

I-195

REDEVELOPMENT

DISTRICT

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DRAFT — November 5, 2019

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1.0 PROCESS

1.1 Creation of the District, Commission, and Plan of Development

1. Special Economic Development District (“District”)

Pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws §42-64.14-5(b) and R.I. Gen. Laws §45-24.6-3(6) (the “SED Act”) any property owned by the State on the effective date of the SED Act and within the boundaries set by R.I. Gen. Laws §37-5-8 is designated as a special economic development district (referred to hereinafter as the “District”). Accordingly, only land owned by the I-195 Redevelopment District Commission (the “Commission”) as of the effective date of the SED Act is within the District (as its boundaries may be adjusted by the Commission). No party shall have the right to make any application for development in the District unless the Commission, in its sole discretion, determines to sell or ground lease land within the District to any such party on terms acceptable to the Commission.

2. Adoption of Development Plan

Pursuant to the SED Act, the Commission adopts the following regulations as its plan of development for the District (the “Development Plan”) in accordance with the SED Act. The Development Plan shall be applicable to all construction in the District except projects which are developed pursuant to the Interim Development Plan adopted by the Commission on August 28, 2019; (the “Interim Development Plan”). Approvals granted under the Interim Development Plan shall be effective if construction thereunder commences no later than June 30 2029 and construction thereof proceeds to completion with reasonable diligence subject to delays constituting acts of God or other delays which, in the particular instance, the Commission expressly determines as beyond the control of the applicant provided the applicant has made best efforts to avoid them. Nothing in this Development Plan shall otherwise be construed to prevent the construction or continuance of the use of any building or improvement constructed under and in accordance with the Interim Development Plan.

3. Regulation of Projects Following Completion

Following the completion of a project under the Development Plan on a parcel of land in the District, the subsequent use and alteration, including, without limitation, its signage, shall be subject to the provisions of the Providence Zoning Ordinance. To cause the provisions of the Providence Zoning Ordinance to apply to the project and the subsequent use of the parcel, concurrently with the issuance of Certificate of Approval for the project, the Commission shall amend this Development Plan accordingly. To the extent the project built in accordance with the Development Plan shall be then nonconforming to the Providence Zoning Ordinance, the Commission will grant the necessary variances under the Providence Zoning Ordinance to cause the project and the parcel of land to be, as the case may be, a lawful nonconforming use or structure.

1.2 Purpose and Goals

1. The Commission shall, at all times, further the purposes and goals of the District.
 - a. All votes and determinations made by the Commission shall be based on a series of findings made by the Commission.
 - b. Any final decision by the Commission will be based on a determination whether the overall effect of any proposal or a grant of any requested relief will further the goals and purposes of the District.
2. The purposes of the District are to:
 - a. Create a consolidated state-local-private sector partnership to plan, implement, administer, and oversee expedited redevelopment of the District; and
 - b. Authorize, provide for, and facilitate the consolidated and expedited exercise of development and redevelopment powers existing at the state and local levels as an instrumentality of the state with development tools greater than that of municipalities; and
 - c. Coordinate the development of education and employment opportunities for the welfare of the general public; and
 - d. Protect existing development projects in the District from proposed uses and structures that may adversely affect the value and operations of such projects; and
 - e. Promote the commercial and economic development of the District such that the District attracts appropriate business, industry, tourism, trade, resources and investment.
3. The goals of the District are to:
 - a. Support the knowledge economy of the State of Rhode Island,
 - b. Develop new economic opportunities for the State of Rhode Island,
 - c. Enable the design and build out of an urban mixed-use neighborhood that complements Providence's walkable downtown,
 - d. Expand the downtown's density along and adjacent to the I-95 corridor to maximize District land values sufficient to support the repayment of bonds issued in the creation of the District,
 - e. Facilitate both direct and indirect support of the State of Rhode Island's economy more generally, and
 - f. To foster economic development in the District and beyond and create an environment that encourages high-value users to build well-designed structures that enhance the value of surrounding neighborhoods and augment the sense of place.

1.3 Definitions

1. **Abutters**

Abutting property shall mean property within 200' of the pertinent property line.

2. **Deviation**

A deviation is a waiver.

3. **Waiver**

A waiver is a R.I. Gen. Laws §45-24.6-8 deviation which is a specific form of relief that may be granted where the enforcement of the regulations relating to setbacks, build-to lines, and other area and dimensional restrictions would preclude the full enjoyment by the owner of a permitted use and amount to more than a mere inconvenience.

4. **Variance**

A specific form of relief that may be granted pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws §45-24.6-8 where, owing to special conditions, enforcement of the regulations would result in unnecessary hardship, where the variance will not be contrary to the public interest, and the spirit of the plan will be observed and substantial justice done.

5. **Certificate of Approval**

The document issued by the Commission approving an application for construction, erection, alteration, demolition, or use of a structure or land within the special economic development district, and pursuant to which a building permit may be issued.

6. **Certificate of Rejection**

The document issued by the Commission rejecting an application for construction, erection, alteration, demolition, or use of a structure or land within a special economic development district.

7. **Certificate of Completion.** The document issued by the Commission certifying that a proposal has complied with all of the Commission's conditions and approvals and therefore the project is eligible for a Certificate of Occupancy.

- a. Pursuant to Section 1.1(3) herein, the project owner may request that the Certificate of Approval include a grant of any relief necessary such that the project conforms to the Providence Zoning Ordinance. In which case the Certificate of Approval shall occur after a duly noticed public hearing.

8. **Special Exceptions**

Uses or other modifications of the requirements of this Development Plan specifically authorized to be permitted by the Commission as provided for in Section 5.3.a.

9. **Temporary Use Permit**

A permit that allows a use for a specified period of time but does not confer any property right or use right that runs with the land. Temporary Use permits may be granted by the Executive Director with the concurrence of the Chairperson or by the Commission. Temporary use permits may be revoked by the Commission at any time without cause.

10. **Other Definition Terms not Specifically Defined Herein**

Terms not expressly defined herein shall have their plain and ordinary meaning except to the extent that they are expressly defined within the City of Providence Zoning Code as such definitions may be deemed applicable.

1.4 Administration

1. Delegated Authority

The Commission may delegate portions of the Commission's authority to the Executive Director or the Executive Director's subordinates so long as such delegation and any actions taken thereunder further the purposes and goals of the District. However, no action by any officer or agent of the Commission is binding upon the Commission unless and until the Commission either ratifies or has previously authorized the action at an Open Meeting.

2. State Historic Preservation Officer

The Commission recognizes the authority of State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as granted and limited pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement by and between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer, with the Rhode Island Department of Transportation, John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission, and City of Providence concurrent, as enacted in the year 2000 and as may be amended from time to time.

3. Stakeholders

At the discretion of the Executive Director and the Chairperson of the Commission, the District may make use of stakeholders such as the Providence Planning Department, the Rhode Island Department of Transportation, or any other such offices as may have knowledge or insight that could support the purposes and goals of the District.

1.5 Approval and Permitting Process

1. Grants of Development Rights Generally

The Commission is empowered to grant, by way of a simple majority vote at an Open Meeting, any such planning and zoning certificates of approval or rejection or other relief as may fall under the Commission's powers as enumerated herein. These may include, but are not limited to, powers and authority as may be expressly set forth or implied by other state law or regulation, so long as any such requested relief furthers the purposes and goals of the District as set forth in Section 1.2, Purposes and Goals. The Commission may condition any relief granted in any manner consistent with the District's Purposes and Goals.

- a. **Public Hearings:** Pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws §45-24.6-8(b), the Commission shall hold a hearing on any application for relief within a reasonable time, and give public notice and due notice of the hearing to the parties in interest and property owners within two hundred feet (200') of the affected property. At any hearing any party may appear in person or by agent or attorney.
 - i. Comment during public hearings will be limited in topic to the particular presentation.
 - ii. In the sole discretion of the Commission Chairperson, the Commission may set a universal limit on the length of time that each member of the public may use for their comment.

2. Certificate of Approval; Certificate of Rejection

The Commission is empowered to grant either a Certificate of Approval or Certificate of Rejection to any application submitted to the Commission. Such Certificate of Approval or Rejection will be granted based on whether such application complies with this Development Plan and the goals and purposes of the District as provided in Section 2.1.b. Applicants may seek relief from the requirements of this Development Plan in accordance with this Section.

3. Specific forms of Relief

Pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws §45-24.6-8, the 195 Commission, with or without conditions, may grant the following forms of relief upon conclusion of a noticed public hearing regarding said requested relief.

- a. **Special Exception.** The Commission may issue a special exception if the Commission finds that the special exception may be granted in furtherance of the Purposes and Goals of the District and where the use granted by special exception is reasonably necessary for the convenience or welfare of the public and does

not substantially or permanently injure the value of neighboring property. The Commission may grant the following special exceptions:

- i. Surface Parking (see Section 2.4.B.6.e)
- b. **Variances:** Any use or height variance shall only be granted by Amendment to the Plan of Development pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws §45-24.6-6(c). Dimensional relief (other than specifically permitted by issuance of a waiver under this Development Plan) shall be treated as a variance for purposes of this Development Plan and such variances may be granted where, owing to special conditions, enforcement of the regulations would result in unnecessary hardship, where the variance will not be contrary to the public interest, and the spirit of the plan will be observed and substantial justice done because the granting of such variance is supported by the purposes and goals of the District.
- c. **Waivers:** Waivers specifically authorized in this Development Plan may be granted as provided in §45-24.6-8.
- d. **Development Plan Amendment:** Pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws §45-24.6-6(c), the Plan of Development may be amended only after a public hearing before the Commission, at which all interested parties have an opportunity to be heard. Notice of the time, place, nature, and purpose of the public hearing shall be given to all owners of real property within the bounds of the District and within two hundred feet (200') of the perimeter thereof, by registered or certified mail at least seven (7) days before the date of the hearing, and by publication of notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality at least once each week for three (3) successive weeks prior to the date of the hearing.

4. Administrative Review

The Executive Director with the concurrence of the Commission Chairperson and with subsequent ratification by the Commission is hereby empowered to make the following administrative determinations:

- a. Whether or not any proposal triggers a requirement for relief from the Commission, including but not limited to:
 - i. Special Exceptions
 - ii. Variances
 - iii. Waivers
 - iv. Temporary Use Permits

- v. Amendment of Development Plan
- vi. Signage

- b. The grant or denial of a Temporary Use Permit.
- c. What materials and information are necessary for the Commission to review of any proposal or requested relief, including but not limited to:
 - i. What materials and information are necessary for application for Concept Plan Approval,
 - ii. What materials and information are necessary for application for Final Plan Approval.
- d. Whether or not to issue a Request for Proposal (RFP), Request for Qualifications (RFQ), or any other such competitive bidding procedure, and what responses, if any, are in fact responsive to the minimum requirements thereof.
- e. An administrative grant of a Certificate of Approval of proposed signage.

5. Plan Approvals

The Commission shall review plans at a concept level and following approval of a concept plan, the applicant may submit a final plan which shall be sufficient in detail to enable the Commission to conduct a comprehensive design review of the project. In respect of each of the plan filings, the Commission may take action on the applicable plan as detailed below. The Commission has established guidelines with the criteria required to be observed in the preparation and submission of the applicable plan. In each case the plan will be reviewed at a public meeting at which the public will have the opportunity to comment. No final plan, notwithstanding approval of a concept plan, shall be submitted until the Commission and the applicant have entered into a purchase and sale agreement, ground lease or other disposition agreement satisfactory to the Commission. Each applicant shall be required to establish a third-party escrow account at the time of the submission of the concept plan. The amount to be deposited in the third-party escrow account shall be determined by the Commission. If required by the Commission, the third-party account shall be replenished in such amount as the Commission may determine at the time of the submission of the final plan. The Commission shall have resort to the third-party escrow account to reimburse the Commission for its consultant and legal fees incurred in reviewing the plans.

6. Concept Plan Review

The Commission will review complete Concept Plan ap-

plications at a public meeting. Such public meeting shall include the opportunity for public comment. The Commission may vote and require any of the following, with any conditions the Commission may deem fit:

- a. **Certificate of Rejection:** The Commission may deny the application with or without prejudice.
- b. **Remand:** The applicant may be required to undergo further Administrative Review.
- c. **Concept Plan Certificate of Approval:** An approval of a concept plan, with or without conditions, shall include a grant of any of the following relief, as may be necessary:
 - i. Amendment of Development Plan.
 - ii. Special Exception(s).
 - iii. Waiver(s).
 - iv. Variance(s).

7. Final Plan Review

The Commission will review complete Final Plan applications at a public meeting. Such public meeting shall include the opportunity for public comment. At the conclusion of that public meeting, the Commission may vote and require any of the following, with any conditions the Commission may deem fit:

- a. **Certificate of Rejection:** The Commission may deny the application with or without prejudice.
- b. **Remand:** The applicant may be required to undergo further Administrative Review or may further be required to reapply for Concept Plan approval.
- c. **Final Plan Approval:** Pursuant to the MOA referenced in Section 1.4.2., the SHPO must review and approve the plan before Final Plan Approval can be granted. An approval of an application for concept plan approval shall include any of the following, as may be necessary:
 - i. Special Exception(s).
 - ii. Waiver(s).
 - iii. Variance(s).

8. Certificate of Approval

Once the final plan is approved, the Commission shall issue a certificate of approval for the project containing such conditions as the Commission may determine (including, without limitation, any condition imposed as part of the approval of the concept plan and then not fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Commission).

9. Certificate of Completion

Upon proof that that the Applicant has built in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Final Plan Certificate of Approval, the Commission shall issue a Certificate of Completion. Such certificate may contain ongoing conditions as well as conditions of the final (or concept) plan not then fulfilled but for which the applicant has provided security for their performance satisfactory to the Commission.

10. Certificate of Occupancy

No Certificate of Occupancy may be granted prior to the Commission issuing a Certificate of Completion. Once a Certificate of Occupancy is issued, the property shall thereafter be subject to the jurisdiction of the City of Providence and no longer to the jurisdiction of this Development Plan as provided in Section 1.3.

1.6 Severability

1. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of these regulations shall be judged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but it shall be confined in its operation of the clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part directly involved in the controversy in which that judgment shall have been rendered.

2.0

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

2.1 Districts, Street Hierarchy, and View Corridors

A. DISTRICTS

In order to carry out the purpose and intent of this Development Plan, the land governed by this Development Plan is divided into the following Districts:

1. West Side Highway District

- a. The West Side Highway District includes Parcel 34, Parcel 35, Parcel 37, and Parcel 41.
- b. The Development Plan aims to foster development in the West Side Highway District that enhances the economic vitality of Providence while promoting pedestrian activity at street level to reconnect Downtown and the Jewelry District. The West Side Highway District allows the greatest density in order to promote commercial and economic development that supports the knowledge economy of the State of Rhode Island and extends Providence's downtown density to maximize District land values.

2. West Side Riverfront District

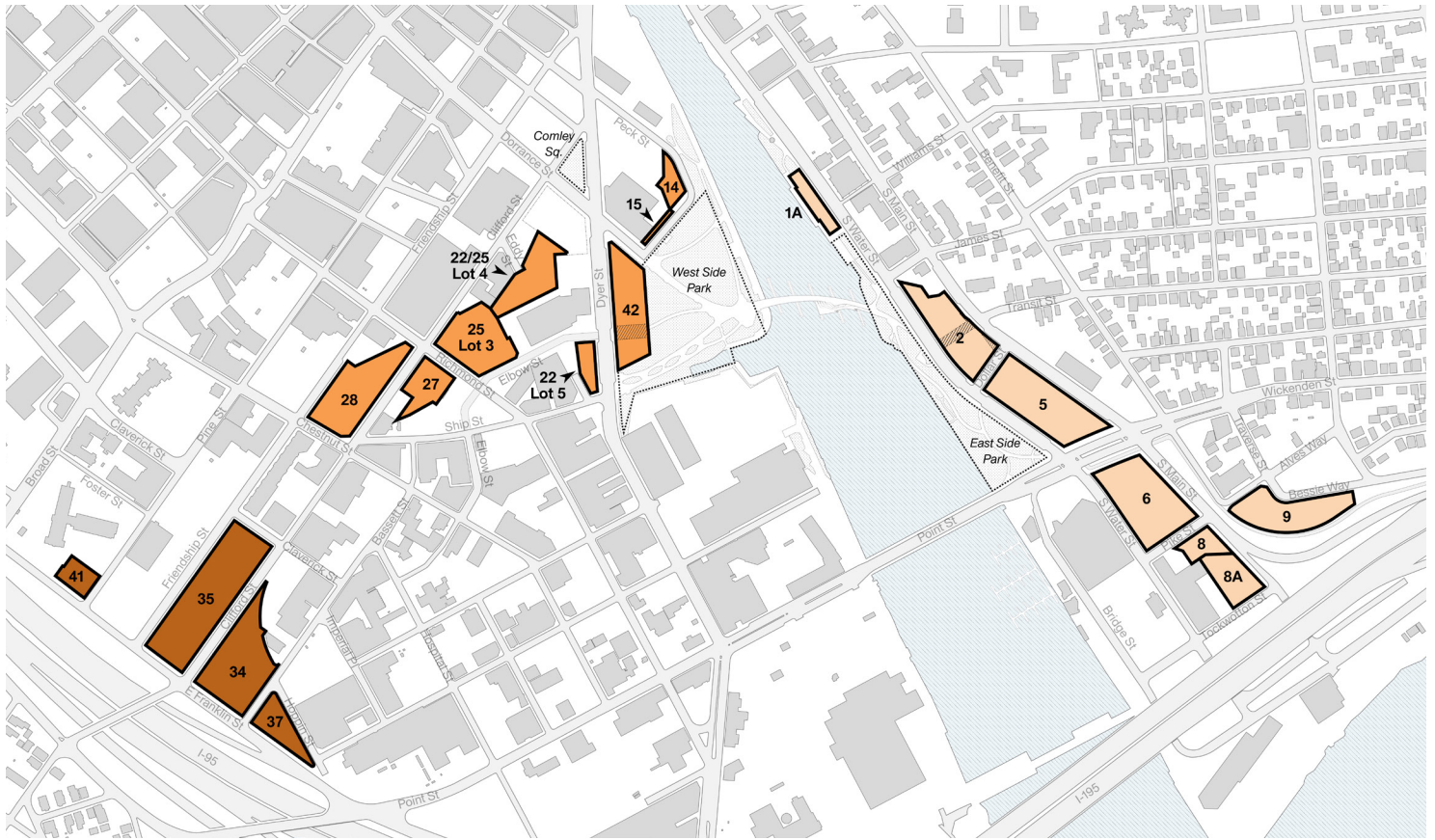
- a. The West Side Riverfront District includes Parcel 14, Parcel 15, Parcel 22 Lot 5, Parcel 22 & 25 Lot 4, Parcel 25 Lot 3, Parcel 27, Parcel 28, and Parcel 42.
- b. The Development Plan aims to foster development in the West Side Riverfront District that provides a vibrant mix of uses to enhance the economic vitality of Providence and activate the new west side park. Development will be organized around a series of new pedestrian and bicycle connections and linked open spaces that connect Downtown and the Jewelry District to each other and to the Providence Riverfront. Uses have been restricted on some parcels in the West Side Riverfront District in order to promote commercial and economic development that supports the knowledge economy of the State of Rhode Island.

