Development Standards

HANOVER VILLAGE CENTER

ADOPTED: MARCH 11, 2026

EFFECTIVE: APRIL 11, 2026

ORDINANCE: 8-2026

Acknowledgments

The Village of Hanover extends its sincere appreciation to all those who contributed their time, expertise, and leadership to the development of the Hanover Village Center Development Standards. Special thanks are given to the Hanover Village Council and Village staff for their time, contributions, and commitment to the Village's long-term vision. The Village also gratefully acknowledges the Hanover Planning & Zoning Commission for their thoughtful review, technical insight, and dedication to strategic planning and development. Appreciation is further extended to the Neighborhood Strategies team for their professional expertise, collaborative approach, and instrumental role in authoring the standards that reflect the character, goals, and future aspirations of the Hanover community for establishing the new Village Center.

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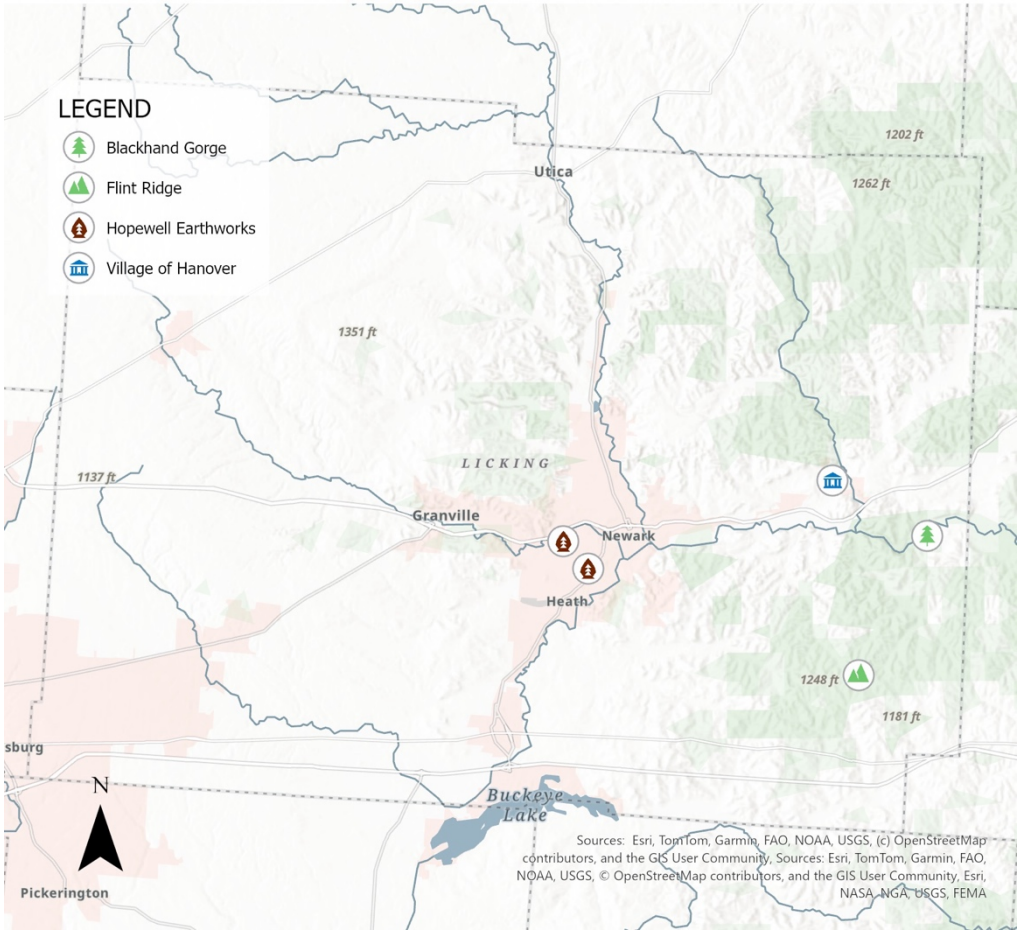
CHAPTER 1: Introduction

1.1 Historical Context

In the winter of 1959, a catastrophic flooding event swept through much of Ohio and permanently altered the course of Hanover's history. Floodwaters rose more than seven feet in the lower areas of the village (now known as Old Hanover) devastating the historic village center and destroying approximately 200 homes, businesses, and the local school. The magnitude of the damage led the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to designate the remaining portions of the lower village and former village center as a floodplain, ultimately acquiring much of the land. As residents were forced to relocate, the resulting population loss placed the Village of Hanover at risk of losing its municipal charter by 1960. Through determination, cooperation, and forward-looking planning, local residents and leaders succeeded in preserving the Village's charter and redefining Hanover's future. In the decades following the flood, the vision and leadership of individuals such as Chester Flowers, Harold Gallagher, Bill Giffen, Dick Staggers, Roy Willson, Jim Fullen, and Carl Hains played a critical role in shaping the Hanover that exists today. The Licking Valley Heritage Society operates a museum in the village that shares photos, artifacts, and stories depicting Hanover's recent and indigenous history. These Development Standards aim to honor those stories and consideration of this heritage in new development is greatly encouraged.

Image 1 - Hanover High School

As Hanover looks ahead, it does so with a deep respect for its history and a commitment to intentional growth. The Hanover Village Center Development Standards are designed to guide new construction and redevelopment in select districts, with the goal of re-establishing a recognizable and vibrant village center along the High Street corridor. Working in concert with the Hanover Zoning Code, these standards aim to incrementally shape a walkable main street and surrounding districts that support economic vitality, encourage community interaction, and strengthen a shared sense of place. Emphasis is placed on development that reflects historic architectural styles and design traditions authentic to Hanover, ensuring that new buildings and redevelopment projects feel rooted in the Village's agricultural heritage. In this way, the standards promote a cohesive, human-scaled, and distinctly Hanover character that honors the Village's resilience while supporting a thriving future.



Map 1 - Cultural Landmarks

This commitment to place is grounded in a history that extends far beyond Hanover's founding. Long before European settlement, the land that is now Licking County (and the area encompassing present-day Hanover) was inhabited and shaped by Indigenous peoples for thousands of years. Archaeological evidence throughout the region reflects the presence of the Adena and Hopewell cultures, known for their earthworks, extensive trade networks, and ceremonial landscapes that made use of the area's fertile soils and waterways. In later periods, Native American tribes including the

Shawnee, Delaware (Lenape), and Wyandot lived in and traveled through the region, relying on the Licking River and its tributaries for transportation, hunting, agriculture, and trade. The nearby Newark Earthworks (part of the Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks across Ohio now listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List), Blackhand Gorge State Nature Preserve, and Flint Ridge not only tell the stories of the indigenous people that came before but offer beautiful outdoor recreation areas for Hanover residents and visitors. These natural corridors influenced early settlement patterns that would later shape communities such as Hanover. While Indigenous peoples were displaced in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, their legacy remains embedded in the landscape, place names, and development patterns of Licking County. Acknowledging this history reinforces the long continuum of human connection to the land and provides meaningful context for Hanover's ongoing efforts to create a village center that is both respectful of the past and responsive to the future.

Image 2- Blackhand Gorge

1.2 Purpose

The establishment of development standards for a new Hanover Village Center represents a strategic investment in the Village's long-term vitality, quality of life, and economic sustainability, while thoughtfully curating growth and development along the High Street corridor. Working in tandem with the Hanover Zoning Code, these standards guide the form, scale, and character of new construction and redevelopment to create a cohesive, walkable, and identifiable village center that reflects Hanover's historic and agricultural roots while meeting the needs of a growing community. A well-defined village center encourages walkability, supports social interaction, and fosters civic pride by providing welcoming spaces where residents and visitors can gather, shop, dine, and participate in community life—reinforcing the Village Center as the civic, social, and commercial heart of Hanover.

These development standards also serve as a comprehensive framework for how the Village Center should look, function, and evolve over time. The document establishes the regulatory foundation and design review process, defines the roles of Village staff and the Design Review Board, and sets clear, district-specific standards for site design, building typologies, architectural styles, materials, landscaping, streetscapes, lighting, and signage. By encouraging a mix of uses and amenities, the standards support local businesses, reduce the need for residents to travel elsewhere for daily needs, and help expand the Village's commercial tax base. Increased economic activity, in turn, supports reinvestment in infrastructure, public spaces, and municipal services. Collectively, the standards function as both a regulatory tool and a vision document, ensuring that Hanover grows in a way that balances economic opportunity with community character and creates a thriving, resilient village center for generations to come.

1.3 Authorizing Legislation

Village of Hanover

Ordinance 8-2026

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE HANOVER VILLAGE CENTER DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS AND ESTABLISHING THEM AS PART OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE VILLAGE CENTER DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Village of Hanover has adopted the Forward Together – 2022 Comprehensive Plan, which establishes a long-term vision for growth, redevelopment, walkability, and economic vitality within the Village, including the creation of a defined and vibrant Village Center; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Hanover adopted a revised zoning code in 2025 incorporating form-based code principles to guide development in a manner that emphasizes building form, site design, and community character; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Hanover desires to further implement the goals and recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan and zoning code by adopting detailed design standards to guide new construction, redevelopment, and site improvements within the Village Center; and

WHEREAS, the Hanover Village Center Development Standards have been prepared to establish clear and consistent standards for site design, building typologies, architectural styles, exterior materials, landscaping, streetscapes, lighting, signage, and the development review process; and

WHEREAS, these Development Standards are intended to promote high-quality, pedestrian-oriented, context-sensitive development that reflects Hanover's historic character, agricultural heritage, and small-town identity while supporting economic development and long-term sustainability; and

WHEREAS, the Planning & Zoning Commission has reviewed the Hanover Village Center Development Standards and recommended their adoption; and

WHEREAS, Village Council finds that adoption of the Hanover Village Center Development Standards is in the best interest of the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the Village of Hanover.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE OF HANOVER, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO, THAT:

Section 1. Adoption
The Hanover Village Center Development Standards are hereby adopted and approved as an official policy and regulatory document of the Village of Hanover.

Section 2. Applicability
The Development Standards shall apply to all development, redevelopment, site improvements, and projects subject to design review within the Village Center zoning districts, as identified in the Hanover Zoning Code.

Section 3. Administration and Enforcement
The Zoning Inspector and the Design Review Board, as designated in the Development Standards, are hereby authorized to administer, interpret, and enforce the Hanover Village Center Development Standards in accordance with the procedures set forth therein and the Village Zoning Code.

Section 4. Relationship to Other Regulations
The Hanover Village Center Development Standards shall be applied in conjunction with the Hanover Zoning Code, Subdivision Regulations, and other applicable ordinances and policies of the Village. In the event of a conflict, the more restrictive standard shall apply, unless otherwise specified by law.

Section 5. Severability
If any section, provision, or part of this Ordinance or the adopted Development Standards is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions.

Section 6. Effective Date
This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Adopted: March 11, 2026

Brett Wright, President of Council

Attest: Nicole D. Gieseler

Nicole D. Gieseler, Fiscal Officer/Clerk

Submitted to the Mayor this
11 day of March, 2026

Approved by the Mayor this
11 day of March, 2026

Brandon Hale, Mayor

Approved to form this 11 day of March, 2026

First reading: 1-28-26 Second reading: 2-11-26 Third reading: 3-11-26

CHAPTER 2: Policy & Regulatory Foundation

2.1 Forward Together - 2022 Comprehensive Plan

The Village of Hanover's 2022 Comprehensive Plan addresses many key components of the community's growth in the next 10 years. The Village Center should have active streetscapes with storefront building design and wider pedestrian pathways. Design elements should complement the surrounding architecture with sensitivity to neighboring buildings' proportions and rhythms. The area should include "classic main street" furnishings, finishes, and styling; and materials drawing inspiration from surrounding historic materials like sandstone, brick, and granite. New buildings may exhibit contemporary styled architecture but must not detract from the overall historic character of the Village. New buildings should complement the Village's character through design features and qualities such as materials, scale, façade composition, and proportion, but not try to replicate historical styles.

Forward Together addresses the creation of a Village Center. The Plan's recommendations include:

- Encourage a vast array of moderate and high-density housing at market rate.
- Determine the retail concentrations that a downtown market could support, including urban entertainment (movies, restaurants,); specialty retail (clothing, furniture, and jewelry boutique stores); regional retail (department stores, lifestyle retail); and local-serving retail (grocery, drug, bookstores). These different retail options should be concentrated into walkable districts, creating, in essence, regional destinations that give the area critical mass, identity, and a reason to live there.
- Focus on essential issues such as water and sewer, transit to the established downtown, structured parking, conversion of one-way streets to two-way, tighter turning radiuses at intersections for a better pedestrian experience, and enhanced security and cleanliness, among others.
- Ensure that citizens, particularly residents of surrounding neighborhoods, have continuous opportunities for input and involvement. It is also important to keep the opinion-makers and the media informed about the development process, as the public image of the Village Center during the early phases of revitalization is generally negative.

- The ultimate goal of a Village Center is to make it the community gathering place, a place for the entire community regardless of income or race.

The Plan also recommends utilizing Form-Based Code in which the Village Center district is recommended for "Intended Growth". The general objective of the Village Center) is to create a pedestrian oriented space that will provide social, economic and physical connection for future generations.

During the creation of the Village's form-based code, it was determined that the benefits of the new zoning code would be best utilized in along High Street and other zoning districts currently in place and others which are planned when annexation into the Village is requested by property owners.

2.2 Zoning Code

In the July of 2025, the Village adopted a hybrid zoning code—one that blends traditional zoning practices with innovative form-based code principles—after a 15-month review and revision process. This new zoning code reflects a proactive approach to planning for future growth by aligning its text with both current and anticipated land use needs. It provides clear regulations for existing districts while also addressing future districts, ensuring that development aligns with the village's long-term vision and fostering cohesive, sustainable growth that supports community goals and preserves the village's character.

2.3 Active Transportation Plan

The Village of Hanover adopted its Active Transportation Plan (ATP) in January 2025. The plan was drafted by Licking County Area Transportation Study (LCATS) in conjunction with Village staff and stakeholders.

Three main goals are addressed in the ATP which are:

- Build an active transportation network that is safe and easy to use for people of all ages and abilities.
- Maintain and enhance the community appeal of open green space recreation through the completion of an active transportation network that allows people to live actively in and around Hanover.

- Work with community stakeholders to promote the benefits of active transportation and encourage the continued use, maintenance and connectivity of the network as the area grows.

The ATP also recommends the installation of shared use paths, sidewalks and trails be constructed throughout the Village.

CHAPTER 3: Application of Guidelines

3.1 Application in the Village Center District

The design standards are applied to help promote desired community character and preserve small town character. They apply to various types of projects inside Village Center District, as described below.

The Zoning Inspector and Development Review Board (DRB) use the Design Standards to review new construction and redevelopment projects.

The Zoning Inspector uses the Design Standards to review:

- Projects that require submittal of a Minor Design Plan.

The DRB uses the Design Standards to review:

- Projects that require submittal of a Major Design Plan.
- Appeals to staff decisions related to projects requiring a Minor Design Plan.

3.2 Development Review Board Established

The Village Planning & Zoning Board is hereby designated as the Development Review Board for the Village. In this capacity, the Board shall be responsible for reviewing development, redevelopment, and site improvement proposals subject to design review standards established by this Code, with the purpose of promoting high-quality development that is consistent with the Village's adopted plans, character, and design objectives. The Development Review Board shall evaluate applications for compliance with applicable architectural, site design, landscaping, signage, and compatibility standards, and may approve, approve with conditions, or deny applications in accordance with the procedures and criteria set forth herein.

CHAPTER 4: Development Review Process

4.1 Definitions

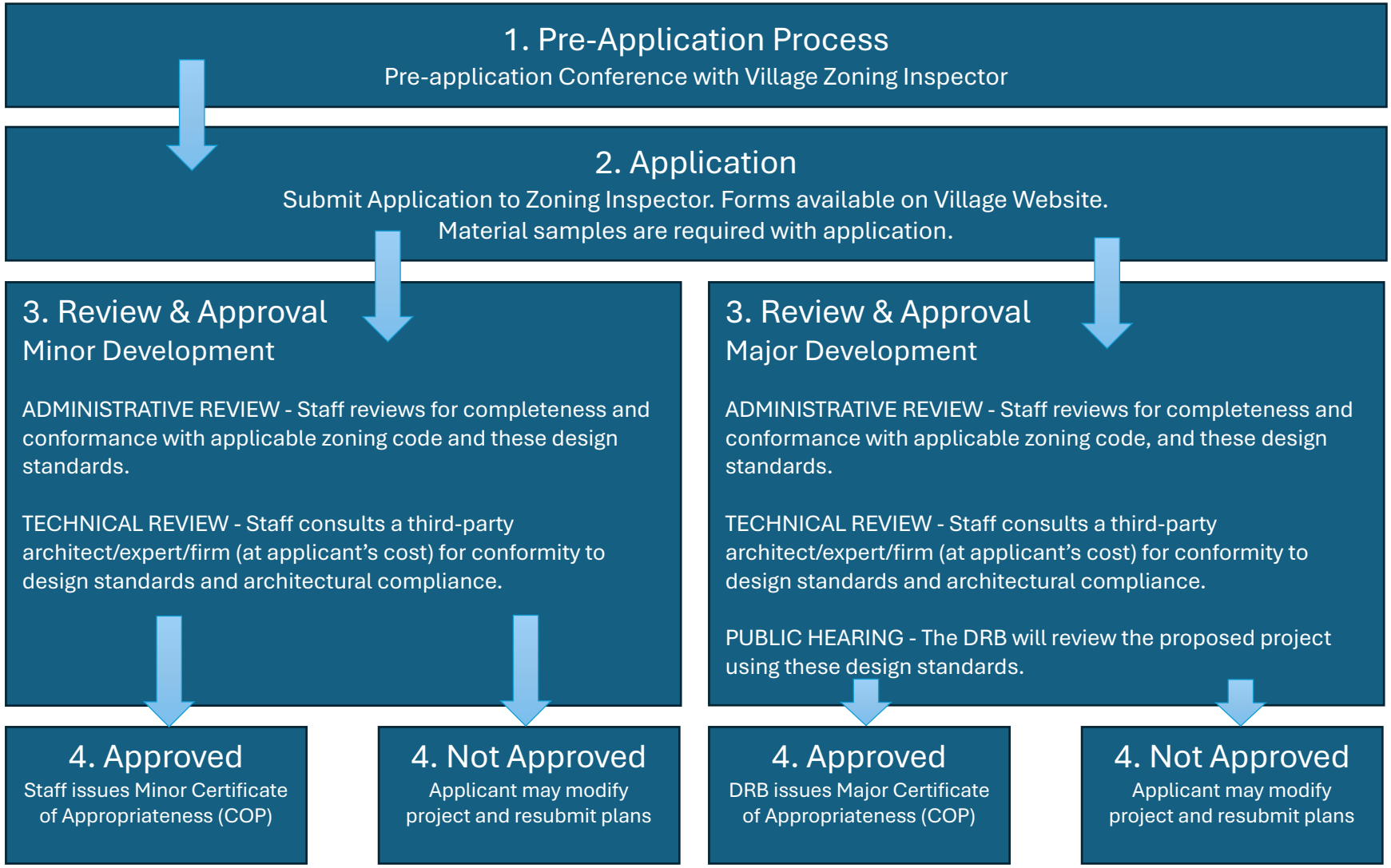
Minor Design Plan is required for projects such as minor building additions, façade changes, window or door replacements, limited site improvements, signage changes, or small accessory structures that do not significantly affect surrounding properties or the public realm. These applications are reviewed administratively by Village staff when the project is located within a historic district or affects a designated historic resource. The review focuses on compliance with applicable zoning code and the Village's Design Standards, rather than discretionary design judgment.

Major Design Plan is required for projects such as new principal buildings, large additions, comprehensive façade renovations, site redevelopment, changes to building height or massing, significant parking or circulation modifications, or projects introducing new land uses or multiple buildings on a site. These projects warrant a more detailed and discretionary review because of their potential effects on neighborhood character, streetscape, historic resources, and consistency with adopted plans and Design Standards.

4.2 Use of Professional and Technical Advisors

In the review of development and design plans, the Village may utilize the services of qualified professional and technical advisors, including but not limited to architects, planners, engineers, and legal counsel, as deemed necessary to evaluate compliance with these design standards and applicable laws. Such advisors may assist the Village in reviewing plans, reports, and supporting materials to ensure that proposed development meets established standards and objectives. The cost of any professional or technical review services required by the Village shall be the responsibility of the applicant and shall be reimbursed in accordance with procedures established by the Village.

4.3 Development Review Approval Process



4.4 Development Review Appeal and Variance Process

Appeals and variances shall conform to the procedures and requirements of Article 5 of the Hanover Zoning Code.

