B. Development Standards.

1. Minimum Lot Area – None.

2. Minimum Lot Frontage on Road – Direct access to a Public Way or indirect access to a Public Way via a Private Street is required.

3. Minimum Setback Lines (applied to perimeter of the Mixed Use District):

   a. Front Yard – Twenty (20) feet

   b. Side Yard – Twenty (20) feet

   c. Rear Yard – Twenty (20) feet

4. Maximum Building Height – Forty-five (45) feet.

5. Loading and Parking - See Article 4 Off-Street Loading and Parking.

6. Landscaping - See Article 5 Landscaping Standards.

Section 2.4. Development Standards for Multifamily Uses within the Mixed Use District.

A. Minimum Lot Area – None.

B. Minimum Lot Frontage on Road – Direct access to a Public Way or indirect access to a Public Way via Private Street is required.

C. Minimum Setback Lines (applied to perimeter of the Mixed Use District and lots abutting Public Ways):

   1. Front Yard – Twenty (20) feet

   2. Side Yard – Twenty (20) feet

   3. Rear Yard – Twenty (20) feet

D. Minimum Setback from Internal Driveways/Parking Areas – Ten (10) feet.

E. Maximum Density – Not applicable.

F. Maximum Number of Attached Dwelling Units Per Structure – Thirty (30) attached dwelling units.

G. Maximum Number of Attached Dwelling Units – Two hundred seventy (270) attached dwelling units.

H. Minimum Square Footage Per Attached Dwelling Unit (excluding porches, terraces, carports, and garages):

1. A one bedroom attached dwelling unit shall have a minimum of six hundred fifty (650) square feet.

2. A two bedroom attached dwelling unit shall have a minimum of eight hundred fifty (850) square feet.

3. A three bedroom attached dwelling unit shall have a minimum of one thousand (1,000) square feet.

I. Maximum Building Height – Forty (40) feet.

J. Development Amenities and Proximity Slope – *WC § 16.04.040(B)(11)* and *WC § 16.04.040(B)(13)* shall not apply to the development of the Real Estate.

K. Minimum Distance Between Buildings – Twenty (20) feet.

L. Parking Lot Screening - In addition to the requirements in Article 5, off-street parking lots and spaces within 20 feet of a Public Way or adjacent to single or multifamily development shall be screened by either a three (3) foot high opaque wall or fence or by a solid hedge row. If a hedge row is used, the plants shall be evergreen shrubs and have a minimum mature height of three (3) feet, be spaced a maximum of 48 inches on center, and be a minimum of 18 inches in height at the time of installation.

M. Development Amenities within Area A of the Mixed Use District – *WC § 16.04.040(B)(13)(b)* and *WC § 16.04.040(B)(13)(c)* shall not apply to the development of the Real Estate. The following amenities shall be distributed throughout Area A of the Mixed Use District:

1. A clubhouse a minimum of 8,000 square feet in size containing an exercise room, gathering room, conference space, reception area, sales offices, kitchen, conference room, maintenance area, and restrooms.

2. A pool area containing a swimming pool with a minimum surface area of 800 square feet.

3. An integrated trail and sidewalk system connecting buildings with common areas throughout Area A of the Mixed Use District.

B. Development Amenities.

1. A recreation area shall be located immediately north of 151st Street west of Ditch Road and shall comply with the 50' alley-loaded lot standards noted above; except, that the community building shall be a minimum of 1,000 s.f. The community building shall meet or exceed the architectural standards in Section 3.4. The recreation area shall contain a swimming pool with a minimum surface area of 3,000 square feet, a baby pool with a minimum surface area of 100 square feet, and a play ground area.

2. Within the Open/Green Space located along the pipeline easements (see Exhibit C-1) the following amenities shall be provided:

   i. An eight (8) foot wide asphalt trail the entire length of the Open/Green Space,

   ii. A dog park with fenced enclosures and a shade pavilion,

   iii. A playground, and

   iv. A multi-purpose field with moveable soccer goals.

Section 3.4. Architectural Standards.

