

# Montague City Village Design Guidelines

TOWN OF MONTAGUE

DRAFT: June 2026

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Thank you to all the members who participated in the Neighborhood Meetings, Working Group, and Community meetings and provided their invaluable input throughout this process.

## THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HOUSING AND LIVABLE COMMUNITIES (EOHLC)



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# INTRODUCTION

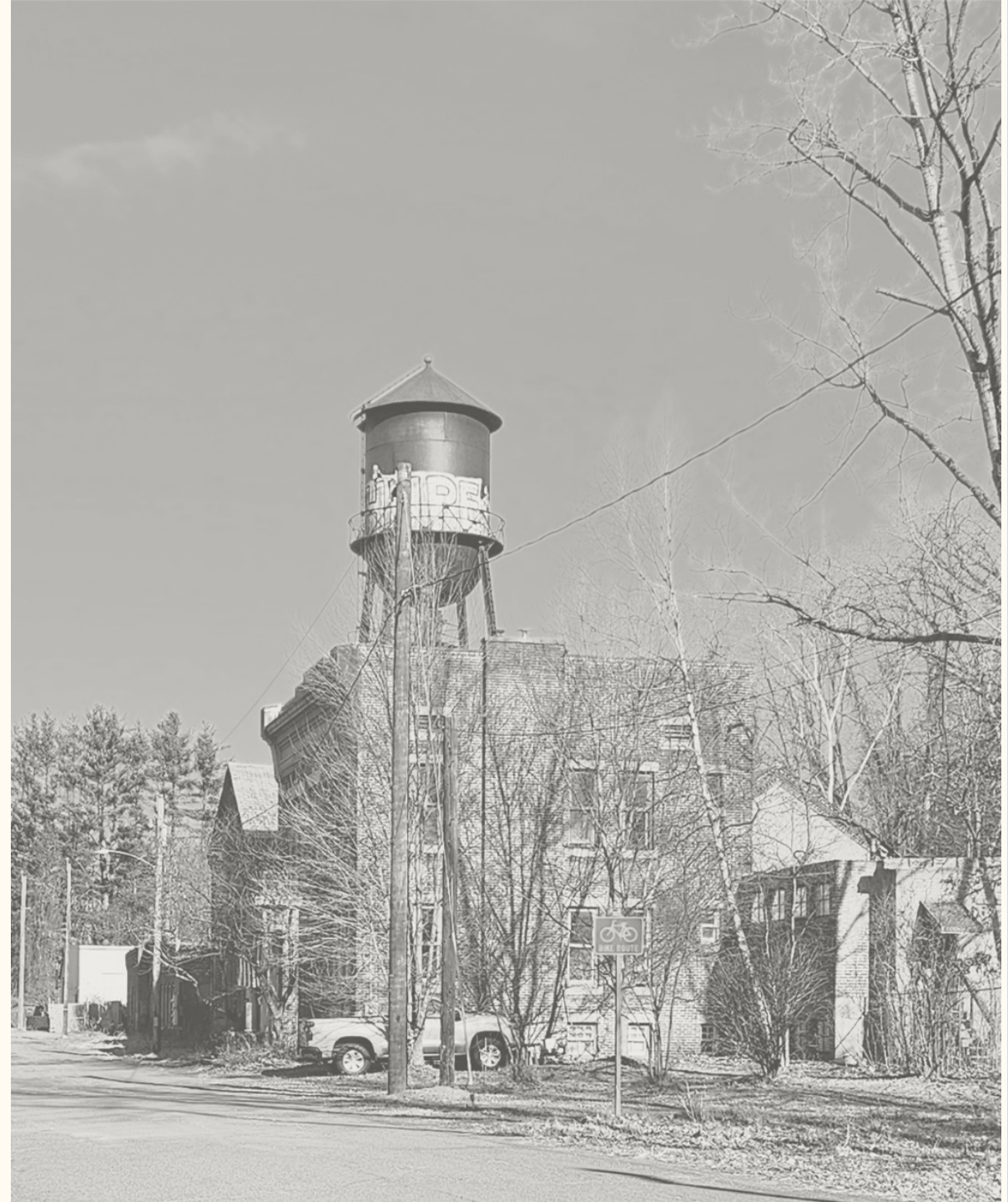
## PURPOSE

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The purpose of these Montague City Design Guidelines is to guide the design of buildings, sites, and open space on the former Farren Hospital property, within the historic Rod Shop Road industrial area, and in the areas that act as transitions from the abutting neighborhoods. The Canalside Rail Trail is a connecting element to the current and anticipated built environment.

These design guidelines provide a framework of best practices to support discussions and decisions about design among Planning Board members, Applicants, and members of the Montague community. Design and permitting decisions made as part of such a framework generally support architectural design that is compatible with the existing built context, a more active pedestrian environment, and healthier neighborhoods through appropriate environmental strategies.

Consistent use and application of these guidelines will, over time, support a higher quality of life. This, in turn, leads to a stronger community identity and higher property values, helping to support a more resilient community.



# INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION DESIGN GUIDELINES

This Montague City Village Design Guidelines establishes three themes to organize ten specific guidelines. These guidelines group best practices for architectural and site design that reflect community values heard during the 2025/2026 planning process for the development of this document.

The three themes are **Architecture and Its Context**; **Neighborhood Street Level**; and **Healthy Neighborhoods**. The best practices for each theme are further subdivided into Context, Site Planning, and Building Design. Additional sections provide strategies specific to the Village Center and the Rod Shop Road area. Diagrams accompany each guideline to illustrate selected strategies.

### Architecture and Its Context

- Guideline 1: Context-sensitive design
- Guideline 2: Architectural consistency
- Guideline 3: Relation between architecture and function
- Guideline 4: Exterior elements and finishes

### Neighborhood Street Level

- Guideline 5: Pedestrian-oriented street fronts
- Guideline 6: Active and vibrant neighborhoods
- Guideline 7: Active mobility

### Healthy Neighborhoods

- Guideline 8: Preservation of existing natural features
- Guideline 9: Strategies to reduce carbon emissions
- Guideline 10: Resilient strategies

## APPLICABILITY

The Montague Planning Board hereby adopts these Montague City Village Design Guidelines as part of their Rules and Regulations governing Design Review for Site Plan and Special Permit review, pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40A, Section 9, and Section 6.4 Design Overlay District of the Montague Zoning Bylaw.

