



APPLICATION FOR SITE PLAN REVIEW

Department of Safety and Inspections (DSI)
375 Jackson Street
Suite 220
Saint Paul MN 55101-1806
651-266-9086

STAFF USE ONLY

SPR # _____

Fee \$ _____

Staff meeting date: _____

City agent _____

APPLICANT
(Main contact person for project)

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Name _____ Company _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Email _____

OWNER
(If different than the applicant)

PROJECT

Project name / description _____

Project address / Location _____

Project start date : _____

Project value (cost of construction not including cost of land) \$ _____

Site area (area of construction limits in square feet) _____

Applicant's signature _____ Date _____

STAFF USE ONLY Type Site Plan Sub _____ Work _____ S.F. _____

Folder Name _____

PDF submitted: No email drive/disk drop box web site

Bond/letter of credit/escrow \$ _____ Date _____

Site plan approved by _____ Date _____

Work approved by _____ Date _____

SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

Site Plan Review

City of Saint Paul

APPLICATION FORM

An "Application for Site Plan Review" must be filled out and submitted.

FILING FEE

The fee for site plan review is determined by the type and size of the project:

- Residential (1-2 units) \$200
- Multifamily residential (3 or more units), Commercial, Industrial, Institutional and all other uses: \$500 for sites less than 10,000 square feet of land and \$200 for each additional 10,000 square feet of land (This is based on the entire parcel for new buildings and the construction limits for additions to existing buildings).
- Additional fees of \$260 for sites on steep slopes, in the river corridor or tree preservation district; \$450 if a Traffic Demand Management Plan is required and \$300 if a public hearing at the Planning Commission is required.

Checks should be made payable to "City of Saint Paul". Payment can also be made by credit card.

SITE PLAN

- A PDF version of the site plan sheets must be submitted along with 6 paper copies (11' x 17).
- An electronic version of any stormwater calculations (Hydrocad) must be submitted along with 3 paper copies.
- Plans should show the information listed below as needed:

Existing Conditions

- Existing buildings, property lines, easements, parking lots and other paved areas, sidewalks, driveways, grading, trees, catch basins, utility poles, street lights, traffic signals, parking meters, pavement markings (traffic lanes, turn arrows etc.), surrounding fire hydrants, any fire department connections for sprinklers or stand pipes
- Survey of existing conditions with the legal description of the property.
- Location map

Site Layout

- Proposed buildings (with entrances indicated and all other openings, windows, vents, etc.), property lines, easements, parking lots (with parking stalls indicated), driveways, sidewalks and loading areas
- Dimensions and other appropriate labels
- The building footprint must be shown on a copy of the survey with dimensions for the building and setbacks
- Traffic and pedestrian control plans (if construction will block adjacent sidewalks and streets)

Grading, Drainage, Utilities and Erosion Control

- Existing and proposed grading shown with two foot contour intervals and spot elevations at critical points
- Catch basins with rim and invert elevations
- Sanitary and storm sewers with pipe size and materials labeled, also with rim and invert elevations.
- Ponding areas for storm water detention where required and Hydrocad calculations. (See Stormwater handout.)
- Water lines, fire hydrants, fire department connections for sprinklers or stand pipes
- Erosion control measures such as silt fences, inlet protection, rock construction entrance and street cleaning
- Storm water pollution control plan (for sites that disturb one acre or more)
- Before the site plan is approved, the applicant must email the final sewer and stormwater drawings in PDF and AutoCAD format.
- The applicant must provide a Certification Statement and as-built drawings of all sewer lines in AutoCAD format within 60 days following sewer construction. See the Sewers and Stormwater Management Handout for details.

Landscaping and other site improvements

- Existing significant vegetation identified by size and species (including trees in the boulevard)
- Proposed landscaping (trees, shrubs and ground cover) identified by size and species
- A planting list summarizing plant material used and details for planting new trees and protecting existing trees
- Fences and walls
- Site lighting and signs
- Street lights, traffic signs and signals, parking meters and changes to street pavement markings (traffic lanes etc.)

Building information

- Building elevations
- Height of building, type of construction, whether sprinklers are proposed
- Roof drainage

Submit to Tom Beach, Department of Safety and Inspections (DSI), 375 Jackson Street, Suite 220, Saint Paul, MN 55101-1806. Contact Tom Beach at 651-266-9086 or tom.beach@ci.stpaul.mn.us if you have questions.

REVIEW PROCESS

Site Plan Review

City of Saint Paul

1. APPLICANT SUBMITS SITE PLAN.

The applicant submits the following to the Department of Safety and Inspections (DSI), 375 Jackson Street, Suite 220, Saint Paul, MN 55101-1806:

- 16 copies of the site plan (and PDF version if available)
- Completed application form
- Filing fee

2. CITY STAFF REVIEWS THE SITE PLAN.

The site plan is reviewed by staff in various City departments, including Sewers, Water, Traffic, Zoning, Parks, and Fire.

3. APPLICANT SHOULD MEET WITH THE DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR MOST PROJECTS.

A copy is sent to the District Council for the neighborhood where the project is proposed. It is recommended that applicants meet with the District Council for projects that will have an impact on the surrounding area. District Councils have an advisory role and send comments they have to City staff to be considered during the site plan review. District Councils generally meet once a month. A list of District Councils with their phone numbers is included in the site plan review handouts.

4. APPLICANT MEETS WITH STAFF 2 TO 3 WEEKS AFTER SITE PLAN IS SUBMITTED.

A meeting will be set up so that the applicant can meet with City staff. At this meeting, the applicant can explain the project and ask questions. Staff will ask questions and explain any revisions to the site plan that will be needed. This meeting normally lasts 30 to 60 minutes. For most projects, the review is done by staff and there is no public hearing at the Planning Commission or City Council.

5. STAFF EMAILS APPLICANT A SUMMARY OF THE SITE PLAN MEETING.

Staff will send an email to the applicant summarizing the comments from their meeting. Comments typically deal with zoning, parking, traffic, landscaping, utilities and storm water drainage. If there are issues raised by the District Council that need to be addressed, these will be included in the email too.