A. Architectural Design Standards. Each single family detached dwelling unit located on a Mew Lot, 42' Alley-load Lot, or 50' Alley-load Lot shall comply with one of the defined architectural designs detailed in Section 3.4,A,3. Each single family detached dwelling unit located on a 60' Front-load Lot, 70' Front-load Lot, or 80' Front-load Lot shall meet one of the following standards:

1. Comply with one of the defined architectural designs detailed in Section 3.4,A,3, or

2. Comply with the conventional design guidelines identified in Section 3.4,A,4.

3. Defined Architectural Designs. The following architectural designs of homes are permitted to be constructed within Harmony:

   Adam (Colonial)
   Georgian
   Italianate
   Shingle
   Folk Victorian
   Colonial Revival
   Tudor
   Craftsman

   Architectural Detailing on the side and rear elevations of the building shall be consistent with the design of the Front Elevation.

a. Adam (Colonial) – See Exhibit E, Figures 101, 102, 108, 109, and 110 for examples of qualifying Adam houses.

   i. Identifying features – A minimum of three (3) items below shall be present on the Front Elevation in order to qualify as an Adam.

      1. Semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over front door. See Exhibit E, Figure 103 for examples of Adam Semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over front door. At least one of the types shown in Figure 103 shall be present in order to qualify.

      2. Cornice. See Exhibit E, Figure 104 for examples of Adam cornices. At least one of the types shown in Figure 104 shall be present in order to qualify.

      3. Windows. See Exhibit E, Figures 105 and 106 for examples of Adam windows. At least one of the types shown in Figures 105 and 106 shall be present in order to qualify.

      4. Windows aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows. See Exhibit E, Figures 101 and 102 for examples of Adam fenestration.

   ii. Building Massing and Roof Types. One shall be present in order to qualify as an Adam house – See Exhibit E, Figure 107 for examples of Adam building massing and roof types.

      1. Side-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 108 for examples of Adam side-gabled roof houses.

      2. Hipped roof, two-story. See Exhibit E, Figure 109 for examples of Adam hipped roof, two-story houses.

      3. Centered gable. See Exhibit E, Figure 110 for examples of Adam centered gable houses.

b. Georgian – See Exhibit E, Figures 201, 202, 211, 212, 213, and 214 for examples of qualifying Georgian houses.

i. Identifying features – A minimum of four (4) items below shall be present on the Front Elevation in order to qualify as a Georgian house.

1. Paneled front door. See Exhibit E, Figure 203 for examples of Georgian entryways.

2. A row of small rectangular panes of glass beneath the crown, either within the door or in a transom just above. See Exhibit E, Figure 204 for examples of Georgian use of glass at the front door. At least one of the types shown in Figure 204 shall be present in order to qualify.

3. Cornice. See Exhibit E, Figure 205 for an example of a Georgian cornice. At least one of the types shown in Figure 205 shall be present in order to qualify.

4. Windows having small panes. See Exhibit E, Figure 206 for examples of Georgian windows. At least one of the types shown in Figure 206 shall be present in order to qualify.

5. Windows aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows. See Exhibit E, Figure 207 for examples of Georgian fenestration. At least one of the types shown in Figure 207 shall be present in order to qualify.

6. A central chimney or paired chimneys. See Exhibit E, Figure 208 for examples of Georgian chimneys. At least one of the types shown in Figure 208 shall be present in order to qualify.

7. Roof with an open side gable, gambrel, pedimented side gable, pent, hipped, or double-hipped configuration. See Exhibit E, Figure 209 for examples of Georgian roofs. At least one of the types shown in Figure 209 shall be present in order to qualify.

ii. Building Massing and Roof Types. One shall be present in order to qualify as a Georgian house – See Exhibit E, Figure 210 for examples of Georgian building massing and roof types.

1. Side-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 211 for examples of Georgian side-gabled roof houses.

2. Gambrel roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 212 for examples of Georgian gambrel roof houses.

3. Hipped roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 213 for examples of Georgian hipped roof houses.

4. Centered gable. See Exhibit E, Figure 214 for examples of Georgian centered gable houses.

c. Italianate – See Exhibit E, Figures 301, 302, 309, 310, 311, 312, and 313 for examples of qualifying Italianate houses.

i. Identifying features – A minimum of five (5) items below shall be present on the Front Elevation in order to qualify as a Italianate house.

