

City of Marlborough
**Multifamily Development Review
Criteria and Design Guidelines**

MAY 31, 2018



Marlborough Multifamily Development Review Criteria and Design Guidelines

The City of Marlborough Multifamily Design Guidelines (MDG) are intended to assist the City Council and Urban Affairs Committee with the review of multifamily development that may be proposed throughout the City.

The document is also intended to provide multifamily development teams with an indication of the types of projects that may be deemed suitable for specific areas of the City and to communicate the types of features that are desired by the City for investments to successfully contribute to the community.

Questions or comments relating to the multifamily development review criteria and design guidelines should be directed to the Marlborough Economic Development Corporation (MEDC).

Marlborough Multifamily Development Review Criteria and Design Guidelines

Purpose

The purpose of the Multifamily Development Review Criteria and Design Guidelines is to assist developers and the City of Marlborough in defining the appropriate design and municipal review of multifamily developments proposed in the City. The intent is to provide information to prospective developers regarding the scale, type, design, tenure, and municipal benefits related to multifamily development the City prefers within the varying context and neighborhoods of the City, so that the developments may be designed in a manner that meets municipal goals and needs. Developments that do not meet these criteria and guidelines are less likely to receive the necessary approvals for zoning changes and/or special permits for development from the City Council.

The City of Marlborough recognizes that residential development is beneficial to the City:

- To meet the housing needs of the current and projected population growth of the City and the region,
- To provide housing for the future residents/employees needed to continue strong regional and local economic growth, and
- To provide residents whose purchasing power will support the economic vitality of the City's retail and commercial establishments and districts.

Based upon the finding of the 2013 *Marlborough Housing Supply/Demand Needs Analysis* (prepared by Metropolitan Area Planning Council - MAPC)

and the 2017 *Multifamily Market and Fiscal Impact Analysis* (prepared by RKG Associates), the City of Marlborough supports proposals for well-constructed and designed residential development that are in keeping with the high standards of the municipality and that are suitable to the context, and have a positive impact on, the neighborhood in which the development is proposed.

How to Use this Document

This document is designed to assist in the review of multifamily development proposed in the City of Marlborough. The assistance is intended for any party interested in understanding the potential compatibility of a multifamily proposal for where it is located in the City. The guidance provided by the document assists City review of project proposals and may include, but not be limited to, the Urban Affairs Committee, the City Council, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, and Legal Department.

The guidance provided by the document may also assist in the composition of development proposals and influence design decisions prior to an official submission to the City for a project proposal. This may include checking a proposal against development criteria and guidelines prior to submission by a multifamily development team which may include the developer, legal counsel, architect, civil engineer, landscape architect, or other team members.

The document is divided into two major components. The first, Multifamily Development Review Criteria

provides a tool for the preliminary ranking of a proposed project’s potential suitability for its proposed location in the City. The second, Multifamily Design Guidelines provide detailed guidance for elevating the quality of the proposed design so that each multifamily investment strengthens its immediate surroundings and the City.

The Multifamily Development Review Criteria begin on the next page and include (10) criteria with text explanations and a point ranking system to evaluate the responsiveness of the proposed design to each criteria. The sum of total points provide a general indication of the proposed project’s suitability and level of responsiveness relative to the context and the City’s goals. An excel spreadsheet is available from the City as a template to aid in the tabulation of points across the criteria.

The first criteria refers to the Multifamily Design Guidelines, which begin on Page 12 of this document. The design guideline component of the document is divided into (3) sections based on the proposed location and context of the proposed project. Based on the three options provided, the most suitable context should be determined from the existing characteristics of the proposed location of the project. Information is provided in the introduction (pages 12-17) to assist in this determination. Once the context is determined, only one of the three sections of the design guidelines component should be used.

Review Assistance

When reviewing an application for a special permit for Multifamily Development, the City of Marlborough may determine that the assistance of outside consultants is warranted due to the size, scale or complexity of the proposed project or due to the project’s potential impacts. The City may request that an applicant pay a review fee, consisting of the reasonable costs incurred for the employment of outside consultants engaged to assist in the review of an application.

In hiring outside consultants, the City may engage disinterested engineers, planners, architects, urban designers or other appropriate professionals who can assist in reviewing the project to evaluate compliance with the Marlborough Multifamily Development Review Criteria and Design Guidelines, and other regulations. Expenditures may be made at the direction of the City and shall be made only in connection with the review of the specific project for which the review fee has been collected from the applicant. Failure of an applicant to pay a review fee shall be grounds for denial of the application. At the completion of the review, any excess amount of the review fee shall be repaid to the applicant. A final report of expenditures shall be provided to the applicant.

The three context-based sections of the design guidelines:



Established Neighborhood Design Guidelines:
pages 18-27



Commercial Corridor Design Guidelines:
pages 28-37



Commerce/Industrial Park Design Guidelines:
pages 38-47

Marlborough Multifamily Development Review Criteria

Introduction

When evaluating Multifamily Residential Developments in the City, the following questions, without limitation, will be used to evaluate the project under the Special Permit provisions of the zoning ordinance. Project proponents should provide answers to these questions prior to meeting with the City to discuss the proposal and use the tool as a self assessment for project suitability. The city will also use this form in evaluating the proposals to understand the general level of suitability, quality, and responsiveness for a proposed multifamily development.

1. Design Guidelines: Does the proposed development meet the Multifamily Development Design Guidelines (beginning on Page 12 of this document) for multifamily development, including both the type of structure and the design details, for the neighborhood or neighborhood context type? For larger developments, does the proposed development provide a diversity of housing types/unit mixes¹, etc. to ensure that it provides for a diversity of residential types as recommended by past planning studies? Copies of plans should be provided for review.

Points

<i>Proposal corresponds to Design Review Guidelines (DRG)</i>	<i>30 points</i>
<i>Plan somewhat/partially consistent with DRG</i>	<i>10 points</i>
<i>Plan not consistent with DRG</i>	<i>0 points</i>

<i>Plan has a diversity of types/units</i>	<i>5 points</i>
<i>Plan does not contain diversity of types/units</i>	<i>0 points</i>

¹ Housing type/unit mixes may include such items as live-work units, universal-design units, studios, units with varying numbers of bedrooms, etc.

2. Context Sensitive: Is the overall site design of the development respectful of the neighborhood, inclusive of appropriate landscaping and park space² for residents and guests, and one that integrates parking within an attractive layout that supports walkability? The proposal should detail how the development meets the standards set forth in these Criteria, the Design Guidelines, and the other provisions of the City Code³. Does the development provide adequate buffer to adjacent residential uses, or does it incorporate lower density/scale elements (e.g., townhomes) to provide a buffer for adjacent uses? Multifamily developments that are proposed at the edges of different types of land uses (e.g., between a commercial/office area and a single family neighborhood) should be designed so that the multifamily development type proposed (see Design Guidelines) is appropriate for the lower-intensity land use (e.g., in the commercial/single family edge example above, the development should be designed to fit with the single family development). In cases where the site to be developed is larger, then a gradation of building types may be appropriate, with lower scale development near the abutting lower density adjacent uses, to provide a buffer.

Points

Is the development proposal appropriate in scale or provides a buffer to adjacent residential uses?

- Yes 10 points
- No 0 points

If this is a case of a re-zoning or variance, does the proposed development have more, or less, adverse impact on the existing surrounding land uses than development that would otherwise be allowed by right on the same property (e.g., does the multifamily development fit better than an office or industrial project that may be allowed under existing zoning).

- Less impact 10 points
- About the same 0 points
- More impact -10 points

Is the development's parking appropriately located to ensure improved walkability to residences, does not form a barrier between sidewalk and any first-floor commercial space in mixed use developments, and is screened from abutting uses?

- Yes 10 points
- Partially 5 points
- No 0 points

² For instance, Zoning Code Section 650-40 F (8) states "In all districts in which multifamily dwellings are allowed, there shall be provided with each apartment building a landscaped area equal to the greatest single floor area of the building." Landscaping requirements are also included in Zoning Code Section 650-47.

³ See Marlborough Code 270-2 Site Plan Review and Approval, sub-section D Site Plan Review Criteria, for a list of design elements and standards that should be incorporated into any multifamily proposal review.

3. Land Use Compatibility: If proposing a re-zoning to enable residential development, does the proposed project fit with, or conflict with, adjacent land uses? Residential development may be compatible with adjacent retail or office or mixed uses, but may conflict with nearby heavy industrial uses (with potential negative impacts for both uses).

Points

Is there inherent conflict with abutting uses (e.g., placing residential adjacent to heavy industrial or heavy trucking)

- Yes -30 points
- No 0 points

4. Beneficial Impacts: Will the proposed development provide beneficial impacts on abutting or nearby uses, such as providing residents/customers for nearby walkable retail districts?

Are there defined beneficial impacts on nearby uses?

- Yes 10 points
- No (or limited) 0 points

5. Consistent with Vision: Is the development proposal consistent with a vision for the area as determined by the City through a public planning process (e.g., the visioning and re-zoning process for the Marlborough Village District)?

Is the proposed development consistent, inconsistent or in conflict with a recent local planning effort?

- Consistent 10 points
- Inconsistent -10 points
- In conflict with -30 points
- No recent planning in area 0 points

An example being a City plan in which the total height for an area is set at 3 stories; a development proposal for 4 stories is inconsistent with the plan, but may be acceptable if there are specific circumstances related to the site and there are other benefits to the project, whereas a 7-story structure is in definite conflict with the plan.

6. Impact Mitigation: What are the anticipated impacts of the development (e.g., traffic, water use, sewage generation, school costs⁴, emergency services calls, etc.), and does the City have adequate public infrastructure for such development, or does the developer propose adequate mitigation to offset these impacts (e.g., installation of sidewalk to connect the development to existing sidewalk network to promote walkability and thereby reduce vehicular trips)?

Development Impacts , include but are not limited to the following:				
Category of Impact	City has adequate capacity	Impact completely mitigated by developer	Impact partially mitigated by developer	Impact not mitigated by developer
Traffic/ transportation				
Municipal water capacity				
Municipal sewer capacity				
Estimated school impacts				
Emergency service calls				

Points

Summary evaluation of impact mitigation based upon above chart:

- City has adequate public infrastructure capacity* 0 points
- Developer has proposed to undertake mitigation of inadequate infrastructure to enable development* 20 points
- Some development mitigation provided* 5 points
- Developer has not proposed sufficient mitigation for inadequate infrastructure issues* -30 points

7. Housing Tenure: Does the proposed housing tenure (i.e., rental versus ownership of units) meet the needs of the City as outlined in the above-referenced reports (e.g., mix of tenure within larger proposed developments), to maintain a diversity of not only housing types but also a mix of housing tenure.