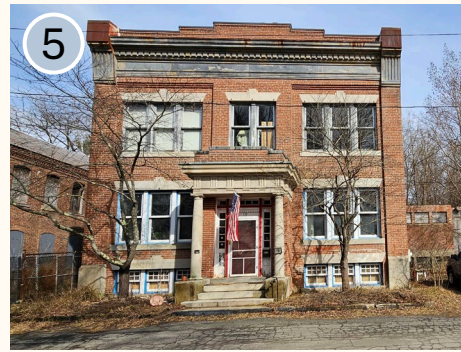
The Design Guidelines apply to any project within the boundary of the Design Overlay District (see Section 6.4.6) that includes rehabilitation, redevelopment, or new construction and meet the threshold for site plan review or a special permit. These guidelines are in addition to the mandatory development standards outlined in Section 6.4.7. If a conflict arises between the zoning and these guidelines, the zoning shall govern.

A project may not need to follow every guideline or strategy in this document as some may not be relevant to the proposed development. Applicants should provide a narrative with their application explaining how they meet these guidelines. The Planning Board and the Applicant can then discuss the design strategy during the review and approval process.

Finally, although single-family homes are not subject to these design guidelines, property owners considering renovations or additions may find some useful principles to guide their design process in these pages.

# INTRODUCTION

## DESIGN GUIDELINES BOUNDARY



## ARCHITECTURE AND ITS CONTEXT

The first set of guidelines focuses on the building's architectural concept, describing design principles that support a unified, functional design that acknowledges and responds to its surroundings.

**Guideline 1:** Context-sensitive design.

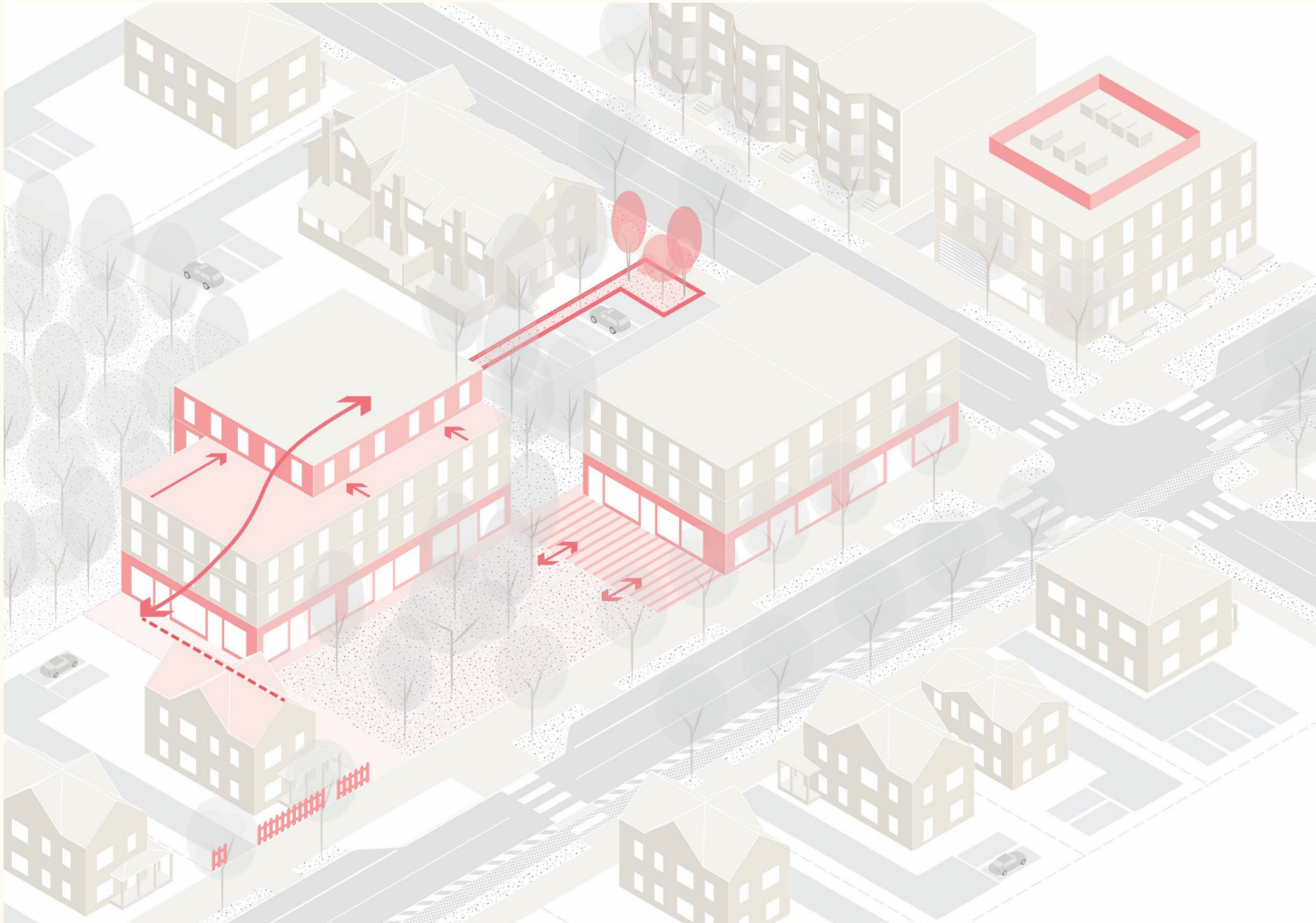
**Guideline 2:** Architectural consistency.

**Guideline 3:** Relationship between architecture and function.

**Guideline 4:** Exterior elements and finishes.

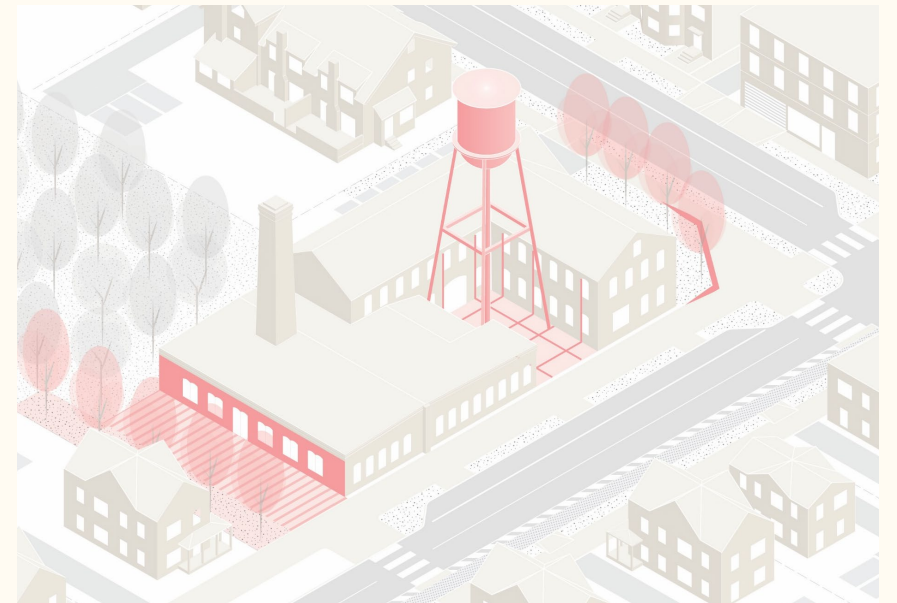
# ARCHITECTURE AND ITS CONTEXT

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3D view image



# ARCHITECTURE AND ITS CONTEXT

## GUIDELINE 1: CONTEXT-SENSITIVE DESIGN

New construction or additions should respect the local context, including the built and natural environment, historical, and cultural characteristics of Montague and Montague City. The design should consider how buildings relate to the open space and the neighboring buildings.

