



PLANNING AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES

December 10, 2015 – 6:05 P.M.

201 S 1st, Roslyn, Washington

CALL TO ORDER, ROLL CALL, AGENDA UPDATE

Commissioner Brodine called the meeting to order at 6:05om and asked City Planner Graham to perform roll call.

Present: Commissioners Sweet, Bocz, Brodine, Gray and City Planner Graham.

Absent: Commissioners Flowers and Miltko

CITIZEN'S COMMENTS:

None

DISCUSSION ITEMS:

1. Minutes

a. 11/12/2015

- i. Commissioner Gray moved to accept the minutes as amended, Commissioner Brodine seconded the motion, and the motion was approved 4-0.

b. 11/30/2015 Special Meeting

- i. Commissioner Gray moved to accept the minutes as amended, Commissioner Sweet seconded the motion, and the motion was approved 4-0.

2. Design Review Applications

a. ROSDR15-0023 – 411 N A St – Paroline

- i. City Planner Graham gave a brief summary of the proposal.
- ii. Commissioner Sweet moved to approve the Findings of Fact, Commissioner Gray seconded the motion, and the motion was passed 4-0.
- iii. Commissioner Gray moved to approve the application, Commissioner Brodine seconded the motion, and the motion was approved 4-0.

3. Code Revisions

a. Architectural Design Review Code Revisions

- i. See attached revisions
- ii. The Commissioners asked City Planner Graham to add RMC 18.80, Table of Permitted Uses to their binders

- iii. The Commissioners would like to discuss mudrooms, roof pitches, and LI lot coverage requirements.

4. Commission Concerns and Initiatives

- a. The Commission decided to hold 2 meetings in January and February due to the increased number of applications and desire to complete the Architectural Design Review Code.

5. Adjournment

- a. Commissioner Gray moved to adjourn the meeting, Commissioner Sweet seconded the motion and the motion was approved 4-0, ending the meeting at 8:09PM.

 1/28/2010

Chapter 18.20

DEFINITIONS

Sections:

18.20.010 Introduction.

18.20.020 Definitions.

18.20.010 Introduction. SHARE

For the purposes of this title, words used in the present tense also include the future; words or phrases used in the singular also include the plural; and words in the plural also include the singular. The word “shall” is mandatory and not permissive; and “may” authorizes the exercise of discretion. The words “used” or “occupied” include within their meanings “intended,” “arranged,” or “designed to be used or occupied.” The word “person” includes a corporation, partnership, or other entity. [Ord. 1060 §§ 5, 6, 2010; Ord. 1059 § 2 (Exh. A (12.20.010)), 2010.]

18.20.020 Definitions. SHARE

A. Any word not specifically defined in this chapter shall have the meaning as defined by:

1. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual – United States, 2007, or subsequent editions, and if not defined therein then;
2. The most recent edition of Webster’s online dictionary available through the city clerk-treasurer.

B. If there is any question about the meaning or interpretation of any word or phrase in this document, the planning official, in consultation with the mayor and city attorney, is authorized to make an official interpretation or clarification.

C. In an effort to aid readers of this title, words with special definitions or meanings have been highlighted in bold, italicized print. If a word with a special meaning has not been italicized, this shall be considered an editorial oversight, and the word shall retain the special meaning as defined in this chapter. Your assistance in identifying editorial or typographical errors, or provisions that can be clarified, is greatly appreciated.

D. The following definitions shall apply to this title:

1. “Accessory building” or “accessory structure” means a building or structure which is subordinate and incidental to the primary building or structure, on the same lot, such as a detached garage, detached carport, shed, workshop, etc.

2. "Accessory use" means the use of a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, which is subordinate or incidental to the primary use of the primary building, structure, or use.

3. "Accessory dwelling unit" or "ADU" is a habitable living unit added to, created within, or detached from a single-family dwelling unit, which is designed, arranged, occupied, or intended to be occupied by not more than one household as a living accommodation independent from any other household. It must include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

4. "Adult family home" means a residential home in which a person or persons provide personal care, special care, room, and board to more than one but not more than six adults who are not related by blood or marriage to the person or persons providing the services.

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5. "Animal shelter" means a facility that is used to house or contain stray, homeless, abandoned or unwanted domestic animals and that is owned, operated or maintained by the city of Roslyn, or an established humane society, animal welfare society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or other nonprofit organization devoted to the welfare, protection and humane treatment of animals. Animal shelter does not include facilities used to house or contain stray, homeless, abandoned or unwanted domestic animals for profit or kennels.

6. "Base flood elevation" means that elevation, expressed in feet above adjacent grade, determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to which floodwater can be expected to rise on a frequency of once in every 100 years.

7. "Bed and breakfast inn," "bed and breakfast" or "B&B" and related terms means a transient lodging establishment used to provide overnight guest lodging for compensation which provides a morning meal on premises as part of the room rate structure that has the owner or a manager living on or adjoining the premises.

8. "Best available science" means current scientific information used in the process to designate, protect, or restore critical areas, that is derived from a valid, peer-reviewed scientific process as defined by WAC 365-195-900 through 365-195-925. Examples of best available science are included in Citations of Recommended Sources of Best Available Science for Designating and Protecting Critical Areas, published by the Washington State Department of Commerce.

9. "Best management practices (BMPs)" means conservation practices or systems of practices and management measures that:

a. Control soil loss and reduce water quality degradation caused by high concentrations of nutrients, animal waste, toxics, or sediment;

b. Minimize adverse impacts to surface water and groundwater flow and circulation patterns and to the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of wetlands;

c. Protect trees, vegetation and soils designated to be retained during and following site construction and use native plant species appropriate to the site for revegetation of disturbed areas; and

d. Provide standards for proper use of chemical herbicides within critical areas.

10. "Boarding house" means a residential structure for long-term stays without individual cooking facilities.

11. "Buffer" or "buffer zone" means an area that is contiguous to and protects a critical area, which is required for the continued maintenance, functioning, and/or structural stability of a critical area.

12. "Building" or "structure" means anything constructed or erected which requires location on the ground or attached to something having a location on the ground, but not including fences or walls used as fences less than six feet in height.