Is there a mix of housing tenure within the development?

OR

Does the proposed housing tenure within the development meet the goals of the City (based upon the proposed plans and recently approved and built projects elsewhere in the City)?

- Yes 10 points
- No 0 points

8. Development Benefits: What specific benefits to the municipality is the developer proposing in exchange for the special permit for increased density (e.g., retail on ground floor on a main street/commercial area providing for tax revenue from mixed uses, improvements to nearby sidewalk network as part of development construction, establishment of public pocket-park on site, sponsorship of annual maintenance of adjacent public park, etc.)?

Points

Are there significant benefits to the City proposed as part of the development?

- Significant* 10 points
- More limited* 5 points
- None or very limited* 0 points

Existing/historic structure or iconic neighborhood feature:

Is the development incorporating, or removing/destroying an existing structure, and what are the beneficial design elements of the new construction?

- The development is incorporating and restoring a historic structure in the development, or is moving the structure to be restored elsewhere in the City* 30 points
- The development is removing an existing non-historic structure that is abandoned or an existing detriment to the neighborhood* 15 points
- The development is preserving an iconic neighborhood feature (e.g., large specimen street tree) as an element of the proposed development* 15 points
- There is not an existing structure on the lot* 0 points
- The development is destroying a historic structure* -30 points

Energy efficiency/sustainability:

- The development is incorporating significant renewable energy elements and/or is incorporating design elements that would qualify the structure for LEED certification (note: developer does not need to go through the certification process)* 10 points
- The developer would not qualify for LEED certification, but is utilizing the “most efficient available” options for heating and cooling based upon infrastructure in that area of the City* 5 points
- No significant energy elements in proposed development* 0 points

⁴ See *The Waning Influence of Housing Production on Public School Enrollment*, by MAPC, at www.mapc.org/enrollment/ which indicates that Marlborough, from 2010 to 2016, experienced a reduction in school enrollment of 48 students (-1.05%) during the same time that 173 units were constructed (increase in 1.05%).

9. Affordable Housing: The City has a goal of providing adequate supply of affordable housing for its residents, and also a goal for remaining above 10% on the State’s Subsidized Housing Inventory (SHI). The developer should detail how the proposed development will meet the affordable housing requirements of the City Zoning Code, using one of the three methods listed below:

A) All multifamily residential development proposals are expected to provide the minimum number of affordable units as specified by Zoning Ordinance Section 650-26 A (1) (a), equal to 15% of the total number of units in developments over 20 units; note however, that subsection 650-26 A (2) also states that the City Council may apply these same standards to developments of fewer than 20 units. Does the proposed development include the appropriate number of affordable units (as counted on the state’s Subsidized Housing Inventory for the City)?

B) Zoning Code section 650-26 A (1) (i) allows the project proponent to seek a permit to construct some or all of the affordable housing units off-site. In order to maintain diversity of affordability in all neighborhoods of the City, the off-site affordable units should be constructed within the same neighborhood/area as the market rate units. Does the proposal comply with this requirement?

C) The Affordable Housing Bylaw Section 650-26 A (1) (a), allows for a payment-in-lieu-of-units (PILU) payment, but the City’s strong preference is for the production of actual affordable units to ensure that the housing needs of the community are being met, and the City’s SHI total does not fall below 10%. Note that the City Code provision for PILU sets a minimum payment of \$50,000 per unit. The City recognizes that this minimum payment is far lower than the cost of providing actual units (either on-site or off-site). Therefore, if a developer proposes a PILU instead of on-site units, the City will look more favorably on proposals for special permits where the PILU offered is equal to the cost of producing units within the development (as determined by the total cost of the development – including but not limited to land, permits and design, and all construction costs) divided by the total number of units within the development.⁵

Points

	Are the required affordable units	
	<i>Within the proposed development</i>	<i>30 points</i>
	<i>Off site</i>	<i>20 points</i>
	<i>In cash payments at/near \$50,000/unit</i>	<i>5 points</i>
	<i>In cash payment per calculation</i>	<i>10 points</i>

OR (see item #10 below)

10. Affordable Housing (40B): As an alternative to #9 above, is the proposed multifamily residential development a “friendly 40B” comprehensive permit proposal that includes the 20% or 25% affordability requirements of Comprehensive Permit developments? Where re-zoning to allow for residential development is proposed, which will provide significant benefits for the developers by enabling residential uses where they are not currently allowed, preference will be given to projects that propose “friendly 40B” developments which include the appropriate 20 – 25% affordable units (with the percentage based upon the affordability levels within the development).

As an alternative to #9 above:

If the developer is proposing a zoning change, is the proposed development one that is a “friendly 40B” such that units will be countable on the City’s Subsidized Housing Inventory (SHI)?

Points

Yes

30 points

No

0 points

Total Points

SUM OF POINTS

Maximum Possible Points

195

Minimum Possible Points

-130

⁵ See as alternative to the above calculation, the following text from the Maynard Zoning Bylaw that uses comparable sales to set the PILU value:

Payment in lieu of units. As an alternative to construction of affordable units within the locus of the proposed development or at another locus, an equivalent payment in lieu of units (PILU) may be made to the Maynard Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

The payment shall be an amount equal to the required number of affordable housing units multiplied by the median price of a Maynard market-rate home comparable in type, size, and number of bedrooms reported for a minimum of three (3) home sales over a period of twelve (12) months prior to the date of application submission, if available. Median home cost utilized in the formula must be approved by the Maynard Affordable Housing Trust, or designee, or the Town Administrator, or designee. The applicant shall calculate the proposed sum based on an appraisal of the comparable home sales and submit documentation of the relevant data source(s) as part of the application.

If there is not a comparable housing unit, the payment shall be equal to the most current Total Development Cost as articulated in DHCD’s Qualified Allocation Plan for Low Income Housing Tax Credit, for the areas described as Within Metro Boston/Suburban Area, as adjusted for the type of project and number of units.

PILU shall not be accepted as part of rental development, either multifamily or mixed-use.

Marlborough Multifamily Design Guidelines



Introduction

The Multifamily Design Guidelines (MDG) intend to align residential investments with City goals, elevate the design quality of those investments, and assist in the review and approval process. Design Guidance is not provided for single family homes. The MDG build on the recently completed *Multifamily Market and Fiscal Impact Analysis* by RKG Associates in July 2017.

The design guidance is provided for three distinct contexts within the City that have been identified and characterized. This division by context allows specific guidelines for each district to focus on the most relevant design elements to strengthen investments in that context. The page range for each context is shown below, only one context and related set of guidelines should be used for the review of a multifamily proposal. The design guidance for each type of

residential area in the City is focused on sensitively responding to the context and elevating the quality of proposed housing investment. The design guidelines are not mandatory, but attempt to clearly articulate the components of a high quality design. The design guidelines do not modify zoning requirements.

The guidelines do not intend to encourage multifamily development across the entire City, or in neighborhoods that are predominantly comprised of single family homes. The guidelines anticipate that multifamily proposals may occur in a variety of locations across the City in the future. As the specific proposals for future multifamily housing developments are submitted to the City, this guidance intends to help strengthen each to be as context sensitive, high quality, and positive for the community as possible.

Requirements of the Marlborough Zoning Code and other City regulations remain in effect. All projects must comply with these requirements. The Design Guidelines are intended to offer additional information to guide the design and development of high quality projects within the regulatory constraints that have been established.

The design guidelines are divided into three distinct sections based on the context of the proposed location of a multifamily development:



Established Neighborhood Design Guidelines:
pages 18-27



Commercial Corridor Design Guidelines:
pages 28-37



Commerce/Industrial Park Design Guidelines:
pages 38-47

Context

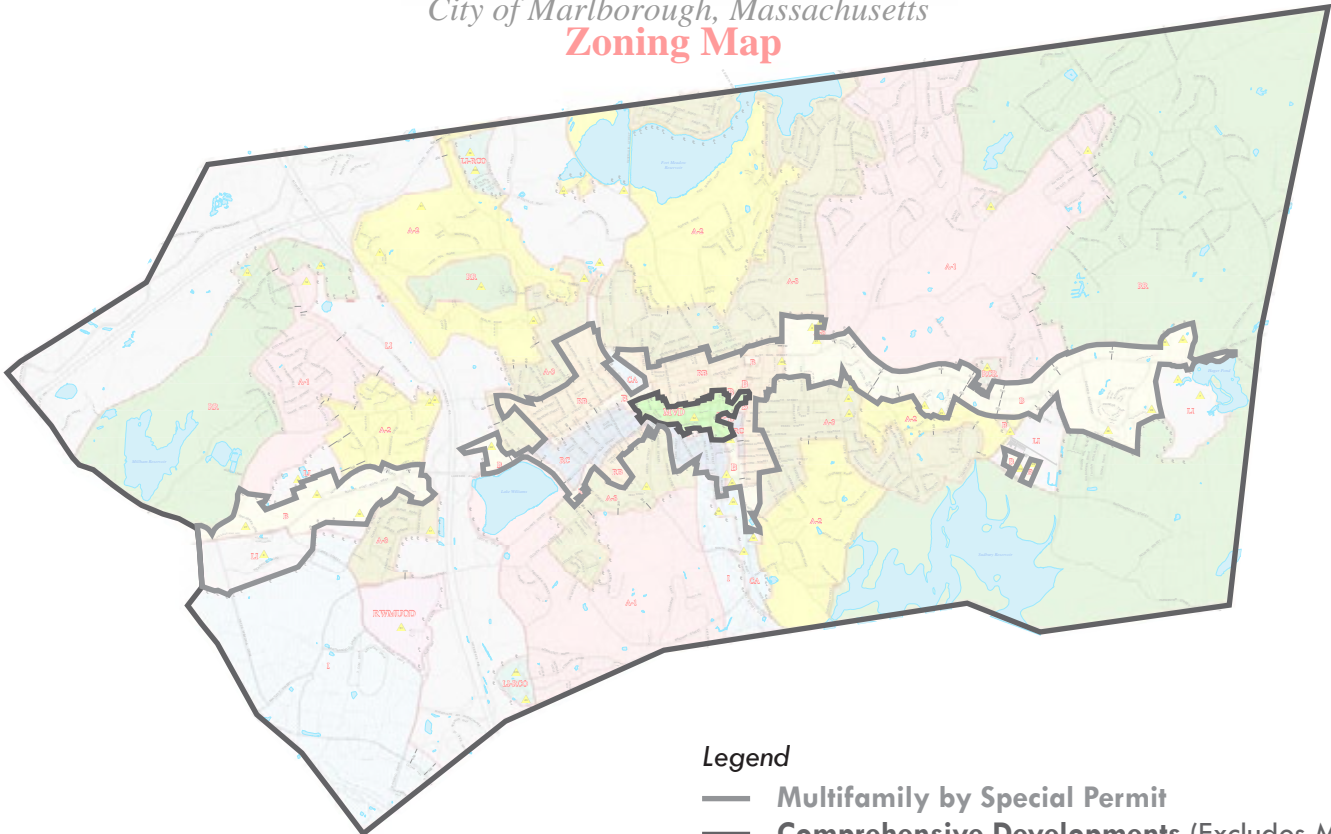
In the City of Marlborough, multifamily housing is allowed through two primary sections of the zoning ordinance - Multifamily by Special Permit and Comprehensive Developments. The applicable locations for these two approaches to multifamily housing are illustrated on the City of Marlborough Zoning Map below. Multifamily by Special Permit is allowed in the Marlborough Village District (MVD), Business Districts (B), Residence B (RB), and Residence C (RC) districts. Comprehensive Developments are allowed anywhere in the City, except the Marlborough Village District (MVD). The three context types for the design guidelines respond to this regulatory context.

