



**An Introduction to Urban Design Guidelines** 1/26/2022

### Who uses Design Guidelines and When?

- **Design concept phase (pre-submission)** When property owners approach the county, typically before the project is fully designed, staff introduces them to the Design Guidelines.
- All stages of zoning and plan review County staff, especially Community Revitalization, use the Design Guidelines throughout the rezoning and site plan review processes.



# How are they Organized?

- Tysons and Reston each have their own stand-alone Design Guidelines.
- Revitalization districts are a two-volume set:
  - Volume I (approved 11/18) applies to all revitalization districts and includes broad design recommendations
  - Volume II is district-specific
- Both volumes must be used together!



### How do they work with other County Regulations?

- Developed with input from many County agencies.
- Help implement aspects of the Comprehensive Plan and work in conjunction with the Zoning Ordinance and the Public Facilities Manual (PFM).
- PFM was updated to allow Design Guidelines to supersede its regulations (with justification) so that special designs can be implemented. Developers still need to follow other building and zoning codes.





# Here's where you get involved.

Each chapter is organized using the following structure:

- Intent (overarching purpose and intent of the Chapter)
- Topical Sections
  - **Design Principles** (define the goals and conditions needed to achieve desired outcomes)
  - **Design Strategies** (details on how to implement the design principles, including in some instances specific materials and dimensions)





# Volume I Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction on how to use the Guidelines
- 2. Street and Streetscape Design
- 3. Open Space
- 4. Site Design
- 5. Parking and Access
- 6. Placemaking Elements
- 7. Interim Development
- 8. Appendix





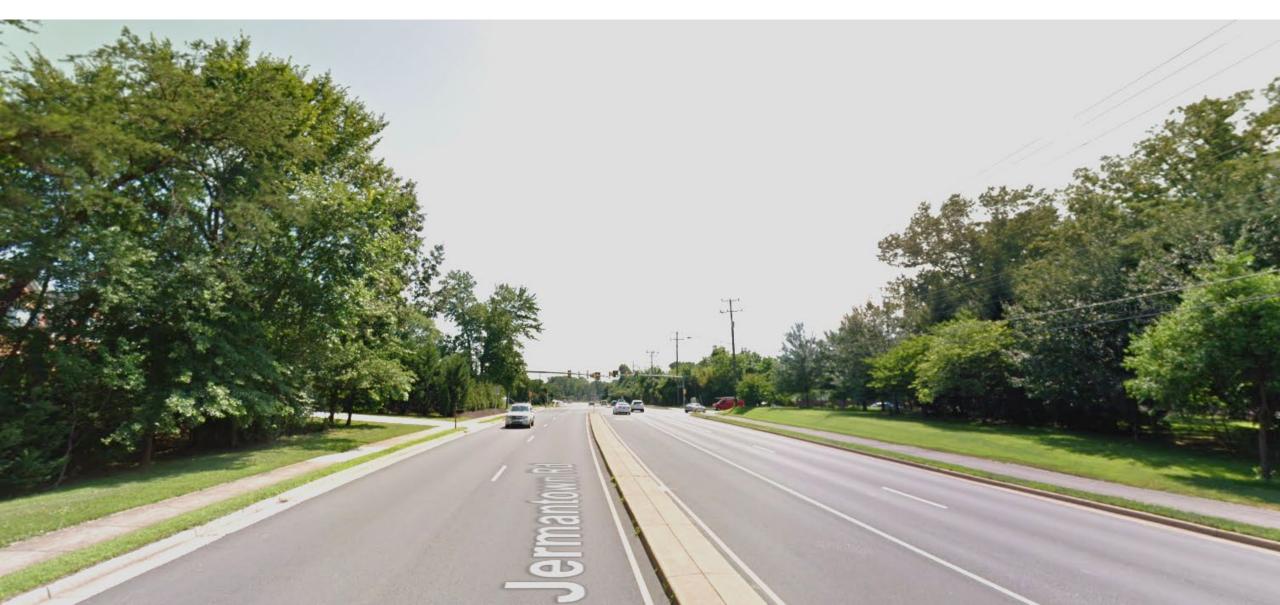
What design features are most important in McLean?