To ensure that all the improvements shown on the site plan are done, the City may in some cases require a security agreement in the form of a letter of credit, a performance bond or a cash escrow.

6. APPLICANT SUBMITS REVISED SITE PLAN.

If revisions to the site plan are needed, the applicant must submit 9 sets of revised plans to City staff. The revised plans will be reviewed against the comments staff had at the site plan meeting. This review takes about one week. Another meeting with staff is not usually needed.

7. STAFF VERIFIES CONDITIONS FROM THE APPROVAL ARE MET ON REVISED PLAN.

If the plan meets all City requirements staff will issue a letter approving the site plan. If further revisions to the plan are still needed, staff will notify the applicant.

8. APPLICANT APPLIES FOR BUILDING PERMITS.

It is sometimes possible to have Plan Review conducted of building plans at the same time the site plan review is going on. However, Plan Review will not issue permits until the site plan has been approved.

This information is available online at www.stpaul.gov/dsi.

Please call Tom Beach at 651-266-9086 if you have questions about site plan review.

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January 28, 2011

PARKING LOTS

Site Plan Review

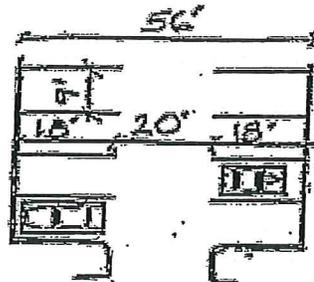
City of Saint Paul

PARKING LOT DIMENSIONS

The Zoning Code sets these minimum dimensions for these parking spaces and drive lanes:

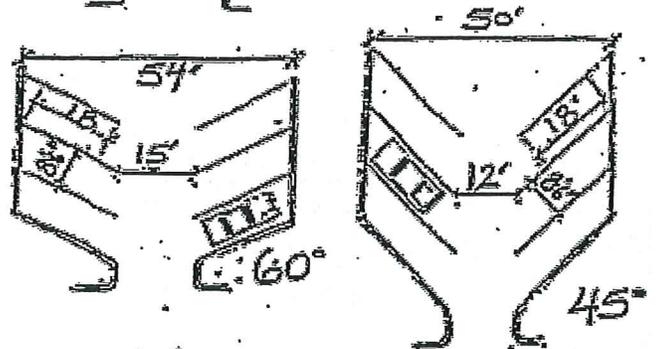
90 Degree Parking

- Accommodates two-way traffic.
- Most efficient use of space (most parking spaces per square foot of parking lot).
- An aisle of 24 feet is preferable to the minimum 20 feet, if space permits.

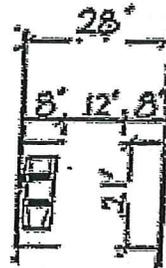


Angle Parking

- One-way traffic
- Can be used where the width of parking area is limited.
- It is recommended that drive lanes be 2-3 feet wider than minimum requirements where space permits.



Parallel parking



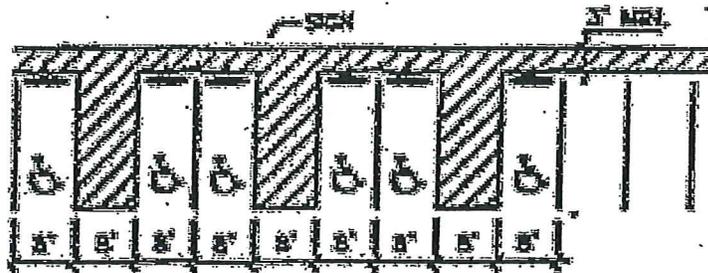
COMPACT SPACES

Up to 50 percent of the spaces may be designated for compact cars only. The minimum dimension for compact spaces is 8' x 16'. Compact spaces must be designated by a sign.

ACCESSIBLE SPACES

Handicapped accessible parking must comply with the standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Total Parking Spaces	Accessible Spaces Required
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1000	2%
1001 and over	20+1% over 1000



Accessible parking spaces must be 8' wide with an access aisle next to it. The access aisle must be 8' wide. Accessible spaces must be located as close to accessible building entrances as possible. All accessible parking spaces must be designated with signs displaying the international handicapped symbol.

PARKING LOT DESIGN

Paving All off-street parking facilities must be paved with asphalt or concrete. Gravel or crushed rock is not permitted. Parking spaces must be striped.

Curbs Curbs, wheel stops, berms or similar devices must be used to prevent vehicles from overhanging adjacent property or the public right-of-way. Concrete curbs are preferable but wheel stops and bituminous curbs are permitted.

Drainage Storm water drainage must be controlled. For further information see the "Stormwater Management" handout.

Screening and landscaping A visual screen is required for parking lots that are adjacent to a residential use or residentially zoned area. Ornamental fence, hedge and trees are required along street frontage for parking lots serving non-industrial uses. Parking lots with more than 20 spaces must provide interior landscaping equal to 15% of the paved surface.

Bike racks Parking lots with 12 or more spaces must provide bicycle parking/racks. (One bicycle space per 20 parking spaces.)

Travel Demand Management Plan Parking lots with over 100 spaces and significant expansion of existing large parking lots will require a Traffic Demand Management Plan.