13. "Building code" means the Uniform and/or International Building Code and related codes as amended and adopted by the city of Roslyn.

14. "Building dripline" means a vertical plane defined by the eave, roof overhang, cornice or other permanent ornamental feature extending furthest from the building.

15. "Building footprint" or "footprint" means the area of the lot that is covered by the total horizontal surface area of the foundation and enclosed overhanging living spaces and/or the area supported by posts and piers as well as covered attached patios of the building or structure excluding eaves, chimneys, and covered stairs or decks.

16. "Caretaker dwelling" means a single-family dwelling unit accessory to an agricultural, professional, commercial or industrial use for occupancy by the owner/caretaker.

17. "Certificate of appropriateness" means the city has reviewed proposed changes to a property listed on the Roslyn register of historic places and certified that the changes will not adversely affect the historic characteristics of the property which contribute to its designation.

18. "Certified local government" or "CLG" means the city of Roslyn has been certified by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer as having a local historic preservation program meeting federal and state standards.

19. "Child day care center" means an agency that regularly provides child day care and early learning services for a group of children for periods of less than 24 hours that does not meet the definition of a "family day care provider."

20. "Clearing" means the pruning, trimming, topping, limbing, cutting or removal of vegetation or other organic matter by physical, mechanical, chemical or other means.

21. "Co-location" means the placement and arrangement of multiple wireless communication providers' antennas and equipment on a single support structure or equipment pad area.

22. "Critical areas" means the critical areas including any of the following areas or ecosystems: critical aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, geologically hazardous areas, and wetlands, as defined in Chapter 36.70A RCW and this title.

23. "Dangerous building" shall be defined as any building or structure which:

a. Has been damaged by fire, flood, wind, or other disaster, to such an extent that the structural strength or stability thereof is less than the minimum requirements of the building code for new buildings of similar structure, purpose or location, and which poses a danger to life, health, property or safety of others; or

b. Has suffered deterioration or decay due to faulty construction, removal of a portion of the building or structure, or faulty maintenance and age, which poses a danger to life, health, property or safety of the public; or

c. Has inadequate sanitation facilities and filth rendering it unfit for human habitation or which is likely to cause a sickness or disease thereby posing a danger to life, health, property or the safety of the public; or

d. Has any other condition so as to constitute a public nuisance as known by the common law.

24. "Development" or "development activity" means any manmade change to improved or unimproved land, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, clearing, filling, grading, paving, excavating or drilling operations.

25. "Domestic animal/pet" means dogs, cats, small household birds, snakes, small rodents, and rabbits, which can be and are continually kept or raised in a home or on a lot. Animals not considered being domestic animals include, but are not limited to, livestock and any endangered or exotic species of animals.

26. "Dwelling unit – multifamily" or "multifamily residence" means a structure(s) designed exclusively for occupancy by two or more families living independently of each other, and containing three or more dwelling units. Such definition may also include the terms "duplex," "triplex," "apartments," etc.

27. "Dwelling unit – single-family" or "single-family residence" means a single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for not more than one family and permitted roomers and boarders including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation. A manufactured home, apartment, condominium, townhouse, single-family attached or detached house, or an accessory dwelling unit are considered to be a dwelling unit.

28. "Electromagnetic field (EMF)" means the field produced by the operation of wireless communication equipment used in transmitting and receiving radio frequency signals.

29. "Equipment shelter" means the structure associated with a wireless communication facility that is used to house electronic switching equipment, cooling systems, and back-up power systems.

30. "Essential public facility" means a facility, conveyance, or site whose services are provided by a governmental agency, a private or nonprofit organization under contract to or with substantial funding from government agencies, or a private organization subject to public service obligations, which is necessary to adequately provide a public service and which is typically hard to site.

31. "Exotic pets" means any animals not native to or not usually found as domestic pets or livestock in the United States, including but not limited to lions, tigers, bears, gorillas, chimpanzees, lynx, cougars, jaguars, venomous snakes, and including "wild animals" such as but not limited to wolves, raccoons, skunks, foxes, coyotes, and hybrid wolves and coyotes.

32. "Family day care provider" means a child day care provider who regularly provides child day care and early learning services for not more than 12 children in the provider's home in the family living quarters.

33. "Foster home" means a dwelling unit in which foster care is provided for unrelated children as part of the family where the total number of children, 18 years of age or less, does not exceed six, the total number of people residing on the premises does not exceed eight, and the dwelling unit is governed by the state foster care home licensing provisions and conducted in accordance with state requirements.

34. "Freestanding support structure," or "support structure," or "freestanding wireless communication facility (WCF)" means any built structure, including any guy wires and anchors, to which an antenna and other necessary associated hardware is mounted.

35. "Frequently flooded areas" means lands in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Flood Insurance Program.

36. "Functions and values" means the beneficial roles served by critical areas including, but not limited to, water quality protection and enhancement; fish and wildlife habitat; food chain support; flood storage, conveyance and attenuation; groundwater recharge and discharge; erosion control; wave attenuation; protection from hazards; historical, archaeological, and aesthetic value protection; educational opportunities; and recreation.

37. "Grading" means any action which changes the elevation of the ground surface; grading includes, but is not necessarily limited to: dredging, landfills, excavations, filling, earth work, embankments, etc.

38. "Halfway house" means a home for juvenile delinquents, adult offenders, those leaving correctional and/or mental institutions, or a rehabilitation center for alcohol and/or drug users, providing residentially oriented facilities which allow rehabilitation or social adjustment for

persons who are in need of supervision or assistance in becoming socially reoriented, but not in need of residence into a normal community life by providing a stable living situation rather than incarceration or a reintroduction without home, job or social reinforcement.

39. "Hazardous substances" means any liquid, solid, gas, or sludge, including any material, substance, product, commodity, or waste, regardless of quantity, that exhibits any of the physical, chemical, or biological properties described in the Washington Administrative Code.