3. East Side District

- a. The East Side District includes Parcel 1A, Parcel 2, Parcel 5, Parcel 6, Parcel 8, Parcel 8A, and Parcel 9.
- b. The Development Plan aims to foster development in the East Side District that is pedestrian-friendly and mixed-use, activates the new east side park, and creates a continuous urban fabric linking the Fox Point neighborhood to the Providence River.

4. Open Space District

- a. The Open Space District includes the west side park and east side park.
- b. The Development Plan aims to support the active use of the I-195 Redevelopment District parks by allowing uses that encourage activation and integrate the parks into the broader network of open space and cultural resources in Providence and Rhode Island.



B. DEVELOPMENT PLAN MAP




The location and boundaries of land governed by this Development Plan are set forth in the Development Plan Map, as periodically amended. The Development Plan Map is incorporated into, and made an integral part of, this Development Plan. The I-195 Redevelopment District Executive Director is responsible for updating the Development Plan Map when it is amended by the Commission and shall provide such amended maps publicly on the District website.

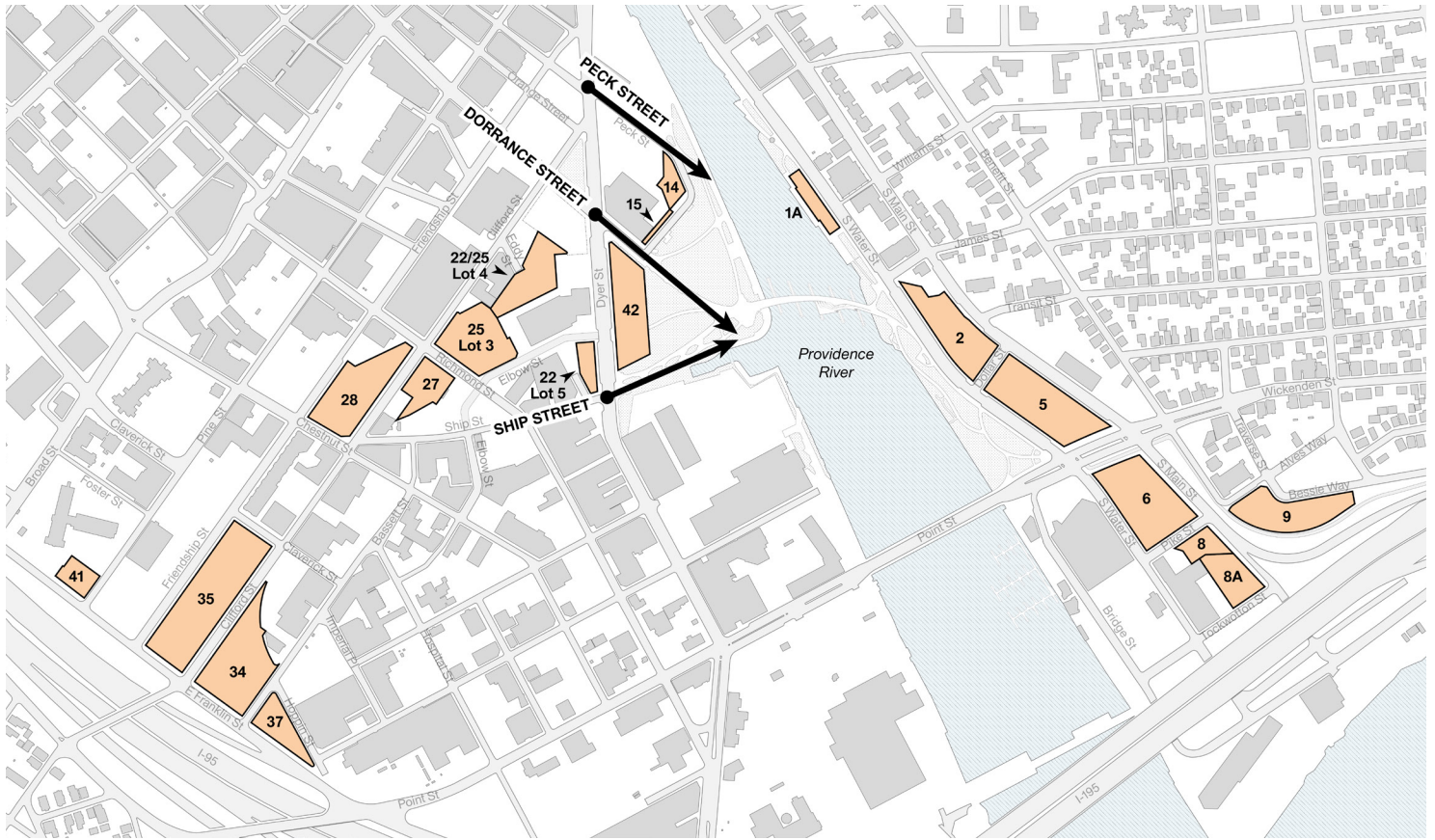
- West Side Highway District
- West Side Riverfront District
- East Side District
- Open Space District



C. STREET HIERARCHY

1. Primary Streets include: South Main Street, South Water Street, Wickenden Street, Dyer Street, Dorrance Street, Richmond Street, Ship Street, Chestnut Street, and Clifford Street.
2. Secondary Streets include: James Street, Dollar Street, Pike Street, Tockwotten Street, Bessie Way, Alves Way, Peck Street, Claverick Street, Hoppin Street, South Street, East Franklin Street, Bassett Street, Friendship Street, and Pine Street.
3. City Walk is a pedestrian and bicycle priority corridor connecting neighborhoods from Roger Williams Park to India Point Park. In the District, it follows Clifford Street from I-95 to Richmond Street, briefly running along Richmond Street to Elbow Street, then connecting through the west side park and east side park to the corner of South Water Street and Wickenden Street, where it branches, following South Water Street directly to India Point Park, and following a pathway between Parcel 9 and I-195 to the India Point Park overpass.

-  Primary streets
-  Secondary streets
-  City Walk



D. VIEW CORRIDORS

View corridors are hereby established along Peck Street, Dorrance Street, and Ship Street to preserve important views to and from the Providence River. The three view corridors shall be uninterrupted physical extensions of the existing right-of-way width and geometry of said streets, and extend to the riverfront edge, as indicated in the map above. Structures or landscaping located within view corridors shall not exceed a height of three feet.

The view corridor streets are as follows:

1. Peck Street, southeast from its intersection with Dyer Street to the Providence River
2. Dorrance Street, southeast from its intersection with Dyer Street to the Providence River
3. Ship Street, northeast from its intersection with Dyer Street to the Providence River

2.2 Use

A. VARIANCES

Variations for any use not permitted in this section shall not be granted without an amendment to the Development Plan. The Commission shall, however, have the authority to determine that a use not specifically listed may be permitted upon the Commission's determination that the proposed use is similar to one or more of the uses otherwise permitted and is consistent with the purposes and goals of the District and shall have no greater impact on abutters than impacts comparable to an allowed use.

B. ALLOWED USES

- The following uses are allowed in the West Side Highway, West Side Riverfront, and East Side Districts:
 - Office
 - Lab/Research and Development
 - Hotel/Bed and Breakfast
 - Educational Institution/Health Care Institution/Government
 - Retail
 - Restaurant/Bar/Specialty Food Service
 - Brewery/Distillery/Winery
 - Artisan Industrial/Industrial Design/Manufacturing uses with an accessory retail component, such as apparel manufacturing, millworking, food processing, etc.
 - Live Entertainment Venue, provided that appropriate noise abatement is in place to minimize impacts on abutters
 - Professional Services
 - Personal Services
 - Day Care
 - Medical/Dental Office or Services
 - Public Art/Arts Gallery/Arts Studio
 - Live/Work Space combining residential with commercial, retail, or artisan industrial uses
 - Community Center/Cultural Facility
 - Multifamily Residential (rental and/or condominium) is allowed on all parcels except Parcel 22 Lot 5, Parcel 22 & 25 Lot 4, Parcel 25 Lot 3, and Parcel 27.

Mixed-use buildings are allowed and strongly encouraged.

- The following uses are allowed in the Open Space District:
 - Restaurant/Bar/Specialty Food Service
 - Brewery/Distillery/Winery
 - Live Entertainment Venue
 - Public Art/Arts Gallery/Arts Studio
 - Community Center/Cultural Facility

C. ALLOWED TEMPORARY/SEASONAL USES

- The I-195 Redevelopment District Executive Director and Commission Chairperson have the authority to grant temporary use permits for uses including, but not limited to, the following:
 - Outdoor Markets
 - Outdoor Entertainment and Events
 - Non-permanent Food and Beverage Establishments, including alcohol sales. All food and beverage establishments shall be properly licensed by the City of Providence and State of Rhode Island Health Departments.
 - Temporary Public Art Installations
- Outdoor seating for restaurant/bar/food service/brewery/distillery/winery is allowed and does not require a permit if it is located on private property. Outdoor seating that encroaches into the public right-of-way is subject to the authority of the City of Providence.

D. GROUND FLOOR USES

Programming the ground floor of a building with active uses encourages walking and makes a neighborhood more vibrant. Active ground floor uses are encouraged to the maximum extent feasible, especially along Primary Streets.

- A portion of the ground floor along Primary Streets must be occupied with at least one of the following active uses:
 - Retail
 - Restaurant/Bar/Specialty Food Service
 - Brewery/Distillery/Winery
 - Artisan Industrial/Industrial Design/Manufacturing uses with an accessory retail component
 - Live Entertainment Venue
 - Professional Services
 - Personal Services
 - Day Care
 - Public Art/Arts Gallery/Arts Studio
 - Live/Work Space combining residential with commercial, retail, or artisan industrial uses
 - Community Center/Cultural Facility
- Semi-active accessory uses, such as lobbies and common areas associated with office or residential uses, are also allowed.
- Residential uses with individual unit entrances from the street are allowed on Secondary Streets, and on Primary Streets by waiver.

4. Parking is prohibited on the ground floor of a building within 20' of a Primary Street (Figure 2.4-1 on page 24).

E. SPECIAL EXCEPTION

Surface parking lots are prohibited except by Special Exception, which may be granted by a vote of the Commission. Surface parking lots are also permitted if constructed and maintained by the Commission.

F. PROHIBITED USES

The following uses are expressly prohibited in all Districts:

1. Billboard/Off-premise Advertising
2. Halfway House
3. Heavy Industrial uses
4. Landfill/Incinerator/Waste Facility
5. Prison/Correctional Institution/Detention Center
6. Principal uses that require enclosed buildings that are not inhabited by people and have no windows
7. Drive-through Establishments
8. Automobile Dealerships or Service, Car Wash, Gas Station, Vehicle Rental (as principal use)
9. Wholesale, Distribution, Warehouse, Self-storage, Open Air Storage

2.3 Dimensional Standards

Table 2.3-1: Dimensional Standards	West Side Highway District	West Side Riverfront District	East Side District	Open Space District
Minimum First Story Height	18' for non-residential uses			None
Minimum and Maximum Building Height	Parcels regulated individually; see Table 2.3-2			1 story
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80% (Figure 2.3-1)			None
Interior Side Build-to-line	None			
Rear Setback	None			

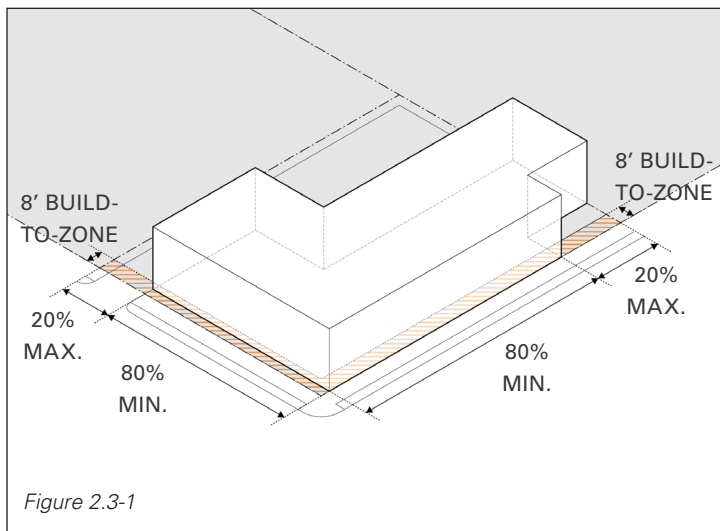


Table 2.3-2: Minimum and Maximum Building Height		
Parcel	Min. Height	Max. Height
1A	1 story	6 stories
2	2 stories	6 stories
5	2 stories	6 stories
6	2 stories	6 stories
8	2 stories	6 stories
8A	2 stories	130'
9	2 stories	6 stories
14	3 stories	130'
22/25, Lots 3, 4, 5	3 stories	130'
27	3 stories	160'
28	3 stories	160'
34	6 stories	345'
35	6 stories	345'
37	6 stories	345'
41	6 stories	345'
42*	3 stories	130'

1. Density variances for minimum and maximum height regulations may only be granted through an amendment to the Development Plan. All other regulations in this section can be waived by a vote of the Commission.
2. Build-to line requirements may be waived for the creation of courtyards, wider sidewalks, open space, and/or outdoor seating in locations that contribute to public parks, City Walk, or other active pedestrian corridors.

*Development undertaken pursuant to the Interim Development Plan shall be governed by the height standards set forth therein.

BUILDING HEIGHT RULES OF MEASUREMENT

1. For a vacant parcel of land, building height shall be measured from the average existing-grade elevation where the foundation of the structure is proposed. Building height shall be measured to the top of the highest point of the proposed roof or structure. This distance shall exclude spires, chimneys, flag poles, and the like, as described in item 2 below (Figure 2.3-2). For any property or structure located in a special flood hazard area, as shown on the official FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), building height shall be measured from base flood elevation, and where freeboard (an elevation above the base flood elevation that compensates for unknown factors such as wave action) is being utilized or proposed, such freeboard elevation, not to exceed five feet, shall be excluded from the building height calculation; provided, however, that the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC) design elevation maps may be used by an owner or applicant to establish a base flood elevation for a property that is higher than the official FEMA FIRMs.
2. The following structures or parts thereof are exempt from maximum height limitations, unless otherwise limited by any height restriction imposed by any airport authority or other similar federal, state, or local authority.
 - a. Building appurtenances such as chimneys, parapet walls, skylights, steeples, flag poles, smokestacks, cooling towers, elevator bulkheads, fire towers, monuments, water towers, stacks, stage towers, or scenery lofts, tanks, ornamental towers and spires, rooftop accessory structures, recreational facilities, necessary mechanical appurtenances, or penthouses to house mechanical appurtenances. However, building appurtenances shall be eligible for this exemption only if they meet the following standards:
 - i. The footprint of all building appurtenances shall not exceed 50% of the total floor area of the roof.
 - ii. All mechanical appurtenances or penthouses to house mechanical appurtenances roof equipment shall be set back from the edge of the roof a minimum distance of one foot for every two feet by which the equipment extends above the roof.
3. A story is that portion of a building between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, including any portion of a building used for human occupancy between the topmost floor and the roof. A basement is counted as a story, but a cellar is not (Figure 2.3-3).

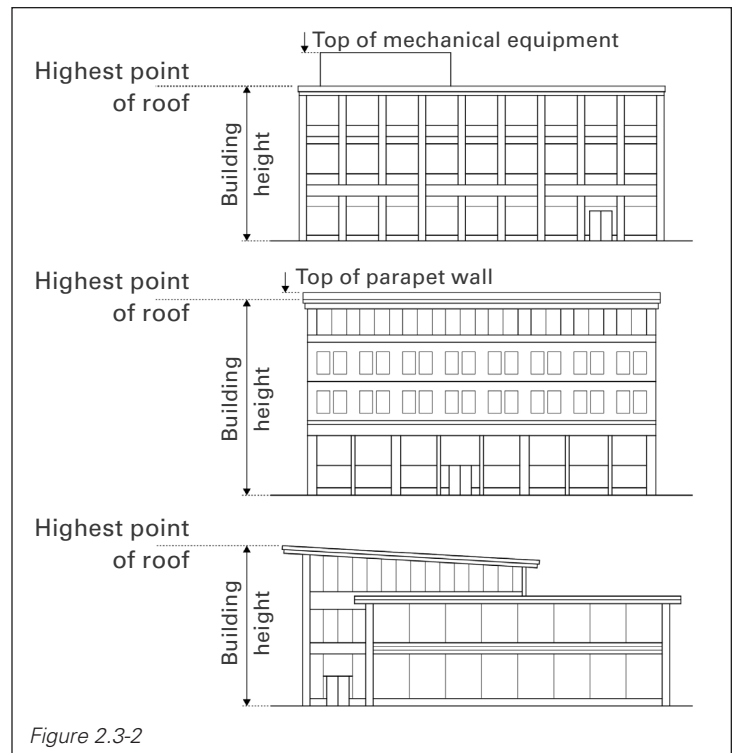


Figure 2.3-2

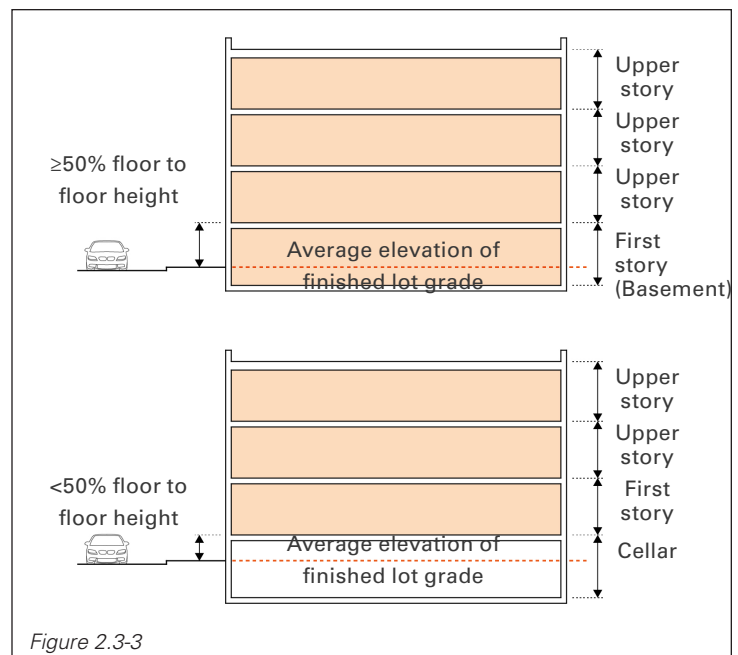


Figure 2.3-3

2.4 Parking and Loading

Waivers to the standards in this section may be approved by a vote of the Commission, unless otherwise indicated.