CHAPTER 5: Village Center General Standards

5.1 Site Design Standards Across All Village Center Districts

Stormwater Management

Until the Village completes its comprehensive stormwater management evaluation and adopts a village-wide stormwater management program, all development and redevelopment projects shall adhere to the following interim stormwater management techniques to mitigate runoff and protect water quality in addition to Village Zoning Code standards. These techniques include the use of Low Impact Development (LID) practices such as bioretention cells, rain gardens, and permeable pavement to encourage natural infiltration. Upon adoption of the Village's stormwater management plan, this section shall be updated to correspond with, reference, and defer to the adopted plan, and the interim requirements shall be modified or replaced as appropriate.

Apply Low Impact Development (LID) Strategies to reduce stormwater runoff and optimize site usability.

- Implement LID techniques to manage stormwater at its source.

Preserve Natural Hydrologic Features to minimize stormwater effects.

- Integrate natural drainage channels into the site design as a functional and aesthetic feature.
- Maintain existing drainage paths without obstruction or modification.

Enhance Water Quality Through Stormwater Management

- Utilize systems that:
  - Promote infiltration to replicate natural hydrologic processes.
  - Filter contaminants via plant and tree absorption in rain gardens.
  - Guide stormwater through vegetative buffers to reduce pollutants and excess nutrients.

Incorporate Stormwater Features as Landscape and Site Enhancements

- Channel stormwater into landscaped areas, such as planted islands, to enhance visual appeal.
- Where feasible, integrate detention basins within open space designs.
- Design plazas, patios, and courtyards to complement and interact with stormwater features.
- Limit the use of artificial elements like riprap, opting for more natural-looking solutions.
- Ensure stormwater infrastructure respects and preserves the integrity of historic sites and landscapes.

Management Systems to Promote Low Impact Development

Low Impact Development (LID) is a sustainable approach to managing stormwater that seeks to minimize the environmental impact of development by mimicking natural hydrologic processes. Instead of relying solely on traditional stormwater infrastructure such as storm sewers and detention basins, LID focuses on decentralized, site-specific techniques that capture, infiltrate, and treat stormwater close to its source. These methods include permeable pavements, rain gardens, bioretention cells, green roofs, and vegetated swales, which help reduce runoff volume, improve water quality, and replenish groundwater supplies.

Utilizing LID offers multiple benefits, including reducing the risk of flooding, minimizing erosion, and lowering the cost of stormwater infrastructure by decreasing reliance on large-scale drainage systems. Additionally, LID enhances community aesthetics, supports biodiversity, and improves air and water quality, making it an essential tool for sustainable urban planning.

Low Impact Development Examples

Permeable Surfaces

Permeable surfaces consist of paving materials designed to allow rainwater to seep into the soil beneath them. These systems effectively minimize runoff from parking lots, driveways, walkways, and public plazas.

Image 3 - Permeable Surface Example

Bioretention

Bioretention areas are shallow depressions filled with specialized soil and vegetation that filter and treat stormwater runoff. These systems enhance land use efficiency, improve aesthetics, and contribute to better water quality.

Image 4 - Bioretention Area Example

Bioswales & Vegetated Swales

Bioswales and vegetated swales (also known as rain gardens) are elongated bioretention features that slow and partially treat stormwater while directing it to larger treatment or detention areas.

Image 5 - Bioswale and Vegetated Swale Examples, Image to the Right is from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Stormwater Planters/Bioretention

Stormwater planters/bioretention are engineered planting systems placed along sidewalks to capture and filter runoff from streets and pedestrian pathways. These planters consist of a permeable liner, gravel or stone for drainage, and a soil and plant mixture that enhances filtration and absorption.

Image 6 - Stormwater Planter/Bioretention Examples (Image on the right is Newark, OH)

Image 7 - Stormwater Planter/Bioretention Example (Ft. Wayne, IN)

Rain Barrels

Rain barrels are collection containers designed to capture and store rainwater from rooftops for later use in irrigation or other non-potable applications. They are typically connected to gutter downspouts to maximize water collection.

Image 8 - Rain Barrel Example

Green Roofs

Green roofs, also known as living roofs, consist of vegetated surfaces that absorb, filter, and temporarily retain rainfall. In addition to stormwater benefits, they help regulate building temperature by providing insulation.

Image 9 - Green Room Example

Tree Preservation

Protecting and maintaining mature trees helps regulate stormwater by slowing the rate at which rainfall reaches the ground, reducing runoff and promoting infiltration.

The Village of Hanover plans to establish an Urban Forestry Program in 2026, supported by grant funding from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR). The program will guide the planting, management, and long-term care of trees within public rights-of-way and other publicly-owned properties, with the goals of enhancing community character, improving environmental quality, and increasing resilience to heat and stormwater impacts. Once developed, the Urban Forestry Program will provide a coordinated framework for tree species selection, maintenance practices, and future investment in Hanover's tree canopy.

See Article 13 Tree Preservation of the Village Zoning Code.

Image 10 - Tree Preservation Example

Clustering/Open Space Development

Clustered or conservation-based development focuses on concentrating buildings and paved areas in one section of a site, leaving significant portions as natural open space. This approach reduces stormwater runoff, minimizes land disturbance, and lowers both construction and site grading costs.

Image 11 - Open Space Development Example

Connectivity

Connectivity is essential to the success of the Village Center district, allowing it to function as a cohesive, walkable place rather than a series of isolated developments. Pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular connections between adjoining properties support convenient movement, improve safety, and reduce unnecessary traffic on public streets.

An internal circulation system that links adjacent sites, provides direct connections to public sidewalks, and includes mid-block pedestrian connections enhances accessibility and walkability throughout the district. Direct vehicular connections between properties further reduce traffic and pedestrian conflicts on surrounding roads (*See Image 12*).

Designing for future connections is equally important. Aligning internal drive aisles, sidewalks, and pedestrian paths with existing or planned systems ensures the Village Center can grow over time while maintaining a connected, efficient, and user-friendly network.

Provide pedestrian, bike and vehicular connections between adjoining properties.

- Create an internal circulation system that will link those of adjacent properties, when feasible.
- Provide a clearly defined, direct connection to adjoining public sidewalks.

- Provide mid-block connections for pedestrians, when possible.
- Provide direct vehicular connections to adjoining properties to reduce traffic and pedestrian impacts on adjoining streets.

Provide opportunities to create future connections.

- Provide connections that can link to existing or planned systems.
- Align internal drive aisles, sidewalks and pedestrian paths to potential future connections on adjoining properties.

Image 12 - Connectivity Example

Outdoor Public Space

Ensure High-Quality, Functional Civic Spaces in New Development

- All new development and redevelopment projects are subject to the Zoning Code to provide civic spaces in accordance with Table 40: Civic Space Types of Village Zoning Code, including applicable size, location, and edge standards.
- Civic spaces must address accessibility, seating, lighting, shade, and materials to ensure usability throughout the year.
- Create flexible civic space designs that can accommodate multiple functions such as informal gathering, community events, recreation, and passive use.

Use civic spaces to reflect Hanover's character, history, and community values.

- Incorporate design elements in civic spaces—such as public art, landscaping, paving patterns, and furnishings—that reflect Hanover's local history, culture, and identity.
- Encourage the naming of civic spaces to align with Hanover's history, Indigenous heritage, and beloved community members.
- Promote consistent design themes across civic spaces, including signage, lighting, and materials, while allowing flexibility by civic space type.
- Coordinate civic space design standards with other Village initiatives, including streetscape improvements and the future Urban Forestry Program.

Design civic spaces that support environmental sustainability and are manageable over time.

- Integration of green infrastructure and Low Impact Development (LID) practices within civic spaces, consistent with Village stormwater policies is required.
- Use of native and climate-resilient plant species in civic spaces shall be consistent with landscape requirements in Table 40 of Village Zoning Code.
- All civic space designs to must include clear maintenance responsibilities and durable materials appropriate for public use.

Public Art

Public art is an important component of the Hanover Village Center and is intended to enhance the civic identity, cultural vitality, and sense of place of the Village. Art should celebrate local heritage, agricultural and rural traditions, and community stories. Thoughtfully integrated art contributes to a walkable and engaging environment and reflects the history, values, and creativity of the Hanover community. Public art may include, but is not limited to, sculptures, murals, integrated architectural features, artistic lighting, functional art such as seating, fountains, or wayfinding elements, and temporary or rotating installations. Art may be freestanding or incorporated into buildings, streetscapes, parks, plazas, or other public or publicly accessible spaces and is encouraged to celebrate local heritage, agricultural and rural traditions, community stories, and forward-looking themes that support placemaking and economic development. Projects that involve local artists, schools, civic organizations, or community participation are strongly encouraged.

All public art must be designed to be compatible with the scale, character, and architectural context of the Village Center and should reinforce pedestrian-oriented design, encourage gathering and interaction, and avoid visual clutter or safety hazards. Materials must be durable, appropriate for outdoor conditions, and resistant to vandalism and excessive maintenance. The placement of public art must not impede pedestrian movement, accessibility, emergency access, or required sight lines, and all installations must comply with applicable safety, accessibility, and building regulations, including ADA requirements where applicable. Public art proposed as part of a development project shall be reviewed as part of the site plan or design review process, and the Village may require submission of conceptual designs, materials, dimensions, installation methods, and a long-term maintenance plan. Responsibility for ongoing maintenance, repair, and removal must be clearly assigned to a property owner, organization, or other responsible entity to ensure the long-term success of public art within the Village Center.

Strengthen Village Identity and Placemaking through Public Art

- Encourage public art that celebrates Hanover's local heritage, agricultural and rural traditions, and community stories.
- Integrate a variety of art forms—such as sculptures, murals, functional art, and architectural features—into buildings, streetscapes, parks, and public spaces to create a walkable and engaging Village Center.

- Promote community-based projects that involve local artists, schools, civic organizations, and residents to reinforce civic pride and cultural vitality.

Ensure High-Quality, Safe, and Sustainable Public Art

- Require public art to be compatible with the scale, character, and pedestrian-oriented design of the Village Center while avoiding visual clutter and safety hazards.
- Ensure materials and construction methods are durable, low-maintenance, and appropriate for outdoor conditions

Surface Parking

Minimize the visual impact of surface parking.

- Position parking areas toward the interior of the site, to the rear of the building, to reinforce the street's sense of enclosure, particularly on corner lots.
- Break up large parking lots into smaller sections or "pods," ensuring a traditional, pedestrian-friendly scale with landscaped areas as required by the Zoning Code.
- Screen parked vehicles from public sidewalks and streets using a buffer of trees, shrubs, and ground cover, or a low wall made of materials that complement the site's design.
- Design surface parking lots to align with the surrounding built environment and street frontage to maintain visual harmony.

Use shared drives to access surface parking areas, whenever possible.

- Minimize the number of curb cuts along a block.
- Provide cross-property easements to share driveways and reduce the need for additional curb-cuts, when feasible.
- Avoid parallel road conditions, in which two abutting properties have separate driveways.
- See “Connectivity” on page 21 for more information.

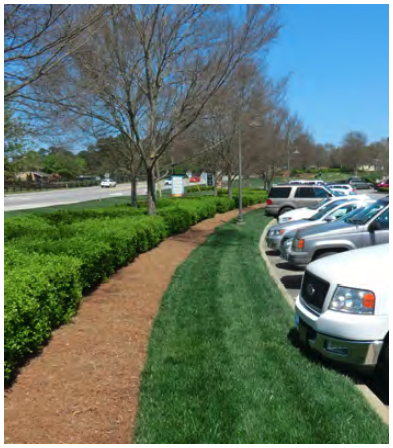


Image 13 - Parking Lot Screening Example

Image 14 - Parking Lot Landscaping Example

Utility & Service Areas:

Locate a utility or service area to minimize visual impacts from the street and sidewalk.

- Locate a utility or service area to the side or rear of a building.
- Orient a service area toward a service lane or alley.
- Integrate mechanical equipment into the design of a building.
- Consider integrating a service or utility area into a gap in a side or rear building wall.
- Locate a utility or service area away from residential areas or outdoor open space.

Enclose a free-standing utility or service area.

- When not integrated into a building wall, enclose a utility or service area with an opaque wall of decorative blocks, brick, stone, cast-stone, split-faced block, or other high-quality material with proven durability in the Hanover climate.
- Screen the entrance to a utility or service area with a solid gate made from painted metal, wood or other high quality, non-reflective, materials that are detailed for visual interest.
- Do not use chain link fencing in the design of a service area gate.

Locate and design a utility building or shed to minimize visual impacts from the street and sidewalk.

- Locate a utility building or shed to the rear of a primary structure.
- If a shed is unenclosed , use wood or other high quality materials with proven durability in the Roswell climate.

Locate buildings and other site improvements to allow for potential future undergrounding of utility lines.

- Install new utility service systems underground and bury all existing above ground services when renovating.

Image 15 - Trash Area Screening Example

Image 16 - Utility Screening Example

For the purpose of the Design Standards, utility and service areas include ground and wall-mounted utility equipment and air conditioning units, as well as trash, recycling collection and other similar service areas.

Transitions Between Districts

Provide pedestrian, bike and vehicular connections to adjacent neighborhoods.

- Extend paths or small vehicular lanes to connect with streets and paths in an adjacent neighborhood. See "Connectivity" on Page 21 for more information.

- Design pedestrian and vehicular circulation systems to consider potential future connections to adjacent neighborhoods.
- Locate lower-scale residential building types to transition from commercial or mixed-use development to a single-family residential neighborhood.