40. "Hazardous tree" means any tree receiving an 11 or 12 rating under the Pacific Northwest chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture tree risk assessor rating method set forth in "Tree Risk Assessment in Urban Areas and the Urban/Rural Interface," which is hereby adopted by reference, or any tree receiving a nine or 10 rating under this method at the discretion of the town.

41. "Height" or "building height" means the vertical distance between the average mid-point elevation of the building footprint to the highest point of the roof excluding chimneys and antennas. For calculation of average elevation, existing predevelopment grades shall be used.

42. "Home business," "home occupation," "cottage industry" or related terms means the accessory use of the residence (home) for a business conducted only by residents of the dwelling.

43. Hostels. Reserved.

44. "Hotel" means a facility providing lodging and related services for a charge, typically for a period of one month or less. "Hotel" or "motel" shall include residence or extended stay hotels, other similar facilities, and all businesses subject to collection and payment of the tax levied by Chapter 67.28 RCW or city code.

45. "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle, as under natural conditions prior to development or that causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, building footprints, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads or driveways, packed earthen materials, and oiled macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of storm water.

46. "In-kind compensation" means to replace critical areas with substitute areas whose characteristics and functions closely approximate those destroyed or degraded by a regulated activity.

47. "Irrigation and/or drainage facilities" means all irrigation and/or drainage structures, including, but not limited to, standpipes, weir boxes, pipelines, ditches, pumphouses, culverts, etc.

48. "Isolated wetlands" means those wetlands that are outside of and not contiguous to any 100-year floodplain of a lake, river, or stream and have no contiguous hydric soil or hydrophytic vegetation between the wetland and any surface water, including other wetlands.

49. "Kennel" means a place where four or more dogs and/or four or more cats at least four months of age are kept, whether by owners of the dogs or by persons providing facilities and care, whether or not for compensation, but not including a pet store. Kennel also includes a facility that is used to house or contain stray, homeless, abandoned or unwanted domestic animals for profit. Kennel does not include animal shelters.

50. "Livestock" means animals not meeting the definition of domestic animal/pet or exotic animal kept either in open fields or structures for training, boarding, home use, sales, or breeding and production use or profit, including, but not limited to, horses, mules, donkeys, ponies, cattle, llamas, emus, goats, pygmy goats, sheep, fowl, bees, rabbits, swine, or other animals as determined by the city to be similar in nature and size.

51. "Lot" means an area of land established by plat, subdivision or as otherwise permitted by law to be used, developed or built upon in accordance with the provisions of the zoning code.

52. "Manufactured home" means a residential unit which is at least 40 feet in length and eight feet in width, having been transported to the site location on wheels or by truck, and designated to be used with an approved foundation in accordance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) standards as a dwelling unit on a year-round basis, which bears an insignia issued by a state or federal regulatory agency indicating that the home complies with all applicable construction standards. In the absence of the insignia, certification must be received from the State Department of Labor and Industries that the manufactured home is in compliance with federal manufactured housing standards.

53. "Mine hazard areas" means those areas underlain by or affected by current or historic mine workings such as adits, gangways, tunnels, drifts, or airshafts, and those areas of probable sink holes, gas releases, or subsidence due to current or historic mine workings. Factors that should be considered in evaluating the hazard include: proximity to development, depth from ground surface to the mine working, and geologic material.

54. "Mitigation" means avoiding, minimizing, or compensating for adverse critical areas impacts. Mitigation shall occur in the following sequential order of preference, and may include a combination of the following measures:

- a. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- b. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps, such as project redesign, relocation, or timing, to avoid or reduce impacts;

c. Rectifying the impact to wetlands, critical aquifer recharge areas, and habitat conservation areas by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment to the conditions existing at the time of the initiation of the project;

d. Minimizing or eliminating a hazard by restoring or stabilizing the hazard area through engineered or other methods;

e. Reducing or eliminating the impact or hazard over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action;

f. Compensating for the impact to wetlands, critical aquifer recharge areas, and habitat conservation areas by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and

g. Monitoring the hazard or other required mitigation and taking remedial action when necessary.

Mitigation for individual actions may include a combination of the above measures.

55. "Mobile home" means a factory assembled dwelling unit with the necessary service connections and made so as to be readily mobile on its own running gear. A mobile home does not meet applicable HUD manufactured housing standards of June 15, 1976. This definition does not include modular homes, manufactured homes, commercial coach, recreational vehicles or motor homes. Mobile homes have not been built since the introduction of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Act.

56. "Modular home" means a residential structure which meets the requirements of the International Building Code as adopted by the city of Roslyn and is constructed off site and transported to the building site.

57. "Motel" means a facility providing lodging and related services for a charge, typically for a period of one month or less. "Hotel" or "motel" shall include residence or extended stay hotels, other similar facilities, and all businesses subject to collection and payment of the tax levied by Chapter 67.28 RCW or city code.

58. "Mural" means graphic art without commercial text, logo, brand, or message.

59. "Native vegetation" means plant species that are indigenous to the area in question.

60. "Nonconforming lot" means a lot or tract of land that existed prior to the effective date of the provisions of the ordinance codified in this title or amendments thereto, but which, because of the application of this title to it, no longer conforms to lot area or width requirements prescribed in this title for the use district in which it is situated. A "legal nonconforming lot" means a lot that was established lawfully in full compliance with the laws in effect at the time it was created.

61. "Nonconforming structure" means a building or structure that existed prior to the effective date of the provisions of the ordinance codified in this title, but which, because of the application of this title to it, no longer conforms to the setback, maximum lot coverage or other regulations prescribed in this title for the district in which it is situated. A "legal nonconforming structure" means a structure that was lawfully established in full compliance with the laws in effect at the time it was created.

62. "Nonconforming use" means the use of a building, structure or lot that existed prior to the effective date of the provisions of the ordinance codified in this title, but which, because of the application of this title to it, no longer conforms to the use regulations prescribed in this title for the district in which it is situated. A "legal nonconforming use" means a use that was lawfully established in full compliance with the laws in effect at the time it was created.

63. "Nuisance" means, in addition to those definitions contained in Chapters 7.48 and 9.66 RCW, any use, activity or structure that fails to conform to the provisions, intent, or standards of the district in which the use, activity or structure occurs.

