipality	Building Height Definition
Fridley	The vertical distance measured from the average elevation of a finished grade at the front of the building to the highest point in the case of a flat roof; to the deck line of a mansard roof; and to the mean distance between eaves and ridge of a gable, hip or gambrel roof.
Little Canada	A distance to be measured from the mean ground level to the top of a flat roof, to the mean distance of the highest gable on a pitched or hip roof, to the deck line of a mansard roof, to the uppermost point on all other roof types.
Minnetonka	The vertical distance above a reference datum measured to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof. The reference datum shall be selected by either of the following, whichever yields a greater building height: a) the elevation of the highest adjoining sidewalk or ground surface within a five foot horizontal distance of the exterior wall of the building when such sidewalk or ground surface is not more than 10 feet above lowest grade. (No. 1) b) an elevation 10 feet higher than the lowest grade when the sidewalk or ground surface described in item 1 above is more than 10 feet above lowest grade. (No. 2) (Figure 3) The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of any segment of the building.
New Brighton	The vertical distance above grade to the highest point of the coping of the flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof.
Roseville	The vertical dimension measured from the average elevation of the approved grade at the front of the building to the highest point of the roof in the case of a fl at roof, to the deck line of a mansard roof, and to the midpoint of the ridge of a gable, hip, or gambrel roof. (For purposes of this definition, the average height shall be calculated by using the highest ridge and its attendant eave. The eave point used shall be where the roof line crosses the side wall.) In the case of alterations, additions or replacement of existing buildings, height shall be measured from the natural grade prior to construction.
Shoreview	With the exception of substandard riparian lots, building height shall be measured as follows: A distance to be measured from the mean curb level along the front lot line or from the mean ground level for all that portion of the structure having frontage on a public right-of-way, whichever is higher, to the top of the cornice of a flat roof, to the top line of a mansard roof, to a point on the roof directly above the highest wall of a shed roof, to the uppermost point on a round or other arch-type roof, or to the mean distance of the highest gable on a pitched or hip roof. For substandard riparian lots, building height is measured from the highest roof peak to the lowest point at finished grade. Finished grade is the final grade upon completion of construction. Grade is defined as the lowest point within 5 feet of the building in accordance with the Uniform Building Code.
Vadnais Heights	The vertical distance from the average of the highest and lowest point of that portion of the lot immediately adjacent to the building to the highest point of the roof for flat roofs; to the deck line of mansard roofs and to the mean height between eaves and ridge for gable, hip and gambrel roofs.

Municipality	Building Height Definition
White Bear Lake	A distance to be measured from the mean ground level to the top of a flat roof, to the mean distance of the highest gable on a pitched or hip roof, to the deck line of a mansard roof, to the uppermost point on all other roof types.
Woodbury	Building Height means the vertical distance above a referenced datum measured to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof. The reference datum shall be selected by either of the following, whichever yields a greater height of building: 1. The elevation of the highest adjoining sidewalk or ground surface within a five-foot (1,524 mm) horizontal distance of the exterior wall of the building when such sidewalk or ground surface is not more than ten feet (3,048 mm) above lowest grade. 2. An elevation ten feet (3,048 mm) higher than the lowest grade when the sidewalk or ground surface described in subsection (1) is more than ten feet (3,048 mm) above the lowest grade.
a a	The height of a stepping or terraced building is the maximum height of any segment of the building.
Building Code Definition	The vertical distance from grade to plan to the average height of the highest roof surface.

