

30+ YEARSEXPERIENCE

Planning and Landscape Architecture rooted in New England traditions

Customized, Creative Community Engagement

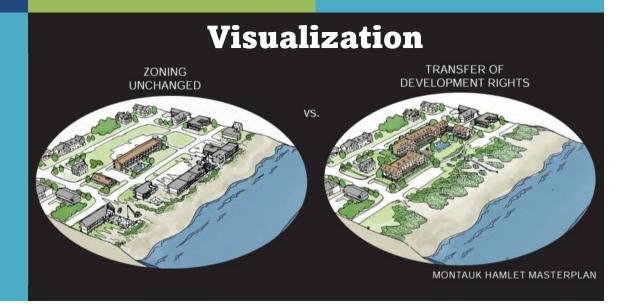
Expertise in housing for rural and small towns and zoning implementation









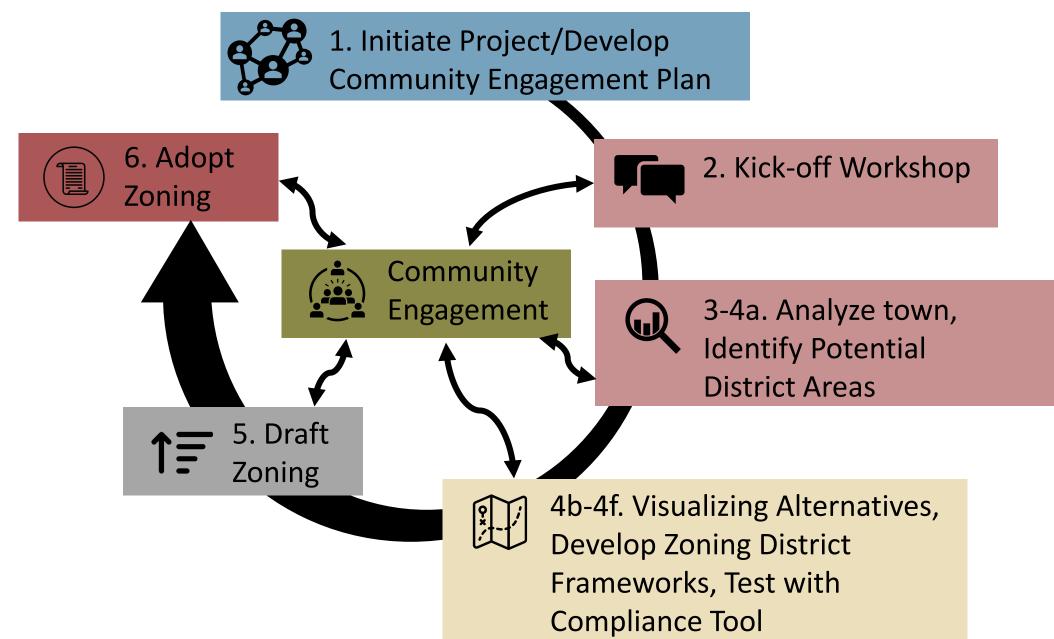




Design thinking applied to planning

- Shared fact-finding to understand existing conditions, problems and opportunities.
- Testing and evaluating alternative future scenarios.
- Exploring real places with public visioning and placemaking activities.
- Visualizing alternatives in a way laypeople can understand
- Rethinking, revising, and building consensus on a preferred approach
- Crafting effective zoning and bringing it to adoption

Project Approach



Community Engagement Options

Hands-on Visioning Workshop

















Visual Surveys



Strong Support (67%-100%)



Moderate Support (34%-66%)

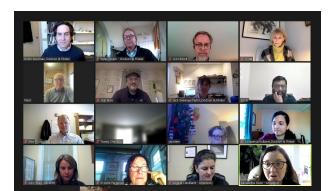


Low Support (0-33%)



Focus
Groups /
Working
Groups





Community Engagement Options

Hands-on Visioning Workshop









Visual Surveys



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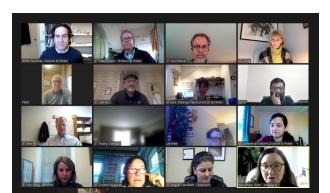


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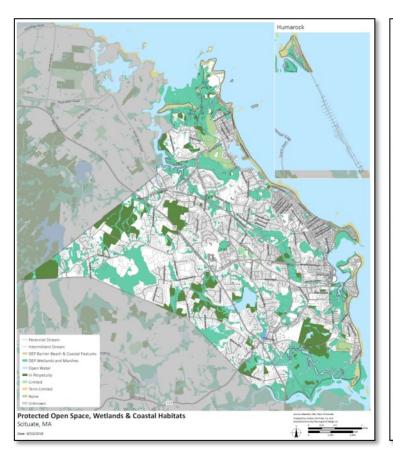