A. OFF-STREET VEHICLE PARKING REQUIREMENTS

There are no minimum vehicle parking requirements in any District. Proposals for development shall be required to include a multimodal mobility and access plan, which may include on-site or off-site parking.

B. VEHICLE PARKING LOT AND PARKING STRUCTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

The following standards apply to all parking lots and structures constructed in any District.

1. Electric vehicle charging stations shall be installed in 10% of total parking spaces provided.
2. Access to parking lots and structures from Primary Streets is prohibited, with the following exceptions:
 - a. When the lot has no frontage on any Secondary Streets.
 - b. When supported by evidence indicating impracticality due to site conditions.
3. Where curb cuts are allowed, the following standards apply (Figure 2.4-1):
 - a. The maximum width of a one-lane curb cut and driveway for access to parking lots and parking structures is 12 feet. The maximum width of a two-lane curb cut and driveway for access to parking lots and parking

- structures is 24 feet.
 - b. The minimum linear distance between any two curb cuts, including across multiple lots, is 50 feet (Figure 2.4-1).
 - c. Each lot is limited to one curb cut per street frontage. Lots with more than 200 feet of frontage are allowed one additional curb cut every 200 feet (Figure 2.4-1).
 - d. All curb cuts require approval of the City of Providence Department of Public Works.
4. Ground floor parking structures shall be physically separated from Primary Streets by a linear distance of at least 20 feet (Figure 2.4-1).
5. Parking structures shall be designed to minimize their visual impact on the public realm:
 - a. Garage facades facing both Primary and Secondary Streets must be screened with architectural or landscape elements that provide texture and dimensionality.
 - b. Garage structures and screening shall be designed to mask the visibility of vehicle headlights from the street and abutting buildings.
 - c. Parking structure access ramps shall not be exposed on Primary Street facades.
6. Surface parking is strongly discouraged, and is permitted only as a Special Exception by vote of the Commission and subject to the following conditions:
 - a. Surface parking lots are permitted only along Secondary Streets.

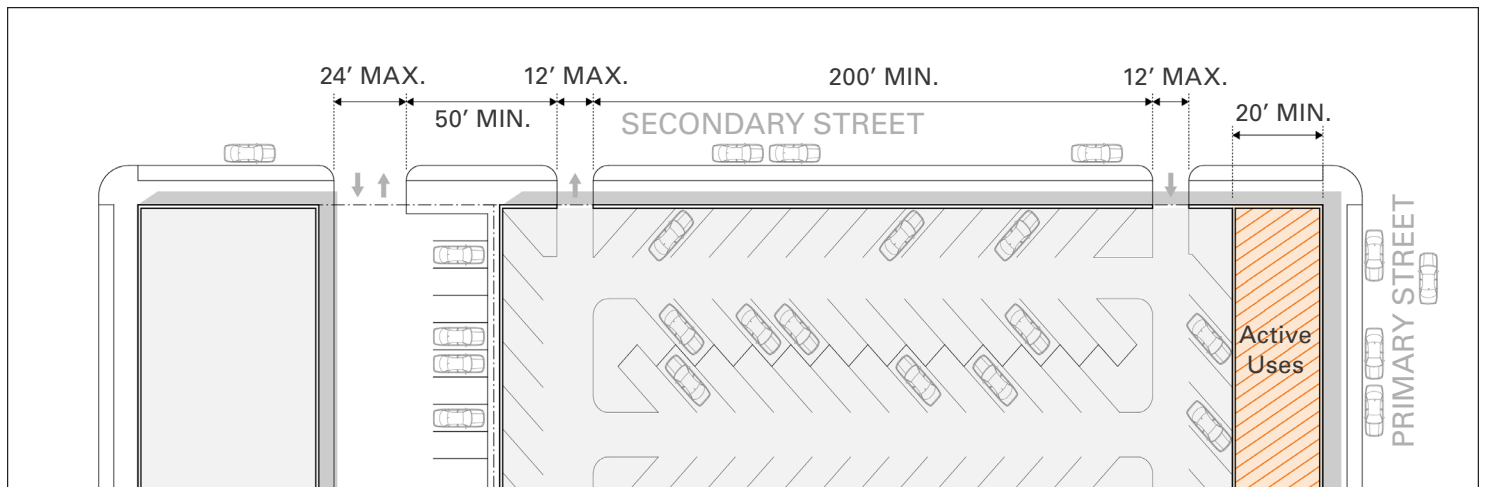


Figure 2.4-1
Parking lot curb cuts, driveway, and setback requirements

- b. Shared use of surface parking lots, by multiple uses and/or developments on multiple parcels, is encouraged.
- c. Hydraulic lifts or other mechanical stackers may not be used in surface parking lots.
- d. The Commission may impose a time limit on the Special Exception that permits surface parking.
- e. Surface parking lots granted a Special Exception for a duration of one year or more are required to utilize low-impact-development practices consistent with City of Providence and state laws to treat and discharge stormwater, and shall be separated from the public right-of-way by a landscaped strip that adheres to the following design standards (Figure 2.4-2):
 - i. The landscape strip shall run the full length of the parking lot perimeter along the right-of-way, excluding curb cuts.
 - ii. The landscape strip shall be a minimum of ten feet in depth. There shall be a minimum linear distance of six inches between wheel stops or curbs and the landscape strip to accommodate vehicle bumper overhang, which is not included in the minimum ten foot calculation.
 - iii. One shade tree shall be planted for every 25 feet of landscape strip length, spaced linearly.
 - iv. The landscape strip shall also be planted over a minimum of 60% of its length with shrubs, perennials, native grasses, and other planting types that provide screening of a minimum of three feet in height.
- v. Alternatively, a low fence or pedestrian wall a minimum of three feet to a maximum of four feet in height may be used instead of plantings as described above. Plant materials shall be installed between the sidewalk and the wall to provide a softening effect on the fence or wall.
- vi. The use of stormwater management techniques such as rain gardens and bioswales is encouraged in landscape strips. Landscaped areas should be designed for the absorption of stormwater.

The foregoing limitations on surface parking shall not be applicable to any surface parking lot developed by the Commission.

C. OFF-STREET BICYCLE PARKING REQUIREMENTS

Table 2.4-1 on page 26 details the minimum bicycle parking spaces required by use in each District. Where multiple uses with different parking requirements occupy the same structure or lot, the required number of bicycle parking spaces is the sum of the requirements for each use computed separately.

D. BICYCLE PARKING DESIGN STANDARDS

1. Location
 - a. The bicycle parking area shall be convenient to building entrances and street access, but shall not interfere with normal pedestrian and vehicle traffic.
 - b. Bicyclists shall not be required to travel over stairs to access parking.
 - c. Short-term bicycle parking spaces shall be located no more than 50 feet from the principal building entrance and at the same grade as the sidewalk or an accessible route. The property owner may also make suitable arrangements with the Department of Public Works to place required bicycle parking spaces in the public right-of-way. Parking in the public right-of-way shall be within 50 feet of the principal building entrance (Figure 2.4-3 on page 26).
 - d. Long-term bicycle parking spaces shall be located in a covered area that is easily accessible from the public-right-of-way and building entrances (Figure 2.4-3 on page 26).
 - e. Required bicycle parking for residential uses may be provided in garages, storage rooms, and other resident-accessible, secure areas. Spaces within dwelling units or on balconies do not count toward bicycle parking requirements.

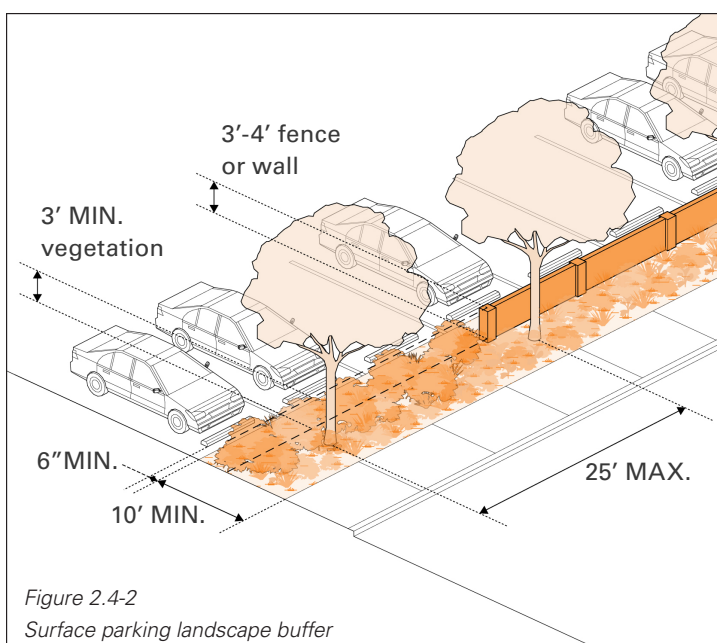
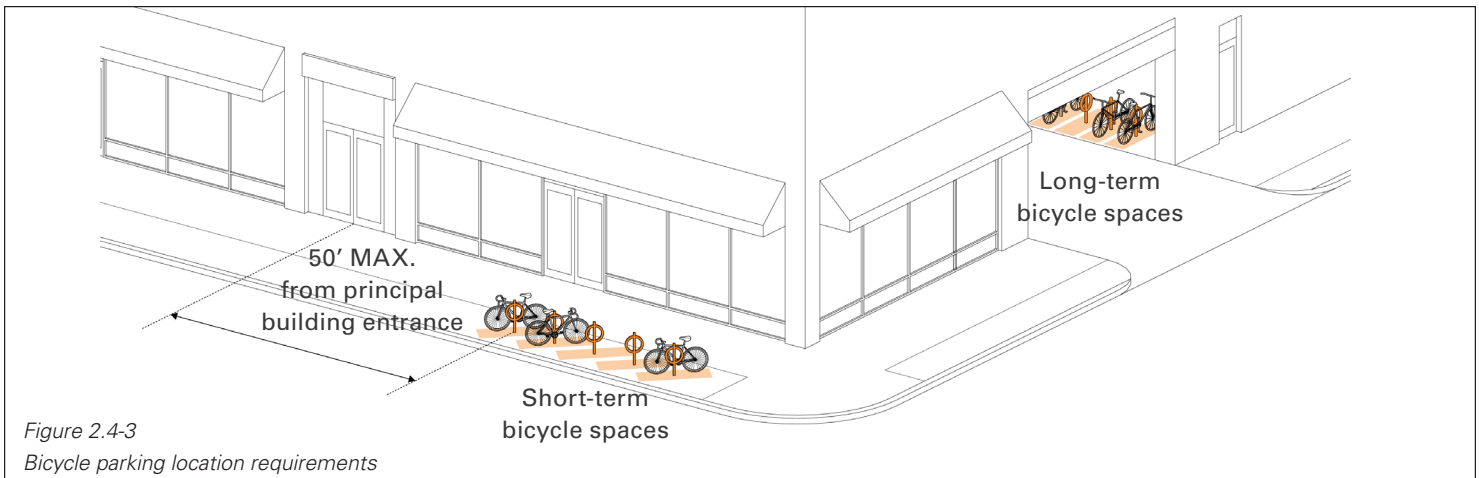


Table 2.4-1: Minimum Bicycle Parking Requirements – All Districts

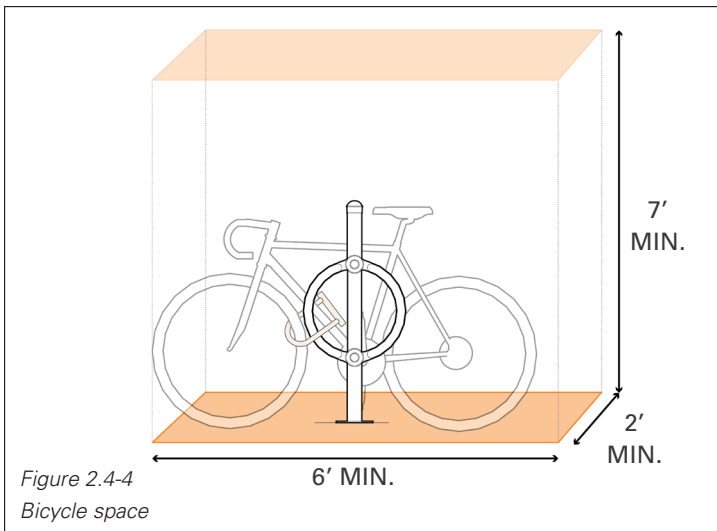
Use	Number Required	Percent Long-term Covered/ Secure (see Section 2.4.D)
Multifamily Residential	1 per 2 dwelling units	80%
Office	1 per 2500 SF	80%
Lab/Research and Development	1 per 2500 SF	80%
Hotel/Bed and Breakfast	1 per 5 rooms	-
Education/Institution/Government	1 per 2500 SF	50%
Retail	1 per 2500 SF	-
Restaurant/Bar/Specialty Food Service	1 per 2500 SF	-
Brewery/Distillery/Winery	1 per 5000 SF	-
Artisan Industrial/Industrial Design/Manufacturing uses with an accessory retail component, such as apparel manufacturing, millworking, coffee roasters, etc.	1 per 2500 SF	50%
Live Entertainment Venue	1 per 2500 SF	-
Professional Services	1 per 2500 SF	-
Personal Services	1 per 2500 SF	-
Day Care	1 per 5000 SF	-
Medical/Dental Office or Services	1 per 2500 SF	-
Arts Gallery/Arts Studio	1 per 2500 SF	-
Live/Work Space combining residential with commercial, retail, or artisan industrial uses	1 per 2500 SF	-
Community Center/Cultural Facility	1 per 2500 SF	-

There are no minimum bicycle parking requirements for outdoor and/or temporary uses.



2. Design

- a. Required bicycle spaces shall have a minimum dimension of two feet in width by six feet in length, with a minimum vertical clearance of seven feet (Figure 2.4-4). Each required bicycle parking space shall be accessible without moving another bicycle. The required space between two racks and between each

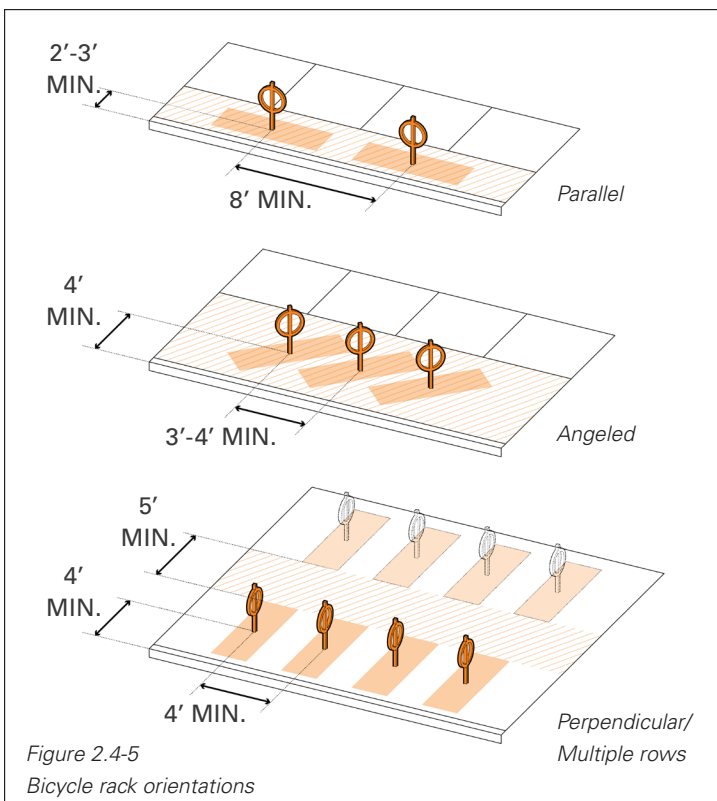


rack and the curb varies by rack orientation. Where there is more than one row of bicycle racks, there shall be an aisle at least five feet wide between rows to allow for bicycle maneuvering (Figure 2.4-5).

- b. All long-term bicycle parking spaces shall be located indoors, in weatherproof outdoor bicycle lockers, or fully covered with an overhang or covered walkway designed to protect bicycles from inclement weather.
- c. Bicycle racks shall be securely anchored to the ground or a structure. Racks shall be designed to accommodate standard U-shaped locking devices and permit the bicycle frame and one wheel to be locked to the rack and provide two points of contact between the bicycle and rack in order to support the bicycle in a stable position (Figure 2.4-4).
- d. If required bicycle parking facilities are not visible from the street or principal building entrance, signs shall be posted indicating their location.

E. LOADING

1. Off-street loading spaces shall be provided for any use that distributes or receives materials or merchandise by trucks or other commercial vehicles.
2. Access to loading docks and areas from Primary Streets is prohibited, with the following exceptions:
 - a. When the lot has no frontage on any Secondary Streets.
 - b. When supported by evidence indicating impracticality due to site conditions.
3. Exterior loading docks are prohibited.
4. Interior loading shall be screened from view by solid, non-transparent doors which shall remain closed when the loading dock is not in use. The doors used to screen the loading area shall be constructed of materials found elsewhere on the building and designed to be consistent with similar building elements, such as windows and doors, to reduce the industrial appearance of the loading area.
5. Off-street loading space shall be designed with adequate means of vehicular access to a street or alley and in a manner that will minimize interference with traffic movement. The maximum width of a one-lane curb cut for driveway access to loading areas is 12 feet. The maximum width of a two-lane curb cut for driveway access to loading areas is 24 feet. The minimum linear distance between curb cuts is 50 feet. Wider curb cuts may be permitted by waiver if it is demonstrated that loading areas cannot be reasonably accessed given site conditions. (Figure 2.4-1)



2.5 Design Standards

Waivers to the standards in this section may be approved by a vote of the Commission, unless otherwise indicated.

