

MEETING OF THE DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2023 1:30 P.M.
Community Building
33 Church Street
Sutter Creek, CA 95685
THE DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE WILL BE AVAILABLE VIA ZOOM AND IN PERSON. Join Zoom Meeting
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/9568520224
Please note: Zoom participation is only available for viewing the meeting.
*Public comment will not be taken from Zoom.*

## 1. CALL TO ORDER AND ESTABLISH A QUORUM FOR REGULAR MEETING-1:30 P.M

## 2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

3. PUBLIC FORUM - Any person may address the Committee regarding matters not on the agenda and within their purview.
4. CONSENT AGENDA - Items listed on the consent agenda are considered routine and may be enacted in one motion. Any item may be removed for discussion at the request of the Committee or the Public.

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A. Approval of Design Review Committee Minutes of August 16, 2023.
5. DESIGN CLEARANCE APPLICATIONS:

* A. Valley View Way and Bowers Rd; Applicant: DANCO

RECOMMENDATION: Review plans as presented and provide applicant direction for design clearance.
6. ADJOURNMENT

* Attachments



## MINUTES OF THE DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE <br> September 6, 2023

Committee Members:
Mike O'Neill
John otto
Sharyn Brown
Absent: Susan Peters and Sandi Baracco

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ESTABLISH A QUORUM FOR THE SPECIAL MEETING-1:30 P.M

Chairperson O'Neill called the meeting to order.
2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

Chairperson O'Neill led the pledge.

## 3. PUBLIC FORUM- None.

4. CONSENT AGENDA - Items listed on the consent agenda are considered routine and may be enacted in one motion. Any item may be removed for discussion at the request of the Committee or the Public.
A. Approval of Design Review Committee Minutes of July 5, 2023.

M/S Baracco/O'Neill to Approve the Design Review Committee Minutes of August 16, 2023.
AYES: Brown, Otto and O'Neill
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: Baracco and Peters
MOTION CARRIED
5. DESIGN CLEARANCE APPLICATIONS
A. 113 Badger Rd. Roof Replacement; Applicant: Nelson

RECOMMENDATION: Review plans as presented and provide applicant direction for design clearance.

M/S Baracco/Brown to Approve Design Clearance for 113 Badger Rd., as presented.

| AYES: | Brown, Otto and O'Neill |
| :--- | :--- |
| NOES: | None |
| ABSTAIN: | None |
| ABSENT: | Baracco and Peters |

6. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 1:34 p.m.


DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 2023
TO: Design Review Committee
FROM: Erin Ventura, Contract Planner
RE: $\quad$ Design Clearance for multifamily residential development at the corner of Valley View Way and Bowers Road
(APN: 040-020-057)
Zoning: R-4 Multiple Family
Design Standard District: Outside of the Historic District
Owner/Builder: DANCO

## RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Design Clearance and make a recommendation to the Planning Commission for the approval of a Site Plan permit for the construction of three separate buildings containing a community room, 18 studio apartments, 25 one-bedroom apartments, 2 two-bedroom apartments, and 1 three-bedroom apartment on a 2.06 acre parcel located at the corner of Valley View Way and Bowers Road.

## BACKGROUND:

The applicant, DANCO, is proposing to construct three separate buildings containing a community room, 18 studio apartments, 25 one-bedroom apartments, 2 two-bedroom apartments, and 1 threebedroom apartment. Other site amenities include a dog park, gardens, basketball court, and onsite parking. The project is proposed to provide permanent supportive housing for unhoused individuals and those with mental health needs. The location map is attached. The following is a summary of the structure for design clearance.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Requirements } \\ & \text { for Design } \\ & \text { Clearance: } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Proposed: | Design Criteria met: | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Recommendations, if } \\ & \frac{\text { any to meet Design }}{\text { Clearance: }} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zoning | R-4 | R-4 | Yes |  |
| District: | Outside of Historic District |  |  |  |
| Lot Size: |  | 2.06 | N/A |  |
| Set Back requirements: |  |  |  |  |
| Front | 10' | 10' | Yes | The front yard setback varies from 10 ' to $26^{\prime} 3$ " |
| Side | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 5^{\prime} \\ & \text { Corner } 10, \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10 \\ & 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Side yard setbacks vary from 10 ' to 41'11" |
| Rear | 10' | 43'8' | Yes |  |
| Lot coverage | 75\% | Buildings 20.87\% <br> Paving 26.86\% <br> Site Amenities $3.65 \%$ | Yes |  |