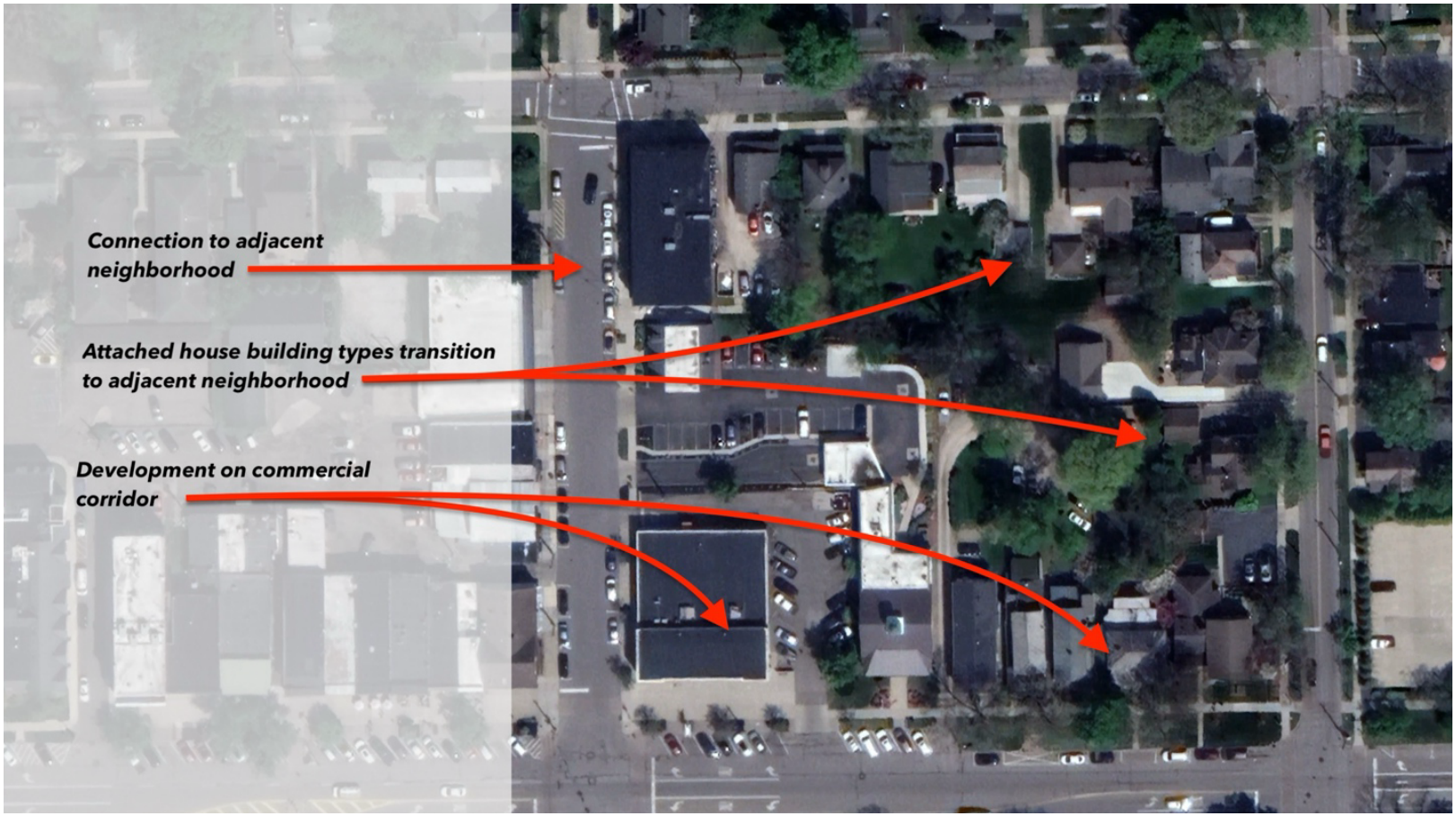


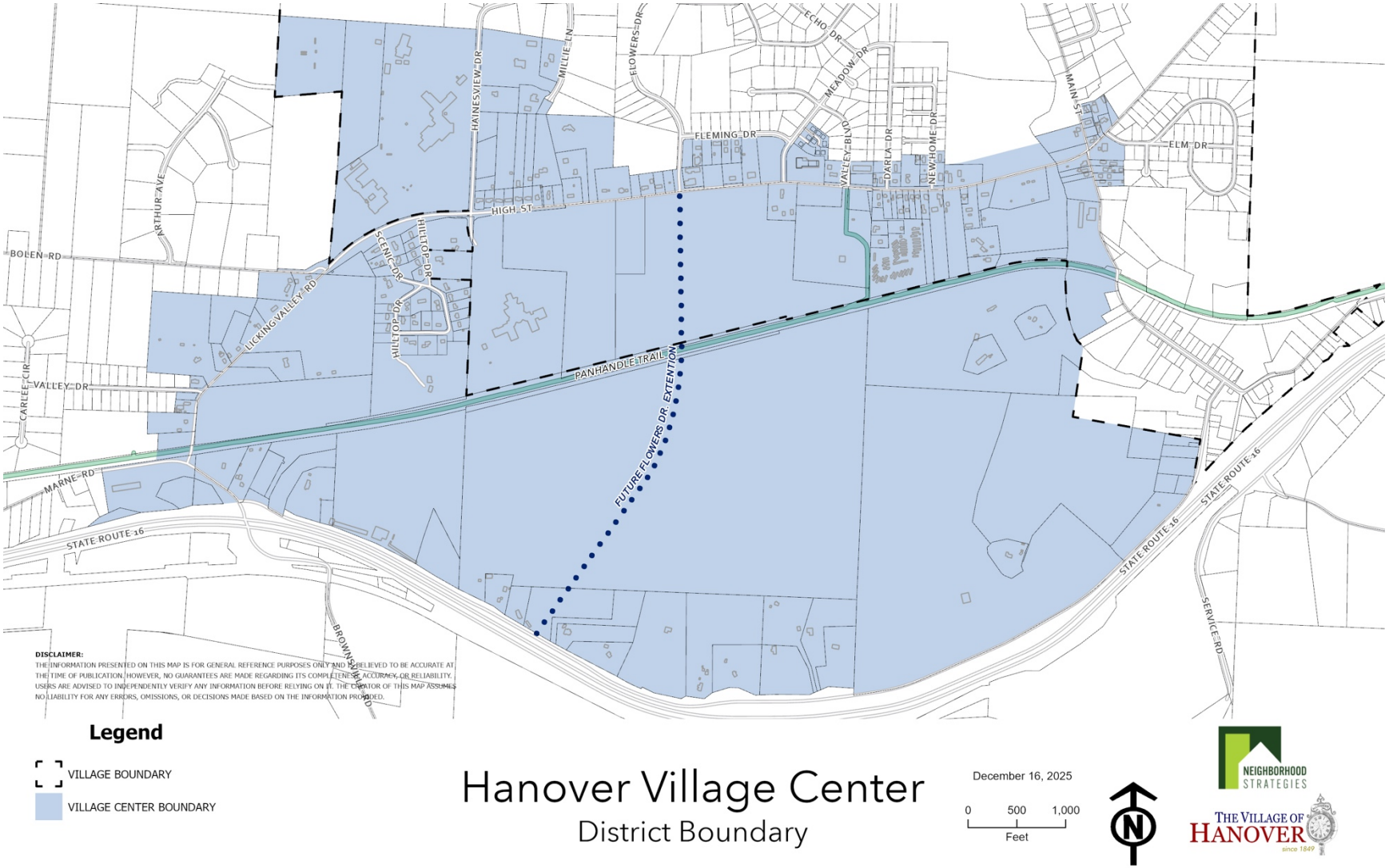
Image 17 - Connectivity Example

CHAPTER 6: Village Center Overview

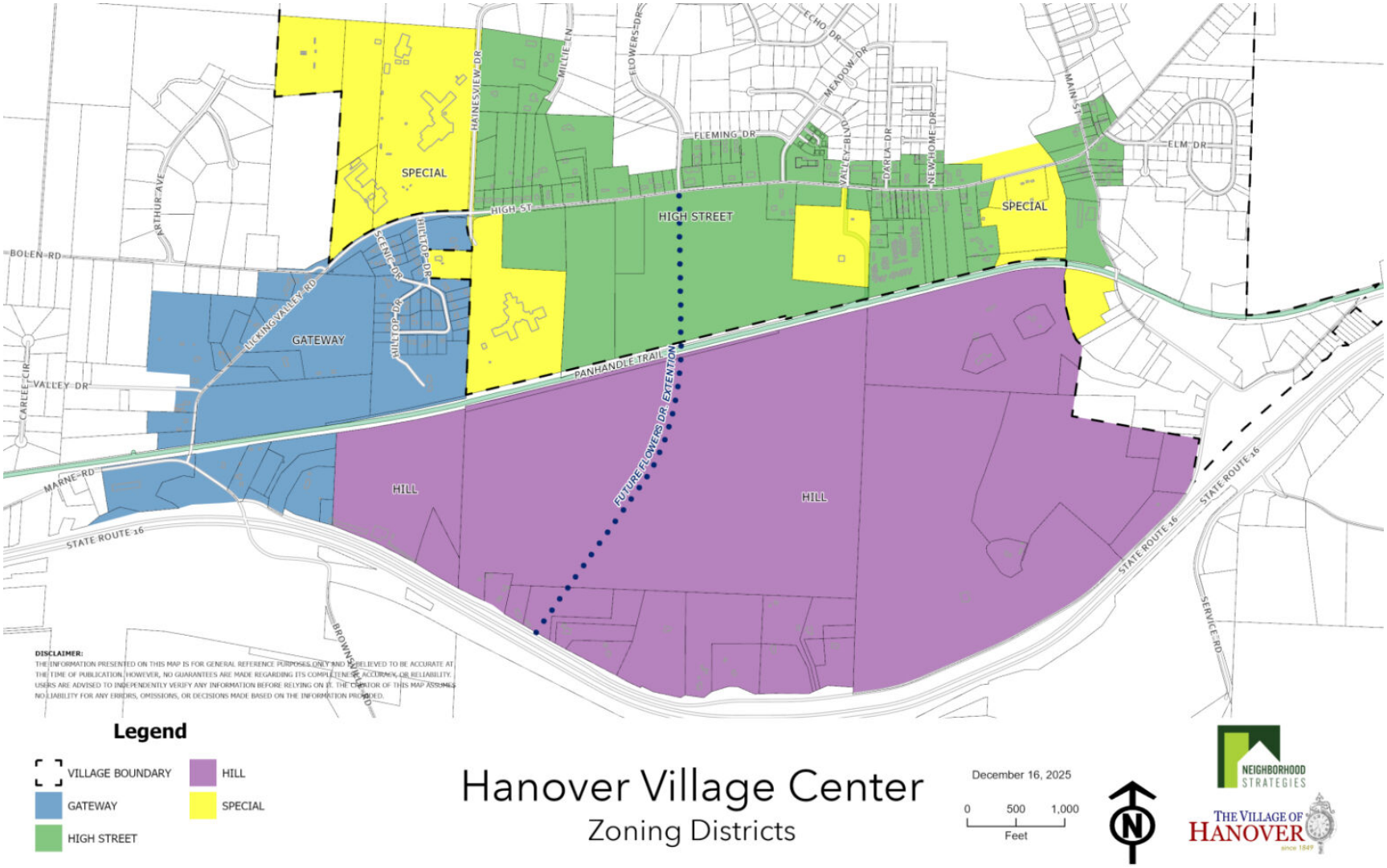
6.1 Village Center Defined

The Village Center (See **Map #2**) consists of four distinct districts—two existing and two planned for future expansion—forming the heart of Hanover's strategy to curate growth and development as informed by the 2022 comprehensive plan, Forward Together. Anchored around the High Street corridor, these districts will work cohesively to create a unified yet multifaceted village environment, with each district maintaining standards tailored to its location and intended character. The Village Center development standards aim to foster a vibrant, walkable atmosphere featuring mixed-use development and a welcoming neighborhood feel. In addition to enhancing livability, the Village Center will serve as a critical driver for economic sustainability by establishing a stronger commercial tax base. This approach will attract village-scale businesses, retail, and service providers, generating revenue to better fund Village-wide operations, infrastructure improvements, and ongoing maintenance. This approach will also bring to Hanover desired amenities to better serve residential development. By combining thoughtful design with economic development, Hanover will create a thriving hub that supports both community life and long-term fiscal health.

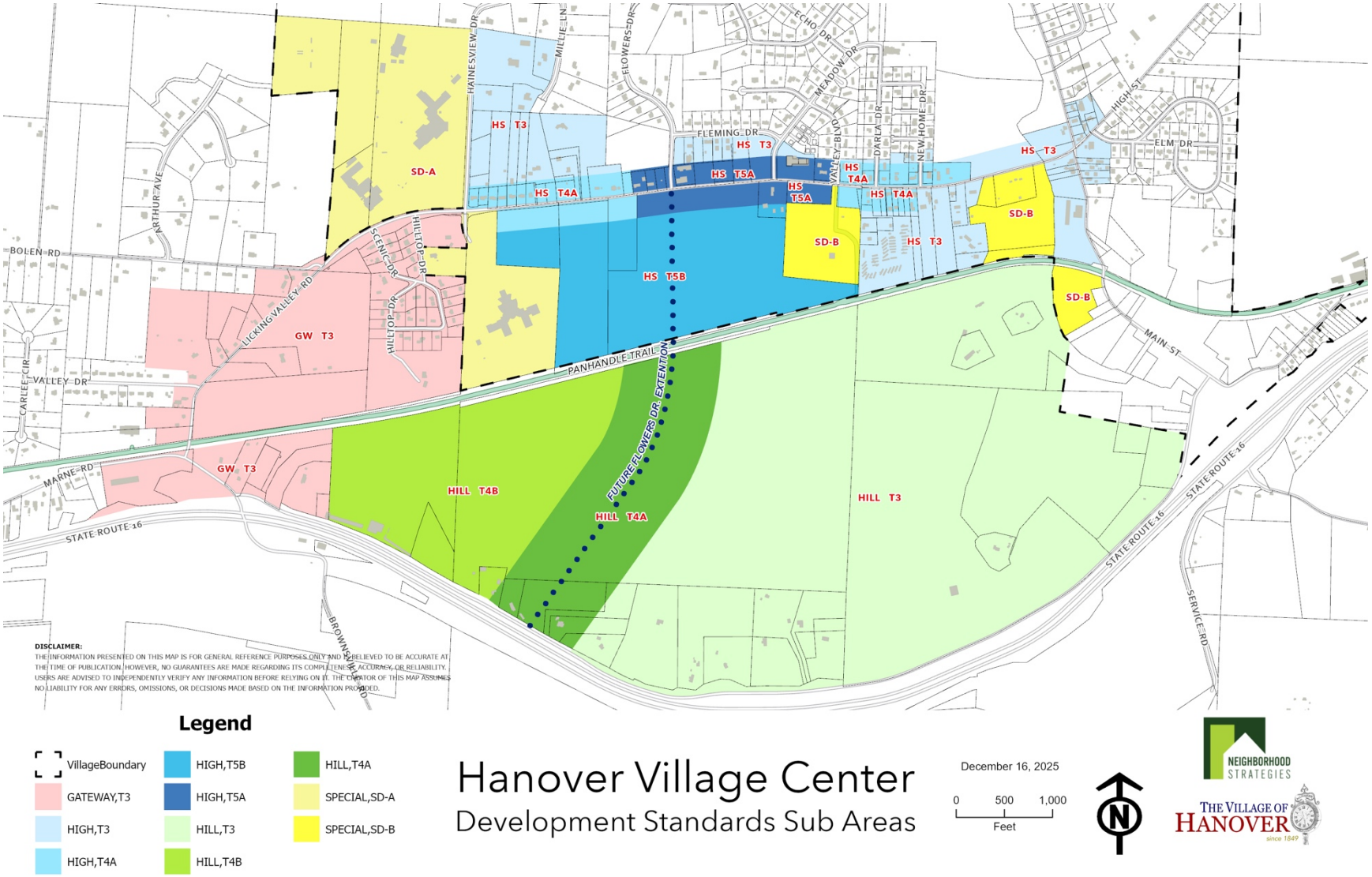
- **Village Center *Existing* Districts:** High Street District & Special District
- **Village Center *Future* Districts:** Gateway District & Hill District



Map 2 - Village Center Boundary



Map 3 - Village Center Zoning Districts



Map 4 - Village Center Sub Areas

6.2 Subareas Defined

To better reflect the diversity of places, character, and development patterns across the community, the planning area has been organized into a series of subareas (see Map 4). Each subarea represents a distinct geographic area with shared land use characteristics, infrastructure conditions, and community priorities. The narratives that follow describe the existing conditions, challenges, and opportunities unique to each sub-area and provide more targeted guidance to support context-sensitive planning, investment, and implementation.

6.3 High Street District (HS): Subarea T3

The High Street District Subarea T3 is intended to foster a quaint village character that reflects Hanover's heritage, with development gradually tapering in density and scale as it extends outward from the Village Center along the High Street commercial corridor. This subarea should feature a mix of residential uses and small-scale commercial establishments.

Permitted building typologies include cottage, bungalow, house, and classic commercial. Architectural styles allowed within this subarea include American Vernacular (with an emphasis on modern farmhouse vernacular) as well as designs that honor historic styles once found in Old Hanover and the surrounding region. These styles include Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, National, New Traditional, and Queen Anne.

6.4 High Street District (HS): Subarea T5A

The High Street District Subarea T5A is intended to serve as Hanover's commercial "main street," blending a vibrant business core with quaint village character that reflects the community's heritage. This subarea is strategically concentrated along a limited stretch of High Street to maintain an appropriately scaled village core. Buildings should feature ground-floor commercial spaces, with upper floors dedicated to residential units or small office uses, reinforcing the traditional "shop-house" aesthetic.

To preserve the desired character, the only permitted building typology in this subarea is traditional commercial. Architectural styles must honor historic designs once found in Old Hanover and the surrounding region, including Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, National, and New Traditional. Incorporating style-appropriate and character-enhancing façade details is strongly encouraged.

To emulate the traditional Ohio main street, buildings within Subarea T5A must consist of 40% Federal-inspired, 40% Italianate-inspired, and the remaining mix must draw from Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, National, or New Traditional styles. Building placement, setbacks, massing, and scale must comply with the Hanover Zoning Code's form-based standards and follow the two-part commercial block composition. Site design should incorporate alley-like rear access in accordance with Section 1412 of the Hanover Zoning Code. To maintain the main street boulevard aesthetic, front and on-street parking is prohibited, except where the Development Review Board allows limited rear parking (2–4 spaces) for specific buildings or businesses. Larger parking areas and on-street parking will be accommodated in surrounding subareas and districts.

6.5 High Street District (HS): Subarea T5B

The intention of High Street District Subarea T5B is to establish a secondary commercial core just south of the main High Street corridor, beginning a transition from "main street" character to a neighborhood-oriented aesthetic. This subarea will feature a broader mix of building typologies including multi-unit building, classic commercial, and traditional commercial. This subarea also allows a mixture of architectural styles including American Vernacular, Craftsman, Italianate, National, and New Traditional. Rear parking should be incorporated following form-based principles to support the area's amenities and events. Buildings should include ground-floor commercial spaces, with upper floors dedicated to residential units or small office uses, reinforcing the traditional "shop-house" concept.

6.6 High Street District (HS): Subarea SDA

The intention of High Street District Subarea SDA is to establish special areas for Village buildings, public school buildings/campuses, and related amenities. The only permitted building typology in this subarea is institutional/campus. Architectural styles allowed within this subarea are of a wide variety to be accessible to institutions, while still honoring Hanover's heritage. They include American Vernacular (primarily Modern Farmhouse), Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, National, and New Traditional.

6.7 High Street District (HS): Subarea SDB

The intention of High Street District Subarea SDB is to establish special areas for public parks, recreation, and related amenities. The only permitted building typology in this subarea is parks and recreation. Architectural styles allowed

within this subarea are simpler than the ornate main street styles and relate well to Hanover's ties to agriculture and surrounding natural beauty. They include American Vernacular (primarily Modern Farmhouse), Craftsman, National, and New Traditional.

6.8 High Street District (HS): Subarea T4A

The High Street District Subarea T4A will flank either side of the High Street T5A main street section of the Village Center. High Street T4A will step down in density slightly compared to the commercial core and include commercial, residential, and mixed-use buildings. To maintain the quaint character of the Village Center and coordinate well with HS T5A, the permitted building typologies for this subarea are attached house, two-family building, townhome, and classic commercial. Architectural styles must honor historic designs once found in Old Hanover and the surrounding region, including American Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, National, New Traditional, and Queen Anne. Incorporating style-appropriate and character-enhancing façade details is strongly encouraged, especially front porches.

6.9 Gateway District (GW): Subarea T3

The Gateway District Subarea T3 serves as the western entrance welcoming residents and visitors to Hanover's Village Center along Marne Road and High Street. This gateway should include signage, streetscape, landscaping, and lighting that identifies Hanover and prepares drivers to enter the Village Center at a safe speed. To maintain the quaint character of the Village Center, the permitted building typologies for this subarea are cottage, bungalow, and house. Architectural styles must honor historic designs once found in Old Hanover and the surrounding region, including American Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, National, New Traditional, and Queen Anne. Incorporating style-appropriate and character-enhancing façade details is strongly encouraged, especially front porches.

6.10 Hill District (HILL): Subarea T4A

The Hill District Subarea T4A follows the future extension of Flowers Drive as a main connector between Hight Street and Marne Road to the south. As this route will become a secondary corridor connecting with High Street as the main corridor, this subarea will encourage density that tightly follows the road and is predominantly residential with some

neighborhood-scale commercial mixed in. The permitted building typologies for this subarea are house, attached house, two-family building, townhome, and classic commercial. Architectural styles must honor historic designs once found in Old Hanover and the surrounding region, including American Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, National, New Traditional, and Queen Anne. Incorporating style-appropriate and character-enhancing façade details is strongly encouraged, especially front porches.

6.11 Hill District (HILL): Subarea T4B (FUTURE REGULATION)

In the future, the Village intendeds for the Hill District Subarea T4B to be a unique subarea that requires all structures built within are selected from a book of preapproved building plans for cottage- and bungalow-style single-family and multi-family homes. The intention of this subarea is to require gentle density and quaint housing that is more attainable for families, young professionals, and residents looking to downsize to a walkable neighborhood in the Village Center. Having a pre-approved pattern book of homes helps make construction, and thereby purchase or rental prices, more affordable. The Village looks to the Ohio Housing Toolkit created by the Greater Ohio Policy Center and the Ohio Realtors Association as inspiration and guidance for this future book of preapproved plans. Once this regulation and plans are in place, building typologies for this subarea include cottage and bungalow. Architectural styles allowed will include American Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, National, New Traditional, and Queen Anne.

6.12 Hill District (HILL): Subarea T3

The Hill District Subarea T3 will taper off in density and scale as compared to the other subareas and accommodates significant topography and elevation changes in the hilly landscape on the southeast side of the Village Center. To maintain the quaint character of the outer areas of the Village Center, the permitted building typologies for this subarea are cottage, bungalow, and house. Architectural styles must honor historic designs once found in Old Hanover and the surrounding region, including American Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, National, New Traditional, and Queen Anne. Incorporating style-appropriate and character-enhancing façade details is strongly encouraged, especially front porches.

CHAPTER 7: Permitted Building Typology by District Subarea

The following building typology standards apply to all new construction, exterior renovations, and any activity subject to the Development Standards for commercial, residential, and mixed-use properties. These standards are intended to foster a cohesive village character that gradually transitions in density and scale as development extends outward from the Village Center along the High Street corridor. Building typologies are carefully selected to align with the primary uses of each subarea and to complement architectural standards, ensuring a harmonious, environment within each subarea and across the entire Village Center. The Development Review Board, guided by a Village-appointed planning and/or architectural expert, will review submitted plans to ensure they align with the intent of permitted building typologies.

To maintain visual diversity, the same building typology must not be repeated until every third lot along a street frontage. For example, if a building is constructed as a cottage, the two adjacent lots must feature different typologies. Accessory buildings must match the typology of the principal structure. These standards must be applied in conjunction with permitted architectural styles (Chapters 7 & 8), exterior materials and colors (Chapter 9), landscape guidelines (Chapter 10), streetscape guidelines (Chapter 11), lighting guidelines (Chapter 12), signage guidelines (Chapter 13), and the Hanover Zoning Code.

7.1 Permitted Building Typology by District Subarea

	HS T3	HS T5A	HS T5B	SDA	SDB	HS T4A	GW T3	HILL T4A	HILL T4B	HILL T3
Cottage										
Bungalow										
House										
Attached House										
Two-Family Building										
Townhome										
Multi-Unit Building										
Classic Commercial										
Traditional Commercial										
Parks & Recreation										
Institutional/Campus										

7.2 Building Typology Definitions

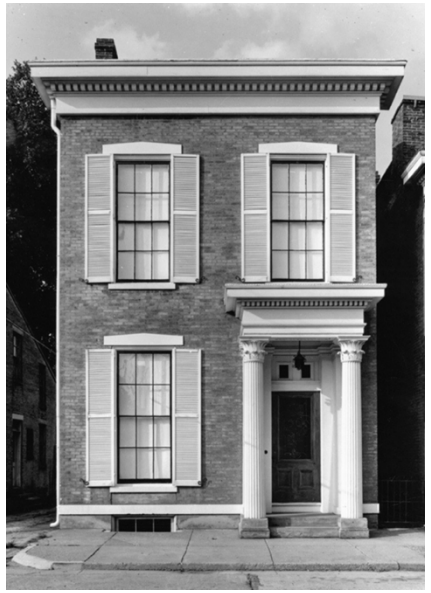
Cottage
A small sized detached structure with small side and street yards. 1-2 stories.

Bungalow
A small sized detached structure with small side and street yards. 1-1.5 stories.

House
A medium to large, detached structure. 1-2 stories.

Attached House

A house structure that is partially attached to another house structure or closely clustered. Massing of the two adjacent structures may vary completely. Side yards are small or zero.1-2 stories.



Two-Family Building

A detached structure with two units that is massed as a single structure. Yards can range from small to large and units can be side-by-side or stacked. 1-2 stories.

Townhome

A structure with common walls on either side with no units above or below it. 1-2 stories.

Multi-Unit Building

A structure designed to accommodate multiple units above or beside each other. Typically contains more than 5 units. 1-2 stories.

Classic Commercial

A small-scale structure designed to accommodate one or two users with small side and street yards. 1-2 stories.

Traditional Commercial

A medium scale structure designed to accommodate a mix of uses. Can also be used for live-work scenarios. Building lengths are short and may not extend an entire block. 1-2 stories.

Parks & Rec

A shelter structure used to support passive or active recreation purposes. The size and type of structure can vary depending upon the support function. 1 story.

Institutional/Campus

A structure or a grouping of structures placed in an open space and typically connected by path, road, parking lot, and programming. Typically, a government building or building for public use via an institution such as a school, library, or village hall. 1-2 stories.

CHAPTER 8: Permitted Architectural Styles by District Subarea

The following architectural standards apply to all new construction, exterior renovations, and any activity subject to the Development Standards for commercial, residential, and mixed-use properties. These requirements aim to create a charming village character that gradually decreases in density and scale as development extends outward from the Village Center along the High Street corridor. Architectural styles are regulated by subarea to help emulate the historic villages of Ohio, including Old Hanover. These styles draw inspiration from Central Ohio's traditional architecture, often associated with agriculture and rural living.

Although Old Hanover lost most of its historic buildings to flooding in 1959, the Village seeks to honor these architectural traditions through new development. While modern construction may lack the intricate details of historic styles, the Development Review Board, guided by a Village-appointed planning and/or architectural expert, will review submitted plans to ensure they align with and sufficiently incorporate important elements of the permitted styles. Incorporating style-appropriate porches and character-enhancing façade details is strongly encouraged.