### Best Practices

#### A. Context Study

1. Evaluate the existing built environment, including height, massing, and architectural characteristics of buildings adjacent to the site and within the neighborhood. The goal is to understand the general scale of the area and how the proposed design will relate to that scale.

#### B. Site Planning

1. Connect building entrances to open spaces, both hardscaped and landscaped, that support community gathering and identity.

#### C. Building Design

1. Consider the design of required setbacks to the lower-scale residential neighborhoods to provide a graceful transition in height. A second option could be to set the entire building back from the lot line to provide an open-space transition to the existing neighborhood.
2. Refer to existing patterns of windows and doors, façade design, roof pitch, and building massing when designing an addition to an existing building or a new building.
3. Restore, incorporate, or reference existing historical or cultural architectural elements in the design of new construction where feasible. If an older building must be demolished, document the structure with photos, drawings, plans, and elevations and retain historical components for use in the new construction.

### Village Center

- Create a well-designed height transition between new buildings and the existing residential districts, especially along Montague City Road.
- Preserve elements such as the gazebo and existing trees within new open areas, as these connect new developments with the site's history.

### Rod Shop Road

- Consider creating a visual connection to the wetlands and the Canalside Rail Trail when designing open space and/or siting new constructions.
- Incorporate historical elements such as the chimney or the water tank into the project, if feasible. These elements can also serve as focal points and help strengthen the identity of the neighborhood.
- Pay special attention when designing new buildings or additions to historic structures such as the Rod Factory, a mill-style building from 1925.

# ARCHITECTURE AND ITS CONTEXT

## GUIDELINE 2: ARCHITECTURAL CONSISTENCY

New construction or additions should follow a holistic design approach that is reflected in the placement, proportion and massing of buildings, the façade composition, the use of materials and detailing, and the overall architectural expression.

### Best Practices

#### A. Context Study

1. Treat the site according to its relationship to the block. Use design to differentiate between buildings on corner lots, buildings between corner buildings, and buildings that take up the entire lot.
2. New buildings on corner lots can create open space at the corner to highlight an active ground floor, provide a focal point for gathering, or highlight public art. Alternatively, a new building can occupy the full corner to create a strong edge to the block.

#### B. Site Planning

1. Design the mass of a new building to incorporate the characteristics of the site, the building uses, pedestrian access and parking, and any related open spaces.
2. Reinforce the overall design concept for a building through the selection of plants, hardscape materials, and street furniture in the related open spaces.

#### C. Building Design

1. Integrate design elements that reference the architecture of adjacent buildings to achieve a cohesive relationship between the new project and its neighbors.
2. Consider the architectural style, roof line, detailing, fenestration, color or materials of adjacent buildings.

### Village Center

- Use important corner lots on Montague City Road and Cabot Street or Montague City Road and Farren Avenue as landmarks.
- Buildings along Montague City Road that are adjacent to corner buildings should include setbacks, pass-throughs and stepbacks to provide rhythm and complexity to the design. Avoid flat façades and the appearance of a single large-scale building.

### Rod Shop Road

- Preserve and restore important architectural elements that help define the historic identity of the neighborhood.
- Consider façade alignment for infill development between existing buildings. New construction can align with the setback of existing buildings to create a strong street frontage or set back from the street façade to provide open space.
- Consider how new additions relate to an existing building. When an addition is designed to contrast with the existing building through different materials and/or architectural style, the new design should reference the existing building to maintain an underlying continuity that unifies both.

# ARCHITECTURE AND ITS CONTEXT

## GUIDELINE 3: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARCHITECTURE AND FUNCTION

The design of a new project should reflect its function to provide a better understanding of the project and make it easier to navigate for new users.

### Best Practices

#### A. Site Planning

1. Ensure interaction between interior and exterior spaces and support the functions of the building by developing the design for the building and the site at the same time.
2. Locate active uses in accessible public areas, such as at entries or along the ground-floor street façade.
3. Prioritize active mobility and avoid conflict between vehicles and non-motorists wherever possible — See Guideline 7.B.
4. Screen service facilities like loading docks, parking, mechanical equipment, or trash receptacles from pedestrian areas with plantings, fencing, or other similar design treatments.

#### B. Building Design

1. Consider the relationship between interior uses and activities to exterior spaces, views, and uses, particularly along the sidewalks or other public spaces.
2. Façade design should reflect the uses and internal organization of the building through composition, rhythm, articulation, and the design and proportion of doors and windows.
3. Parking areas, structures, and entrances should be architecturally compatible with the rest of the building and streetscape.

### Village Center

- Locate active uses along Montague City Road.
- Consider locating active uses in strategic locations to support the Canalside Rail Trail.
- Cluster active ground floor uses and connect them to higher-intensity pedestrian areas.
- Locate the least intense residential uses along Farren Avenue and adjacent residential districts.

### Rod Shop Road

- Locate active uses at the corner at Masonic Avenue and Rod Shop Road and along Masonic Avenue toward the Canalside Rail Trail.
- For historic buildings, accommodate the program or intended use while minimizing alterations that could significantly compromise or destroy the original character of the building.

# ARCHITECTURE AND ITS CONTEXT

## GUIDELINE 4: EXTERIOR ELEMENTS AND FINISHES

New projects should use appropriate and high-quality elements and finishes for the building and its open spaces to strengthen the overall design.

### Best Practices

#### A. Site Planning

1. Consider outdoor spaces like courtyards, plazas, terraces, and other hardscaped areas to enrich the overall design by adding color accents and texture using high-quality and durable materials.
2. Locate and screen any elements that may have a detrimental impact on the neighborhood. Examples of these elements include mechanical equipment, trash enclosures and storage materials.
3. Fencing used as screening should be opaque and constructed from sound-absorbing materials. Privacy fencing should incorporate changes in materials and texture. Fencing for parking areas should not block sight lines to the sidewalk. Avoid materials such as chain link. Where feasible, include plantings to soften the line of the fence.