What makes McLean special today that we want to ensure is replicated?

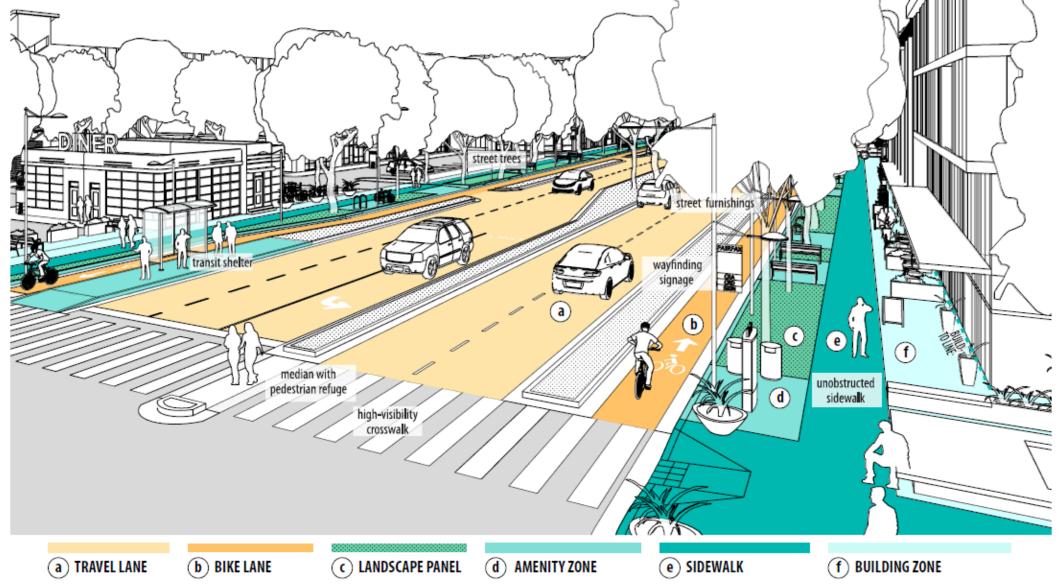
Is there something missing in Volume I that we should consider including in the Volume II for McLean?



