

Section 4.113. Standards Applying to Residential Developments in any Zone.

(.01) Open Space:

- A. *Purpose.* The purposes of the following standards for open space are to provide adequate light, air, open space and usable recreational facilities to occupants of each residential development.
- B. *Applicability.*
 - 1. The open space standards of this subsection shall apply to the following:
 - a. Subdivisions.
 - b. Planned Developments.
 - c. Multi-family Development.
 - 2. These standards do not apply to the following:
 - a. Partitions for non-Multi-family development. However, serial or adjacent partitions shall not be used to avoid the requirements.
 - b. Middle Housing Land Divisions.
- C. *Area Required.* The minimum open space area required in a development is an area equal to 25 percent of the size of the Gross Development Area except if reduced for shared parking pursuant to Subsection 4.155(.03)S.
- D. *Required Open Space Characteristics:*
 - 1. *Size of Individual Open Spaces.* For developments with ten or more lots buildable with dwelling units (or ten or more multi-family units) an open space area must be at least 2,000 square feet to be counted towards the 25 percent open space requirement. For developments with less than ten lots buildable with dwelling units (or less than ten multi-family units) an open space area must be at least 1,000 square feet to be counted towards the 25 percent open space requirement.
 - 2. *Types of Open Space and Ownership.* The following types of areas count towards the minimum open space requirement if they are or will be owned by the City, a homeowners' association or similar joint ownership entity, or the property owner for Multi-family Development.
 - a. Preserved wetlands and their buffers, natural and/or treed areas, including those within the SROZ
 - b. New natural/wildlife habitat areas
 - c. Non-fenced vegetated stormwater features
 - d. Play areas and play structures
 - e. Open grass area for recreational play
 - f. Swimming and wading areas
 - g. Other areas similar to a. through f. that are [publicly] accessible
 - h. Walking paths besides required sidewalks in the public right-of-way or along a private drive.
 - 3. *Usable open space requirements.* Half of the minimum open space area, an area equal to 12.5 percent of the size of the Gross Development Area, shall be located outside the SROZ and be

usable open space programmed for active recreational use. Any open space considered usable open space programmed for active recreation use shall meet the following requirements.

- a. Be designed by a registered professional landscape architect with experience designing residential park areas. An affidavit of such professional's credentials shall be included in the development application material.
 - b. Be designed and programmed for a variety of age groups or other user groups.
4. *Enhancing Existing Wildlife Habitat through Design of Open Space:*
- a. Open space designed, as wildlife habitat shall be placed adjacent to and connect to existing, preserved wildlife habitat to the extent feasible.
 - b. To the extent feasible, open space shall create or enhance connections between existing wildlife habitat.
- E. Any dedication of land as public park land must meet City parks standards. The square footage of any open space land outside the SROZ and BPA easements, whether dedicated to the public or not, shall be considered part of the Gross Development Area.
- F. Approval of open space must ensure the long-term protection and maintenance of open space and/or recreational areas. Where such protection or maintenance are the responsibility of a private party or homeowners' association, the City Attorney shall review any pertinent bylaws, covenants, or agreements prior to recordation.
- G. The open space requirements of this subsection are subject to adjustments in PDR zones pursuant to Subsection 4.124(.08).

(.14) Design Standards for Detached Single-family and Middle Housing.

- A. The standards in this subsection apply in all zones, except as indicated in 1.—2. below:
 1. The Façade Variety standards in Subsection C.1. do not apply in the Village Zone or Residential Neighborhood Zones, as these zones have their own variety standards, except that the standards do apply within middle housing development with multiple detached units on a single lot which the standards of these zones do not address;
 2. The entry orientation and window standards for triplexes, quadplexes, and townhouses in Subsections D.1-2. and E. 2-3. do not apply in the Village Zone or Residential Neighborhood Zone as these zones have their own related standards applicable to all single-family and middle housing.
- B. For the purpose of this subsection the term "residential structure" is inclusive of a series of structures that are attached to one another such as a grouping of townhouses.
- C. Standards applicable to all residential structures except as noted in I. below.
 1. *Façade Variety:*
 - a. Each public-facing façade of a residential structure shall differ from the public-facing façades of directly adjacent residential structures in at least one of the three ways listed in Subsection d. below.
 - b. Where public-facing façades repeat on the same block, at least two residential structures with different public-facing façades shall intervene between residential structures with the same public-facing façades, with sameness defined by not differing in at least one of the three ways listed in Subsection d. below.

- c. For façades of residential structures facing a public street, the façade of any residential structures directly across the street shall differ in at least one of the three ways listed in Subsection d. below. Directly across means any residential structure façade intersected by imaginary lines extending the shortest distance across the street from the mid-point of a façade and from the edges of a façade. See Figure 1 below.
- d. A façade shall be considered different if it differs from another façade in at least one of the following ways:
- i. Variation in type, placement, or width of architectural projections (such as porches, dormers, or gables) or other features that are used to meet the Articulation standards in Subsection (.14)C.2.b or Subsection (.14)E.4. If adjacent or opposite façades feature the same projection type, the projections on adjacent/opposite façades must differ in at least one of the following ways:
 - At least 20 percent difference in width; or
 - Horizontally offset by at least five feet. For the purposes of this standard, "offset" means a measurable difference of at least five feet from the left edge of the projection to the left edge of the front façade or at least five feet from the right edge of the projection to the right edge of the front façade.
 - ii. At least 20 percent of the façade (excluding glazing) is covered by different exterior finish materials. The use of the same material in different types of siding (e.g., cedar shingles vs. cedar lap siding) shall be considered different materials for the purpose of this standard.
 - iii. Variation in primary paint color as determined by a LRVR (Light Reflectance Value) difference of at least 15 percent.

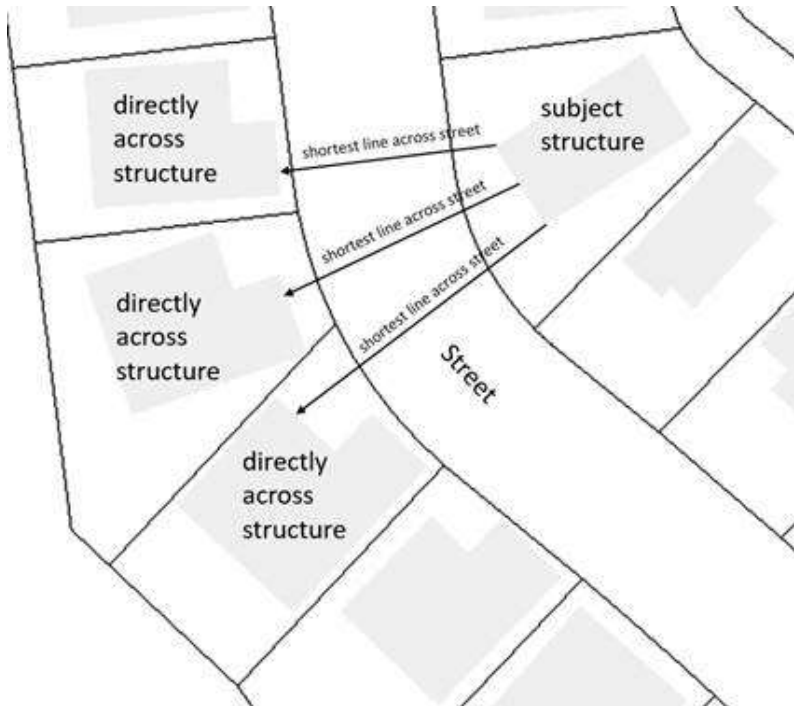


Figure 1. Determining If A Residential Structure is Directly Across the Street from Another