1. Two stories. See Exhibit E, Figure 302 for examples of Italianate building heights.

2. Low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves having decorative brackets beneath. See Exhibit E, Figure 301 for an example of Italianate roof detailing.

3. Tall, narrow windows. See Exhibit E, Figure 303 for examples of Italianate windows. At least one of the types shown in Figure 303 shall be present in order to qualify.

4. Window crowns. See Exhibit E, Figure 304 for examples of Italianate window crowns. At least one of the types shown in Figure 304 shall be present in order to qualify.

5. A square cupola or tower. See Exhibit E, Figures 301 and 302 for examples of Italianate cupolas or towers. At least one of the types shown in Figures 301 and 302 shall be present in order to qualify.

6. A cornice line dominated by large eave brackets. See Exhibit E, Figure 305 for examples of Italianate cornices. At least one of the types shown in Figure 305 shall be present in order to qualify.

7. A single-story porch. See Exhibit E, Figure 306 for examples of Italianate porches. At least one of the types shown in Figure 306 shall be present in order to qualify.

8. Doorways in the same shapes as windows (rectangular, arched, segmentally arched) with elaborate enframements above doors that are similar to those over the windows. See Exhibit E, Figure 307 for examples of Italianate doorways. At least one of the types shown in Figure 307 shall be present in order to qualify.

ii. Building Massing and Roof Types. One shall be present in order to qualify as a Italianate house – See Exhibit E, Figure 308 for examples of Italianate building massing and roof types.

1. Simple hipped roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 309 for examples of Italianate simple hipped roof houses.

2. Centered gable. See Exhibit E, Figure 310 for examples of Italianate center gable houses.

3. Asymmetrical. See Exhibit E, Figure 311 for examples of Italianate asymmetrical houses.

4. Towered. See Exhibit E, Figure 312 for examples of Italianate towered houses.

5. Front-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 313 for examples of Italianate front-gabled roof houses.

d. Shingle – See Exhibit E, Figures 401, 402, 407, 408, 409, 410, and 411 for examples of qualifying Shingle houses.

i. Identifying features – A minimum of four (4) items below shall be present on the Front Elevation in order to qualify as a Shingle house.

1. Wall cladding and roofing of continuous wood or composition shingles (shingled wall may occur on second story only). See Exhibit E, Figures 401 and 402 for examples of Shingle wall cladding and roofing.

2. Shingled walls without interruption at corners (no corner boards). See Exhibit E, Figure 401 for an example of Shingle walls.

3. Asymmetrical elevation with irregular, steeply pitched roof line. See Exhibit E, Figure 402 for an example of a Shingle asymmetrical elevation.

4. Roofs having intersecting cross gables and multi-level eaves. See Exhibit E, Figures 401 and 402 for examples of Shingle roofs;

5. Extension porches. See Exhibit E, Figure 403 for examples of Shingle porches. At least one of the types shown in Figure 403 shall be present in order to qualify.

6. Window surrounds using bay windows, multiple windows, walls curving into windows, and Palladian windows. See Exhibit E, Figure 404 for an example of a Shingle window. At least one of the types shown in Figure 404 shall be present in order to qualify.

7. Dormers with geometric, angular, or curved roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 405 for an example of Shingle dormers. At least one of the types shown in Figure 405 shall be present in order to qualify.

ii. Building Massing and Roof Types. One shall be present in order to qualify as a Shingle house – See Exhibit E, Figure 406 for examples of Shingle building massing and roof types.

1. Hipped roof with cross gables. See Exhibit E, Figure 407 for examples of Shingle hipped roof with cross gables houses.

2. Side-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 408 for examples of Shingle side-gabled roof houses.

3. Front-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 409 for examples of Shingle front-gabled roof houses.

4. Cross-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 410 for examples of Shingle cross-gabled roof houses.

5. Gambrel roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 411 for examples of Shingle gambrel roof houses.

e. Folk Victorian – See Exhibit E, Figures 501, 503, 504, 505, 506, and 507 for examples of a qualifying Folk Victorian house.

   i. Identifying features – A minimum of two (2) items below shall be present on the Front Elevation in order to qualify as a Folk Victorian house.