PARKING REQUIREMENTS

RESIDENTIAL

Single-family and duplex	1.5 spaces per dwelling unit
Multiple family	1.0 space for efficiency and 1 bedroom units
	1.5 spaces for 2 and 3 bedroom units
	2.0 spaces for 4 or more bedroom units
Housing for elderly	0.33 spaces per unit
Assisted living, nursing home	1 space per 3 residents
Community residential Facility	1 space per every 2 beds
Dormitory, fraternity/sorority	1 space per every 3 residents
Bed and breakfast	1 space per dwelling unit and 0.5 spaces per guest room

RECREATIONAL

Theater, auditorium	1 space per 4 seats
Dance hall, bingo hall, electronic game room, reception hall, exhibition hall, assembly hall without fixed seating,	1 space per 200 sq. ft. GFA
Health/sports club, martial arts club, dance studio, swimming club	1 space per 400 sq. ft. GFA

INSTITUTIONAL

Church, synagogue, mosque, place of worship	1 space per 250 sq. ft. GFA in the main unit of worship
Day care, elementary school, junior high school, Senior high school	1 space per employee
University, college, seminary, technical college trade school, school, dance school	1 space per employee and 1 space per 10 students
	1 space per every 2 employees and 1 per every 3 full-time students not on campus or 1 for every 3 part-time students, whichever is greater plus required parking for other uses

MEDICAL

Medical/dental/vet clinic	1 space per 400 sq. ft. GFA
Hospital	0.5 spaces per bed

OFFICE

Offices and photo studio	1 space per 400 sq. ft. GFA
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INDUSTRIAL

Industrial manufacturing, limited production and processing	1 space per 1,000 sq. ft. GFA or and 1 space per 2,000 sq. ft. GFA if more than 50% of production floor space is occupied by automated machinery
Warehousing, storage	1 space per 5,000 sq. ft. GFA
Wholesaling	1 space per 1,500 sq. ft. GFA
Testing lab, research	1 space per 575 sq. ft. GFA
Sheltered workshop	1 space per employee plus 1 for each 25 program participants

RETAIL SALES AND SERVICES

General retail and service, bank, building materials center, convenience market, currency exchange	1 space per 400 sq. ft. GFA up to 30,000 GFA plus 1 space for each additional 800 sq ft GFA over 30,000 sq GFA
drug store, dry cleaning food shelf, furniture/appliance store liquor store, lumber yard, massage center, pawn shop photocopying, repair shop, self-service laundromat, supermarket, tattoo shop, tobacco shop	
Green house, garden center	1 space per 400 sq ft GFA plus 1 space per 1,000 sq ft outdoor sales/display area
Mortuary, funeral home	1 space per 150 sq ft GFA
Package delivery service	1 space per 500 sq ft GFA
Service business with Showroom or workshop	1 space per 900 sq. ft. GFA

AUTOMOTIVE USES

Auto convenience market	1 space per 400 sq. ft. GFA
Auto sales and rental	1 space per 400 sq. ft. GFA of area for sales and office, plus 1 space per 5,000 sq. ft. of outdoor sales
Auto repair accessory to auto sales	1 space per auto service stall
Auto repair station, body shop, service station, specialty store	space per 400 sq. ft. GFA plus 1 space per auto service stall
Car wash	1 space per 2 employees

RESTAURANTS

Restaurant, coffee shop, tea house, deli fast food, coffee shop)	1 space per 400 sq ft GFA
Establishment with entertainment license class C	1 space per 75 sq ft GFA
Bar (An establishment that serves beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises any time between midnight and 2:00 a.m.)	1 space per 150 sq ft GFA

"Space" means off-street parking space. On-street spaces are not counted toward meeting parking requirements. Parking is not required downtown (in the B-4 and B-5 zoning districts).

For more information or to determine parking requirements for uses not listed here call 651-266-9008. For more information about site plan review go to www.stpaul.gov/dsj, click on zoning, click on site plan review, click on Handouts and Forms and Click on Parking.

SANITARY SEWER AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Site Plan Review

City of Saint Paul

SEWER AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

Sanitary sewer and stormwater management information must be included in the site plan. Depending on the type and size of the project, this may include:

- *Sanitary and Storm Sewers:* Existing and proposed pipes with sizes, inverts, lengths and materials labeled.
- *Catch Basins:* Existing and proposed catch basins with rim elevations, invert elevations, and catch basin types labeled.
- *Ponding Areas:* Existing and proposed ponding locations with sizes in acres labeled.
- *Stormwater Calculations:* Shown on the City worksheet provided with this handout.

AutoCAD and PDF Files

An AutoCAD file titled "City of Saint Paul Sanitary and Stormwater Site Plan Map.dwg" is located at <http://www.stpaul.gov/spr>. The applicant is required to use this AutoCAD file along with its associated sanitary and storm layers when submitting the site plan for final sanitary and stormwater management approval. The finalized AutoCAD file and a PDF version of the site plan should be sent to Anca Sima at anca.sima@ci.stpaul.mn.us. AutoCAD drawings with external references will not be accepted.

Construction Record Drawings

For as-built records, the applicant must add all installed, modified or removed sanitary and storm structures to the AutoCAD file that was submitted to the City for final approval during the permitting process. If storm sewers were not installed, then provide as-built grading instead along with any new sanitary sewers. The plan and profile views of all new public sanitary and storm sewer lines and plan views of all private sewer lines must be included in the AutoCAD file. Every drawing in the AutoCAD file shall be identified as "Construction As-built Drawing" in the title block and shall bear the signature and seal of a professional engineer. The AutoCAD file must be submitted to the City's representative, Anca Sima at anca.sima@ci.stpaul.mn.us no later than 60 days following installation of the sewer structures. If the as-built plans confirm that the site reduces the peak runoff rate to no more than 1.64 cfs per acre, up to a 25% credit may be applied to the property's Storm Sewer System Charge.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

A stormwater management plan must be submitted as part of the site plan package for review by the Department of Public Works. The purpose of the plan is to show how stormwater will be handled on the site: where it will drain to, at what rate, and steps that will be taken to protect water quality.

Sites Smaller Than 1/4 Acre

For sites less than one quarter of an acre, it may be possible to meet the requirements for stormwater management by grading the site so that stormwater flows to a street or public alley. Stormwater drainage must be shown on the plan by grades and/or drainage arrows. Stormwater may not drain across a public sidewalk at any point except at a driveway.

Sites 1/4 Acre or Larger

For sites equal to or greater than one quarter of an acre, the rate of stormwater runoff for the site may not exceed 1.64 cubic feet per second per acre. Stormwater must normally be directed to on-site stormwater detention ponds and catch basins connected to the City storm sewer system in order to control the rate of stormwater runoff from the site. If the development will be done in phases, the stormwater management plan should be presented at the first phase, for the whole area.