The three types respond to varying context of the existing conditions of the City. The characteristics of each context type are described in more detail on the following pages. The design guidelines are divided into three sections based on these districts:

- Established Neighborhoods (EN)
- Commercial Corridors (CC)
- Commerce/Industrial Park (CIP)

As they relate to the zoning context, the EN and CC districts are most likely to occur in the Multifamily by Special Permit areas shown below. The CIP district is most likely to occur in the larger Comprehensive Developments areas shown below.

City of Marlborough, Massachusetts
Zoning Map



Legend

- Multifamily by Special Permit
- Comprehensive Developments (Excludes MVD)

Design Guideline Districts

The Multifamily Design Guidelines (MDG) are based on a multiple district approach with design guidance that is specific to the characteristics of each district. Design review should occur based on the district that best fits for the context of the proposed multifamily development in the City. The determination of the districts is based on the *Multifamily Market and Fiscal Impact Analysis*' "Location Opportunities and Recommendations", the multifamily regulatory context of the zoning ordinance, and the characteristics of the existing housing patterns in the City.

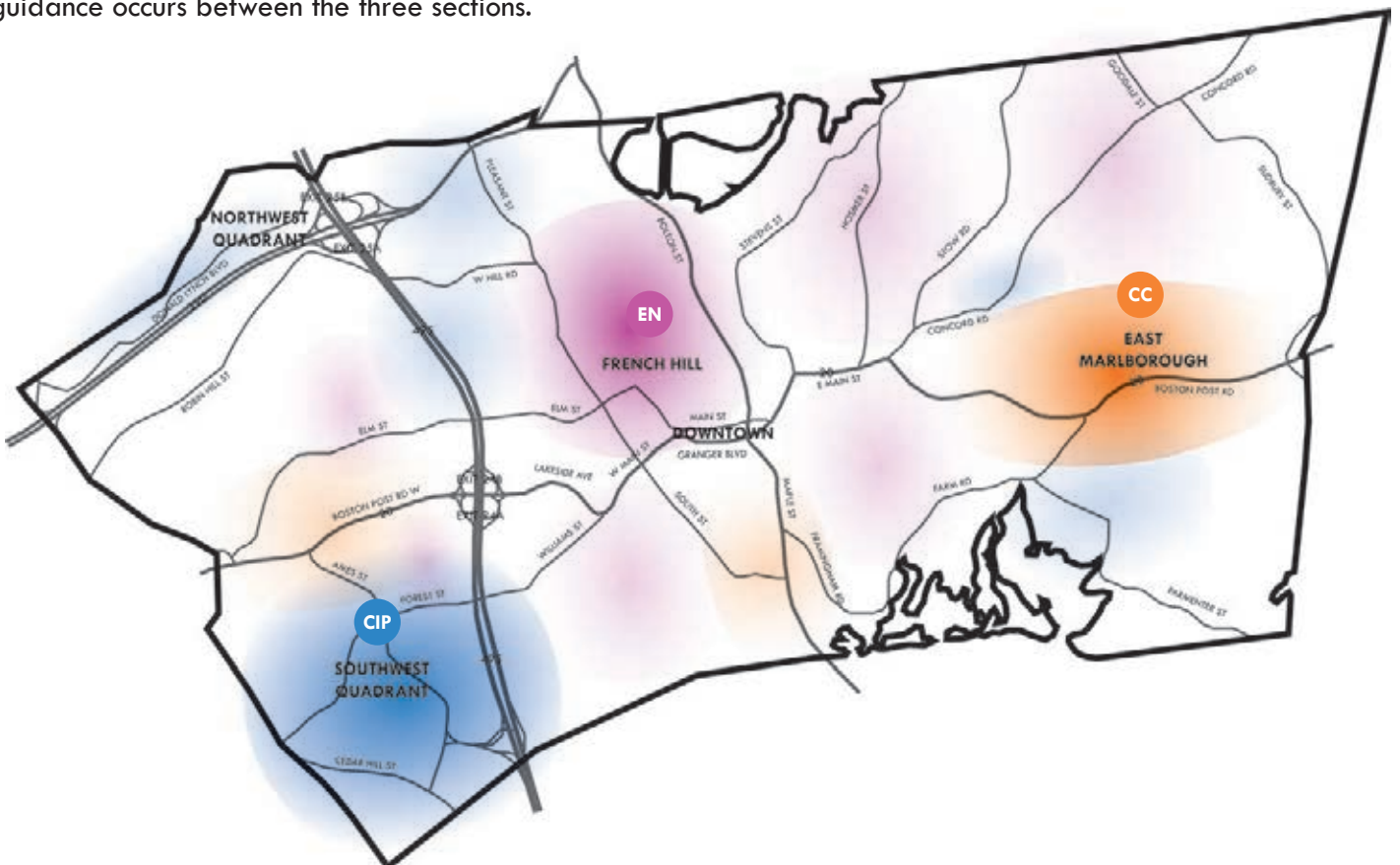
The ambition of a multiple district approach is to tailor specific guidance to the needs of a particular area within the City and to provide more relevant information than could be provided with a "one size fits all" approach. While more than three distinct districts could be identified across the City, the three districts that are established provide enough differentiation to distinguish guidelines that are most relevant. Nonetheless, some overlap of design guidance occurs between the three sections.

The Multifamily Design Guidelines districts include:

- **Established Neighborhood (EN)**
- **Commercial Corridor (CC)**
- **Commerce/Industrial Park (CIP)**

An example of the Established Neighborhood context is French Hill. An example of the Commercial Corridor context is East Marlborough along Route 20. An example of the Commerce/Industrial Park context is the Southwest Quadrant. All examples are highlighted on the City map below.

The *Multifamily Market and Fiscal Impact Analysis* also identifies Downtown Marlborough as a location for multifamily development opportunity. Downtown is the subject of *Design Review Guidelines for the Marlborough Village District*. Proposed multifamily development in that context should refer to that separate design review guideline document drafted in 2014.



A brief summary of each district context is based on in-person visits, review of recent documents, aerial photographs, and discussion with the Urban Affairs Committee (UAC) and Marlborough Economic Development Corporation (MEDC).

EN Established Neighborhood (example: French Hill)

Approach:

Smaller infill development to retain scale and character of traditional neighborhood with walkable streets

Potentially Suitable Housing Types:

Conversion of existing building, cluster of small houses, multiple units in house, townhouse

Example aerial:



Example photograph:



CC Commercial Corridor (example: East Marlborough)

Approach:

Moderate scale to reinforce walkable nodes and attractive commercial corridor frontage

Potentially Suitable Housing Types:

Conversion of existing building, townhouse, small multiple unit building, large multiple unit building, multiple unit building over parking

Example aerial:



Example photograph:



CIP Commerce/Industrial Park (example: Southwest Quadrant)

Approach:

Large scale development integrating multiple housing types, amenities and open space to enhance walkability and bikability or incremental introduction of residential uses in long term transformation into walkable nodes

Potentially Suitable Housing Types:

Cluster of small houses, townhouse, small multiple unit building, large multiple unit building, multiple unit courtyard building, multiple unit building over parking, multiple unit building next to parking

Example aerial:



Example photograph:



SUMMARY COMPARISON OF THE PRIMARY FOCUS FOR EACH CONTEXT:

EN - Reinforcing traditional neighborhoods










CC - Strengthening corridor frontage and connected nodes

CIP - Creating walkable village-based clusters

Potential Housing Types and Suitability Matrix

A check mark indicates a housing type that is potentially suitable for the district context listed depending on the specific location, property characteristics, and proposed multifamily development.

Potential Multifamily Housing Types:

		Established Neighborhood EN	Commercial Corridor CC	Commerce / Industrial Park CIP
1 Conversion of Existing Building <i>An existing, often historic, structure that may not have been a residential use, converted to use for residential</i>		✓	✓	
2 Cluster of Small Houses <i>Modest buildings purposefully arranged around small open spaces</i>		✓		✓
3 Multiple Units in House <i>Multiple units in a larger structure typically accessed from a common entry and stair</i>		✓		
4 Townhouse <i>Units sharing side walls, may shared common entries or stairs, may be stacked on a garage</i>		✓	✓	✓
5 Small Multiple Unit Building <i>Multiple units (4-9) served by a common entry and common interior corridor to access units in a small building</i>			✓	✓
6 Large Multiple Unit Building <i>Multiple units (10+) served by a common entry and common interior corridor to access units in a large building</i>			✓	✓
7 Multiple Unit Courtyard Building <i>Multiple units served by a common entry and interior corridor that connect to form an interior courtyard</i>				✓
8 Multiple Unit Over Parking <i>Multiple units served by a common entry and interior corridor that include parking in the building base</i>			✓	✓
9 Multiple Unit Next To Parking <i>Multiple units arranged to conceal a parking structure</i>				✓

MARLBOROUGH CITY-WIDE CONTEXT

A general analysis of the City-wide context relative to the three design guidelines districts for multifamily development review.