2. *Architectural Consistency and Interest.*
 - a. Architectural styles shall not be mixed within the same residential structure (a series of attached structures is one structure for the purpose of these standards). Architectural style consistency is defined by adherence to all of the following:
 - i. Use of the same primary and supporting façade materials throughout the structure.
 - ii. Use of no more than two roof pitch angles.
 - iii. Use of the same door size for each primary entrance in the structure.
 - b. Articulation. All public-facing façades of residential structures, other than townhouses, shall incorporate the following design elements at a minimum interval of every 30 feet, except as noted in 2.c. below. The minimum number of design elements is determined by dividing the façade length by 30 and rounding up to the nearest whole number. For townhouse articulation standards, see subsection (.14)E.4.
 - i. varying rooflines.
 - ii. offsets of at least 12 inches.
 - iii. balconies.
 - iv. projections of at least 12 inches and width of at least three feet.
 - v. porches.
 - vi. entrances that are recessed at least 24 inches or covered.
 - vii. dormers at least three feet wide.
 - c. For structures with two or more dwelling units, a single design element that spans at least 50 percent of the façade of two adjacent units can count as two articulation elements to meet the standard in subsection b. and can meet the standard for 60 feet of façade width (two adjacent 30 foot intervals). Such elements may overlap horizontally with other required design elements on the façade.
 - d. Articulation Element Variety: Different articulation elements shall be used as provided below. For the purpose of this standard, a "different element" is defined as one of the following: a completely different element from the list in subsection 2.b above; the same type of element but at least 50 percent larger; or for varying rooflines, vertically offset by at least three feet.
 - i. Where two to four elements are required on a façade, at least two different elements shall be used.
 - ii. Where more than four elements are required on a façade, at least three different elements shall be used.
 - e. Reductions to required windows percentage: The required percent of façade of a residential structure in the public-facing façade covered by windows or entry doors for single-family or middle housing in any zone may be reduced to the percentages that follows:
 - i. For of 1.5 or 2-story façades facing the front or rear lot line:

- 12.5 percent if six of the design features in Subsection e.v. below are used.
- Ten percent if seven or more of the design features in Subsection e.v. below are used.
- ii. For 1-story façades facing the front or rear lot line;
 - 12.5 percent if less than six design features in Subsection e.v. are used
 - ten percent if six or more design features in Subsection e.v. are used
- iii. For façades facing a side lot line:
 - Five percent regardless of the number of design features
- iv. Glass block does not count towards meeting window and entry percentage
- v. Window reduction design features:
 - Dormers at least three feet wide.
 - Covered porch entry—minimum 48 square foot covered front porch, minimum six feet deep and minimum of a six foot deep cover. A covered front stoop with minimum 24 square foot area, four foot depth and hand rails meets this standard.
 - Front porch railing around at least two sides of the porch.
 - Second story balcony—projecting from the wall of the building a minimum of four feet and enclosed by a railing or parapet wall.
 - Roof overhang of eight inches or greater.
 - Columns, pillars or posts at least four inches wide and containing larger base materials.
 - Decorative gables—cross or diagonal bracing, shingles, trim, corbels, exposed rafter ends or brackets (does not include a garage gable if garage projects beyond dwelling unit portion of street façade).
 - Decorative molding above windows and doors.
 - Decorative pilaster or chimneys.
 - Bay or bow windows—extending a minimum of 12 inches outward from the main wall of a building and forming a bay or alcove in a room within the building.
 - Sidelight and/or transom windows associated with the front door or windows in the front door.
 - Window grids on all façade windows visible from behind fences (excluding any windows in the garage door or front door).
 - Maximum nine foot wide garage doors or a garage door designed to resemble two smaller garage doors and/or windows in the garage door (only applicable to street facing garages).
 - Decorative base materials such as natural stone, cultured stone or brick extending at least 36 inches above adjacent finished grade occupying a

minimum of ten percent of the overall primary street facing façade. This design element does not count if behind a site-obscuring fence.

- Entry courtyards which are visible from, and connected directly to, the street. Courtyards shall have a minimum depth of ten feet and minimum width of 80 percent of the non-garage/driveway building width to be counted as a design element.

D. Standards applicable to Triplexes and Quadplexes except as noted in I. below.

1. *Entry Orientation.*

- a. At least one main entrance for each triplex or quadplex must meet the standards in subsections b. and c. below.
- b. The entrance must be within eight feet of the longest street-facing exterior wall of the dwelling unit or if no exterior wall faces a street the front of the dwelling unit facing a common drive or open space as designated by the applicant; and
- c. The entrance must either:
 - i. Face the street (see Figure 2. Main Entrance Facing the Street);
 - ii. Be at an angle of up to 45 degrees from the street (see Figure 3. Main Entrance at 45 degree angle from the street); or
 - iii. Open onto a porch (see Figure 4. Main Entrance Opening onto a Porch). The porch must:
 - Be at least 25 square feet in area; and
 - Have at least one entrance facing the street or have a roof.