64. "Occupancy" means the purpose for which a structure, portion of a structure, or lot is used or intended to be used. For purposes of this title, a change of occupancy is not intended to include a change of tenants or proprietors, but is intended to indicate a change in the type of uses.

65. "Open space" means that portion of a site which is left in its natural state or specifically designated to be used for recreation, resource protection, agriculture, greenbelt or amenity and is not covered with structures, roads or parking areas. Open space does not include land occupied by roads, road rights-of-way, public sidewalks or parking areas. Open space does not include the yards, courtyards or individual lots of residential units. Open space recreational uses may contain impervious surfaces. Such impervious surfaces shall be included as impervious surfaces in the calculation of the impervious/pervious surface ratio.

66. "Open space, common" means open space within or related to a development, not in individually owned lots or not dedicated for public use, but which is designed and intended for the common use or enjoyment of the residents of the development.

67. "Open space, common usable" includes those areas not on individually owned lots that are accessible for a variety of recreation uses, including, but not limited to, trails, picnic areas and other recreation. Pervious surfaces which are critical areas and their associated buffers are not defined as "common usable open space."

68. "Party of record" means a person who has provided verbal or written testimony in or regarding a public hearing on a land use action.

69. "Patio" means a slab on grade made of concrete, brick, pavers, or similar rock material used for gathering of people, and shall not be used for storage of animals, materials, supplies, equipment, or automobiles. "Attached patios" shall include patios connected to the primary residence.

70. Photovoltaic: a photovoltaic (or PV system) uses one or more solar panels to convert sunlight into electricity. It consists of multiple components including photovoltaic modules, mechanical and electrical connections and mountings and means of regulating and/or modifying the electrical output.

71. "Plat" or "regular plat" is a map or representation of a division, showing thereon the division of a tract or parcel of land into lots, blocks, streets, alleys or other division and dedications.

72. "Porous soil types" means soils, as identified by the National Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, that contain voids, pores, interstices, or other openings which allow the passing of water. High permeable soils in Roslyn include: Varelum loam, Roslyn-Racker complex, Varelum variant sandy loam and Nard loam. Moderate permeable soils include Quicksell loam.

73. "Preliminary plat" is a neat and approximate drawing of a proposed subdivision showing the general layout of streets and alleys, lots, blocks and other intents of a subdivision consistent with the requirements of this title. The preliminary plat will serve as the basis for the approval or disapproval of the general layout of a subdivision.

74. "Primary association area" means the area used on a regular basis by, that is in close association with, or is necessary for the proper functioning of the habitat of, a species protected under the critical area regulation of this title. "Regular basis" means that the habitat area is normally, or usually, known to contain the species, or it is likely to contain the species based on its known habitat requirements. Regular basis is species and population dependent. Species that exist in low numbers may be present infrequently yet rely on certain habitat types.

75. "Priority habitat" means habitat type or elements with unique or significant value to one or more species as classified by the state Department of Fish and Wildlife. A priority habitat may consist of a unique vegetation type or dominant plant species, a described successional stage, or a specific structural element, as identified in WAC [173-26-020](#).

76. "Project sponsor" means the owner of property and/or a partner, agent, or assignee authorized in writing to act on behalf of the property owner, and/or who is legally responsible for a proposed use or development activity.

77. "Qualified professional" means a person with experience and training in the pertinent scientific discipline, and who is a qualified scientific expert with expertise appropriate for the relevant critical area subject in accordance with WAC [365-195-905](#). A qualified professional must have obtained a B.S. or B.A. or equivalent degree in biology, engineering, environmental studies, fisheries, geomorphology, or related field, and have at least five years of related work experience.

a. A qualified professional for wetlands must be a professional wetland scientist with at least two years of full-time work experience as a wetlands professional, including delineating wetlands using the state or federal manuals, preparing wetlands reports, conducting function assessments, and developing and implementing mitigation plans.

b. A qualified professional for habitat must have a degree in biology or a related degree and professional experience related to the subject species.

c. A qualified professional for a geological hazard must be a professional engineer or geologist, licensed in the state of Washington.

d. A qualified professional for critical aquifer recharge areas means a hydrogeologist, geologist, engineer, or other scientist with experience in preparing hydrogeologic assessments.

787. "Reasonable use" means the minimum use to which a property owner is entitled under applicable state and federal constitutional provision, including takings and substantive due process.

798. "Restoration" means measures taken to restore an altered or damaged natural feature including:

a. Active steps taken to restore damaged wetlands, streams, protected habitat, or their buffers to the functioning condition that existed prior to an unauthorized alteration; and

b. Actions performed to reestablish structural and functional characteristics of the critical area that have been lost by alteration, past management activities, or catastrophic events.

8079. "Retirement home" means an establishment operated for the purpose of providing domiciliary care for a group of persons who by reason of age are unable or choose not to provide such care for themselves and who are not in need of medical or nursing treatment except in the case of temporary care. Convalescent or rest homes, hospitals and sanitariums shall not be construed to be included in this definition.

810. "Riparian habitat" means areas adjacent to aquatic systems that contain elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that mutually influence each other.

821. "Root protection zone" means an area extending five feet beyond or outside of the dripline of a tree.

832. "Roslyn historic inventory" or "inventory" means properties approved by the city council as being suitable for nomination to the Roslyn register of historic places.

843. "Roslyn register of historic places" refers to the local register of historic properties approved by the Roslyn city council.

854. "Salmonids" means a member of the Salmonidae family of fishes, including regionally important species such as salmon, steelhead, and trout.

865. "Satellite dish TV antennas" means a type of antenna(s) and supporting structure consisting of a solid, open mesh, or bar configured reflective surface used to receive and/or transmit radio

frequency communication signals. Such an apparatus is typically in the shape of a shallow dish, cone, horn or cornucopia.

876. “Secure community transition facility (SCTF),” consistent with the requirements and state limitations of state law, shall mean a residential facility for persons civilly committed and conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative. A SCTF has supervision and security, and either provides or ensures the provision of sex offender treatment services. SCTFs shall be considered an essential public facility and include, but are not limited to, facilities established pursuant to state law, and any community based facilities established under state law and operated by or under contract with the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services.