|  |  | Concrete walks and pads 8.33\% Landscape/Open Space 40.29\% |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Are there existing historic features? |  | No | N/A |  |
| Structure Type |  | MFR | Yes |  |
| Max <br> height Building | $\begin{array}{lr} \hline 40^{*} * \\ \text { *Applicant } & \text { is } \\ \text { requesting } & \text { a } \\ \text { concession per } \\ \text { State Density } \\ \text { Bonus Law } \end{array}$ | 41'7.5" | Yes | The project is proposed at $100 \%$ affordable and therefore is entitled to 4 concessions per State Density Bonus Law. The applicant is requesting a concession on allowed maximum height. <br> Building C is proposed at 41'7.5" (2 stories) where $40^{\prime}$ is the max allowed in the R-4. |


| Building | Footprint <br> (square <br> feet) | Number <br> of Stories | Height <br> (feet) | Number <br> of studio <br> units | Number <br> of 1- <br> bedroom <br> units | Number <br> of 2- <br> bedroom <br> units | Number <br> of 3- <br> bedroom <br> units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 6,981 | 3 | $39^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$ | 12 | 5 |  | 1 |
| B | 5,552 | 2 | $33.5^{\prime}$ | 6 | 8 |  |  |
| C | 6,197 | 2 | $41^{\prime} 7.5^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 12 | 2 |  |
| Total units | -- | -- | -- | 18 | 25 | 2 | 1 |

## DISCUSSION:

## Design Standards

The City's Design Standards provide additional direction regarding consideration for adjacent development, building and parking locations, landscaping, accessory facilities, and building design. In addition to the standards that apply Citywide, there are specific standards in Chapter 5 for multi-family residential housing. A complete review attached.

The applicant has requested a concession regarding overall allowable height. The maximum allowable height is 40 ft . and Building C has a maximum height of $41^{\prime} 7.5^{\prime \prime}$. The height of Building C is under the height limit on the Bowers Road elevation.