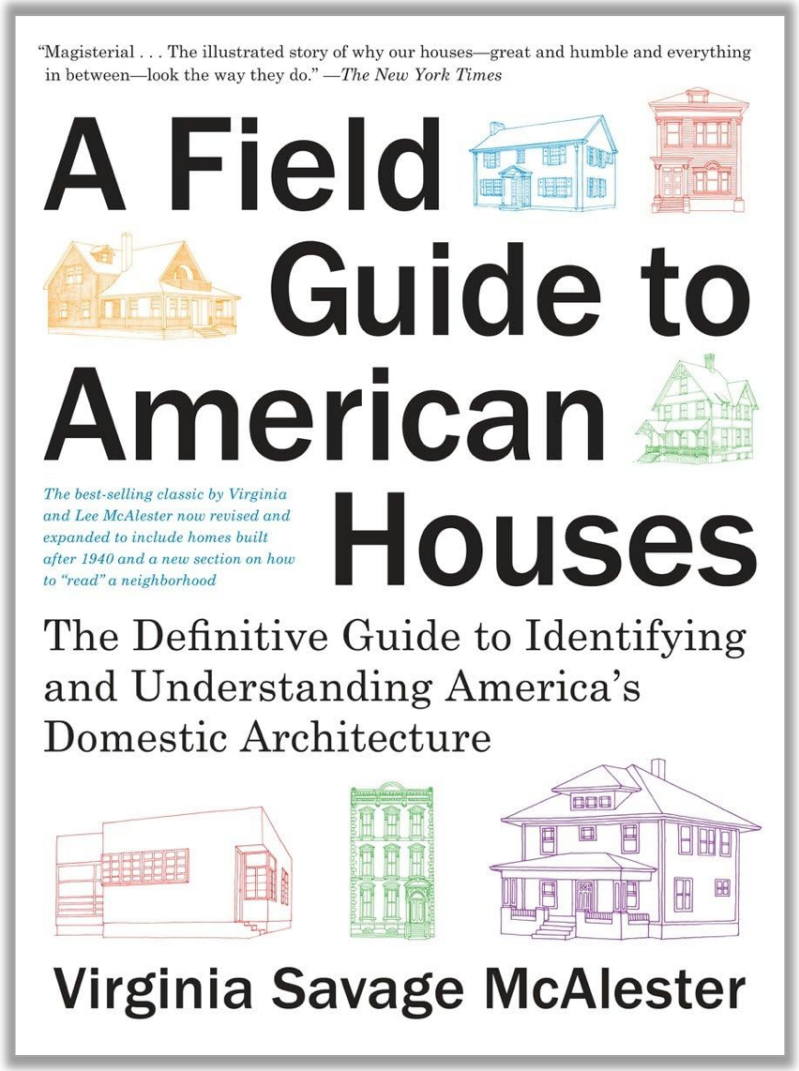
To maintain visual diversity, the same architectural style must not be repeated until every third lot along a street frontage. For example, if a building uses the Queen Anne style, the two adjacent lots must feature different styles. Accessory buildings must match the main building's architectural style. These standards must be applied in conjunction with permitted building typologies (Chapter 6), exterior materials and colors (Chapter 9), landscape guidelines (Chapter 10), streetscape guidelines (Chapter 11), lighting guidelines (Chapter 12), signage guidelines (Chapter 13), and the Hanover Zoning Code.

8.1 Permitted Architectural Styles by District Subarea

	HS T3	HS T5A	HS T5B	SDA	SDB	HS T4A	GW T3	HILL T4A	HILL T4B	HILL T3
American Vernacular										
Colonial Revival										
Craftsman										
Federal										
Georgian										
Greek Revival										
Italianate										
National										
New Traditional										
Queen Anne										

8.2 Interpreting Architectural Styles & Standards

A Field Guide to American Houses is a comprehensive reference book that documents the history, characteristics, and defining features of residential architecture in the United States. It provides detailed descriptions and visual examples of architectural styles, materials, and design elements, making it an essential resource for understanding the context and intent behind various building forms. For the Hanover Village Center, this guide should be referenced when interpreting and enforcing the architectural standards to ensure consistency, authenticity, and alignment with the desired character of the community. By using this widely respected source, decision-makers can maintain design integrity while supporting informed evaluations of proposed developments.



8.3 Permitted Architectural Styles

American Vernacular[1]

American Vernacular is a broad grouping incorporating elements from other styles across many periods in history, are often influenced locally, and are at times not designed by an architect. Buildings that fall into this category are heavily influenced by their localized cultural origins, rather than their period of construction.[2] They reflect the regional heritage and traditions of their builders and site locations. This style is identified by its simple geometric forms; covered porches and balconies, with unadorned porch supports and railings; uncomplicated roofs; walls clad with one dominant material – generally wood (or simulated wood), stone, or brick. Modern applications of American Vernacular styles are often designed and constructed to honor and incorporate past tradition, particularly with regard to architecture. The "modern farmhouse" style and its variations are an example of American Vernacular found in Hanover and the surrounding region. For these development standards, applying the modern farmhouse aesthetic or modern versions of the following historic architectural styles is preferred for interpreting American Vernacular.

Image 19 - Example of American Vernacular

Image 18 - Example of American Vernacular

[1] Page 753, A Field Guide to American Houses
[2] Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

Image 20 – Example of American Vernacular[3]

[3] https://www.finehomebuilding.com/2024/07/07/the-beloved-farmhouse

Image 21 - Example of American Vernacular
Photo Credit: https://www.bhg.com/home-improvement/exteriors/curb-appeal/farmhouse-exteriors/

Image 22 - Example of American Vernacular

Image 23 - Example of American Vernacular

Image 24 – Example of American Vernacular
Photo credit: Maine Home + Design, Modern take on American Vernacular. Architect: Linda Banks

Image 25 - Example of American Vernacular
Photo credit: Maine Home + Design, Modern take on American Vernacular. Architect: Linda Banks

Image 26 - Example of American Vernacular
Image Source: https://www.bhg.com/home-improvement/exteriors/curb-appeal/farmhouse-exteriors/

Colonial Revival[4]

This was the dominant style for domestic building throughout the country during the first half of the twentieth century. It was built in relatively small numbers from 1880 until about 1910, years when the Queen Anne was more dominant. During the next two decades (1910–1930) about 40 percent of the houses built were in the Colonial Revival style. Unlike most other Eclectic styles, the Colonial Revival was not completely eclipsed by World War II, but continued to be built, albeit in far less elaborate forms, into the 1950s and early 1960s. The different subtypes were not, however, equally common throughout this long period, but shifted with changing fashion. Today the Colonial Revival style is used for many New Traditional houses.

Image 27 -Example of Colonial Revival

[4] Page 409, A Field Guide to American Houses

Craftsman[5]

Craftsman was the dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the country during the period from about 1905 until the early 1920s. The Craftsman style originated in southern California and most landmark examples are concentrated there. Like vernacular examples of the contemporaneous Prairie style, it was quickly spread throughout the country by pattern books and popular magazines. The style rapidly faded from favor after the mid-1920s; relatively few were built after 1930.

Image 29 - Example of Craftsman

Image 28 - Example of Craftsman

[5] Page 567, A Field Guide to American Houses

Image 30 - Example of Craftsman

Federal[6]

Federal was the dominant style of the new United States from about 1780 to 1820, a period in which the population grew from 3 million to about 10 million and expanded to covermost of the eastern and midwestern United States. The style reached its zenith in the prosperous port cities of the eastern seaboard, particularly Boston, Salem, Newburyport, and Marblehead in Massachusetts; Newport, Providence, Warren, and Bristol in Rhode Island; Portland and Wiscasset in Maine; New Castle, Delaware; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New York, New York; Charleston, South Carolina; and Savannah, Georgia. Alexandria, Virginia, and Georgetown, District of Columbia, both near the newly developing national capital, also prospered during this period. High-style Federal houses are mostly concentrated in these areas, although scattered examples occur elsewhere. Thousands of vernacular examples survive throughout the settled areas; they are least common at the westward edges of expansion, where vernacular Georgian houses persisted throughout the period (occasional Georgian hangovers, some of landmark quality, occur in all regions). By the 1820s a more strictly classical style, the Greek Revival, was supplanting the Federal style. Still earlier, by about 1800, the related Early Classical Revival style was replacing Federal houses in the South.

Image 32 - Example of Federal

Image 31 - Example of Federal

[6] Page 217, A Field Guide to American Houses

Image 33 - Example of Federal

Georgian[7]

Georgian was the dominant style of the English colonies from 1700 to about 1780, when the population had grown to almost three million and original covered the east coast of the United States. In this area many thousands of Georgian houses survive today. Most have been lost from those colonial cities, such as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, that grew rapidly in the 19th and 20th centuries. In sharp contrast are other colonial seaports (all the larger 18th-century towns had direct water communication with England; only villages occurred inland) that declined sharply in importance with the expansion of railroads in the 19th century. Examples are Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Newport, Rhode Island; New Castle, Delaware; Annapolis, Maryland; New Bern, North Carolina; and Charleston, South Carolina. Having had relatively little population growth since colonial times, these towns today preserve much of their Georgian heritage. In addition to the Georgian houses preserved in such coastal towns, many village and rural residences survive, particularly in New England. Landmark plantation houses are the principal southern survivors. With the end of the Revolution and independence (1781–83), the country began to develop new building styles (Federal and Early Classical Revival) based on changing European fashions. Although scattered Georgian houses were built for many decades after independence, even these usually showed some details of the newer styles.

Image 34 - Example of Georgian

Image 35 - Example of Georgian

[7] Page 201, A Field Guide to American Houses

Greek Revival[8]

Greek Revival was the most dominant style in the United States from approximately 1830-1850 before transitioning into the National style. Greek Revival followed settlers from the older states into the Old Northwest Territory and the largest surviving concentrations are found in states like Ohio that experienced significant population growth between 1820-1860. Historically, this style is applied to residential (single family and townhome) and for commercial and mixed-used buildings found along many of Ohio's village main streets.

The identifying features of the Greek Revival style in residential structures are gabled or hipped roofs with a low pitch; cornice line of main roof and porch roofs emphasized with wide band of trim; most have porches (entry or full-width) supported by prominent square or round columns, typically of Doric style; front door surrounded by narrow sidelights and a rectangular line of transom lights above, door and lights usually incorporated into more elaborate door surround.

Image 37 - Example of Greek Revival

Image 36 - Example of Greek Revival

[8] Page 247, A Field Guide to American Houses

Image 40 - Example of Greek Revival

Image 41 - Example of Greek Revival

Image 39 - Example of Greek Revival

Image 38 - Example of Greek Revival

Image 42 - Example of Greek Revival

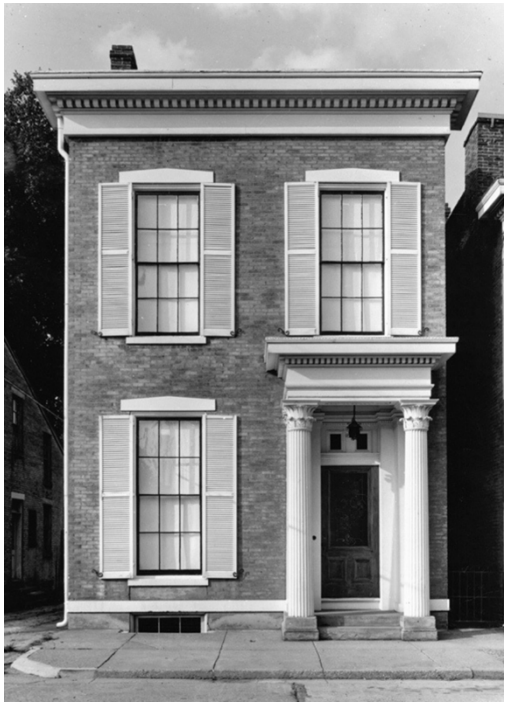


Image 43 - Example of Greek Revival

Italianate[9]

The Italianate style is part of Victorian era architecture and was popular in Ohio (and across the nation) from the 1840's-1880's during a period of significant growth. This style was especially popular in expanding towns and cities in the Midwest during that period. Many Ohio main streets still feature this style, built to house stores and businesses with living quarters on upper levels.[10] The Italianate style began in England as part of the Picturesque movement. The movement emphasized rambling, informal Italian farmhouses, with their characteristic square towers, as models for Italian-style villa architecture. Italianate houses built in the United States generally followed the informal rural models of the Picturesque movement. In America these Old World prototypes were variously modified, adapted, and embellished into a truly indigenous style with only hints of its Latin origin.

Image 44 - Examples of Italianate

[9] Page 283, A Field Guide to American Houses
[10] Ohio History Connection

Image 45 - Example of Italianate

Image 46 - Example of Italianate

National[11]

American folk housing changed significantly as railroads expanded across the continent from 1850 to 1890. Modest dwellings built far from water transport were no longer restricted to local materials. Instead, bulky items used for construction, particularly lumber from distant sawmills in heavily forested areas, could now be moved rapidly and cheaply over long distances. As a result, large lumberyards quickly became standard fixtures in the thousands of new towns which sprouted as trade centers along the railroad routes. Soon folk houses built with logs, sod, or heavy hewn frames were being abandoned for wooden dwellings constructed with light balloon or braced framing covered by wood sheathing. The railroad-inspired era of national folk housing did not completely erase the earlier traditions, however, for many of the previous folk shapes persisted even though now built by different techniques. These, along with some new shape innovations, make up six distinctive families of house shapes that dominated American folk building through the first half of the 20th century.

Image 48 - Example of National

Image 47 - Example of National

[11] Page 135, A Field Guide to American Houses

Image 49 - Example of National

Image 50 - Example of National

New Traditional[12]

After almost half a century dominated by modernism, the 1970s saw a renewed interest in historical styles that produced what today are called New Traditional houses. The first houses little resembled the earlier styled homes they sought to emulate. The 1984 edition of A Field Guide To American Houses had a brief chapter, "Neoeclectic," that illustrated builder examples of both Styled Ranch houses and two-story homes with relatively awkward proportions and details. Early architect-designed examples often featured abstracted Postmodern historic details. By the 1990s, however, New Traditional houses with more historically accurate proportions, forms, and details were being sought by clients and designed in nearly all the earlier styles. Homes are commonly based on styles popular in the early 20th century—Colonial Revival, Tudor, Neoclassical, French, Italian Renaissance, Spanish, Craftsman, and Prairie. Romantic- and Victorian-era styles are also found, with Shingle style being by far the most common of these. The many styles of New Traditional are geographically spread throughout the United States; some styles, however, are favored locally, often with a bow to earlier traditions (for example, New Traditional Colonial Revival in New England, New Traditional Shingle on Long Island, and New Traditional Mediterranean in Arizona and southern California). In traditional house design, both the overall composition and the individual details of each style are important. The earlier chapters of A Field Guide To American Houses have illustrations and photographs of the kinds of homes that have inspired New Traditional houses. Prior to 1930, traditional houses were most often constructed by builders who were familiar with these details. Today this is generally not the case—and careful study of precedents is important.

Some New Traditional types have been omitted in the photos below to focus on historical precedent types included in these Development Standards.

[12] Page 717, A Field Guide to American Houses

Image 51 - Example of New Traditional
Image Source: https://www.finehomebuilding.com/2024/07/07/the-beloved-farmhouse

Image 53 - Example New Traditional

Image 52 - Example New Traditional
Image Source: https://www.finehomebuilding.com/2024/07/07/the-beloved-farmhouse

Image 54 - Example New Traditional

Image 55 - Mixture of architectural styles
Image Source: https://www.athomeinlove.com/dreaming-white-farmhouse/

Image 56 – Example New Traditional
Image Source: The Fox Group Architects

Image 57 – Example New Traditional
Image Source: https://www.athomeinlove.com/dreaming-white-farmhouse/

Image 58 – Example of New Traditional
Image Source: https://www.athomeinlove.com/dreaming-white-farmhouse

Image 60 -- Example of New Traditional

Image 59 - Example of New Traditional

Image 62 - Example of New Traditional

Image 61 - Example of New Traditional

Image 63 - Example New Traditional
Image Source: Steve Powell Homes with David Cannon Photography via Houzz

Queen Anne[13]

This was the dominant style of domestic building during the Victorian Era from about 1880 until 1900; it persisted with decreasing popularity through the first decade of this century. In the heavily populated northeastern states, the style is somewhat less common than elsewhere. There, except for resort areas, it is usually more restrained in decorative detailing and is more often executed in masonry.

Image 64 - Example Queen Anne

Image 65 - Example Queen Anne

[13] Page 345, A Field Guide to American Houses

Image 66 - Example Queen Anne

Image 67 - Example Queen Anne

CHAPTER 9: Village Center Permitted Exterior Materials & Colors

9.1 Permitted Exterior Materials

The application of the following permitted materials must also follow the selected architectural style for the project as they are defined in Chapter 8 and *The Field Guide to American Houses*. These materials were selected to ensure consistent quality and appearance and to encourage a quaint village environment across the Village Center. When incorporating any of the following components, projects must utilize one or more materials listed below.

Materials and application style of other components (corner posts, eaves, soffits, fascia, etc.) should match the other building materials used on the structure.

Image 68 - Examples of stone veneer, fiber cement siding and shake, porch supports, and railings.

Chimneys

Brick (solid or veneer)
Stone (solid or veneer)
Fiber Cement Siding

- Styles: Vertical or Horizontal
- Variants: Board & Batten, Wood Grain, Clapboard, Traditional Lap/Plank, Cedar Shake, Traditional Shake

Exterior Doors

Wood
Steel
Fiberglass

Garage Doors

Type: Sectional or Carriage
Materials: Steel, Wood, Wood Composite, Fiberglass, Vinyl

Gutters & Down Spouts

Painted Aluminum
Vinyl

- Painted Steel
- Copper

Railings

Wood
Composite
Painted Aluminum
Wrought Iron

Porch/Portico Supports & Columns

Concrete
Wood

- Fiberglass
- Composite
- Fiberglass-Reinforced Polymer

Exterior Walls

Wood
Brick (solid or veneer)
Stone (solid or veneer)
Fiber Cement Siding

- Styles: Vertical or Horizontal
- Variants: Board & Batten, Wood Grain, Clapboard, Traditional Lap/Plank, Cedar Shake/Shingle, Traditional Shake/Shingle

Vinyl Siding

- Minimum Thickness: .046 mils/inches
- Styles: Vertical or Horizontal
- Variants: Board & Batten, Wood Grain, Clapboard, Traditional Lap, Cedar Shake, Traditional Shake

Roofing

Asphalt Shingles
Metal Roofing
Wood Shake/Shingles
Composite Shake/Shingles
Membrane Roofing (For Flat Roof Traditional Commercial, Mixed-Use, & Multi-Family Buildings Only)

Shutters
Wood
Vinyl
Composite
PVC

Window & Door Trim/Headers
Wood
Vinyl
Composite
PVC

Visible Foundations
Brick (solid or veneer)
Stone (solid or veneer)
Stamped Concrete

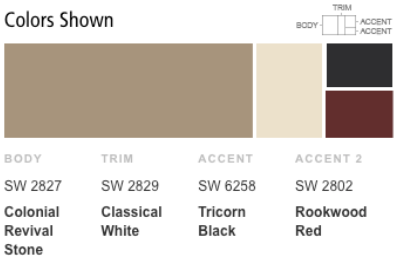
9.2 Permitted Exterior Colors

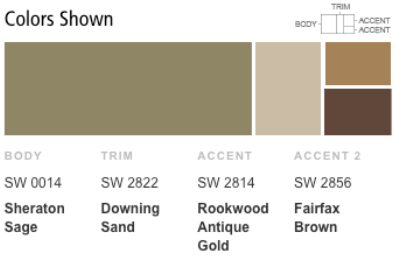
The following exterior color palettes and single colors are permitted for commercial, residential, and mixed-use structures throughout the Village Center districts. Trim colors should remain lighter than main and accent colors. These colors were selected to honor the historic architecture of Old Hanover and encourage a quaint village environment across the Village Center. Color combinations on main exterior wall colors for commercial, residential, and mixed-use buildings should not repeat more than every fifth (5th) building in a consecutive row along the same street frontage. The following permitted colors from Sherwin Williams and PPG Paints are for reference regarding the permitted colors and do not have to be purchased from those companies. Colors apply to paint, stain, pre-colored material such as vinyl or cement board, and any material approved for structures in the Village Center.

