DESIGN REVIEW CHECKLIST | NON-RESIDENTIAL

Project Name: Applicant/Agent:							
				Date:	ate:		
NON-	RESIDI	ENTIAL	STANDARDS INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS				
			RESIDENTIAL STANDARDS (CDS) d, must explain in comments. Design standard exceptions re	quire se _l	perate narrative.		
N I	N/A ID) #	Description		Con	nments	
	Int 1.0	tent ard	omote visually aesthetic building designs that incorporate qual chitectural characteristics and establish built environments the e compatible with existing, planned, and anticipated adjace nd uses.	at			
	Go		ticulate building designs to frame and accentuate public spac th pedestrian scale elements and details.	es			
	Go 1.1	var	ilding design should address building scale, mass, form, and uso riety of materials and architectural features to ensure an aesthe ntribution compatible with surrounding buildings.				
	1.1	1A	Maintain consistent and contiguous pedestrian environmen across developments. Limit circuitous connections and mainta clear visibility.				
	Go 1.2	inc	sign building façades to express architectural character a corporate the use of design principles to unify developments a ildings, and relate to adjacent and surrounding uses.				
	1.2	2A	Comply and adhere with all previously required building designments that were included as part of a Development Agrement, Conditional Use Permit, and/or other requirements part of prior approval.	e-			
	Go 1.3	oal and 30 pu	corporate design principles to include rhythm, repetition, framind/or proportion. Applies to all sides of a building façade faciblic roadways, that are visible from residential neighborhoo public spaces, or facing the public entry of an adjacent buildir	ng ds			

Note: For a complete list of all Standards, along with photo examples, see the City of Meridian Architectural Standards Manual.

spacing may be averaged over façade elevation.

vertical spacing may be averaged over façade.

Integrate at least one material change, color variation, or

horizontal reveal for every 12-vertical feet of building façade;

Integrate at least one material change, color variation, or vertical

reveal every 50-horizontal feet of building façade; horizontal



1.3A

1.3B



DESIGN REVIEW CHECKLIST | NON-RESIDENTIAL

■ INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS | CONTINUED

BUILDING SCALE, NON-RESIDENTIAL STANDARDS (BSS)

If a "N" or "N/A" is checked, must explain in comments. Design standard exceptions require seperate narrative.

Υ	N	N/A	ID#	Description	Comments
			Intent 2.00	Promote building designs that use appropriate architectural and pedestrian scales to establish compatible physical and visual relationships with adjacent and surrounding developments and reinforce a cohesive built environment.	
			Goal 2.10	Development should consider the scale of surrounding buildings, including relationships to existing residential areas, as well as an appropriate height, mass, and form scaled for the built environment. Applies to façades of development along public roads, public spaces, and adjacent to residential areas.	
			2.1A	Buildings with rooflines 50-feet in length or greater must incorporate roofline and parapet variations. Variations may include step-downs, step-backs, other modulation, or architectural features such as cornices, ledges, or columns, and must occur in total combination for at least 20% of the façade length. May be averaged over entire façade, but may not exceed 75-feet without a break.	
			2.1D	Within mixed use areas and for all developments along arterial roadways, buildings over 1,000 sqft must provide a minimum 20-foot building elevation to include average parapet height, ridge of a pitched roof, or tower/turret type elements at least 20% in total of overall façade width.	
			Goal 2.30	Incorporate pedestrian-scale architectural features to support an aesthetic character that contributes to the quality of the building design and connectivity with the surrounding environment. Applies to façades in developments: visible from arterial or collector roadways, adjacent to residential developments facing roadways, facing an adjacent building's primary building entries, and adjacent to public spaces.	
			2.3A	Consistently incorporate at least two (2) architectural features into the building design that are pedestrian scale, to include: fenestration patterns; architectural elements such as ledges, lighting, or canopies; material or pattern banding; or detailing (see Pedestrian Scale definition).	