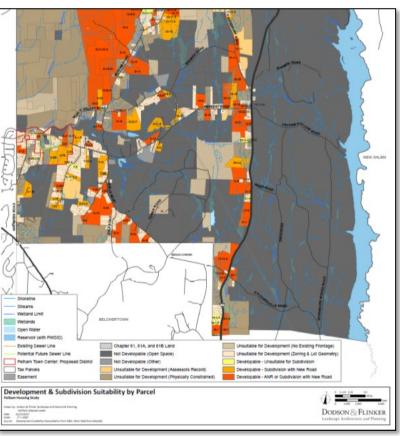


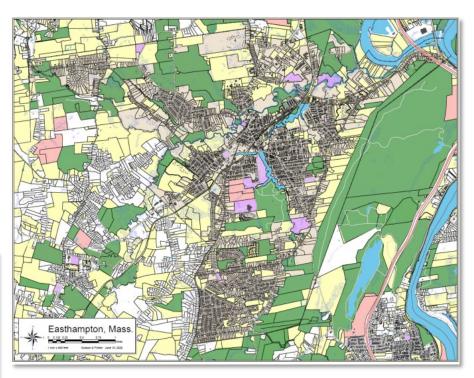


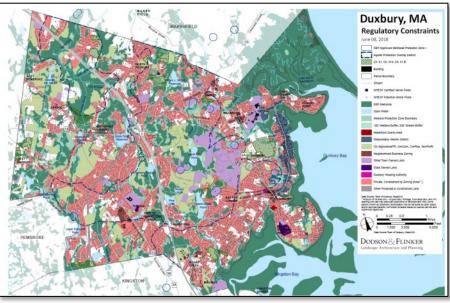


3-4a. Town-Wide Assessment: Town Plans, Bylaws, Drinking Water, Potential Housing Sites









4b-4f. Visualizing Housing Alternatives for Districts and Developing Zoning Framework





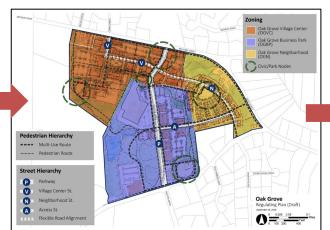


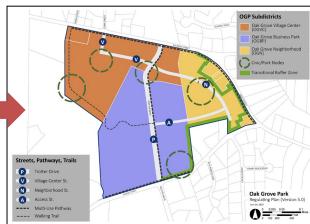
Existing Conditions Analysis, Potential Districts