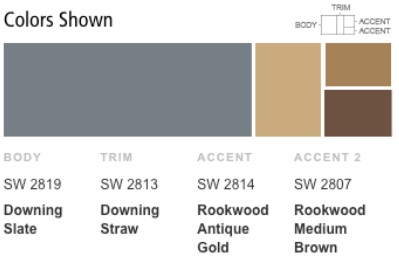
Are there options missing from this list of permitted colors? *Please submit details for additions to the Development Review Board for consideration.*

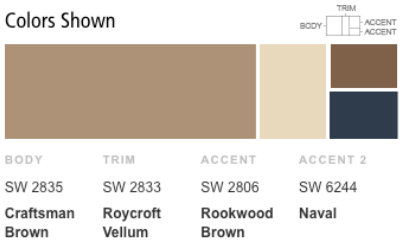
Image 69 - PPG Paints Paint Color Palette: Exterior House Color Collection

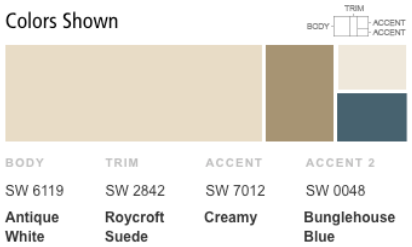
Sherwin Williams: America's Heritage Palette Collection[14]

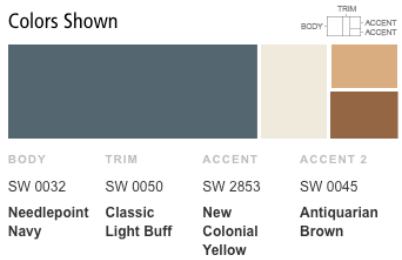










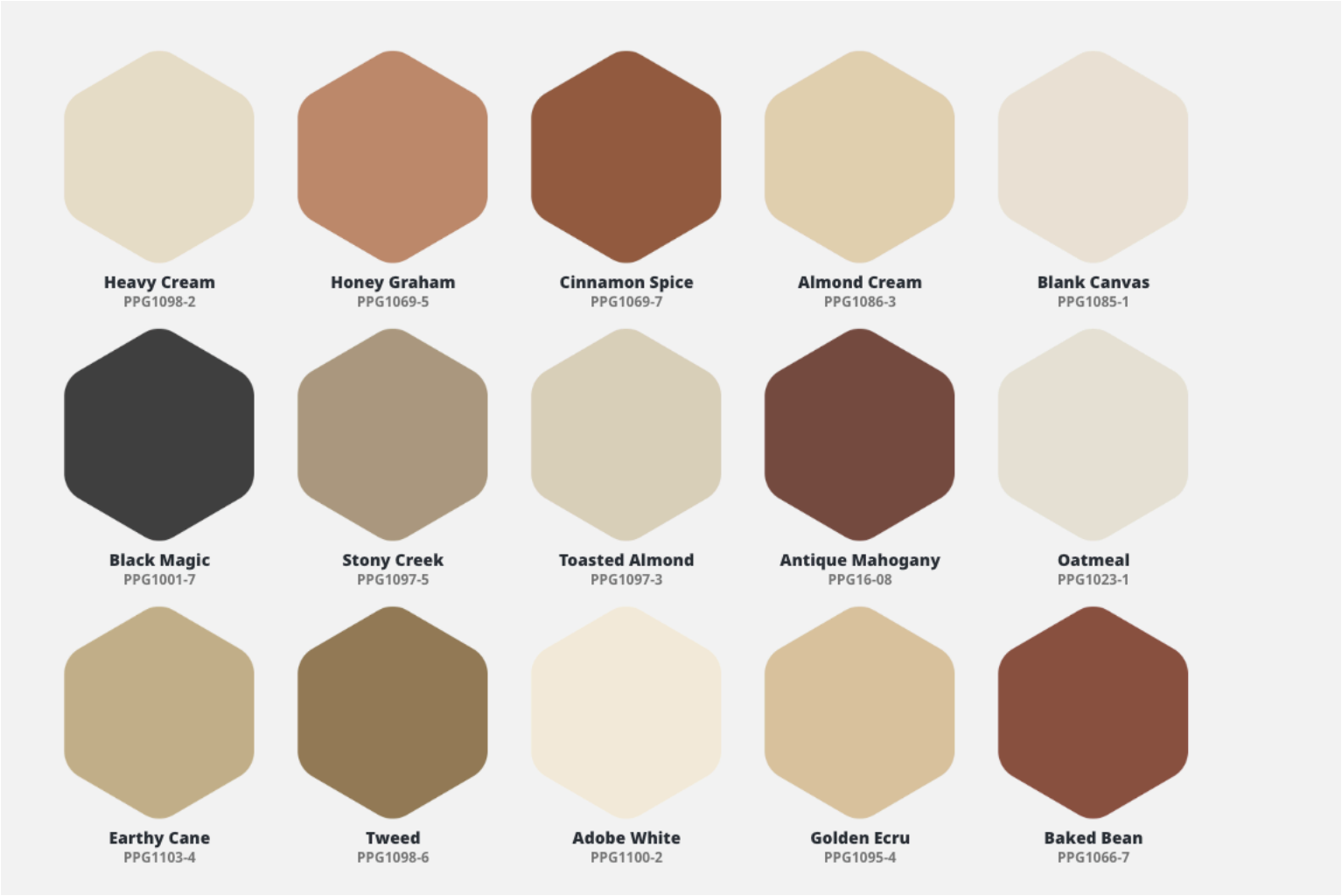


[14] https://www.sherwin-williams.com/painting-contractors/color/find-and-explore-colors/color-collections/residential-exterior-palettes/americas-heritage

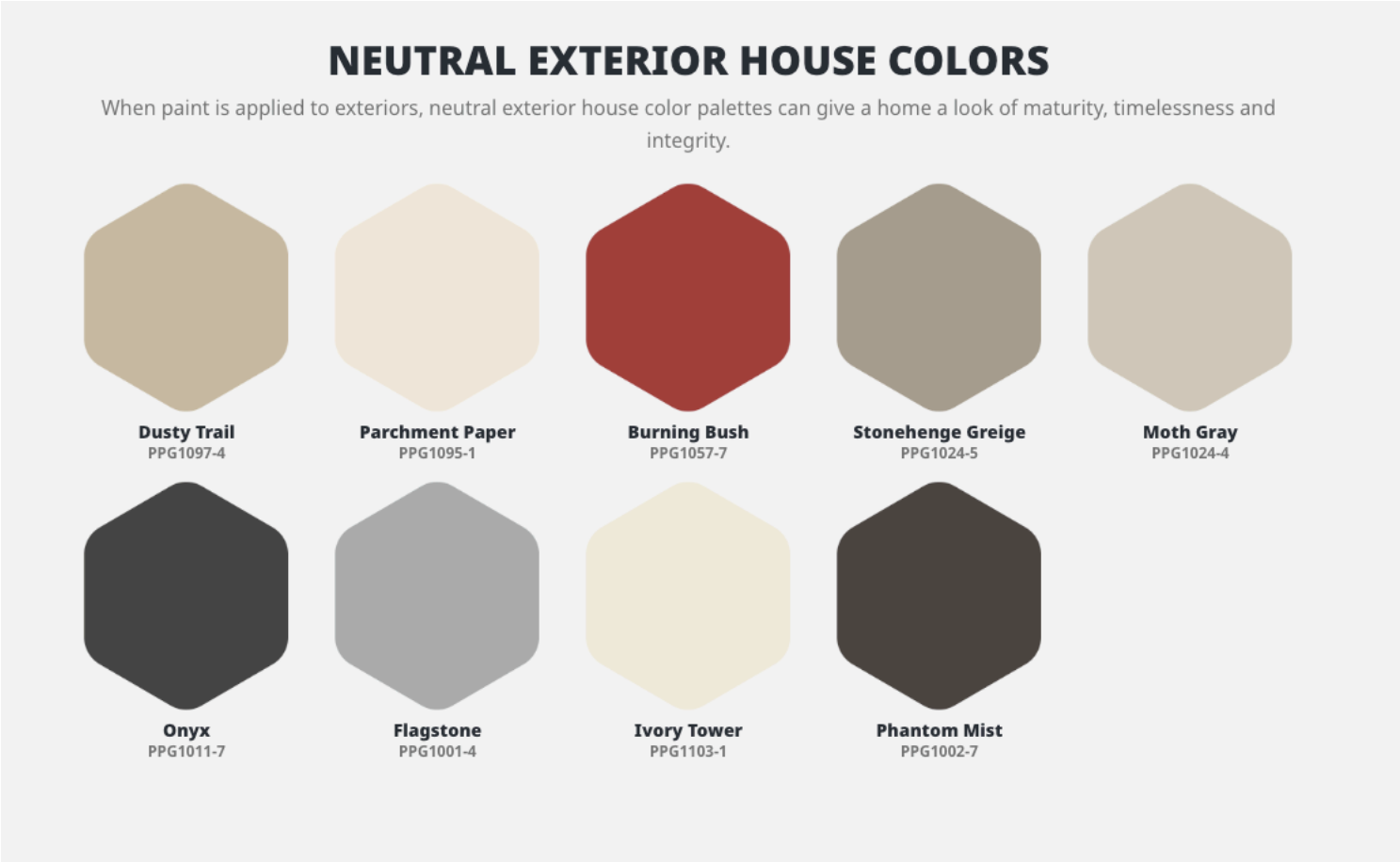
PPG Paints: Warm Exterior House Colors[15]

[15] https://www.ppgpaints.com/color/color-collections/exterior/warm-paint-colors

PPG Paints: Warm Exterior House Colors Continued…

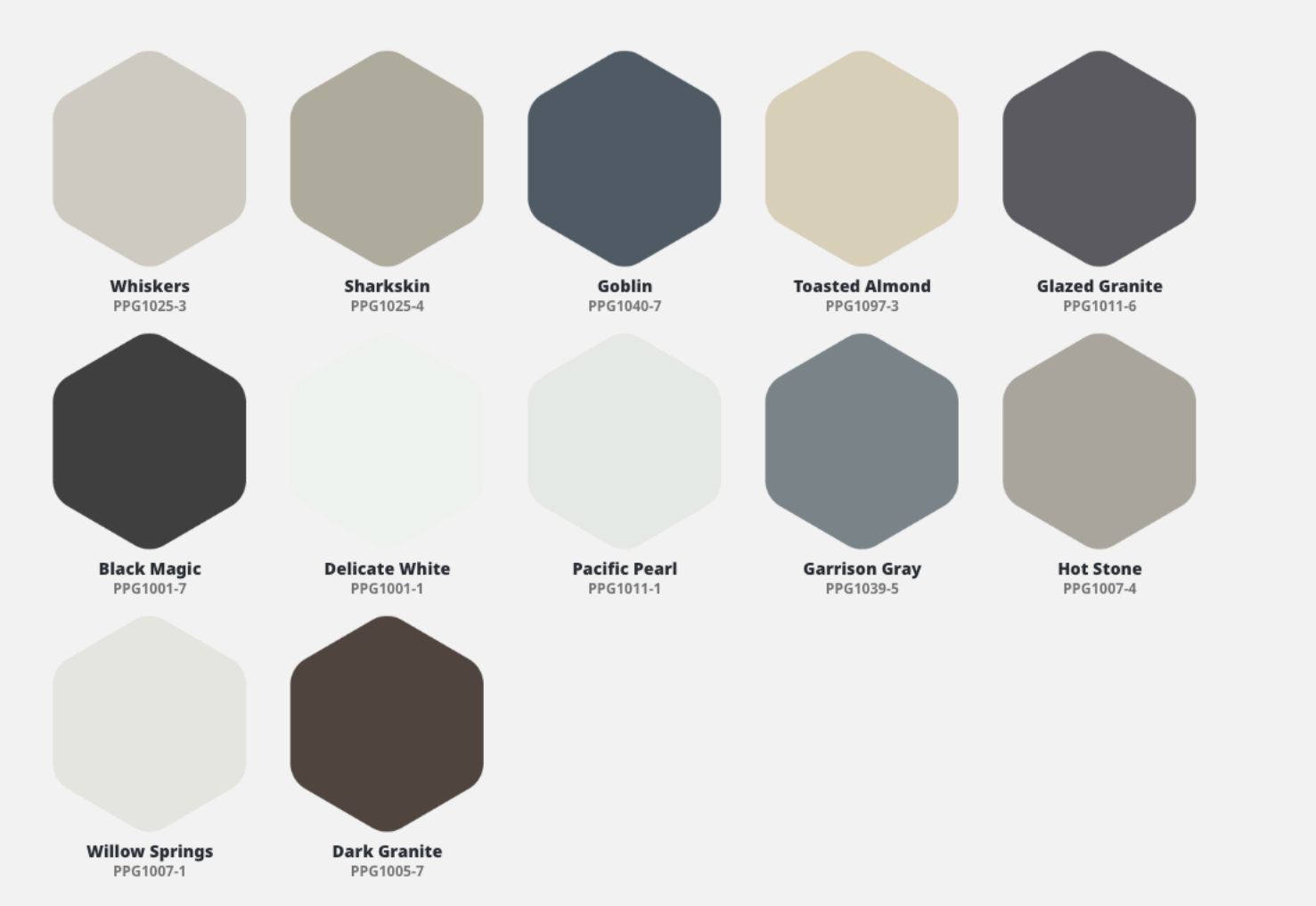


PPG Paints: Neutral Exterior House Colors[16]

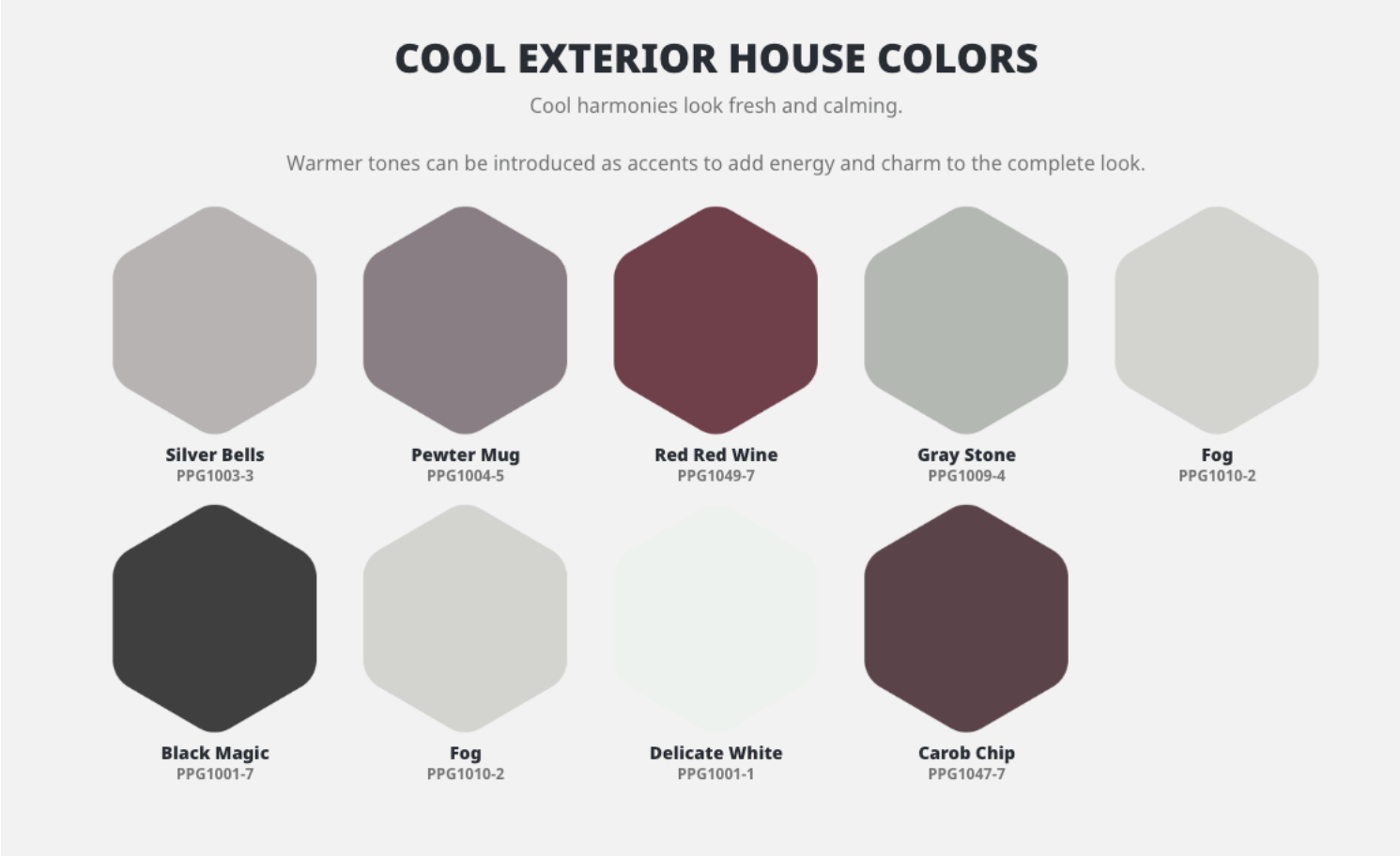


[16] https://www.ppgpaints.com/color/color-collections/exterior/neutral-paint-colors

PPG Paints: Neutral Exterior House Colors Continued…

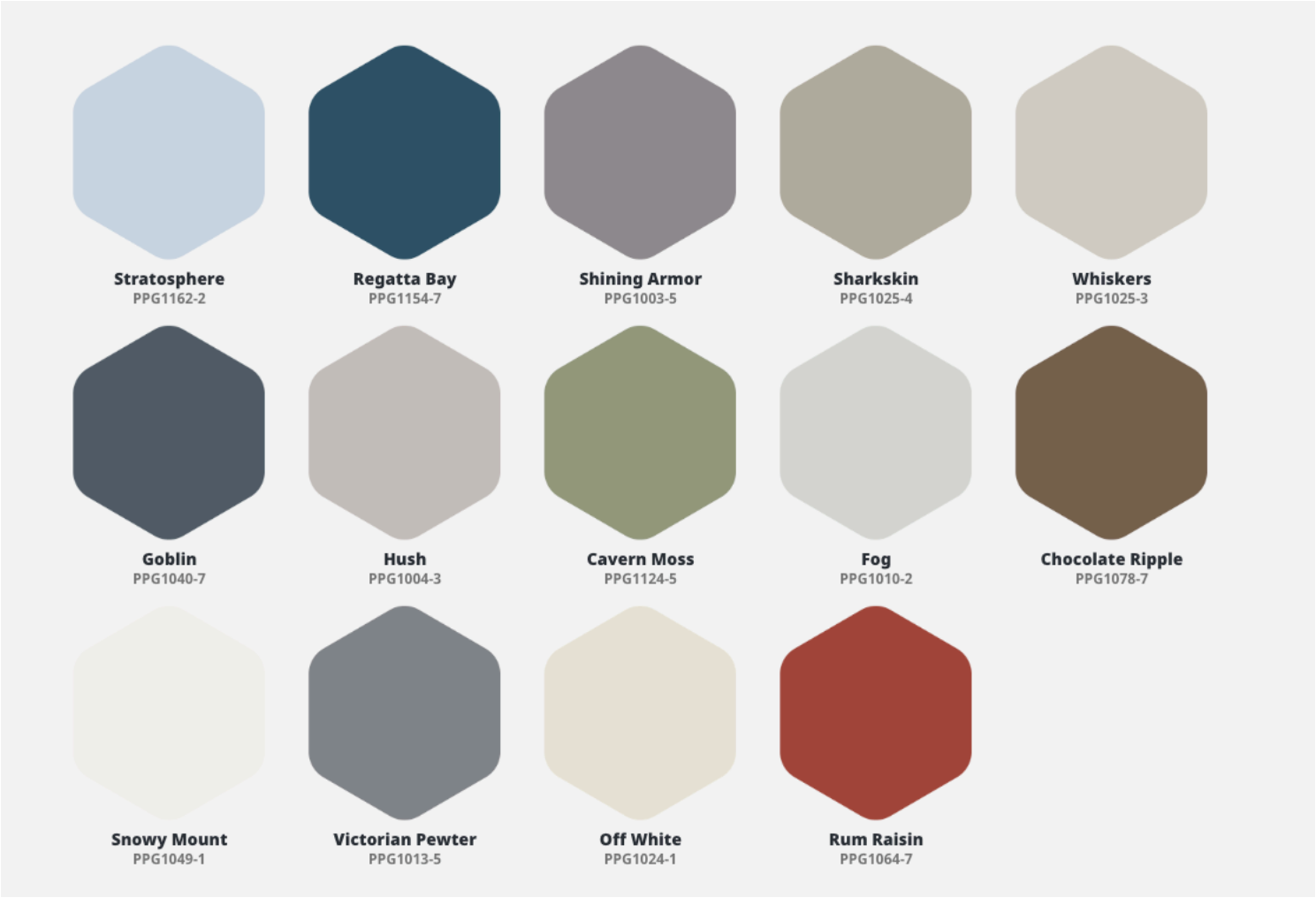


PPG Paints: Cool Exterior House Colors[17]



[17] https://www.ppgpaints.com/color/color-collections/exterior/cool-paint-colors

PPG Paints: Cool Exterior House Colors Continued…



CHAPTER 10: Landscaping Standards

10.1 Guiding Principles

Landscaping in the Hanover Village Center subareas must reflect the community's rural charm, historical heritage, and native ecology, creating a cohesive and inviting village atmosphere. All designs should align with the Hanover Zoning Code, the Forward Together Comprehensive Plan, and the future Village stormwater management plan and should emphasize visual screening, walkable streetscapes, and low-impact development. Native plants are strongly encouraged, and landscape design and plantings should support shade, stormwater management, and ecological resilience. Landscaping must be thoughtfully integrated with adjacent fencing, borders, structures, and pedestrian pathways, while ensuring clear visibility and unobstructed access at driveways and intersections. The following sections in this chapter will address the following with regard to landscaping standards: residential; commercial; streetscape and public realm; parks, trails, and civic spaces; environmental considerations; irrigation use; hardscaping and materials; maintenance and compliance; permitted plantings; and plan review and approval.

