

ARTICLE 9

Building and Lot Type Standards

[Amended November 16, 2015 per Ord. 2015-O-22, ZTA-2015-04]

[Amended July 17, 2018 per Ord. 2018-O-07, ZTA-2018-03]

9.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Article is to establish standards for the buildings and lots permitted in each of the zoning districts established in Article 8. The standards set forth below are established to ensure that new development and construction is compatible with the character of the City of Creedmoor, that it accomplishes the purposes of this Ordinance, and that it achieves the goals identified in the *City Plan 2030 – Land Use and Comprehensive Master Plan* and other adopted and or approved plans.

9.2 Detached House Lot and Building Type

9.2-1 DESCRIPTION. The detached, single family house is the most prevalent building type in Creedmoor. The detached house building type is generally found in residential neighborhoods, although it may coexist with other, similarly scaled buildings in commercial or mixed-use areas. Within the limits described below and unless the zoning district standards require greater measures, these regulations shall apply to all houses built on public streets.



This photograph of a detached single-family house is an example for illustration purposes only and is not intended to regulate lot/building styles, patterns, or forms.

9.2-2 DETACHED HOUSE LOT TYPE.

Building Placement/Parking/Vehicle Access

- A. Along new streets:
 1. The front setback shall be measured behind street ROW;
 2. The rear setback shall be measured from the rear property line;
 3. The side setbacks on interior lots shall be measured from the side property line;
 4. The side setback on corner lots for the side of the building that faces the street shall be measured from the street ROW on a corner lot.
- B. In the Residential/Main Street Transitional District, where the average setback of existing buildings within 400' exceeds 35', the setback of any new building may be up to 20' closer to street ROW from the setback of an adjacent building, existing or proposed, in order to negotiate a gradual transition to a more urban development pattern.
- C. Building placement may be further defined by zoning districts.
- D. Accessory structures, including detached garages, shall be located in accordance with the NC Building Code.
- E. The maximum impervious surface coverage shall be 36% of the lot area along streets without

curb and gutter; 24% where curb and gutter exists or is proposed.

- F. Garages may be detached (entered from front or rear), or attached to the main dwelling, with or without habitable rooms above.

Encroachment/Pedestrian Access/Commercial Use Standards

- A. Balconies, stoops, stairs, open porches, bay windows, and, and awnings are permitted to encroach into the front setback area up to 8’.
- B. Mechanical equipment exceeding 16 square feet shall not encroach into any required setback.
- C. Commercial Use in a Detached House in the Main Street, Main Street Periphery, and TND-CD shall comply with the following:
 - 1. Parking shall be located in the side or rear yards only. If provided in the side yards, the parking area shall not exceed 25% of the frontage line and shall not be in the yards adjacent to a street.
 - 2. Parking areas on adjacent mixed use lots shall be connected whenever practical.
 - 3. Trash containers shall be located in the rear yard. If adjacent to existing single-family residential uses, trash containers shall be limited to residential rollout containers only, dumpsters are prohibited.
 - 4. Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of the building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view by an opaque screen.
 - 5. Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls.
 - 6. Building facades at street frontage lines shall be pedestrian oriented and of pedestrian scale.

9.2-3 DETACHED HOUSE BUILDING TYPE.



Permitted Height/Uses/Encroachments

- A. Building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- B. Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- C. Permitted uses are controlled by zoning district standards.
- D. Balconies, stoops, stairs, open porches, bay windows, and, and awnings are permitted to encroach into the front setback area up to 4’.
- E. Mechanical equipment exceeding 16 square feet shall not encroach into any required setback.

Architectural Standards

- A. Principles for maintaining the character of the City:
 - 1. Manufactured homes shall not be permitted as part of any multi-unit residential development.
 - 2. Each building should be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated. Adjacent buildings should thus be of similar scale, height, and configuration to maintain compatibility with existing structures within the City.

9.3 Attached House Lot Type and Building Type Standards

9.3-1 DESCRIPTION. The attached house is a row-house, a townhouse, or a duplex constructed in compliance with the NC Building Code – Residential Code. Generally, building plans will have narrow frontages with the plan depth being greater than its width. Within the limits described below and unless the zoning district standards require greater measures, these regulations shall apply to all attached houses built on public streets.



This photograph of single-family attached houses is an example for illustration purposes only and is not intended to regulate lot/building styles, patterns, or forms.

9.3-2 ATTACHED HOUSE LOT TYPE STANDARDS.