Municipality		District Maximum Heights				
ividificipality	Res - SF	Res MF	<u>Business</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	
Arden Hills	35 ft	35 ft	50ft	35ft	45ft	
New Brighton	30 ft	30 ft	5 Stories	5 stories	5 stories	
Fridley	30 ft	65 ft*	65 ft	45 ft	65 ft	
Blaine	30 ft	30 ft	36 ft	50 ft*	50 ft	
Roseville	30 ft	95 ft*	65 ft	40 ft	60 ft	
Woodbury	40 ft	40 ft	60 ft	40 ft	50 ft	
White Bear Lake	35 ft	35 ft*	38 ft	48 ft	48 ft	
Minnetonka	35 ft	*	45 ft if within 200 ft of residential district. Or regulated by setback and floor area requirements.	N/A	35 ft	
Edina	35 ft* Special Height Overlay District Regulates these u					
Vadnais Heights	35 ft	36 ft	45 ft	45 ft	45 ft	
Little Canada	30 ft	36 ft	36 ft	36 ft	40 ft	

*Special business district area that has minimum building heights of 2/3 stories and no maximum.

*height: building height shall be regulated generally by floor area ratio and yard area requirements but shall be evaluated along with other design parameters under site and building plan review. The planning commission or city council may impose reasonable height limitations when any of the following conditions are found to exist:

- 1) the proposed building is located within 200 feet of any designated low density residential district;
- 2) the proposed building is located within 100 feet of any designated public park;
- 3) the proposed building is highly visible to a large number of parcels containing or designated on the comprehensive plan to contain low density residential uses due to site conditions, including topography and lack of mature vegetation; or
- 4) the proposed building will be of an inappropriate site or architectural design due to existing or planned topography or sight lines.

 In imposing height limitations, it shall be the intent of the planning commission and city council to mitigate potential negative impacts rather than to limit the density of the project.

*The maximum height may be increased by one inch for each foot that the lot exceeds 75 feet in width. In no event shall the maximum height exceed 40 feet.

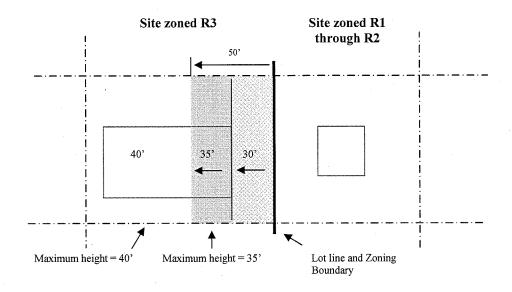
^{*} No building shall be erected to a height exceeding forty-five (45) feet within fifty (50) feet of any R-1 or R-2 District, without one (1) additional foot of space between the main building and the R-1 and R-2 District for each one (1) foot or portion of building height over forty-five (45) feet.

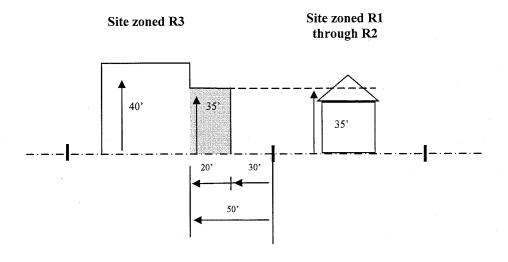
^{*} Planned commercial does not have maximum height requirements as long as buildings are sprinkled.

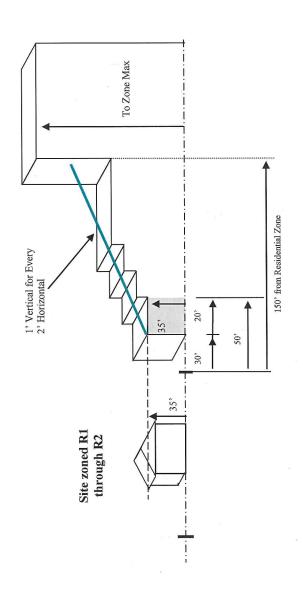
^{*} High Density Residential - 2, HDR - 1 is limited to 65 feet.