DESIGN REVIEW CHECKLIST | NON-RESIDENTIAL

				ISTRICTS CONTINUED					
	Building Form, Non-Residential Standards (BFS) If a "N" or "N/A" is checked, must explain in comments. Design standard exceptions require seperate narrative.								
Υ	N		ID#	Description	Comments				
			Intent 3.00	Promote building designs that articulate and define appropriate building forms with visual interest and enhance the character of the built environment.					
			Goal 3.10	Articulate building forms, including but not limited to massing, walls, and roofs, with appropriately scaled modulations that contribute to the development of aesthetic building designs. Applies to façades in developments: along arterial and collector roadways, adjacent to residential developments facing roadways, facing public entries of adjacent buildings, and visible from public spaces.					
			3.1A	Incorporate at least one type of the following modulations in the façade plane, including but not limited to projections, recesses, and step backs that articulate wall planes and break up building mass. Examples include but are not limited to columns with trim or accent materials, change in finished material depths, building overhangs, and inset features and materials such as false windows or fenestration with architectural accents.					
			3.1B	Qualifying modulation must be at least 6-inches in depth, be at least 8-inches in width or height (whichever is narrowest), and occur in total for 20% of overall façade elevation. For buildings with façades less than 150-feet, horizontal modulation must occur no less than every 30-feet. For buildings with façades greater than or equal to 150-feet, horizontal modulation must occur no less than every 50-feet.					
			Goal 3.20	Incorporate visual and physical distinctions in the building design that enhance building forms, articulate façades, identify entries, integrate pedestrian scale, and visually anchor the building to the ground or street level. Applies to building façades visible from a public street or public space, and to façades with public entries.					
			3.2A	For at least 30% of applicable façades use any combination of concrete, masonry, stone, or unique variation of color, texture, or material, at least 10-inches in height, around the base of the building. May alternatively incorporate other architectural features such as ledges, façade reveals, ground level fenestration, raised planters, or landscaping elements within 3-feet of finished grade.					
			3.2B	Where building designs incorporate multiple stories, or multiple floor height equivalents, integrate at least one field or accent color, material, or architectural feature used on lower stories, on the upper stories.					





DESIGN REVIEW CHECKLIST | NON-RESIDENTIAL

■ INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS | CONTINUED BUILDING FORM, NON-RESIDENTIAL STANDARDS (BFS) If a "N" or "N/A" is checked, must explain in comments. Design standard exceptions require seperate narrative. N N/A ID# Description **Comments** Building designs with multiple stories must provide proportionally taller ground-level façades adjacent to public roadways and 3.2C public spaces. Provide floor-to-ceiling heights, or floor-to-floor from 10 to 16 feet. Building design should establish visual connections that relate internal Goal spaces at ground- or street-level with facades adjacent to public 3.30 roadways, public spaces, and along primary building entries, and that add visual interest and complexity to the first floor building design. Use horizontal and/or vertical divisions in wall planes, such as ledges, awnings, recesses, stringcourse, molding, joint lines, 3.3A or other material types, to frame and accent 30% or more of total fenestration. Average 30% fenestration for applicable first floor façade, unless specified elsewhere. May also meet fenestration alternative 3.3D (see 3.3E). Big box and buildings in industrial districts may limit applicable façade area to 30-feet around public entries. Fenestration Alternative: Incorporate doors and windows for at least 30% of applicable first floor façade, or suggest their inclusion using faux treatments that incorporate at least two of the following: material changes, reveals in conjunction with color or 3.3E material change, qualifying modulation such as recessed areas, architectural trellis, awnings and canopies over access areas, detached structures such as pergola, or similar architectural features and details. Building roof types, forms, and elements should provide variation and interest to building profiles and contribute to the architectural Goal identity of the buildings, without creating an imposing scale on 3.40 adjacent uses. Applies to façades: in development along arterial roadways, visible from residential development, adjacent to public spaces, facing public entries of adjacent buildings. For flat roofs, incorporate primary and secondary roof elements including but not limited to: multiple material types along parapets, multiple parapet elevations with at least 1-foot change in 3.4A elevation, or modulation of at least 2-feet in the parapet, such as along entryway overhangs. Qualifying elements must exist for at least 20% the length of applicable façades. May also incorporate

Note: For a complete list of all Standards, along with photo examples, see the City of Meridian Architectural Standards Manual.

secondary roof types, such as hip roofs along overhangs.