ALL CALCULATIONS ARE ESTIMATES

NUMBER OF PARCELS: **10,560**

TOTAL LAND AREA: **14,208 acres**

AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE: **1.33 acres**

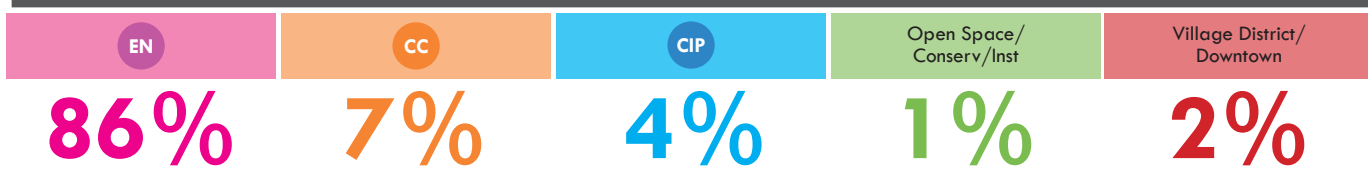
STREET ROW AREA: **1,339 acres** (Source: Marlborough Land Parcel Data 2012, most recent available)

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS: **16,560** (Source: US Census ACS Estimate 2011-15)

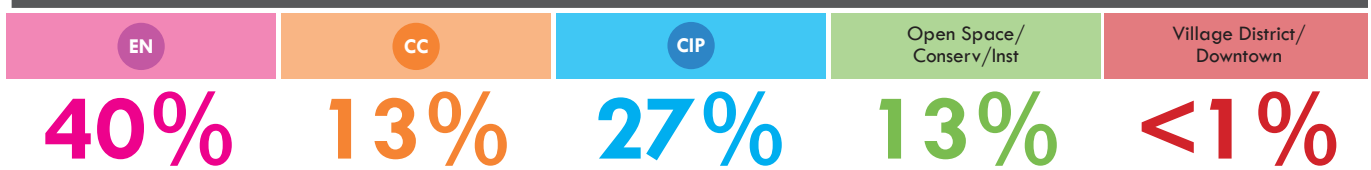
DENSITY OF UNITS: **1.2 units per acre**

APPROXIMATE AREA OF APPLICABILITY FOR EACH DISTRICT CONTEXT

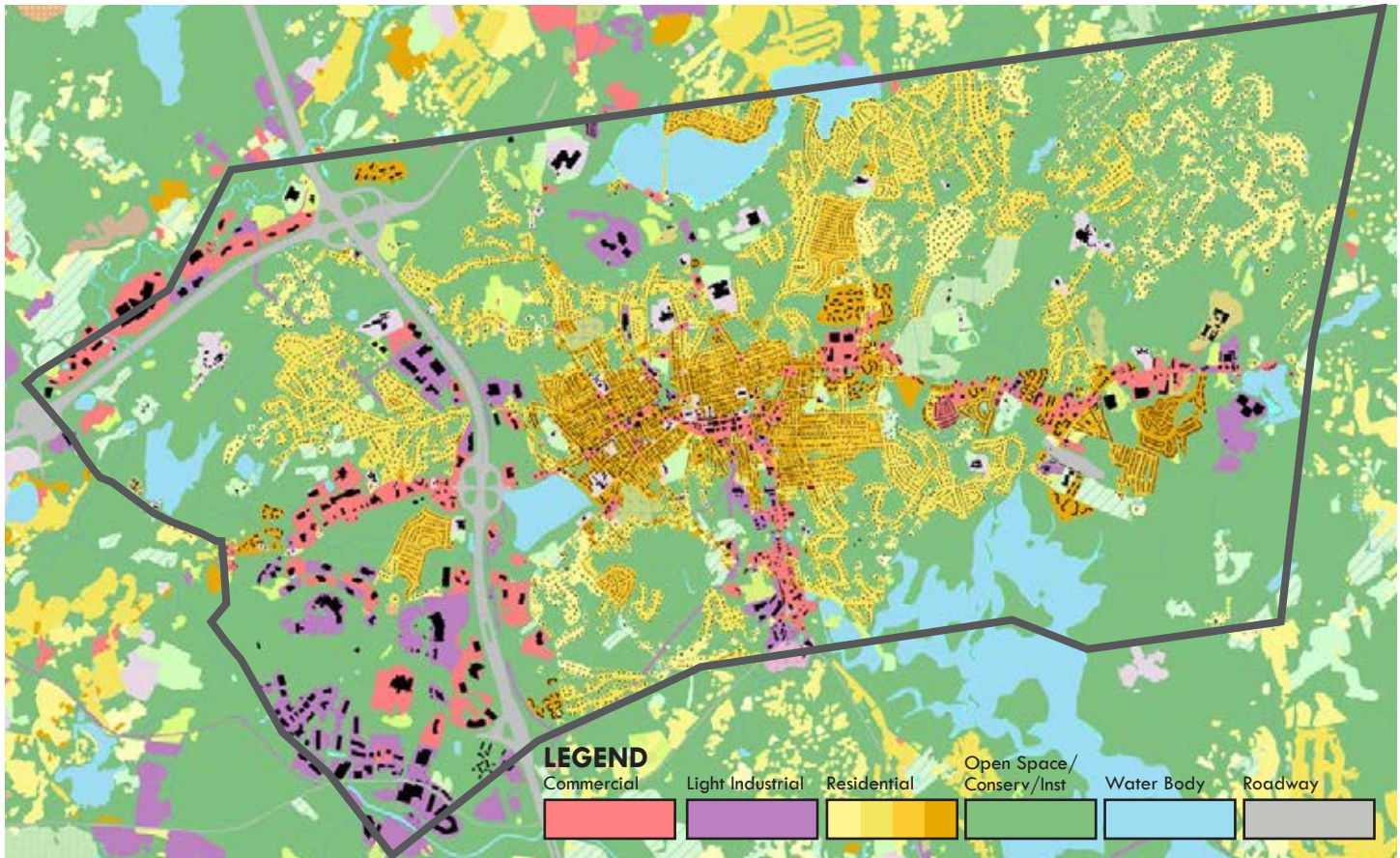
% OF TOTAL PARCELS BY DISTRICT (+/-1.5% MARGIN OF ERROR)



% OF TOTAL LAND AREA BY DISTRICT (BETWEEN 6-8% IS UNACCOUNTED, MAY BE WATER BODIES)



CITY-WIDE LAND USE DIAGRAM



Marlborough Multifamily Design Guidelines

EN

ESTABLISHED NEIGHBORHOOD (EN) DISTRICT CONTEXT

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION



If the location of a multifamily housing proposal most closely matches this context description, then this section of the Multifamily Design Guidelines should be used for the project review.

GENERAL CHARACTER: The “Established Neighborhood” context is characterized by large and modest single-family and multifamily residential buildings, interspersed with smaller commercial or institutional uses. These uses are organized with a traditional street and block grid with sidewalks and mature trees.

STREET AND BLOCK PATTERNS: Most of these areas are set apart from the major roadway connections in the City. Most blocks are of a walkable traditional neighborhood scale with a network of connecting streets. Some areas are more suburban with winding streets that connect less frequently and end in a cul-de-sac.

BUILDING PLACEMENT AND LOCATION: Buildings are oriented to the street typically set back behind a front yard.

BUILDING HEIGHT: A height of two-stories is most prominent with variation including one-story and three-story buildings occasionally.

MOBILITY: Walking, biking, and driving are the primary forms of transportation in these areas.

EN

ESTABLISHED NEIGHBORHOOD (EN)

CONTEXT APPLICABILITY

NUMBER OF PARCELS: 9,020 (approximately)

TOTAL LAND AREA: 5,604 acres (approximately)

AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE: 0.62 acres (approximately)

EXAMPLE: FRENCH HILL

APPROACH:

Smaller infill development to retain scale and character of traditional neighborhood with walkable streets

FOCUS: Reinforcing traditional neighborhoods

CONTEXT SUITABILITY

POTENTIALLY SUITABLE HOUSING TYPES:



