

Town of Brookline, NH

Non-Residential Site Plans - Design Guidelines Illustrations For Commercial / Industrial District

Supplement to the Non-Residential Site Plan Regulations

Arcade

A covered walkway consisting of a series of arches supported by columns or piers; a building or part of a building with the series of arches open to the street level; a roofed passageway, especially one with shops on either side

(Definition: NRPC; photos: Wikipedia and Sarah Marchant)



Awning / Canopy

A roof-like structure, often made of canvas or plastic, that forms a shelter over a storefront, window, door or deck

(Definition: NRPC & photo: NRPC and Sarah Marchant)



Cupola

A small structure that sits on a building roof; often featuring architectural elements such as domes or other ornamentation

(Definition: NRPC; photos: Milford Heritage Commission and Sarah Marchant)



Display Window

A store window, typically facing the street, used to display merchandise for sale in the store

(Definition: NRPC & photos: NRPC and Sarah Marchant)



Dormer

A vertically set window on a sloping roof; the roofed structure housing such a window

(Definition: National Trust for Historic Preservation; photos: NRPC and Sarah Marchant)



Gable

A ridged roof with at least two slopes on each side which forms a triangular wall segment at the end of a double-pitched roof

(Definition & photo: NRPC)



Overhang

A projecting upper portion of a building such as a roof or balcony

(Definition & photo: NRPC)



Portico

A major porch, usually with a triangular, pediment roof supported by classical columns
(Definition: National Trust for Historic Preservation; photo: This Old House)



Wall Plane

The wall plane is the exterior surface of a wall along the front and sides of a building. In order to minimize the mass and scale of larger structures and to encourage pedestrian-scale development along the public way, the impact of the wall plane should be reduced in height and width. Combined with architectural features and landscaping, the proportions of larger structures can appear to be more in scale with the context of the surrounding area.

(Definition: NRPC, photo: Milford Heritage Commission)



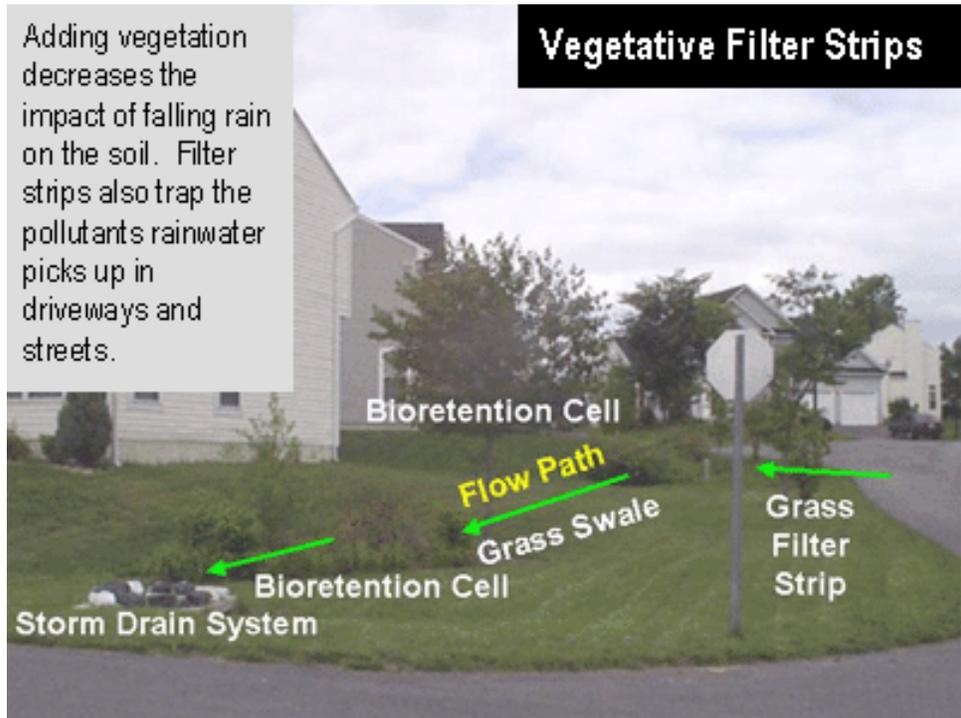
Low Impact Development (L.I.D)

A bioretention filter consists of a grass buffer strip, a sand bed, a ponding area, an organic layer or mulch layer, planting soil, and plants such as leafy shrubs. These filters look like beds of shrubbery and can be placed as islands on parking lots. They use soils and woody and leafy plants to remove pollutants from storm water runoff. Runoff from large paved surfaces like parking lots passes first over or through a sand bed, which slows the speed of the flowing water. It also distributes the water evenly along the length of the

ponding area. The ponding area is made of soil, but it slopes into the center. Water gradually infiltrates the bioretention area, evaporates, and is taken up by the plants.



***Source:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Polluted runoff, designing a better neighborhood.*



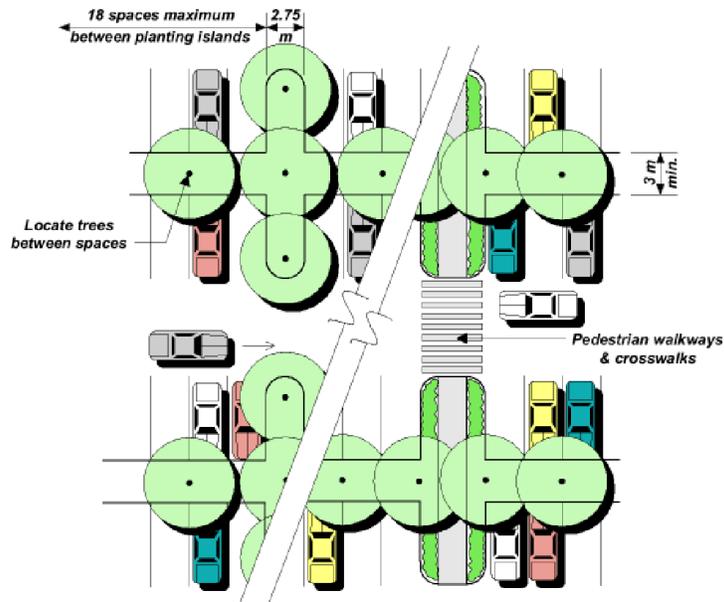
***Source:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Polluted runoff, designing a better neighborhood.*

Parking Design

Example of Pedestrian Paving in a Parking Island



Planting Islands and Pedestrian Paving (Source: USAF, Landscape Design)



Parking pedestrian circulation and landscape (Photo: Municipal Code, City of Spokane, WA)