887. “Seismic hazard areas” means areas that have severe risk of liquefaction due to soil type and/or location or seismically induced ground disturbance such as surface rupture, fissuring, and lateral spreading.

908. “Setback” means the minimum horizontal distance required between the property line and the building footprint.

9089. “Short subdivision” or “short plat” is the division or redivision of land into four or fewer lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership.

910. Short-Term Rental. Please see “Vacation rental.”

921. “Sign” means the specific definitions listed in RMC [15.25.030](#).

932. “Significant portion of its range” means that portion of a species’ range likely to be essential to the long-term survival of the population in Washington.

943. “Significant tree” means any tree that meets the following specifications:

a. The following native type species: *Abies grandis* (Grand fir), *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir) and *Pinus ponderosa* (Ponderosa pine), which have a diameter of 20 inches or more measured at four and one-half feet above the adjacent ground level.

b. Other native and nonnative species, including black cottonwood and quaking aspen, which have a diameter of 10 inches or more measured at four and one-half feet above the adjacent ground level.

954. “Soil survey” means the most recent soil survey for the local area by the National Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

965. Solar shingles: Solar, or photovoltaic shingles, are solar cells designed to look like conventional asphalt shingles. There are several kinds including shingle-sized panels, systems

using various thin film solar cell technology that match conventional shingles in size and flexibility

97. “Special valuation for historic properties” or “special valuation” means the local option program which when implemented makes available to property owners a special tax valuation for rehabilitation of historic properties under which the assessed value of an eligible historic property is determined at a rate that excludes, for up to 10 years, the actual cost of the rehabilitation.

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986. “Species, endangered” means any fish or wildlife species that is threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and is listed by the state or federal government as an endangered species.

997. “Species of local importance” means those species of local concern designated by the city of Roslyn in RMC 18.90.210(C) due to their population status or their sensitivity to habitat manipulation.

10098. “Species, priority” means any fish or wildlife species requiring protective measures and/or management guidelines to ensure their persistence at genetically viable population levels as classified by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, including endangered, threatened, sensitive, candidate and monitor species, and those of recreational, commercial, or tribal importance.

10199. “Species, threatened” means any fish or wildlife species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout a significant portion of its range without cooperative management or removal of threats, and is listed by the state or federal government as a threatened species.

1020. “Steep slope” means an area that is equal to or in excess of 40 percent slope, meaning that it rises 10 feet or more for every 25 feet horizontal, with a total vertical relief greater than 10 feet. A slope is delineated by establishing its toe and top.

1034. “Stream” means an area where open surface water produces a defined channel or bed, not including irrigation ditches, canals, storm or surface water runoff devices or other entirely artificial watercourses, unless they are used by salmonids or are used to convey a watercourse naturally occurring prior to construction. A channel or bed need not contain water year-round, provided there is evidence of at least intermittent flow during years of normal rainfall.

1042. “Structural alterations” means any change in the supporting members of a building such as foundations, bearing walls, columns, beams, floor or roof joists, girders or rafters, or changes in the roof or exterior lines if such changes result in any enlargement of the building.

1053. “Structure” or “building” means anything constructed or erected which requires location on the ground or attached to something having a location on the ground, but not including fences or walls used as fences less than six feet in height.

1064. "Subdivision" or "long plat" is the division or redivision of land into five or more lots, tracts, parcels, sites or divisions for the purpose of sale, lease or transfer of ownership.

1075. "Travel trailer" means a trailer or other vehicular portable structure designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational or vacation uses to be used upon the public streets and highways and which is 45 feet or less in length and eight feet in width.

1086. "Unstable slope" means a naturally occurring slope with a gradient between 15 and 39 percent (dividing the vertical rise by the horizontal extent), with a total vertical relief greater than 10 feet, where spring or groundwater seepage is present on the slope or the planning official has determined is unstable for other reasons. Existing slopes modified with engineering oversight or in accordance with standard construction industry techniques are not by themselves considered unstable slopes. For slopes with gradient of 40 percent or more, see "Steep slope."

1097. "Use" shall mean the nature of occupancy, type of activity or character and form of improvements to which land or building is devoted.

11008. "Vacation rental" or "short-term rental" means the rental or lease of any residential unit or structure for overnight accommodations for a period of not more than 30 days.

11109. "Waiver of certificate of appropriateness" or "waiver" means the city has reviewed the proposed whole or partial demolition of a property listed on the Roslyn register of historic places and failing to find alternatives to demolition has authorized the building or planning official to issue a permit for demolition.

1120. "Waste" means, for purposes of administering the Hazardous Waste Management Act, the following:

a. "Hazardous waste" means all dangerous and extremely hazardous waste as defined in RCW 70.105.010(15).

b. "Hazardous waste generator" means any person or site whose act first causes a dangerous waste to become subject to regulation under the state dangerous waste regulations.

c. "Hazardous waste storage" means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, as regulated by the state dangerous waste regulations.

d. "Hazardous waste treatment" means the physical, chemical, or biological processing of hazardous waste for the purpose of rendering these wastes nondangerous or less dangerous, safer for transport, amenable for energy or material resource recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume, as regulated by the state dangerous waste regulations.

e. "Off-site hazardous waste treatment and storage" means hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities that treat and store waste from generators on properties other than those on which the off-site facility is located.

f. "On-site hazardous waste treatment and storage" means hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities that treat and store wastes generated on the same property.

g. "State siting criteria" means criteria for the siting of hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities adopted pursuant to the requirements of RCW 70.105.210.

1134. "Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.

1142. "Wetland mosaic" means an area with a concentration of multiple small wetlands, in which each patch of wetland is less than one acre; on average, patches are less than 100 feet from each other; and areas delineated as vegetated wetland are more than 50 percent of the total area of the entire mosaic, including uplands and open water.