#### B. Building Design

1. Building exteriors should be constructed of durable and maintainable materials that will age well in Montague's climate. Texture, pattern, and detailing are strongly encouraged.
2. Architectural features, especially those that are intended to be used, such as railings or hardware, should be well-crafted, and easy to maintain.
3. Design project lighting to serve building, site, and safety needs while avoiding off-site night glare and light pollution.

### Village Center

- Use more distinctive materials towards the center of the site, transitioning toward the adjacent residential neighborhoods with materials that reflect their color, tone and/or level of detail.

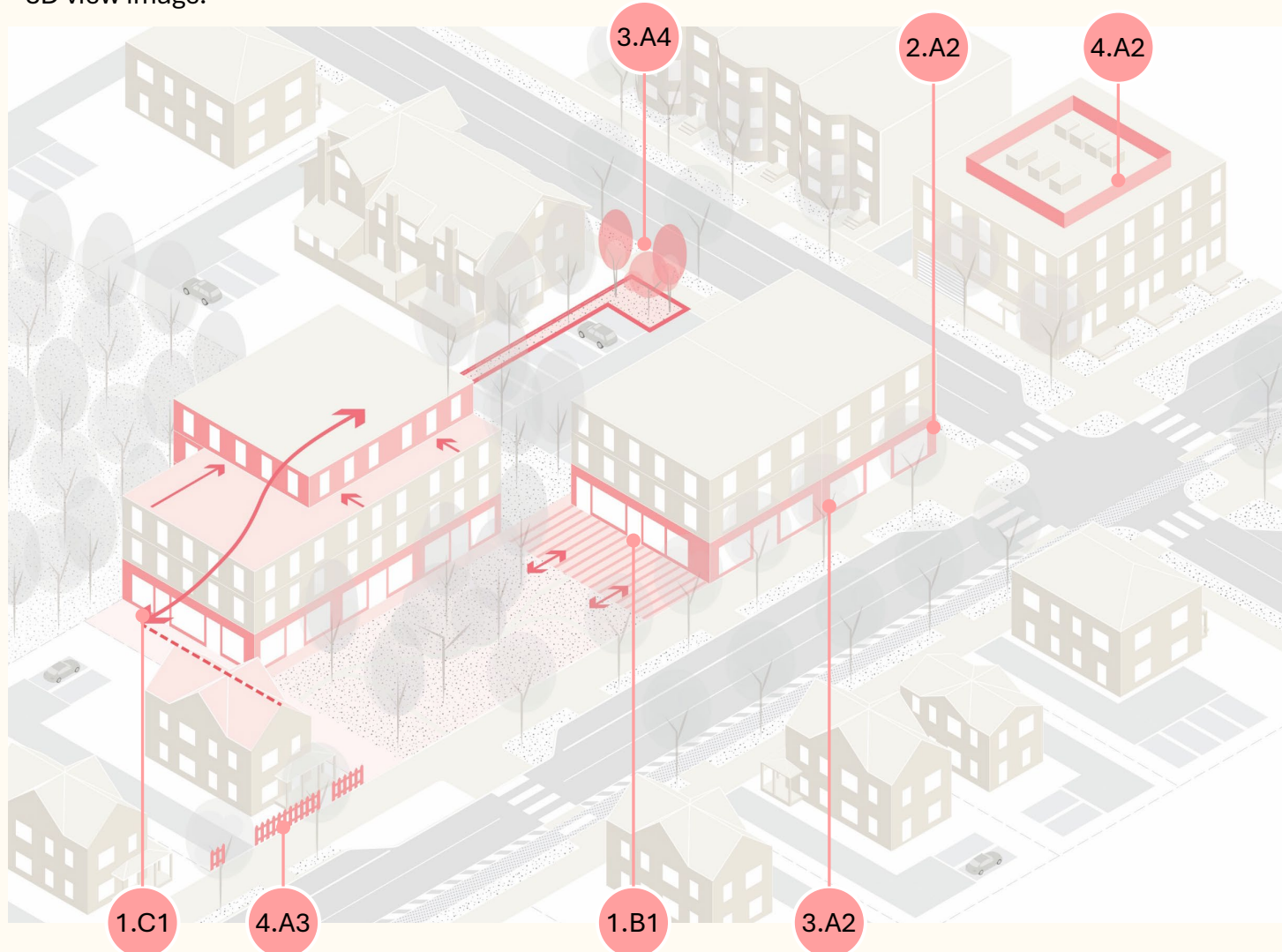
### Rod Shop Road

- Use the same materials as the existing building when repairing or preserving a specific architectural element. New additions may use different materials provided they are compatible with the existing building and relate to the surrounding context.

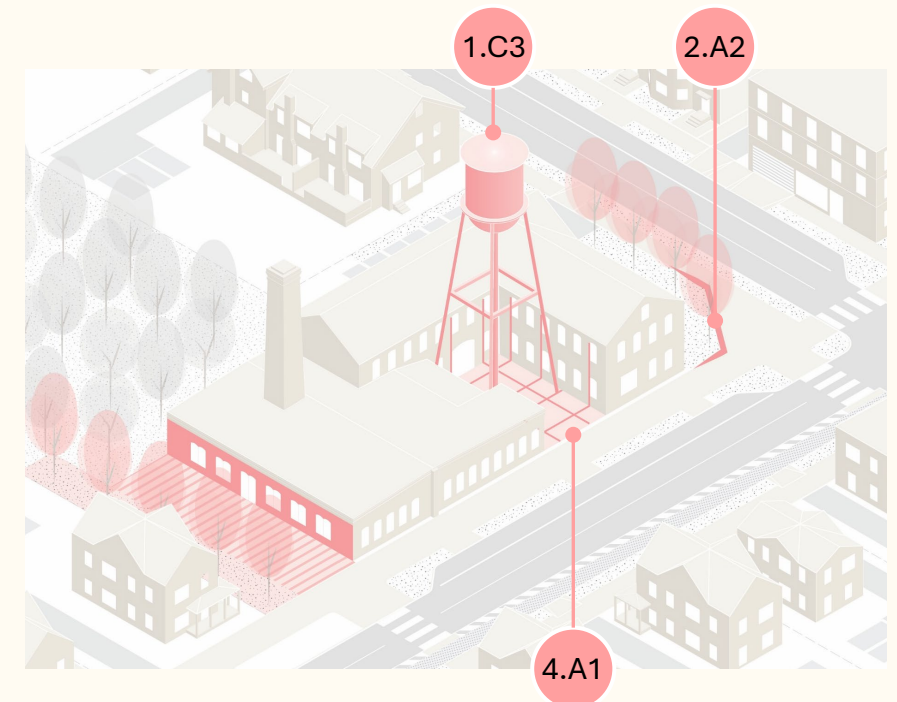
# ARCHITECTURE AND ITS CONTEXT

## DESIGN GUIDELINES DIAGRAMS

3D view image.