Public Visioning & Scenario Building







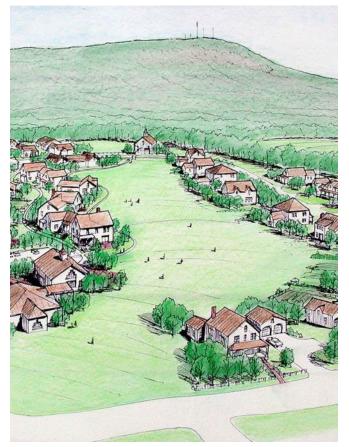


Conceptual Plan Refinement and Development Scenario Testing

Transition to Zoning Map and Zoning Code

Example: Oak Grove Park Mixed-Use Form-Based Zoning Bylaw, Medway, MA

Zoning Based on Understanding of Creative Design for Housing









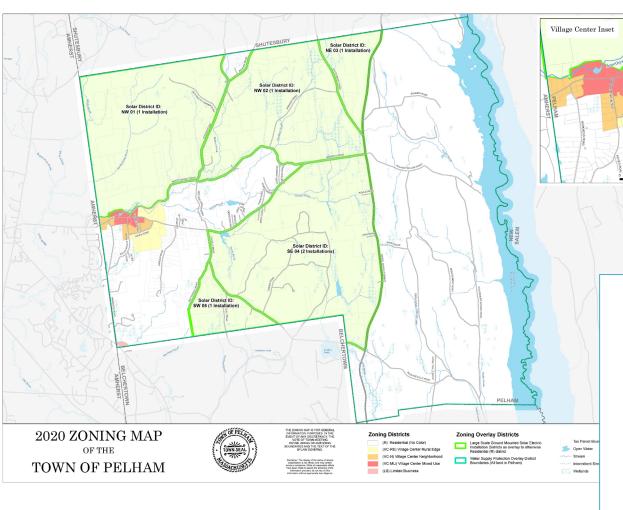


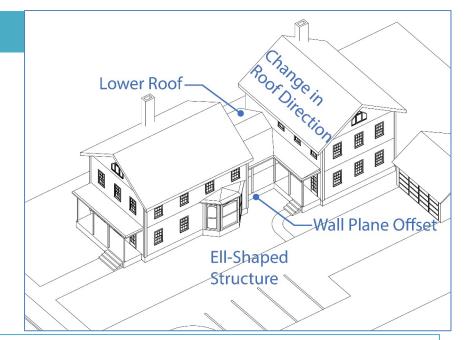


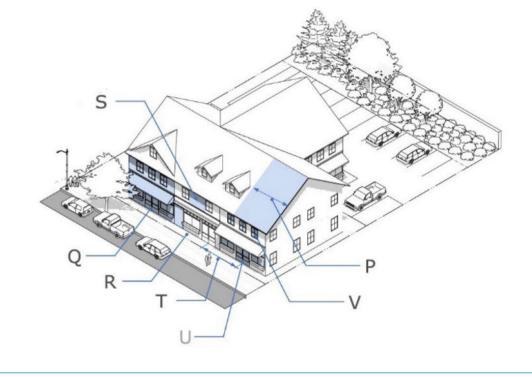




5-6. Draft and Adopt Effective Zoning

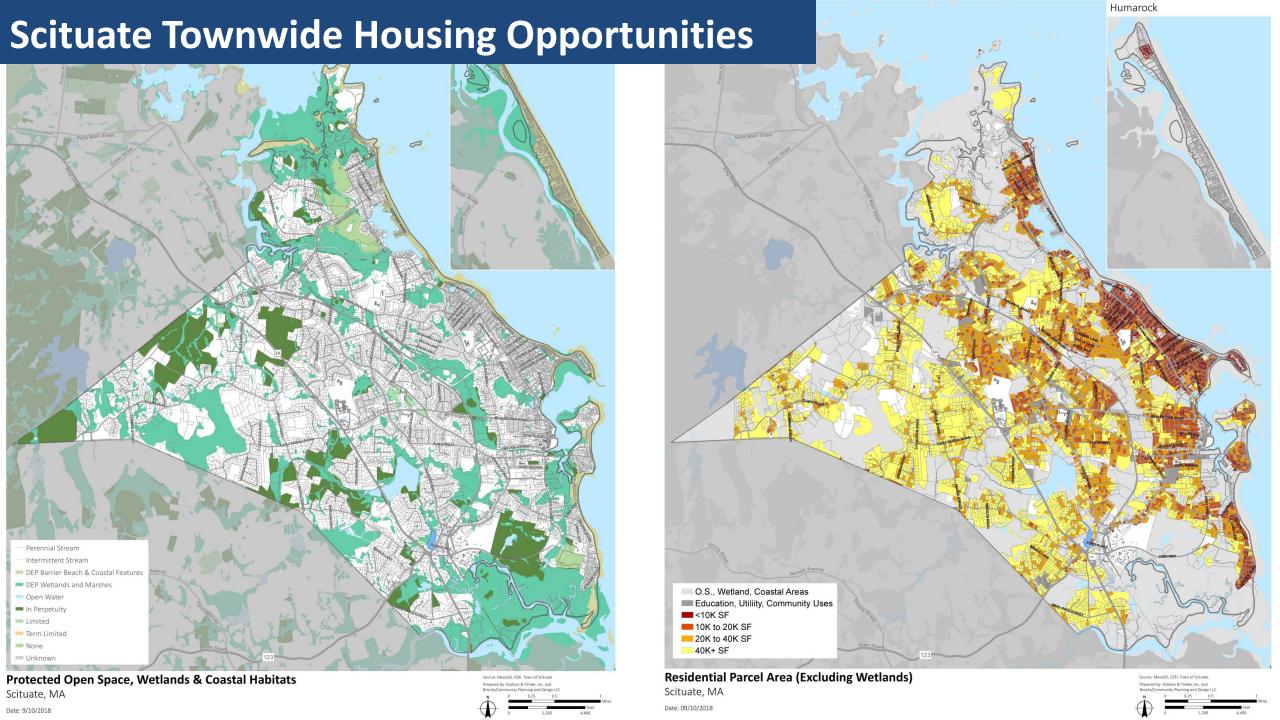


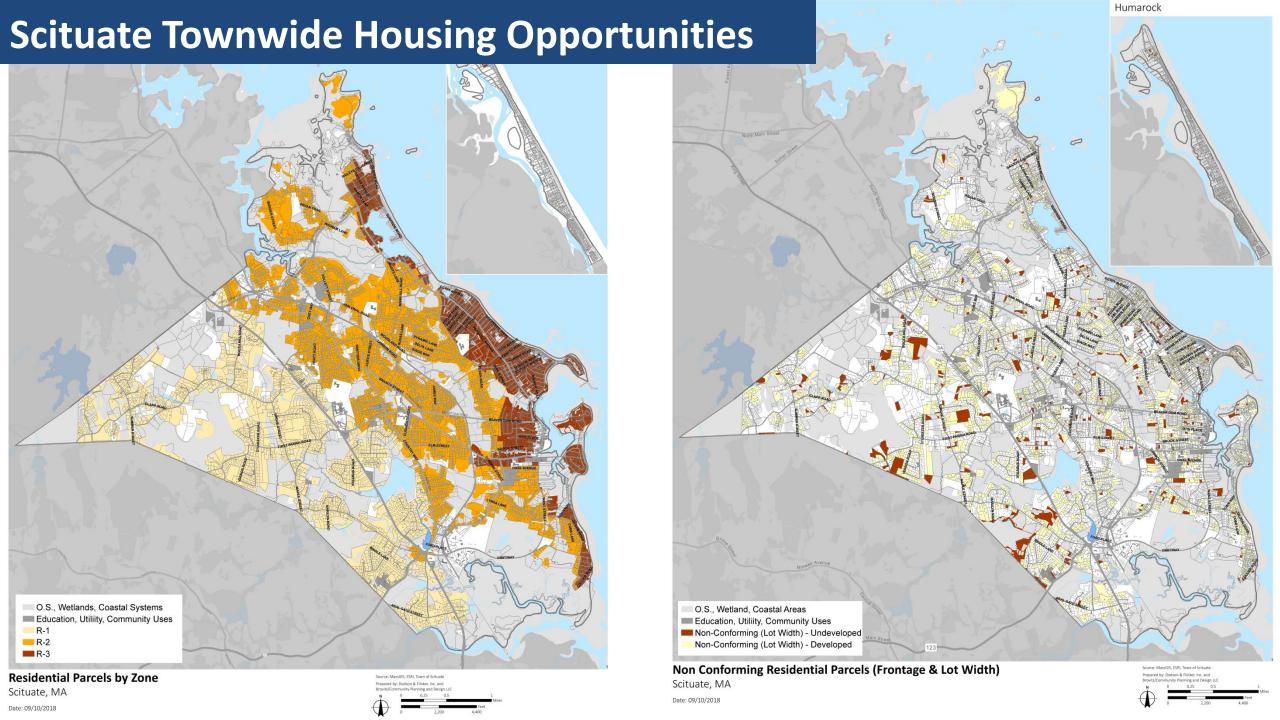




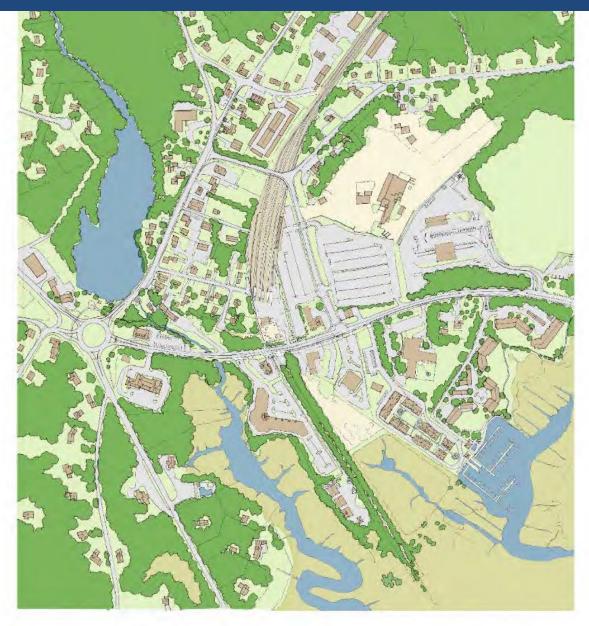
Test Zoning Framework with MBTA Communities Compliance Tool