1153. "Wireless communication facility – major" or "major wireless communication facility" means a wireless communication facility regulated by the FCC that requires a freestanding support structure or that otherwise exceeds the standards for a minor wireless communication facility.

1164. "Wireless communication facility – minor" or "minor wireless communication facility" means a wireless communication facility consisting of up to three antennas, each of which is either:

a. A panel antenna four feet in height and with an area of not more than 580 square inches;

b. A whip antenna, no more than four inches in diameter and no more than six feet in length;

c. A tubular antenna no more than 18 inches in diameter and six feet in height; and an associated equipment cabinet that is six feet or less in height and no more than 48 square feet in floor area; or

d. Nonresidential dish antennas designed to send and/or receive signals to/from satellites if the power output of the associated transceiver does not exceed two watts of power and the dish is six feet in diameter or less. The signal intensity must be maintained below applicable ANSI standards.

Slight size, type, and dimensional variances may be allowed by the city as technology changes occur. A minor facility does not include the construction or erection of a new freestanding support structure.

1175. “Wireless communication facility – personal” or “personal wireless communication facility” means a wireless communication facility for the transmission and/or reception of radio, television, or Internet frequency signals for personal use and which may include antennas, equipment shelter or cabinet, transmission cables, a support structure to achieve the necessary elevation, and reception and transmission devices and antennas.

1186. “Yard” shall mean any open area on the lot with a building or a structure, which open space is unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward, except as specified elsewhere in this title.

a. “Yard – front” shall mean an open area extending the full width of the lot between a building and the front lot line, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward, except as specified elsewhere in this title.

b. “Yard – rear” shall mean an open area extending the full width of the lot between a building and the rear lot line, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward, except as specified elsewhere in this title.

c. “Yard – side” shall mean an open area extending from the front yard to the rear yard between a building and the nearest side lot line, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward, except as specified elsewhere in this title. [Ord. 1096 § 1, 2013; Ord. 1073 § 2, 2011; Ord. 1060 §§ 5, 6, 2010; Ord. 1059 § 2 (Exh. A (12.20.020)), 2010.]

Chapter 18.50

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN REVIEW

Sections:

18.50.010 Purpose.

18.50.020 Applicability.

18.50.030 Architectural design review standards.

18.50.010 Purpose.

This chapter sets forth specific standards for historic preservation and compliance with the city's designation as a National Historic District.

A. These regulations are intended to implement the Roslyn comprehensive plan and further the city of Roslyn National Historic District designation and are adopted for the following purposes:

1. To create an awareness of the existing original homes, buildings and places of business which reflect the city's historical heritage and origins.
2. To recognize, preserve and enhance the historical significance and unique quality of the architectural styles exhibited by the structures in Roslyn.
3. To promote orderly community growth, protect and enhance property values, preserve the natural beauty, and provide for the comfort and prosperity of the community.
4. To promote and enhance construction and maintenance practices that will tend to promote architectural, historical integrity and scenic quality throughout Roslyn.
5. To recognize environmental and aesthetic design as an integral part of the planning process.
6. To discourage unsightly or inharmonious development, discordant or unsightly surroundings and inappropriate or poor quality design. [Ord. 1060 §§ 5, 6, 2010; Ord. 1059 § 2 (Exh. A (12.50.010)), 2010.]

18.50.020 Applicability.

Any proposed construction of a new building or structure; the siting of a manufactured home; or the modification, addition, alteration, moving or demolition of an existing structure or dwelling unit; the siting, construction, or modification of a storage structure or accessory structures; the construction, erection, repair or replacement of a deck; the construction of a covered patio;

personal utility equipment; installation of a personal or minor wireless communication facility and all associated landscaping, and clearing and grading activities within the corporate city limits shall be subject to architectural design review unless specifically exempted.

A. It is the intent of the city to integrate the architectural design review process with the process for reviewing associated permits and approvals. The planning official shall notify the project sponsor of the procedures and timing for the integration of the required architectural design review; provided, that:

1. Applicants must apply for and receive a building permit from the city within 180 days of the date of design review approval. Failure to comply with this provision shall result in the expiration of the architectural design review approval and a new architectural design review application must be submitted for city review and approval.

- a. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if there have been no material changes, as determined by the city, to a previously approved design review application or the city's architectural design review standards during this 180-day period, an applicant may request prior to the initial 180-day expiration, subject to city approval, no more than one 180-day extension.

2. Once a building permit has been issued for a proposed development activity that has received architectural design review approval, the architectural design review approval shall remain in effect as long as the building permit remains in effect.

- a. If the associated building permit is suspended, expires, or is terminated, then the architectural design review approval shall be suspended or terminated by the city, and the applicant must submit a new application for architectural design review.

- b. If an amendment or a change order to an approved building permit is required, then it shall be the sole discretion of the city as to whether a new architectural design review shall be required. Amendments or modifications to approved plans that do not constitute a substantive change as determined by the planning official, such as the substitution of one approved building material for another approved building material, may be approved by the planning official through a change order and do not require a new design review.

3. If there are any questions regarding the terms, conditions, or duration of architectural design review approval, or the need to submit a new application, the planning official is authorized to make such code interpretations or administrative determinations as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the purpose of this title and to protect the public health and welfare.

4. Applicants may request, prior to submitting an application that requires architectural design review, a pre-application design review consultation with the city.

The purpose of this consultation is to discuss options for complying with city design standards and shall not preclude the subsequent design review.

B. The following activities may be determined by the city to be exempt from architectural design review, however all applicable design review standards shall apply:

1. Repairs to or replacement of roofs, foundations, windows, sidewalks or legally permitted fences under six feet in height, etc., due to natural aging and deterioration in building condition, provided repairs or replacements do not change architectural integrity or existing design.

2. Accessory structures with a footprint less than 120 square feet.

3. Activities that involve properties listed on the Roslyn register of historic places; provided, that proposed activities must comply with the city's historic register design review process. [Ord. 1073 § 4, 2011; Ord. 1060 §§ 5, 6, 2010; Ord. 1059 § 2 (Exh. A (12.50.020)), 2010.]

