









# **Item for Discussion:**

## **Residential Density Buffer Manual**



Town of Queen Creek General									
Land Use	Rural*	Neighborhood*	Urban*						
Types of Allowed Land Uses	Residential: very low-density single family (up to 1 dwelling unit per acre) Commercial: agriculture related (farm stands) Employment: agriculture and recreation-related; home office; garage industry Open Space: trails, trailheads, open space (washes), community parks	Residential: single family, patio homes, multifamily or other forms of residential uses up to 20 dwelling units per acre. Commercial: neighborhood retail and services with requirements Employment: home office; limited live/work; office Public & Quosi Public: civic/ institutional Open Space: buildings, packet parks, tot lot	Residential: single family (above 6 dwelling units per acre), multifamily, patio homes Commercial: commercial retail, office, and services. No drivethrus Employment: office buildings; live/ work Public & Quosi Public: civic/ institutional buildings Open Space: plazas, parks						
Land Use Character	Predominantly large lot single family residential up to 1 dwelling unit per acre.     Buildings spaced significantly apart to create a sense of intermittent rather than lined up buildings.     A variety of deep setbacks from the road, creating an informal pattern.     Roadways without outb, gutter, or sidewalk.     Informal streetscapes and tree placement.	<ul> <li>Predominantly residential with range of densities up to 20 dwelling units per arce allowed with requirements.</li> <li>Adequate transitions and/or buffering dubting Rural or Urban areas will be required.</li> <li>Higher densities should decrease towards edges when abutting single family developments within this Land Use Category.</li> <li>Densities above 8 dwelling units per arce require direct access to collector or arterial streets.</li> <li>Commercial uses require direct access to collector or arterial streets.</li> <li>Commercial uses require direct access to a least one arterial or collector street.</li> <li>Buildings spaced to create separation while maintaining cohesive street wall.</li> <li>Streets with curb, gutter, planter strips, and sidewalk.</li> <li>Semi-formal streetscape with aligned stree trees.</li> <li>Diversity provided by a variety of building styles and sizes.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Walkable development pattern with a variety of residential uses above 6 dwelling units per arce, mixed-use, commercial, and circ/cultural within walking distance (1/4 mile) of each other.</li> <li>Buildings close together with significant street frontage.</li> <li>Building façades at or near sidewalk.</li> <li>Pedestrian-friendly streets with curb and gutter, planters or tree wells, and generous sidewalks; sidewalk width scaled to context, with greater sidewalk widths dutting retail frontages.</li> <li>Formalized streetscape with equally spaced street trees.</li> <li>May include civic park/plaza/ gathering space.</li> <li>Buildings with active ground-floor uses and entries, storefronts and windows oriented toward sidewalks.</li> <li>On-street parking, especially along streets with retail.</li> <li>Drive-thru commercial uses prohibited.</li> <li>Off street parking located behind buildings when possible and practical.</li> <li>Adequate transition to abutting areas</li> </ul>						

## **General Plan Transition and Design Requirements**

Figure 3: Land Use Categories Requirements Table											
Zoning Districts				Rural	Neighborhood	Urban	Commercial	Industrial	Open Space	Special District	Special Consideration and Notes
District Zoning											
Residential Districts	Rural Development R		R1-190	Х							• Appropriate in RURAL Land Use Category.
	General Rural Development R1		R1-54	Х							
	Rural Estate		R1-43	Х	Х						
	Suburban Residential	Type A	R1-35		Х						Appropriate zoning adjacent to RURAL.
		Type B	R1-18		χ						
	Suburban Development	Type B	R1-15		X						
		Type B	R1-12		X						<ul> <li>May be considered adjacent to properties designated as RURAL and adjacent to lower density residential zoning districts if appropriate measures are provided to create a compatible transition between adjacent properties using methods such as: compatible lot widths/sizes; open space/ landscape buffers; and roadways. Specific buffering and transition details shall be determined</li> </ul>
	Urban Development	Type A	R1-9		X						between adjacent properties using methods such as: compatible lot widths/sizes: open space/
		Type A	R1-7		X						landscape buffers; and roadways. Specific buffering and transition details shall be determined
		-	R1-5		X						through the rezoning process.
		-	R1-4		X						
		Type B	MDR		Х	Х					<ul> <li>Within NEIGHBORHOOD Land Use Category densities above 8 du/ac require direct access to a collector or arterial roadway, or placement directly abutting commercial uses</li> <li>Within URBAN Land Use Category: Minimum density of 6 du/ac required.</li> <li>May be considered adjacent properties designated as RURAL on the General Plan Land Use Map or</li> </ul>
		Туре В	HDR		X	Х					Winin to bask category: A minimum data by the top of a by the top of







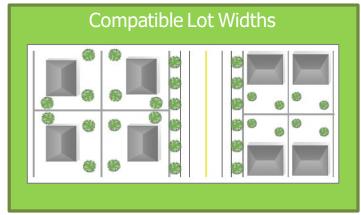




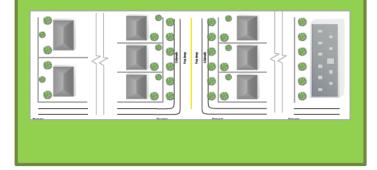
# **Residential Density Buffer Manual**

Develop a supplemental report to the General Plan to illustrate quality buffering strategies between differing development densities

## **Proposed Buffering Categories**

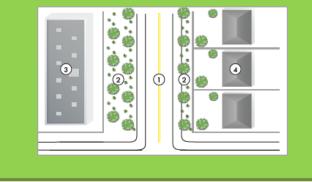


#### **Transitioning Densities**

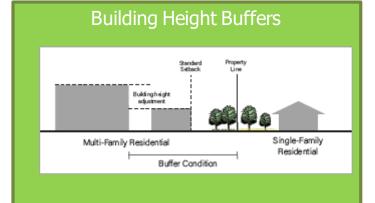


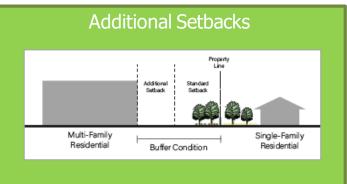
# Open Space Buffers

### **Roadway Buffers**

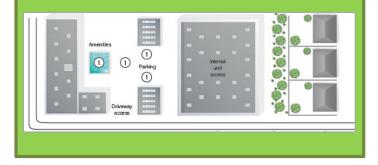


## **Proposed Buffering Categories cont...**

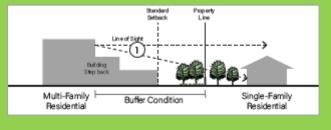




#### Nuisance/Amenity Buffers



#### Building Stepbacks, Line of Sight, and Building Deisgn













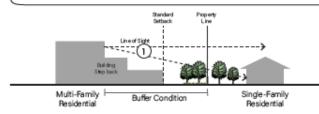
#### Step Backs & Line of Sight

#### Description

A step back is an additional building setback on the upper level of multi-story buildings generally used as a buffer between singlefamily and multi-family residential. In conjunction with other techniques step backs are used to prevent line of sight directly in to the backyard of a neighboring residential development while also helping to maintain a consistent character of size from a less intense use to a more intense use. As a general rule, a minimum step back should be one foot additional setback for every additional foot of height above 30 feet.

#### Examples









Stepback











## **Next Steps**

- Work Session to gather input from the Council on proposed buffering strategies
- Development community review
- Complete final draft
- Introduce potential ZO text amendments to the Town Council