The following information must be submitted:

Grading

- Grades or contours to define the routing of stormwater and stormwater detention areas.
- Provide a minimum of 1ft freeboard between the 1st floor elevation and the emergency overflow (EOF). Show the amount of freeboard on the plan.

Drainage Areas

- Outline of each separate drainage area within the site property lines or improvement limits. Include roofs and all other surface areas.
- Area in acres of each drainage area.
- Separate pervious and impervious curve numbers along with drainage area descriptions.
- Time of concentration in minutes of each drainage areas.

(Continued on next page.)

On-site Detention

- Outline of each separate on-site detention area. Ponding may be provided in parking lots, green areas, roof tops or underground storage.
- Depth in feet of on-site detention.
- Area in acres of on-site detention.
- Volume in acre-ft of on-site detention.
- Emergency overflow route of on-site detention.
- Provide a maintenance plan for Best Management Practices.

Structures

- Location and details of all structures used to control the rate of discharge of storm water from the site. These include catch basins, manholes, pipes, weirs, curb openings and control flow roof drains. Rim and invert elevations in feet must be provided.

Connections to City Sewer

- Connections are not permitted to City catch basins.
- Minimum pipe size is a 4 inch diameter pipe.
- The plan must include a note stating that "Connections to public sewers must be done by a Licensed House Sewer Contractor under a permit from Saint Paul Department of Public Works."
- Set the tailwater elevation equals to the invert elevation of the connecting point of the City sewer. If the peak discharge time of the private connecting pipe coincides with that of the City sewer, the City may require that the tailwater effects on the proposed on-site storage be investigated.

Infiltration

- Soil analysis must show soil is not contaminated.
- No infiltration within 10 feet of the building foundation.

Calculations

- The standard used to check for conformance with stormwater management requirements is HydroCAD version 7.10 or newer.
- Use the SCS TR-20 Runoff Method.
- Use 5.9 inches for the Type II 24-hr 100 year storm in the City of Saint Paul.
- Use a maximum rate control rate of 1.64 cubic feet per second per acre.
- Complete the following tables provided with this handout:
 - Table 1 (Drainage area information)
 - Table 2 (Drainage area peak runoff for 100 year storm)
 - Table 3 (On-site detention information)
 - Table 4 (On-site peak detention for 100 year storm)
 - Table 5 (On-site detention outlet control for 100 year storm)
 - Table 6 (Connection pipe to City sewer)
- Submit an electronic copy of HydroCAD files used to populate above tables.

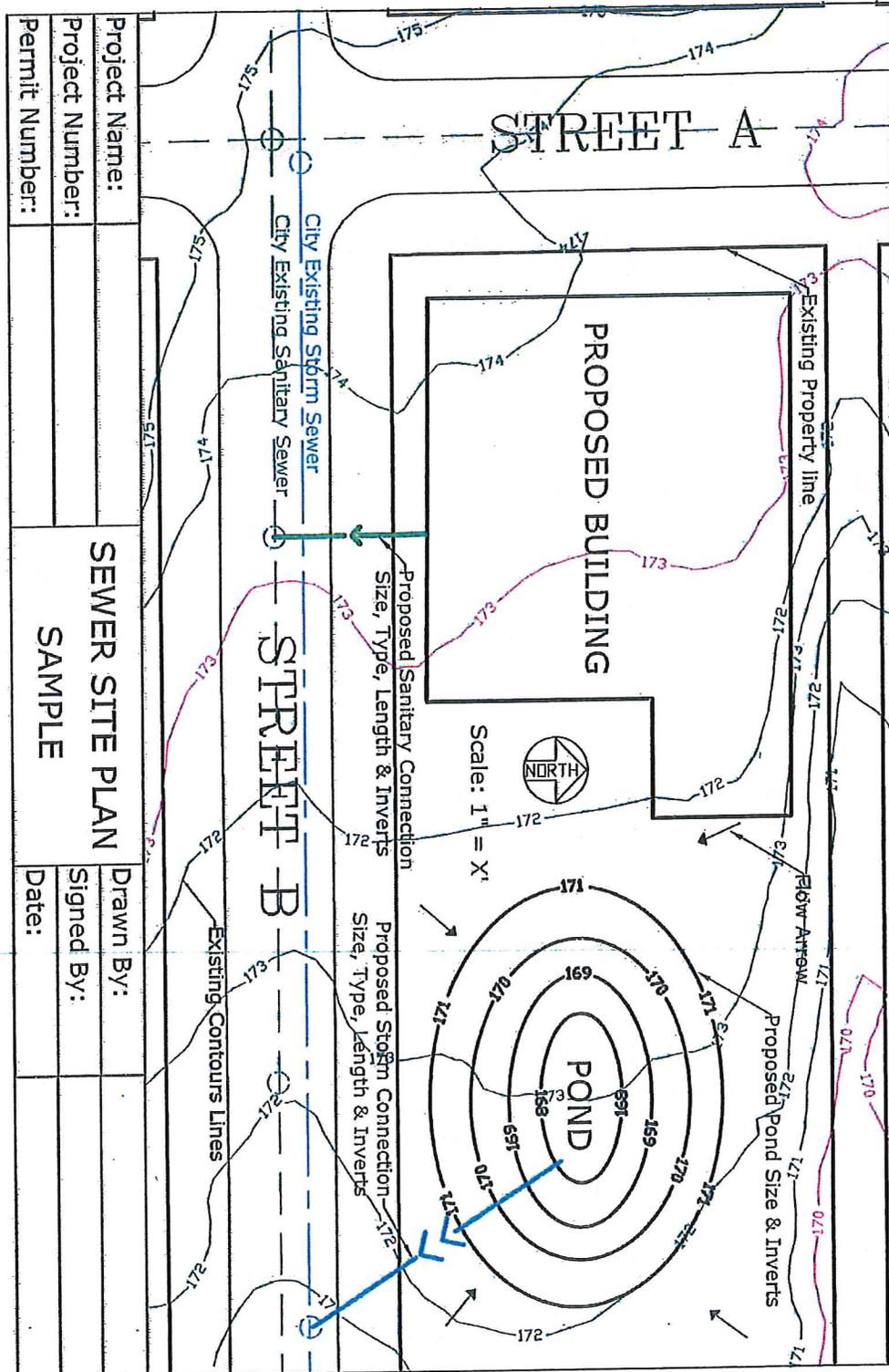
Sites One Acre or Larger

In addition to meeting the City's standards for rate control listed above, applicants of projects that disturb an acre or more must also meet the following requirements:

- Submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan to the MPCA and also obtain a General Stormwater Permit from them. (<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/stormwater/stormwater-c.html> or call 651-296-7219).
- Submit the site plan to the appropriate Watershed District for approval. A rough breakdown of the Watershed Districts in Saint Paul is as follows:
 - East third of the City: Ramsey Washington Watershed. (<http://www.rwmwd.org/> or call 651-792-7950)
 - West two thirds of the City: Capitol Region Watershed. (<http://www.capitolregionwd.org/> or call 651-644-8888)
 - Westside of the City: No Watershed permit required.

For more information regarding stormwater management, please call Anca Sima of Public Works at 651-266-6237 or visit the City's Zoning website at <http://www.stpaul.gov/dsj> (click on **Zoning** and then click on **Site Plan Review**).

SAMPLE SANITARY & STORMWATER SITE PLAN



STORMWATER LANDSCAPING IN PARKING LOTS

Site Plan Review

City of Saint Paul

What is stormwater landscaping?

Stormwater Landscaping is landscaping in or near a parking lot that allows stormwater to infiltrate into the ground so it does not go into the sewer system or helps clean stormwater before it enters the sewer system. It includes:

- Rain gardens and similar recessed/sunken landscaped areas where stormwater can collect and infiltrate into the ground
- Swales and similar landscaped areas that filter stormwater runoff as it drains through them.
- Ponds and similar landscaped areas that provide temporary ponding after storms

When is stormwater landscaping required?

Stormwater Landscaping is required for parking lots that cover more than 0.25 acres and have 5 or more parking spaces over the minimum number of parking spaces required by zoning. This requirement does not apply to parking ramps. (See Section 63.319.b of the Saint Paul Legislative Code)

Parking lots that meet this threshold must provide 30 square feet of stormwater landscaping for every parking space over the minimum number of required spaces. Stormwater Landscaping can be counted to meet the overall landscaping requirement for the site.

The Stormwater Landscaping must be located where there are soils that can infiltrate water effectively (hydrologic soil type A or B) or with an under drain system in hydrologic soil type C.

Stormwater landscaping is not required in areas with poorly draining soils (type D); or where there is groundwater or bedrock within 3 feet of the surface; or there are nearby wells or utilities.

In addition to the Stormwater Landscaping requirement, sites must also comply with other state and local requirements including the City's rate control standard.

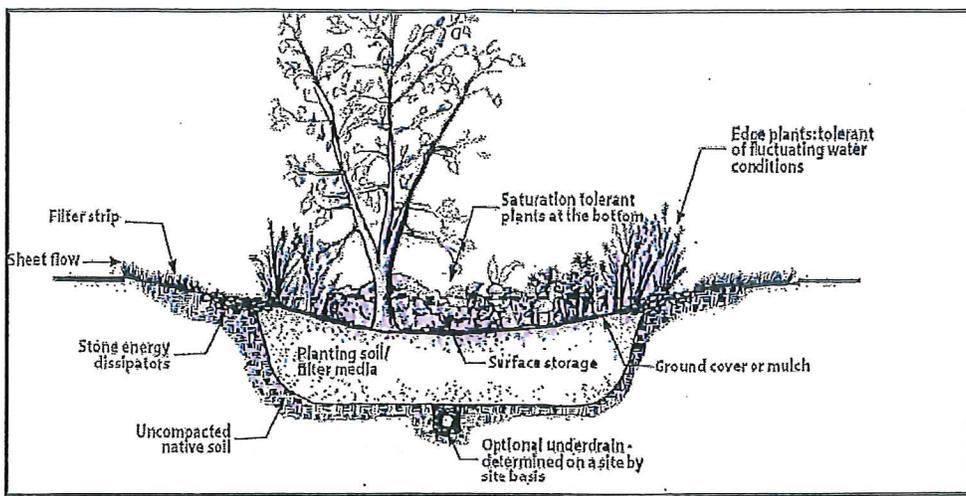
Examples of Stormwater Landscaping

The layout of the stormwater landscaping practice will vary according to individual sites and to specific site conditions such as underlying soils, drainage, existing vegetation and location of utilities. The following illustrations are shown to provide ideas on alternative design options. They are not meant to be specific designs or specifications:

Rain gardens are shallow depressions with plants that infiltrate and improve water quality. Uncompacted soil in the rain garden allows water to infiltrate and plant roots absorb stormwater.



Rain garden in a Saint Paul parking lot

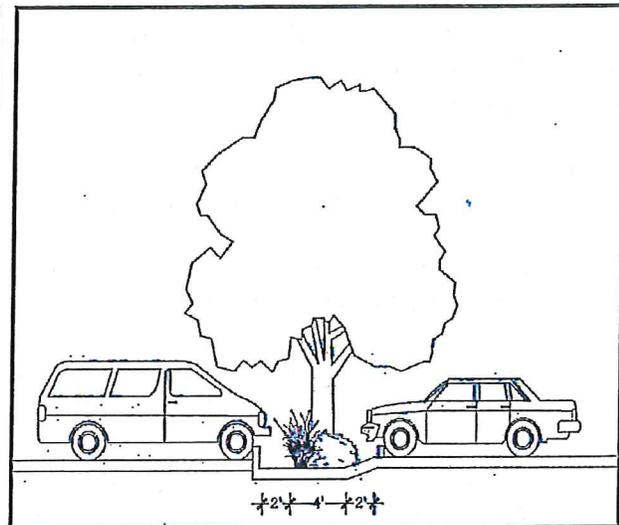


Typical rain garden Source: Philadelphia Stormwater Management Guidance Manual

Depressed landscape strips Rain gardens and swales can be designed as long strips so they handle stormwater without losing parking spaces.