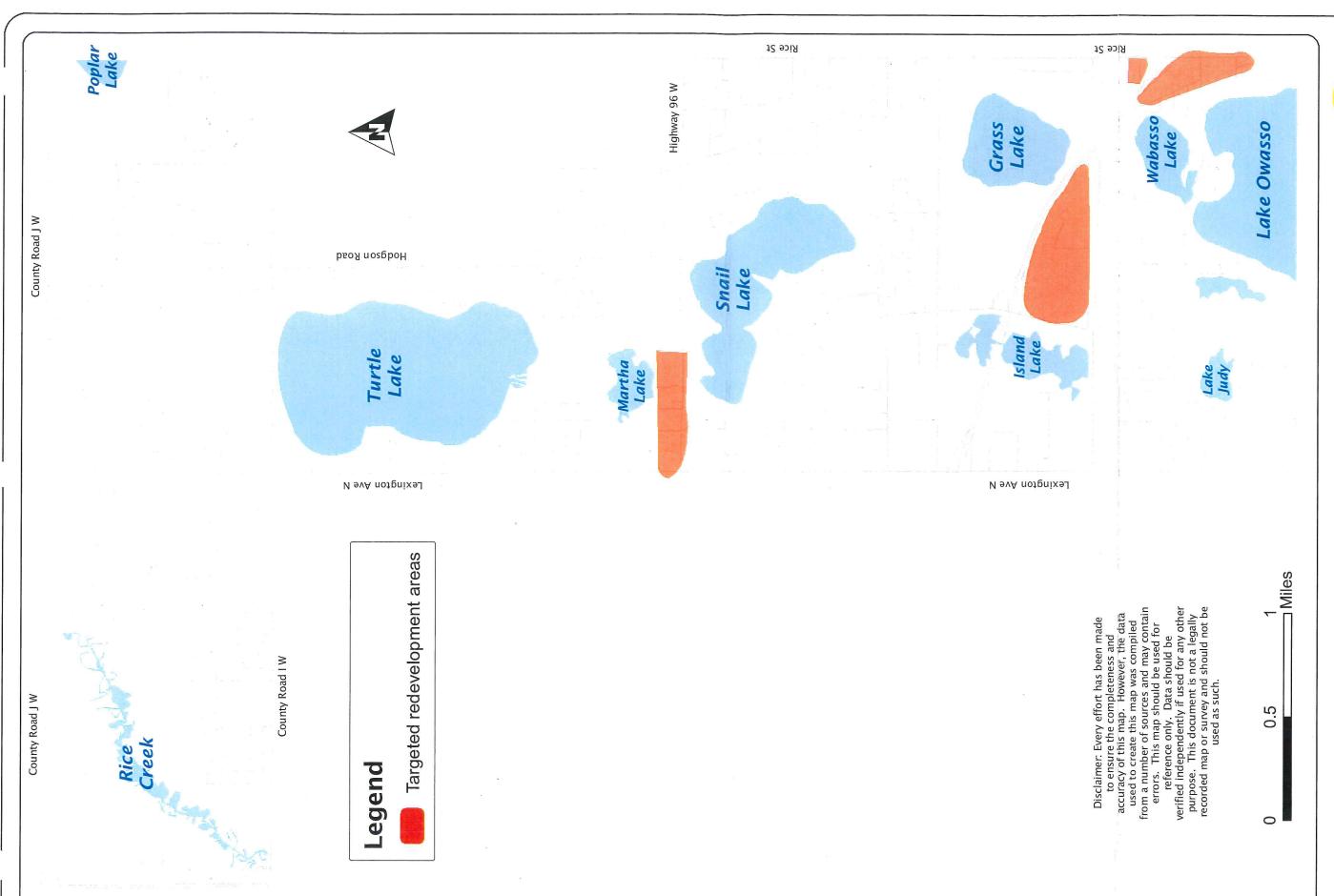
^{*} In the R-B Residential Business Transition Distrcit you can have a maximum height of 45 ft.