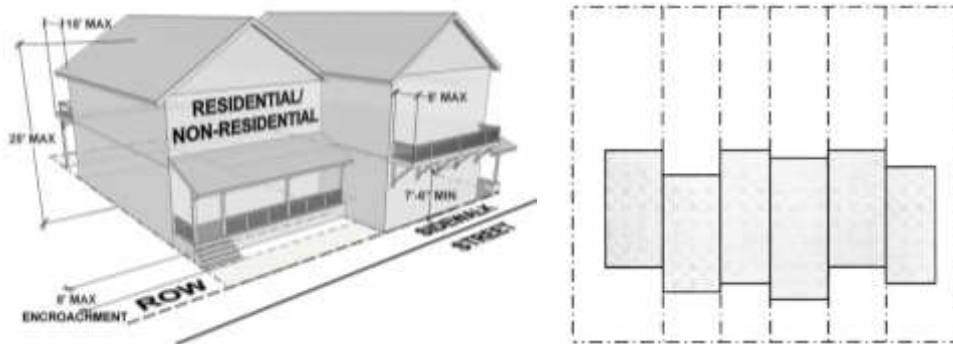
Building Placement/Parking/Vehicle Access

- A. The separation between units that are not attached will be determined by the NC Building Code.
- B. Accessory structures shall be located in accordance with the NC Building Code and shall have the same side and rear setbacks as the main structure.
- C. Garages for duplex housing structures may be detached (entered from front or rear), or attached to the main dwelling, with or without habitable rooms above. All townhouse or row house garages shall be entered from the rear of the property.

Encroachment/Pedestrian Access

For buildings set up to the sidewalk, balconies and bay windows at an upper level and their supports at ground level are permitted within the sidewalk as shown by the shaded area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than 6" from the face of the building must have a minimum 7'6" clearance from the finished grade.

9.3-3 ATTACHED HOUSE BUILDING TYPE.



Permitted Height and Encroachments

- A. Building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the

finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.

- B. Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- C. Permitted uses are controlled by zoning district standards.
- D. Balconies, stoops, stairs, open porches, bay windows, and, and awnings are permitted to encroach into the front setback area up to 4’.

Architectural Standards

- A. Principles for maintaining the character of the City:
 - 1. Manufactured homes shall not be permitted as part of any attached residential development under this ordinance.
 - 2. Building silhouettes should be generally consistent. The scale and pitch of roof lines should thus be similar across groups of buildings to maintain compatibility with existing structures within the City.

9.4 Multi-Family Lot Type and Building Type Standards

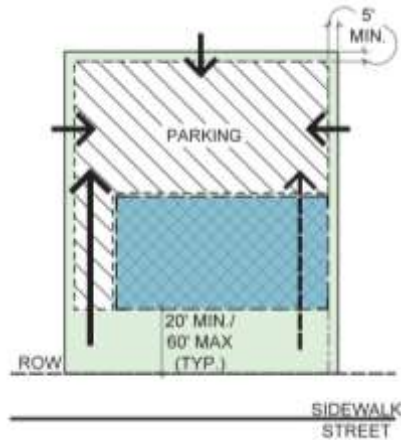
9.4-1 DESCRIPTION. The multi-family building is a residential building accommodating several households and built in accordance with the NC Building Code – Commercial. In traditional Cities, this building type coexists with a variety of other building types and is located in or near a mixed use district. A successful contemporary design permits its integration with other building types through the coordination of site and building design. The multi-family building type helps to build the residential density necessary for mixed- use areas to function properly by helping to create a base of people who can walk to goods and services. Where possible, structures shall be designed to terminate vistas. Structures should be designed to establish the design template and serve as a key focal point in the neighborhood. Within the limits described below and unless the zoning district standards require greater measures, these regulations shall apply to all multi-family houses built on public streets.



These photographs of multi-family buildings are for illustration purposes only and are not intended to regulate lot/building styles, patterns, or forms.

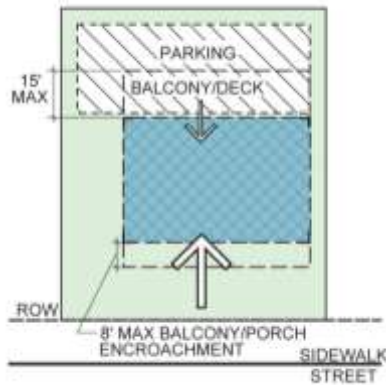


9.4-2 MULTI-FAMILY LOT TYPE STANDARDS.