Conversion of Existing Building



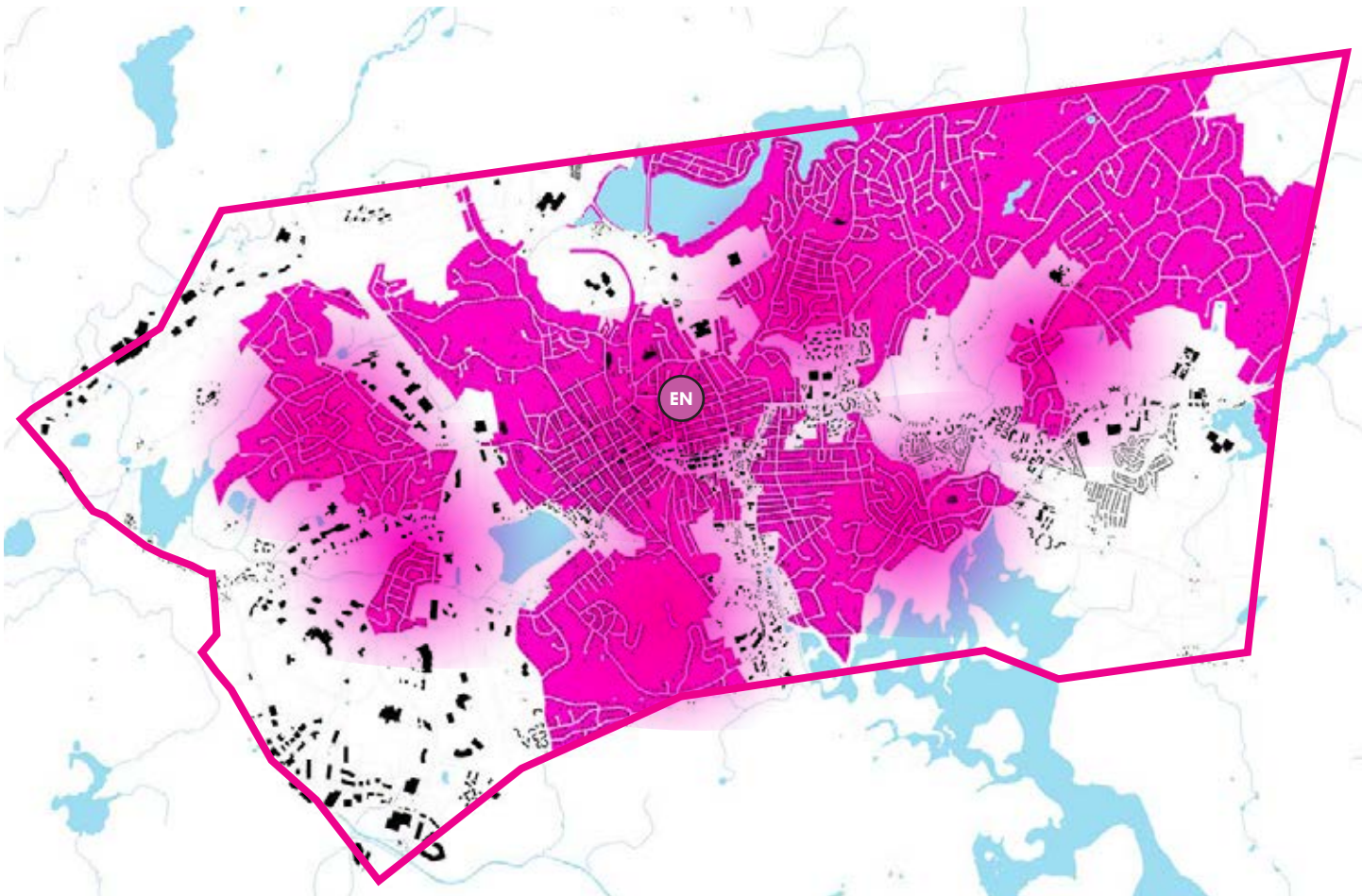
Cluster of Small Houses



Multiple Units in House



Townhouse



MAP OF CONTEXT APPLICABILITY:

Generalized boundaries of where this type of design guidance may be applicable in the City. Specific conditions regarding the context of a property need to be verified.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Context Sensitive

Relate the site layout patterns of abutting properties to harmonize with street frontage conditions and strengthen the sense of community on the block.



- 1 Setbacks** - Respect abutting setbacks to reinforce established norms of the placement of buildings and treatment of frontages on the site. Provide landscape and buffers at setbacks to adjacent properties to conceal parking, loading and service areas.
- 2 Orientation of Building** - Design the site and building to define the street frontage of the property through the placement and orientation of the building on the site with the primary facade facing the street and site circulation engaging the street.
- 3 Transitions and Buffers** - Reinforce sensitivity to the scale of neighboring buildings by stepping down building massing near property edges. Buffers to adjacent property edges should include landscape, trees, fencing or other screening methods.
- 4 Open Spaces or Plazas** - Site open space and plazas should be located and positioned to expand existing and adjacent amenities to allow for continuous visual and physical connections to existing open spaces or plazas. Mature trees on site should be preserved.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Site Configuration

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to highlight the positive aspects of a well design site and configuration of buildings that fit in with the surrounding neighborhood while minimizing impacts on adjacent properties.

5



5

Positioning of Building - The building should be the prominent feature of the property, placed nearly centered on the property side-to-side, and biased to the front of the property with the front of the building facing the front of the property framing street frontage and open spaces.

6



6

Driveways - Curb cuts and site vehicular access should be minimized in frequency and width and should be combined with adjacent properties when the opportunity exists. Vehicular access should not dominate the site plan or the property and street frontage.

7



7

Location of Parking - Design the site to place all parking areas to the rear of buildings. Minimize the visual impact of parking with landscaping and screening, and position buildings to more directly contribute to the character and pedestrian orientation of the district.

8



8

Location of Service, Loading and Utility Areas - Design the site layout to minimize impact, visibility, and public view of service areas, loading docks, dumpsters, utilities, or other utilitarian functions. Screen these components with landscaping and fencing.

9



9

Sustainable Site Layout - Design the site and building layout to benefit from an effective solar orientation for passive heating and cooling and use of renewable energy sources on site.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Parking and Circulation

Parking and vehicular circulation in an established neighborhood should be minimized and visually concealed with pedestrian circulation highlighted and strengthened to enhance the quality of life and sense of community in the neighborhood.

10



10

Walkways - Pedestrian access should be provided to the building entries and parking areas connecting to the sidewalk at the street frontage, pedestrian connections should be provided to adjacent amenities, paths or trails, or other connections to adjacent properties.

11



11

Vehicular Circulation - Circulation in parking areas should be designed to allow for connections to existing parking areas on adjacent properties, internal circulation should be designed to allow for the convenient and efficient shared use of parking between properties.

12



12

Alternative Modes of Travel - Convenient locations for bicycle parking should be provided and locations for car share spaces in the parking lot should be considered. If a bus stop is present additional frontage area should be considered for amenities.

13



13

Site Furnishings - Seating, benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, and screening elements should be coordinated with consistent materials and appropriate locations to provide an integrated approach to amenities.

14



14

Site Lighting - Lighting should be of a pedestrian-scale and focused on safe lighting levels for use of the property while avoiding light spill onto adjacent properties and light impact on the night sky.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

External Materials and Landscape

Each design guideline in this category reflects the importance of details to strengthen the quality of the project and elevate the design to support the neighborhood and reinforce community.

15



15 Quality Materials - Selection of external site materials should focus on quality, durability, and sustainability with materials that elevate the quality of the context and should include granite curbs, concrete sidewalks, and accent features such as brick or stone pavers.

16



16 Welcoming Streetscape - The street frontage(s) should integrate a thoughtful landscape that is appropriate to the context of the building and surrounding streetscape. Public and private investments should be integrated to provide consistent street trees and design.

17



17 Landscape Features - Integrate planting and site features through the use of window boxes, entry or seating area trellises, vertical gardens and green walls on blank facades, and foundation plantings to anchor buildings to the site.

18



18 Landscape - Trees and other plantings should be used to define outdoor spaces and screen negative views while enhancing the sense of community. Plantings should be species native to Eastern Massachusetts, long-lived and hardy, and include regular shade trees.

19



19 Sustainable Site Features - Integrate low impact development techniques and sustainable features such as rain gardens, cisterns, porous pavers, or stormwater management features into the site design.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES**Context Sensitive**

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to strengthen context sensitivity of the building. In an established neighborhood, the context is specific and the proposed design should respond to the context in a way that elevates the positive aspects of the surrounding community.



20 Orientation of Building - The building should be designed to face the primary street of the property frontage, this orientation is achieved through the layout of the plan, design of the building form, and location of building entries and lobby.

21 Transitions and Buffers - The building should step down in height, or reduce the volume of roof form adjacent to an existing building of a lower height.

22 Complementary Building Forms - The layout of the building plan and design of building massing should complement adjacent structures by providing a similar scale at the street frontage.

23 Respect the Neighboring Context - Relate the style and form of the building to abutting properties to complement the neighborhood context.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES**Building Configuration**

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to create high quality buildings that fit into the neighborhood and strengthen the surrounding context to create high quality places.

24



24

Height - Within the zoning limitations on height, further reductions in height should be used to respond to the surrounding context near property edges.

25



25

Scale - The scale of a building should be biased toward the portion of the site least visible from the street frontage with the intention of allowing larger scale structures that fit into the context.

26



26

Roof Form - The roof form should be used to reduce the overall scale of large structures, add visual interest to the building, and complement the immediate context of structures.

27



27

Define Facade with Detail - Reinforce district architectural patterns with understated and simple facade details that are constructed of high quality materials designed to draw attention to doors, windows, ground floor levels, cornices, and eaves.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES**Facade and Appearance**

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to create visually interesting buildings that are consistent with the context through the design of the building's faces or facades.

28



28

Entrances - The primary building entry should be a feature of the building facade and be anchored by the building massing; avoid the appearance of the entry “tacked on” to the building.

29



29

Garage Doors - Garage doors should not be the prominent feature of the front building facade, placement of garages should be on the rear or side of the building.

30



30

Windows - Windows should be used as a primary feature of facades to provide a sense of scale and relate to the surrounding building context through window size, pattern, and spacing. Facade detail and trim should be used to frame and define window locations.

31



31

Horizontal Definition - The building facade should be composed of several horizontal bays to form a visually distinct pattern that reduces the overall scale of the structure. Avoid complete repetition across a flat facade, provide variety in the design and depth of these bays.

32



32

Vertical Definition - The building facade of a large scale structure should also relate to the surrounding context by differentiating materials of the facade vertically, a base material may relate to an adjacent single-story structure or an upper-story may be a different material.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES**Additional Considerations**

Each design guideline in this category offers additional approaches to elevating the quality of the multifamily development in an existing neighborhood.

33



33

Quality Materials - Exterior building materials should be high quality, durable, and sustainable and avoid materials not consistent with the context such as stucco products.

34



34

Sustainable Design - The integration of sustainable design approaches and features are encouraged including energy efficiency, renewable energy, water efficiency and management, sustainable materials, indoor air quality or other areas of innovation.

35



35

Historic Structures - Integrate into the design with renovation and additions complementary to the historic structure and consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. If not feasible, evaluate relocation of historic structure. www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf

36



36

Signage - If signage is required for the property, it should be minimized and designed to be consistent with address numbers and to integrate with the design of the building facade.

Marlborough Multifamily Design Guidelines

CC COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR (CC) DISTRICT CONTEXT

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION



If the location of a multifamily housing proposal most closely matches this context description, then this section of the Multifamily Design Guidelines should be used for the project review.

GENERAL CHARACTER: The “Commercial Corridor” is characterized by the presence of a major roadway in the City and frequent commercial uses. The residential context includes multifamily residential buildings set within the larger commercial context.

STREET AND BLOCK PATTERNS: The streets and blocks are oriented to the primary roadway (State Routes 20 and 85).

BUILDING PLACEMENT AND LOCATION: Buildings are often placed setback from the commercial corridor with parking in between the building and roadway.

BUILDING HEIGHT: Multifamily residential buildings vary from 2-story to 4-story, most commercial and retail buildings are one-story.