Figure 1- Site Location
Valley View Way/Bowers Drive

N.NTMTMYMAP

| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.2.1 Adjacent Development. Each proposal shall demonstrate consideration for the existing conditions on and off the site including the following: |  |  |
| a. The land use and site organization of neighboring properties; | Yes | The layout of the structures would be similar to the arrangements of the adjacent apartment complexes, with clusters of units in smaller buildings, easy access to onsite parking, landscape and common areas, wright iron view type, and other design considerations. |
| b. The architectural character, style, and scale of neighboring structures; | Yes | The proposed structures would be in the similar style, character, and scale as the existing adjacent apartments and in a similar style to the Amador County Transportation building. |
| c. The existing natural features (i.e., mature trees, landforms, etc.); | Yes, conditioned | There are very few existing natural features on the site. It appears that previous earth work was done on the site and there are currently only a few trees. The applicant is proposing the removal of two trees, a redwood and an oak tree. Removal of the oak may require replacement per the Code of Ordinances. As a condition of approval, the Project must comply with the Ordinance and include appropriate replacement trees within the complex. |
| d. Opportunities to preserve ridgelines and/or enhance views; | Yes | The Project site is located on sloped property, but not an aesthetic ridgeline. With staggered building heights and placement along the hillside, the views from the site toward the ranchlands will be maintained. Development of the infill site will maintain urban cohesion within a higher density development area. |
| e. Privacy and solar access of the site and neighboring properties; | Yes | The residential units would be within three separate buildings clustered and staggered onsite to maintain privacy. |
| f. Links to adjacent development using sidewalks or pathways and shared access | Yes | The Project site is located at the intersection of Bowers Drive |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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| driveways and parking; and |  | and Valley View Way, which have established sidewalks and provide access through the greater neighborhood area. In addition, the transit center is located within walking distance from the proposed complex. |
| g. Use of construction and/or restoration materials in a manner that is consistent with the texture, color, geometry, and visual relationship of historic building materials. | Yes | The Project structures would be in a similar style and footprint as the nearby apartments. Standing seam metal roof, board and batten siding in 3 colors, and additional colors for trim, fascia and railings are proposed. Each building would have a combination of these materials to define units and provide variation. Building colors include grey, beige, and blue with white trim and window framing. Variation in roof heights is proposed to reduce overall massing of the buildings. Balconets include black metal railings. Windows would be simple rectangular shapes in white frames, while doors would be located within interior stairwell areas so that doors are not visible on the exterior of the structure. |
| 2.2.2 Building and Parking Locations |  |  |
| a. General placement. Buildings should generally be oriented parallel to streets and placed as close to the street as established setbacks permit. Buildings may be angled to create interesting juxtapositions if there is a specific design goal to be achieved. | Yes | Buildings are angled and oriented parallel to the street. Setbacks are maintained in compliance with City Code. |
| b. Pedestrian or vehicular orientation. The orientation of buildings shall respond to the pedestrian or vehicular nature of the street. | Yes | The orientation of the complex is in keeping with existing roads and sidewalk |
| c. Protection of views and natural features. Buildings should be sited to preserve and enhance significant views, vegetation, existing landforms, and natural features | Yes | The buildings are arranged to maintain views of the natural environment. |
| d. Consideration of views in project design. Visually Sensitive Areas (VSAs), scenic views and the natural environment surrounding the project site shall be considered early during the conceptual design stage of a project. | Yes | The buildings are arranged to maintain views of the natural environment. |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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| e. Commercial building placement. Commercial sites should be designed so that a minimum of 50 percent of the total street frontage is occupied by buildings located at the sidewalk. | N/A | Not Applicable |
| f. Corner building. The primary mass of the building should not be placed at an angle to the corner. | No | The corner of the building is angled toward the street corner. The appearance of the overall mass of the building may be reduced by the angling of the building but the corner building still appears bulky. The steep slope of the existing topography is maintained which increased the overall height of the building and bulk and mass. |
| g. Projects with multiple structures. Multiple buildings in a single project should create a positive functional relationship with one another. Whenever possible, multiple buildings should be clustered to achieve a "village" scale. | Yes | The buildings are clustered around a central parking and landscaped area. |
| h. Open space areas. Open space areas shall be accessible from the majority of structures and shall be landscaped and oriented to take advantage of sun or shade as appropriate. | Yes | The main open space area is located at the rear of the site and will be landscaped to take advantage of the sun. <br> A small garden area is located along Valley View Way and will receive afternoon sun. |
| i. Pedestrian walkways. Projects shall connect the on-site pedestrian circulation system to the off-site public sidewalk at intervals of at least one connection for each 200 lineal feet (or fraction thereof). Parking areas shall be connected to building entrances by a clearly defined system. | Yes | Walkways are located throughout the site, connecting residential units with the common areas and parking areas. |