10.1.1 Yard Defined

The following terms are defined in the Village of Hanover Zoning Code and are intended to be used in this Chapter:

- **Yard:** A required open space other than a court unoccupied and unobstructed by any structure or portion of a structure from three feet above the general ground level of the graded lot upward; provided, accessories, ornaments, and furniture may be permitted in any yard, subject to height limitations and requirements limiting obstruction of visibility.
    - **Front Yard:** A yard extending between side lot lines across the front of a lot and from the lot line to the front of the principal building.

- **Rear Yard:** A yard extending between side lot lines across the rear of a lot and from the rear lot line to the rear of the principal building.

- **Side Yard:** A yard extending from the principal building to the side lot linen on both sides of the principal building between the lines establishing the front and rear yards.

10.2 Residential Development

Landscaping standards for residential areas and development play a vital role in preserving the visual character, environmental health, and overall livability of a community. For the Hanover Village Center, these standards are designed to reflect the village's rural charm while promoting sustainable practices and cohesive neighborhood aesthetics. By establishing clear guidelines for front, side, and rear yards—including minimum green space, native plantings, and appropriate fencing—Hanover ensures that residential landscapes contribute to stormwater management, ecological resilience, and pedestrian-friendly streetscapes. These standards also discourage practices that detract from the community's appearance or environmental goals, such as artificial turf, hardscaping without plantings, and invasive species, reinforcing a shared commitment to thoughtful and attractive neighborhood design.

Front Yards

- Minimum 60% green space (includes lawn, trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses, and other plants) required. Subarea T5A is exempt from the minimum front yard requirement.
- Maximum 20% permeable hardscape (includes gravel, pavers, etc.)
- Maximum 40% non-permeable hardscape (includes concreate, stamped concrete, asphalt, etc.). Subarea T5A is exempt from the maximum non-permeable hardscape requirement.
- At least one non-invasive (Zone 6) shade tree per lot located outside of the right of way.

Side & Rear Yards

- Privacy landscaping (e.g., hedgerows, trellises) must follow fencing standards in Section 10.12 and in section 1003 of the Hanover Zoning Code.

- Minimum 65% green space (includes lawn, trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses, and other plants) required.
- Maximum 40% permeable hardscape (includes gravel, pavers, etc.)
- Maximum 30% non-permeable hardscape (includes concreate, stamped concrete, asphalt, etc.)

Prohibited

- Artificial turf in visible areas.
- Invasive species as defined by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

10.3 Commercial & Mixed-Use Development

Landscaping standards for commercial properties in the Hanover Village Center are essential for maintaining the area's visual appeal, environmental integrity, and pedestrian-friendly atmosphere. These standards are crafted to reflect Hanover's rural charm while supporting sustainable development and cohesive streetscapes. By guiding the use of green space, plantings, and decorative elements, the Village Center ensures that commercial landscapes contribute to stormwater management, shade, and ecological health. Thoughtful integration with building facades, walkways, and public spaces enhances the overall experience for residents and visitors alike. In commercial areas, attractive and well-maintained landscaping can significantly boost customer engagement by creating inviting storefronts, encouraging foot traffic, and enhancing the perceived value of businesses. Comfortable, shaded outdoor areas and visually appealing surroundings foster longer visits and repeat patronage, strengthening the connection between local commerce and community life. Practices that detract from the village's character—such as artificial turf in visible areas, hardscaping without plantings, or the use of invasive species—are prohibited, reinforcing Hanover's commitment to a vibrant and attractive commercial core.

Front Yards

- Minimum 40% green space (includes lawn, trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses, and other plants) required. Subarea T5A is exempt from the front yard greenspace standard. T5B may use a minimum of 10 % green space.
- Maximum 50% permeable hardscape (includes gravel, pavers, etc.). Subareas T5B is an exception due to its commercial nature and may use a maximum of 70% for permeable hardscape. Subarea T5A may not have

any (0%) permeable hardscape in its front yard due to building placement and proximity to public right of way as regulated by the form-based code.
- Maximum 50% non-permeable hardscape (includes concreate, stamped concrete, asphalt, etc.) required. Subarea T5A and T5B are an exception due to their commercial nature and may use a maximum of 70% for non-permeable hardscape.
- At least one non-invasive (Zone 6) shade tree per lot. T5A is exempt from this requirement.

Side & Rear Yards

- Minimum 20% green space (includes lawn, trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses, and other plants) required. Subarea T5A is exempt from the side yard greenspace standard.
- Maximum 50% permeable hardscape (includes gravel, pavers, etc.)
- Maximum 90% non-permeable hardscape (includes concreate, stamped concrete, asphalt, etc.)
- Privacy landscaping (e.g., hedgerows, trellises) must follow fencing standards in Section 10.12 and in section 1003 of the Hanover Zoning Code.

Prohibited

- Artificial turf in visible areas.
- Invasive plants as defined by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources: https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/plants-trees/invasive-plants

10.4 Streetscape & Public Realm

Landscaping standards for streetscapes and the public realm are essential to creating a safe, attractive, and environmentally responsible village environment. In the Hanover Village Center, these standards help define the character of public spaces, enhance walkability, and support ecological functions such as stormwater management and urban cooling. Thoughtfully designed streetscapes—including street trees, sidewalk buffers, medians, and parking lot plantings—contribute to a cohesive visual identity while improving safety, accessibility, and comfort for pedestrians. Strategic landscaping also plays a key role in traffic calming by visually narrowing roadways and guiding vehicle movement, which enhances pedestrian safety. All landscaping along roadways or public parking lots must follow

requirements in the Ohio Department of Transportation's Location & Design Manual[18], Volume 1 – Roadway Design, especially section 900 – Roadside Safety Landscape Guidelines. In commercial areas, well-maintained and inviting landscapes encourage foot traffic, improve customer experience, and strengthen the connection between businesses and the community. By emphasizing native vegetation, sustainable design practices, and clear visibility, Hanover ensures that its public realm remains both functional and welcoming for residents, businesses, and visitors alike.

Street Trees

- Planted every 30–40 ft along public rights-of-way.
- Must be from the Permitted Planting List.
- Maintained by property owners or Home Owners Association unless otherwise designated.

Sidewalk Buffers

- Minimum 5 ft planting strip between sidewalk and curb.
- Use of durable perennials, grasses, and low shrubs encouraged.

Median Plantings

- Width-Based Design:
  - ≤ 7 feet wide: Incorporate hardscape (i.e., stamped concrete) to reduce maintenance and improve safety.
  - ≥ 8 feet wide: Allow for irrigated landscaping with a mix of hardscape and a variety of plantings.

- Plant Size and Type:
  - Use low-growing ground covers (≤ 18 inches mature height) in clear sight triangles to maintain visibility.
  - Vary plantings by height, colors, and types, while considering both safety and plant needs. Layer where possible to create visual appeal and multi-seasonal display.
  - Trees should have clear trunks or be limbed up to at 9 feet from ground height.
  - Avoid plants that require frequent trimming and other maintenance to preserve sight distance.

[18] https://www.transportation.ohio.gov/working/engineering/roadway/manuals-standards/location-design-vol-1

- Tree Selection by Median Width
  - 8–12 feet: Small trees (< 30 ft mature height)
  - 12–25 feet: Medium trees (< 50 ft)
  - > 25 feet: Large trees (> 50 ft), only if soil and root space allow.

- Soil and Irrigation
  - Ensure a minimum 3 feet of soil depth for healthy root development.
  - In compacted or poorly drained soils, increase planting area size to accommodate root growth.
  - Design utilizing hearty plantings and place plants in appropriate conditions to minimize irrigation needs, especially potable water, after plant establishment.

- Safety and Visibility
  - Maintain clear zones and lateral offsets from the roadway.
  - Avoid obstructing traffic signs, signals, or advertising signs.
  - Follow all requirements in the Ohio Department of Transportation's Location & Design Manual, Volume 1 – Roadway Design, especially section 900 – Roadside Safety Landscape Guidelines.

Parking Lot Plantings

- Applicability:
  - All new parking lots with 5 or more spaces.
  - Major alterations, renovations or expansions of existing lots.
  - Commercial, civic, and multi-family residential developments.

- Perimeter Landscaping:
  - Minimum 5 ft landscaped buffer along all public rights-of-way.
  - Include a mix of:

        - Hearty shrubs (i.e., viburnum, dogwood)
        - Ornamental grasses (i.e., little bluestem, prairie dropseed)
        - Shade Trees spaced every 30-40 ft

- Interior Landscaping:
    - Minimum 10% of total parking area must be landscaped.
    - Include:
        - Landscape islands at the end of each parking row.
        - One tree per 6 parking spaces to be planted in islands
        - Groundcover or mulch to prevent erosion.

- Tree Standards:
    - Plant non-invasive species from the Permitted Plant List in section 10.11.
    - Minimum size at planting: 2-in caliper
    - Must be maintained to ensure healthy tree and canopy coverage.
    - Planting must not disturb overhead or underground utilities.
    - Future vertical and horizontal growth should not disturb surrounding utilities or structures.

- Stormwater Management Integration
    - Encourage use of:
        - Bioswales between parking rows and along perimeter.
        - Rain gardens in landscape islands.
        - Permeable paving where feasible.

- Screening & Buffering
    - Parking lots adjacent to residential zones must include:
        - 6ft evergreen hedge or fence following section 10.12 of this chapter.
        - Supplemental plantings for seasonal interest.

10.5 Parks, Trails & Civic Spaces

Landscaping standards for parks, trails, and civic spaces are essential to creating vibrant, accessible, and environmentally responsible public areas that serve the entire community. In the Hanover Village Center, these standards help ensure that shared spaces are not only visually appealing but also functional, sustainable, inclusive, and encourage community outdoor activities. By promoting low-maintenance, eco-friendly landscaping with native and drought-tolerant species, the village reduces long-term irrigation needs while supporting biodiversity and multi-seasonal interest. Thoughtful design encourages pedestrian access, community wayfinding, and interaction with multi-use paths, enhancing connectivity and usability. Features such as community gardens, greenspaces for programming, and natural play areas foster social engagement and educational opportunities, making civic spaces welcoming and beneficial for all ages.

Landscaped with a mix of:

- Pollinator-friendly and multi-seasonal plants as included in section 10.11.
- Shade trees and native grasses, with both turf and tall native grasses to allow for natural, low-maintenance areas and places to host programming.
- Permeable surfaces, rather than impermeable hardscapes, to contribute to stormwater management.

Planting Guidelines

- Trees:
    - As listed in section 10.11.
    - Provide shade in gathering areas, along paths, and near parking.
    - Use tree grates in hardscaped pedestrian zones to meet ADA standards.
    - Avoid species with invasive roots or heavy fruit drop.
- Annuals
    - Limit annual plantings to entrances and specific areas of visual interest to reduce maintenance needs.
- Shrubs & Groundcovers:
    - As listed in section 10.11.
    - Use low-growing plants near intersections and paths to preserve visibility.
    - Incorporate flowering shrubs to enhance aesthetics and pollinator support.

- Lawns:
    - Limit turfgrass to active recreation areas.
    - Use sod or seed for erosion control; avoid slopes steeper than 3:1 for mowable areas.

Safety & Visibility

- Follow Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles:
    - Avoid dense plantings directly adjacent to paths or entrances that create hiding spots.
    - Maintain clear sightlines in all public areas.

Accessibility & Amenities

- Ensure all paths and plantings comply with ADA standards.
    - Provide shaded seating and trash receptacles.
    - Use durable, vandal-resistant materials for site furnishings.

Community & Educational Use

- Encourage community gardens and outdoor learning areas.
- Incorporate interpretive signage about native plants and local ecology.

10.6 Native Meadowscapes

Creating a welcoming and beneficial landscape in the Hanover Village Center includes thoughtful meadowscaping that supports biodiversity, enhances community aesthetics, and contributes to long-term environmental health. Meadowscaping is a landscaping approach that involves designing and planting areas with native grasses, wildflowers, and other vegetation to mimic natural meadows. Unlike traditional turf lawns or ornamental gardens, meadowscapes prioritize, native plant species, attractive seasonal blooms, habitat creation for needed wildlife, and sustainable practices that reduce harmful impacts on a local environment. The goal is to create ecologically rich, low-maintenance landscapes that support biodiversity—especially pollinators like bees, butterflies, and birds—while also enhancing soil health, managing stormwater, and reducing the need for mowing, irrigation, and chemical treatments. Whether in residential neighborhoods, commercial and mixed-use developments, or public parks and civic spaces, the integration of native

and pollinator-friendly meadowscapes – or other formats such as pollinator pathways – enhances quality of life. These landscapes prioritize the use of regionally appropriate native species, provide continuous food sources for pollinators, and avoid invasive plants and harmful chemicals. By tailoring meadowscaping strategies to the unique needs of each development type—ranging from small-scale installations in front yards to expansive habitat corridors in parks—villages can foster thriving ecosystems while promoting sustainability, education, and community engagement.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources Creating a Native Garden:
https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/about-odnr/division-parks-watercraft/sustainability/pollinators

Ohio Department of Transportation Pollinator Habitat Program:
https://www.transportation.ohio.gov/programs/polliantor-habitat-program/

Permitted Native Plants for Meadowscapes

All are included in the Permitted Plant List in section 10.11. ***Are there non-invasive plants missing from this list for meadowscapes?*** *Please submit details for additions to the Development Review Board for consideration.*

- Native Flowers:
  - Purple Coneflower (Echinacea purpurea) – Long-blooming, drought-tolerant, and highly attractive to pollinators.
  - Black-Eyed Susan (Rudbeckia hirta) – Bright yellow flowers that bloom mid to late summer.
  - Wild Bergamot (Monarda fistulosa) – Lavender blooms with a minty scent; loved by bees and hummingbirds.
  - Butterfly Milkweed (Asclepias tuberosa) – Vital for monarch butterflies; orange flowers and drought-tolerant.
  - New England Aster (Symphyotrichum novae-angliae) – Late-season bloomer that supports fall pollinators.
  - Ohio Goldenrod (Solidago ohioensis) – Native goldenrod species that blooms in late summer and fall.
  - Wild Blue Phlox (Phlox divaricata) – Spring bloomer with fragrant blue flowers.

  - Dense Blazing Star (Liatris spicata) – Tall spikes of purple flowers; attracts butterflies and bees.

- Native Grasses:
  - Little Bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium) – Compact, drought-tolerant grass with striking fall color.
  - Big Bluestem (Andropogon gerardii) – Tall prairie grass ideal for larger meadows.
  - Indian Grass (Sorghastrum nutans) – Golden plumes in late summer; great for wildlife cover.
  - Switchgrass (Panicum virgatum) – Versatile and tolerant of wet or dry conditions.
  - Prairie Dropseed (Sporobolus heterolepis) – Fine-textured grass with fragrant seed heads.

Required Mowing/Trimming Schedule

All meadowscapes must be mowed/trimmed a minimum of once per year.

Recommended Mowing/Trimming Schedule

Recommended maintenance for healthy meadowscapes:

- First Year (Establishment Phase):
  - Mow every 4–6 weeks to a height of about 6–8 inches. This helps control weeds and allows native seedlings to establish without being shaded out.

- Second Year and Beyond (Maintenance Phase):
  - Mow once annually, typically in late winter or early spring (February–March), before new growth begins. This helps remove dead plant material, promotes healthy regrowth, and maintains habitat for overwintering insects and birds.

- Annual Second Mow (if needed):
  - A second mow in late summer (August) may be done if the meadow becomes overly dense or if weed pressure is high. Avoid mowing during peak bloom periods to protect pollinators.

Residential Development

- Meadowscapes: Meadowscapes cannot take up more than 40% of front yards. Native meadowscapes can be incorporated into plant beds.

- Maintenance: Ensure plantings in the meadowscape are native and following meadowscape best practice, and are not consisting of overgrown turf grass or invasive weeds.

- Buffer Zones: Establish borders (such as edging, stones, mulch, etc.) between meadows and turf areas to ease maintenance and reduce weed encroachment.

- Educational Signage: Use appropriately scaled yard signage facing sidewalks, multi-use paths, or streets to inform residents that the planting is a native meadowscape and how it is beneficial.

Commercial & Mixed-Use Development

- Green Infrastructure Integration: Combine size appropriate meadowscapes with bioswales, rain gardens, and permeable pavers for supporting stormwater management.

- Maintenance: Ensure plantings in the meadowscape are native and following meadowscape best practice, and are not consisting of overgrown turf grass or invasive weeds.

- Visibility & Accessibility: Position meadowscapes in high-visibility areas like entrances, courtyards, and parking lot islands to showcase sustainability, while not blocking path or intersection visibility.

- Maintenance Plans: Require long-term maintenance strategies including seasonal mowing, reseeding, and invasive species control.

Parks, Trails, & Civic Spaces

- Large-Scale Meadows: Use expansive native meadows along trails, in park buffers, and around civic buildings to create habitat corridors.

- Maintenance: Ensure plantings in the meadowscape are native and following meadowscape best practice, and are not consisting of overgrown turf grass or invasive weeds.

- Habitat Features: Incorporate nesting boxes, bee hotels, and butterfly host plants to enhance biodiversity.

- Community Engagement: Host planting days, workshops, and interpretive programs to involve residents in stewardship.

10.7 Environmental Considerations

Environmental considerations are central to the development of landscaping standards for the Hanover Village Center, ensuring that growth and development aligns with ecological and surrounding farmland sustainability, and long-term community resilience. Tree preservation is a key priority, with these landscaping standards extending beyond Article 13 of the Hanover Zoning Code to require approval for the removal of trees over 10 inches in Diameter Breast Height (DBH)—a measurement taken 4.5 feet above grade—and mandating that replacement trees restore equivalent canopy coverage within five years. Stormwater management is addressed through a regional approach, requiring developments to connect to or be compatible with centralized systems, and to incorporate green infrastructure such as bioswales, rain gardens, and permeable pavers to manage runoff and promote infiltration. Additionally, landscape designs must support local wildlife habitats, encouraging plantings that attract birds, bees, and butterflies while avoiding pesticides harmful to pollinators. Together, these standards reflect a commitment to preserving natural resources and fostering a vibrant, environmentally responsible village landscape.

- Tree Preservation:
  - In addition to Article 13 of the Hanover Zoning Code, the following are applicable in the Village Center.
  - Trees over 10" DBH require approval for removal.

        - "Diameter Breast Height (DBH)" means the diameter of a tree measured at four and one-half feet (4.5 ft) above the existing grade at the base of the Tree. This measurement is used for existing forest Trees.
    - Replacement trees must match canopy coverage within 5 years.

- Stormwater Management:
    - Regional Stormwater Management
        - All applicable developments shall be designed to integrate into a regional stormwater management system that provides shared and centralized stormwater control for multiple sites or a broader service area.
        - All developments shall demonstrate hydrologic connectivity to an existing or planned regional stormwater facility, where feasible.
        - If a regional system is not currently available, the development shall be designed in a manner that facilitates future connection.
        - Site plans must include grading, conveyance infrastructure, and easements that align with the long-term regional stormwater strategy.
    - Use of bioswales, rain gardens, and permeable pavers required in new commercial and mixed-use developments.
        - Bioswales: Used to collect and filter runoff from impervious surfaces such as rooftops and driveways.
        - Rain gardens: Installed to capture and infiltrate stormwater in landscaped areas.
        - Permeable pavers**:** Required for parking areas, walkways, and other hardscape zones to allow water infiltration.
- Wildlife Habitat:
    - Landscaping should support birds, bees, and butterflies.
    - Avoid pesticides harmful to pollinators.