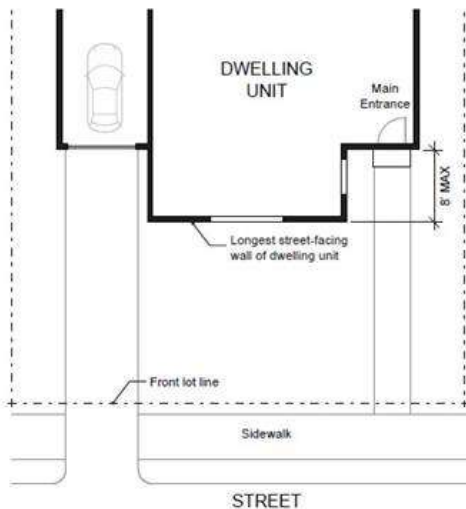


Figure 2. Main Entrance Facing the Street

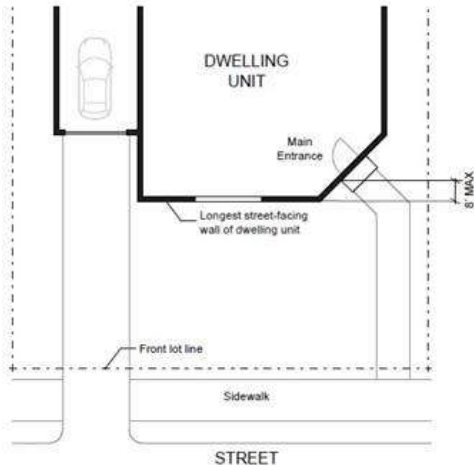


Figure 3. Main Entrance at 45° Angle from the Street

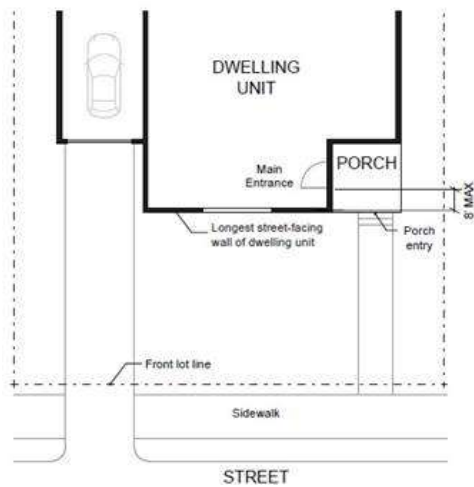


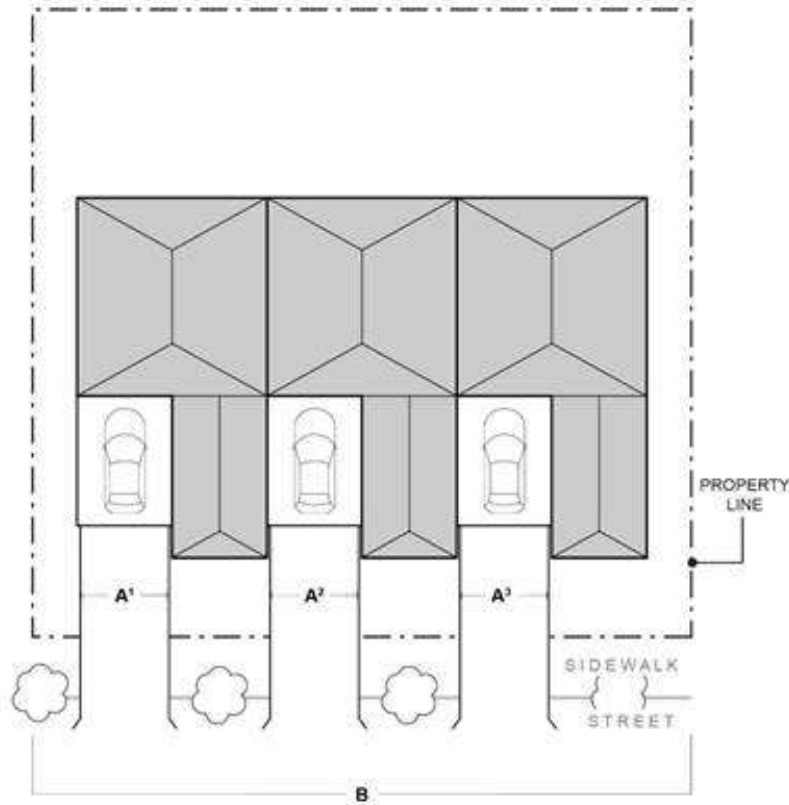
Figure 4. Main Entrance Opening onto a Porch

2. *Windows.* A minimum of 15 percent of the area of all street-facing façades must include windows or entrance doors. Façades separated from the street property line by a dwelling are exempt from meeting this standard. See Figure 5. Window Coverage.



Figure 5. Window Coverage

3. *Garages and Off-Street Parking Areas.* The combined width of all garages and outdoor on-site parking and maneuvering areas shall not exceed a total of 50 percent of any street frontage (other than an alley) (see Figure 6. Width of Garages and Parking Areas).



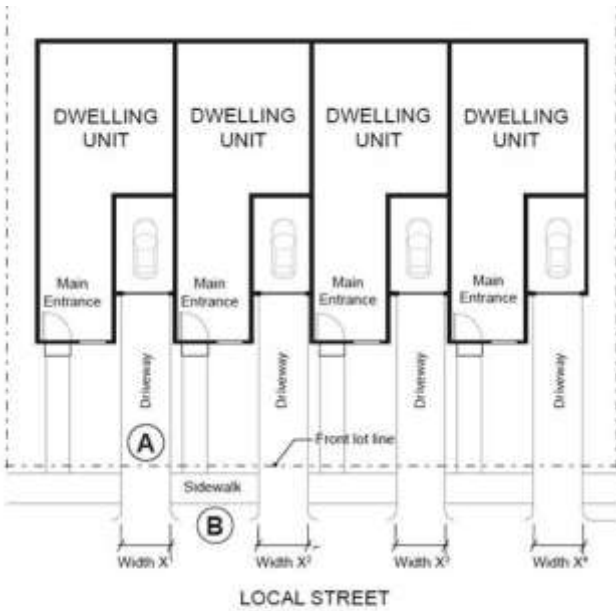
- (A) Garage and on-site parking and maneuvering areas
- (B) Total street frontage

$$\frac{A^1 + A^2 + A^3}{B} \leq 50\%$$

Figure 6. Width of Garages and Parking Areas

4. *Driveway Approach.* Driveway approaches must comply with all of the following:
 - a. The total width of all driveway approaches must not exceed 32 feet per frontage, as measured at the property line (see Figure 7. Driveway Approach Width and Separation on Local Street). For lots or parcels with more than one frontage, see subsection c.
 - b. Driveway approaches may be separated when located on a local street.
 - c. In addition, lots or parcels with more than one frontage must comply with the following:
 - i. Lots or parcels must access the street with the lowest transportation classification for vehicle traffic. For lots or parcels abutting an alley that is improved with a paved surface, access must be taken from the alley (see Figure 8. Alley Access).
 - ii. Lots or parcels with frontages only on collectors and/or arterial streets must meet the access standards in the Wilsonville Public Works Standards.

- iii. Lots or parcels with frontages only on local streets may have either:
- Two driveway approaches not exceeding 32 feet in total width on one frontage; or
 - One maximum 16-foot-wide driveway approach per frontage (see Figure 9. Driveway Approach Options for Multiple Local Street Frontages).



(A) $X^1 + X^2 + X^3 + X^4$ must not exceed 32 feet per frontage.