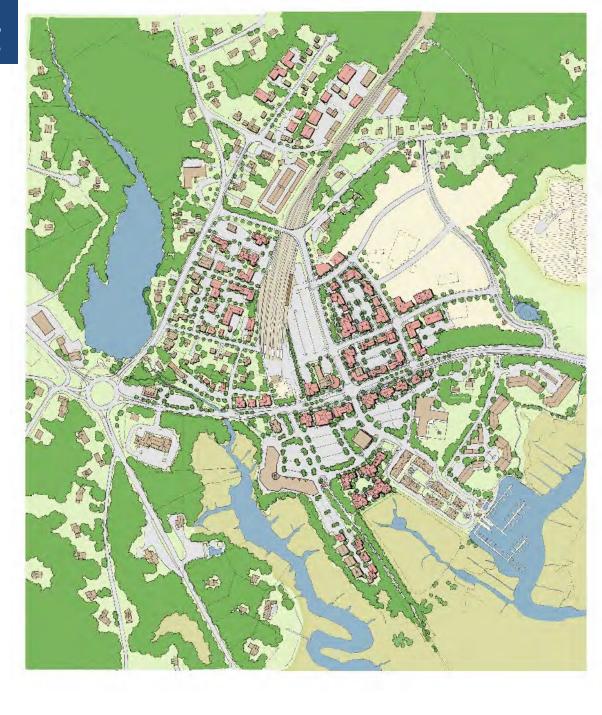
Step 3.	Input the parameters from your zoning in this section.			
	your zoning bylaw/ordinance. If the requested standard	d does not apply, please leave the box bl	ank - do	not enter N/A or 0.
ategories	Notes	District#		1
District Name			0	
L. Allowable Residential Bu	uilding Types			
INFO: Some zoning	Question Guidance	Building type and density	Y/N	Please explain your response.
ordinances/ bylaws have	Does this zoning district allow the residential building types listed to the	Three-family?		
restrictions on lot size,	right? (Use the drop-down boxes to answer in the Y/N column.)	Four-family?		
building height, open space, and parking by the		Five or more dwelling units per lot?		_
type of residential unit.	If your zoning does not have a maximum, leave this blank and explain.	What is the maximum number of units per lot?		
	If your zoning allows conversion of single-family homes to more than one			
	unit, please answer Y in the Y/N column, and provide the maximum number			
	of units (if applicable) in the Response column.			
2. Lot Sizes				
INFO: Lot size helps	Question Guidance	Dimensional Standards	Value	Please explain your response.
determine the number of	The size of the minimum lot in this district. If there is no minimum, enter 0.	Minimum Lot Size (in square feet)		_
units that can be built by providing input into the	Some regulations have a base lot size for the first dwelling unit and a	Base Minimum Lot Size (in square feet)		
calculation of the building	requirement for additional square feet for each additional unit. If that is	Additional Lot Square Footage by Dwelling Unit (in		
, and the second	true of your community, please enter those numbers here.	square feet)		
Building Types	Question Guidance	Building type and lot size	Value	Please explain your response.
INFO: See note under Section 1.	Please indicate any requirements for lot size in square feet based on the	Three-family (in square feet)		
unuer section 1.	building type and provide an explanation in the Response column. If you	Four-family (in square feet)		
	have a district-wide minimum lot area per dwelling unit, please add that in	Five or more dwelling units per lot (in square feet)		
3. Restrictions on Building	Volume			
NFO: Building volume (foo	otprint x height) helps determine the number of units that can be built. Question Guidance	Dimensional Standards	Value	Please explain your response.
3.a. Height	If the building height is in feet, please convert to stories based on the	Difficusional Standards	value	Please explain your response.
our reigne	requirements in the building code or your zoning definitions. Add the number of feet to the Response column.	Building Height (in stories)		