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## NEIGHBORHOOD STREET LEVEL

This chapter provide strategies to strengthen social, physical and economic resilience by promoting walkability within the neighborhood. Neighborhood Street Level guidelines encourage lively environments that provide social interaction, addressing three conditions: convenience, safety, and comfort.

**Guideline 5:** Pedestrian-oriented street fronts

**Guideline 6:** Active and vibrant neighborhoods

**Guideline 7:** Active mobility

# NEIGHBORHOOD STREET LEVEL

3D view image.



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# NEIGHBORHOOD STREET LEVEL

## GUIDELINE 5: PEDESTRIAN-ORIENTED STREET FRONTS

Create safe and comfortable public spaces that are well-connected and provide easy access to destinations. Promote high-quality street façades and open spaces that place people at the center of their design. To strengthen walkability, complement design choices under the guidelines 6 and 7.

### Best Practices

#### A. Context

1. Connect on-site pedestrian walkways with the existing public and private pedestrian network.
2. Locate outdoor space to complement nearby existing parks and open space areas.

#### B. Site Planning

1. Ensure that pedestrian pathways are accessible, clear, and easy to navigate.
2. Fully integrate access for people of all abilities into the project design.
3. Provide seating to support pedestrians for all abilities.
4. Pedestrian lighting on private property should be evenly spaced, consistent in height, and provide light coverage that does not vary in intensity or is broken by areas of deep shadow.

#### C. Building Design

1. Provide clear views overlooking public spaces to provide social safety through the strategic location of entrances, lobbies, windows, balconies, and active ground-floor uses.
2. Use design features to enhance wayfinding wherever possible and provide clear directional signage where needed.
3. Everyone, regardless of physical mobility, should be able to enter the principal entrance to a building.

### Village Center

- The future path of the Canalside Rail Trail should also link to significant open spaces within the development.
- The locations of those open spaces are crucial to the distribution of the ground floor uses throughout the village center.
- Design the main open space as a destination that is connected to the main pedestrian network.

### Rod Shop Road

- Include sidewalks as a fundamental part of the open space design concept. Sidewalks should connect to the Canalside Rail Trail.
- Any open space created from infill development should be connected to this network to support users of the trail.
- Such spaces could be activated by outdoor dining or other programming, depending on the commercial uses in the area.

# NEIGHBORHOOD STREET LEVEL

## GUIDELINE 6: ACTIVE AND VIBRANT NEIGHBORHOODS

New construction or additions should be designed to promote engagement and interactions with the site and building. Ground floors should encourage community activity, creativity, production and cultural exchange.

### Best Practices

#### A. Context

1. Explore the history of the site and neighborhood, looking for design elements with historical and cultural significance to enhance the identity of the development and integrate it into the neighborhood.
2. Engage with the Montague Historical Commission and the Montague Public Libraries during the initial phases of design.

#### B. Site Planning

1. Design open spaces to encourage social interaction that will help build a sense of community. Include amenities like seating, lighting, seasonally appropriate plantings, pedestrian-scale signage, and public art.
2. Concentrate active ground floor uses along primary street frontages and/or public open spaces.
3. Avoid blank walls that are visible from areas of significant pedestrian traffic.
4. Building frontage design should invite activity or allow privacy based on its function.

### Village Center

- Provide safety and privacy for residential ground floors by creating semi-private space between the building and the street. Such space can be created by providing a landscaped setback from the sidewalk.
- Provide multiple entries and storefront windows for ground floor use to promote social safety.

### Rod Shop Road

- The strategies above should also apply to the Rod Shop Road minimizing any alterations that could significantly compromise or destroy the original character of the building.
- Use blank walls as canvases for public art, such as murals, wall sculptures, or a green wall installation where viable.

# NEIGHBORHOOD STREET LEVEL

## GUIDELINE 6: ACTIVE AND VIBRANT NEIGHBORHOODS

(continued)

### Best Practices

#### C. Building Design

1. Provide multiple entries and locate windows, balconies, and terraces to provide views onto sidewalks and gathering spaces. In residential building types, provide porches, stoops, and terraces, facing the street.
2. Maintain a high degree of transparency in ground-floor active uses.
3. Design storefronts with a three-part scheme of base, middle, and top. Windows in the middle area should provide visibility between the street and the interior at eye level and should not be blocked by signage, curtains, or other obstructions. The top portion should contain one or more of the following items: a sign band, awning, or transom window. A transom window may be over the entry door or integrated as a panel in a larger storefront window.
4. The architectural style of the storefront should be consistent with the entire building façade. Different materials may be used to highlight the storefront and provide visual interest.
5. Design signage that balances brand identity with the neighborhood character, respecting the pedestrian scale. All sign details should be consistent with the project's overall architectural concept.

### Village Center

- Use signage as wayfinding elements designed for pedestrians. Encourage the use of projected signs and the location of A-frames signs in the front setbacks.

### Rod Shop Road

- Existing buildings are located near the front lot line, leaving almost no space for active setbacks. To activate the street level in this area, buildings should rely on the design of the ground-floor façade and the detailing of secondary architectural elements such as signage, canopies, awnings, and/or balconies.

# NEIGHBORHOOD STREET LEVEL

## GUIDELINE 7: ACTIVE MOBILITY

Improve the overall pedestrian experience by calming traffic, promoting alternative modes of active mobility, and reducing the impact of vehicles on the streetscape.

### Best Practices

#### A. Context

1. Work with the Town of Montague Department of Public Works to incorporate street additions to calm traffic, such as curb extensions.
2. Create a buffer to separate pedestrians from moving vehicles using street furniture, trees, and other sidewalk infrastructure.
3. Use secondary or side streets for driveway access where feasible.

#### B. Site planning

1. Prioritize pedestrian access over automobile access by continuing sidewalk materials at a level grade across driveways.
2. Buildings near the FRTA bus stop should prioritize easy access from the building for people with a variety of physical abilities with at-grade entrances or ramps that connect directly to the main entrance.
3. Choose locations for vehicular access, service uses, delivery and loading areas that minimize conflict between vehicles and non-motorists wherever possible.
4. Integrate existing and future bicycle networks into the project, including a connection to the Canalside Rail Trail.
5. Locate bike racks to maximize convenience, security, and safety for residents and customers.