| j. Off-site views, solar access. Building placement should optimize off-site views to ridgelines, hillsides, mountains, open space, or watercourses whenever possible. Solar access should be considered for natural lighting and heating. | Yes | Buildings are placed to maintain views to hillsides and undeveloped areas and are oriented to maximize east/west exposure. |
| k. Buildings on slopes. Buildings constructed on hillsides should step to follow the natural terrain whenever possible. | Yes | The applicant is proposing steps in Buildings B and C better fit the contours of the land. |
| 1. Parking facilities | Yes | Parking is located in the center of the site, with access off of Valley View Way and Bowers Road. |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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| m . Fence and wall design. The design of fences and walls should harmonize with the site and with the buildings in both scale and materials. | No | Black metal fencing is proposed long the side and rear property lines of the site. The retaining walls on site are proposed to be a charcoal stone color. <br> The project proposes retaining walls with an overall height of up to 17 ' at the front corner of the property. The Design Standards do not put a limit on retaining wall height for Multi-family structures but this may be something the Committee should consider in its recommendation to the Planning Commission. |
| 2.2.3 Landscaping <br> a. Landscaped areas shall be planned as an integral part of the overall project and not simply located in "left-over" areas of the site. Where required by ordinance, a landscaping plan and plant list shall be submitted for review with the site plan. | Yes | Landscaping is planned around the perimeter of the complex, around each building, and within the common area. Site plans include a landscaping plan. |
| b. Landscaping shall be used to help define outdoor spaces, soften a structure's appearance, and where feasible to screen parking, loading, storage, trash enclosures, and equipment areas. | Yes | Landscaping is planned around the perimeter of the complex, entry, each building, and the common area, and is used to screen the trash enclosure. |
| c. The use of on-site pedestrian amenities (e.g., benches, shelters, drinking fountains, lighting, and trash receptacles) is encouraged. These elements should be provided in conjunction with on-site open spaces and should be integrated into the site plan. | Yes | Outdoor seating amenities are included in the common area. A designated covered smoking area is located at the rear of the property. |
| 2.2.4 Solar exposure, collectors and skylights <br> a. Building placement and landscaping should accommodate solar designs wherever possible. | Yes | Landscape and garden areas are located where they will received east/west sunlight. |
| b. New developments and structures should be oriented to maximize solar access opportunities to the greatest extent feasible. | Yes | Between building orientation to reduce bulk and mass, and solar access, the buildings are appropriately placed. |
| c. Roof-mounted solar collectors should be placed in the most inconspicuous location without reducing the operating efficiency of the collectors. Wall-mounted and groundmounted collectors (where not prohibited by ordinance) should be screened from public view with materials that are compatible with | N/A | Not applicable. |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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| the building's architecture. |  |  |
| d. Roof-mounted collectors should be installed at the same angle as or as close as possible to the pitch of the roof. | N/A | Not applicable. |
| e. Appurtenant equipment, particularly plumbing and related fixtures, should be installed in the attic or screened from public view. | Yes | Utilities are screened from view or located within closets. |
| f. Exterior surfaces of solar collectors and related equipment should have a matte finish and should be color coordinated to harmonize with roof materials and other dominant colors of the structure wherever feasible. | N/A | Not applicable. |
| g. Skylights and solar panels should be installed as unobtrusively as possible. Skylights and solar panels should be designed to fit flush with the roof surface or up to a maximum of two feet above the surface of the roof wherever feasible. Reflective materials should not be used unless thoroughly shielded to prevent reflection onto adjoining or nearby properties. Skylights shall be designed to reduce emitted light, and no lighting may be placed within the skylight well. | N/A | Not applicable. |
| 2.2.5 Exterior lighting <br> a. Exterior lighting shall be designed to be compatible with the architectural and landscape design of the project. | Yes | Lighting is compatible with the architectural and landscape design of the project. |
| b. An appropriate hierarchy of lighting fixture types and intensity shall be considered when designing the lighting for the various elements of a project (i.e., building entrances, site entrances, walkways, parking areas, landscaping, monuments, signage, and other areas of the site). | Yes | Various lighting intensities are proposed throughout the site design. |
| c. The use of exterior lighting to accent a building's architecture is encouraged. All lighting fixtures shall be properly shielded to minimize light and glare impacts to adjacent properties, and the light source shall not be visible from off-site. If neon tubing is used to illuminate portions of a building it shall be concealed from view through the use of parapets, cornices or ledges. Exposed neon tubing is not allowed in the Historic District. | Yes | Lighting is focused to the interior of the site, at building entrances, parking and walkways. |
| d. To achieve the desired lighting level for parking and pedestrian areas, the use of shorter, low intensity fixtures is encouraged over the use of tall fixtures that illuminate large | Yes | Pole, surface and wall mounted lighting is proposed. |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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| areas. |  |  |