A. BUILDING DESIGN STANDARDS

1. Massing and Facade Articulation

- a. For buildings more than 120 feet long, there must be a change in plane in the building facade above the first floor every 100 feet, using architectural features such as notches, bays, offset facades, etc.
- b. The design of the building base shall be distinguished from the upper stories through the use of facade articulation, material changes, and/or similar architectural features.
- c. Three-dimensional facade elements, such as balconies and bay windows, are encouraged.
- d. Flat roofs shall include cornices, parapets, or similar architectural details to add articulation and create a shadow line at the top of the facade.

2. Fenestration

- a. Building facades shall not contain blank wall areas exceeding 25 linear feet, measured parallel to the street.
- b. For all non-residential ground floor uses:
 - i. Facades shall provide areas of transparency equal to at least 70% of the wall area, between

the height of one and 12 feet from the ground (Figure 2.5-1).

- ii. The bottom of the window frame shall be no higher than two feet above the adjacent grade.

- c. Where ground floor residential uses are allowed, the ground floor facade of residential uses shall contain areas of transparency equal to at least 35% of the wall area of the ground floor facade between the height of two feet and nine feet above grade.
- d. Upper story facades shall provide areas of transparency equal to at least 35% of the wall area (Figure 2.5-1).
- e. Windows shall only be composed of clear or lightly tinted glass. Highly reflective window coatings are prohibited. Ground floor and upper story windows shall be composed of glass with a visible light transmittance (VLT) of at least 50% and a maximum exterior reflectivity of no more than 12%.

3. Building Entry

- a. For parcels with Primary Street frontage, buildings shall have their main entrance from a sidewalk on a Primary Street. For parcels without Primary Street frontage, buildings shall have their main entrance from a sidewalk on a Secondary Street.
- b. Entrances shall either be recessed from the plane of the facade or have a projecting canopy, to provide

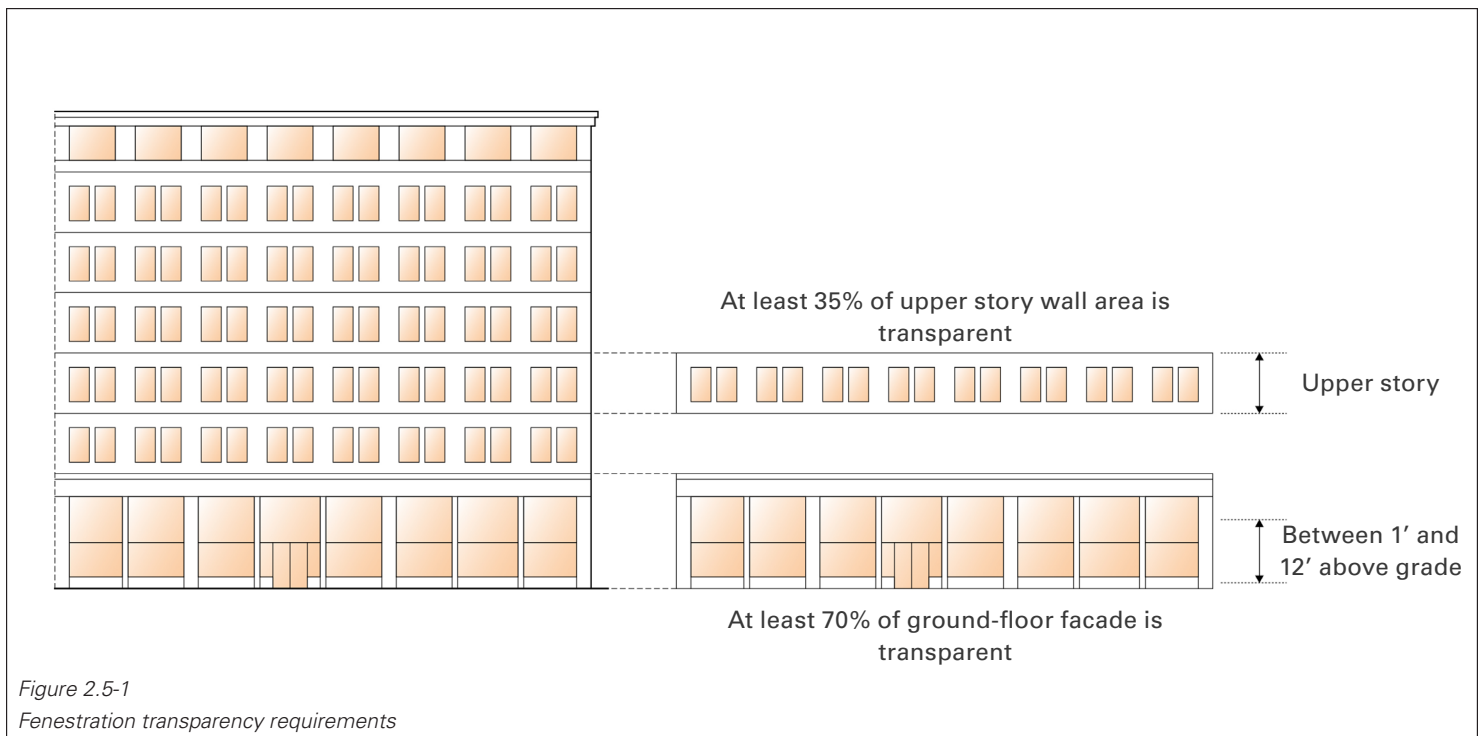
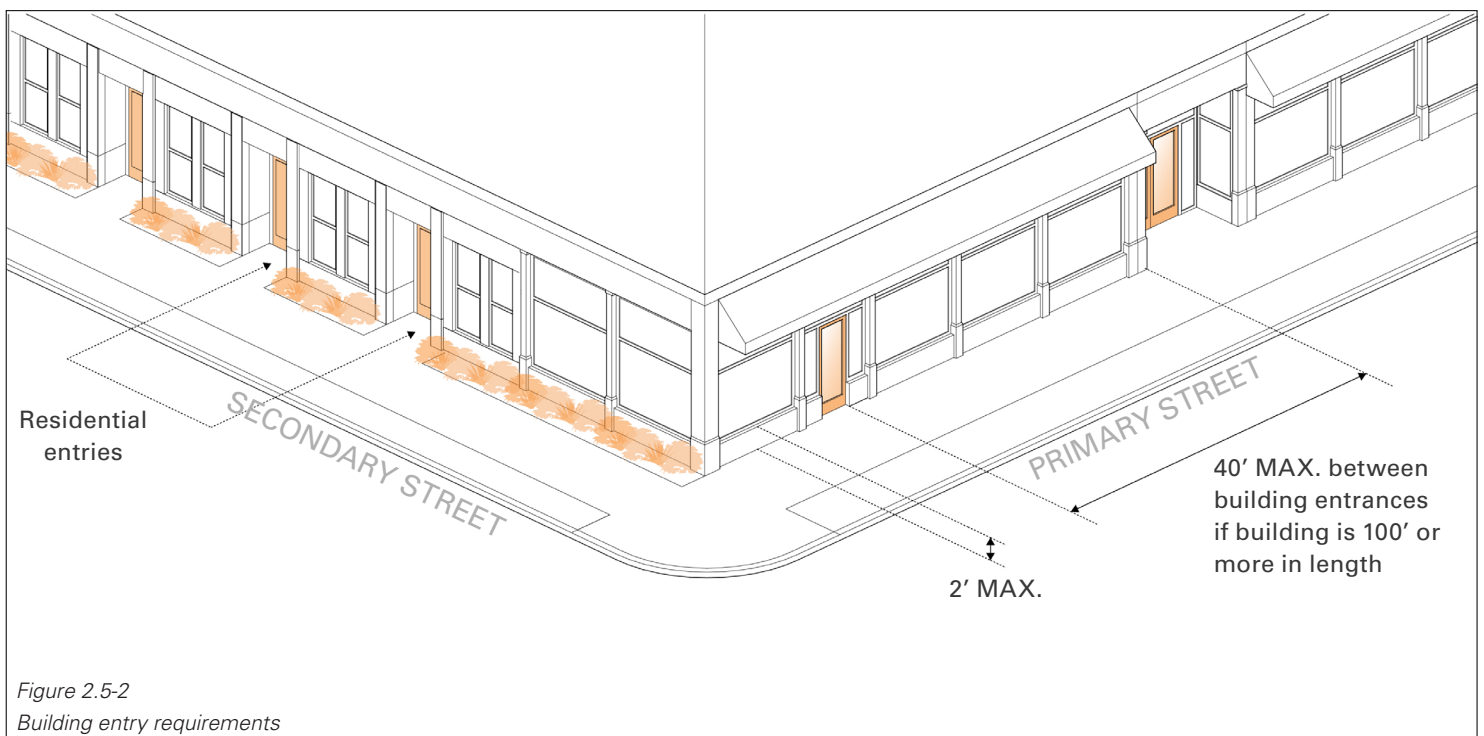


Figure 2.5-1
Fenestration transparency requirements

- adequate protection from the elements (Figure 2.5-2).
- c. Building facades that are 100 or more linear feet in length shall incorporate building entrances no more than every 40 linear feet of building frontage along the primary building frontage (Figure 2.5-2).
 - d. For buildings with residential uses on the ground floor, individual unit entrances from the public right-of-way are required (Figure 2.5-2).
4. Awnings
 - a. Awnings shall be variations on the shed form.
 - b. Use of one continuous awning across more than one building is prohibited.
 - c. Awnings shall be constructed of metal, canvas, or fire-resistant acrylic. Plastic and vinyl are prohibited.
 - d. Back-lit, dome, and waterfall awnings are prohibited.
 - e. Awnings may project up to eight feet into the public right-of-way.
 5. Marquees
 - a. Marquees shall be supported solely by the building to which they are attached. No exterior columns or posts are permitted as supports.
 - b. The roof of a marquee shall not be used for any purpose other than to form and constitute a roof and shall be constructed of noncombustible material.
 6. Roof
 - a. White roofs, which reflect solar energy to reduce heat transfer to the building, are required for any area of the roof not used for habitable space, plantings, or mechanical equipment.
 - b. Habitable and non-habitable green roofs, which are planted with vegetation, are encouraged.
 - c. Blue roofs, which enable stormwater to be captured and gradually discharged, are encouraged.
- c. Water from the roofs of a marquee shall not drain, drip or flow onto the surface of a public right-of-way. Sufficient downspouts, drains and gutters shall be installed as part of each marquee to prevent water from the roof of the marquee from flowing onto the surface of a public right-of-way.
 - d. Marquees shall be erected over a building entrance and are limited to the width of the building entrance, plus a maximum of five additional feet on each side of the entrance doors covered by the marquee.
 - e. All marquees shall maintain a minimum vertical clearance of eight feet and the roof of the marquee structure shall be erected below the second floor window sill.
 - f. Marquees may encroach into the public right-of-way up to two feet from the curb line.



- d. Roof-mounted solar panels and wind turbines are permitted, subject to the design standards detailed in sections 2.5.C.5, 2.5.C.6, and 2.5.C.7 below.

7. Mechanical Equipment

- a. Building-mounted mechanical and/or electrical equipment such as louvers, exhaust equipment, ducts, alarm devices, cable boxes, utility meters, etc. shall not be mounted on a Primary Street facade.
- b. Ground-mounted mechanical equipment is prohibited along Primary Streets.
- c. Ground-mounted mechanical equipment located along a Secondary Street shall be located a minimum of 20 feet from the lot line along a Primary Street (Figure 2.5-3).
- d. Roof-mounted mechanical equipment shall be set back from the edge of the roof a minimum distance of one foot for every two feet by which the equipment extends above the roof (Figure 2.5-3).
- e. Ground- and roof-mounted mechanical equipment shall be screened so as not to be visible to a pedestrian from within the right-of-way of a Primary Street abutting the property containing the building. The screening shall complement the design of the building through the use of similar materials, colors, finishes and architectural details (Figure 2.5-3).

B. ENCROACHMENTS INTO THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY

Certain architectural features and uses are permitted to encroach into the public right-of-way with approval of an encroachment permit granted by the City of Providence. Two types of encroachment are permitted into the public right-of-way as described in this section.

1. Encroachment for Habitation

- a. An encroachment for habitation is any construction that projects from a building over, onto, or under a public right-of-way that is designed for and can accommodate human or other habitation including, but not limited to, balconies, bay windows, arcades, overhangs, basement vaults, subterranean parking garages, and the like, whether supported by the ground or not.
- b. An encroachment for habitation includes structures and similar elements for outdoor dining, temporary outdoor sales, temporary outdoor entertainment, temporary mobile food sales, and live entertainment – ancillary use when such uses are conducted on the public right-of-way.
- c. Where the vertical clearance above grade to projecting windows and balconies is more than eight feet, one inch of encroachment is permitted for each additional one inch of vertical clearance above eight

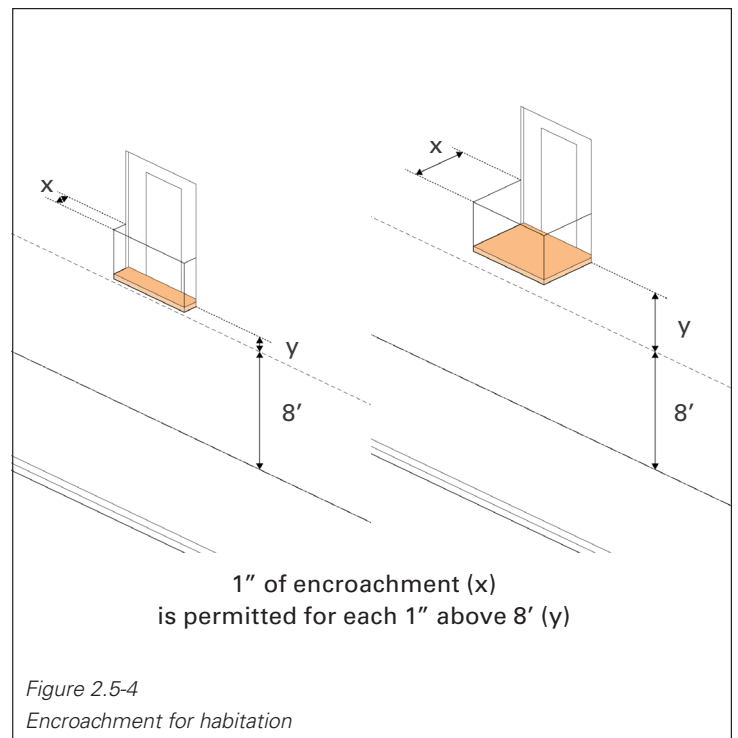
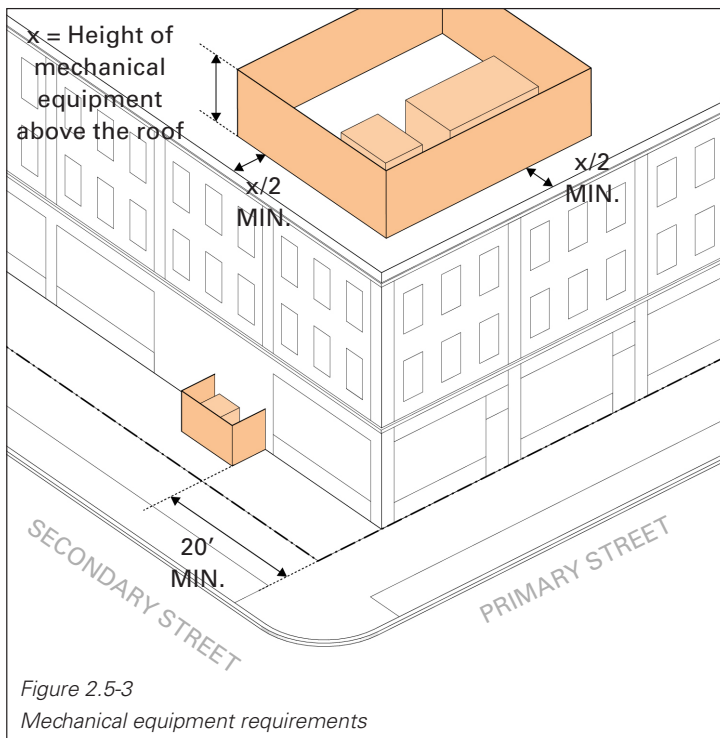


Figure 2.5-3
Mechanical equipment requirements

Figure 2.5-4
Encroachment for habitation

feet, up to a maximum of four feet of encroachment (Figure 2.5-4).

2. Encroachment Not for Habitation

- a. An encroachment not for habitation is any construction that projects from a building over, onto, or under a public right-of-way that is not designed for and cannot accommodate human or other habitation including, but not limited to, awnings, canopies, marquees, signs, architectural embellishments, foundations, wheelchair ramps, stairs, and the like, whether supported by the ground or not.
- b. An encroachment not for habitation that encroaches over, onto, or under a public right-of-way is limited as follows:
 - i. Awnings, canopies, and signs with less than 15 feet vertical clearance above the sidewalk may extend into or occupy up to two-thirds of the width of the sidewalk measured from the lot line. Awnings, canopies, and signs with 15 feet or more vertical clearance above the sidewalk may extend into or occupy up to 100% of the width of the sidewalk (Figure 2.5-5).
 - ii. All other encroachments may extend up to four feet into the right-of-way, but in no case may extend farther than the curb line (Figure 2.5-5).