### Village Center

- Consider placing active uses near the existing FRTA bus stop.
- Consider retaining the existing central entry to the Farren site when subdividing the lot.
- Choose locations for access between the street and the lot that promotes shared driveway use and reduces interruptions to the sidewalk.
- Minimize the width of interior roads to reduce traffic speeds and pedestrian crossing distances.

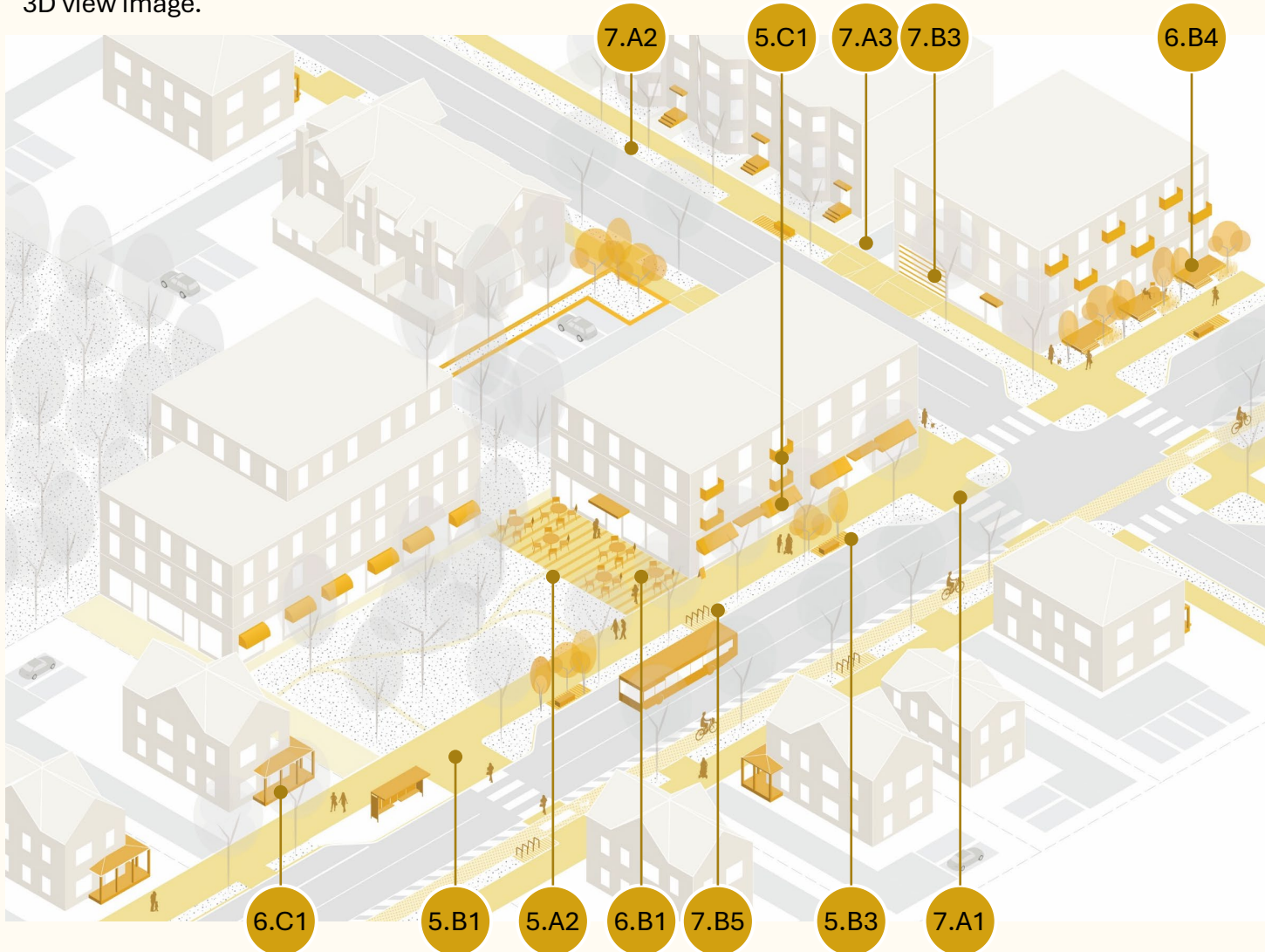
### Rod Shop Road

- Since there are no side streets and all access to the lots are through Rod Shop Road or Masonic Avenue, consider sharing driveways and parking access and minimizing curb cuts.
- Due to the lack of sidewalks and front yard space, creating a buffer to separate pedestrian from vehicles might not be an option.

# NEIGHBORHOOD STREET LEVEL

## DESIGN GUIDELINES DIAGRAMS

3D view image.



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## HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOODS

These guidelines recommend an integrated approach to stormwater management, natural ecosystems, and the built environment. The goal is to achieve direct environmental benefits — such as improved water and air quality, and pollinator habitat — while also supporting mental, physical, and social well-being. Increasing tree cover and designing with low-energy demand principles ensures a healthy, future-proof living environment. These Healthy Neighborhoods guidelines support a high-quality neighborhood that is accessible and enjoyable for all Montague residents.