| 2.2.6 Screening <br> a. Screening is a technique used to protect and separate uses and site functions from one another for the purpose of decreasing adverse noise, wind, or visual impacts and to provide privacy. The need for screening shall be considered early in the design process so that screening elements (e.g., walls, fences, berms, landscaping) can be effectively integrated into the overall project design and not added later as an afterthought. | Yes | Buildings are angled to avoid direct views and landscaping is provided throughout the complex, including trees. The complex includes perimeter landscaping. Trash enclosures and mechanical units/utilities are screened and landscaped. |
| b. The method of screening shall be compatible with adjacent structures in terms of overall design, materials, and color. | Yes | The proposed materials for screen are compatible with adjacent developments. |
| c. Where screening is required at the ground level, a combination of elements should be considered including solid masonry walls, wood fences, berms, and landscaping. | Yes | Screening includes metal fencing, landscaping, and concrete block walls. |
| 2.2.7 Refuse, storage and equipment areas <br> a. Refuse containers, service areas, loading docks, and similar facilities shall be located in areas out of view from the general public. Such areas that shall not interfere with on-site parking or circulation areas or adjacent uses, especially residential uses. | Yes | A trash enclosure is located to the rear of the site, centrally located for all residences and screened from the road. The trash enclosure will be constructed of the same materials as the retaining walls. |
| b. Trash bins shall be fully enclosed within a structure that is compatible with the structure it is associated with. Where feasible, enclosures shall be screened with landscaping on their most visible sides. Recommended locations include inside parking courts or at the end of parking bays. Locations shall be conveniently accessible for trash collection and maintenance and shall not allow blockage of access driveways during loading operations. | Yes | Trash enclosures would be located at the end of parking lot and screened with block walls and landscaping. |
| c. Trash storage areas that are visible from the upper stories of adjacent structures should, where feasible, have an opaque or semiopaque horizontal cover or screen to mitigate unsightly views. The covering structure shall be compatible with the architectural style of adjacent structures. | Yes | The trash enclosures are angled to avoid direct views and are screened with similar colors and materials as the building units. |
| d. Screening facilities shall be of adequate size for their intended purpose without dominating the site, blocking sight distances, or creating unnecessary barriers. | Yes | Screening around the trash enclosure and the mechanical/ utility equipment is sized to adequately cover the units, without creating excess |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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|  |  | coverage. Landscaping would surround screening to soften views. |
| e. Utility equipment (e.g., electric and gas meters, electrical panels, backflow prevention devices, junction boxes, and public utility equipment) shall be located in a utility room within the structure, in enclosed utility cabinets, in an appropriately screened area at the rear of the structure, or in the most inconspicuous location available that still provides for efficient access, operation and maintenance. | Yes | Each building contains a small utility room. Water meters will be screened by landscaping. |
| f. Mechanical equipment (e.g., compressors, air conditioners, pumps, heating and ventilating equipment, generators, satellite dishes, pool equipment, communications equipment) and other mechanical equipment for the building shall be concealed from view of public streets and neighboring properties whenever possible. Screening devices shall be compatible with the architecture and color of the adjacent structures. Noise reduction enclosures and other devices shall be utilized as necessary to meet the noise standards of the General Plan. | Condition | HVAC units shall be located at the ground floor of the buildings and screened with landscaping. |
| g. Mechanical equipment should not be located on the roof of a structure unless the equipment can be hidden by building elements that are an integral part of the building's design. | Yes | Mechanical equipment is not proposed on the roof. |
| 2.3.1. Architectural style <br> a. Desirable character elements. New projects should incorporate as many as possible of the "character-defining elements" of the historic buildings of Sutter Creek into new designs | Yes | The design includes horizontal wood-style siding, nonreflective corrugated metal roofs, balconies, elevation changes, variations in plane, and vertical elements. |
| b. Inappropriate elements. The following architectural styles and motifs are generally considered inappropriate | Yes | None of the listed styles or motifs are used. |
| c. Multi-tenant structures. Multi-tenant structures should emphasize the individuality of units by variations in rooflines and wall planes. Larger building masses should be broken up into smaller units using both horizontal and vertical wall articulation. | Yes | Buildings include multiple gables and planes, with board and batten materials to break up building mass. |
| 2.3.2 Façade <br> a. Facade design. Building façades shall be designed to provide visual interest and relief. For commercial buildings continuous, street façades as near the street as possible with predominantly retail uses at grade level and | Yes | Standing seam metal roof, board and batten siding in 3 colors, and additional colors for trim, fascia and railings. Each building would have a combination of these materials to define units and provide |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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| office/professional and residential uses above, are encouraged. Buildings should not be overpowering or monotonous. A change in the planes of walls or variety in the roof form provides diversity and visual interest. |  | variation. Building colors include grey, beige, and blue with white trim and window framing. Variation in roof heights is proposed to reduce overall massing of the buildings. Balconies would include black metal railings. |