## **Typical Fairfax Streetscape**



## **Street Design: Complete Streets**



## **Street Design: Multimodal Streets**



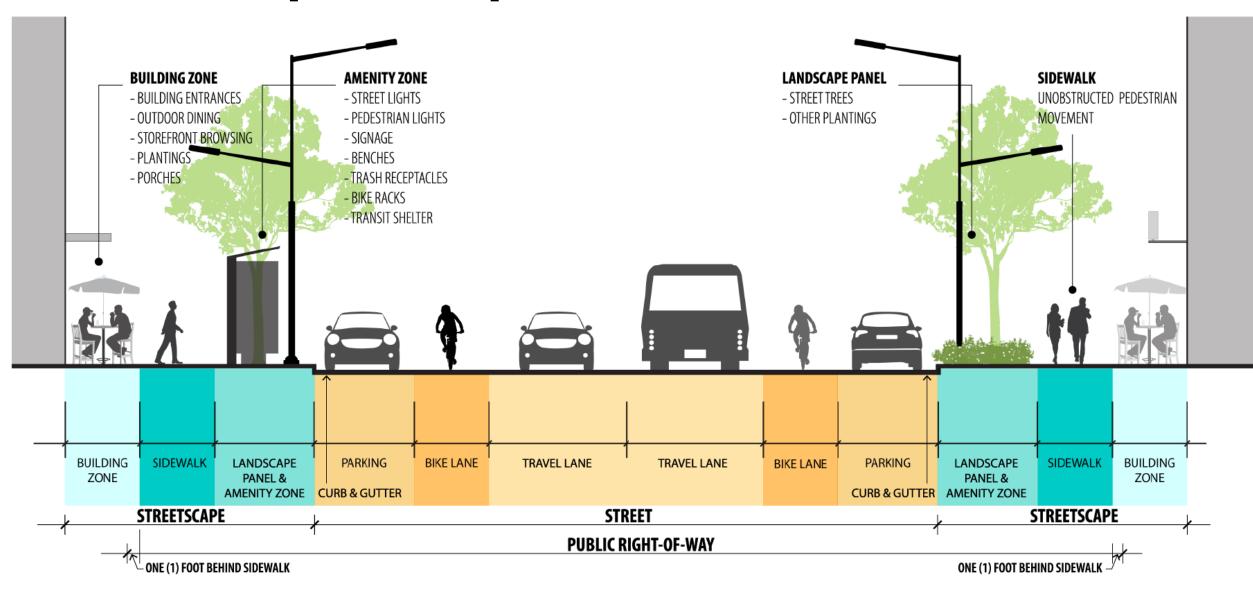






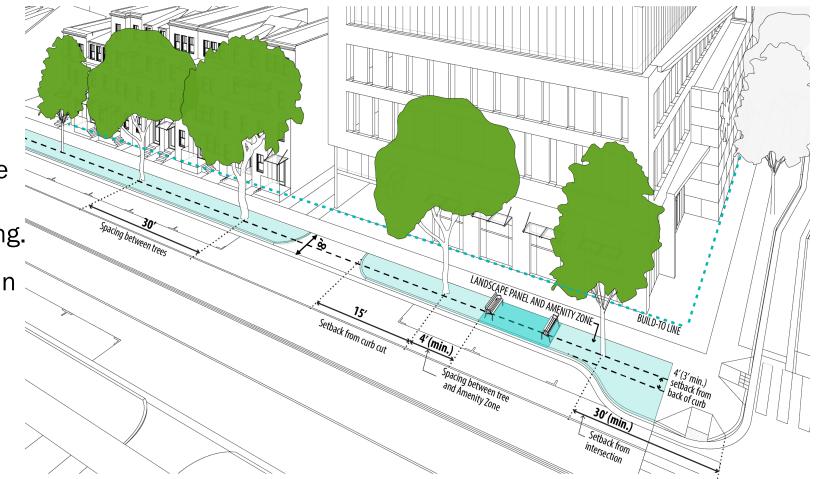


## **Streetscape: Components**



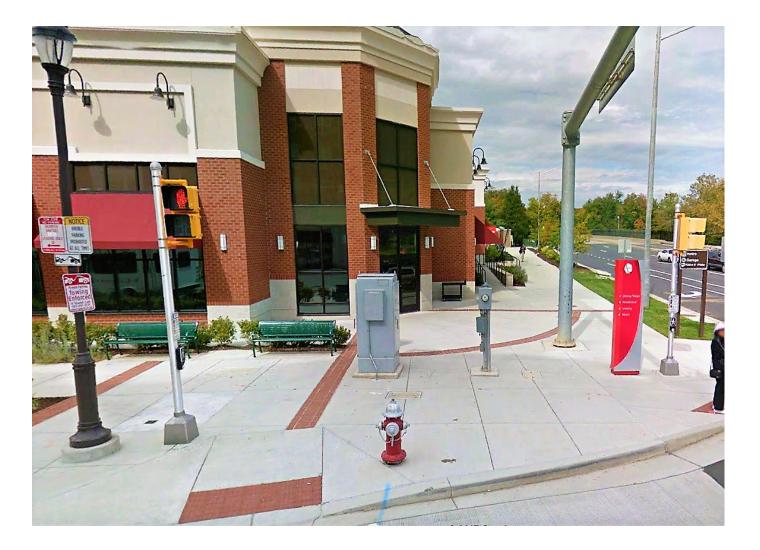
## **Streetscape Element: Tree Planting**

- Street trees are critical for the environment, pedestrian comfort, and economic vitality.
- Should be planted between the curb and the sidewalk for max benefit. Consistent tight spacing.
- Options for how to plant trees in constrained areas.
- Incorporate VDOT standards
- Some species work are more conducive to thriving in urban areas



## **Streetscape Element: Utilities**

- Utility planning should occur early in the design process.
- Utility lines should be undergrounded under the sidewalk – avoid landscape panels.
- Locate utility cabinets and vaults in the building zone only.