**Guideline 8:** Preservation of existing natural features

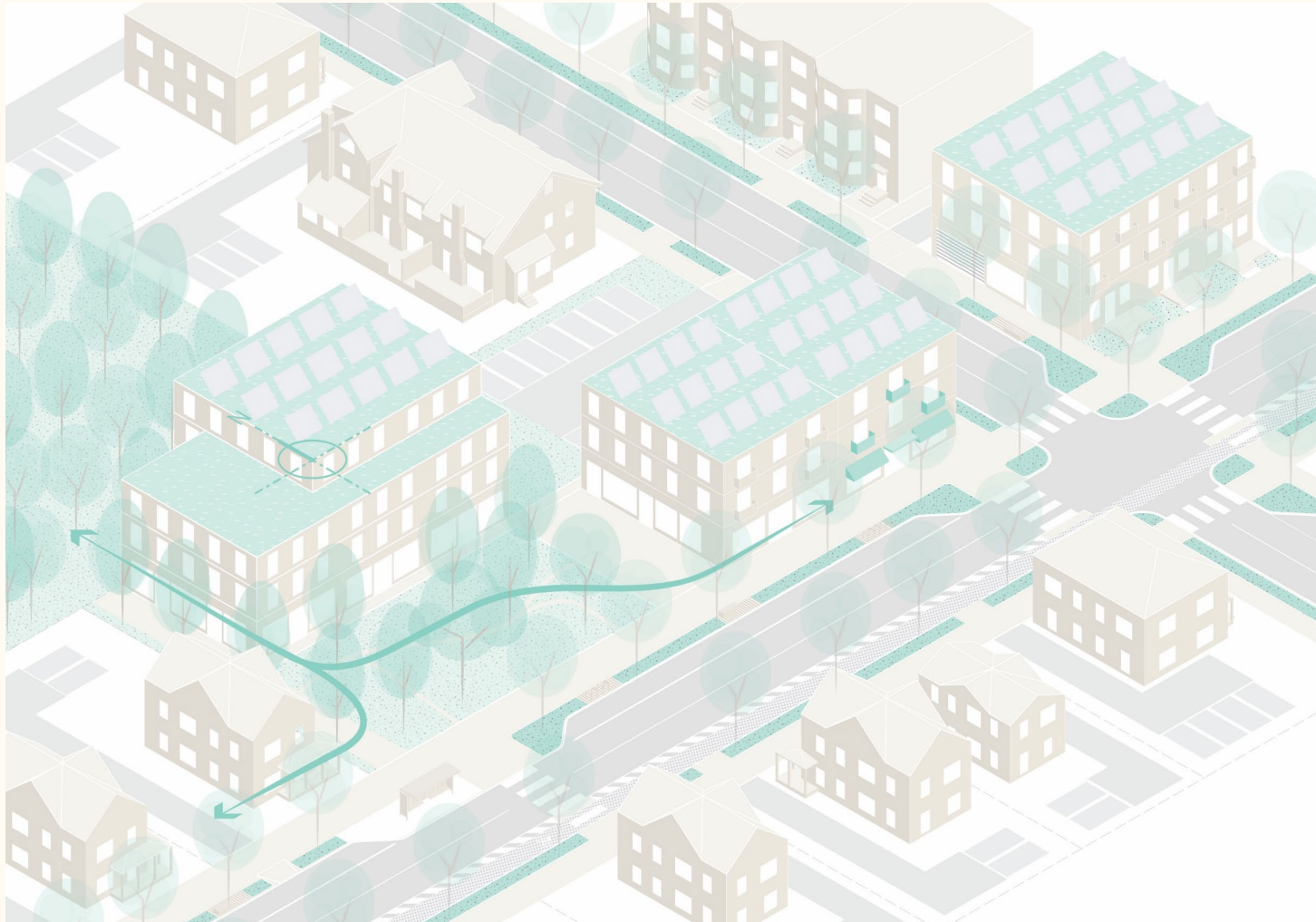
**Guideline 9:** Strategies to reduce carbon emissions

**Guideline 10:** Resilient strategies

# HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOODS

## DESIGN GUIDELINES DIAGRAMS

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# HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOODS

## GUIDELINE 8: PRESERVATION OF EXISTING NATURAL FEATURES

Use design strategies to protect the Town's existing natural features which improves the health and well-being of its residents.

### Best Practices

#### A. Context

1. Retain existing healthy street trees to the extent possible.
2. Provide opportunities through design to connect on-site habitats to off-site habitats such as the wetlands between Montague City Road and Rod Shop Road.

#### B. Site Planning

1. Use natural topography as part of the design rather than reforming any existing slopes.
2. Preserve existing natural features such as existing trees, native and/or adaptive plants, pollinator species, or other non-invasive vegetation. Connect those natural elements to existing green infrastructure wherever possible.
3. incorporate any existing natural water features into the site design where feasible.

### Village Center

- Preserve existing tree clusters.
- Consider the connecting extension of the Canalside Rail Trail as a green corridor and add pollinator-friendly plantings as appropriate.

### Rod Shop Road

- Consider the Canalside Rail Trail as a green corridor and highlight the entrance from Masonic Avenue with pollinator-friendly plantings.
- Incorporate the wetlands and the stream into the open space design

# HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOODS

## GUIDELINE 9: STRATEGIES TO REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS

Design projects to lower energy demand and increase the comfort and well-being of users.

### Best Practices

#### A. Context

1. Understand how the local context may affect the site. Analyze the impact of adjacent properties, topography, and natural elements on the proposed new construction or addition.
2. Generate shadow and wind studies to better understand the optimal location and massing of the new building to minimize impacts on adjacent properties.

#### B. Site Planning

1. Reduce energy consumption by considering sun exposure and prevailing wind direction in the design.
2. Place and design buildings on the site to maximize daylight for interior and exterior spaces, especially for common and active areas.
3. Protect south and southwest facing façades from direct sunlight using shading from structures, architectural elements, or trees.
4. Use solar powered lighting on exterior paths.

#### C. Building Design

1. Provide shelter from the sun and rain for pedestrians at entrance using awnings, canopies, or similar architectural elements.
2. Reduce heat gain on roofs by using green or blue roofs or white or reflective rooftop materials.
3. Choose building materials that will reduce or prevent direct heat and glare on nearby buildings or public spaces.

### Village Center

- Carefully study the placement and massing of new buildings along Farren Avenue and the adjacent residential districts to ensure minimal shadow and wind exposure.

### Rod Shop Road

- All strategies in this section apply only to new additions and/or new construction.

# HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOODS

## GUIDELINE 10: RESILIENT STRATEGIES

Promote healthy communities by enhancing the tree canopy, reducing urban heat island effects, reducing stormwater runoff, and supporting wildlife habitat. Promote community health by designing easy access to physical activity and gathering spaces.

### Best Practices

#### A. Site Planning

1. Facilitate stormwater capture, retention, and infiltration, and prevent runoff by using permeable or porous paving materials. Collect, store, and reuse stormwater for landscape irrigation.
2. Integrate water-related elements into the design, where feasible. These could include rain gardens, bioswales, green roofs, and/or water art installations.
3. Select native and locally adapted plant species that are suitable for Montague and the site's specific soil conditions and microclimate.
  - a. Include plants that support biodiversity by incorporating pollinator-friendly species that attract bees, butterflies, and other beneficial insects.
  - b. Choose plants that upon maturity will be of appropriate size, scale, and shape for the purpose and area.

#### B. Building Design

1. Choose materials that are locally-produced, recyclable, and/or low embodied energy, where feasible.
2. Locate the staircase in an accessible and visible area from the main entry.
3. Create flexible common spaces for intergenerational healthy activities such as fitness, play, and gardening in visible locations on properties with residential uses.

### Village Center

- Provide benches and other amenities along the extended Canalside Rail Trail to support pedestrians who have lower levels of mobility.
- Consider using solar lighting for the trail.