Building Placement/Parking/Vehicle Access

- A. Buildings shall be placed on the lot within the zone represented within the hatched area.
- B. In most cases, the front build-to line will be 20'-35' behind street ROW in residential districts. Special site conditions such as topography, pattern of lot widths, or setbacks of existing buildings permit a larger setback. In districts that allow commercial uses and where this building type is permissible, multi-family buildings may be set up to the sidewalk if the sum of the sidewalk and planting strip width are 12' or greater.
- C. Corners: Setback at street corners will generally replicate frontage conditions. However, side setbacks on a minor residential street may be less than the front dimension.
- D. Within the limits described, side and rear setbacks will vary depending upon buffering requirements. When no buffer is required, a minimum 10' side and rear setback is required.
- E. Building facades shall be generally parallel to front property lines. All buildings shall front onto a public street. All ground floor residential units with exterior access shall front a public street.
- F. Parking shall be located to the rear of the building, unless there are extenuating circumstances that make it impractical to park in the rear of the building, in which case parking may be permitted to the side. When parking is permitted to the side of the building, the parking area shall comprise no more than 35% of the road frontage and shall be buffered according the buffering standards in Article 11.
- G. Points of permitted access to the parking indicated by arrows.
- H. Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge or knee wall a minimum 2.5' in height, maximum 3.5' in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls should be built of brick, stone or other decorative masonry material, or should be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal.
- I. Trash containers shall be located in a rear parking area (see Parking Regulations) and shall be screened from the right-of-way per standards set forth in Article 11.
- J. Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view per standards set forth in Article 11.



Encroachment/Pedestrian Access

- A. For buildings set back from sidewalk, balconies, stoops, stairs, open porches, bay windows, and awnings are permitted to encroach into setback area up to 8’.
- B. For buildings set up to the sidewalk, balconies and bay windows at an upper level and their supports at ground level are permitted within the sidewalk as shown by the shaded area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than 6” from the face of the building must have a minimum 7’6” clearance from the finished grade.

9.4-3 MULTI-FAMILY BUILDING TYPE STANDARDS.



Permitted Height and Encroachments

- A. For buildings with flat roofs, building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the existing grade to the highest finished roof surface. The height of parapet walls is not counted in the building height calculations and may vary depending upon the need to screen mechanical equipment.
- B. For buildings with pitched roofs, building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- C. Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- D. Permitted uses are indicated above, and are further controlled by zoning district standards.
- E. Buildings shall have no less than 2 stories with a maximum of 36’.
- F. For buildings set back from sidewalk, balconies, stoops, stairs, open porches, bay windows, and awnings are permitted to encroach into setback area up to 8’.

Architectural Standards

- A. Principles:
 - 1. Each building should be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated. Adjacent buildings should thus be of similar scale, height, and configuration.
 - 2. Building silhouettes should be generally consistent. The scale and pitch of roof lines should

thus be similar across groups of buildings. .

3. At a minimum, the Americans with Disabilities Act standards for accessibility shall be met.

B. Configurations:

1. Main roofs on multi-family buildings shall be symmetrical gables, hips with a pitch no less than 4:12 or flat roofs with a parapet wall.
2. Two wall materials may be combined horizontally on one facade. The “heavier” material should be below.

9.5 Civic Building Lot and Building Type

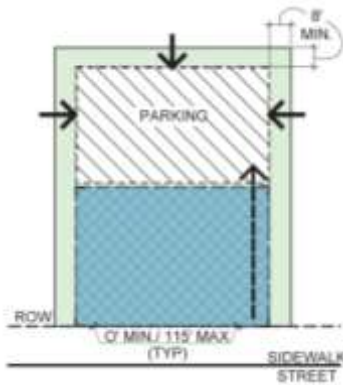
9.5-1 DESCRIPTION. Civic buildings are used for purposes that are public in nature (e.g. schools, libraries, government buildings, and religious institutions). These buildings must be designed to take their appropriate places within neighborhoods as integral parts of the community. It is expected that the scale and architectural sophistication of these buildings will match their civic importance. Civic structures should be designed to serve as key focal points in the neighborhood. When located at intersections or other appropriate locations, Civic Buildings shall be designed to terminate vistas. The intention of buildings in all locations must be to relate the principal facade to the sidewalk and public space of the street. Civic buildings shall not be set back on the lot behind a standard parking lot; however, a plaza may be used for occasional parking and/or passenger drop-off. Large institutions with multiple buildings are encouraged to adopt campus master plans.



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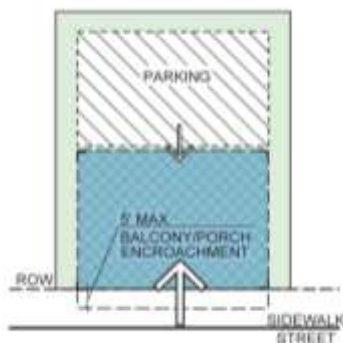


9.5-2 CIVIC BUILDING LOT TYPE.