MOBILITY: The pattern is distinctly auto-oriented, pedestrian activity is constrained by automobile circulation and distances to be traveled.

CC COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR (CC)

CONTEXT APPLICABILITY

NUMBER OF PARCELS: 700 (approximately)
TOTAL LAND AREA: 1,756 acres (approximately)
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE: 2.5 acres (approximately)
EXAMPLE: EAST MARLBOROUGH

APPROACH:

Moderate scale to reinforce walkable nodes and attractive corridor frontage

FOCUS: **Strengthening corridor frontage and connected nodes**

CONTEXT SUITABILITY

POTENTIALLY SUITABLE HOUSING TYPES:



Conversion of Existing Building



Townhouse



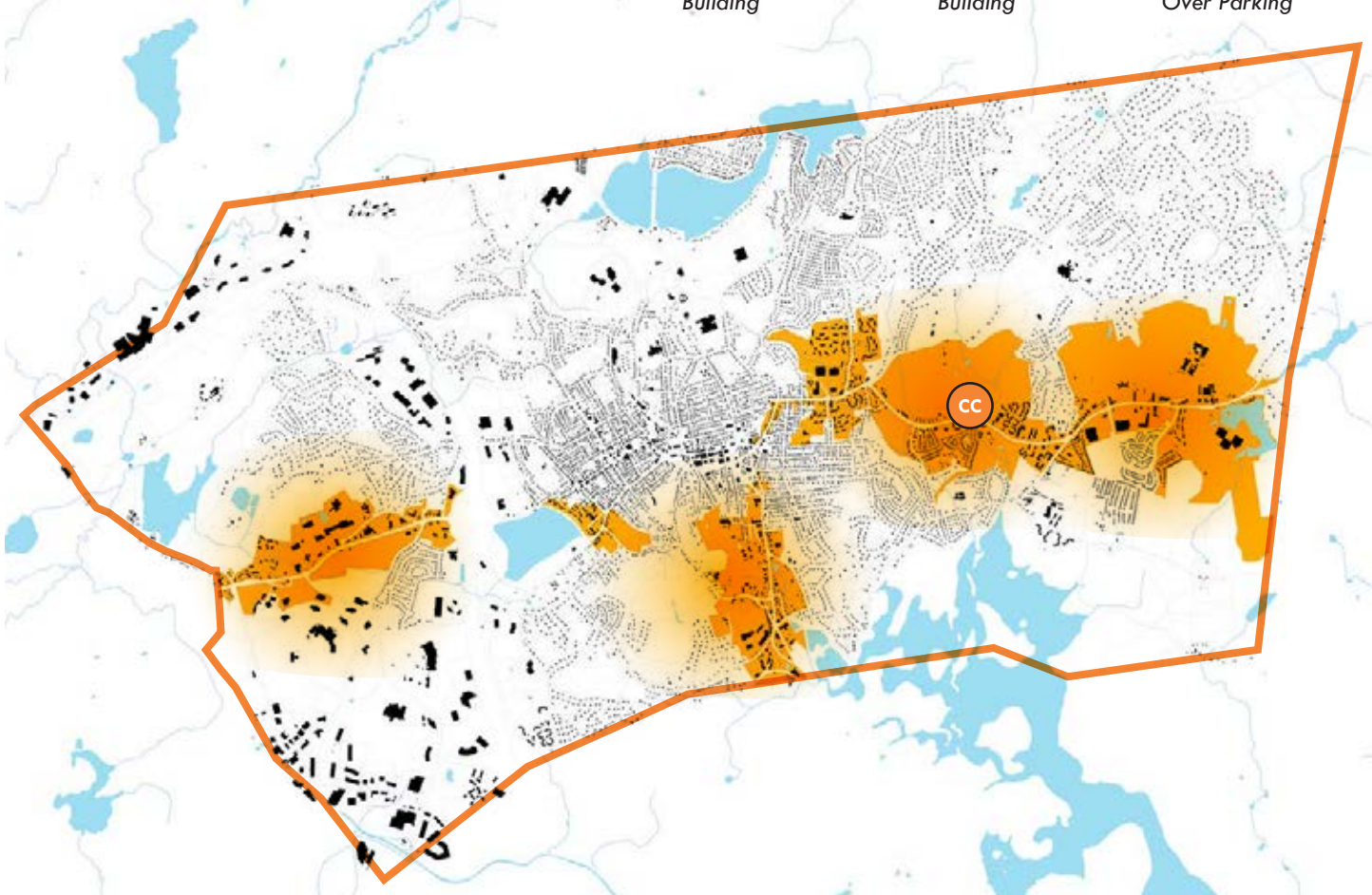
Small Multiple Unit Building



Large Multiple Unit Building



Multiple Unit Building Over Parking



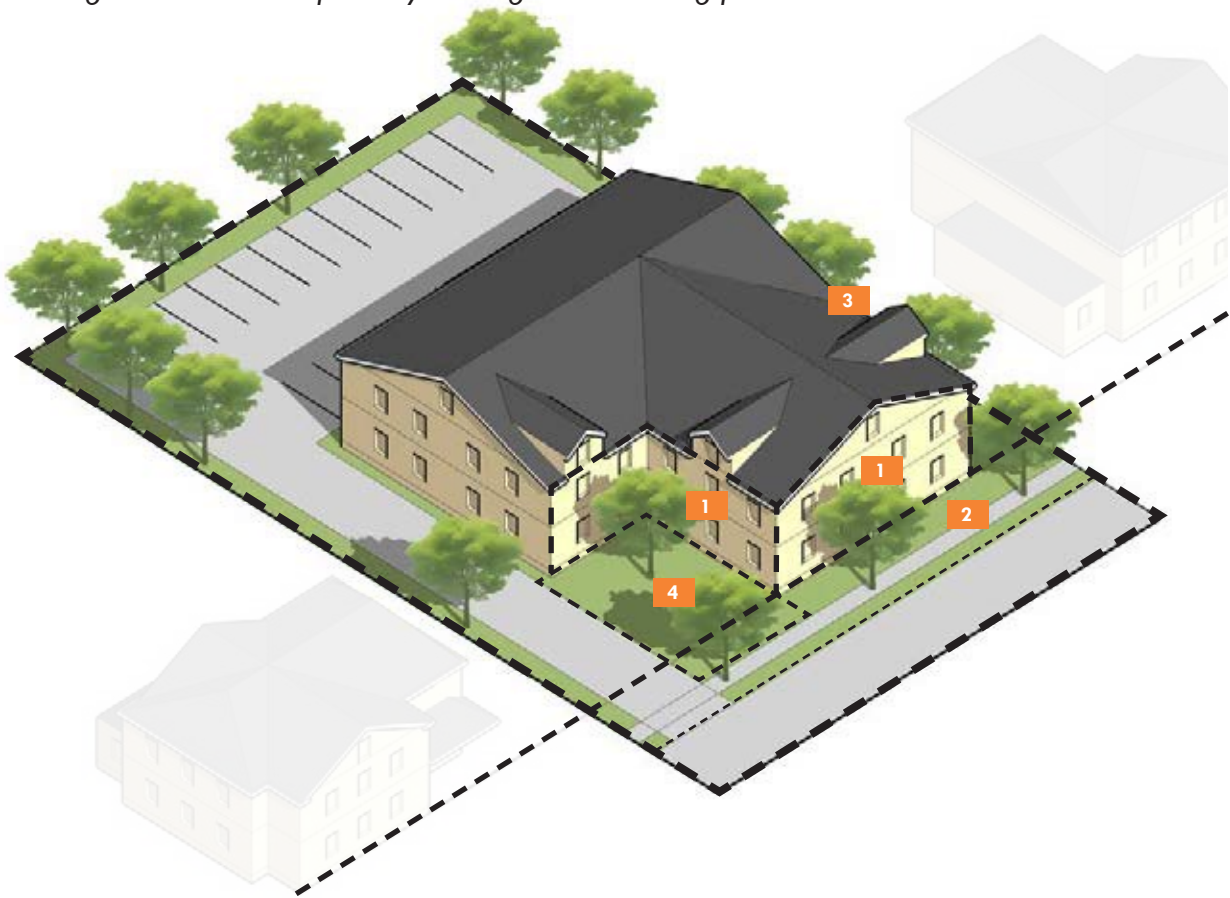
MAP OF CONTEXT APPLICABILITY:

Generalized boundaries of where this type of design guidance may be applicable in the City. Specific conditions regarding the context of a property need to be verified.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Context Sensitive

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to strengthen context sensitivity of the site design. The site plan and new building positions should enhance the pattern of the site and strengthen the sense of place by relating to surrounding patterns.



1 Site Organization - Design site and arrange buildings and site circulation to strengthen the sense of a “public realm” by framing and defining open space, street frontages, and amenities while creating relationships with the surrounding context.

2 Setbacks - A setback from the commercial corridor should be used to buffer housing from higher volume traffic at street frontage with a landscape buffer and should connect multi-use paths along the property frontage with circulation into the site.

3 Transitions and Buffers - The layout of the site and building(s) should provide a transition in scale to adjacent residential context, with particular concern for abutting single family homes. A robust landscape buffer near these property lines should be integrated into the site.

4 Open Spaces or Plazas - A network of modest open spaces and plazas should be a carefully considered part of the site design connecting building entries and common amenities while adding community connections that may link with adjacent properties’ open spaces.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Site Configuration

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to highlight the positive aspects of a well design site and configuration of buildings while minimizing impacts on adjacent properties.



5 **Compact Design** - Enhance sustainability and reduce development footprint by clustering buildings and site development to minimize the impacts and protect natural features of the site. Cluster buildings to concentrate framing of open space and creation of a sense of place.



6 **Positioning of Building** - The building(s) should be positioned on the site to maximize a sense of community and the creation of a place by framing street frontages, open spaces, and defining relationships between buildings and the surrounding context.



7 **Location of Parking** - Parking should be integrated into the overall site design to reduce its visual impact by placing it to the side or rear of buildings, breaking large parking lots into several smaller parking lots and integrating parking with the open space and landscape design.



8 **Location of Service, Loading and Utility Areas** - Service, loading and utility areas should be integrated with the overall site design and reduced by locating these areas to the rear of buildings and screening views from the commercial corridor and abutting properties.