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BUILDING FORM, NON-RESIDENTIAL STANDARDS (BFS) If a "N" or "N/A" is checked, must explain in comments. Design standard exceptions require seperate narrative. Y N N/A ID # Description Comments For sloped roofs, incorporate at least two of any one roof element, including but not limited to: valleys, ridges, or gables. Qualifying elements in total must exist for at least 20% of applicable façade roof area and be visible from the same façade elevation. May also incorporate other roof styles, such as parapet walls over entryway features.

Note: For a complete list of all Standards, along with photo examples, see the City of Meridian Architectural Standards Manual.

N	N/A	ID#	Description	Comments
		Intent 4.00	Promote integrated architectural elements and details as components of cohesive building designs that enhance the visual interest of building façades, support activity at and/or near ground level, and provide pedestrian scale.	
		Goal 4.10	Use proportional architectural elements and detailing to articulate façades, and contribute to an aesthetic building character with a high level of pedestrian design. Applies to façades: in development along public roadways, visible from residential development, adjacent to public spaces, facing public entries of adjacent buildings.	
		4.11	Design and articulate architectural elements using proportions, divisions, detailing, materials, textures, and colors and appropriately integrate these elements into the building design. Applies to façades: in development along public roadways, visible from residential development, adjacent to public spaces, facing public entries of adjacent buildings.	
		4.1B	Provide building overhangs or other projections such as canopies which articulate the building façade and provide temporary relief from inclement weather. At a minimum, an overhang or projection is required within 20-feet of all public entryways, must be at least 3-feet in depth from the point of entry, and be least 6-feet in length. Entryways with vestibules or other permanent enclosed transition space are exempt.	
		Goal 4.20	Building designs must not create blank wall segments when visible from a public street or public spaces. Consider the treatment at the base, middle, and top of the façade.	
		4.2A	Use any combination of standards from Building Form, Architectural Elements, or Material sections to provide pattern, color, or material variation on all wall segments. Must not exceed 30-feet horizontally or vertically without building variation.	





Architectural Standards

DESIGN REVIEW CHECKLIST | Non-RESIDENTIAL

	INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS CONTINUED									
	Architectural Elements, Non-Residential Standards (ase) If a "N" or "N/A" is checked, must explain in comments. Design standard exceptions require seperate narrative.									
Υ	N	N/A	ID#	Description	Comments					
			Goal 4.30	Organize building service equipment, including, but not limited to, utility, service, and mechanical, away from building entries, roadways, public spaces, and, where appropriate, from adjacent buildings.						
			4.3A	Use and integrate standards from the Architectural Standards Manual to screen and conceal service and mechanical equipment. Landscaping meeting the same intent may also be considered for utility meters and connections.						
			4.3B	All ground level mechanical equipment must be screened to the height of the unit as viewed from the property line.						
			4.3C	All rooftop mechanical equipment shall be screened as viewed from the farthest edge of the adjoining right of way.						

Note: For a complete list of all Standards, along with photo examples, see the City of Meridian Architectural Standards Manual.

MATERIALS, NON-RESIDENTIAL STANDARDS (MAS) If a "N" or "N/A" is checked, must explain in comments. Design standard exceptions require seperate narrative. N/A ID# Comments Description Use quality materials and colors that promote aesthetic building Intent designs and contribute to the development of a timeless com-5.00 munity character. Use complementary material combinations that contribute to a Goal cohesive building design. Use materials from the following basic 5.10 groups: wood, masonry, concrete, stucco, metal, and glazing. For buildings with façades that face multiple public roadways 5.1A and/or public spaces, use consistent material combinations, material quality, and architectural detailing. For all façade elevations in industrial districts along arterial and collector roads or facing public spaces, use at least two distinct 5.1C field materials, colors, or material-color combinations on the building façade (see also Material definitions). For façade elevations visible from public roadways and along 5.1D primary building entryways, incorporate an accent material on the first story.