10.8 Irrigation & Water Use

Irrigation and water use are critical components of village landscaping standards because they directly impact plant health, resource conservation, and long-term sustainability. Proper irrigation ensures that landscapes—especially those featuring native and pollinator-friendly plantings—receive adequate moisture without overwatering, which can lead to runoff, erosion, and wasted resources. In regions like Central Ohio, where seasonal rainfall can vary, efficient water use strategies such as drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and smart controllers help maintain healthy landscapes while reducing strain on municipal water systems. Moreover, aligning irrigation practices with native plant selections minimizes water demand, supports ecological balance, and reinforces the village's commitment to environmentally responsible development.

- High efficiency and smart irrigation systems are strongly encouraged for large, intricate landscapes. These systems should include monitoring for failures that could lead to excess water, runoff and erosion, or death of the plantings.
- Watering should occur during early morning or evening, with preference to early morning to avoid disease associated with overly wet conditions.
- Appropriate watering amounts and frequency for each plant species should be applied, with consideration given to recent and forecasted rainfalls.
- Integration of rain barrel usage is advised for residential and small-scale commercial and mixed-use properties.

10.9 Hardscaping

Hardscaping plays a vital role in shaping the visual character and functionality of the Hanover Village Center. Materials and design elements must reflect the village's architectural heritage and natural, rural charm. The use of regionally appropriate, weather-resistant materials is encouraged to support stormwater management and long-term resilience. Thoughtful integration of hardscape with softscape areas, along with attention to accessibility, safety, and zoning compliance, helps create welcoming and sustainable public and private spaces throughout the Village Center.

- Materials:
  - Must use durable, natural, and regionally appropriate materials such as brick, stone, concrete pavers, and permeable surfaces.
  - Materials must complement the architectural character of the Village Center and surrounding buildings.
  - Permeable pavers are encouraged for walkways, plazas, and parking areas to support stormwater management.

- Design Integration:
  - If installing hardscape elements, they must be integrated with softscape (planting) areas to help maintain the natural, rural charm of Hanover, while creating functional spaces.
  - Use natural transitions between hardscape and landscape zones, such as mulch, low walls, or planting buffers.
  - Fencing and walls should adhere to section 10.12 of this chapter.
  - Ensure accessibility and safety in all public hardscape areas, including ADA-compliant paths and ramps.
  - Driveways and patios should use permeable materials where feasible.
  - Hardscape features should not obstruct sight lines at intersections or pedestrian crossings.
  - All materials must be weather-resistant and suitable for USDA Planting Zone 6B freeze-thaw cycles.

10.10 Maintenance & Compliance

To preserve the visual appeal, safety, and ecological integrity of the Hanover Village Center, all landscapes and property features must be maintained to a high standard. This includes keeping landscaped areas free of overgrowth, dead plants, and debris, in accordance with the Village of Hanover Property Maintenance Code.

- Landscapes must be well-maintained: no overgrowth, dead plants, or debris. All landscaping shall be subject to the Village of Hanover Property Maintenance Code.

- Annual inspections may be conducted by the Village Zoning Inspector.

- Violations will be subject to the corrective action as found in the Village of Hanover Property Maintenance Code.

- Fences
    - Fences must be kept in good repair, free of rust, rot, or leaning.
    - Property owners are responsible for routine maintenance.
    - Non-compliant fences may be subject to removal or modification orders pursuant to Section 311 and 312 of the Village Zoning Code.

- Maintenance Requirements
    - Landscaped areas must be:
        - Weed-free, properly mulched, and watered.
        - Trees and shrubs pruned for health, visibility, and avoidance of utilities and structures.
        - Dead or diseased plant material must be replaced within 90 days.

10.11 Permitted Planting List

The following is a list of plants, trees, shrubs, and grasses that are permitted within new development and major landscape renovation in the Hanover Village Center. All fall within USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 6B, with several being native to our region as denoted. No invasive species (as designated by ODNR in the list below) are permitted to help protect the natural landscapes, ecological systems, and farmland surrounding the Village Center. Following this plant listing not only creates a cohesive and authentic landscape across the neighborhood, but it also ensures plantings are appropriate for local conditions and are more likely to thrive. When designing and planting landscaping, attention should be given to growing condition needs and how plants interact with each other to be certain they complement one another both aesthetically and in growth. Herbs and vegetables have not been listed and USDA Zone 6 hardy varieties (unless planted as an annual) are encouraged in the Village Center, especially in community gardens.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources Invasive Plants List: https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/plants-trees/invasive-plants

Recommended Annuals

This list of annual plants is recommended, not required. Are there non-invasive plants missing from this list? Please submit details for additions to the Development Review Board for consideration.

- *(Native)* Plains Coreopsis (Coreopsis tinctoria) – Blooms: June-September
    - Bright yellow flowers with red centers; thrives in full sun and reseeds easily.

- *(Native)* Partridge Pea (Chamaecrista fasciculata) – Blooms: July- October
    - Yellow blooms; excellent for pollinators and nitrogen fixation.

- *(Native)* Annual Sunflower (Helianthus annuus) – Blooms: July-September
    - Large, showy blooms; attracts birds and pollinators.

- *(Native)* Tickseed (Bidens aristosa) – Blooms: August-October
    - Golden-yellow flowers; great for late-season pollinator support.

- Calendula (Calendula officinalis) – Blooms: Early summer to fall
    - Bright orange or yellow daisy-like flowers; attracts pollinators and is often used in herbal remedies. Prefers cooler temperatures and may slow down in peak summer heat.

- Snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus) – Blooms: Spring to early summer; may rebloom in fall
    - Colorful, upright flower spikes in a wide range of hues; great for borders and containers. Cooler weather extends bloom time.

- Cosmos (Cosmos bipinnatus) – Blooms: Mid-summer to frost
    - Airy foliage with daisy-like flowers in pink, white, or magenta; reseeds lightly and thrives in poor soils.

- Zinnia (Zinnia elegans) – Blooms: Mid-summer to frost
    - Long-blooming, vibrant flowers in many colors; highly attractive to butterflies and bees. Thrives in full sun and heat.

Permitted Perennials

Perennials planted in the Village Center are limited to this list. Are there non-invasive plants missing from this list? Please submit details for additions to the Development Review Board for consideration.

- ***(Native)*** Threadleaf Tickseed (Coreopsis verticillata 'Zagreb') – Blooms: May–July
    - Compact, finely textured foliage with bright yellow flowers; drought-tolerant and long-blooming.

- ***(Native)*** Aromatic Aster (Symphyotrichum oblongifolium) – Blooms: Sept–Oct
    - Late-season bloomer with lavender-blue flowers and fragrant foliage; excellent for pollinators.

- ***(Native)*** Butterfly Weed (Asclepias tuberosa) – Blooms: June–Aug
    - Bright orange flowers; essential host plant for monarch butterflies; thrives in dry soils.

- ***(Native)*** Purple Coneflower (Echinacea purpurea) – Blooms: June–Sept
    - Iconic prairie flower with purple petals and a central cone; drought-tolerant and attracts bees and butterflies.

- ***(Native)*** Wild Bergamot (Monarda fistulosa) – Blooms: July–Sept
    - Lavender, mint-scented blooms; attracts hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies; mildew-resistant.

- ***(Native)*** Black-Eyed Susan (Rudbeckia hirta) – Blooms: mid to late summer
    - Cheerful yellow petals with dark centers; easy to grow and loved by pollinators.

- ***(Native)*** New England Aster (Symphyotrichum novae-angliae) – Blooms: late season
    - Tall, vibrant purple flowers; critical late-season nectar source for pollinators.

- ***(Native)*** Wild Blue Phlox (Phlox divaricata) – Blooms: spring
    - Fragrant blue flowers; thrives in partial shade and woodland edges.

- ***(Native)*** Dense Blazing Star (Liatris spicata) – Blooms: summer
    - Tall spikes of purple flowers; attracts butterflies and adds vertical interest.

- ***(Native)*** Blue Vervain (Verbena hastata) – Blooms: mid to late summer
    - Slender spikes of blue flowers; prefers moist soils and supports a wide range of pollinators.

- ***(Native)*** Obedient Plant (Physostegia virginiana) – Blooms: late summer to early fall
    - Pink to lavender tubular flowers; stems can be bent into position, hence the name.

- Clematis (*Clematis* spp.) – Blooms: late spring to early summer, with some varieties reblooming mid to late summer
    - Woody or herbaceous flowering vines valued for their showy, often large blooms in shades of purple, blue, pink, white, or red.

- Panicle Hydrangea (H. paniculate) or Smooth Hydrangea (H. arborescens) – Blooms: late spring to early summer, bloom schange color into autumn.
    - Known for cold hardiness and blooming on new wood, with popular cultivars like 'Limelight', 'Little Quick Fire', and 'Annabelle'. Oakleaf (*H. quercifolia*) also thrives, offering great fall color, while Bigleaf (*H. macrophylla*) can work with winter protection (mulch, windbreaks) but may flower less reliably due to bud damage

- Knock Out® Rose (Rosa 'Radrazz') - Bloom Time: Late spring to frost (repeat bloomer)
    - A hardy, disease-resistant shrub rose with vibrant cherry-red blooms. Low maintenance and excellent for mass plantings.

- Double Delight Rose (Rosa 'Double Delight') - Bloom Time: Late spring through fall
    - Hybrid tea rose with creamy white petals edged in red and a strong, spicy fragrance. Ideal for cutting gardens.

- Peace Rose Rose (Rosa 'Madame A. Meilland') - Bloom Time: Late spring to fall
    - Large, fragrant blooms in shades of yellow and pink. A classic hybrid tea rose known for its beauty and resilience.

- Iceberg Rose (Rosa 'Iceberg') - Bloom Time: Late spring to frost
    - Floribunda rose with clusters of pure white flowers. Very hardy and blooms continuously throughout the season.

- Graham Thomas Rose (Rosa 'Graham Thomas') - Bloom Time: Late spring to fall
    - English shrub rose with rich ye llow blooms and a strong tea fragrance. Excellent for borders and hedges.

- Queen Elizabeth Rose (Rosa 'Queen Elizabeth') - Bloom Time: Late spring to frost
    - Grandiflora rose with large pink blooms. Vigorous and upright growth habit, great for formal gardens.

- Peony (Paeonia spp.) – Blooms: Late spring to early summer (May–June)
    - Long-lived with large, showy blooms in a variety of colors; excellent for borders and cut flowers.

- Daylily (Hemerocallis spp.) – Blooms: Early to mid-summer (June–July)
    - Hardy and colorful with trumpet-shaped flowers; many cultivars rebloom and are low-maintenance.

- Russian Sage (Perovskia atriplicifolia) – Blooms: Mid to late summer (July–September)
    - Silvery foliage and airy lavender-blue flowers; drought-tolerant and great for pollinator gardens.

- Catmint (Nepeta spp.) – Blooms: Late spring to early fall (May–September)
    - Aromatic foliage and soft purple-blue flowers; attracts bees and butterflies and is easy to grow.

Permitted Trees

Trees planted in the Village Center are limited to this list. Are there non-invasive plants missing from this list? Please submit details for additions to the Development Review Board for consideration.

- ***(Native)*** Red Maple (Acer rubrum) – Fast-growing, colorful

- ***(Native)*** White Oak (Quercus alba) – Keystone species

- ***(Native)*** Eastern Redbud (Cercis canadensis) – Early spring blooms

- ***(Native)*** American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana) – Shade-tolerant

- ***(Native)*** Black Gum (Nyssa sylvatica) – Excellent fall color

- ***(Native)*** Serviceberry (Amelanchier arborea) – Spring blooms, edible berries

- Japanese Tree Lilac (Syringa reticulata) – Creamy white flowers; compact and tidy.

- Kousa Dogwood (Cornus kousa) – Attractive flowers and fall color; slower growing.

- European Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus) – Dense foliage and good for hedging.

Permitted Shrubs

Shrubs planted in the Village Center are limited to this list. Are there non-invasive plants missing from this list? Please submit details for additions to the Development Review Board for consideration.

- ***(Native)*** Ninebark (Physocarpus opulifolius)
  - A hardy, multi-stemmed shrub with peeling bark and clusters of white or pink flowers in spring. Offers excellent seasonal interest and is tolerant of various soil conditions.

- ***(Native)*** Winterberry (Ilex verticillata)
  - A deciduous holly known for its bright red berries that persist into winter, providing visual interest and food for birds. Prefers moist soils and full to partial sun.

- ***(Native)*** Spicebush (Lindera benzoin)
  - Aromatic leaves and yellow spring flowers make this shade-tolerant shrub a favorite in woodland settings. Host plant for the spicebush swallowtail butterfly.

- ***(Native)*** New Jersey Tea (Ceanothus americanus)
  - A compact, drought-tolerant shrub with white flower clusters in early summer. Fixes nitrogen and attracts pollinators, making it ideal for dry, sunny areas.

- ***(Native)*** Elderberry (Sambucus canadensis)
    - Fast-growing with large clusters of white flowers in summer followed by dark berries. Excellent for wildlife habitat and edible landscaping.

- Boxwood (Buxus spp.)
    - Boxwood is a dense, evergreen shrub widely used in formal and informal landscapes for its fine texture and year-round structure. It features small, glossy, oval-shaped leaves and a naturally compact growth habit that responds well to pruning and shaping. Boxwoods are commonly used for hedges, borders, foundation plantings, and topiary due to their ability to maintain clean lines and defined forms.

- Lilac (Syringa vulgaris)
    - Lilacs typically bloom in mid to late spring, most often from April to May, depending on climate and local conditions. Flowers appear in large, fragrant clusters and last for about 2–3 weeks, with cooler temperatures extending the bloom period.

- Juniper (*Juniperus* spp.)
    - Junipers bloom in early spring (typically March to April), though the flowers are small and not showy. Junipers are evergreen conifers ranging from low-growing groundcovers to upright shrubs and trees. They feature needle-like or scale-like foliage that is typically blue-green, gray-green, or deep green.

- Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus)
    - Rose of Sharon is a deciduous flowering shrub or small tree valued for its upright form and showy summer blooms. It produces large, hibiscus-like flowers in shades of white, pink, lavender, purple, and blue, often with a contrasting center. Blooming occurs from mid-summer through early fall**,** providing color when many other shrubs are no longer in flower.

- Spirea (Spiraea spp.)
    - Spirea is a deciduous flowering shrub known for its compact form, fine texture, and abundant blooms. It produces clusters of small flowers in shades of white, pink, or red, typically blooming in spring to early summer, with some varieties offering repeat or extended flowering.

Permitted Grasses

Grasses planted in the Village Center are limited to this list, with grasses permitted as turf identified. Are there non-invasive plants missing from this list? Please submit details for additions to the Development Review Board for consideration.

- ***(Native)*** Switchgrass (Panicum virgatum 'Shenandoah') – Height: 3–4 ft

- ***(Native)*** Prairie Dropseed (Sporobolus heterolepis) – Height: 2–3 ft; fragrant seed heads

- ***(Native)*** Little Bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium) – Height: 2–4 ft; drought-tolerant, fall color

- ***(Native)*** Big Bluestem (Andropogon gerardii) – Tall, ideal for larger meadows

- ***(Native)*** Indian Grass (Sorghastrum nutans) – Golden plumes in late summer

- Blue Fescue (Festuca glauca) – Compact and ornamental.

- Japanese Forest Grass (Hakonechloa macra) – Shade-tolerant and slow-spreading.

- Tufted Hair Grass (Deschampsia cespitosa) – Clump-forming and graceful.

- Kentucky Bluegrass (Poa pratensis) – Common residential turf grass, dense and lush, cold tolerant. **Permitted as turf grass.**

- Tall Fescue (Festuca arundinacea) – Common commercial turf grass, heat and drought tolerant, coarser texture. **Permitted as turf grass.**

- Perennial Ryegrass (Lolium perenne) – Common turf grass for sports fields, fast germination and quick coverage, good wear tolerance, less cold-hardy, not ideal for shade. **Permitted as turf grass.**

- Pink Muhly (Muhlenbergia capillaris) – Pink muhly grass blooms in late summer through fall, typically from September to October. Pink muhly grass is a warm-season ornamental grass known for its fine, arching green foliage and striking, cloud-like pink to rose-colored flower plumes.

- Pampas Grass (Cortaderia selloana) – Pampas grass blooms in late summer through fall, typically from August to October, with large plume flowers often persisting into winter. Pampas grass is a large, ornamental perennial grass known for its bold, arching green foliage and dramatic, feathery flower plumes that range from creamy white to pale pink.

10.12 Fencing

Fencing can dramatically affect the visual harmony of a neighborhood. Standards help ensure materials, colors, and styles complement the overall area landscape. Fencing also contributes to residents' sense of safety and privacy. Standards can balance these needs with visibility and openness that conveys a welcoming atmosphere. The intention of this Section is to build upon Section 1003 of the Hanover Zoning Code and is to be applied only to the Hanover Village Center subareas.

In addition to Section 1003 of the Hanover Zoning Code, the following will apply to the Hanover Village Center:

- Permitted Styles:
  - Picket Fences: Traditional or modern styles with uniform spacing.
  - Wrought Iron or Aluminum: Decorative, open style fencing for front yards.
  - Stacked Stone: must be secured in place, or dry stacked in a safe, orderly presentation.
  - Trellises: May be incorporated into fencing or installed around decks, patios, or porches.

- Permitted Colors:
  - White
  - Black
  - Natural Stone/Wood Colors

- Permitted Materials
    - Approved materials must be durable, low-maintenance, and aesthetically pleasing:
        - Natural Wood: Cedar, redwood, or pressure-treated pine (must be stained or painted)
        - Composite Materials: Eco-friendly alternatives with wood-like appearance
        - Metal: Powder-coated aluminum or wrought iron
        - Vinyl: Only in neutral tones (white, beige, gray)
        - Stone: Natural stone or outdoor-durable manufactured materials that mimic natural stone
        - Green Materials: Bamboo (non-living material), or recycled composites.
- Height
    - Front yard: Maximum height 3.5 ft, preferred 50% openness (i.e., picket fencing) unless it is a living fence (i.e., a hedge).
    - Side yard: Maximum height 6 ft, may be solid or semi-private.
    - Rear yard: Maximum height 6 ft, Privacy fencing is allowed.
    - Corner Lots: Maximum heigh of 3.5 ft, must not obstruct intersection visibility.
    - Trellis: Maximum height of 9 ft only when attached to or surrounding decks, patios, or porches and may not run the full length of the fence or property line. Arched trellis entry points should also be a maximum of 9 ft.

- Landscaping Integration
    - Fences must be integrated with landscaping: shrubs, trees, or flower beds along fence lines are encouraged.

CHAPTER 11: Streetscape Standards

11.1 Guiding Principles

The Village Center is envisioned as the social and economic heart of the community, with High Street serving as its primary corridor and the focal point of public life. Streetscape design within the Village Center shall create a cohesive, pedestrian-oriented environment that prioritizes people over vehicles, encourages walking and gathering, and supports adjacent commercial and civic uses. High Street and its connecting streets should reflect a unified design character through consistent use of street trees, lighting, paving materials, signage, and street furniture that convey a strong sense of place.

11.2 Applicability

These standards apply to all public and private developments, renovations, and infrastructure projects within the designated Village Center zoning districts.

11.3 General Requirements

Streety Typology

Identify and define the types of streets within the Town Center using the established street typologies of Boulevard (High Street), Avenue, Drive, Commercial Street, Neighborhood Street, Rural Road, and Alley. Each street typology shall conform to the standards and classifications set forth in the Village Zoning Code to ensure consistency between land use, building form, and mobility design. Streets shall be designed to reflect their intended function within the overall circulation network, with design emphasis varying by typology to balance vehicular movement, pedestrian safety, and streetscape character. Design standards for each typology shall address right-of-way configuration, streetscape elements, access management, and building orientation in order to create a cohesive, walkable, and context-sensitive public realm that supports the desired character and activity level of the Village Center.

These narratives below describe the intended spatial organization of each street type and may be paired with diagrams or cross-section figures.

Boulevard (High Street)

High Street shall be designed as a pedestrian-first boulevard with a generous public realm. The typical cross section includes wide sidewalks on both sides (minimum 8 feet, preferred 10–12 feet), a continuous furnishing and planting zone with street trees, pedestrian-scale lighting, and street furniture. Vehicular travel lanes are limited to maintain slow speeds and improve safety. On-street parking is prohibited to allow for curb extensions, enhanced crosswalks, and uninterrupted pedestrian space. Utilities are located underground with service connections at the rear of buildings.