| b. Facade elements. Building façade elements (e.g., windows, doors, and eaves) should be in proportion with and relate to one another. Window openings should reflect a distinction between uses that occur within the building. Ground floor windows will typically be larger than those found on upper levels. Careful consideration should be given to the ratio of solid wall area to window area. Treatments that will obscure the visual distinction between windows and walls (e.g., spandrel glass) shall be avoided. | Yes | Windows would be simple rectangular shapes in white frames, while doors would be located within interior stairwell areas so that doors are not visible on the exterior of the structure. |
| c. Wall features. Wall design features should not be overly decorative; however, blank side and end walls should be avoided. Continuity of design should continue around all visible sides of the building. The use of ornamental detailing should be limited and in keeping with historical contexts. While detailing is often required to make a building look attractive, the overuse of detailing detracts from the composition as a whole. Likewise, the use of detailing which is not in context with its architectural style will detract from the overall appearance of the building. | Yes | Wall features include combinations of siding materials, variation in color, balconies and railings, and windows and window treatments. |
| d. Balconies and porches. Balconies and porches, like other wall features, should be simply designed and are encouraged where appropriate for the architectural style of the building. The mass of the support columns, balusters and railing should be a significant visual element of the building's design. | Yes | Balconies would be simple with black metal railings. |
| e. Awnings and Canopies. Awnings and canopies are considered an architectural feature of the structure. Awnings and canopies are generally intended to provide protection for pedestrians and occupants, and as such are not a "signage" component. Any signage incorporated into awnings and canopies must conform to the City's signage regulations. | Yes | Some windows include an overhang. No signage would be placed on the overhangs. |
| 2.3.3 Fenestration | Yes | Doors would not be prominent on the exterior as each unit's entry door would be located within a stairwell area. |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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|  |  | Windows would be simple rectangles. |
| 2.3.4 Roofs and rooflines | Yes | Non-reflective corrugated metal roofing is proposed. |
| 2.3.5 Roof equipment screening | Yes | Roof equipment is not proposed |
| 2.3.6 Parapets | N/A | Not applicable |
| 2.3.7 Entries | Yes | Entries are located at various locations depending on the building. Entries are defined with roof overhangs to make them more visible. |
| 2.3.8 Additions to existing structures | N/A | Not applicable |
| 2.3.9 Building materials <br> a. Artificial or decorative façade treatments, where one or more unrelated materials appear to be simply applied to the surface of a building rather than an integral part of its design, shall be avoided. Artificial products that poorly imitate real materials (for example, wood, stone, brick, etc.) are discouraged. | Yes | Materials would include a fibercement board and batten siding in a variety of colors. These and similar materials are used on the existing apartments nearby. |
| b. The composition of materials should avoid creating the impression of thinness and artificiality. Veneers should turn corners, avoiding exposed edges. | Yes | Materials would include a fibercement board and batten siding in a variety of colors. These and similar materials are used on the existing apartments nearby. |
| c. Natural building materials (e.g., wood, stone, and brick) that blend with the natural surroundings are encouraged. Buildings shall not use large expanses of glazing, aluminum panels, or other materials not typically found in the City. Synthetic materials that poorly simulate the textures or patterns of other materials (e.g., vinyl siding that attempts to simulate the pattern of wood grain) are discouraged. | Yes | Materials would include a fibercement board and batten siding in a variety of colors. These and similar materials are used on the existing apartments nearby. |
| 2.3.10 Colors <br> a. Colors should be compatible with existing colors of the surrounding area but need not duplicate existing colors. The use of muted tones for the structure's base color is recommended. Color shall not be used as an attention-getting device. <br> b. Accent colors should be used carefully. | Yes | Building colors include grey, beige, and blue with white trim and window framing. |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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| Accent colors should be either complementary to the base color or a variation of its hue - i.e. lighter or darker. <br> c. The transition between base and accent colors should relate to changes in building materials or the change of building surface planes. Colors should generally not meet or change without some physical change or definition to the surface plane. <br> d. Accent colors on wall surfaces can enliven buildings. In most cases, only one or two accent colors should be used in addition to the base color. <br> e. Exterior wall colors should harmonize with the site and surrounding buildings. On exterior walls the predominant tone should trend toward earthy hues, whether in the natural patina or weathered color of the wall surface itself or the color of the paint, stain, or other coating. Harshly contrasting color combinations should be avoided. Brilliant, luminescent, or day-glow colors shall not be used. |  |  |
| 5.5 Multi-Family Residential |  |  |
| 5.5.1 Site organization <br> a. The clustering of units should be a consistent element of site planning. Projects containing more than 10 dwelling units should be broken into groups of structures that are appropriate in scale and compatible with the neighborhood. <br> b. Buildings should be designed so that living spaces do not directly face one another to assure maximum privacy. <br> c. Buildings should be oriented to create courtyards and common open space areas to increase the overall aesthetic appeal of the development. | Yes | The Project breaks up the units into three buildings to avoid large box-like structures and in keeping with the other apartment complexes nearby. The buildings would not be built in rows directly facing each other to avoid issues of privacy and to accommodate a central common open space in the center of the complex. |