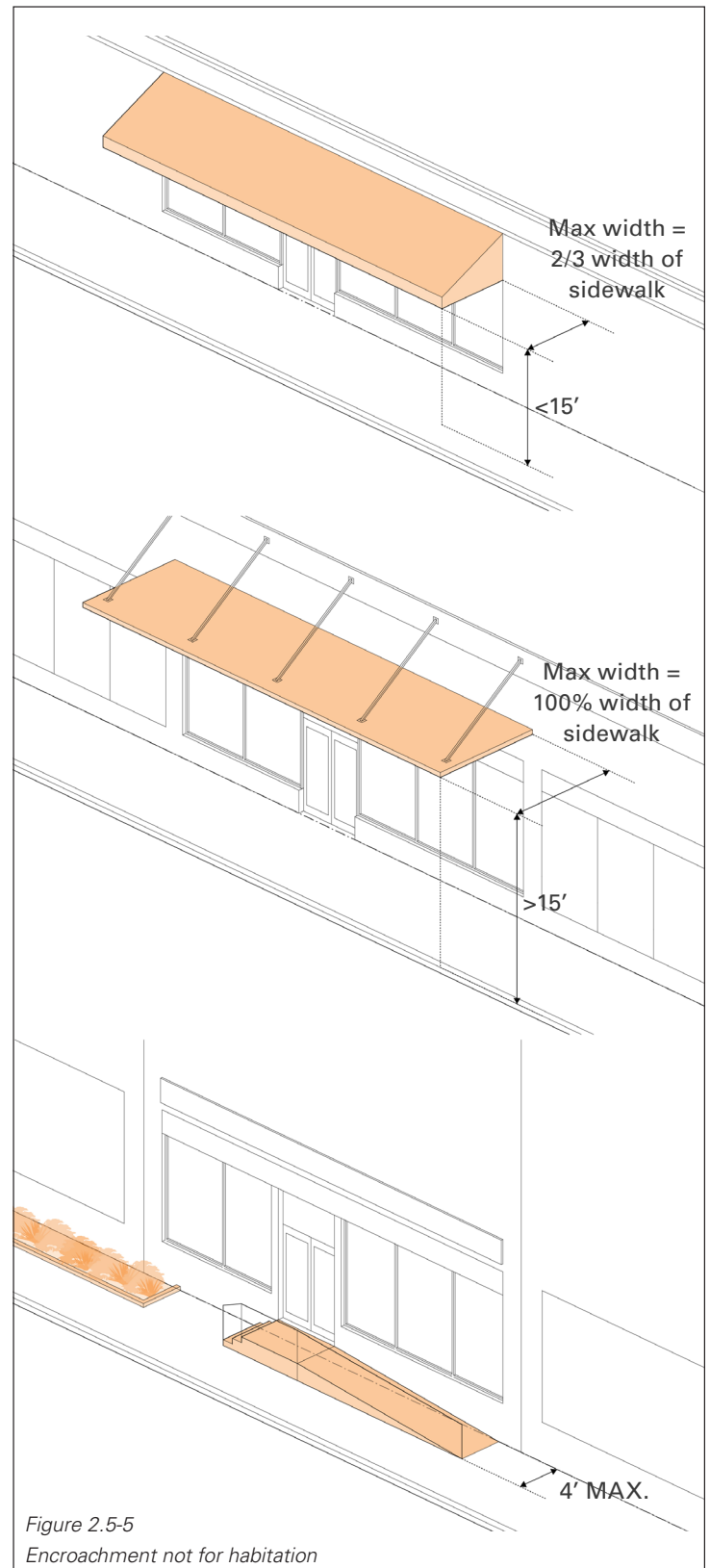
C. ACCESSORY STRUCTURES AND USES

1. Outdoor Dining

- a. Outdoor dining shall not interfere with any pedestrian access or parking spaces and aisles.
- b. Outdoor dining areas shall be located on private property unless an encroachment permit is approved by the City of Providence to allow outdoor dining in the public right-of-way.
- c. An outdoor dining area for an establishment shall be as continuous as possible by locating the outdoor dining area in a single portion of an establishment's frontage.

2. Outdoor Sales and Display

- a. Retail goods establishments and similar retail uses are permitted to have accessory outdoor sales and display of merchandise. However, outdoor storage of goods not offered for sale by the establishment is prohibited.
- b. Any outdoor display shall be located on the same lot as the principal use. Outdoor display may be located



on the adjoining sidewalk only with the appropriate City of Providence permits and/or licenses.

- c. The goods may only be displayed when the use is open for business and shall be removed at the end of each business day.

3. Public Art

- a. Proposals for public art on private property within the I-195 Redevelopment District shall be approved by I-195 Redevelopment District Staff. Proposals of a significant or permanent nature or in a prominent location may be recommended for a vote by the Commission. Proposals for public art within the public right-of-way are subject to the authority of the City of Providence.

4. Refuse and Recycling Container

- a. Refuse and recycling containers are prohibited along Primary Streets.
- b. All refuse and recycling containers shall be fully enclosed on three sides by a solid fence, wall, or wall of the principal building to a minimum of six feet and a maximum of eight feet in height. The enclosure shall have a solid gate.

5. Rooftop Accessory Structure

- a. Accessory structures and rooftop features, such as green roofs, rooftop decks, rooftop gardens, storm-water detention systems, and similar accessory structures and uses are permitted on rooftops. Such structures are excluded from the calculation of height.
- b. The roof shall contain sufficient space for future necessary operational installations such as mechanical equipment.

6. Solar Energy System (Accessory Use)

- a. Solar panels may be building-mounted or, if a Special Exception is granted for a parking lot, solar panels may be constructed as a freestanding canopy above a parking lot.
- b. Solar panels shall be placed so that concentrated solar radiation or glare is not directed onto nearby properties or roadways.
- c. A building-mounted system may be mounted on the roof or wall of a principal building or accessory structure, subject to the following restrictions:
 - i. On pitched roof buildings, solar panels must be at the same slope as the roof and offset a

maximum of six inches.

- ii. On flat roofed buildings, the solar panel system is limited to 15 feet above the height of such structure. Roof-mounted solar energy systems are excluded from the calculation of building height.
- iii. If visible from the right-of-way of any Primary Street abutting the property, the solar panels shall be integrated into the structure as an architectural feature.

- d. Solar panels may be co-located on structures such as light poles.

7. Wind Energy System (Accessory Use)

- a. Wind turbines may be designed as either vertical or horizontal axis turbines with or without exposed blades, including designs that combine elements of the different types of turbines.
- b. Ground-mounted turbines are prohibited.
- c. Roof-mounted wind turbines are allowed, subject to the following restrictions:
 - i. Roof-mounted wind turbines are limited to a maximum of 15 feet above the rooftop or parapet, whichever is greater. Roof-mounted wind turbines are excluded from the calculation of building height.
 - ii. Maximum height is the total height of the turbine system, including the tower and the maximum vertical height of the turbine blades. Maximum height therefore is calculated measuring the length of a blade at maximum vertical rotation to the base of the tower.
 - iii. Roof-mounted wind turbines shall be set back a minimum of 20 feet from all building walls.
 - iv. Shadow flicker shall be confined to the roof of the structure. This standard may be waived if no negative impacts result from a greater area of shadow flicker.

2.6 Site Improvements

Waivers to the standards in this section may be approved by a vote of the Commission, unless otherwise indicated.

A. EXTERIOR LIGHTING

In order to ensure that impacts of exterior lighting on adjacent properties are controlled, exterior lighting shall adhere to the following requirements:

1. Maximum Lighting Regulations
 - a. The maximum allowable light level at any lot line is one foot-candle.
 - b. No glare onto adjacent properties is permitted.
2. Luminaire Standards
 - a. All luminaires shall be designed as cut off luminaires with a cut off angle of 75 degrees or less, subject to the following standards:
 - i. The maximum total height of a cut off luminaire, either freestanding or attached to a structure, shall be 18 feet. The total height of a luminaire is measured to the top of the pole or luminaire, whichever is higher, from grade (Figure 2.6-1).
 - ii. A cut off luminaire shall be designed to completely shield the light source from an observer three and one-half feet above the ground at any point along an abutting lot line (Figure 2.6-1).
 - iii. Flickering or flashing lights are prohibited.
 - iv. Searchlights, laser source lights, or any similar

high intensity lights are prohibited.

- v. Electrical conduit and junction boxes shall be located so as to minimize or, if possible, eliminate their visibility from the public right-of-way.

B. FENCES AND WALLS

1. Fences and walls shall not exceed six feet in height. The combined height of any fence and wall cannot be more than six feet, with the exception of enclosures for refuse and recycling containers, which may be up to eight feet in height.
2. No fence or wall within five feet of the lot line along a Primary Street, or a Secondary Street if there is no Primary Street frontage, shall exceed 36 inches in height.
3. Height is measured from the adjacent finished grade to the highest point, with the exception that decorative posts of a fence or wall may exceed the maximum height by six inches.
4. The bottom rail of a fence shall be installed a maximum vertical distance of six inches above the adjacent finished grade for the entire length of the fence.
5. Barbed wire and razor wire fences are prohibited in all Districts.

C. LANDSCAPING REQUIREMENTS

1. Landscape Design Standards
 - a. Selection of Plant Materials: All plant materials shall

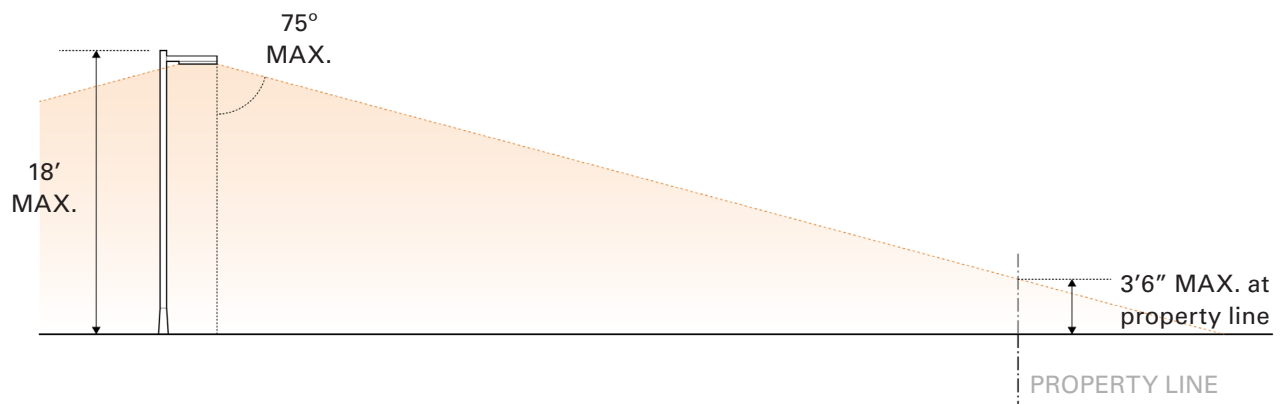


Figure 2.6-1
Luminaire Standards

meet American Association of Nurserymen (AAN) standards for minimum acceptable form, quality, and size for species selected, and capable to withstand the seasonal temperature variations of Rhode Island, as well as the individual site microclimate. The use of species native or naturalized to Rhode Island is encouraged. Where appropriate, the use of drought and salt tolerant plant material is preferred.

- b. Installation of Plant Materials: All landscape materials shall be installed in accordance with the current planting procedures established by the AAN.
 - c. Minimum Planting Sizes:
 - i. Shade trees shall have a minimum trunk size of two inches in tree caliper at planting.
 - ii. Evergreens trees shall have a minimum height of six feet at planting.
 - iii. Single stem ornamental trees shall have a minimum trunk size of two inches in tree caliper at planting. Multiple stem ornamental trees shall have a minimum height of eight feet at planting.
 - iv. Large deciduous and evergreen shrubs, which reach five or more feet in height at maturity, shall have minimum height of three feet at installation. Small deciduous and evergreen shrubs, which are those typically maintained at up to 30 inches in height, shall have a minimum height of 18 inches at installation.
2. Species Diversity: Diversity in plant material is required for visual interest and to reduce the risk of losing a large population of plants due to disease.
 3. Tree Protection During Development: All precautions shall be undertaken to prevent construction damage to existing trees, as described in the City of Providence Tree Ordinance. Protection includes prevention of injury to the trunk, branches, and root systems. No person may create a trench through the root system of an existing tree, expose the roots to the air overnight without a method for maintaining moisture, change the soil grade within the dripline of the tree, or cause soil compaction with the use of vehicles, machinery, or other method. The root systems of trees on adjacent lots shall also be protected.
 4. On-site Landscaping and Required Trees: All portions of a lot not covered by structures or paved surfaces shall be landscaped with trees, shrubbery, grass, live groundcover, and other plantings. The landscape design may also include the use of stone, mulch beds, or other pervious landscaping materials (this excludes pervious pavement).

2.7 Signs

Waivers to the standards in this section may be approved by a vote of the Commission, unless otherwise indicated.

A. SIGN DESIGN STANDARDS

1. All signs, including window signs, are subject to approval.
2. All signs placed within a public right-of-way require City of Providence approval of a right-of-way encroachment permit.
3. Permanent signs shall be made of metal, painted wood, or other high-quality, durable materials.
4. Construction Standards
 - a. Supports and braces shall be designed as an integral part of the overall sign design and hidden from public view to the extent technically feasible.
 - b. All signs shall be designed and constructed in accordance with building and fire codes.
 - c. Glass forming any part of a sign shall be safety glass.
 - d. All letters, figures, characters or representations in cut-out or irregular form, maintained in conjunction with, attached to or superimposed upon any sign shall be safely and securely built into or attached to the sign structure.
 - e. Audio components are prohibited on any sign.
 - f. All signs shall be fastened to masonry buildings so to be removable without leaving significant damage to the building facade. Attachments should be made at mortar joints, not at the surface of masonry units.
5. Electrical Wiring
 - a. All electrical fixtures, devices, circuits, conduits, raceways or apparatus used to illuminate, move or project any sign shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the building code and the electrical code. Electrical permits are required for signs with an electrical component.
 - b. Conduits and other components of a sign illumination system shall be designed as an integral part of the overall sign structure and hidden from public view to the extent technically feasible.
6. Sign Copy
 - a. All sign copy shall relate to the name or nature of the business or establishment on the site. This does not apply to non-commercial messages.
 - b. A non-commercial message may be substituted for a commercial message on any permitted sign.
 - c. Items of information are limited to a maximum of six items per sign face. Items of information are calculated as follows:
 - i. Each of the following is defined as one item of information: establishment name, logo, telephone number, website address, or product or service. A street address number, if included in the sign copy, is not counted as an item of information.
 - ii. If a sign advertises products or services, each product or service, including multi-word, is considered one item of information. Where multiple products are identified on a menu board or sidewalk sign, the list of products is considered one item of information.
 - iii. A sign used to identify the tenants within a multi-tenant non-residential development is limited to one item of information per tenant within the development, in addition to the name and address of the development. The sign may exceed six items of information.
 - iv. The message area of a changeable or electronic message display, on which information is changed manually or digitally, is counted as one item of information.
 - v. Directory signs and A-frame signs are exempt from the items of information limitation.
7. Illumination Standards
 - a. Signs may be externally illuminated. All external illumination of a sign shall concentrate the illumination upon the printed area of the sign face.
 - b. Internally illuminated signs are prohibited with the exception of the following types:
 - i. Reverse channel. A method of illumination that casts a shadow of lettering or a logo on the face to which it is mounted.
 - ii. Stencil or channel-cut. A method of illumination that lights lettering or a logo and does not light the remaining face of the sign.
 - iii. Halo. A method of illumination that produces a halo of light surrounding lettering or a logo without illuminating the surface to which it is mounted.
 - c. The sign face of internally illuminated signs shall function as a filter to diffuse illumination. The sign face shall cover all internal illumination components so that no exposed bulbs or lighting components are visible.
 - d. Any sign illumination, including gooseneck reflec-

tors, external illumination, and internal illumination, shall be designed, located, shielded, and directed to prevent the casting of glare or direct light upon roadways and surrounding properties, or the distraction of motor vehicle operators or pedestrians in the public right-of-way.

- e. The intensity of sign illumination shall meet the requirements for exterior lighting in Section 2.6.A.
- f. No sign illumination may be combined with reflective materials, such as mirrors, polished metal, or highly-glazed tiles, which would increase glare.
- g. The use of neon, LED lighting, or exposed bulbs that are designed as an integral part of the sign are permitted as a sign material or sign accent. When lit, lighting shall be continuously illuminated. Flashing neon, flashing LED lighting, or flashing exposed bulbs are prohibited. Neon, LED lighting, or exposed bulbs to outline doors and windows are prohibited.

B. PROHIBITED SIGNS

1. Balloon and air-infused/air-inflated signs.
2. Cabinet box wall signs and cabinet box projecting signs.
3. Flashing or animated signs.
4. Illegally-affixed signs and snipe signs.
5. Moving signs, including signs intended or designed to be moved by wind or other natural elements. Clocks and barber poles are exempt from this provision.
6. Off-premise signs, both permanent signs (also known as billboards) and temporary off-premise signs. This prohibition does not include signs placed on public transit stations, bike-sharing stations, car-share facilities, or park amenities when such signs are placed by the sponsors of such facilities. This prohibition does not include political/non-commercial message signs.
7. Portable signs. Portable signs include both signs mounted on a wheeled structure and those mounted on a stationary structure that can be moved and is not permanently installed on a site.
8. Electronic message signs.
9. Strobe lights, moving or fixed spotlights, and floodlights.
10. Traffic hazard signs. Any sign that constitutes a traffic hazard is prohibited, including signs that:
 - a. Interfere with, obstruct the view of, or may be confused with any authorized traffic sign, signal, or device because of its position, shape, or color, including

signs illuminated in red, green, or amber color to resemble a traffic signal.

- b. Make use of the words STOP, LOOK, DETOUR, DANGER, CAUTION, WARNING, or any other word, phrase, symbol, or character in a manner that misleads, interferes with, or confuses traffic.

C. TEMPORARY SIGNS

Temporary signs, such as A-frame signs and banners, shall be subject to the permitting authority of the City of Providence.

D. PERMANENT SIGNS

Before any sign is erected, it shall be reviewed and the Commission's approval required. At the discretion of the Commission, all proposed signs will be reviewed and granted approval during the design review process. Any signs proposed after a Certificate of Occupancy has been granted will be subject to the authority of the City of Providence. No sign may encroach into the public right-of-way unless permitted by this section.