9 **Strengthening of Amenities** - Design site circulation to strengthen connections to parks, lakefront trails, rail trails or other amenities that connect to or that are nearby the property. Expand positive amenities with new small plazas, sitting areas, landscape, or public art.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Parking and Circulation

The design of circulation and parking should be an integral part of connecting to the context, strengthening walkability by buffering pedestrians from vehicular traffic with landscaping buffers, and enhancing the quality of life in the commercial corridor.

10



10

Driveways - A central and primary driveway should be designed to provide safe and convenient access including turn lanes, acceleration/deceleration lanes or other transitions from the commercial corridor. Reduce the frequency and width of curb cuts that interrupt sidewalks.

11



11

Walkways - Pedestrian circulation should be prioritized in the site plan providing continuous connection along the commercial corridor frontage, along internal accessways, connecting to each building entry, common amenity, and open space, with marked crosswalks.

12



12

Crosswalks - Walkability should be enhanced through well-marked street and driveway crossings with curb extensions to reduce the street crossing distance for pedestrians and reduce vehicular speeds at all intersections, mid-block crossings, and curb-cuts.

13



13

Minimize Parking - Use on-street parking internal to the site to add to parking supply while reducing large surface parking lots and place parking lots to the rear and the side of building, avoiding primary street frontages and integrating parking with landscape.

14



14

Alternative Modes of Travel - Primary walkways/circulation routes should be wide enough to be used as multi-use paths for bicycles. Bus stops should have a dedicated and sheltered area in a central location, and spaces for car share services should be provided.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

External Materials and Landscape

Each design guideline in this category reflects the importance of details to strengthen the quality of the project and elevate the design.

15



15

Quality Materials - Selection of external site materials should focus on quality, durability, and sustainability with materials that elevate the quality of the context and should include granite curbs, concrete sidewalks, and accent features such as brick or stone pavers.

16



16

Welcoming Streetscape - The street frontage(s) should integrate a thoughtful landscape that is appropriate to the context of the building and surrounding streetscape. Public and private investments should be integrated to provide consistent street trees and design.

17



17

Landscape - Trees and other plantings should be used to define outdoor spaces and screen negative views while enhancing the sense of community. Plantings should be species native to Eastern Massachusetts, long-lived and hardy, and include regular shade trees.

18



18

Site Furnishings - Seating, benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, and screening elements should be coordinated with consistent materials and appropriate locations throughout the site to add amenity and functionality.

19



19

Site Lighting - Lighting should be of a pedestrian-scale and focused on safe lighting levels for use of the property while avoiding light spill onto adjacent properties and light impact on the night sky. Use lighting of landscape and site features to enhance features.

CC COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR (CC)

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES

Context Sensitive

The building context may vary, including adjacent commercial or residential uses of varying scales, the building design should respond to the context of the property to create a thoughtful contribution that will strengthen a walkable node with a sense of place.

20



20

Orientation of Building - Building(s) should be designed to define the commercial corridor frontage and frame the frontage of streets internal to the site. Buildings at the frontage should achieve both, with buildings interior to the site framing interior streets and open spaces.

21



21

Transitions and Buffers - Building massing and scale should step down to lower scale neighbors, particularly single family homes which may abut the property. Transitions and buffers should be used as fundamental principles in the design and layout of site and buildings.

22



22

Complementary Building Forms - Complement adjacent structures, create compatibility across multiple structures or building types, while avoiding repetition of the same type uniformly. This may be achieved through variation in massing, style, roof form, or facade design.

23



23

Height - Variation in building height should be used strategically to add visual interest through perspective, depth, and overlapping forms. Larger building heights should be buffered by lower heights that provide a layered approach to build up height and respect context.

24



24

Mixed-use - Upper levels of multifamily should be integrated with lower levels of retail and office uses that provide active ground floor uses oriented to the primary frontage of the commercial corridor.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES

Building Configuration

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to create visually interesting buildings that fit together with the surrounding context to create high quality places.

25



25

Scale - Reduce the overall scale of a building and collection of buildings by placing lower volumes in front of larger volumes, stepping back the building massing, at the top floor(s) and relating to the human scale through details.

26



26

Massing - The organization of the building's overall volume shall be used to reduce the impression of scale and provide visual interest. Create variations in the building floor plan, and elements of the building volume with recesses, projections, or setbacks.

27



27

Roof Form - The roof form should be consistent with architectural style of the building and provide an opportunity to add visual interest to the building massing while reducing the perception of the overall building scale.

28



28

Roof Transitions - Building massing and the facade design should not just end at the top, but should be integrated into the design of the roof, whether that roof is flat or pitched with a cornice, parapet, or other design feature.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES**Facade and Appearance**

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to create visually interesting buildings through the design of the building's faces or facades.

29



29

Entrances - Building entries should be designed as a feature of the facade that should be highlighted. The building massing, facade design, and site design should all respond to the location of building entries and reinforce the human scale of the building.

30



30

Garage Doors - Garages and garage doors should be located on secondary facades and designed to minimize their visual impact and prominence as part of the design of the building facade, as well as the overall building and site design.

31



31

Windows - Window composition on the facade should create a rhythm, sense of scale, and overall consistency with the design. Windows should be proportioned to emphasize the vertical, with a width to height ratio of no less than 1 to 2.

32



32

Horizontal Definition - The building facade should be composed of several horizontal bays not more than 50 feet in width to reduce the overall scale of the structure. Provide variety in the design, depth, and materials of the bays and avoid repetitious patterns.

33



33

Vertical Definition - The perceived scale of a building can be reduced by differentiating the base, middle, and top of the facade with variation in building massing and building materials. This definition may not apply uniformly across the building facades.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES

Additional Considerations

Each design guideline in this category offers additional approaches to elevating the quality of the multifamily development.

34



34

Balconies and Roof Decks - Use balconies and roof decks to capitalize on surrounding site views while also providing an element of visual interest for the facade. Balconies should project to create a sense of depth and variety for the facade.

35



35

Quality Materials - Exterior building materials should be high quality, durable, sustainable, natural and age gracefully. Multiple materials should be selected that are compatible and harmonious. Examples include combinations of brick, stone, metal panels, or wood cladding.

36



36

Sustainable Design - The integration of sustainable design approaches and features are encouraged including energy efficiency, renewable energy, water efficiency and management, sustainable materials, indoor air quality or other areas of innovation.

37



37

Historic Structures - Historic structures should be integrated with renovation and additions that are complementary to the historic structure and consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties.

www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf

38



38

Signage - If signage is required for the property, it should be minimized and designed to be consistent across the property and coordinated with address numbers and to integrated with the design of the building facades.

Marlborough Multifamily Design Guidelines

CIP COMMERCE/INDUSTRIAL PARK (CIP) DISTRICT CONTEXT

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION



If the location of a multifamily housing proposal most closely matches this context description, then this section of the Multifamily Design Guidelines should be used for the project review.

NOTE: Residential development is not allowed by zoning regulations in Commercial/Industrial zones. Zoning changes would need to be requested and approved by the City Council prior to any such developments, and such changes may or may not receive approval.

GENERAL CHARACTER: The “Commerce/Industrial Park” is characterized by large properties of predominantly commercial or light industrial uses arranged with access drives and large parking areas set within wooded areas of the City. It may also include parcels or portions of parcels that are largely undeveloped, typically with mature tree cover for most of the lot.

STREET AND BLOCK PATTERNS: Sites are designed for internal circulation and result in a disconnected pattern of streets where circulation is only possible by automobile.

BUILDING PLACEMENT AND LOCATION: Buildings are arranged around an internal logic of the design of the property, little regard is given to the surrounding context.

BUILDING HEIGHT: Buildings range from 1-story to 5-story.

MOBILITY: The scale of the properties and the distance between destinations reduces the viability of non-auto modes of travel.

COMMERCE/INDUSTRIAL PARK (CIP)

CONTEXT APPLICABILITY

NUMBER OF PARCELS: 418 (approximately)
 TOTAL LAND AREA: 3,720 acres (approximately)
 AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE: 8.90 acres (approximately)
 EXAMPLE: **SOUTHWEST QUADRANT**

APPROACH:

Large scale development integrating multiple housing types, amenities and open space to enhance walkability and bikability, or incremental introduction of residential uses in a long term transformation into walkable nodes, or “villages”

FOCUS: Creating walkable village-based clusters

CONTEXT SUITABILITY

POTENTIALLY SUITABLE HOUSING TYPES:



Cluster of
Small Houses

Townhouse

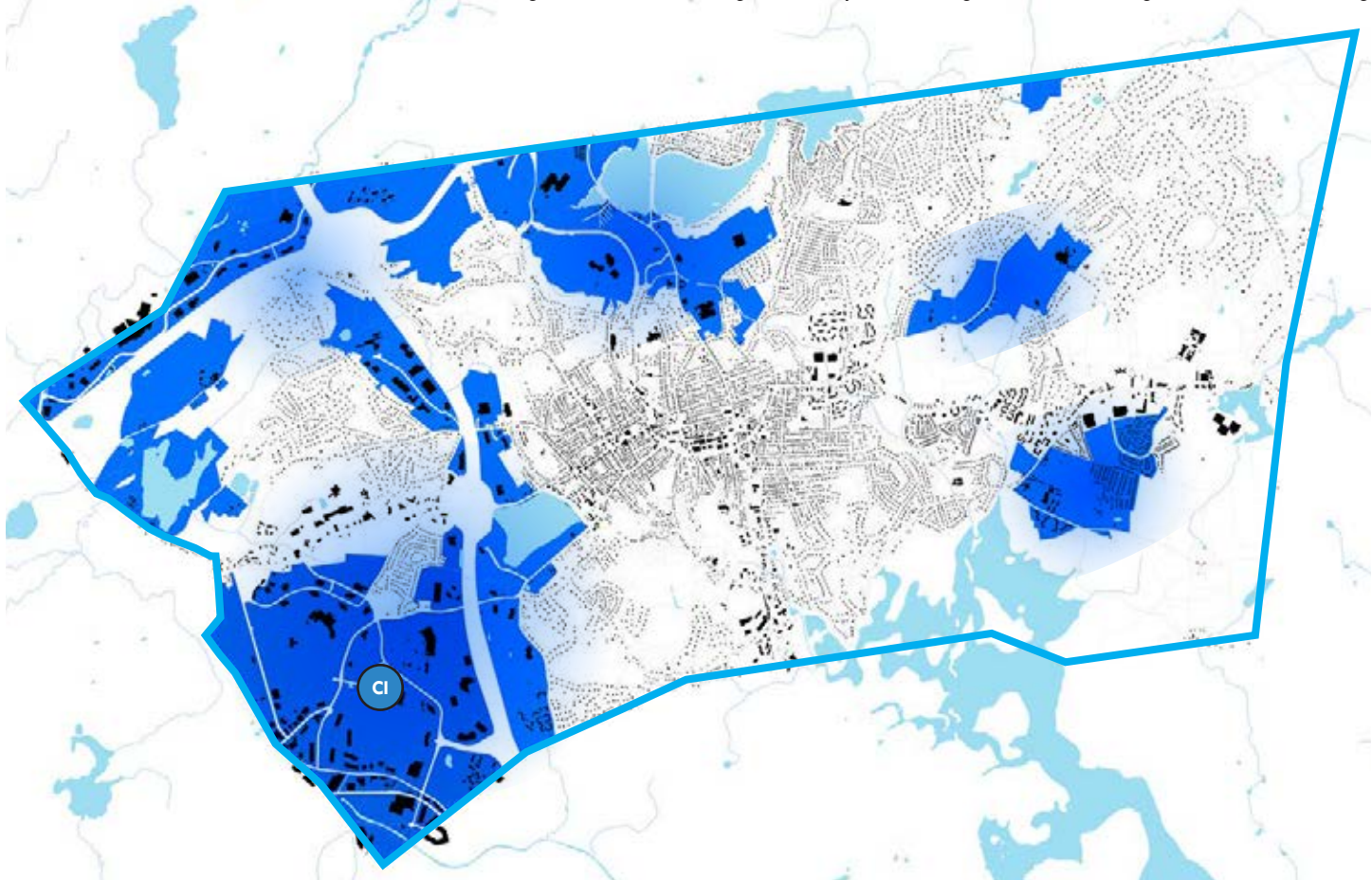
Small Multiple
Unit Building

Large Multiple
Unit Building

Multiple Unit
Courtyard Building

Multiple Unit Building
Over Parking

Multiple Unit
Next to Parking



MAP OF CONTEXT APPLICABILITY:

Generalized boundaries of where this type of design guidance may be applicable in the City. Specific conditions regarding the context of a property need to be verified.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Context Sensitive

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to strengthen context sensitivity of the site design. If existing buildings are present, the site plan and new building positions should enhance the pattern of the site and strengthen the sense of place.

1



1

Site Organization - Design site and arrange buildings and site circulation to strengthen the sense of a “public realm” by framing and defining open space, street frontages, and amenities while showcasing the natural landscape.

2



2

Setbacks - Retain setbacks of natural tree buffers at the edges of the property to showcase the natural landscape and conceal the development with the natural buffer. The site layout should connect to the natural amenities of the site and preserve natural features.

3



3

Orientation of Building - Create a site design in which buildings have a clear relationship to the streets and define open spaces. Building orientation should reinforce site circulation patterns, open space patterns, and connections to other buildings on site.

4



4

Transitions and Buffers - Use natural topography and site features to provide visual buffers and landmarks to focus the development around. Place lower scale development near the perimeter and site entries to transition to context.

5



5

Open Spaces or Plazas - Respond to the natural features of the site to provide usable open space, plazas should be integrated with the buildings and site circulation to provide common outdoor amenities and gathering places.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Site Configuration

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to highlight the positive aspects of a compact cluster of buildings while minimizing impacts of functional aspects of the site.

6



6

Compact Design - Enhance sustainability and reduce development footprint by clustering buildings and site development to minimize the impacts and protect natural features of the site.

7



7

Positioning of Building - Buildings should be configured to respond to the site, optimize views, define outdoor spaces, and engage with the circulation network. Buildings should be organized in compact and efficient clusters to define common spaces and conserve natural land.

8



8

Location of Parking - Parking should be integrated into the overall site design to minimize impact, reduce the loss of trees, and to be visually concealed. Topography of the site should be used to conceal parking with berms, retaining walls, and parking below buildings.

9



9

Location of Service, Loading and Utility Areas - Should be integrated with the overall site design to minimize impact, reduce the loss of trees, and to be visually concealed. Topography and landscape features should conceal these areas placed to the rear of buildings.

10



10

Strengthening of Amenities - Design site circulation to strengthen connections to parks, lakefront trails, rail trails or other amenities that connect to or that are nearby the property. Expand positive amenities with new small plazas, sitting areas, landscape, or public art.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Parking and Circulation

The design of circulation and parking should be an integral part of strengthening the site configuration to elevate design quality and reinforce walkability.

11



Streets and Driveways - Internal site circulation should be used to organize the site and provide multiple routes and connections internal to the site design and external to surrounding street network. A high quality “public realm” with a street network is an important site feature.

12



Walkways - Attractive and convenient pedestrian circulation should be prioritized in the site plan to provide continuous connections along internal streets, to each building entry, common amenity, and open space, and combine with marked crosswalks.

13



Vehicular Circulation - In addition to access to the surrounding street network and internal parking areas, vehicular circulation should provide a pick-up/drop-off area, sheltered waiting area, and wayfinding within the site.

14



Minimize Parking - Use on-street parking to add to parking supply while reducing large surface parking lots and use parking reserve areas to identify potential areas for future phases of parking that would meet total parking requirements that may not be needed.

15



Alternative Modes of Travel - Primary walkways/circulation routes should be wide enough to be used as multi-use paths for bicycles. Bus stops should have a dedicated and sheltered area in a central location, and spaces for car share services should be provided.

SITE DESIGN GUIDELINES

External Materials and Landscape

Each design guideline in this category reflects the importance of details to strengthen the quality of the project and elevate the design.

16



16 Quality Materials - Selection of external site materials should focus on quality, durability, and sustainability with materials that elevate the quality of the context and should include granite curbs, concrete sidewalks, and accent features such as brick or stone pavers.

17



17 Landscape - Trees and other plantings should be used to define private and public spaces while enhancing the sense of community. Plantings should be species native to Eastern Massachusetts, long-lived and hardy, and include shade trees in the site design.

18



18 Sustainable Design - Integrate low impact development techniques and sustainable stormwater management features into the site design while maintaining a compact development footprint.

19



19 Site Furnishings - Seating, benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, and screening elements should be coordinated with consistent materials and appropriate locations throughout the site design.

20



20 Site Lighting - Lighting should be pedestrian-scale, at an appropriate level for safety, color-corrected with a preference for LED fixtures focused on reducing glare and avoiding light impact on adjacent properties and the night sky. Avoid too much light and floodlighting.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES

Context Sensitive

The building context may vary widely, from commercial uses to a greenfield property, the building design should respond to the context of the property to create a thoughtful and unified whole that is composed of varied and complementary parts.

21



21

Orientation of Building - Building(s) should be designed to strengthen an internal logic for the site to define frontage of internal streets and open spaces. Building entries and fronts should be placed to activate the adjacent space.

22



22

Transitions and Buffers - Transitions in building massing should be used to strengthen views and reduce building scale near property buffers to reduce the visual impact of the development, particularly near single family homes which may abut the property.

23



23

Complementary Building Forms - Complement adjacent structures and create compatibility across multiple structures or building types while avoiding repetition of the same type uniformly. Create a consistent design vocabulary that is applied with invention.

24



24

Height - Variation in building height should be used strategically within the development to add visual interest through perspective, depth, and overlapping forms to reduce repetition, and optimize views within the development.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES**Building Configuration**

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to create visually interesting buildings that fit together to create high quality places.

25



25

Scale - Reduce the overall scale of a building and collection of buildings by placing lower volumes in front of larger volumes, stepping back the building massing, at the top floor(s) and relating to the human scale through details.

26



26

Massing - The organization of the building's overall volume shall be used to reduce the impression of scale and provide visual interest. Create variations in the building floor plan, and elements of the building volume with recesses, projections, or setbacks.

27



27

Roof Form - The roof form should be consistent with architectural style of the building and provide an opportunity to add visual interest to the building massing while reducing the perception of the overall building scale.

28



28

Roof Transitions - Building massing and the facade design should not just end at the top, but should be integrated into the design of the roof, whether that roof is flat or pitched with a cornice, parapet, or other design feature.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES

Facade and Appearance

Each design guideline in this category offers techniques to create visually interesting buildings through the design of the building's faces or facades.

29



29

Entrances - The building massing, facade design, and site design should all respond to the location of building entries which should be highlighted as a feature of the facade while providing shelter from weather and features to reinforce the human scale of the building.

30



30

Garage Doors - Garages and garage doors should be located on secondary facades and designed to minimize their visual impact and prominence as part of the design of the building facade, as well as the overall building and site design.

31



31

Windows - Window composition on the facade should create a rhythm, sense of scale, and overall consistency with the design. Windows should be proportioned to emphasize the vertical, with a width to height ratio of 1 to 2. Multiple windows should be combined for a wider expanse.

32



32

Horizontal Definition - The building facade should be composed of several horizontal bays not more than 50 feet in width to reduce the overall scale of the structure. Provide variety in the design, depth, and materials of the bays and avoid repetitious patterns.

33



33

Vertical Definition - The perceived scale of a building can be reduced by differentiating the base, middle, and top of the facade with variation in building massing and building materials. This definition may not apply uniformly across the building facades.

BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES

Additional Considerations

Each design guideline in this category offers additional approaches to elevating the quality of the multifamily development.

34



34

Balconies and Roof Decks - Use balconies and roof decks to capitalize on surrounding site views or views of natural amenities while also providing an element of visual interest for the facade. Balconies should project to create a sense of depth and variety for the facade.

35



35

Quality Materials - Exterior building materials should be high quality, durable, sustainable, natural and age gracefully. Multiple materials should be selected that are compatible and harmonious. Examples include combinations of brick, stone, metal panels, or wood cladding.

36



36

Sustainable Design - The integration of sustainable design approaches and features are encouraged including energy efficiency, renewable energy, water efficiency and management, sustainable materials, indoor air quality or other areas of innovation.

37



37

Historic Structures - Historic structures should be integrated with renovation and additions that are complementary to the historic structure and consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties.

www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf

38



38

Signage - If signage is required for the property, it should be minimized and designed to be consistent across the property and coordinated with address numbers and integrated with the design of the building facades.