## **Open Space: Parks and Plazas**

- 5 Main Park types (County's Urban Parks Framework) – explains each type
- Parks should contribute to a larger park network
- Contribute to a Sense of Place and Pride
- Program parks to support recreation, education and public events



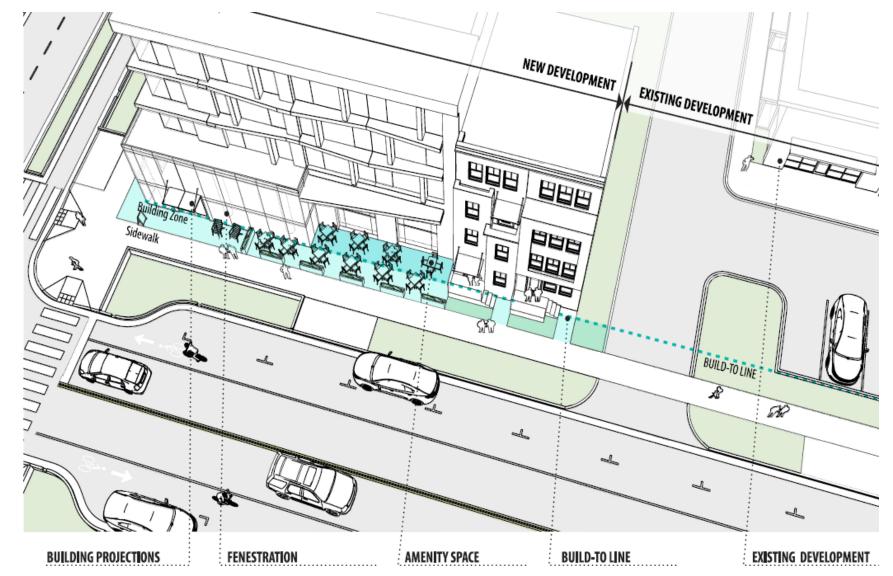




**Recreation-focused** 

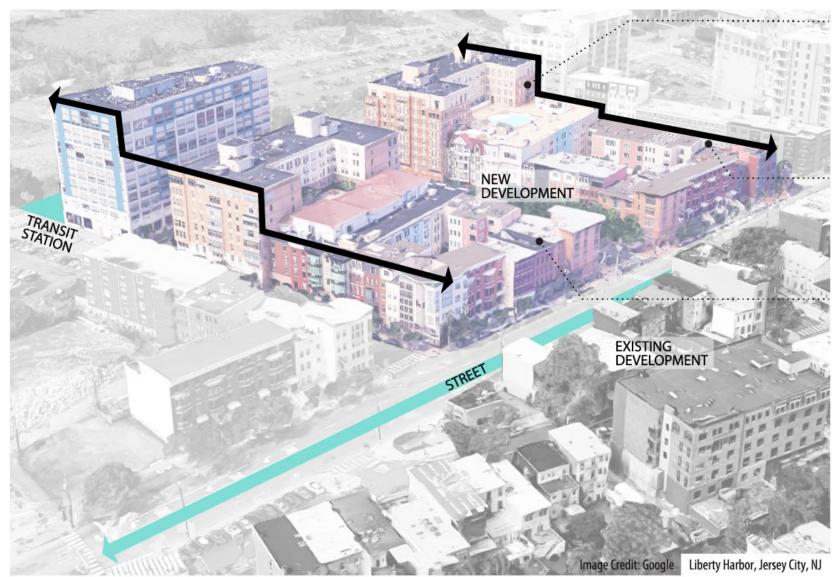
# **Site Design: Building Placement**

- Build-to Line (locating buildings close to the street)
- Allowance for Amenity Spaces
- Building Fenestration (60% rule of thumb)
- Building Projections



# **Site Design: Building Transitions**

- Building modulation keeps an interesting skyline
- Contextual design is important
- Step backs reduce height along street edge to avoid large shadows on ground
- Building step down to align with the context
- Building height-to-street width ratio should be considered.