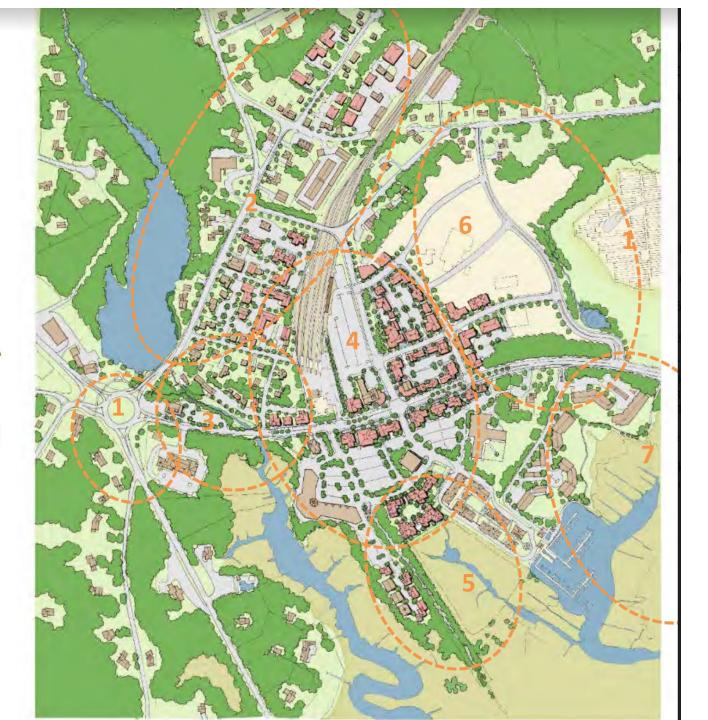
Scituate Greenbush Vision and Zoning

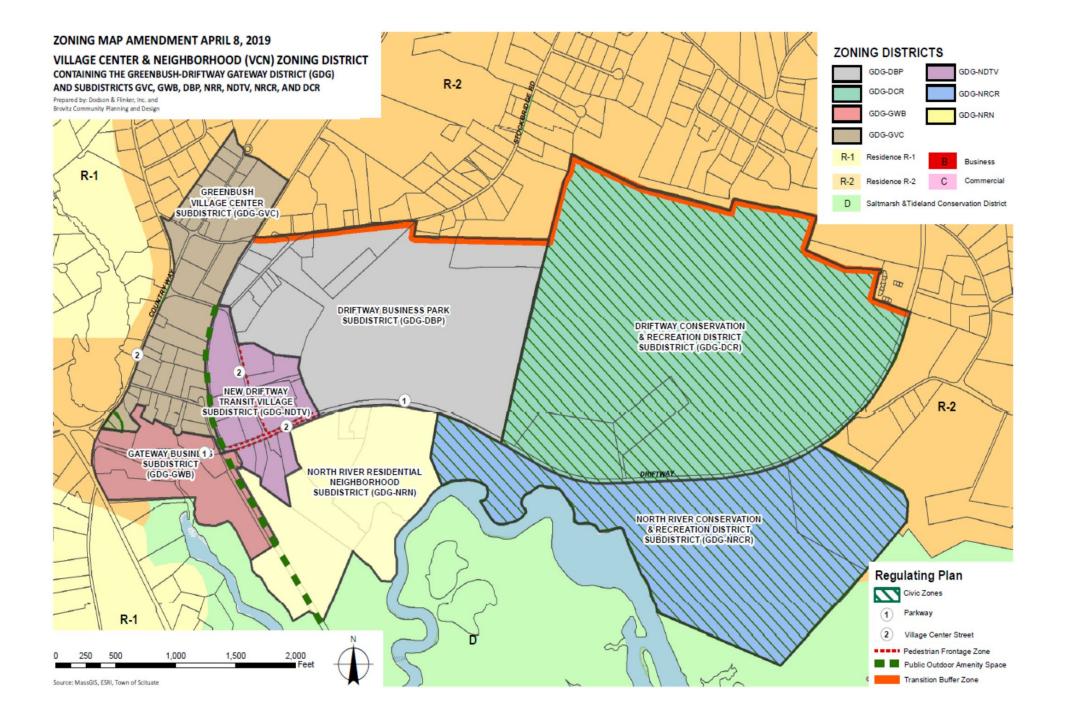




SUBDISTRICTS

- 1. Scituate Gateway (Rte 3A and Roundabout Area)
- 2. Historic Greenbush Village
- 3. New Driftway Gateway (Roundabout to Dunkin Donuts)
- 4. New Driftway Village Center (MBTA Station and Parking to Ladd's Way)
- 5. Driftway Waterfront Neighborhood
- 6. Driftway Business Park (Buckeye Lane and Stockbridge Road Area)
- North River Recreation District (Driftway – Ladd's Way to Scituate WWTP)





"The Village at Greenbush"