Building Placement/Parking/Vehicle Access

- A. Buildings shall be placed on the lot within the zone represented by the hatched area. In most cases, the build-to line will range from 0' to 115' behind street ROW. Special site conditions such as topography, lot width, or provision of a green or plaza will permit a larger building setback.
- B. Side and rear setbacks will vary according to side and rear buffer requirements as set forth in Article 11, with a minimum 8 foot setback where buffers are required and 15 foot setback when no buffer is required.
- C. Parking shall be located to the rear of the building; side-yard parking shall occupy no more than 25% of the primary frontage line and shall not be placed in any side-yard abutting an intersecting street. Where dimensions of existing lots restrict parking behind buildings, the limitations on side-yard parking may be modified.
- D. A planting strip, lawn or defined plaza should be provided to relate the building to the street.
- E. Generally, building and street facades must be parallel to frontage property lines.
- F. Points of permitted access to the parking indicated by arrows.
- G. Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge or knee wall a minimum 2.5' in height, maximum 3.5' in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls should be built of brick, stone or other decorative masonry material, or should be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal.
- H. Parking areas on adjacent lots shall be connected with vehicular and pedestrian connections wherever practical.
- I. Trash containers shall be located in a rear parking area (see Parking Regulations) and shall be screened from the right-of-way per standards set forth in Article 11.
- J. Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view per standards set forth in Article 11.



Encroachment/Pedestrian Access

- A. Balconies, bay windows, arcades, awnings and porches at an upper level and their supports at ground level are permitted and encouraged within the sidewalk as shown by the shaded area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than 6" from the face of the building must have a minimum 7'6" clearance from the finished grade. Encroaching awnings should cover the entire sidewalk within the permitted distance shown by the shaded area.
- B. For buildings set back from the sidewalk, balconies, stoops stairs, open porches, bay windows, and awnings are permitted to encroach into front setback area up to 8'.
- C. Main pedestrian access to the building is from the street (indicated by larger arrow). Secondary access may be from parking areas (indicated by smaller arrow).

9.5-3 BUILDING TYPE/CIVIC BUILDING.



Permitted Height and Uses

- A. For buildings with flat roofs, building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the existing grade to the highest finished roof surface. The height of parapet walls is not counted in the building height calculations and may vary depending upon the need to screen mechanical equipment.
- B. For buildings with pitched roofs, building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- C. Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- D. Permitted uses are controlled by zoning district standards.
- E. Buildings shall have a maximum height of 45 feet.

Architectural Standards

- A. Principles:
 - 1. Design shall perpetuate the unique building character of the City and its environs in order to re-establish its local identity.
 - 2. Building elevations fronting or visible from public streets shall be clad with masonry, wood, stucco, or similar material.
 - 3. The front elevations facing the street, and the overall massing shall communicate an emphasis on the human scale and the pedestrian environment.
 - 4. Each building should be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated. Adjacent buildings should thus be of similar scale, height, and configuration.
 - 5. Schools, religious institutions, and government buildings shall be built so that they terminate a street vista whenever possible, and shall be of sufficient design quality to create visual anchors for the community and serve as focal points for the neighborhood.
- B. Configurations:
 - 1. Two wall materials may be combined horizontally on one facade. The "heavier" material should be below the "lighter" material and the "heavier" material can cover the first floor

only (i.e. brick below wood siding).

2. Flat roof lines are permissible.

C. Techniques:

All rooftop equipment shall be screened from view from public rights-of-way by a building material that matches the structure or is visually compatible with the structure.

9.6 Shop-front Commercial Lot and Building Type

9.6-1 DESCRIPTION. The shop-front building is a small-scale structure that can accommodate a variety of uses. The structure is typically a maximum of 15,000 square feet. A group of shop-front buildings can be combined to form a mixed-use neighborhood center. Individual shop-front buildings can be used to provide some commercial service, such as a convenience store or restaurant, in close proximity to homes. Hotels, inns, and conference centers may be placed in shop-front or mixed-use buildings. Structures shall be designed to encourage pedestrian activity and interest. When located at the end of a block or other appropriate location, structures shall be designed to terminate vistas.



This photograph is an example for illustration purposes only and is not intended to regulate lot/building styles, patterns, or forms.

9.6-2 SHOP-FRONT LOT TYPE.

Building Placement/Parking/Vehicle Access

A. Buildings will range from 8' to 12' behind the street curb-line. Within the limits described above, front setbacks will vary depending upon site conditions. Special site conditions such as topography, pattern of lot widths, or setbacks of existing buildings on the same block permit a larger setback. Setbacks should be used in a manner that encourages pedestrian activity. For example, squares or spatially defined plazas within building setback areas can act as focal points for pedestrians.

Corners: Setback at street corners will generally replicate frontage conditions. Side setbacks on a minor residential street may be less than the front dimension.

B. Side and rear setbacks will vary according to side and rear buffer requirements as set forth in Article 11, with a minimum 0 foot setback when no buffer is required.

C. Building facades shall be generally parallel to frontage property lines. Buildings in all locations should relate the principal façade to the sidewalk and public space of the street.