| 5.5.2 Building design <br> a. Separations, changes in plane and height, and the inclusion of elements such as balconies, porches, arcades, dormers, and cross-gables mitigate the barracks-like quality of flat walls and roofs of excessive length. Secondary hipped or gabled roofs covering the entire mass of a building are preferable to pitched roof segments applied at the structure's edge. | Yes, with conditions | a. The building plans indicate each unit includes a balconet. With the small size of some of the units, it is not appropriate to require a change in wall projection. The building would appear to be broken up into too many segments. |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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| Structures containing three or more attached dwellings in a row should incorporate at least one of the following: <br> 1) For each dwelling unit, at least one architectural projection not less than two feet from the wall plane and not less than four feet wide should be provided. Projections shall extend the full height of single story structures, at least one-half the height of a two-story building, and twothirds the height of a three story building; <br> 2) A change in wall plane of at least three feet for at least 12 feet for each two dwelling units. <br> b. Because multi-family residential projects are often taller than one story, their bulk can impose on surrounding uses. The scale of these projects should be considered within the context of their surroundings. Structures with greater height may require additional setbacks so as to avoid dominating the character of the neighborhood. <br> c. The use of balconies, porches, and patios is encouraged for both practical and aesthetic values. These elements should be integrated into structures to break up large wall masses, offset floor setbacks, and add human scale to structures. Design should be simple and straight-forward. <br> d. The use of long, monotonous access balconies and corridors which provide access to five or more units should be avoided. Instead, access points to units should be clustered in groups of four or less. The use of distinctive architectural elements and materials to denote prominent entrances is encouraged. <br> e. Simple, clean, and bold projections of stairways are encouraged to complement the architectural massing and form of the structure. Thin-looking, open metal, prefabricated stairs are discouraged. <br> f. Support structures (e.g. laundry facilities, recreation buildings, and sales/lease offices) shall be consistent with the architectural design of the rest of the complex. <br> g. Stairways and elevators shall not be accessible from the exterior of the building. <br> h. Communications devices (e.g. satellite dishes) should be limited in number by providing central communications services to individual |  | b. The scale of the proposed buildings is similar in size to the surround multifamily buildings. The applicant has requested a concession on building height per the State Density Bonus Law. <br> c. Balconets are proposed on each unit. <br> d. Access to each individual unit is in the interior. <br> e. Stairways are located in the interior of the buildings. <br> f. The community and common area are located within building A. <br> g. Stairways are located in the interior of the buildings. <br> h. Satellite dishes or communications details are not included on the plans, and a condition shall be included to address central communications services to each unit. |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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| units. |  |  |
| 5.5.3 Parking and circulation <br> a. The project entry shall be articulated through both landscape and hardscape to denote its use. For larger projects, extensive information about the project should be readily available upon entry to assist the public. Special attention should be given to hardscape and landscape treatments to enhance the overall image of the project. Parking lot lighting shall be designed to minimize the impact on the night sky and on adjacent properties. <br> b. The principal vehicular access shall be through a main entry drive rather than a parking area. <br> c. There are generally three means of accommodating parking: parking driveways, parking courts, and garages within residential buildings. Projects with either long, monotonous parking drives or large, undivided parking lots are not encouraged. Where garage parking within residential buildings is not provided, dispersed parking courts are the desired alternative. <br> d. Parking areas should be visible from the residential units which use them wherever feasible. <br> e. A parking court shall not consist of more than two double-loaded parking aisles (bays) adjacent to one another. The length of a parking court should not exceed 14 stalls wherever feasible. <br> f. Parking courts should be separated from each other by dwelling units or by a landscaped buffer not less than 30 feet wide. <br> g. Parking areas tucked under residential structures should be enclosed behind garage doors. Garages with parking aprons less than 20 feet in length shall be equipped with automatic door openers and roll-up doors. <br> h. Where carports are utilized, they must follow the same spacing criteria as parking courts. <br> i. Carports and detached garages should be designed as an integral part of the overall project and should be similar in materials, color, and detail to the principal structures. | Yes | a. The entry on Valley View Way will have landscape on the side adjacent to Building A. Lighting will be located at the entry and parking areas. <br> b. The primary entry will be on Valley View Way with secondary access on Bowers Drive. <br> c. Parking will be located in the central part of the site. The long parking areas are broken up by proposed landscaping and pedestrian walks. <br> d. Parking is located in the center of site and visible from the majority of the units. <br> e. The complex includes parking drives rather than courts. <br> f. The complex includes parking drives rather than courts. <br> g. Garages are not proposed. <br> h. Carports are not proposed. <br> i. Carports and detached garages are not proposed. |