(B) Driveway approaches may be separated when located on a local street

Figure 7. Driveway Approach Width and Separation on Local Street

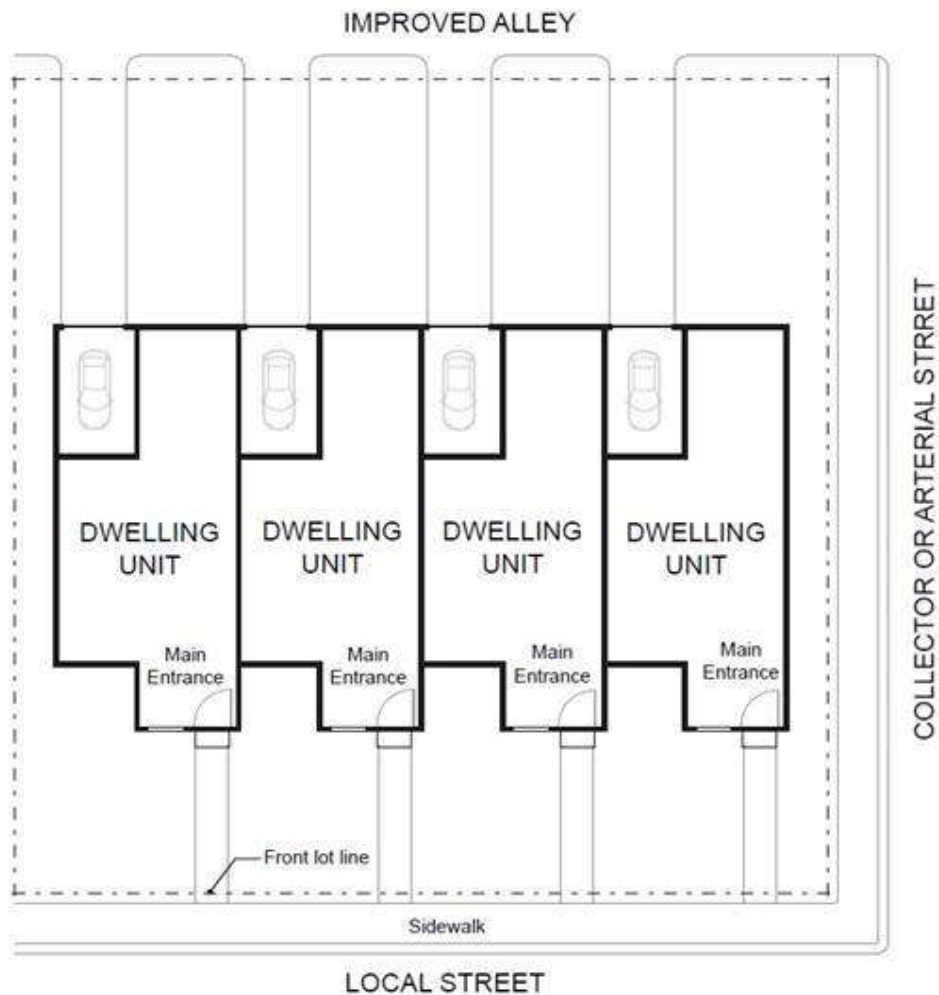
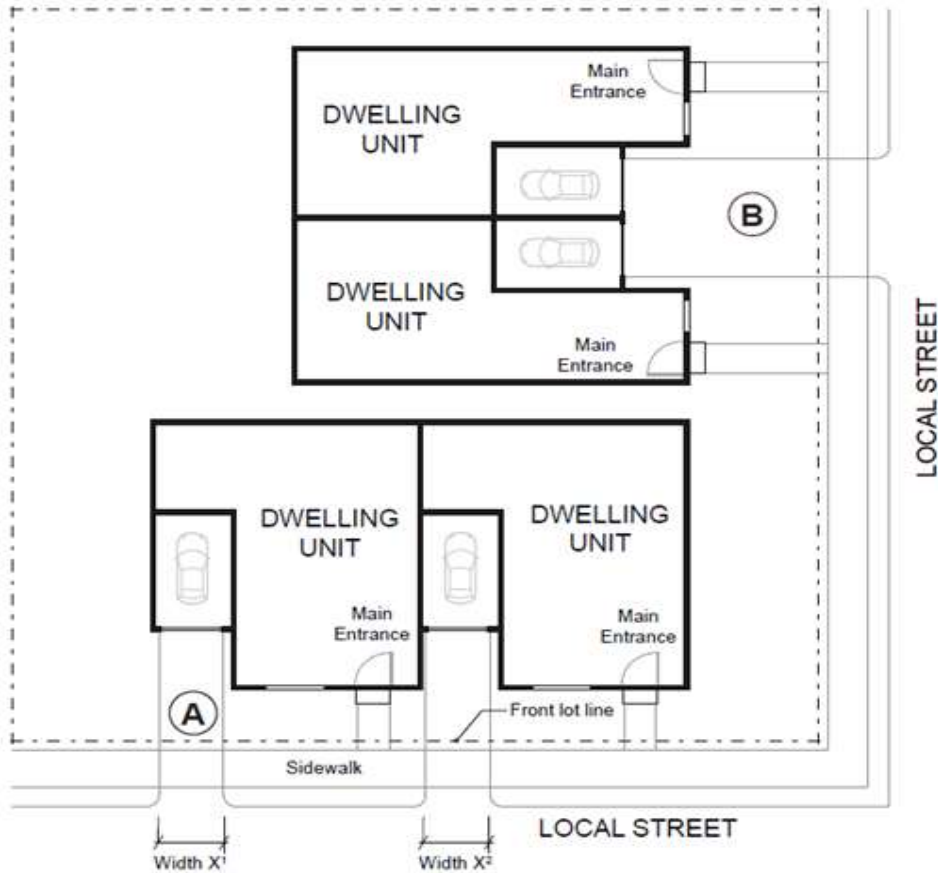


Figure 8. Alley Access



Options for site with more than one frontage on local streets:

- (A)** Two driveway approaches not exceeding 32 feet in total width on one frontage (as measured $X1 + X2$); or
- (B)** One maximum 16-foot-wide driveway approach per frontage.

(Note: Both options are depicted here for illustrative purposes only. The standards do not allow both Options A and B on the same site.)

Figure 9. Driveway Approach Options for Multiple Local Street Frontages

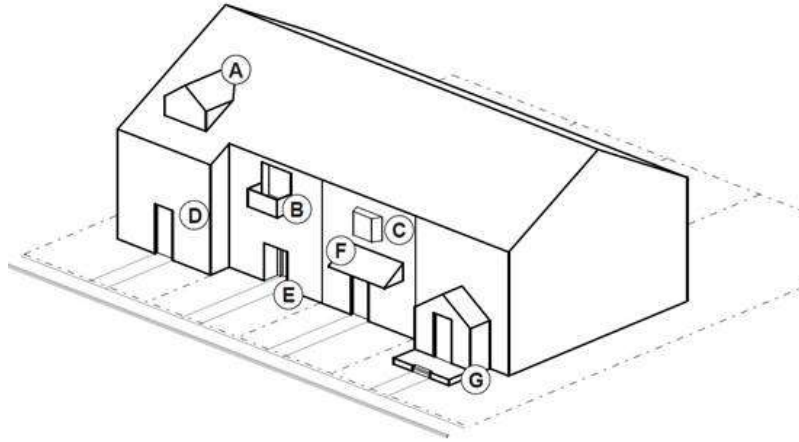
E. Standards applicable to Townhouses.