Figure 2-57: A commercial center with a parking lot vegetated swale.



More information on Stormwater Landscaping

Stormwater landscaping should be designed and constructed in accordance with the Minnesota Stormwater Manual - Version 2 (Jan. 2008), including but not limited to Chapter 12-6 (page 371-400)

<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/water/water-types-and-programs/stormwater/stormwater-management/minnesota-s-stormwater-manual.html>

Other helpful resources on stormwater landscaping design and planting include:

San Mateo County Sustainable Green Streets and Parking Lots Design Guidebook, 1st Edition

http://www.flowstobay.org/ms_sustainable_streets.php

Metropolitan Council Urban Small Sites Best Management Practice Manual – Parking Lot Design Guide http://www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/CH3_RPP/ImpParking.pdf

Please call Tom Beach at 651-266-9086 if you have questions about Stormwater Landscaping.

SEDIMENT CONTROL

Site Plan Review

City of Saint Paul

Sediment control measures are used to protect water quality by keeping dirt and sediment from washing off construction sites and into streets, sewers, wetlands etc.

Sediment control measures must be shown on the site plan, including the location and details of how they will be constructed/installed.

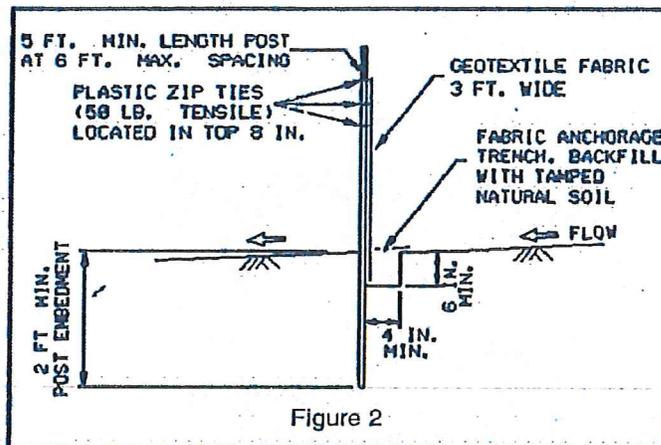
The main measures include:

- Silt fences
- Inlet protection for catch basins and sewers
- Rock construction entrances
- Street sweeping

These measures need to be installed before grading, clearing and construction begins and must be maintained in good condition until the construction site is stabilized. For large projects, sediment control measure may have to be staged to provide appropriate protection as the project progresses or site conditions change.

SILT FENCE

Silt fence is the most common sediment control measure. Silt fence must be properly installed and maintained to be effective. If it is not, dirt and sediment can get underneath the silt fence or knock it over.



Detail for installing silt fence.

Figure 2



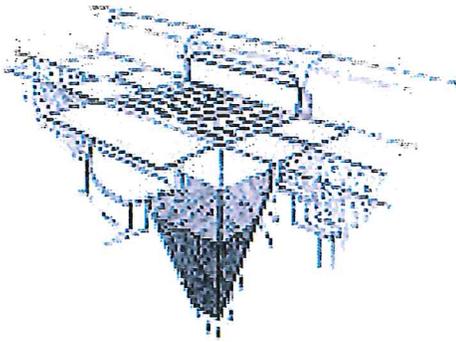
Properly installed silt fence



Silt fence that was not maintained

INLET PROTECTION

Catch basins must be protected from dirt and sediment by installing sediment control measures. These must be used on all catch basins that could get sediment from construction – ones on the site and also ones in nearby streets. Two types of inlet protection systems are shown here.

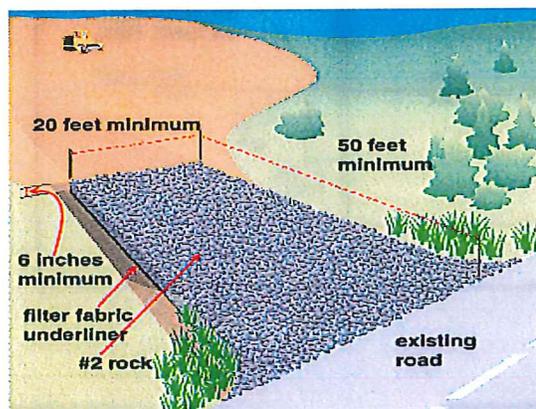


ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

A temporary construction entrance is a stone pad located where vehicles leave a construction site. The purpose of the stone pad is to provide an area where mud can be removed from tires before a vehicle leaves the site. The stone pad consists of clean rock designed in such a way that vehicle tires will sink in slightly. This helps remove mud from the tires as the vehicle passes over the pad and provides an area where vehicle tires can be washed.

Installation of a rock construction entrance:

- The rock used for gravel pads should be a minimum 1- to 3-inch size, The aggregate should be placed in a layer at least 6 inches thick. Generally, the larger the aggregate, the better.
- The rock entrance should be at least 50 ft long.
- Geotextile fabric may be needed under the rock to prevent migration of mud from the underlying soil into the stone.
- If tires are cleaned with water, the wash water should be directed to a suitable settling area.



STREET SWEEPING

The contractor must monitor conditions. If sediment reaches adjacent streets or alleys they must be swept until they are clean.

Please call 651-266-9086 if you have questions about sediment control.

LANDSCAPING

Site Plan Review

City of Saint Paul

LANDSCAPE PLAN

A landscape architect or nurseryman must prepare the landscape plan. The plan must show:

New landscaping (Trees, shrubs, grass and other ground covers)

- The location of each new plant with the species and size labeled
- A planting list for the entire site summarizing the plant material used
- Planting details for planting trees and shrubs
- Areas to be seeded or sodded (Gravel or landscape rock does not, by itself, constitute landscaping.)