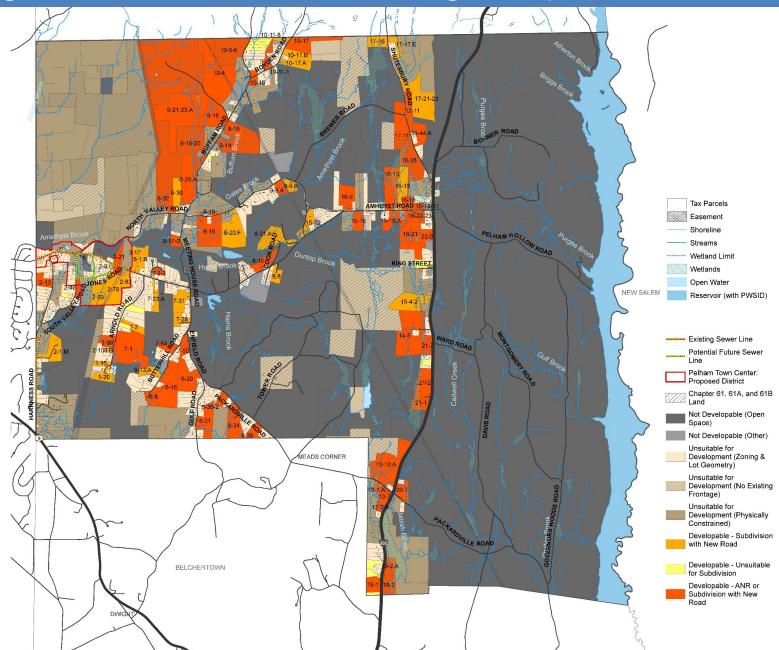
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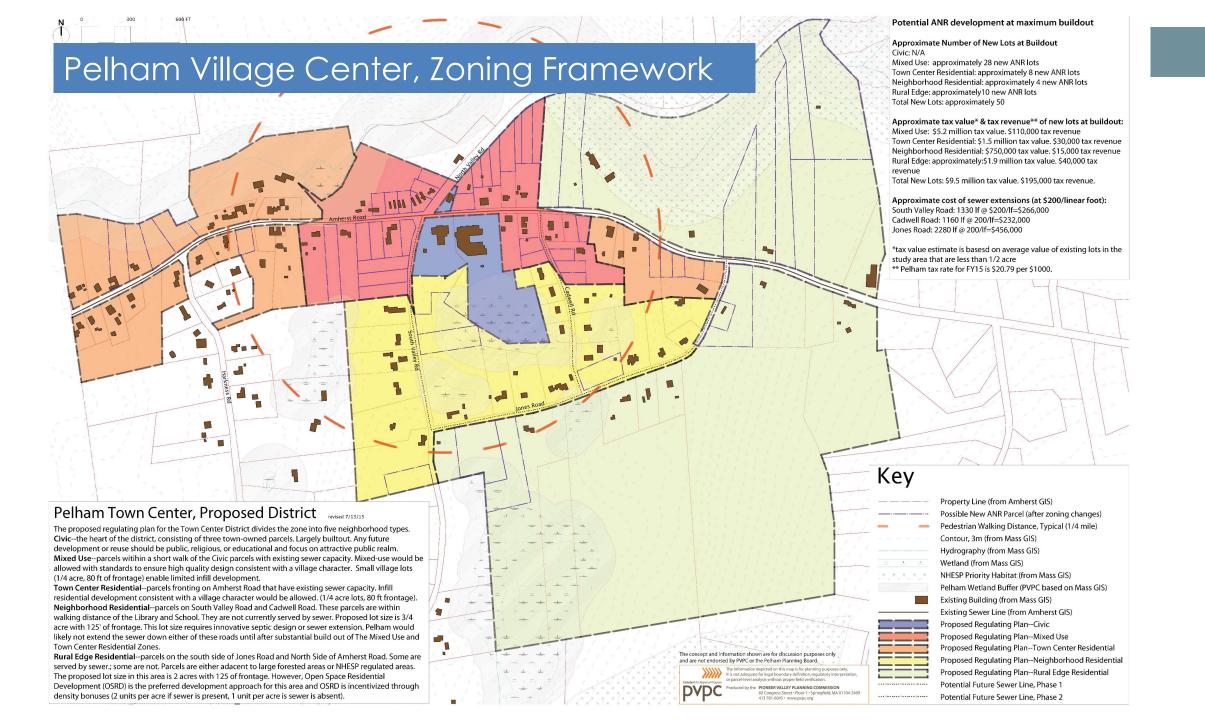
Pelham Village Center, Townwide Housing Analysis



Pelham Village Center, Testing Potential Sites

Site 1: New subdivision at a higher density and with small lots than allowed under existing zoning, assuming development rights transferred from adjacent parcels to the east.



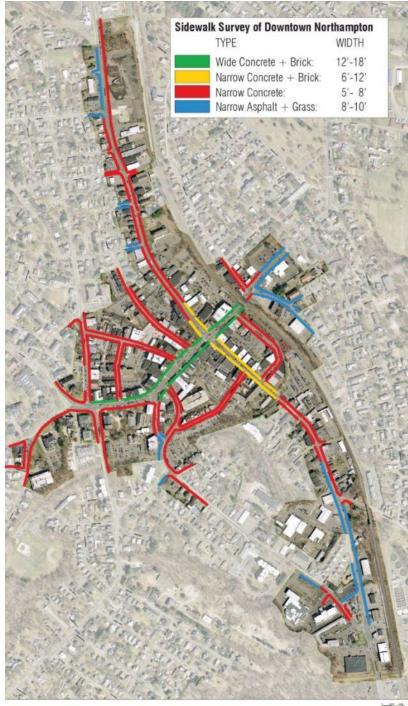


Northampton, MA

Downtown and Florence Center Plan

And Form-based Code





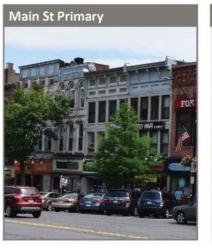
Public Realm Standards for Typical Block | Main Street- Primary [MS-p]