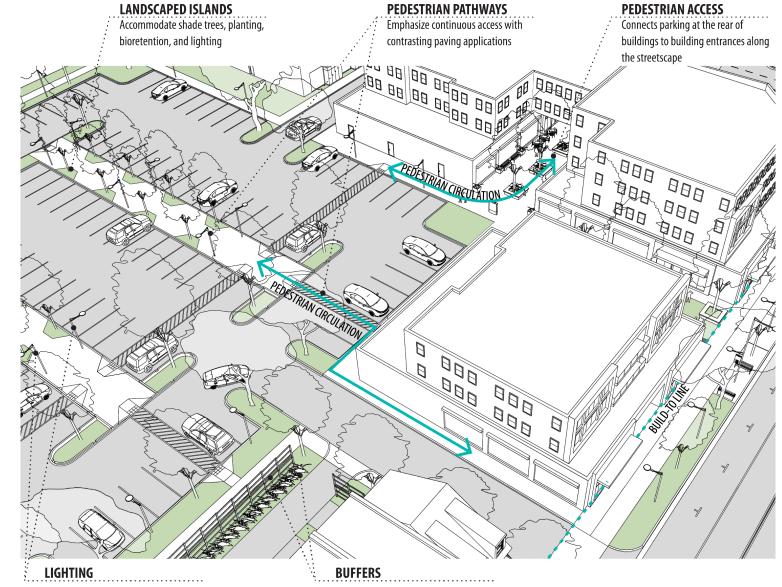
# Site Design: Ground Floor Design

- Different design needs for residential and commercial uses.
- Commercial ground floors should be both visually interesting and pedestrian-scaled: consider materials, building form and step-backs, special corner designs, and façade elements such as transparency, modulation, building entries, and cornice lines.
- Residential ground floors should consider the need for both privacy and "eyes on the street."



# **Parking and Access**

- Minimize visual impacts of parking
- Placement preference order:
  - On-street
  - Structured Parking Underground Podium or Wrapped
  - Surface lot Rear of site Side of building Front teaser parking
- Make driveways "pedestrian friendly"



## **Parking and Access: Structured**



Parking garage hidden by an active facade



Parking with ground floor retail and sculptural features

## **Parking and Access: Surface**

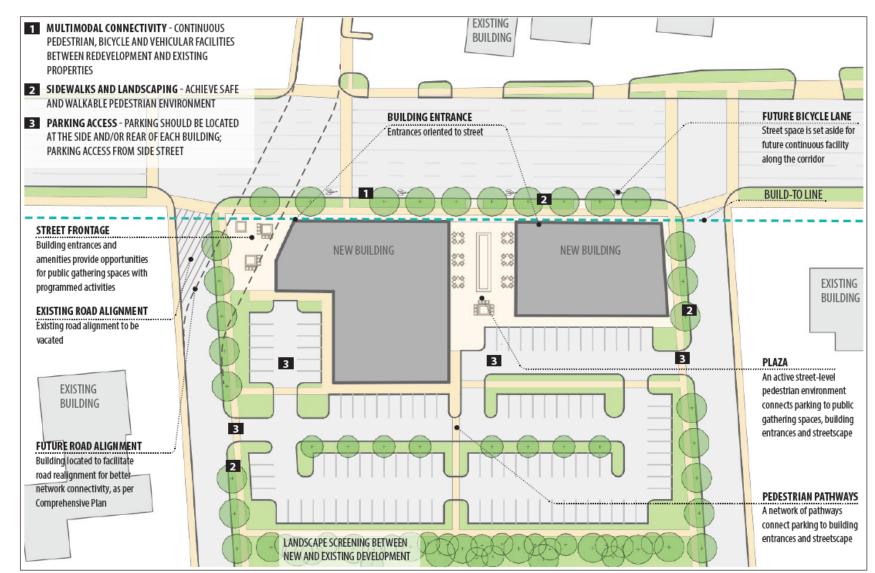


Parking area hidden to side of building

Surface parking with pedestrian walkway

# **By-Right and Small Scale**

- Building Orientation "Build-to Line"
- Parking Location and Access
- Multimodal Connectivity
- Streetscape
- Plazas & Park Spaces
- Interim and Future Plans
- Transition to Existing Uses



# **Placemaking: Gateways**

#### **KEY POINTS**

Create a sense of arrival and a memorable visual impression of an area.