1. *Number of Attached Dwelling Units.*

- a. Minimum. A townhouse project must contain at least two attached units.
- b. Maximum. The maximum number of townhouse units that may be attached together to form a group is specified below.
 - R, OTR, PDR-1—PDR-3 Zones: maximum four attached units per group
 - RN, V, PDR-4—PDR-7 Zones: maximum eight attached units per group, except for initial development in Frog Pond West per Section 4.124.

2. *Entry Orientation.* The main entrance of each townhouse unit must:

- a. Be within eight feet of the longest wall of the dwelling unit facing a street or private drive; and
 - b. Either:
 - i. Face the street or private drive (see Figure 2. Main Entrance Facing the Street);
 - ii. Be at an angle of up to 45 degrees from the street or private drive (see Figure 3. Main Entrance at 45° Angle from the Street);
 - iii. Face a common open space or private access or driveway that is abutted by dwellings on at least two sides; or
 - iv. Open onto a porch (see Figure 4. Main Entrance Opening onto a Porch). The porch must:
 - A. Be at least 25 square feet in area; and
 - B. Have at least one entrance facing the street or private drive or have a roof.
3. *Windows.* A minimum of 15 percent of the area of all public-facing façades on each individual unit must include windows or entrance doors. Half of the window area in the door of an attached garage may count toward meeting this standard. See Figure 5. Window Coverage.
4. *Unit definition.* Each townhouse unit must include at least one of the items listed in a. through g. below on at least one public-facing façade (see Figure 10. Townhouse Unit Definition). Alternatively, if a single item from the list below spans across at least 50 percent of two adjacent townhouse units, it can meet the standard for two units.
- a. A roof dormer a minimum of four feet in width, or
 - b. A balcony a minimum of two feet in depth and four feet in width and accessible from an interior room, or
 - c. A bay window that extends from the façade a minimum of two feet, or
 - d. An offset of the façade of a minimum of two feet in depth, either from the neighboring townhouse or within the façade of a single townhouse, or
 - e. An entryway that is recessed a minimum of three feet, or
 - f. A covered entryway with a minimum depth of four feet, or
 - g. A porch meeting the standards of subsection (.14)E.2.b.iv.
- Balconies and bay windows may encroach into a required setback area, pursuant to Section 4.180.



- (A) Roof dormer, minimum of 4 feet wide
- (B) Balcony, minimum 2 feet deep and 4 feet wide. Accessible from interior room.
- (C) Bay window extending minimum of 2 feet from facade
- (D) Facade offset, minimum of 2 feet deep
- (E) Recessed entryway, minimum 3 feet deep
- (F) Covered entryway, minimum of 4 feet deep
- (G) Porch, meets standards of subsection (1)(b)(iv) of section (C)

Figure 10. Townhouse Unit Definition

5. *Driveway Access and Parking.* Townhouses with frontage on a street or private drive shall meet the following standards:
 - a. *Alley Access.* Townhouse project sites abutting an alley that is improved with pavement shall take access to the rear of townhouse units from the alley rather than the public street.
 - b. *Front Access.* Garages on the front façade of a townhouse, off-street parking areas in the front yard, and driveways in front of a townhouse are allowed if they meet the following standards (see Figure 11. Townhouses with Parking in Front Yard).
 - i. Each townhouse lot has a street frontage of at least 20 feet on a local street.
 - ii. A maximum of one driveway approach is allowed for every townhouse. Driveway approaches and/or driveways may be shared.
 - iii. Outdoor on-site parking and maneuvering areas do not exceed 12 feet wide on any lot.

- iv. The garage width does not exceed 12 feet, as measured from the inside of the garage door frame.

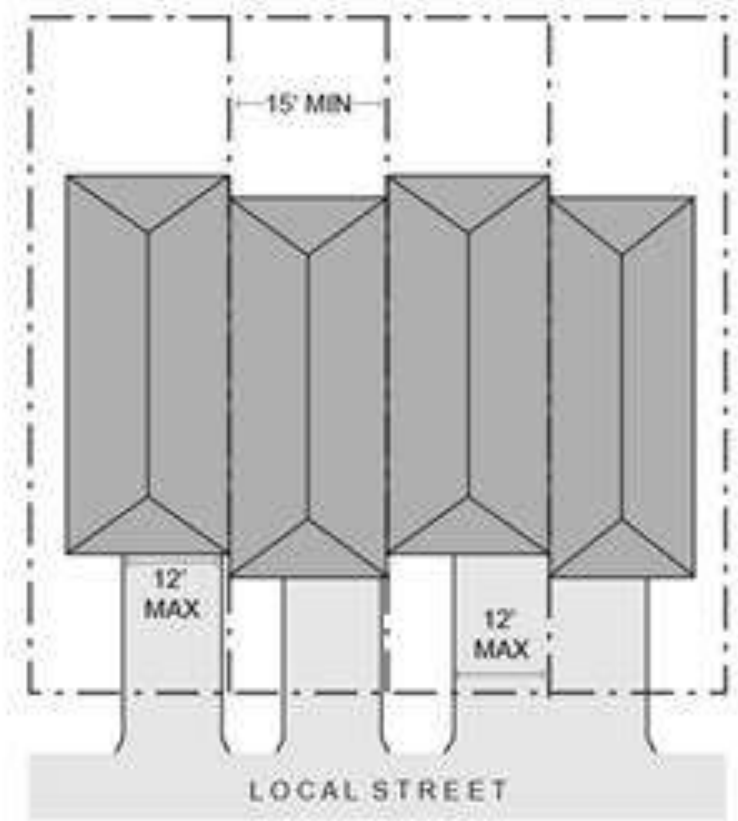


Figure 11. Townhouses with Parking in Front Yard

- c. *Shared Access.* The following standards apply to driveways and parking areas for townhouse projects that do not meet all of the standards in subsections a. or b.
 - i. Off-street parking areas shall be accessed on the back façade or located in the rear yard. No off-street parking shall be allowed in the front yard or side yard of a townhouse.
 - ii. A townhouse project that includes a corner lot shall take access from a single driveway approach on the side of the corner lot. See Figure 12. Townhouses on Corner Lot with Shared Access.