1. Awning and Canopy Signs (Figure 2.7-1)
 - a. Awnings and canopies are permitted for multifamily dwellings and non-residential uses. Awning or canopy signs are limited to a maximum sign area of two square feet of sign area for every one foot of linear building frontage.
 - b. Sign printing is limited to 25% of the surface area of the awning or canopy.
 - c. Awnings signs consisting of lettering attached to and located above the top of a solid awning are permitted with a maximum lettering height of 24 inches.
 - d. Awning and canopy signs may be externally illuminated and shall be focused on the printed area.
 - e. Under-awning signs are permitted to be mounted under awnings, canopies, galleries, and arcades. They are subject to the following:
 - i. Signs shall not project beyond the awning or canopy.
 - ii. Signs shall maintain a minimum vertical clearance of seven feet.
 - iii. A maximum of one sign is permitted per business establishment with frontage on the street where the awning or canopy is mounted.
 - iv. Signs are limited to a maximum of six square feet.
 - v. Signs shall be securely fixed to the awning or canopy with metal supports.

2. Window Signs (Figure 2.7-1)

- a. All window signs, whether temporary or permanent, are limited to no more than 25% of the surface of each window area. Window area is counted as a continuous surface until divided by an architectural or structural element. Mullions are not considered an element that divides window area.

3. Wall Signs (Figure 2.7-1)

- a. The maximum size of all wall signs for a building wall is established at two square feet per linear foot of building wall where the wall signs will be mounted.
- b. An additional wall sign to identify the building may be placed within the top 20 feet of the structure. The sign may not cover any fenestration or architectural features. The maximum size is established at three square feet per linear foot of building facade, measured at the roofline where the wall sign will be mounted.
- c. Wall signs shall be safely and securely attached to the building wall. Wall signs shall be affixed flat against the wall and shall not project more than 15 inches from the building wall. Wall signs shall not encroach into the public right-of-way for more than 15 inches.
- d. No wall sign affixed to a building, including sign sup-

port structure, may project beyond the ends or top of the wall or higher than the roofline of the structure to which it is attached.

- e. Wall signs are permitted on architectural appurtenances, such as chimneys or penthouses, which are part of the structure.

4. Directory Signs

- a. Directory signs are permitted for any multi-tenant development.
- b. A maximum of one building directory sign is permitted per public entrance.
- c. A building directory sign shall be wall-mounted and is limited to six square feet in area.

5. Property Identification Signs

- a. A maximum of one property identification sign identifying the property management company is permitted per building.
- b. A property identification sign shall be wall-mounted and is limited to two square feet in area.

6. Freestanding Signs

- a. Freestanding signs are prohibited except by waiver.

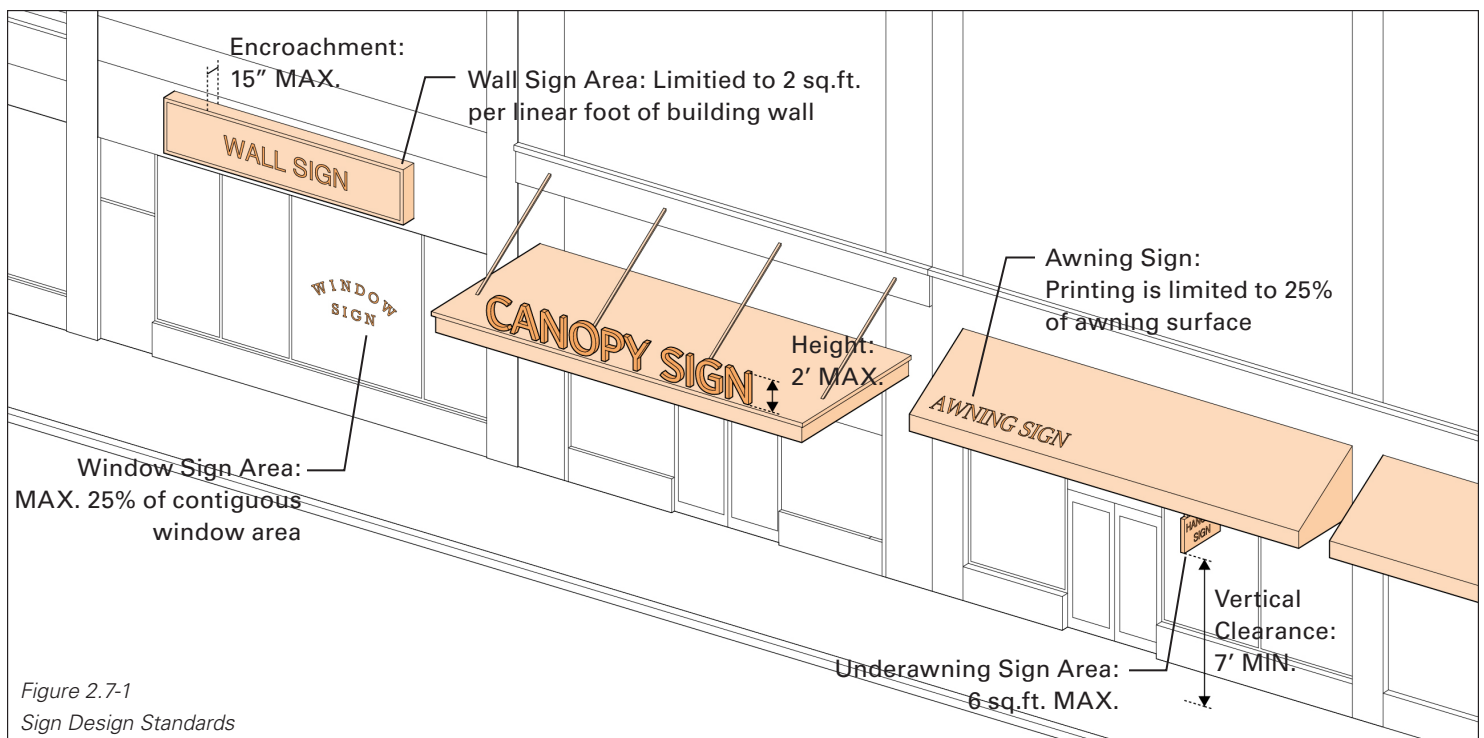


Figure 2.7-1
Sign Design Standards

7. Marquee Signs (Figure 2.7-1)

- a. Lettering attached to and located above the roof of a marquee is permitted to a maximum height of 36 inches.

8. Projecting Signs (Figure 2.7-1)

- a. Projecting signs are allowed as indicated in Table 2.7-1.
- b. One projecting sign is permitted per each facade of an establishment. Projecting signs shall be above or adjacent to the building entrance.
- c. Projecting signs may encroach into the public right-of-way but shall be located at least two feet from the curb line.
- d. Projecting signs shall maintain a minimum vertical clearance of eight feet. No projecting sign affixed to a building may project higher than the building height, including the sign support structure.
- e. No projecting sign may be secured or hung to any other sign.

9. Roof Signs (Figure 2.7-2)

- a. Roof signs are permitted.
- b. Roof signs are limited to a maximum sign area of 128 square feet. Roof signs are limited to a maximum height of 12 feet, as measured from the roof of the structure to the highest point of the sign, including sign structure. Sign height is not counted toward maximum building height.
- c. A maximum of one roof sign is permitted per building. Only buildings with flat roofs are permitted a roof sign.
- d. A roof sign shall be set back at least three feet from the outermost walls of the roof.
- e. Roof signs shall be safely and securely attached to the roof structure and shall not interfere with any roof access points.

10. Parking Lot Signs

a. Parking Lot Directional Signs

- i. Parking lot directional signs are permitted for each entrance/exit and similar circulation points for any parking lot, whether a principal or ancillary use.
- ii. Parking lot directional signs are limited to four square feet in area.
- iii. A freestanding parking lot directional sign is limited to four feet in height and shall be three feet from any lot line.

b. Parking Lot Information Signs

- i. Parking lot information signs providing information on the operation of a parking lot, such as "No Parking" or "Unauthorized Users Shall Be Towed," are permitted as needed for any parking lot, whether a principal or ancillary use.
- ii. Parking lot information signs are limited to ten square feet in area.
- iii. Freestanding signs are limited to six feet in height and shall be three feet from any lot line.

Table 2.7-1: Projecting Sign Regulations	
District	Maximum Sign Area Per Sign
West Side Highway	48 SF
West Side Riverfront	32 SF
East Side	20 SF
Open Space	20 SF

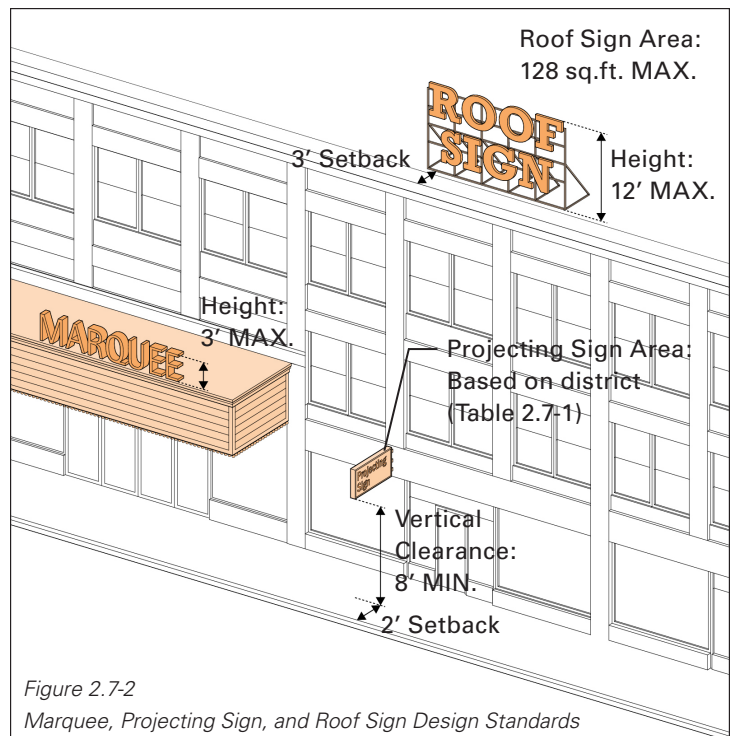
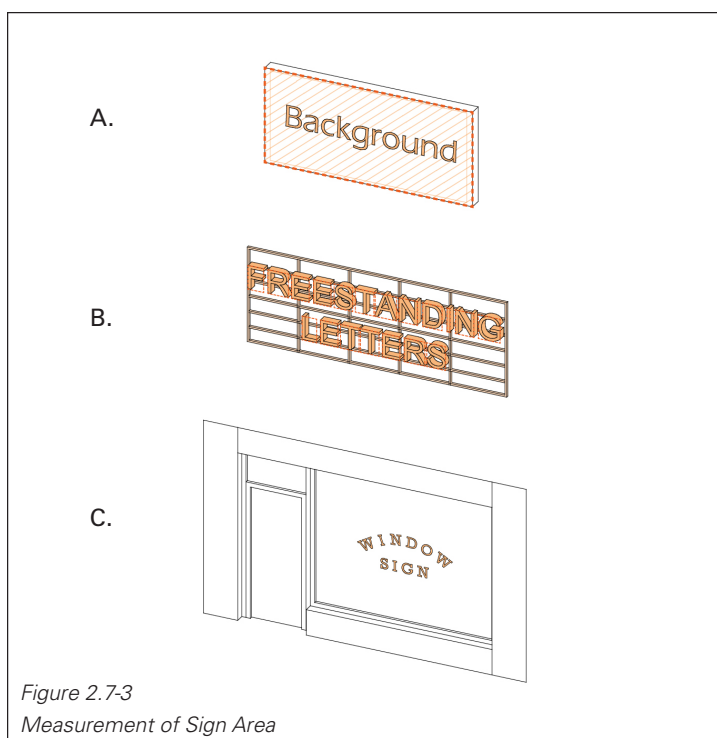


Figure 2.7-2
Marquee, Projecting Sign, and Roof Sign Design Standards

E. SIGN DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

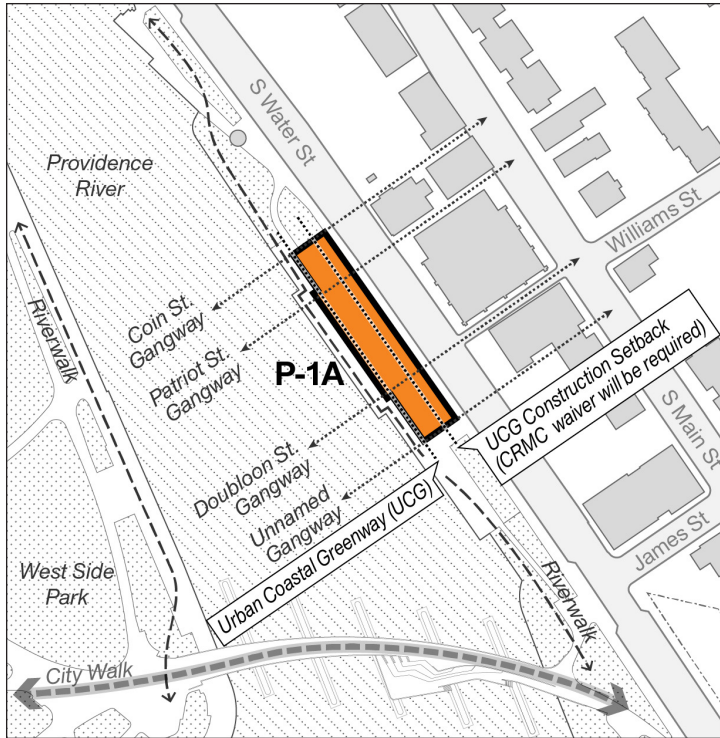
1. Measurement of Sign Area (Figure 2.7-3)
 - a. For signs on a background, the entire area of the background is calculated as sign area, including any material or color forming the sign face and the background used to differentiate the sign from the structure against which it is mounted. Sign area does not include any supports or bracing.
 - b. For signs consisting of freestanding letters or logos, the sign area is calculated as the total area of each square, circle, rectangle, or triangle, or combination thereof, which encompasses each individual letter or logo. Sign area does not include any supports or bracing.
 - c. Window signs printed on a transparent film and affixed to the interior or exterior of a windowpane are calculated as individual letters or logos, provided that the portion of the transparent film around the perimeter of the individual letters or logos maintains 100% transparency of the window.



3.0

PARCEL SPECIFICATIONS

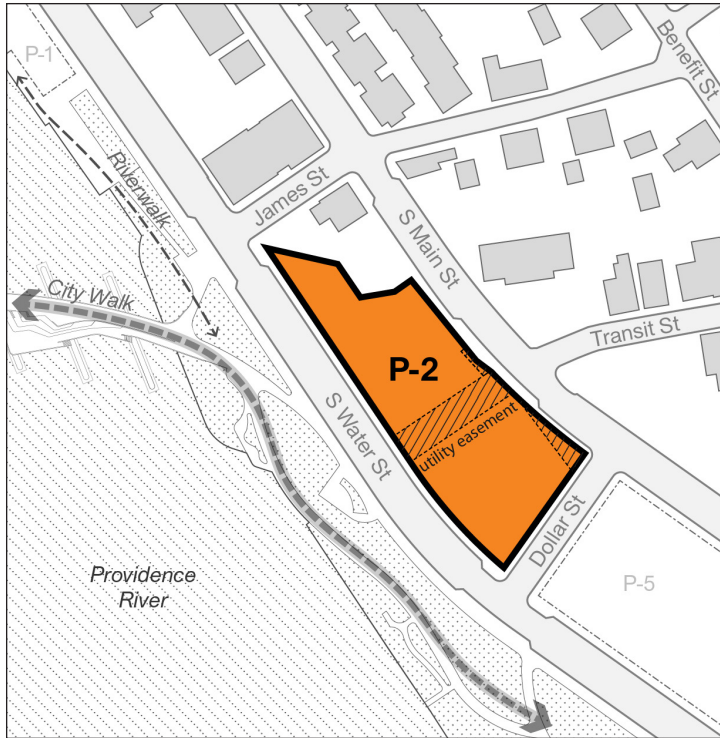
Parcel 1A



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	0.28 ac.
District	East Side District
Minimum Building Height	1 story
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	6 stories
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Coastal Greenway (UCG) area extends 20' inland from the "Coastal Feature" (the seawall); UCG Construction Setback extends 25' inland from the inland edge of the UCG. Applicants must apply to the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC) for a waiver from the 25' UCG Construction Setback. Historic Alignment of the former Coin St, Patriot St, Doubloon St, and unnamed riverfront gangways shall be visually or physically reflected through the use of signs, pavement markings, architecture, or other interpretive elements. Surface parking lots and parking structures are prohibited; no Special Exception will be granted. Curb cuts and driveway access are prohibited. Parcel 1A is within the College Hill National Register Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Proposals should be designed to complement the historic context. 	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

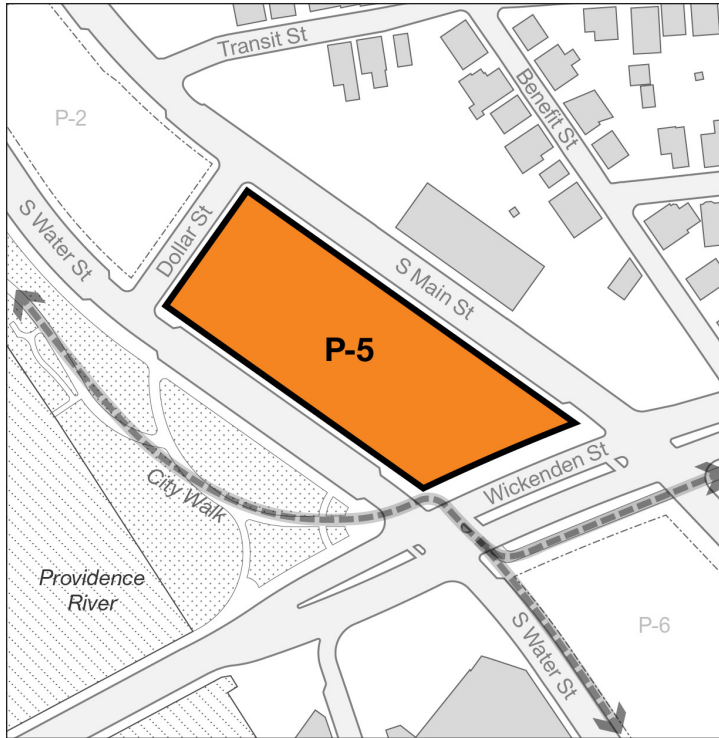
Parcel 2



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	1.08 ac.
District	East Side District
Minimum Building Height	2 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	6 stories
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcel 2 is affected by several easements, most importantly a 35' easement runs through the parcel in alignment with Transit Street. Proposals for development of Parcel 2 should consider the adjacency to City Walk and the strong pedestrian and bicycle desire line to and from the Providence Pedestrian Bridge and the proximity to the east side park when planning the uses and design of the ground floor. Parcel 2 is within the College Hill National Register Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Proposals should be designed to complement the historic context. 	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

