

Sec. 27-283. Site design guidelines.

(a) The Detailed Site Plan shall be designed in accordance with the same guidelines as required for a Conceptual Site Plan (Section 27-274).

These are:

Sec. 27-274. Design guidelines.

(a) The Conceptual Site Plan shall be designed in accordance with the following guidelines:

(1) **General.**

(A) The Plan should promote the purposes of the Conceptual Site Plan.

(B) The applicant shall provide justification for and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Planning Board or District Council, as applicable, the reasons for noncompliance with any of the design guidelines for townhouses and three-family dwellings set forth in Subsection (11), below.

(2) **Parking, loading, and circulation.**

(A) Surface parking lots should be located and designed to provide safe and efficient vehicular and pedestrian circulation within the site, while minimizing the visual impact of cars. Parking spaces should be located to provide convenient access to major destination points on the site. As a means of achieving these objectives, the following guidelines should be observed:

(i) Parking lots should generally be provided to the rear or sides of structures;

(ii) Parking spaces should be located as near as possible to the uses they serve;

(iii) Parking aisles should be oriented to minimize the number of parking lanes crossed by pedestrians;

(iv) Large, uninterrupted expanses of pavement should be avoided or substantially mitigated by the location of green space and plant materials within the parking lot, in accordance with the Landscape Manual, particularly in parking areas serving townhouses; and

(v) Special areas for van pool, car pool, and visitor parking should be located with convenient pedestrian access to buildings.

(B) Loading areas should be visually unobtrusive and located to minimize conflicts with vehicles or pedestrians. To fulfill this goal, the following guidelines should be observed:

(i) Loading docks should be oriented toward service roads and away from major streets or public view; and

(ii) Loading areas should be clearly marked and should be separated from parking areas to the extent possible.

(C) Vehicular and pedestrian circulation on a site should be safe, efficient, and convenient for both pedestrians and drivers. To fulfill this goal, the following guidelines should be observed:

(i) The location, number and design of driveway entrances to the site should minimize conflict with off-site traffic, should provide a safe transition into the parking lot, and should provide adequate acceleration and deceleration lanes, if necessary;

(ii) Entrance drives should provide adequate space for queuing;

(iii) Circulation patterns should be designed so that vehicular traffic may flow freely through the parking lot without encouraging higher speeds than can be safely accommodated;

(iv) Parking areas should be designed to discourage their use as through-access drives;

(v) Internal signs such as directional arrows, lane markings, and other roadway commands should be used to facilitate safe driving through the parking lot;

(vi) Drive-through establishments should be designed with adequate space for queuing lanes that do not conflict with circulation traffic patterns or pedestrian access;

(vii) Parcel pick-up areas should be coordinated with other on-site traffic flows;

(viii) Pedestrian access should be provided into the site and through parking lots to the major destinations on the site;

(ix) Pedestrian and vehicular circulation routes should generally be separated and clearly marked;

(x) Crosswalks for pedestrians that span vehicular lanes should be identified by the use of signs, stripes on the pavement, change of paving material, or similar techniques; and

(xi) Barrier-free pathways to accommodate the handicapped should be provided.

(3) Lighting.

(A) For uses permitting nighttime activities, adequate illumination should be provided. Light fixtures should enhance the site's design character. To fulfill this goal, the following guidelines should be observed:

(i) If the development is used at night, the luminosity, orientation, and location of exterior light fixtures should enhance user safety and minimize vehicular/pedestrian conflicts;

(ii) Lighting should be used to illuminate important on-site elements such as entrances, pedestrian pathways, public spaces, and property addresses. Significant natural or built features may also be illuminated if appropriate to the site;

(iii) The pattern of light pooling should be directed on-site;

(iv) Light fixtures fulfilling similar functions should provide a consistent quality of light;

(v) Light fixtures should be durable and compatible with the scale, architecture, and use of the site; and

(vi) If a variety of lighting fixtures is needed to serve different purposes on a site, related fixtures should be selected. The design and layout of the fixtures should provide visual continuity throughout the site.

(4) Views.

(A) Site design techniques should be used to preserve, create, or emphasize scenic views from public areas.

(5) Green area.