Description

This image represents an idealized, proposed Main Street block with a separated cycle-track, a shared central turning lane, and a widened sidewalk. The existing Main Street right-of-way varies from 75′ to 180′, allowing room for new public realm elements, such as public seating, cafe spaces, and stormwater infiltration areas. The proposed sidewalk is divided into conceptual 'zones' by their typical use and components. These zones are further described on subsequent pages.

	Parameter	Dimensional Range		
A	Enclosure (facade to facade)	75'-180'		
B	Right-of-Way	75'-180'		
0	Street Width (curb to curb)	36'-68'		



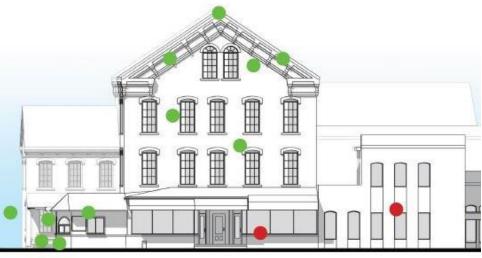


Building Frontage zone

Throughway zone









Florence Soft Serve / Uya

15
0

Put a parklet and flower planters in front of ice cream

I love the entrance to Collective Copies. Feel homey

> --me too Another ves

Florence Ba



I do love the landscaping here and the wall for sitting in front of the bank





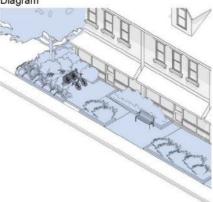




C. Front Ramp

(1) Definition: A front ramp is a constructed element with a running slope greater than 5%. It mitigates a grade change within the Public Frontage Zone in order to provide access to a building, terrace, or other similar element. A front ramp must be built in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Rules and Regulations of the Massachusetts Access Board (521 CMR), as amended.





(3)	Dimensional Standards			
	A	Width (min)	3'	
	В	Length of ramp without change in direction of travel of at least 45 degrees (max)	30'	
	0	Height, Clearance (min)	8'	
	0	Setback from street line	2'	

(4) Design Standards

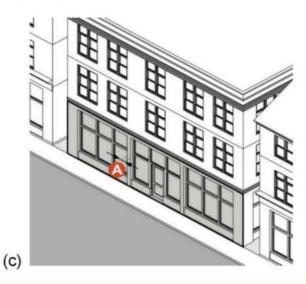
- (a) A front ramp may be parallel to, perpendicular to, or at an angle, to the street line.
- (b) A front ramp may be freestanding or incorporated into a terrace, a building, or another structure.
- (c) A railing on a front ramp must be at least 50% transparent
- (d) A ramp that runs parallel to the street, or at an angle that is less than 45 degrees to the street, and that is more than 18" tall, must be screened with vegetation, public seating, or other allowed public realm elements.
- (e) Adequate space for storage of snow cleared from a ramp must be provided on site.
- (f) Sloping walkways are encouraged over ramps when reasonably possible to provide for accessible grade changes.

I. Ground Floor Façade Types

(1) Shopfront

(a) Definition: A façade type where the building facade is aligned close to or at the Street Line with at-grade entries for each ground level use. This type is commonly associated with retail, service or hospitality uses, and has substantial glazing and may include an awning or canopy that may encroach into the Public Frontage Zone or Pedestrian Throughway Zone.

(b) Diagram

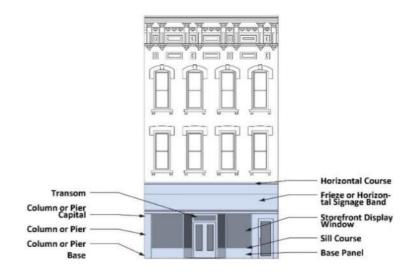


(d) Dimensional Standards

Maximum height of bottom of window sill 2 feet above floor level

(e) Design Guidelines

(i) Diagram



- (ii) A storefronts should include all of the parts labeled in the diagram above. Storefronts with these parts are typical along Main Street in downtown Northampton. Their continued use is desirable because it creates a consistency and legibility of storefront design.
- (iii) Open ended, operable awnings are encouraged for weather protection.