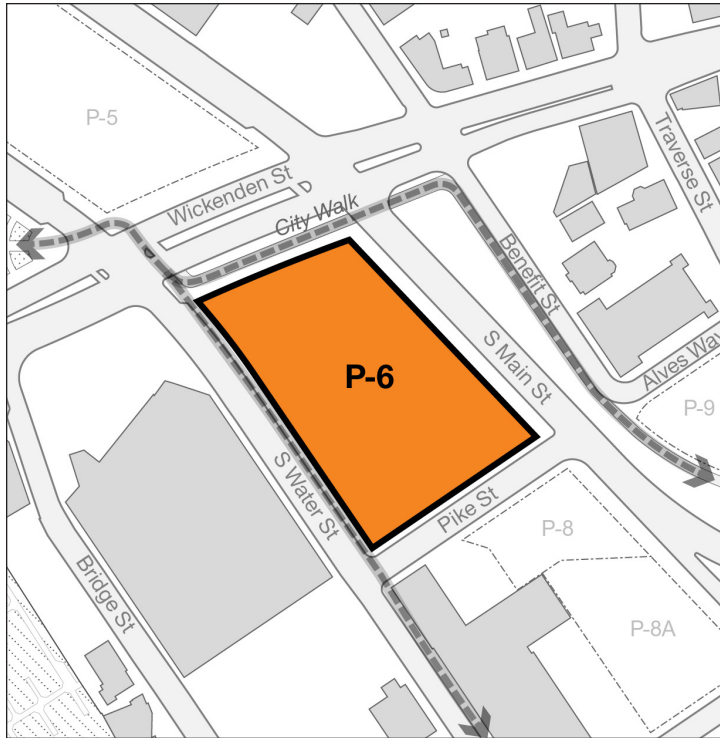
Parcel 5



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	1.49 ac.
District	East Side District
Minimum Building Height	2 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	6 stories
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for development of Parcel 5 are encouraged to provide permeability through the parcel to provide pedestrian access to the east side park and the Providence River. Proposals for development of Parcel 5 should consider the adjacency to City Walk and the strong pedestrian and bicycle desire line to and from the Providence Pedestrian Bridge and the proximity to the east side park when planning the uses and design of the ground floor. Parcel 5 is within the College Hill National Register Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Proposals should be designed to complement the historic context. 	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

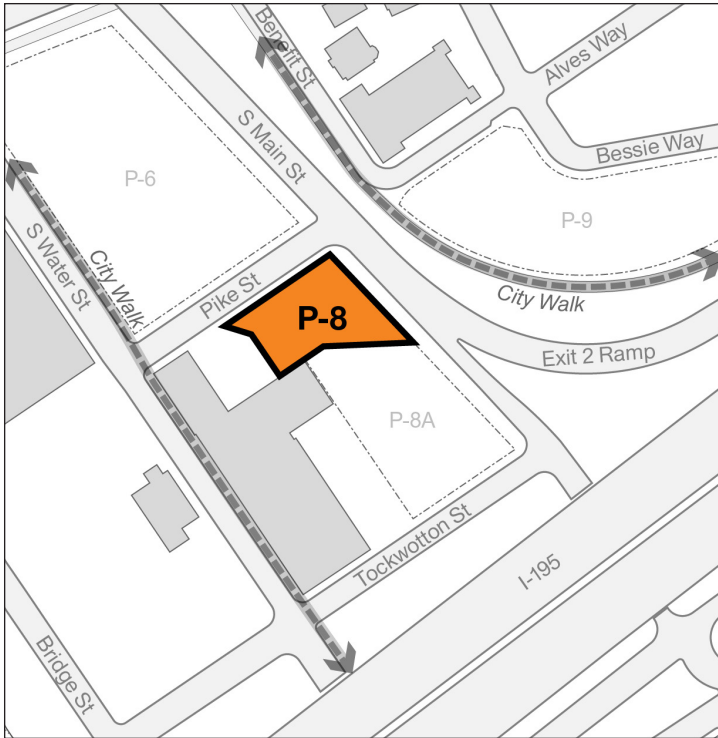
Parcel 6



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	1.48 ac.
District	East Side District
Minimum Building Height	2 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	6 stories
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for development of Parcel 6 should consider the adjacency to City Walk when planning the uses and design of the ground floor. Parcel 6 is within the College Hill National Register Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Proposals should be designed to complement the historic context. 	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

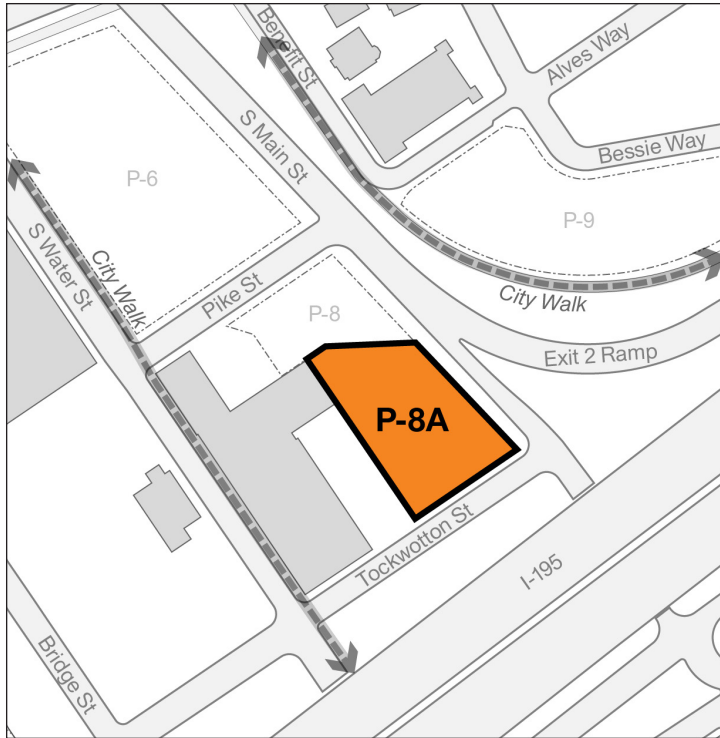
Parcel 8



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	0.30 ac.
District	East Side District
Minimum Building Height	2 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	6 stories
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
Parcel 8 is within the College Hill National Register Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Proposals should be designed to complement the historic context.	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

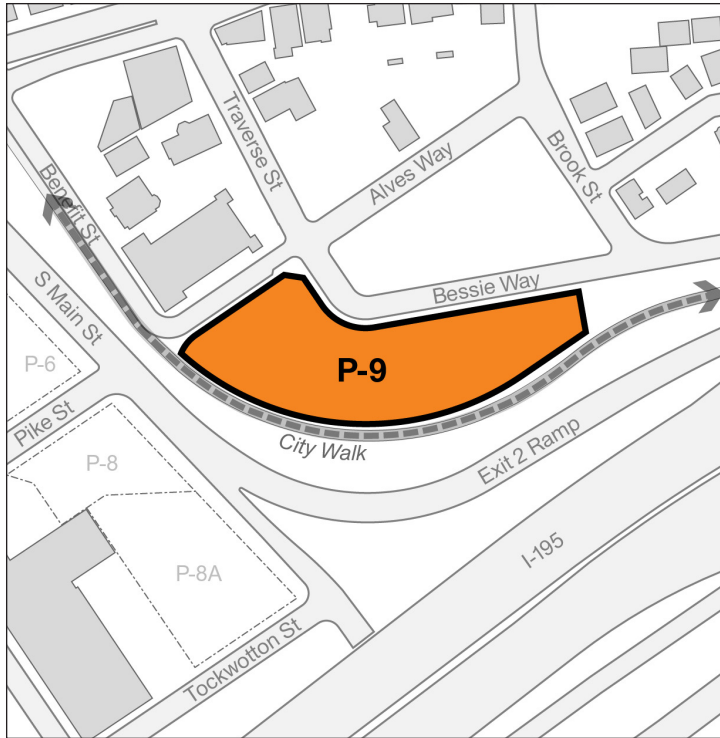
Parcel 8A



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	0.56 ac.
District	East Side District
Minimum Building Height	2 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	130'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
Parcel 8A is within the College Hill National Register Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Proposals should be designed to complement the historic context.	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

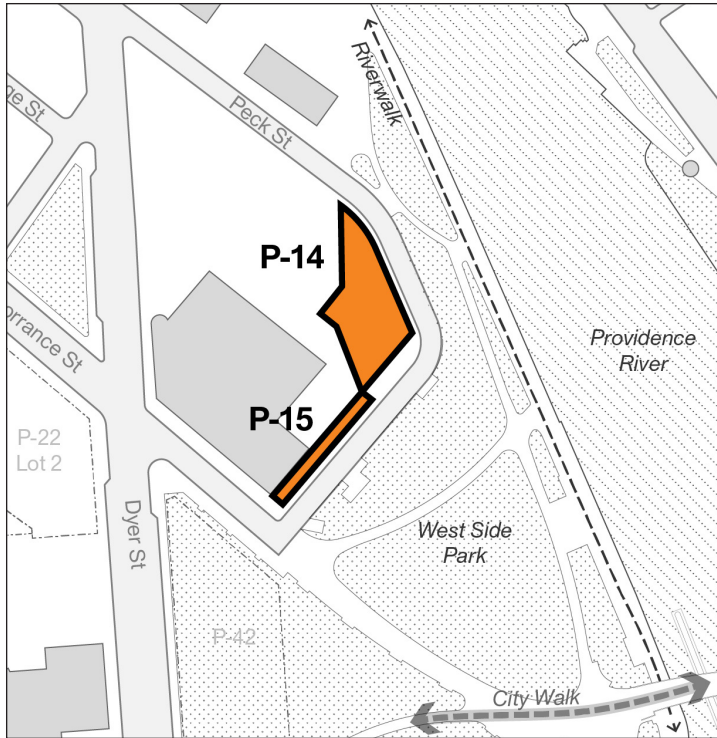
Parcel 9



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	1.05 ac.
District	East Side District
Minimum Building Height	2 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	6 stories
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcel 9 is within the College Hill National Register Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Proposals should be designed to complement the historic context. The City Walk bicycle and pedestrian corridor runs adjacent to Parcel 9. Landscaping and ground floor uses should be carefully considered along that edge of the parcel in order to provide a welcoming environment for people using City Walk. 	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

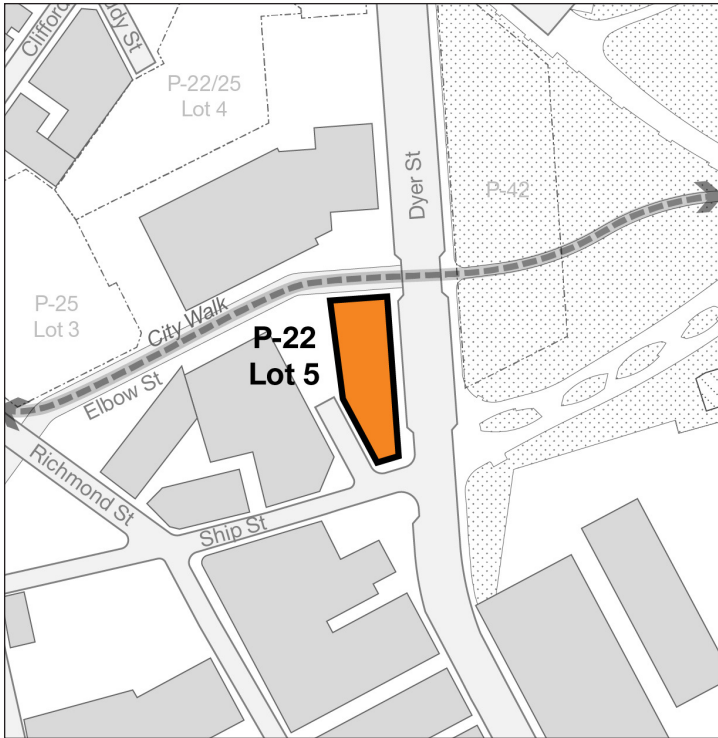
Parcels 14 & 15



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	0.29 ac.
District	West Side Riverfront District
Minimum Building Height	3 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	130'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<p>Portions of this parcel are subject to an easement granted to the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) due to the presence of subsurface infrastructure associated with NBC's Combined Sewer Overflow tunnel. The infrastructure includes a storm-water storage tunnel and lateral connections installed in bedrock beneath the property at a depth of approximately 190 feet below the ground surface and approximately 100 feet into bedrock. Development on this parcel will require consideration of this infrastructure and coordination with NBC.</p>	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

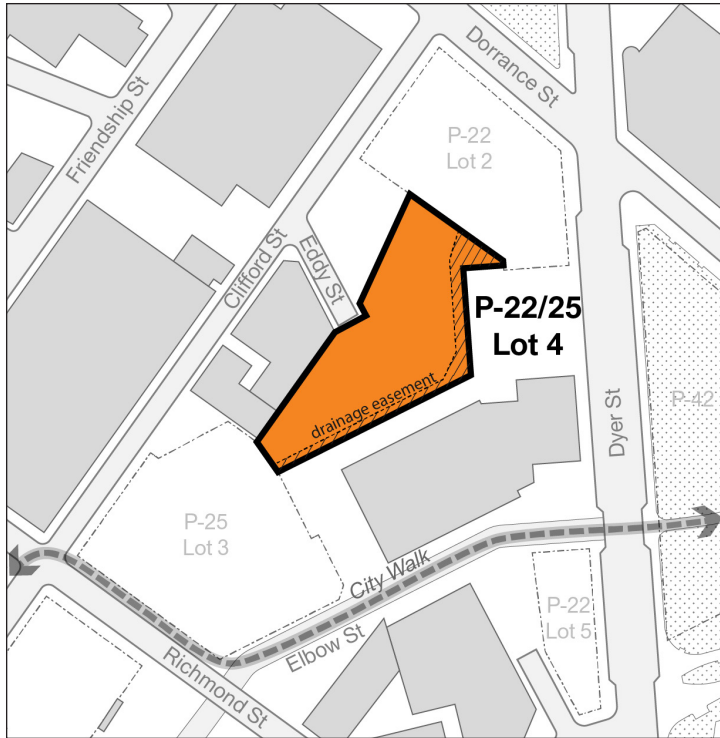
Parcel 22 Lot 5



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	0.23 ac.
District	West Side Riverfront District
Minimum Building Height	3 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	130'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential uses are not permitted. The City Walk bicycle and pedestrian corridor runs down Elbow Street along Parcel 22 Lot 5. The Elbow Street frontage should be prioritized for active ground floor uses, and landscaping should be coordinated with the design of the Elbow Street corridor. 	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

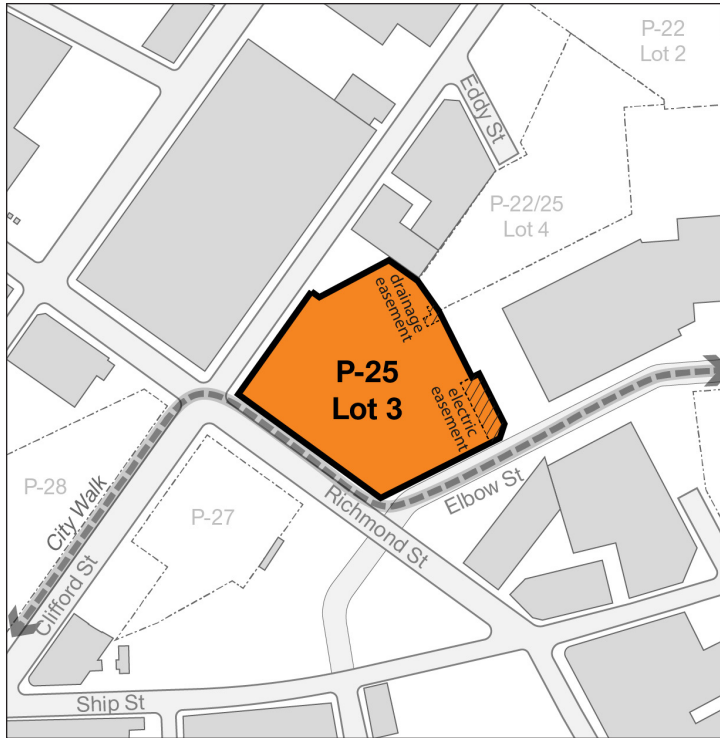
Parcel 22/25 Lot 4



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	0.80 ac.
District	West Side Riverfront District
Minimum Building Height	3 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	130'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential uses are not permitted. A pedestrian connection should be provided from Eddy Street and Clifford Street to the existing plaza adjacent to 225 Dyer Street. Landscape and ground floor uses should be planned to encourage public use of this pedestrian corridor and activate the plaza. 	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

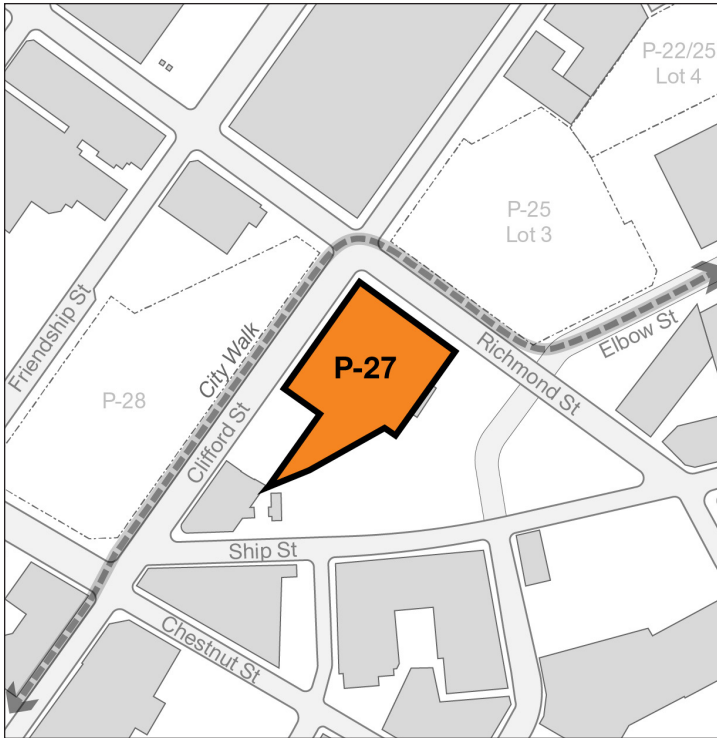
Parcel 25 Lot 3



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	1.07 ac.
District	West Side Riverfront District
Minimum Building Height	3 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	130'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential uses are not permitted. The City Walk bicycle and pedestrian corridor runs along two sides of Parcel 25 Lot 3, on Richmond Street and Elbow Street. Permeability through the block should be provided for pedestrians, in order to connect Clifford Street with the existing plaza adjacent to the Providence Innovation Center. Setbacks should be provided along Richmond Street to allow for a more generous pedestrian right-of-way and additional landscaping in the public realm. The Richmond and Elbow Street frontages should also be prioritized for active ground floor uses. 	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