D. Parking shall be located, where feasible, at the rear of the building; side-yard parking shall occupy no more than is necessary and shall not be placed in any side-yard abutting an intersecting street. Where dimensions of existing lots or integrative building design restrict parking behind buildings, the limitations on side-yard parking shall incorporate hedges, garden or knee walls, shade trees with benches along the frontage line. *[Amended Jan. 19, 2016 per Ord. 2016-O-01, ZTA-2015-05]*

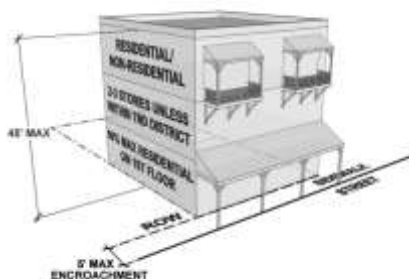
- E. Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge or knee wall a minimum 2.5' in height, maximum 3.5' in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls should be built of brick, stone or other decorative masonry material, or should be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal.
- F. Parking areas on adjacent lots shall be connected with vehicular and pedestrian connections wherever practical.
- G. Trash containers shall be located in a rear parking area (see Parking Regulations, Article 12) and shall be screened from the right-of-way.
- H. Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view by an opaque screen or fence.
- I. Building facades at street frontage lines shall be pedestrian oriented and of pedestrian scale. The building's design shall promote pedestrian activity and pedestrian-driven commerce. The sidewalk shall be an extension of the street level businesses' operations. As such, pedestrians should be able to preview businesses' merchandise and/or dine from the sidewalk. Business activities shall not impede on the required pedestrian travel widths and shall not encroach more than 5 feet into the sidewalk.



Encroachment/Pedestrian Access to Building

- A. Balconies, bay windows, arcades, awnings and porches at an upper level and their supports at ground level are permitted and encouraged within the sidewalk as shown by the shaded area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than 6" from the face of the building must have a minimum 7'6" clearance from the finished grade. Encroaching awnings should cover the entire sidewalk within the permitted distance shown by the shaded area.
- B. Primary pedestrian access into the building shall be from the street frontage line (indicated by larger arrow). Secondary access may be from parking areas (indicated by smaller arrows).

9.6-3 SHOP-FRONT BUILDING TYPE.



Permitted Height and Uses

- A. For buildings with flat roofs, building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the existing grade to the highest finished roof surface. The height of parapet walls is not counted in the building height calculations and may vary depending upon the need to screen mechanical equipment.
- B. For buildings with pitched roofs, building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- C. Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- D. Permitted uses controlled by zoning district standards.
- E. Buildings shall be no less than 20 feet in height. *[Amended Jan. 19, 2016 per Ord. 2016-O-01, ZTA-2015-05]*

Architectural Standards

- A. Principles:
 - 1. Design shall perpetuate the unique building character of the City and its environs in order to re-establish its local identity.
 - 2. All exterior building material on buildings in the MS and MST districts shall be constructed of brick only. In all other districts, street-facing exterior facades shall consist of brick materials, either painted or unpainted, horizontal fiber-cement siding, stone, or concrete-based stucco. All trim materials shall be stone, cast stone, cast concrete, or painted wood. All four exterior finishes shall be constructed with similar treatments in terms of building materials. *[Amended Jan. 19, 2016 per Ord. 2016-O-01, ZTA-2015-05]*
 - 3. The front elevations facing the street, and the overall massing shall communicate an emphasis on the human scale and the pedestrian environment.
 - 4. Each building should be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated. Adjacent buildings should thus be of similar scale, height, and configuration.
 - 5. Drive-through customer services, if permitted in the district, shall be located on a side which does not abut a street.
 - 6. Trailers (mobile units) may not be used as permanent workplace buildings.
- B. Configurations:

Two wall materials may be combined horizontally on one facade. The “heavier” material should be below the “lighter” material and the “heavier” material can cover the first floor only (i.e. brick below wood siding).
- C. Techniques:

All rooftop equipment shall be screened from view from public rights-of-way by a building material that matches the structure or is visually compatible with the structure.

9.7 Urban Workplace Lot and Building Type

- 9.7-1 DESCRIPTION. The urban workplace building may be a large structure (15,000+ square feet) and can have one or multiple tenants. Office, light industrial, and commercial tenants are typical. These buildings serve as employment centers and commercial service locations. The buildings will provide space for industry and large offices, as well as hotels, conference facilities, and large retail uses such as a full service grocery store. Structures shall be designed to serve as key focal points and to establish the design template for the area. When located at the end of a block or other appropriate location, structures shall be designed to terminate vistas.

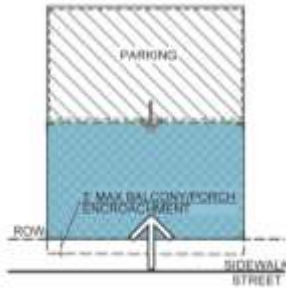


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9.7-2 URBAN WORKPLACE LOT TYPE.