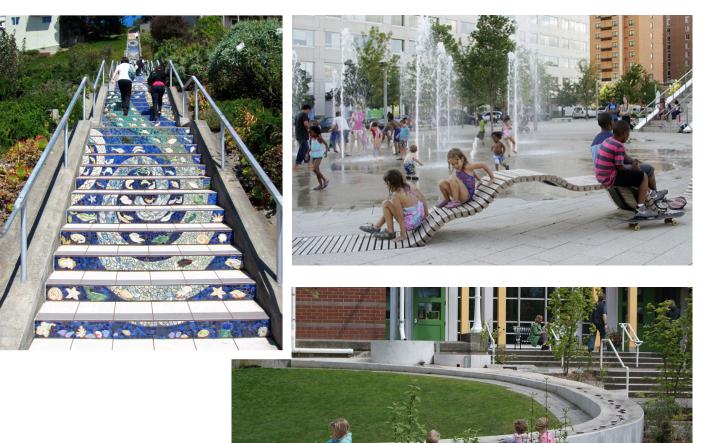
Incorporate signature elements that are iconic, creative, and innovative:

- Signature architecture
- Specialty signage that is consistent with an established logo/brand
- Streetscapes that reflect the prevailing design language of an area
- Distinctive landscaping patterns
- Public art



# **Placemaking: Public Art**

- Contextual honor, celebrate and give visual expression to the local history and diversity of experiences
- Can serve multiple purposes, from ornamental and functional to playful and interactive.
- Public art should reflect, and be informed by, the population it serves.



## VOLUME II MCLEAN DISTRICT DESIGN GUIDELINES

## OUTLINE

Five Chapters:

I. Introduction

II. Streetscape Types and Specifications

III. Building Frontage and Parking

IV. Signature Urban Park and Environmental Features

V. Appendix

I. Introduction

- Goals of Urban Design Guidelines
- Structure of Design Guidelines
- How to Use the Standards
- Relationship to Other Plans
- Flexibility in Applying Design Guidance
- Future Amendments
- Urban Design Framework for McLean (Map: Urban Design Concept)
  - Elements that make the CBC distinct
    - Village concept (distinct retail offerings)
    - Solid architecture: masonry, brick, stone and natural materials, cedar shake, architectural detailing, proportion, arcades, seat walls and other regional materials
    - Emphasis on the environment (trees, GSI)

#### II. Streetscape Types and Specifications

- Avenues (Diagram: Axonometric view of Avenue streetscape)
- Local Streets (Diagram: Axonometric view of Local streetscape)
- CBC Gateways (Map: Gateway locations)
- Streetscape Specifications (include locations)
  - Streetlights
  - Benches
  - Low Walls and Edge Planters
  - Bicycle Racks
  - Trash and Recycling Cans
  - Bus Shelters
  - Wayfinding Signs
  - Paving Materials
  - On-street Parking and Step-off Zones
  - Utilities (access panels and transformers)
  - Public Art and Special Moments (Map: Existing and Desired Public Art Locations (could also include historically important architecture)

#### III. Building Frontage

- Building Zone Variations Based on Use (Single family attached, Multifamily, retail, restaurant, office)
- Ground Floor Design [bottom 30-feet]
  - Multifamily Residential (Diagram: ground floor features)
  - Townhome and Stacked Townhome (Diagram: ground floor features)
  - Retail and Office (Diagram: ground floor features)
- **Retail Hierarchy** (Map: Desired retail focus areas)
- Parking Design and Screening

#### IV. Signature Urban Park and Environmental Features

- Signature Urban Park Features and Activities (Diagram: Park Concept Sketch)
- Environment
  - Stormwater
  - Trees and landscaping
- V. Appendix
  - Index: Volume I and volume II cross-reference
  - Tree type Image Collection (by streetscape type)



The Guidelines are online: www.fcrevit.or g



# QUESTIONS