Height limits on sites abutting R1- R2





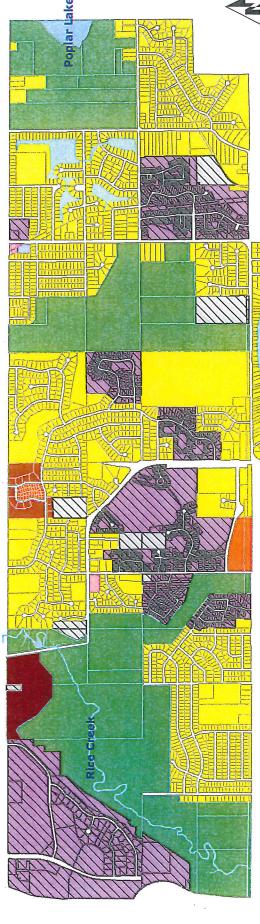




6.1 Targeted Redevelopment Areas

City of Shoreview - 2008 Comprehensive Plan





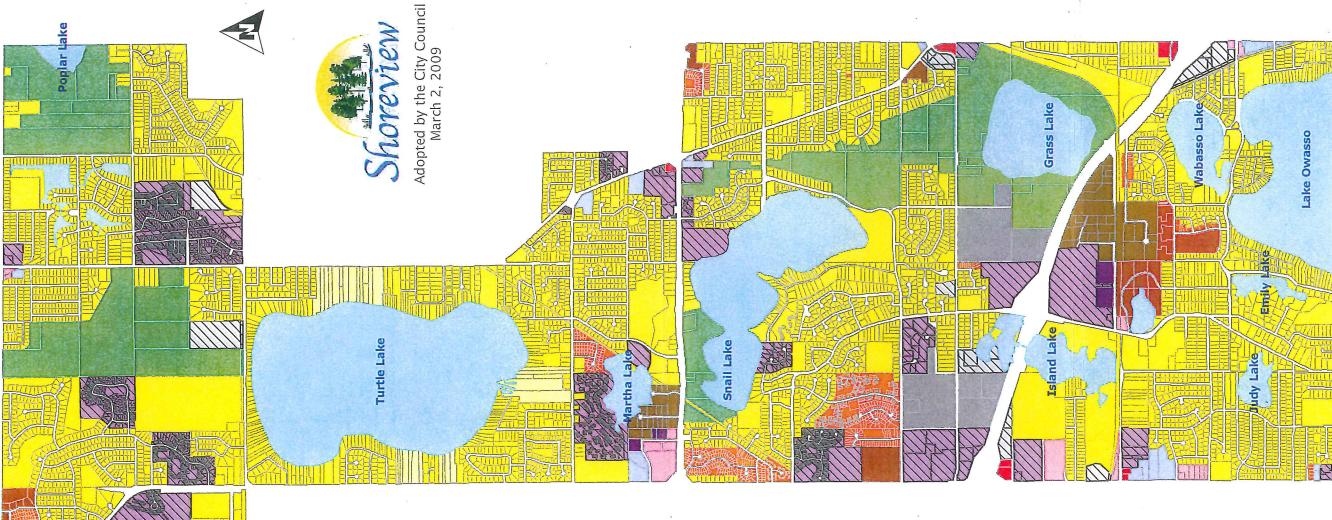
Zoning Classifications

- RE Residential Estate

R1- Detached Residential

- R2 Attached Residential
- R3 Multi-Dwelling Residential
- R4 Mobile Home Residential
- C1 Retail Service
- C2 General Commercial
- OFC Office
- I Industrial
- T Tower
- OS Open Space
- PUD Planned Urban Development
- UND Urban Under Developed
- BPK Business Park
- Water

Disclaimer: Every effort has been made to ensure the completeness and accuracy of this map. However, data used to create this map was compiled from a number of sources and may contain errors. This map should be used for reference only. Data should be verified independently if used for any other purpose. This document is not a legally recorded map or survey and should not be used as such.



City of Shoreview Community Development Department

1 ⊐ Miles

0.5

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