Existing vegetation

- All existing trees larger than 6" in diameter (identified by species and size)
- Any trees that will be removed
- Any trees that will be relocated. Show the existing and new location.
- Tree protection measures for trees in the area of construction that will be saved
- Any other significant existing vegetation

Other landscape elements

- Fences and walls
- Berms
- Lighting

TREES

Size

New shade trees must be a minimum of 2.5" in diameter at the time of planting. Evergreen trees must be at least 6' high. The roots of new trees must be balled and burlapped.

Species

A landscape architect can choose species that are suited for the conditions on your site.

Boulevard trees

Boulevard trees must be planted at the time of construction if they are not there now. The cost is the responsibility of the property owner or developer. The species of the trees is determined by the City Forester. A permit from the City Forester (651-632-5129) is required to plant or remove trees in the boulevard. There is no charge for this permit.

Preserving existing trees

Buildings and paved areas should be located to avoid affecting existing trees whenever possible. Trees should also be considered when designing the grading plan: raising or lowering the existing grade as little as 6" within the drip line of a tree can damage or kill it. Trees must be protected with snow fence at the drip line where grading or construction activities will be occurring near a significant existing tree.

Specific requirements for saving and replacing trees apply to sites in the City's Tree Preservation District and on steep slopes. Refer to the City's Tree Preservation handout.

SHRUBS

Shrubs must be at least 18" tall when planted. The roots may be potted or balled and burlapped.

GRASS AND GROUND COVER

All areas of the site that are not otherwise landscaped or do not have existing vegetation must be covered with grass (sodded or seeded) or other groundcover.

LANDSCAPING FOR PARKING LOTS

Perimeter landscaping

Parking lots must be set back from the property line and this setback area must be landscaped. Where cars park so that the bumper faces a public sidewalk, a setback of at least 7' must be provided. In other cases, the setback must be at least 4'

The landscaped setback must include a visual screen where it faces a public street (except for parking lots in industrial areas). This screen can be either a masonry wall or a decorative fence (not chain link) at least 3.5' high. Decorative fences must be supplemented with a hedge that is at least 50% opaque to form a visual screen.

A shade tree must be planted every 30' in the landscaped area.

Interior landscaping

In addition to perimeter landscaping, parking lots with more than 20 spaces or 6,000 square feet of pavement must have interior landscaping or islands. The area of interior landscaping must equal at least 15% of the paved area of the parking lot and must include shade trees. Interior landscaping cannot substitute for perimeter landscaping, but may join perimeter landscaping as long as it extends at least 4 feet into the parking area from the perimeter landscape line.

Trees

At least one shade tree must be planted for every five parking spaces.

Stormwater landscaping

When more parking is provided than the minimum amount required by the zoning code, 30 square feet of stormwater landscaping must be provided for every parking space above the minimum required parking. (This applies to surface parking lots larger than ¼ acre where the number of parking spaces provided exceeds the City's minimum requirement by more than 4 spaces. This does not apply to parking ramps or underground parking structures.)

SCREENING

Some land uses must be visually screened from adjacent property. These uses include:

- Off-street parking adjacent to residential areas
- Loading/delivery areas
- Outdoor storage
- Trash dumpsters

Screening may consist of a wall or fence, earth berm, plant materials or combination of these. The screen must be at least 80% opaque. Chain link fences with slats are not acceptable as screens.

Please call 651-266-9086 if you have any questions on landscaping.

DESIGN STANDARDS

Site Plan Review

City of Saint Paul

CITYWIDE DESIGN STANDARDS FOR BUILDINGS

The following is a summary of design standards that apply to new construction and building additions. The complete text of the standards can be found in Section 63.110 of the Saint Paul Legislative Code.

Building entrances

- A primary entrance of principal structures shall be located within the front third of the structure. It must be delineated with elements such as roof overhangs, recessed entries, landscaping, or similar design features. It must have a direct pedestrian connection to the street.
- In addition, for one- and two-family dwellings, a primary entrance shall either
 - Face an improved abutting street or
 - Be located off of a front porch, foyer, courtyard, or similar architectural feature and set back at least 8 feet from the side lot line.

Windows

- For principal buildings, except industrial, production, processing, storage, public service and utility buildings, above grade window and door openings shall comprise at least fifteen (15) percent of the total area of exterior walls facing a public street or sidewalk.
- In addition, for new principal residential buildings, above grade window and door openings shall comprise at least ten (10) percent of the total area of all exterior walls. Windows in garage doors shall count as openings; the area of garage doors themselves shall not count as openings. For residential buildings, windows shall be clear or translucent. For nonresidential buildings, windows may be clear, translucent, or opaque.

Holding the corner

In pedestrian-oriented commercial districts (characterized by storefront commercial buildings built up to the public sidewalk), new principal structures shall have a maximum setback of 15 feet from a commercial front lot line. At intersections, buildings shall "hold the corner," that is, have street facades within 15 feet of the lot line along both streets, or the site plan shall have vertical structural elements that "hold the corner." A primary entrance shall face a primary abutting public street.

Building Materials

Building materials and architectural treatments used on sides of buildings facing an abutting public street should be similar to those used on principal facades.

Rooftop Equipment

The visibility of rooftop mechanical equipment shall be reduced through such means as location, screening, or integration into the roof design. Screening shall be of durable, permanent materials that are compatible with the primary building materials. Exterior mechanical equipment such as ductwork shall not be located on primary building facades.

Historic buildings

For properties with local historic designation (either as an individual site or as part of a district), compliance with applicable historic guidelines is sufficient to meet these Citywide design standards.

OTHER DESIGN STANDARDS

Traditional Neighborhood Districts

Additional design standards apply to property that is zoned T1, T2, T3 or T4 (traditional neighborhood districts). These standards are found in Section 66.343 of the Saint Paul Legislative Code.