      1. Porches with spindlework detailing or flat, jig-saw cut trim. See Exhibit E, Figure 501 for an example of a Folk Victorian porch.

      2. Symmetrical elevation (except gable-front-and-wing subtype).

      3. Cornice-line brackets. See Exhibit E, Figure 501 for an example of a Folk Victorian cornice-line bracket.

   ii. Building Massing and Roof Types. One shall be present in order to qualify as a Folk Victorian house – See Exhibit E, Figure 502 for examples of Folk Victorian building massing and roof types.

      1. Front-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 503 for examples of Folk Victorian front-gabled roof houses.

      2. Gable front and wing. See Exhibit E, Figure 504 for examples of Folk Victorian gable front and wing houses.

      3. Side-gabled-roof, one-story. See Exhibit E, Figure 505 for examples of Folk Victorian side-gabled-roof, two-story houses.

      4. Side-gabled-roof, two-story. See Exhibit E, Figure 506 for examples of Folk Victorian side-gabled-roof, two-story houses.

      5. Pyramidal. See Exhibit E, Figure 507 for examples of Folk Victorian pyramidal houses.

f. Colonial Revival – See Exhibit E, Figures 601, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, and 612 for examples of a qualifying Colonial Revival house.

i. Identifying features – A minimum of two (2) items below shall be present on the Front Elevation in order to qualify as a Colonial Revival house.

1. Accentuated front door. See Exhibit E, Figure 602 for examples of Colonial Revival accentuated front doors. At least one of the types shown in Figure 602 shall be present in order to qualify.

2. Overhead fanlights or sidelights. See Exhibit E, Figure 602 for examples of Colonial Revival overhead fanlights or sidelights. At least one of the types shown in Figure 602 shall be present in order to qualify.

3. Symmetrically balanced windows and center door. See Exhibit E, Figure 603 for examples of Colonial Revival fenestration. At least one of the types shown in Figure 603 shall be present in order to qualify.

ii. Building Massing and Roof Types. One shall be present in order to qualify as a Colonial Revival house – See Exhibit E, Figure 604 for examples of Colonial Revival building massing and roof types.

1. Asymmetrical. See Exhibit E, Figure 605 for examples of Colonial Revival asymmetrical houses.

2. Hipped roof with full-width porch. See Exhibit E, Figure 606 for examples of Colonial Revival hipped roof with full-width porch houses.

3. Hipped roof without full-width porch. See Exhibit E, Figure 607 for examples of Colonial Revival hipped roof without full-width porch houses.

4. Side-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 608 for examples of Colonial Revival side-gabled roof houses.

5. Centered gable. See Exhibit E, Figure 609 for examples of Colonial Revival centered gable houses.

6. Gambrel roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 610 for examples of Colonial Revival gambrel roof houses.

7. Second-story overhang. See Exhibit E, Figure 611 for examples of Colonial Revival second-story overhang houses.

8. One-story. See Exhibit E, Figure 612 for examples of Colonial Revival one-story houses.

g. Tudor – See Exhibit E, Figures 701, 702, 710, 711, 712, 713, and 714 for examples of qualifying Tudor houses.

i. Identifying features – A minimum of four (4) items below shall be present on the Front Elevation in order to qualify as a Tudor house.

1. Steeply pitched roof. See Exhibit E, Figures 701 and 702 for examples of Tudor roofs.

2. Elevation dominated by one or more prominent cross gables. See Exhibit E, Figure 703 for examples of Tudor cross gables. At least one of the types shown in Figure 703 shall be present in order to qualify.

3. Decorative (i.e., not structural) half-timbering. See Exhibit E, Figure 704 for examples of Tudor decorative half-timbering. At least one of the types shown in Figure 704 shall be present in order to qualify.

4. Tall, narrow windows. See Exhibit E, Figure 705 for examples of Tudor windows. At least one of the types shown in Figure 705 shall be present in order to qualify.

5. Massing chimneys. See Exhibit E, Figure 706 for examples of Tudor massing chimneys. At least one of the types shown in the Figure shall be present in order to qualify.