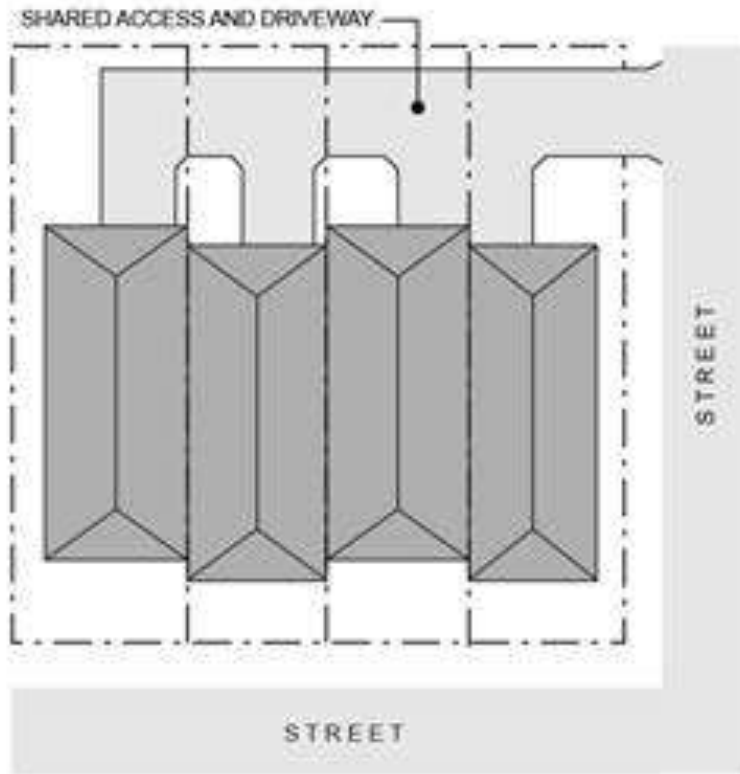


Figure 12. Townhouses on Corner Lot with Shared Access

- iii. Townhouse projects that do not include a corner lot shall consolidate access for all lots into a single driveway. The driveway and approach are not allowed in the area directly between the front façade and front lot line of any of the townhouses. See Figure 13. Townhouses with Consolidated Access.

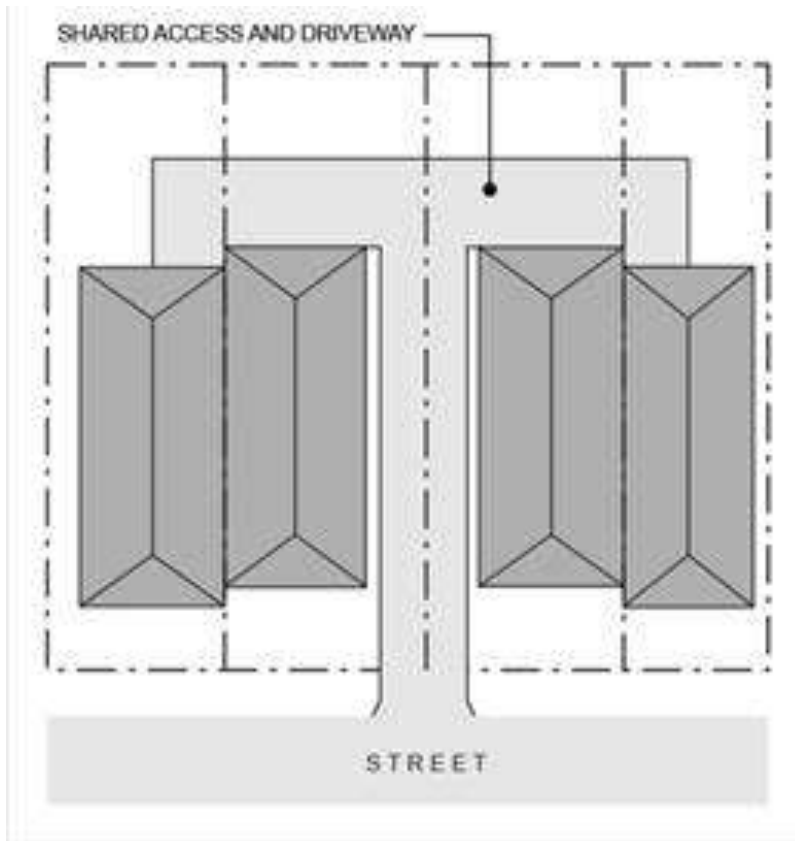
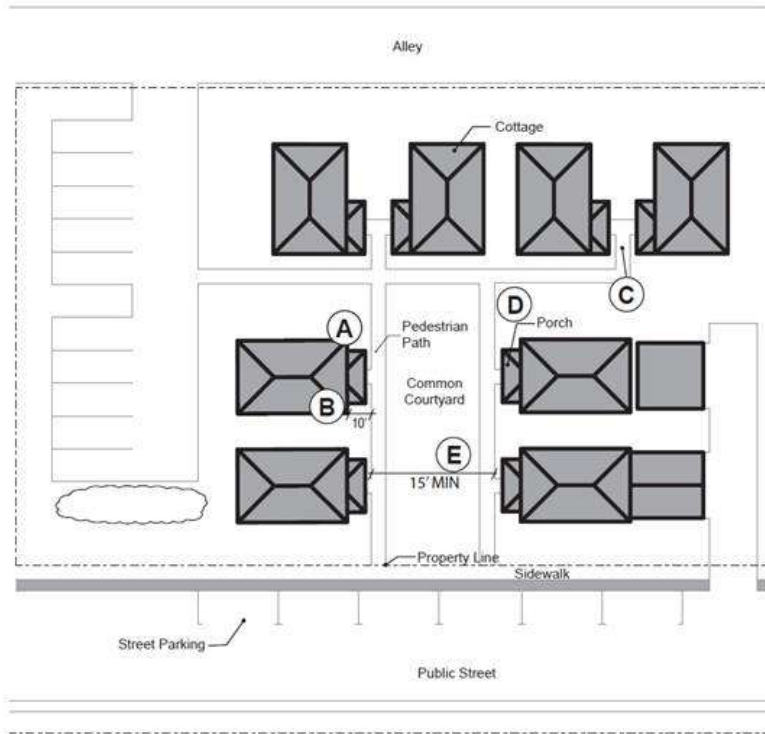


Figure 13. Townhouses with Consolidated Access

- iv. A townhouse project that includes consolidated access or shared driveways shall grant access easements to allow normal vehicular access and emergency access.
- F. Standards applicable to Cottage Clusters.
- 1. *Courtyard Required.* All cottages within a single cottage cluster must share a common courtyard. A cottage cluster project may include more than one cluster and more than one common courtyard.
 - 2. *Number of Dwellings.*
 - a. A single cottage cluster shall contain a minimum of four and a maximum of eight cottages.
 - 3. *Setbacks.*
 - a. *Building Separation.* Cottages shall be separated by a minimum distance of six feet. The minimum distance between all other structures, including accessory structures, shall be in accordance with building code requirements.
 - b. All other setbacks are provided in section (.02) or in the applicable base zone.
 - 4. *Building Height.* The maximum building height for all structures is 25 feet.