| Design Standard | Complies | Discussion |
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| 5.5 .4 | Open space areas | Small open spaces are provided <br> at the front and the rear of the <br> property. |
| a.The design and orientation of open space areas <br> should take advantage of available sunlight <br> and should be sheltered from the noise and <br> traffic of adjacent streets or other incompatible <br> uses. |  |  |
| b.Common open spaces should be conveniently <br> located for the majority of units. Children's <br> play areas should be visible from as many units <br> as possible. In complexes with more than 40 <br> two-bedroom units, several play areas shall be <br> provided throughout the complex. |  |  |

## SUTTER CREEK PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING APARTMENTS

BOWERS ROAD \& VALLEY VIEW WAY
SUTTER CREEK, CA









## nevisons



(1) $\frac{\text { STUUIO UNIT PLAN }}{1 / 44^{1}=1.0^{\prime \prime}}$













1) $\frac{\text { Communtr }}{1 / 4=1=1}=1$


A STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF PANELS
BEERHOEE E 2 STANONG SEAM



B CEMENTITOUS BOARD \& BATTEN SIDING



C CEMENTITOUS BOARD




CEMENTITOUS BOAR $\frac{\text { \& BATTEN SIDING }}{\text { NOTUSED }}$

E TRIM, FASCIA




F WINDOWS, DOORS, STOREFRONT








(3) มullone. northelevarov



A STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF PANELS


B CEMENTITOUS BOARD





C CEMENTITOUS BOAR



D CEMENTITOUS BOA



E TRIM, FASCIA,



F WINDOWS, DOORS $\frac{\text { STOREFRONT }}{\text { whtr }}$

(1) BULLDING B FROM SOUTHWEST

(3) BUILDING B FROM SOUTHEAS

(2) BULLDING B FROM NORTHWEST

buLING B From nobtheas

(1) 1st floor plan - bulloing c




(2) $\frac{\text { BuILDINGG }}{3 / 32^{\prime \prime}=1-0^{\prime \prime}}$ WEST ELEVATION

(4) 3 BULILING. 1





A STANDING SEAM



B CEMENTITOUS BOARD



C CEMENTITOUS BOARD


D CEMENTITOUS BOARD

ENAMN Mo ore



E $\frac{\text { TRIM, FASCIA }}{\text { METAL RAILIN }}$



F WINDOWS, DOORS $\frac{\text { WINDOWS, DO }}{\text { STOREFRONT }}$ STOREFRON


1) BULLDING C FROM NORTHEAST

(3) BULLING C FROM SOUTHEAST

2) BULLING C FROM NORTHWEST

(4) BULIING C FROM SOUTHWEST