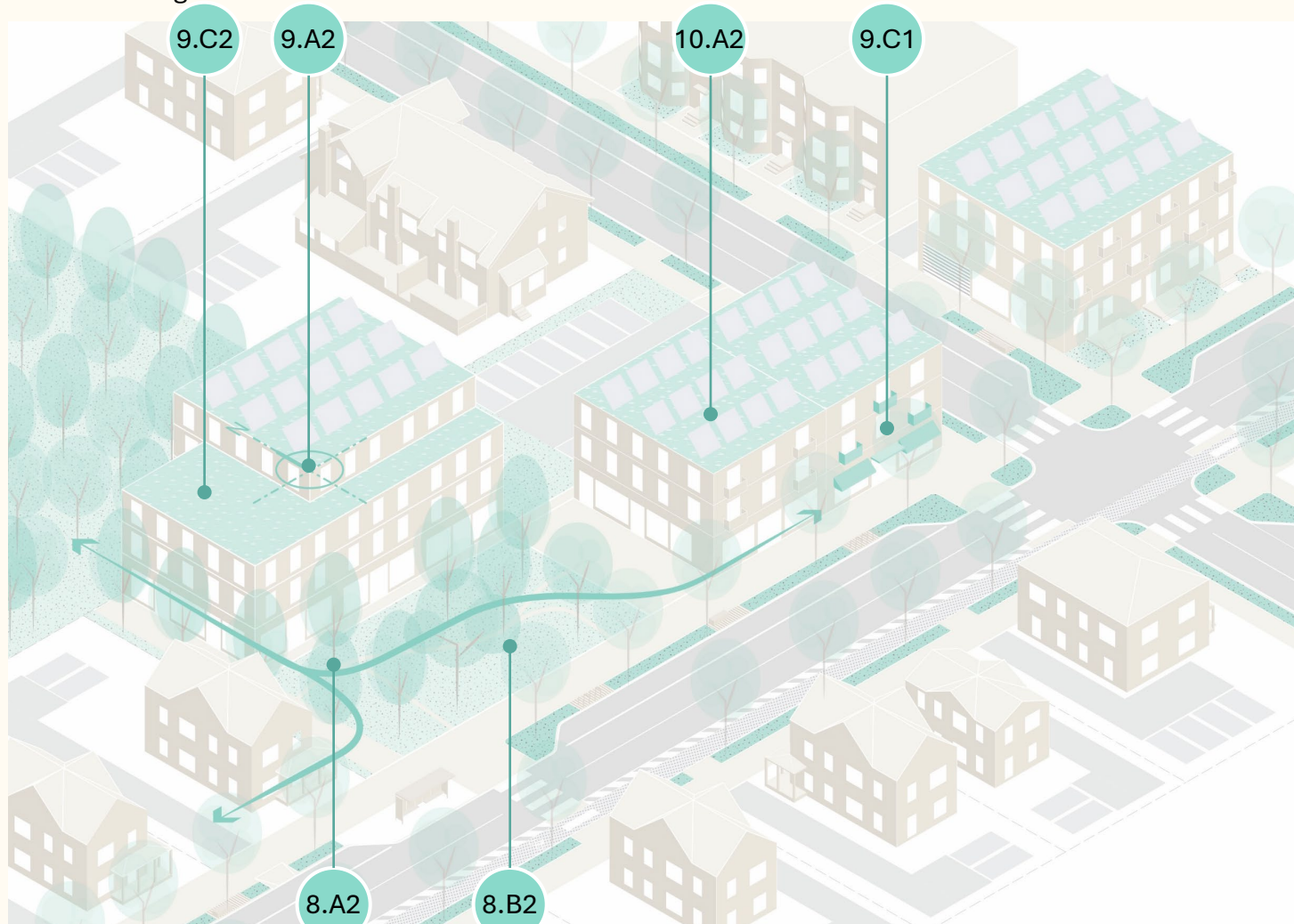
### Rod Shop Road

- Provide benches and other amenities at the entrance to the Canalside Rail Trail to support pedestrians who have lower levels of mobility.

# HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOODS

## DESIGN GUIDELINES DIAGRAMS

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# GLOSSARY

**Arcade.** Pedestrian walkway covered by the upper floors of a building. The ground story façade is set back and upper floors are supported by a colonnade or supports.

**Awning.** A roof-like covering stretched upon a frame that is affixed to a building and used above or before any place as a shelter from rain or sun.

**Balcony.** An open area located either recessed or projected out from the walls of a building, without support from the ground or floors below.

**Blank wall area.** Any portion of a façade that does not include fenestration (doors and windows) and surface relief.

**Curb cut.** A dip in a sidewalk and curb that enables a vehicle to drive to a driveway, garage, parking lot, loading dock or drive-through.

**Façade.** The exterior wall of a building.

**Fenestration.** Refers to all the openings in the building envelope, including curtain walls, windows and doors.

**Frontage.** The area of a lot between the façade of a principal building and any front lot line(s), extending fully to each side lot line(s).

**Impervious surface.** Any surface that prevents or significantly impedes the infiltration of water into the underlying soil. This may include but is not limited to: roads, driveways, parking areas and other areas created using non-porous material; buildings, rooftops, structures, artificial turf and compacted gravel or soil.

**Lot.** A parcel of land identical in ownership throughout, bounded by other lots or by streets, which is designated to be used, developed or built upon as a unit.

**Pervious surface.** Provides a surface that allows rainwater to infiltrate through the surface and into the soil to filter out pollutants and recharge the water table.

**Roof, green.** A building roof that is covered with vegetation that grows in a special lightweight material and supports sustainable stormwater management.

**Sign.** A name, identification, description, display or illustration or any other visual display which is affixed to, or painted or represented directly or indirectly upon a building, structure or piece of land and which directs attention to an object, product, place, activity, person, institution, organization or business.

**Stoop.** A raised platform that serves as an entrance to a building. A platform elevated from the street level connected by steps that provides access to the building.

**Storefront.** Assembly of commercial entry doors and windows providing access and light to a commercial space and a place to display goods, services, and signs.

**Street.** The right-of-way, including sidewalks, of a public way, or private way used or intended for use by vehicular traffic.

*Because of their leadership in design for resiliency and healthy communities, the following documents, among others, were consulted for the development of these design guidelines: Citywide Design Guidelines (2019) Los Angeles City Planning Urban Design Studio ■ Seattle Design Guidelines (2013) City of Seattle ■ Active Design Guidelines: Promoting Physical Activity and Health in Design (2010), New York City ■ Urban Street Design Guide (2013) The National Association of City Transportation Officials, NACTO ■ Urban Street Stormwater Guide (2017) The National Association of City Transportation Officials, NACTO ■ Street Level Architecture (2023) Conrad Kickert with Hans Karssenber*