6. Gables with decorated vergeboards or parapeted gables. See Exhibit E, Figure 707 for examples of Tudor gables. At least one of the types shown in Figure 707 shall be present in order to qualify.

7. Doorways with cut stone projecting into surrounding brickwork giving a quoin-like effect, simple round-arched doorways with heavy board-and-batten doors, or Tudor (flattened pointed) arches. See Exhibit E, Figure 708 for examples of Tudor doorways. At least one of the types shown in Figure 708 shall be present in order to qualify.

ii. Building Massing and Roof Types. One shall be present in order to qualify as a Tudor house – See Exhibit E, Figure 709 for examples of Tudor building massing and roof types.

1. Stucco wall cladding. See Exhibit E, Figure 710 for examples of Tudor stucco wall cladding houses.

2. Brick wall cladding. See Exhibit E, Figure 711 for examples of Tudor brick wall cladding houses.

3. Stone wall cladding. See Exhibit E, Figure 712 for examples of Tudor stone wall cladding houses.

4. Wooden wall cladding. See Exhibit E, Figure 713 for examples of Tudor wooden wall cladding houses.

5. Parapeted gables. See Exhibit E, Figure 714 for examples of Tudor parapeted gables houses.

h. Craftsman – See Exhibit E, Figures 801, 802, 806, 807, 808, and 809 for examples of qualifying Craftsman houses.

i. Identifying features – A minimum of three (3) items below shall be present on the Front Elevation in order to qualify as a Craftsman house.

1. Low-pitched, gabled or hipped roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang. See Exhibit E, Figures 801 and 802 for examples of a Craftsman roof.

2. Exposed roof rafters. See Exhibit E, Figure 803 for examples of Craftsman roof rafters.

3. Decorative (false) beams or braces added under gables; porches, either full- or partial-width, with roof supported by tapered square columns. See Exhibit E, Figure 803 for examples of Craftsman decorative (false) beams or braces.

4. Columns or pedestals extend to ground level. See Exhibit E, Figure 804 for examples of Craftsman columns or pedestals. At least one of the types shown in Figure 804 shall be present in order to qualify.

ii. Building Massing and Roof Types. One shall be present in order to qualify as a Craftsman house – See Exhibit E, Figure 805 for examples of Craftsman building massing and roof types.

1. Front-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 806 for examples of Craftsman front-gabled roof houses.

2. Cross-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 807 for examples of Craftsman cross-gabled roof houses.

3. Side-gabled roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 808 for examples of Craftsman side-gabled roof houses.

4. Hipped roof. See Exhibit E, Figure 809 for examples of Craftsman hipped roof houses.

4. Conventional Design Standards. Each dwelling not following a defined architectural design as established in Section 3.4, A, 3 shall conform with the following design standards. Roof designelements shall contribute to no more than two (2) of the required architectural elements for the same elevation. An architectural element used to meet the standards for one elevation shall not contribute as an element on other elevations.

   a. Front Elevation. Each dwelling shall utilize a minimum of six (6) of the following architectural elements on the Front Elevation:

      i. Side load, rear load, or angled (>15°) garage;

      ii. Covered front porch at least six (6) feet in width and four (4) feet in depth;

      iii. Roofline direction change or roofline height change greater than sixteen (16) inches on the dwelling and attached garage (dormers and porches shall not qualify to meet this standard);

      iv. Wood, concrete fiber board, trim at corners, frieze boards, window and door wraps, and as transitional material between two different exterior materials;

      v. Decorative shutters or other Enhanced Architectural Window Treatment on all windows, where feasible (a minimum of three (3) windows with shutters are required to meet this provision);

      vi. Architectural Break, including cantilevered offsets, of at least two (2) feet of relief at two (2) or more points along the Front Elevation, excluding relief for doors and windows and garages (homes incorporating two (2) or more Architectural Breaks shall be deemed to have met two (2) of the element requirements);

      vii. Primary Roof Pitches of 8/12 or greater and Secondary Roof Pitches of 10/12 or greater;

      viii. Masonry, EIFS, stucco, cultured stone material on a minimum of the first floor or twenty-five percent (25%) of the total elevation, exclusive of windows and doors;

      ix. Separate overhead garage door for each car space;

      x. Roof design featuring hip roof, dormers (a minimum of two (2) dormers), a reverse gable, a shed roof accent, or two (2) or more roof planes;

xi. Architecturally-treated Entranceways (for homes without a front porch) consistent with the architectural design of the home;

xii. Bay window(s);

xiii. Transom window(s);

xiv. Veranda/balcony;

xv. Architecturally-enhanced Articulated Trim Moldings (e.g. fipons above windows); or

xvi. Exterior chase Masonry fireplace.