Architectural Standards

DESIGN REVIEW CHECKLIST | Non-RESIDENTIAL

■ INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS | CONTINUED MATERIALS, Non-Residential Standards (MAS) If a "N" or "N/A" is checked, must explain in comments. Design standard exceptions require seperate narrative. N N/A ID# Description **Comments** Distinguish field materials from accent materials through pattern, texture, or additional detail visible from edge of nearest 5.1E roadway. Alternate masonry or material courses with relief from primary plane may count toward this. Where materials transition or terminate, provide detailing to express the natural appearance of the material. For example, 5.1F wrap stone or stone-like products around visible corners to convey the appearance of mass, and not as a thin veneer. Non-durable materials, treatments, and finishes that deteriorate 5.1G quickly with weather, ultra-violet light, and that are more susceptible to wear and tear are prohibited on permanent structures. The use of vinyl and ordinary smooth face block, unfinished, colored, or painted, are prohibited as a field materials for building 5.1H façades along public roadways, adjacent to public spaces, and when visible from residential neighborhoods. Smooth face block may be used as an accent material. In Industrial Districts, untextured concrete panels and prefabricated steel panels are prohibited as facade field materials facing arterial and collector roadways, or public spaces, except when 5.1J used with a minimum of two other qualifying field materials and meeting standard fenestration requirements. Concrete panels that do not exceed three (3) SQFT without a patterned reveal or modulation break may be considered textured. Use colors that complement building materials and support innova-Goal tive and good design practices. Applies to building façades visible 5.20 from a public street, public spaces, and pedestrian environments. Use of subtle, neutral, or natural tones must be integrated with 5.2A at least one accent or field material. Use of intensely saturated colors or fluorescence is prohibited 5.2B as a primary material. May be used as an accent material.

Note: For a complete list of all Standards, along with photo examples, see the City of Meridian Architectural Standards Manual.



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MATERIALS, Non-Residential Standards (MAS) If a "N" or "N/A" is checked, must explain in comments. Design standard exceptions require seperate narrative.									
Υ	N N/A ID# Description Comments								
			5.2C	Materials or colors with high reflectance, such as some metals or reflective glazing, must not redirect light towards roadways, public spaces, or adjacent uses in a way which constitutes a public nuisance or safety hazard.					
			Goal 5.30	Integrate roll-up doors, will-call doors, drive-through doors, and loading docks into the building design, and locate them in a manner which does not create pedestrian, drive aisle, or roadway conflicts. Applies to façades along arterial and collector roadways, and façades facing public spaces.					
			5.3B	For industrial district properties, will-call and roll-up doors are allowed when integrated into the building design, but loading docks are prohibited. Consider material variation, transitions, modulation, and other architectural features and standards for the design.					

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Signs & Lighting, Non-Residential Standards (sls)

If a "N" or "N/A" is checked, must explain in comments. Design standard exceptions require seperate narrative.

Υ	N	N/A	ID#	Description	Comments
			Intent 6.00	Integrate signs and architectural lighting as cohesive elements of building designs that contribute to the atmosphere of the built environment and enhance safety.	
			Goal 6.10	Use lighting on building exteriors to promote safe pedestrian environments along roadways, at intersections, and in public spaces.	
			6.1A	Lighting fixture spacing and height along streetscapes and roadways must be placed to avoid conflicts with tree plantings.	
			6.1B	Use energy-efficient architectural lighting.	
			6.1C	Use lighting fixtures that are consistent with other decorative hardware on the building. For example, select lighting hardware with similar color and shape as other building hardware, use recessed lighting, incorporate uniform spacing, integrate with other accents and reveals, and coordinate specialty lights with predominate architectural features.	

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QUESTIONS?