5. *Footprint.* The maximum building footprint for each cottage is 900 square feet. Individual attached garages up to 200 square feet shall be exempted from the calculation of maximum building footprint.
6. *Maximum Habitable Floor Area.* The maximum habitable floor area of each cottage is 1,400 square feet.
7. *Cottage Orientation.* Cottages must be clustered around a common courtyard and must meet the following standards (see Figure 14. Cottage Cluster Orientation and Common Courtyard Standards):
 - a. Each cottage within a cluster must either abut the common courtyard or must be directly connected to it by a pedestrian path.
 - b. A minimum of 50 percent of cottages within a cluster must be oriented to the common courtyard and must:
 - i. Have a main entrance facing the common courtyard;
 - ii. Be within ten feet from the common courtyard, measured from the façade of the cottage to the nearest edge of the common courtyard; and
 - iii. Be connected to the common courtyard by a pedestrian path.
 - c. Cottages within 20 feet of a street property line may have their entrances facing the street.
 - d. Cottages not facing the common courtyard or the street must have their main entrances facing a pedestrian path that is directly connected to the common courtyard.
8. *Common Courtyard Design Standards.* Each cottage cluster must share a common courtyard in order to provide a sense of openness and community of residents. Common courtyards must meet the following standards (see Figure 14. Cottage Cluster Orientation and Common Courtyard Standards):
 - a. The common courtyard must be a single, contiguous piece.
 - b. Cottages must abut the common courtyard on at least two sides of the courtyard.
 - c. The common courtyard must contain a minimum of 150 square feet per cottage within the associated cluster.
 - d. The common courtyard must be a minimum of 15 feet wide at its narrowest dimension.
 - e. The common courtyard shall be developed with a mix of landscaping, lawn area, pedestrian paths, and/or paved courtyard area, and may also include recreational amenities. Impervious elements of the common courtyard shall not exceed 75 percent of the total common courtyard area.
 - f. Pedestrian paths must be included in a common courtyard. Paths that are contiguous to a courtyard shall count toward the courtyard's minimum dimension and area. Parking areas, required setbacks, and driveways do not qualify as part of a common courtyard.



- A** A minimum of 50% of cottages must be oriented to the common courtyard.
- B** Cottages oriented to the common courtyard must be within 10 feet of the courtyard.
- C** Cottages must be connected to the common courtyard by a pedestrian path.
- D** Cottages must abut the courtyard on at least two sides of the courtyard.
- E** The common courtyard must be at least 15 feet wide at its narrowest width.

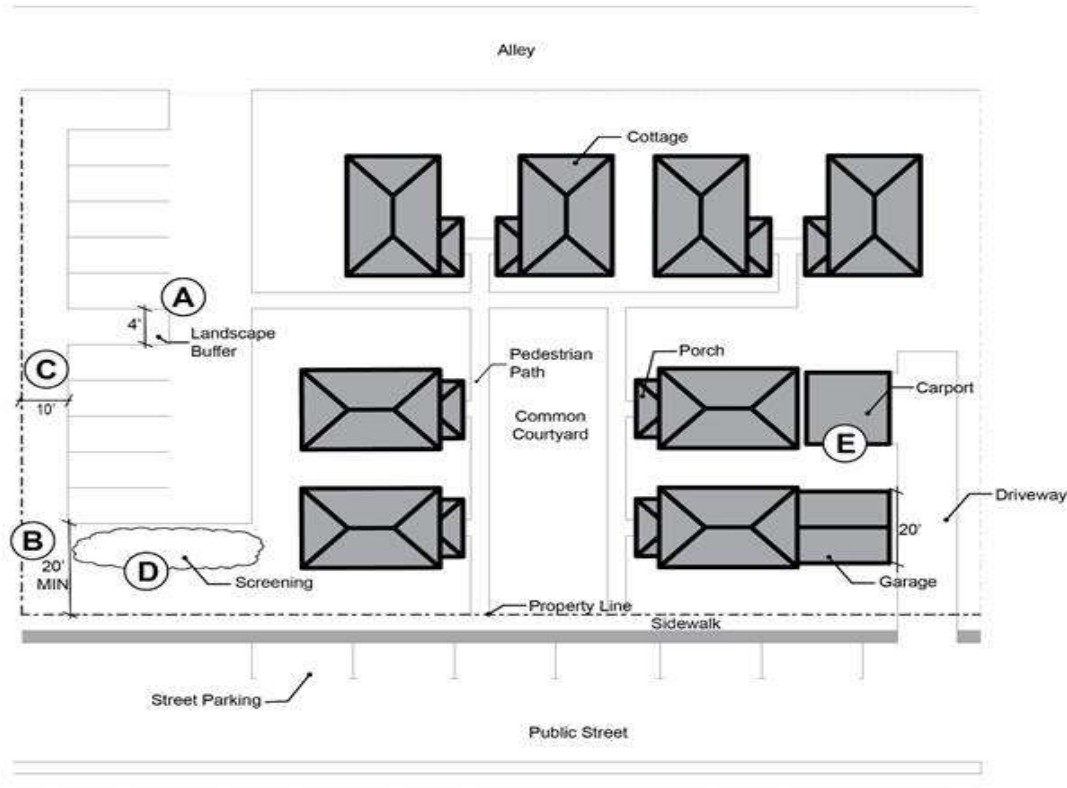
Figure 14. Cottage Cluster Orientation and Common Courtyard Standards

9. *Community Buildings.* Cottage cluster projects may include community buildings for the shared use of residents that provide space for accessory uses such as community meeting rooms, guest housing, exercise rooms, day care, or community eating areas. Community buildings must meet the following standards:
 - a. Each cottage cluster is permitted one community building.
 - b. The community building shall have a maximum floor area of 1,400 sf.
 - c. A community building that meets the definition of a dwelling unit must meet the maximum 900 square foot footprint limitation that applies to cottages (pursuant to subsection (.14)(F.5.)), unless a covenant is recorded against the property stating that the structure is not a legal dwelling unit and will not be used as a primary dwelling.
10. *Pedestrian Access.*

- a. An accessible pedestrian path must be provided that connects the main entrance of each cottage to the following:
 - i. The common courtyard;
 - ii. Shared parking areas;
 - iii. Community buildings; and
 - iv. Sidewalks in public rights-of-way abutting the site or rights-of-way if there are no sidewalks.
 - b. The pedestrian path must be hard-surfaced and a minimum of four feet wide.
11. *Windows.* Cottages within 20 feet of a street property line must meet any window coverage requirements of the applicable base zone.
12. *Parking Design (see Figure 15. Cottage Cluster Parking Design Standards).*
- a. *Clustered parking.* Off-street parking may be arranged in clusters, subject to the following standards:
 - i. A parking cluster must not exceed five contiguous spaces.
 - ii. Parking clusters must be separated from other spaces by at least four feet of landscaping.
 - iii. Clustered parking areas may be covered.
 - iv. Parking areas must also meet the standards in Subsections 4.155(.02)—(.03), except where they conflict with these standards.
 - b. *Parking location and access.*
 - i. Off-street parking spaces and vehicle maneuvering areas shall not be located between a street property line and the front façade of cottages located closest to the street property line. This standard does not apply to alleys.
 - ii. Off-street parking spaces shall not be located within ten feet of any property line, except alley property lines.
 - iii. Driveways and drive aisles are permitted within ten feet of property lines.
 - c. *Screening.* Landscaping, fencing, or walls at least three feet tall shall separate clustered parking areas and parking structures from common courtyards and public streets.
 - d. *Garages and carports.*
 - i. Garages and carports (whether shared or individual) must not abut common courtyards.
 - ii. Individual attached garages up to 200 square feet shall be exempted from the calculation of maximum building footprint for cottages.
 - iii. Individual detached garages must not exceed 400 square feet in floor area.
 - iv. Garage doors for attached and detached individual garages must not exceed 20 feet in width.
13. *Accessory Buildings.* Accessory buildings must not exceed 400 square feet in floor area.
14. *Existing Structures.* On a lot or parcel to be used for a cottage cluster project, an existing detached single-family detached dwelling on the same lot at the time of proposed development