b. Side Elevation. Each dwelling shall utilize a minimum of three (3) of the following architectural elements on each side elevation. Side elevations that face Public Ways on corner lots, or Open/Green Space on Mew Lots, shall utilize a minimum of five (5) of the following architectural elements on said side elevation:

i. Side load, rear load, or angled (>15°) garage;

ii. Hip roof;

iii. Roofline direction change OR roofline height change greater than sixteen (16) inches OR two or more roof planes;

iv. Architectural Break, including cantilevered offsets, of at least two (2) feet of relief at two (2) or more points along the side elevation, excluding relief for doors and windows and garages (homes incorporating two (2) or more Architectural Breaks shall be deemed to have met two (2) of the element requirements);

v. Masonry, EIFS, stucco, cultured stone material a minimum of eighteen (18) inches in height the entire length of the elevation or a five (5) foot return on the first floor;

vi. Three (3) or more windows on the elevation;

vii. Side yard landscaping to include at least one (1) tree a minimum of six (6) feet in height at the time of planting and three (3) shrubs three (3) feet in height at the time of planting;

viii. Bay window(s);

ix. Transom window(s);

x. Veranda/balcony;

xi. Architecturally-enhanced Articulated Trim Moldings (e.g. fipons above windows);

xii. Exterior chase fireplace;

xiii. Architectural Treatment on Gable Ends; or

xiv. Sunroom or screened porch.

c. Rear Elevation. Each dwelling shall utilize a minimum of three (3) of the following architectural elements on the rear elevation. Rear elevations that face exterior Public Ways, and which are located within fifty (50) feet of that Public Way, shall utilize a minimum of five (5) of the following architectural elements on said rear elevation:

i. Covered open or screened porch (minimum size ten (10) foot by ten (10) foot, includes porches with arbor or similar roof treatments);

ii. Shutters on all windows, where they can fit (a minimum of three (3) windows with shutters are required);

iii. Architectural Break, including cantilevered offsets, of at least two (2) feet of relief at two (2) or more points along the rear elevation, excluding relief for doors and windows and garages (homes incorporating two (2) or more Architectural Breaks shall be deemed to have met two (2) of the element requirements);

iv. Masonry, EIFS, stucco, cultured stone material a minimum of eighteen (18) inches in height the entire length of the elevation or a five (5) foot return on the first floor;

v. Hip roof;

vi. Elevated deck a minimum of twenty-four (24) inches above finish grade;

vii. Roofline direction change OR roofline height change greater than sixteen (16) inches OR two (2) or more roof planes;

viii. Bay window(s);

ix. Transom window(s);

x. Veranda/balcony;

xi. Rear yard landscaping to include at least two (2) trees, one of which shall be an evergreen tree (a minimum of six [6] feet in height at the time of planting) and at least one of which shall be a deciduous tree (a minimum of 2" caliper 12 inches above finished grade) and five (5) shrubs (a minimum of three [3] feet in height at the time of planting).

xii. Architecturally-enhanced Articulated Trim Moldings (e.g. fipons above windows);

xiii. Exterior chase fireplace; or

xiv. Architectural Treatment on Gable Ends.

d. Garage Doors. A maximum of 120 dwellings that follow the Conventional Design Standards detailed in Section 3.4,A,4 may have garage doors that are not Architectural Garage Doors. All other dwellings that follow the Conventional Design Standards shall have Architectural Garage Doors.

B. The following architectural standards apply to all dwellings within the Single Family Residential District.

1. On homes with front load garages, the garage door shall be recessed behind the primary plane of the Front Elevation of the home a minimum of two (2) feet.