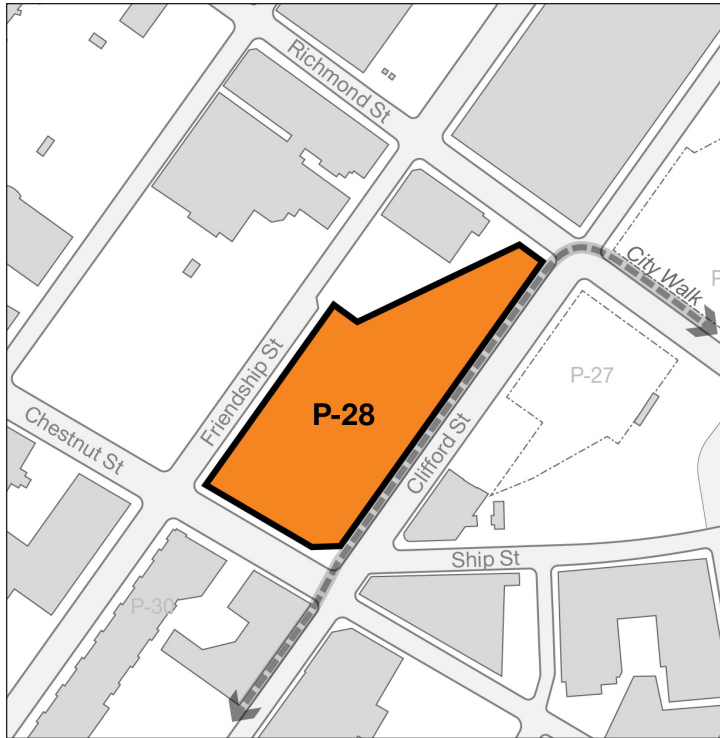
Parcel 27



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	0.51 ac.
District	West Side River District
Minimum Building Height	3 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	160'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential uses are not permitted. The City Walk bicycle and pedestrian corridor runs down Clifford and Richmond Street across from Parcel 27. The Clifford Street frontage should also be prioritized for active ground floor uses. 	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

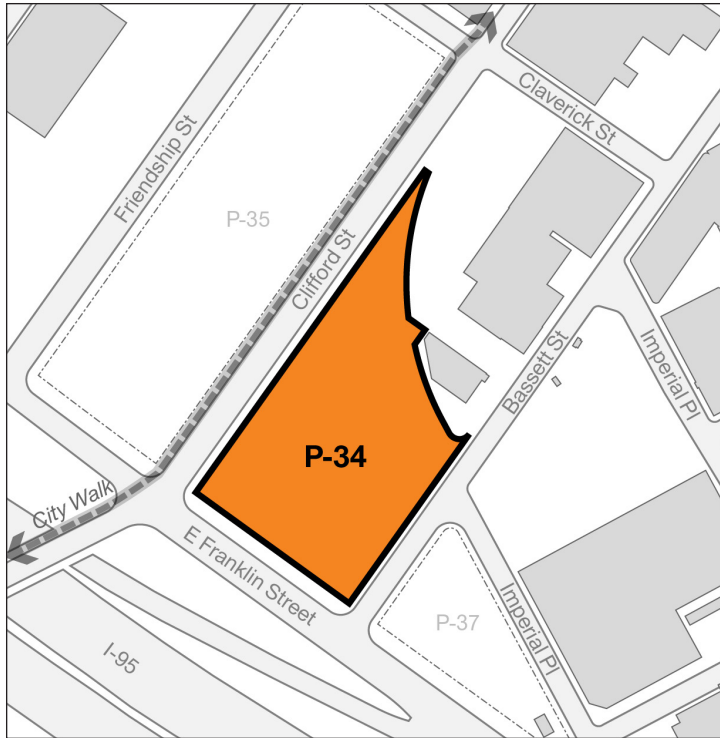
Parcel 28



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	1.25 ac.
District	West Side Riverfront District
Minimum Building Height	3 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	160'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
The City Walk bicycle and pedestrian corridor runs down Clifford Street along Parcel 28. The Clifford Street frontage should also be prioritized for active ground floor uses.	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

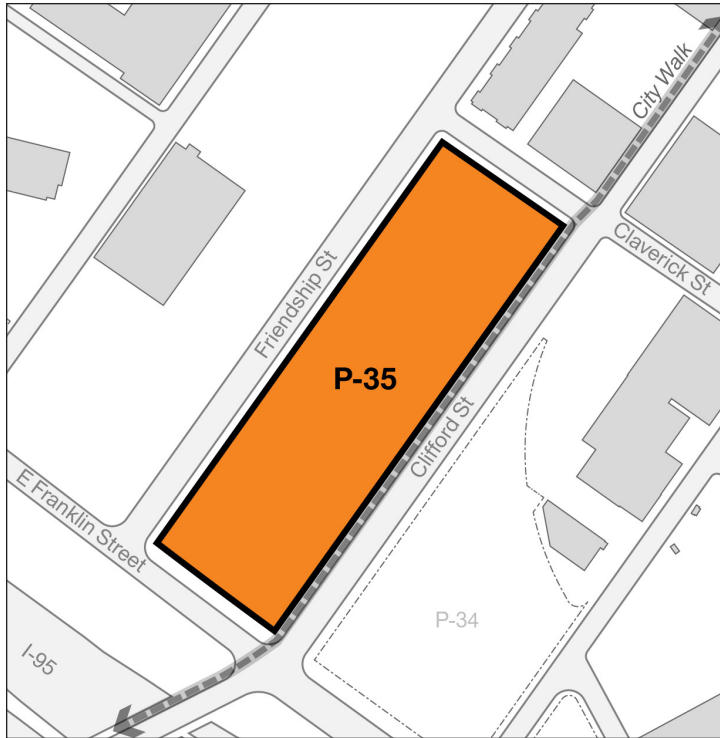
Parcel 34



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	1.47 ac.
District	West Side Highway District
Minimum Building Height	6 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	345'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
The City Walk bicycle and pedestrian corridor runs down Clifford Street across from Parcel 34. The Clifford Street frontage should also be prioritized for active ground floor uses.	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

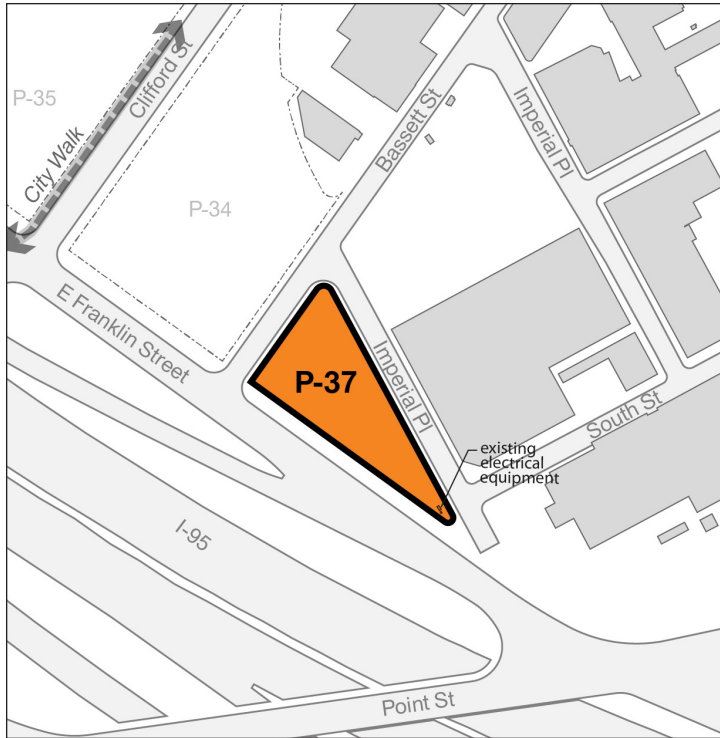
Parcel 35



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	2.15 ac.
District	West Side Highway District
Minimum Building Height	6 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	345'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<p>The City Walk bicycle and pedestrian corridor runs down Clifford Street along Parcel 35. The public realm should be designed to engage City Walk through strategies such as a more generous pedestrian right-of-way, additional landscaping, pocket parks, etc. The Clifford Street frontage should also be prioritized for active ground floor uses.</p>	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

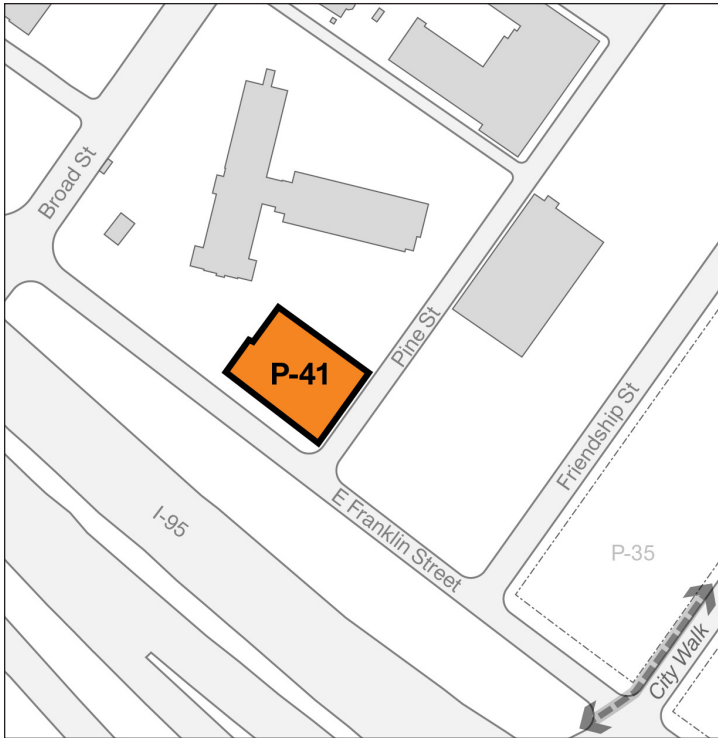
Parcel 37



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	0.49 ac.
District	West Side Highway District
Minimum Building Height	6 stories
Minimum Ground Floor Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	345'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
Electrical equipment located in the southeastern portion of Parcel 37 will impact future development.	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

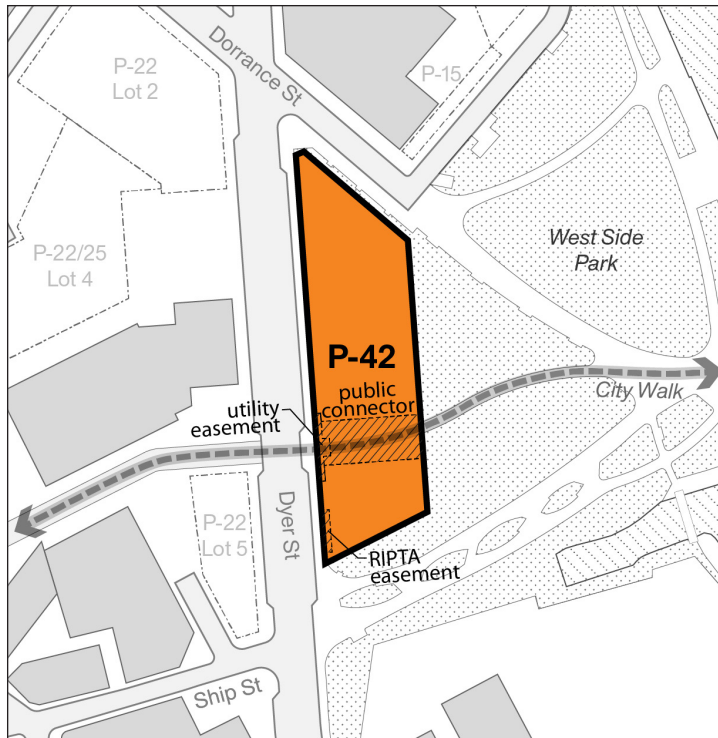
Parcel 41



Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	0.29 ac.
District	West Side Highway District
Minimum Building Height	6 stories
Minimum First Floor Story Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	345'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

Parcel 42



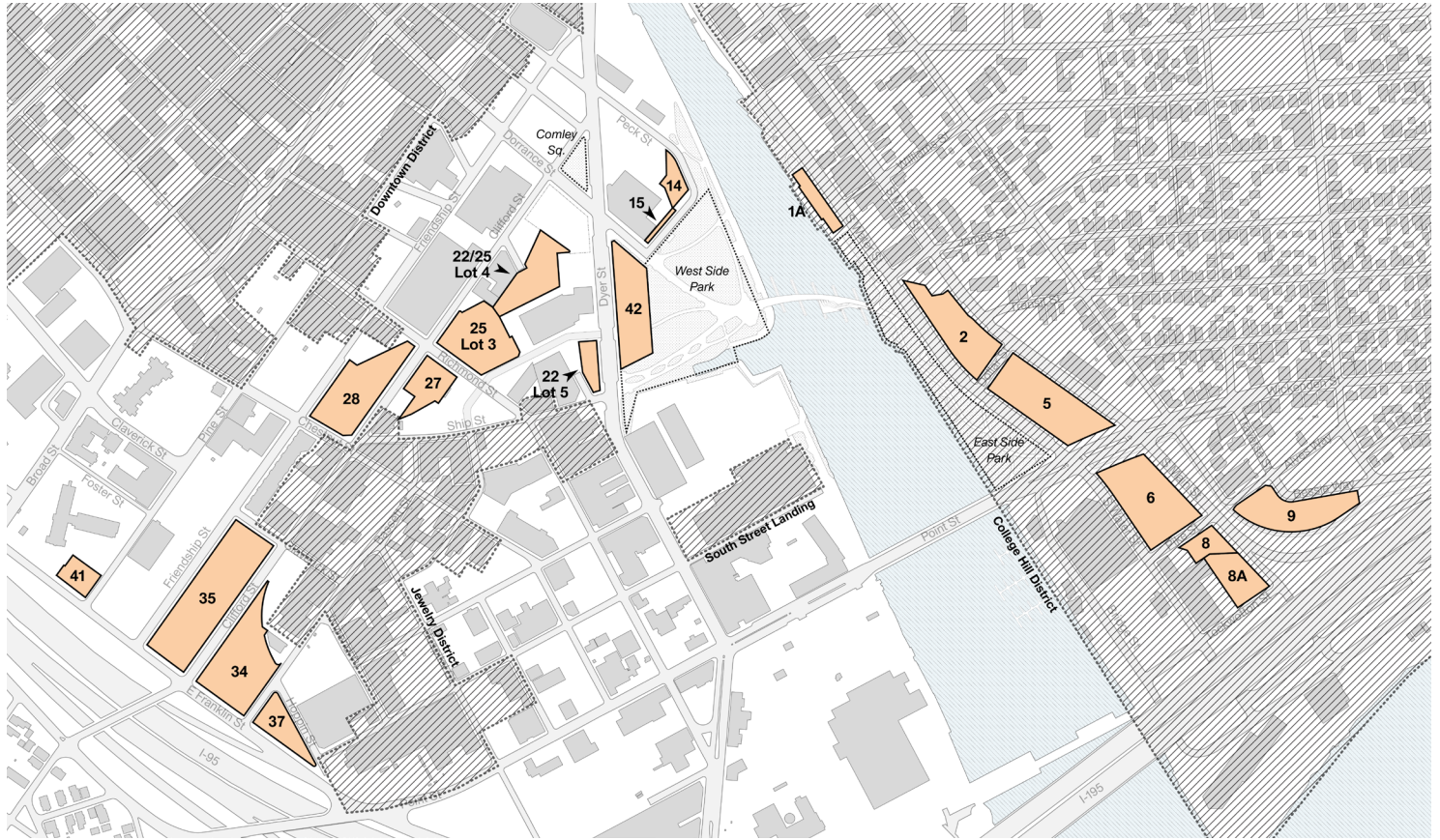
Parcel Specifications	
Parcel Area	1.08 ac.
District	West Side Riverfront District
Minimum Building Height	3 stories
Minimum First Floor Story Height	18' for non-residential uses
Maximum Building Height	130'
Primary Street and Secondary Street Build-to-line	Build-to zone of 0' to 8', with minimum build-to percentage of 80%
Interior Side Build-to-line	none
Rear Setback	none
Special Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcel 42 is affected by several easements: an electrical utility easement, proposed RIPTA easement, and Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) easement. The RIPTA easement provides ~480 sq. ft. of Dyer Street frontage for a bus stop on the southwest corner of Parcel 42. The NBC CSO easement is 70-feet in width and starts at a depth of 154 feet below grade. The City Walk bicycle and pedestrian corridor cuts through Parcel 42, connecting Elbow Street to a pathway through the west side park that leads to the Providence Pedestrian Bridge. A publicly-accessible connection of at least 50' in width must be provided, and the public realm should be designed to invite bicyclists and pedestrians to use this connection. Active uses, in particular food and beverage establishments, should be prioritized for the portions of the ground floor along either side of the City Walk corridor and the adjacent frontages on the west side park and Dyer Street. 	

Note: Full investigation of easements and other external constraints to development is the responsibility of the project proponent.

4.0

APPENDIX

Appendix



HISTORIC DISTRICTS

 Historic District

Many parcels in the I-195 Redevelopment District are within or adjacent to historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Special consideration should be taken with the development of these parcels, to ensure that the design of new buildings is complementary with the surrounding context.