18.50.030 Architectural design review standards.

All proposed improvements shall be compatible with the existing and planned character of the surrounding area. All elements of building design shall form an integrated statement, harmonious in scale, line and mass. In considering any application for approval, the city shall be guided by the following criteria:

A. All lots must conform to the following standards:

1. The minimum lot size in the residential zone shall be 6,500 sq. ft.

2. The maximum coverage of lots with impervious surfaces:

- a. Shall be 60 percent in the residential zone;

- b. May be up to 100 percent in the commercial and light industrial zones.

3. All buildings, building footprints, building driplines, and structures must be set back from property lines in accordance with the following standards:

- a. The front yard setback for a building placed on a newly platted lot in the residential zone shall not be less than 15 feet in depth. A building placed on an existing lot in the residential zone shall be greater than or equal to the average front yard setbacks of the buildings located on adjacent lots. If there are no adjacent buildings, the front yard setback shall be a minimum of 15 feet in depth. Stairs descending from porch fronts may extend into the front setback in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

b. The minimum side and rear setback in the residential zone shall be five feet; provided, that in cases where a front setback is less than 15 feet on a corner lot, the sum of the street side setback and the front setback shall be no less than 20 feet.

c. New buildings and alterations to existing buildings in the commercial zone shall be in line with adjacent facades so as to present a contiguous streetscape; provided, that:

i. Buildings may be proposed, subject to city approval, to set back more than the minimum to accommodate site design and aesthetic considerations; and

ii. The repair or replacement of single-family residences and the construction of new single-family residences in the commercial zone must conform to all residential standards as determined by the city.

d. No eave, roof overhang, cornice or other permanent ornamental feature, bay window, deck, or porch may extend into a setback or otherwise create a potentially unsafe condition as a result of the sloughing of snow.

4. Ingress, egress, traffic circulation, off-street parking facilities, loading and service areas and pedestrian ways shall be so designed as to promote safety and convenience as determined by the city.

5. Garage doors and driveways shall be oriented toward the alley, unless the alley is not designated for plowing by the city or is determined by the city as not suitable for maintenance.

B. Building Design.

1. The maximum building footprint in the residential zone shall not exceed 1,400 sq. ft.

2. The maximum residential building height is 35 feet.

3. The roof slope for new residential structures and accessory structures will have a minimum 9:12 pitch and a maximum 16:12 pitch; provided, that new porches, shed dormers and other related additions as determined by the city may have a minimum roof pitch of 4:12 as long as the total square footage of the structure with a roof pitch less than 9:12 does not exceed 25 percent of the building footprint. New gable dormers shall have a roof pitch that matches the roof pitch of the primary structure. New accessory structures less than 120 square feet may have minimum roof pitch of 6:12. A patio may be covered with a roof with a pitch of no less than 2:12. A building permit is required for all new covered patio roofs.

4. The roof slope for modified residential structures and accessory structures will have a minimum 9:12 pitch and a maximum 16:12 pitch; provided that when the existing, predominant roof pitch is less than 9:12, that pitch may be extended or continued at a minimum pitch of 4:12.

45 In the commercial and light industrial zones, mechanical equipment or other utility hardware should be screened from view with architecturally compatible fences or landscaping and shall be oriented to maintain vehicular and pedestrian line-of-sight. Unobtrusive, flush mounted, rooftop solar panels are exempt from this requirement.

6. The front facade of any new residential construction shall have an open porch with an entry door that faces the public street. This shall be a dominant architectural feature of the front facade.

7. For new construction in the commercial central district, the front of the building shall be adjacent to the front sidewalk, the front wall shall have minimum 60 percent window space at the street level, the front wall shall contain a recessed entrance facing the sidewalk, and the building shall include a false front upper wall facade which conceals the building's roofline when viewed from the front. New construction in the commercial central district shall incorporate design elements identified in the City of Roslyn Standards and Guidelines for the Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction of Historic Properties, especially pages 9 through 14, to blend and harmonize with Roslyn's historic structures, including but not limited to the building's front facade, windows, doors and exterior siding where visible.

8. The predominant exterior windows shall have a vertically oriented aspect ratio with more height than width, such as single-hung or double-hung windows. Exterior windows shall not be triangular or irregular trapezoids (nonrectangular). Exterior sliding-glass doors shall not be installed if the doors would be substantially visible from any public street or alley unless they have the appearance of wood-framed French doors. If a series of new buildings are developed on multiple lots they may be similar but shall not appear identical in design.

9. Garage doors shall have a design that replicates one of the following:

a. Barn Door. This door is, or looks like, two doors, hinged on the sides, consisting of horizontal or vertical planks with a diagonal brace.

b. Diagonal Wood Pattern. This door consists of one door with planks at a 45-degree angle.

c. Diagonal Wood Herringbone. This door has planks at a 45-degree angle, but the planks on the left half are at an opposite angle to the planks on the right half.

d. Carriage Door. This door is, or looks like, one or more smaller, vertical doors, hinged on the sides, each with two or more panels on the bottom portion and windows on the top.

10. Exterior siding shall not consist of vinyl, sheet metal, corrugated material, concrete blocks, stucco, log, log-shaped material or ~~sheet siding~~^{T-111}. Exterior Siding shall be up to 6" wide horizontal, cedar shingle, or board and bat.

11. Exterior siding, roofing and window glass shall not have mirrored, mirror-like or bright metal reflective finish. The top layer of roofing shall not consist of corrugated fiberglass. Foundation areas exposed more than two feet above grade shall be covered with siding. Corner, window door trim shall have a minimum width of three inches and a minimum thickness of one-half inch.

12.. Exterior colors ~~in the commercial and light industrial zones require design review~~^{shall be} in accordance with the City of Roslyn Standards and Guidelines for the Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction of Historic Properties, ~~page 41~~.

13.. Buildings or porches with posts or railings shall be in harmony with the general historic character of the city of Roslyn as depicted in the City of Roslyn Standards and Guidelines for the Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction of Historic Properties and shall conform to the following standards:

a. The following features shall be encouraged:

- i. Square posts with either horizontal or vertical railings;
- ii. Turned posts; or
- iii. Turned posts with jigsaw trim.

b. The following features shall not be permitted:

- i. Painted tubular steel or imitation wrought iron posts and railings;
- ii. Logs;
- iii. Pyramidal-shaped posts;
- iv. River rock or stone facades; or
- v. Other materials or features not in keeping with the historic character of the community.