of the cottage cluster may remain within the cottage cluster project area under the following conditions:

- a. The existing dwelling may be nonconforming with respect to the requirements of this subsection (.14)F.
- b. The existing dwelling may be expanded up to a maximum height of 25 feet or a maximum building footprint of 900 square feet; however, existing dwellings that exceed these maximum height and/or footprint standards may not be expanded.
- c. The existing dwelling shall be excluded from the calculation of orientation toward the common courtyard, per subsection (.14)F.7.b.



- (A) Parking allowed in clusters of up to 5 spaces. Clusters separated by minimum 4 feet of landscaping.
- (B) No parking or vehicle area within 20 feet from street property line (except alley).
- (C) No parking within 10 feet from other property lines (except alley). Driveways and drive aisles permitted within 10 feet.
- (D) Screening required between clustered parking areas or parking structures and public streets or common courtyards.
- (E) Garages and carports must not abut common courtyards. Garage doors for individual garages must not exceed 20 feet in width.

Figure 15. Cottage Cluster Parking Design Standards

- G. Standards applicable to Cluster Housing besides Cottage Clusters.

1. *Architectural Consistency.* Architecture shall be consistent within the same two-unit, three-unit, or four-unit cluster. However, facade variety standards in Subsection (.14)C.1. shall continue to apply. Architectural consistency is defined by adherence to all of the following:
 - a. Use of the same primary and supporting façade materials throughout the cluster.
 - b. Use of no more than two roof pitch angles.
 - c. Use of the same door size for each primary entrance in the structures.
2. *Entry Orientation.*
 - a. The entry orientation standards apply as follows:
 - i. At least one main entrance for each cluster home must meet the standards in subsections b and c below.
 - b. The entrance must be within eight feet of the longest street-facing exterior wall of the dwelling unit or if no exterior wall faces a street the front of the dwelling unit, facing a common drive or open space as designated by the applicant; and
 - c. The entrance must either:
 - i. Face the street (see Figure 2. Main Entrance Facing the Street);
 - ii. Be at an angle of up to 45 degrees from the street (see Figure 3. Main Entrance at 45° Angle from the Street); or
 - iii. Open onto a porch (see Figure 4. Main Entrance Opening onto a Porch). The porch must:
 - Be at least 25 square feet in area; and
 - Have at least one entrance facing the street or have a roof.
3. *Windows.* A minimum of 15 percent of the area of all street-facing facades must include windows or entrance doors. Facades separated from the street property line by a dwelling are exempt from meeting this standard. See Figure 5. Window Coverage.
4. *Garages and Off-Street Parking Areas.* The combined width of all garages and outdoor on-site parking and maneuvering areas shall not exceed a total of 50 percent of any street frontage (other than an alley). Garages and off-street parking areas that are separated from the street property line by a dwelling are not subject to this standard. (See Figure 6. Width of Garages and Parking Areas).
5. *Driveway Approach.* Driveway approaches must comply with all of the following:
 - a. The total width of all driveway approaches must not exceed 32 feet per frontage, as measured at the property line (see Figure 7. Driveway Approach Width and Separation on Local Street). For lots or parcels with more than one frontage, see subsection c.
 - b. Driveway approaches may be separated when located on a local street.
 - c. In addition, lots or parcels with more than one frontage must comply with the following:
 - i. Lots or parcels must access the street with the lowest transportation classification for vehicle traffic. For lots or parcels abutting an alley that is improved with pavement access must be taken from the alley (see Figure 8. Alley Access).

- ii. Lots or parcels with frontages only on collectors and/or arterial streets must meet the access standards in the Wilsonville Public Works Standards.
 - iii. Lots or parcels with frontages only on local streets may have either:
 - Two driveway approaches not exceeding 32 feet in total width on one frontage; or
 - One maximum 16-foot-wide driveway approach per frontage (see Figure 9. Driveway Approach Options for Multiple Local Street Frontages).
6. *Setbacks.*
- a. **Building Separation.** Cluster housing structures shall be separated by a minimum distance of six feet. The minimum distance between all other structures, including accessory structures, shall be in accordance with building code requirements.
 - b. All other setbacks are provided in the applicable base zone.
7. *Pedestrian Access.*
- a. An accessible pedestrian path must be provided that connects the main entrance of each unit to the following:
 - i. Shared open space;
 - ii. Shared parking areas; and
 - iv. Sidewalks in public rights-of-way abutting the site or rights-of-way if there are no sidewalks.
 - b. The pedestrian path must be hard-surfaced and a minimum of four feet wide.
- H. **Combining Unit Types in One Development.**
- 1. If a project proposes a mix of middle housing types which creates a conflict with various standards, the more restrictive standards shall apply.
- I. **Existing Structures and Conversions:**
- 1. Where a residential structure is converted from one type of dwelling unit to another without any additions, the design standards in C.—H. do not apply.
 - 2. Where a residential structure is added on to, the design standards in C.—H. only apply if the footprint is expanded by 25 percent or more.
- J. **Alternative Discretionary Review:** As an alternative to meeting one or more design standards of this subsection an applicant may request Site Design Review by the Development Review Board of a proposed design. In addition to the Site Design Review Standards, affirmative findings shall be made that the following standards are met:
- 1. The request is compatible with existing surrounding development in terms of placement of buildings, scale of buildings, and architectural design;
 - 2. The request is due to special conditions or circumstances that make it difficult to comply with the applicable Design Standards, or the request would achieve a design that is superior to the design that could be achieved by complying with the applicable Design Standards; and
 - 3. The request continues to comply with and be consistent with State statute and rules related to Middle Housing, including being consistent with State definitions of different Middle Housing types.

(Ord. No. 677, 3-1-2010; Ord. No. 682, 9-9-2010; Ord. No. 704, 6-18-2012; Ord. No. 806, 7-17-2017; Ord. No. 825, 10-15-2018; Ord. No. 841, eff. 6-4-2020)