Building Placement/Parking/Vehicle Access

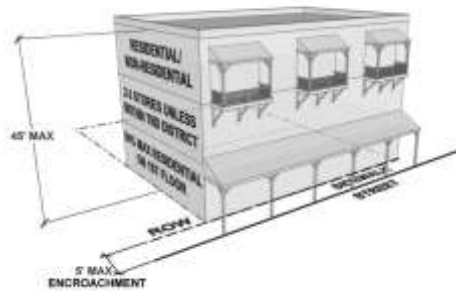
- A. Buildings will range from 8' to 12' behind the street curb-line. Within the limits described above, front setbacks will vary depending upon site conditions. Special site conditions such as topography, pattern of lot widths, or setbacks of existing buildings on the same block permit a larger setback. Setbacks should be used in a manner that encourages pedestrian activity. For example, squares or spatially defined plazas within building setback areas can act as focal points for pedestrians.
Corners: Setback at street corners will generally replicate frontage conditions. Side setbacks on a minor residential street may be less than the front dimension.
- B. Side and rear setbacks will vary according to side and rear buffer requirements as set forth in Article 11, with a minimum 0 foot setback when no buffer is required.
- C. Front and rear building facades shall be generally parallel to frontage property lines. The façade shall be determined by the massing of the building. Buildings in all locations should relate the principal façade to the sidewalk and public space of the street.
- D. Parking shall be located primarily to the rear of the building; side-yard parking shall occupy no more than 35% of the primary frontage line and shall not be placed in any side-yard abutting an intersecting street. Where dimensions of existing lots restrict parking behind buildings, the limitations on side-yard parking may be modified.
- E. Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge or knee wall a minimum 2.5' in height, maximum 3.5' in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls should be built of brick, stone or other decorative masonry material, or should be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal.
- F. Parking areas on adjacent lots shall be connected with vehicular and pedestrian connections wherever practical.
- G. Trash containers shall be located in a rear parking area (see Parking Regulations, Article 12) and shall be screened from the right-of-way per standards set forth in Article 11.
- H. Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view per standards set forth in Article 11.
- I. Building facades at street frontage lines shall be pedestrian oriented and of pedestrian scale. The building's design shall promote pedestrian activity and pedestrian-driven commerce. The sidewalk shall be an extension of the street level businesses' operations. As such, pedestrians should be able to preview businesses' merchandise and/or dine from the sidewalk. Business activities shall not impede on the required pedestrian travel widths and shall not encroach more than 5 feet into the sidewalk.



Encroachment/Pedestrian Access to Building

- A. Balconies, bay windows, arcades, awnings and porches at an upper level and their supports at ground level are permitted and encouraged within the sidewalk as shown by the shaded area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than 6” from the face of the building must have a minimum 7’6” clearance from the finished grade. Encroaching awnings should cover the entire sidewalk within the permitted distance shown by the shaded area.
- B. Primary pedestrian access into the building shall be from the street frontage line (indicated by larger arrow). Secondary access may be from parking areas (indicated by smaller arrows).

9.7-3 URBAN WORKPLACE BUILDING TYPE.



Permitted Height and Uses

- A. For buildings with flat roofs, building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the existing grade to the highest finished roof surface. The height of parapet walls is not counted in the building height calculations and may vary depending upon the need to screen mechanical equipment.
- B. For buildings with pitched roofs, building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- C. Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- D. Permitted uses are indicated in the above graphic, and are further controlled by zoning district standards.
- E. Buildings shall be no less than 20 feet in height. *[Amended Jan. 19, 2016 per Ord. 2016-O-01, ZTA-2015-05]*

Architectural Standards

- A. Principles:
 - 1. Design shall perpetuate the unique building character of the City and its environs in order to re-establish its local identity.
 - 2. All exterior building material on buildings in the MS and MST districts shall be constructed of brick only. In all other districts, street-facing exterior facades shall consist of brick materials,

either painted or unpainted, horizontal fiber-cement siding, stone, or concrete-based stucco. All trim materials shall be stone, cast stone, cast concrete, or painted wood. All four exterior finishes shall be constructed with similar treatments in terms of building materials. *[Amended Jan. 19, 2016 per Ord. 2016-O-01, ZTA-2015-05]*

3. The front elevations facing the street, and the overall massing shall communicate an emphasis on the human scale and the pedestrian environment.
 4. Each building should be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated. Adjacent buildings should thus be of similar scale, height, and configuration.
 5. Drive-through customer services, if permitted in the district, shall be located on a side which does not abut a street.
 6. Trailers (mobile units) may not be used as permanent workplace buildings.
- B. Configurations:
Two wall materials may be combined horizontally on one facade. The “heavier” material should be below the “lighter” material and the “heavier” material can cover the first floor only (i.e. brick below wood siding).
- C. Techniques:
All rooftop equipment shall be screened from view from public rights-of-way by a building material that matches the structure or is visually compatible with the structure.