2. Building Materials. Permitted exterior building materials shall include: cultured stone, Masonry, wood, EIFS, stucco, and concrete fiber board. Vinyl or aluminum clad windows with wood (or wood composite material) exterior trim shall be permitted. Vinyl and aluminum siding are prohibited.

3. Windows.

   a. A dwelling shall have a minimum of three (3) windows on the Front Elevation of the structure.

   b. A dwelling shall have a minimum of two (2) windows on each side elevation. A door on the side elevation shall meet the requirements of one window.

   c. A dwelling shall have a minimum of three (3) windows on the rear elevation.

   d. A double window (a single window unit a minimum of four (4) feet in width with two windows side by side) shall count as two windows.

4. The minimum slope of the Primary Roof Pitch shall be 6/12. Secondary Roof Pitches such as porches, bays, walkways, etc., may be covered with a lower roof pitch.

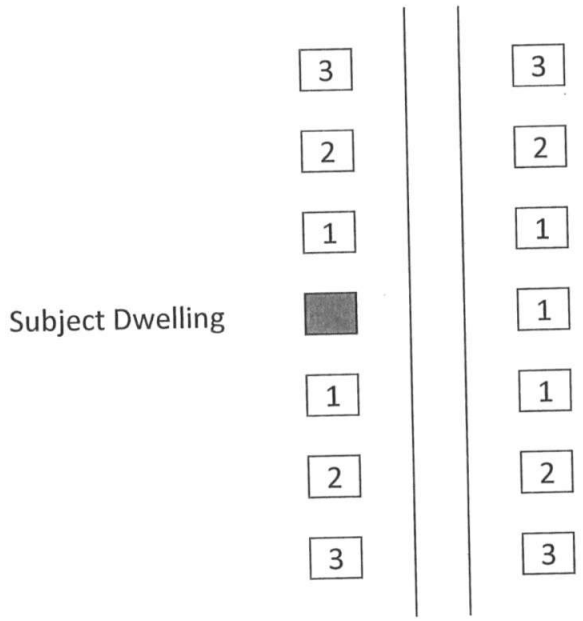
5. Roof overhangs shall be required and shall be a minimum of 8 inches. Elements such as porches, bays, walkways, etc. may be covered with fewer inches of overhang.

6. Roof vents shall be located to the rear of the dwelling. All vents shall be positioned to be minimally visible from the street and shall be painted to match the roofing material, black, or for those made of metal, left natural or painted to match the roofing material.

Section 3.5. Additional Standards.

A. The maximum number of single family detached dwellings shall be seven hundred ten (710).

B. Single family detached dwellings shall comply with the variety requirements illustrated below:



Dwelling	May be Same Front Elevation as Subject Dwelling	May be Same Color Package as Subject Dwelling
1	No	No
2	Yes	No
3	Yes	Yes

ARTICLE 6. DEFINITIONS

"Alley" shall mean a permanent right-of-way or easement which provides a secondary means of access to abutting lands. In the case of Mew Lots, an Alley will provide the primary means of access to the lot.

"Architectural Break" shall mean and refer to the corner of a projection along an elevation of a building. The exterior corners of a covered porch and a projection with a height of no less than six (6) feet and projection of no less than two (2) feet shall count as an Architectural Break.

"Architectural Detailing" shall mean detailed design, location, composition and correlation of elements that provide ornamentation.

"Architectural Garage Door" shall mean and refer to a garage door with Architectural Detailing reflecting the design of the building. The architectural details may include windows, materials, colors, hardware specifications, etc., consistent with the details of the remainder of the primary building.

"Architecturally-enhanced Articulated Trim Mouldings" shall mean and refer to a decorative strip used for ornamentation or finishing with materials, dimensions, and colors that are consistent with and enhance the architectural design of a building.

"Architecturally-treated Entranceways" shall mean and refer to the use of trim details on the three sides of a door or entrance point into a building to draw attention to the entrance.

"Architectural Treatment on Gable Ends" shall mean and refer to the finishing of the triangular area of the side of a building with a gable roof with architectural details consistent with the design of the home.

"Color Package" shall mean a combination of the color of the following elements: the main body of the house, the trim, and an optional accent color. To be different from another Color Package, a Color Package must include at least two of the three elements being of a different color.