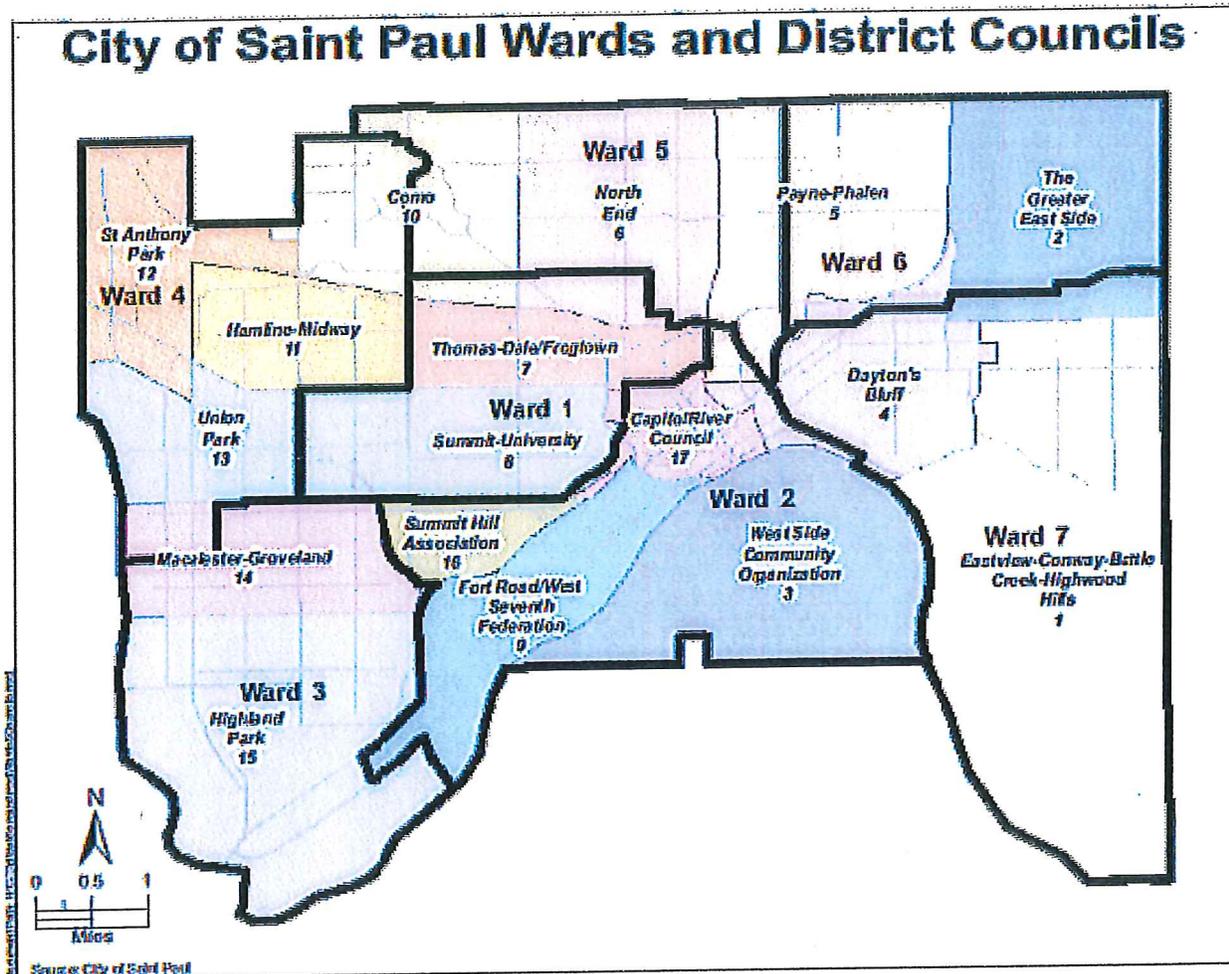
Overlay Districts

The City has a number of overlay zoning districts that may have additional design standards. Contact Zoning Staff at 651-266-9008 if you have questions.



Saint Paul Planning Districts

The District Council affected by your site plan will receive notification of your application and a copy of the site plan. District Councils have an advisory role on site plans and they may make a recommendation to staff or the Planning Commission on large projects or ones that raise neighborhood concerns. To facilitate this citizen participation process, it is suggested that you contact the District Council to see if they want to discuss your application with you at a neighborhood meeting.



District Council

- 1 District 1 Community Council
- 2 District 2 Community Council
- 3 West Side Citizens Organization
- 4 Dayton's Bluff District 4 Community Council
- 5 Payne Phalen District 5 Planning Council
- 6 District 6 Planning Council
- 7 Frogtown Neighborhood Association
- 8 Summit University Planning Council
- 9 West Seventh/Fort Road Federation
- 10 District 10 Como Community Council
- 11 Hamline Midway Coalition
- 12 Saint Anthony Park Community Council
- 13 Union Park District Council
- 14 Macalester Groveland Community Council
- 15 Highland District Council
- 16 Summit Hill Association
- 17 Capitol River Council - District 17

Contact Person

- Betsy Leach
 Chuck Repke
 Christine Shyne
 Deanna Foster
 Leslie McMurray
 Kerry Antrim
 Caty Royce
 Irna Landrum
 Betty Moran
 Alison Kirgis
 Michael Jon Olson
 Amy Sparks
 Julie Reiter
 Liz Boyer
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 Nelima Sitati
 Melissa Martinez-Sones

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 651-293-1708
 651-772-2075
 651-774-5234
 651-488-4485
 651-789-7407
 651-228-1855
 651-298-5599
 651-644-3889
 651-494-7682
 651-649-5992
 651-645-6887
 651-695-4000
 651-695-4005
 651-222-1222
 651-221-0488

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Site Plan Review

City of Saint Paul

Zoning Site Plan Review

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or

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Signs

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November 23, 2015

Sewers

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Traffic Lights and Signals

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