9.8 Highway Lot Type and Building Type Standards

- 9.8-1 DESCRIPTION. This building type generally comprises fast food retail, drive through banks, motels, industry, and other highway dependent uses. These regulations are designed to bring these building types into a framework of City streets and provide for an aesthetically pleasing environment. Structures should be designed to present an interesting and uniquely Creedmoor design to the passing motorist. Access shall be designed to not impede safe traffic movement.



This photograph is an example for illustration purposes only and is not intended to regulate lot/building styles, patterns, or forms.

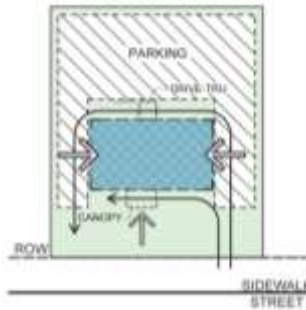
- 9.8-2 HIGHWAY LOT TYPE STANDARDS.

Building Placement/Parking/Vehicle Access

- A. Buildings will be 12' to 115' behind street ROW. Special site conditions such as topography, pattern of lot widths, or setbacks of existing buildings on the same street within 500 feet of the proposed building may permit a larger setback.
- B. Side and rear setbacks will vary according to side and rear buffer requirements as set forth in Article 11, with a minimum 12 foot setback when no buffer is required.
- C. Building facades shall be generally parallel to frontage property lines.
- D. Parking shall be located to the rear and/or side of the building. Side-yard parking may occupy no more than 35% of the principle frontage line and shall be buffered from the street according to the buffer requirements as set forth in Article 11. Parking shall not be placed in any side-yard abutting an intersecting street. Where dimensions of existing lots restrict parking behind

buildings, the limitations on side-yard parking may be modified.

- E. Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge or knee wall minimum 2.5' in height, maximum 3.5' in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls should be built of brick, stone or other decorative masonry material, or should be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal.
- F. Parking areas on adjacent lots shall be connected with vehicular and pedestrian connections wherever practical.
- G. Trash containers shall be located in the rear parking area and shall be screened from the right-of-way per standards set forth in Article 11.
- H. Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view per standards set forth in Article 11.



Vehicular Circulation/Pedestrian Access

- A. Main pedestrian access to the building may be from the side (indicated by the larger arrows) and shall not be from the rear. If the primary pedestrian access is from the side of the building, secondary pedestrian access must be from the front (indicated by the smaller arrow). However, primary pedestrian access to the building may be from the front.
- B. Entrance canopies (for motels, etc.) shall be oriented towards the primary street.
- C. Typical vehicular circulation movement is indicated by thin line arrows.

9.8-3 HIGHWAY BUILDING TYPE STANDARDS.

Permitted Height and Uses

- A. For buildings with flat roofs, building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the existing grade to the highest finished roof surface. The height of parapet walls is not counted in the building height calculations and may vary depending upon the need to screen mechanical equipment.
- B. For buildings with pitched roofs, building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- C. Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- D. Building height is limited to 50 vertical feet. Exemption to this provision applies where the building is located within business or employment centers within the Industrial (IND) district on local streets and the building is a minimum of 300 feet from major thoroughfare(s) appearing on the approved thoroughfare plan.
- E. Permitted uses are controlled by zoning district standards.

Architectural Standards

- A. Principles:
 - 1. Building elevations fronting or visible from public streets shall be clad with masonry, wood,

stucco, or similar material. Metal paneling may not comprise a street fronting building face, exception to this provision applies where the building frontage is located within business or employment centers within the Industrial (IND) district on local streets not visible from designated thoroughfare(s) upon the approved thoroughfare plan.

2. All walls not visible from a public right-of-way may be constructed of cinder block, brick, wood or vinyl siding, or metal paneling.
3. Buildings in all locations should relate a principal facade to the sidewalk and public space of the street.
4. Corners: Setback at street corners will generally replicate frontage conditions.
5. Trailers (mobile units) may not be used as permanent highway buildings. Exception to this provision applies where the building is located within business or employment centers within the Industrial (IND) district on local streets and the building is not visible from designated thoroughfare(s) upon the approved thoroughfare plan.

B. Configurations:

Two wall materials may be combined horizontally on one façade. The “heavier” material should be below the “lighter” material (i.e. brick below wood siding)

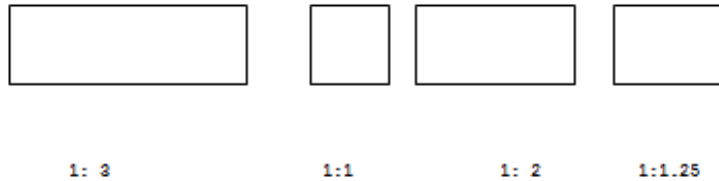
C. Techniques:

All rooftop equipment shall be screened from view from public Rights-of-way by a building material that matches the structure or is visually compatible with the structure.

9.8-4 BUILDING STANDARDS AND ANTI-MONOTONY STANDARDS FOR HIGHWAY BUILDINGS.