"Construction Phasing Plan" shall mean and refer to the Construction Phasing Plan attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit D.

"Enhanced Architectural Window Treatment" shall mean and refer to Architectural Detailing of elements around window openings. For windows in a Masonry elevation, the treatment shall be of natural or Masonry materials and be applied to the sill and header at a minimum. For windows in a non-Masonry elevation, the treatment shall be of Natural Materials and be applied to the sill, header, and jams. The width of the treatment shall be a minimum of 3½ inch reveal dimension of the base siding material.

"Exterior Building Material Design" shall mean the combination of exterior building materials used on a building.

"Front Elevation" shall mean the exterior side of a dwelling that primarily faces the street. In the case of a Mew Lot, the Front Elevation shall be that exterior side of the dwelling that primarily faces the Mew. In the case of a corner lot, the Front Elevation shall be determined by the builder and shall be clearly identified on the building permit plans.

"Illustrative Site Development Plans" shall mean and refer to the Illustrative Site Development Plans attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit C.

"Lot, Mew" shall mean and refer to a lot fronting upon Open/Green Space and served by an Alley.

"Low Impact Development (LID)" shall mean and refer to an approach to land development that works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible. LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features, minimizing effective imperviousness to create functional and appealing site drainage that treats stormwater as a resource rather than a waste product.

"Masonry" shall mean and refer to brick, limestone, natural stone, cultured stone, or a combination of the same, bonded together with mortar to form a wall, buttress, or similar mass.

"Mew" shall mean and refer to the Open/Green Space the Front Elevation of a dwelling on a Mew Lot faces.

"Mixed Use District" shall mean and refer to what is identified on the Zoning District Map in Exhibit B as Mixed Use.

"Natural Materials" shall mean and refer to brick, wood, limestone, fiber cement siding, or natural stone.

"Owner" shall mean and refer to any owner of any part of the Real Estate.

"Real Estate" shall mean and refer to the property described in what is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit A.

"Restaurant, Asian" shall mean a Quick Service Restaurant specializing in cuisine from the Asian region.

"Restaurant, Burger" shall mean a Quick Service Restaurant specializing in hamburgers as the primary menu feature.

"Restaurant, Chicken" shall mean a Quick Service Restaurant specializing in chicken as the primary menu feature.

"Restaurant, Mexican" shall mean a Quick Service Restaurant specializing in Mexican cuisine.

"Restaurant, Pizza/Pasta" shall mean a Quick Service Restaurant specializing in pizza and pasta as the primary menu features.

"Restaurant, Quick Service" shall mean an establishment primarily engaged in providing food services where patrons order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location.

"Restaurant, Sandwich" shall mean a Quick Service Restaurant specializing in sandwiches as the primary menu feature.

"Restaurant, Seafood" shall mean a Quick Service Restaurant specializing in seafood as the primary menu feature.

"Restaurant, Snack" shall mean a Quick Service Restaurant specializing in (1) preparing and/or serving a specialty snack, such as ice cream, frozen yogurt, doughnuts, bagels, cookies, or popcorn or (2) serving nonalcoholic beverages, such as coffee, juices, or sodas for consumption on or near the premises. These establishments may carry and sell a combination of snack, nonalcoholic beverage, and other related products (e.g., coffee beans, mugs, coffee makers) but primarily promote and sell a unique snack or nonalcoholic beverage.

"Roof Pitch, Primary" shall mean and refer to the slope of the Primary Roof of a building. The pitch of a roof is measured in degrees or the vertical rise in inches for every horizontal 12 inch length (called the "run").

"Roof Pitch, Secondary" shall mean and refer to any roof pitch on a building that is not the Primary Roof Pitch.

"Roof, Primary" shall mean and refer to the portion of a building's roof structure that most contributes to the mass of a building due to its predominance in height, width, length, bulk, or volume of area covered.

"Single Family Residential District" shall mean and refer to what is identified on the Zoning District Map in Exhibit B as the Single Family Residential District.

"Zoning District Map" shall mean and refer to the Zoning District Map attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit B.

"Zoning Ordinance" shall mean and refer to the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance of Westfield-Washington Township, 1977, as amended.