14. Chimneys shall not be covered with concrete blocks, stucco, stones, or false stones. Metal stovepipes, and chimneys covered with brick are preferred.

C. Alternative Energy Sources. The following regulations and requirements shall apply to all accessory buildings and structures, regardless of whether a building permit is required or not:

1. a) Solar Panels: Placement of solar panels in existing and new construction the residential, commercial and light industrial districts.

Solar panels (From page 40 of Guidelines: Solar panels are only acceptable in the district on roofs that are not visible from public places.)

- i. Installation of panels should not change the historical integrity of the structure or district. They may not be placed on the front façade of a building or structure. Solar panel should be installed on rear slopes or other locations not highly visible from the public right of way. Panels should not be placed on any character-defining roofline such as dormers -- or on a primary elevation if visible from a right of way.
- ii. Utilization of low-profile solar panels is recommended. Solar shingles laminates, glazing or similar material should not replace original or historic materials. Use of mechanical solar systems in windows or on walls, siding and shutters is not allowed.
- iii. Solar panels are required to be set back from flat rooftops. They should not alter the slope of the roof.
- iv. They should be positioned behind existing architectural features such as parapets, dormers or chimneys to limit their visibility.
- v. The color of panels and mounting systems should be similar to that of existing roof materials.
- vi. Mechanical equipment associated with the photovoltaic system should be as unobtrusive as possible.
- vii. Solar panels should be installed on rear slopes of secondary elevation or other locations not easily visible from the public right of way. Panels should be installed flat and not alter the slope of the roof.
- viii. Freestanding or detached solar panel may be installed in locations that are not visible from any public right of way or trail. They should be screened from public view with vegetables or fencing.

~~-Solar Panels...~~

2. Wind Turbines...

D. Accessory Structures. The following regulations and requirements shall apply to all accessory buildings and structures, regardless of whether a building permit is required or not:

1. The maximum building footprint of any one accessory structure including garages shall not exceed 800 sq. ft.

2. There shall be at least five feet of separation between the footprint of all buildings and accessory buildings on a lot.

3. All accessory buildings and structures must meet setback requirements.

4. Accessory buildings and structures constructed out of metal, plastic, or vinyl shall not be permitted.

5. The total square footage of accessory building footprints on a lot shall not exceed 25 percent of the lot size.

6. Accessory structures including garages shall not exceed a height of 25 feet.

E. Personal wireless communication facilities shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Roof-mounted dish antennas are not permitted;

2. Dish antennas shall meet the setback requirements for accessory structures;

3. Dish antennas may not exceed one meter in diameter;

4. Only one dish antenna is permitted on each lot; and

5. The distribution of signals to more than one dwelling unit is permitted, provided the distribution is limited to the same parcel or same project as the antenna site.

F. Nonresidential satellite TV and dish antenna must comply with the following standards:

1. A dish antenna may be roof-mounted; provided, that it is screened from view and does not exceed the height of the ridgeline of the primary structure on said parcel.

2. A dish antenna installed directly on the ground shall not be located within a required setback. The maximum attainable height of the dish shall not exceed the diameter of the dish plus three feet to a maximum of 15 feet.

G. Landscaping and Site Treatment.

1. Natural resources, such as stands of trees and habitat, should be conserved.

2. Landscape treatment should provide shade for walkways and other pedestrian provisions, and should conserve and restore natural beauty and other natural resources.

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3. Landscaping shall be maintained and noxious weeds shall be eliminated.

4. Residents are highly encouraged to cultivate heirloom variety gardens and plant native species vegetation.

5. In the commercial central zone, undeveloped areas in the front of a building shall be landscaped including trees, shrubbery, ground cover and other plantings, considering growth rates, size spread, and susceptibility to disease and their adaptability to the climate of the area.

6. Exterior lighting, when used and permitted under applicable laws, shall be shielded, downward facing, and restrained in design to avoid excessive brightness and brilliance to adjoining properties and streets. Industrial and commercial high-output fixtures, including mercury and sodium-vapor lamps, shall not be installed on the exterior of structures.

7. Garbage and household trash shall be contained in a refuse container with a secure fitting lid.

8. There shall be no inoperable machinery or defunct automobiles permitted to accumulate on residential properties within the city limits in accordance with the city regulations governing nuisances and to protect the public health and safety.

9. No storage containers such as those used in the shipping and trucking industry shall be permitted in any zone except when authorized through the issuance of a special use permit.

H. Repealed by Ord. 1074.

I. Fences. In all zones fences, walls and hedges are subject to the following standards:

1. Fence Height Restrictions.

- a. Residential zones: front yard – four feet or less.
- b. Residential zones: side and back yard – six feet or less.
- c. Commercial zones: all sides eight feet or less.

2. Hedge Height Restrictions.

- a. Residential zones: front yard – four feet or less.
- b. Commercial zones: all sides eight feet or less.

3. Fences and hedges on corner lots shall not block intersection sight lines for traffic and pedestrians as determined by the city.

4. Fence styles shall be in harmony with the general historic character of the city of Roslyn as depicted in the City of Roslyn Standards and Guidelines for the Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction of Historic Properties, page 43. Picket, solid wood, board on board, wood and wire, post and rail, and wrought iron fencing are the recommended styles.

a. Wood framed fences filled with wire grid or mesh is acceptable. Chain Link is not an acceptable material.

b. The posts of a wood fence may be metal if the design matches existing historic fences in Roslyn and the following conditions are met: the framing is made of heavy rounded pipe at least two inches in diameter.

c. Decorative metal gates are allowed.

[Ord. 1074 § 1, 2011; Ord. 1073 § 5, 2011; Ord. 1060 §§ 5, 6, 2010; Ord. 1059 § 2 (Exh. A (12.50.030)), 2010.]