(A) On-site green area should be designed to complement other site activity areas and should be appropriate in size, shape, location, and design to fulfill its intended use. To fulfill this goal, the following guidelines should be observed:

(i) Green area should be easily accessible in order to maximize its utility and to simplify its maintenance;

(ii) Green area should link major site destinations such as buildings and parking areas;

(iii) Green area should be well-defined and appropriately scaled to meet its intended use;

(iv) Green area designed for the use and enjoyment of pedestrians should be visible and accessible, and the location of seating should be protected from excessive sun, shade, wind, and noise;

(v) Green area should be designed to define space, provide screening and privacy, and serve as a focal point;

(vi) Green area should incorporate significant on-site natural features and woodland conservation requirements that enhance the physical and visual character of the site; and

(vii) Green area should generally be accented by elements such as landscaping, pools, fountains, street furniture, and decorative paving.

(6) Site and streetscape amenities.

(A) Site and streetscape amenities should contribute to an attractive, coordinated development and should enhance the use and enjoyment of the site. To fulfill this goal, the following guidelines should be observed:

(i) The design of light fixtures, benches, trash receptacles, bicycle racks and other street furniture should be coordinated in order to enhance the visual unity of the site;

(ii) The design of amenities should take into consideration the color, pattern, texture, and scale of structures on the site, and when known, structures on adjacent sites, and pedestrian areas;

(iii) Amenities should be clearly visible and accessible, and should not obstruct pedestrian circulation;

(iv) Amenities should be functional and should be constructed of durable, low maintenance materials;

(v) Amenities should be protected from vehicular intrusion with design elements that are integrated into the overall streetscape design, such as landscaping, curbs, and bollards;

(vi) Amenities such as kiosks, planters, fountains, and public art should be used as focal points on a site; and

(vii) Amenities should be included which accommodate the handicapped and should be appropriately scaled for user comfort.

(7) Grading.

(A) Grading should be performed to minimize disruption to existing topography and other natural and cultural resources on the site and on adjacent sites. To the extent practicable, grading should minimize environmental impacts. To fulfill this goal, the following guidelines should be observed:

(i) Slopes and berms visible from streets and other public areas should appear as naturalistic forms. Slope ratios and the length of slopes should be varied if necessary to increase visual interest and relate manmade landforms to the shape of the natural terrain;

(ii) Excessive grading of hilltops and slopes should be avoided where there are reasonable alternatives that will preserve a site's natural landforms;

(iii) Grading and other methods should be considered to buffer incompatible land uses from each other;

(iv) Where steep slopes cannot be avoided, plant materials of varying forms and densities should be arranged to soften the appearance of the slope; and

(v) Drainage devices should be located and designed so as to minimize the view from public areas.

(8) Service areas.

(A) Service areas should be accessible, but unobtrusive. To fulfill this goal, the following guidelines should be observed:

(i) Service areas should be located away from primary roads, when possible;

(ii) Service areas should be located conveniently to all buildings served;

(iii) Service areas should be effectively screened or enclosed with materials compatible with the primary structure; and

(iv) Multiple building developments should be designed to form service courtyards which are devoted to parking and loading uses and are not visible from public view.

(9) Public spaces.

(A) A public space system should be provided to enhance a large-scale commercial, mixed-use, or multifamily development. To fulfill this goal, the following guidelines should be observed:

(i) Buildings should be organized and designed to create public spaces such as plazas, squares, courtyards, pedestrian malls, or other defined spaces;

(ii) The scale, size, shape, and circulation patterns of the public spaces should be designed to accommodate various activities;

(iii) Public spaces should generally incorporate sitting areas, landscaping, access to the sun, and protection from the wind;

(iv) Public spaces should be readily accessible to potential users; and

(v) Pedestrian pathways should be provided to connect major uses and public spaces within the development and should be scaled for anticipated circulation.

(10) Architecture.

(A) When architectural considerations are referenced for review, the Conceptual Site Plan should include a statement as to how the architecture of the buildings will provide a variety of building forms, with a unified, harmonious use of materials and styles.

(B) The guidelines shall only be used in keeping with the character and purpose of the proposed type of development and the specific zone in which it is to be located.

(C) These guidelines may be modified in accordance with Section 27-277.

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(11) Townhouses and three-family dwellings.

(A) Open space areas, particularly areas separating the rears of buildings containing townhouses, should retain, to the extent possible, single or small groups of mature trees. In areas where trees are not proposed to be retained,