A. Massing and Rhythm

1. To insure a consistent scale and compatible character of each and every building, massing and rhythm shall be considered in the site design. Examples of appropriate height-to-width ratios are depicted in the diagram below. A single large dominant building mass shall be avoided in new buildings and, to the extent reasonable and feasible, in development projects involving changes to the mass of existing buildings.



Examples of height-to-width ratios.

2. Horizontal masses shall not exceed a height-width ratio of 1:3 without substantial variation in massing that includes a change in height and projecting or recessed elements. Changes in mass shall be related to entrances, the integral structure, and/or the organization of interior spaces and not merely for cosmetic purposes.



Sample building with acceptable massing composition

B. Height

Building height shall be regulated in accordance with the North Carolina Building Code.

C. Scale and Roofline

1. The goal for scale is to be reiterated in regard to height. The scale of buildings must be such that street edges are defined and relate to the human proportions. This scale can be achieved through the use of architectural detailing on the first floor of buildings so that larger buildings are broken up into smaller units, by maintaining height limits, by using large picture windows along front facades and by using plantings around the buildings.
2. A range of roof forms is acceptable as long as they are compatible with the architectural character, scale, and height of surrounding buildings.

D. Fenestration

1. Fenestration includes the structural openings to buildings, including doors and windows, to intuitively guide people toward their destination and improve emergency response.
2. All buildings shall have their principle entrance opening to a street, square, plaza, or sidewalk. Access from the public sidewalk, street right-of-way or driveway to the principle structure shall be provided through an improved surface. Buildings shall comply with this standard for all buildings that provide a non-vehicular service to customers. Exempt uses include vehicle fueling stations, vehicle sales and vehicle repair.
3. The first floor of all buildings shall be designed to reduce automobile dependency and encourage pedestrian-scale activity by the use of windows and doors. These openings should be arranged so that uses are visible and/or accessible to both the sidewalk and street. A minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the length and twenty-five percent (25%) of the surface of the primary structure(s) shall be in public entrances or windows. No more than fifty (50) percent of the surface of the building shall be windows.

E. Access

1. Structures should be sited so that the primary access is from the street front sidewalk leading to the parking area.
2. All street level retail uses with sidewalk frontage shall be furnished with an individual entrance and direct access to the sidewalk in addition to any other access which may be provided.
3. Doors shall be recessed into the face of the building to prevent doors from operating outward into and/or obstructing the public sidewalk.

F. Articulation

1. To improve distinction of buildings and various building spaces along long walls viewed from sharp angles and at long distances, the following standards shall apply:
 - a. No wall that faces a street or connecting walkway shall have a blank, uninterrupted length exceeding twenty (20) feet.



- b. All building walls must include at least two of the following:
 - i. Change in plane;
 - ii. change in texture or masonry pattern;

- iii. windows; or
 - iv. an equivalent aspect that subdivides the wall into proportions, such as an articulated base with a height no more than 10 feet.
- c. In the event that actual doors and windows are not feasible because of the nature of the use of the building, side or rear walls that face walkways should include false windows and door openings defined by the following:
- i. Frames;
 - ii. sills;
 - iii. lintels; or
 - iv. proportioned modulations of the wall.
- d. All sides, including the rear, of the building shall include materials and design characteristics consistent with those on the front.
- e. Use of inferior or lesser quality materials on side or rear walls is prohibited except for areas where public access is prohibited by the proprietor.
- f. In the event that canopies, awnings or other similar appurtenances are used, the following standards shall apply:
- i. Such appurtenances shall be constructed of materials designed to full-fill the principles of the standards herein.
 - ii. Any appurtenance may extend from the building up to eighty (80%) percent of the width of the sidewalk area or nine feet, whichever is less.
 - iii. In no case shall any such facility extend beyond the curb line of the street, nor shall it interfere with maintenance of street trees, or maintenance of street lights or street signs.
 - iv. A minimum overhead clearance of seven (7) feet from the sidewalk shall be maintained.

G. Materials

1. All exterior building material on street-facing exterior facades shall consist predominantly of brick materials, either painted or unpainted. The balance may include horizontal fiber-cement siding, stone, or concrete-based stucco. All trim materials shall be stone, cast stone, cast concrete, or painted wood. All four exterior finishes shall be constructed with similar treatments in terms of building materials. *[Amended Jan. 19, 2016 per Ord. 2016-O-01, ZTA-2015-05]*
2. Finish materials of buildings, signage, gasoline pump canopies and other accessory structures, shall be compatible with the architectural character of the principle structure(s) through compliance with the following guidelines:
 - a. all buildings, including gasoline pump canopies, shall utilize a consistent architectural style;
 - b. differing buildings, businesses, or activities within the same development may be distinguished by variations;
 - c. Sides and backs of buildings shall be as visually distinguishable as the front through the design of roof lines, architectural detailing, and landscaping features.