Avenue

Avenues balance vehicular movement with pedestrian comfort. The cross section typically includes sidewalks on both sides, planting strips or furnishing zones, parallel on-street parking where permitted, and travel lanes designed to calm traffic. Street trees provide shade and enclosure, and lighting combines pedestrian- and vehicular-scale fixtures. Avenues support mixed-use and higher-intensity residential development.

Drive

Drives are designed as lower-speed connector streets with a residential scale. The typical cross section includes narrower travel lanes, parallel on-street parking on one or both sides, sidewalks on at least one side (both sides preferred), and landscaped buffers or tree lawns. Traffic calming elements and pedestrian-scale lighting reinforce a safe, walkable environment.

Commercial Street

Commercial Streets emphasize access to storefronts and pedestrian activity. The cross section includes wide sidewalks to accommodate outdoor seating and displays, curb-adjacent parking (parallel or angled where permitted), frequent crossings, and street trees integrated into the frontage zone. Lighting focuses on pedestrian comfort and storefront visibility. Vehicular lanes are designed to support slow, predictable traffic flow.

Neighborhood Street

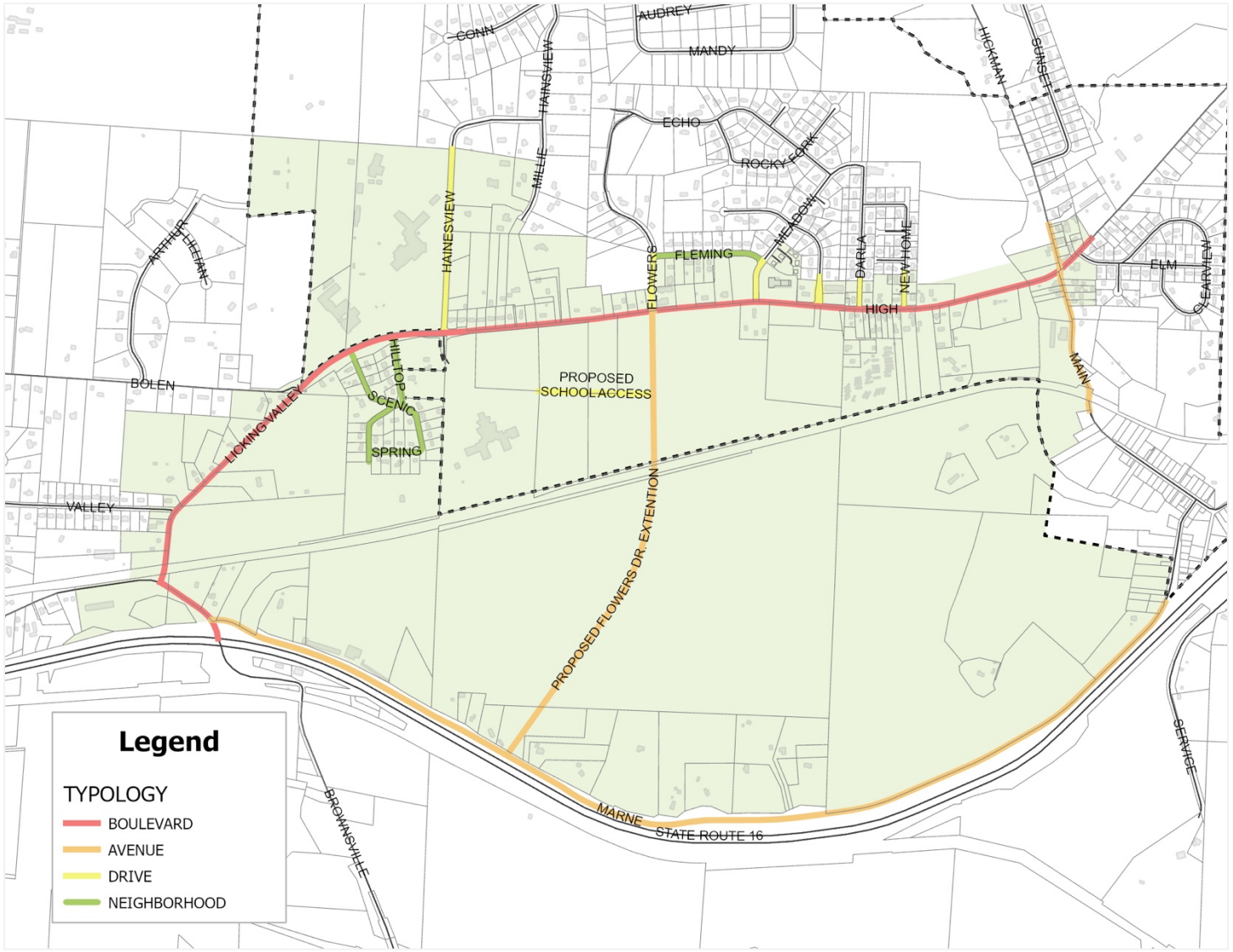
Neighborhood Streets prioritize residential livability and pedestrian safety. The typical cross section includes narrow travel lanes, parallel on-street parking on both sides, sidewalks, and tree lawns that create a shaded, human-scaled environment. Lighting is low-intensity and pedestrian-focused, and intersections may include raised crossings or tight corner radii.

Rural Road

Rural Roads maintain a semi-rural character while accommodating safe movement. The cross section may include open drainage swales, naturalized landscaping, and shared-use paths or detached sidewalks where development intensity warrants. Travel lanes are designed for moderate speeds, lighting is limited to intersections or key crossings, and on-street parking is generally prohibited.

Alley

Alleys function primarily as service corridors. The typical cross section includes a shared vehicular and pedestrian surface without sidewalks, underground utilities, rear building access, and designated loading or refuse areas. Lighting is minimal and security-oriented. Alleys are not intended for on-street parking or primary pedestrian circulation.



Map 5 - Road Typology

Street Furniture and Amenities[19]

Street Benches

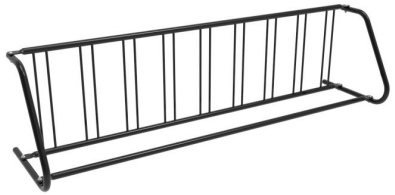
- Street benches shall be placed every 200–300 feet along all streets.
- Acceptable street bench style shall be "The Park: Arch Back Strap Bench, Formed, 6ft (Item #536-1430)" in black or approved equivalent.

Trash Receptacles

- Trash receptacles shall be placed at street intersections and gathering nodes in commercial areas.
- Acceptable trash receptables style shall be "The Park: Executive Series Flare Top Trash Receptacle with Door and Bonnet Lid - Black (Item # 593-9121)" in black or approved equivalent.

Planters

- Planters shall be placed at street intersections and gathering nodes in commercial areas.
- Acceptable planter style shall be "The Park: 24 Dia. Lexington Planter - Black (Item # #398-1249)" in black or approved equivalent.



Bicycle Racks

- Bicycle Racks shall be placed least one per 400-600 feet of street frontage in commercial areas.
- Acceptable bicycle rack style shall be "The Park: 9-Bike Single-Sided Grid Bike Rack - Black (Item #398-6034)" in black or approved equivalent.

[19] Source: https://www.theparkcatalog.com/

11.4 Pedestrian Safety Standards

Pedestrian safety is a foundational element of the Village Center's design vision. Streets shall be designed and constructed to promote safe, comfortable, and intuitive pedestrian movement throughout the district, particularly along High Street, which serves as the Village's primary corridor. All design elements – including sidewalks, crosswalks, lighting, and curb geometry – shall work together to reduce conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles and to create a walkable, human-scaled environment that supports community activity and accessibility for all users.

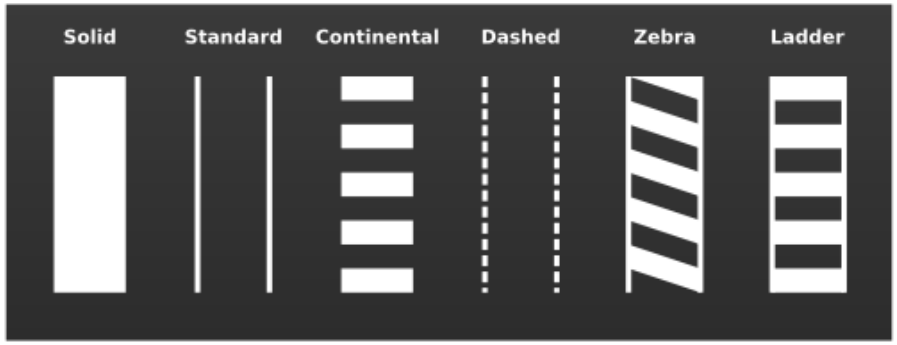


Image 70 - Crosswalk Marking Styles

Crosswalks

- Location: Crosswalks shall be provided at all intersections and at key mid-block locations where pedestrian demand is evident, such as between schools, public parking areas, civic destinations, and retail frontages.
- Design: Crosswalks shall align directly with adjacent sidewalks and pedestrian routes to ensure clear sightlines and direct connectivity.
- Markings: All crosswalks shall utilize high-visibility striping patterns (continental, ladder, or equivalent), consistent with the MUTCD and local standards. In prominent pedestrian areas, along Boulevard and Avenue road typologies, and in commercial areas, decorative surface treatments such as stamped concrete is required to distinguish crossing areas and enhance visual appeal.

Image 71 - Stamped Concrete Crosswalk Example

- ADA Compliance: Every crosswalk shall include curb ramps with detectable warning panels, proper slope transitions, and level landings to ensure accessibility for all users.

Curb Extensions (Bump-Outs)

- Purpose: Curb extensions shall be used to reduce pedestrian crossing distances, slow turning vehicles, and improve visibility between pedestrians and motorists.
- Location: Required at major intersections, mid-block crossings, and high pedestrian volume areas along High Street.
- Design: Bump-outs shall extend into on-street parking lanes (1 in diagram) while maintaining adequate drainage and emergency access.
- Integration: Where possible, bump-outs should incorporate street trees, planters, or bioretention areas (2 in diagram) for stormwater management and aesthetic enhancement. The paving materials, lighting, and furnishings within bump-outs shall match adjacent sidewalks to maintain continuity.

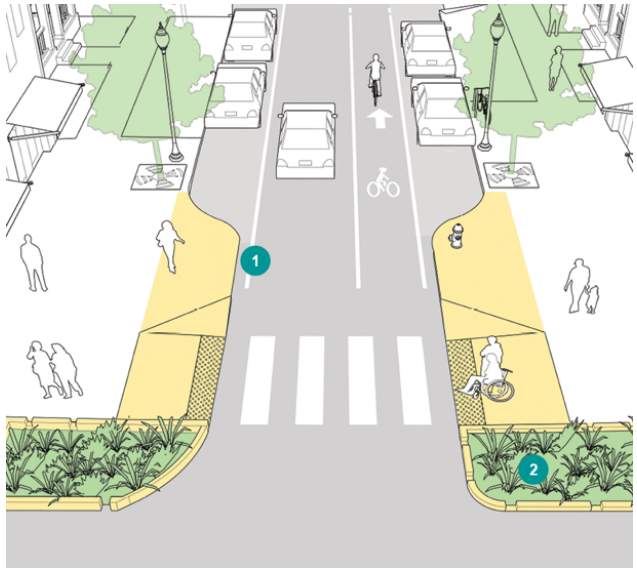


Image 72- Bump Out / Curb Extension

Pedestrian Lighting

- Pedestrian Lighting Standards: Specific standards for pedestrian lighting can be found in Section 12of these design standards.
- Lighting Levels: Crosswalks, sidewalks, and public gathering areas shall be illuminated to provide consistent, uniform light coverage that enhances pedestrian visibility without glare.
- Placement: Fixtures shall be located at all intersections, crosswalks, and along High Street to eliminate dark zones.
- Special Treatments: In-pavement lighting, bollard lighting, or integrated LED crosswalk lights may be used in high-traffic pedestrian zones for added safety.

Intersection Design

- Corner Radii: Intersection corners shall use tight turning radii (10–15 feet where feasible) to slow vehicle turning speeds and shorten crossing distances.
- Visibility: Landscaping and street furniture near intersections shall maintain a clear visibility zone between 2.5 and 8 feet in height to prevent visual obstructions.
- Signalization: Pedestrian signals shall include countdown timers, audible cues, and adequate crossing time for all users.
- Refuge Islands: Where crosswalks exceed 40 feet in length, pedestrian refuge islands should be provided to allow safe staging in the center of the roadway.

Sidewalk and Pathway Design

- Continuity: Sidewalks shall be continuous and unobstructed along all streets and connecting routes within the Village Center.
- Width: Minimum sidewalk width shall be installed according to Table 25 Minimum Sidewalk Width of the Hanover Zoning Code.
- Surface and Materials: Paving materials shall be smooth, slip-resistant, and visually coordinated with adjacent crosswalks and furnishings zones.
- Obstructions: Utility poles, signage, and street furniture shall not obstruct the pedestrian through-zone.

11.5 Public Wayfinding and Street Sign Design Specifications

Lettering Style

- Typeface: Highway Gothic Series E (Modified) or FHWA Series E(M)
    - This is a sans-serif typeface commonly used in U.S. roadway and municipal signage for maximum legibility at distance and speed.
    - Letterforms are upright, proportionally spaced, and stroke-weight optimized for high reflectivity and contrast under various lighting conditions.
- Character Case: All uppercase (full caps) for uniform appearance and increased visibility.
- Letter Height: Typically 4–6 inches (100–150 mm) for primary destinations on local roadways; 3–4 inches (75–100 mm) for secondary or tertiary listings.

Color Specifications

- Background Color: Wine Red – Pantone 202 C
    - Equivalent to Federal Standard 595C: Color 20109 or RAL 3005 (Wine Red).
- Provides a strong, dignified civic tone while conveying tradition, stability, and confidence consistent with village branding. Letter and Border Color: White – Pantone White or RAL 9016 (Traffic White)
    - Meets MUTCD (Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices) contrast requirements with a minimum luminance ratio of 3:1.

Material and Finish

- Substrate: Aluminum blank, 0.080-inch thickness, with radius corners and pre-drilled mounting holes per FHWA standards.
- Sheeting: Type IV High-Intensity Prismatic Reflective Sheeting (ASTM D4956 compliant) for visibility in day and night conditions.
- Finish: Matte to semi-gloss to reduce glare while maintaining clarity under headlights.

Layout and Spacing

- Horizontal and Vertical Alignment: Center-justified text with consistent line spacing of 75–85% of letter height.
- Borders: Rounded-corner stroke border, white, ½ inch (12.7 mm) thick, set ¼ inch (6.35 mm) from edge.
- Arrows: Standard MUTCD arrow glyphs, aligned to text baseline or vertically centered per section.

Image 73 - Street Sign Example

Image 74 - Wayfinding Sign Example

Utilities and Infrastructure

All new and reconstructed utilities within the Village Center shall be located underground in order to maintain an attractive streetscape and reduce visual clutter. The design and placement of utility infrastructure should reinforce the pedestrian-oriented character of High Street and its connecting streets.

- Service Connections: Utility service connections, including electric, telecommunications, water, and gas lines, shall be located at the rear or side of commercial buildings whenever possible to preserve the integrity of the streetscape frontage. Alleyways or shared service corridors should be utilized for these connections to minimize disruption along primary pedestrian corridors.

- Transformers, Meters, and Mechanical Equipment: All transformers, meters, and mechanical units shall be screened from public view through landscaping, decorative fencing, or integration within building architecture. Above-ground installations should only be permitted when underground placement is impractical, and their design and location must not impede pedestrian movement or streetscape features.
- Coordination and Trenching: Utility trenching should be coordinated among service providers to minimize disturbance to paving and landscaping. Whenever possible, common utility trenches should be used to consolidate infrastructure within shared corridors, particularly along High Street.
- Conduits and Future Capacity: The installation of conduit banks for future technology and fiber infrastructure is encouraged during initial construction to reduce the need for future excavation. Spare conduits should be installed for potential streetlight control systems, communications, or smart-city infrastructure.
- Maintenance Access: Utility access points, vaults, and manholes shall be located in a manner that does not conflict with pedestrian zones, street trees, or decorative paving. When located in sidewalks, access panels shall be flush-mounted and finished to match adjacent materials.
- Design Coordination: The alignment and depth of underground utilities shall be coordinated with street tree root zones, stormwater management features, and other streetscape elements to prevent long-term conflicts and ensure the health of vegetation and functionality of infrastructure.

11.6 On-Street Parking Standards

On-street parking within the Village Center shall be designed to support access, traffic calming, and the pedestrian-oriented environment of the district while maintaining safety and visual consistency across all street types. The location, configuration, and design of parking spaces shall correspond to the established street typologies and the Zoning Code to ensure alignment between function, form, and urban character.

1. General Standards

- On-street parking shall be located only on streets where permitted by the street typology classification and approved by the Village.
- Parking areas shall be designed to minimize conflicts between vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians while maintaining clear sightlines at intersections and crosswalks.
- All on-street parking spaces shall be clearly delineated with striping, curb treatments, and signage consistent with the overall streetscape design.
- Curb extensions (bump-outs) shall define parking bays and enhance pedestrian visibility while maintaining adequate drainage flow.
- Accessible (ADA) parking spaces shall be provided on each block face where on-street parking is permitted, located near mid-block crossings or curb ramps where feasible.

2. Street Typology-Specific Standards

Street Typology Summary Table

Street Typology	Primary Function	On-Street Parking	Pedestrian Priority	Streetscape Characteristics
Boulevard (High Street)	Civic spine and primary Village Center corridor	Prohibited	Highest	Wide sidewalks, curb extensions, enhanced crossings, street trees, pedestrian-scale lighting
Avenue	Major connector within Village Center	Parallel permitted	High	Balanced vehicular and pedestrian design, street trees, consistent lighting
Drive	Lower-speed connector and transition street	Parallel permitted	Moderate	Traffic calming, landscaped buffers, residential-scale design

Commercial Street	Direct access to storefronts and businesses	Parallel or angled permitted	High	Wide sidewalks, outdoor activity zones, enhanced crossings
Neighborhood Street	Residential access and local circulation	Parallel permitted	Moderate	Narrow lanes, tree lawns, neighborhood-scale lighting
Rural Road	Edge condition and village transition	Generally prohibited	Low–Moderate	Open drainage, naturalized landscaping, limited lighting
Alley	Service and secondary access	Prohibited	Low	Utility access, loading, minimal furnishings

3. Design and Materials

- Curbing and Delineation: Use durable concrete curbs with consistent height and finish; parking stall lines shall be painted white with thermoplastic material for longevity.
- Surface Materials: Asphalt is standard; decorative pavers may be used within bump-out or transition zones to visually connect parking areas with the streetscape.
- Drainage: Parking areas must maintain positive drainage toward catch basins; curb inlets shall not be obstructed by parked vehicles.
- Lighting: Street lighting shall illuminate parking lanes evenly without glare; fixtures should match the pedestrian-scale lighting system.
- Landscaping: Where parking lanes adjoin sidewalks, tree lawns or planting strips are encouraged to provide shade and buffer pedestrians from moving traffic.

4. Safety and Operations

- Sight Triangles: Maintain a minimum 25-foot clear zone from intersections, crosswalks, or alley access points.

- Turning Movements: Parking placement shall not obstruct turning radii for large vehicles, buses, or emergency equipment.
- Signage: Install regulatory signage identifying parking limits, time restrictions, or loading zones consistent with Village signage standards.
- Snow and Maintenance: On-street parking areas shall be designed to allow efficient snow removal and street sweeping operations.

5. Integration with Streetscape

- On-street parking shall be treated as an integral component of the streetscape, using consistent paving materials, curbs, lighting, and planting zones to reinforce the visual rhythm of the street.
- Curb extensions, tree wells, and sidewalk furnishings shall define parking bays while maintaining continuous pedestrian access.
- Where parking transitions to no-parking zones (e.g., approaching High Street), use visual cues such as paving changes or landscape planters to signal the change in function.

CHAPTER 12: Lighting Standards

12.1 Guiding Principles

The purpose of this chapter is to establish lighting standards that promote the health, safety, and welfare of the Village of Hanover by ensuring that outdoor lighting contributes to a functional, attractive, and sustainable built environment. These standards are designed to enhance public safety by providing adequate illumination for streets, sidewalks, parking areas, and public spaces in order to improve visibility, reduce hazards, and deter crime. They also aim to promote aesthetic quality by encouraging lighting designs that complement Hanover's small-town character, reinforce pedestrian-friendly environments, and support the Village's vision for cohesive development.

In addition, the standards seek to protect night sky views by minimizing glare, light trespass, and excessive illumination, thereby preserving the rural atmosphere of Licking County and maintaining opportunities for dark-sky appreciation. They encourage the use of energy-efficient and context-appropriate lighting technologies to reduce long-term operational costs and environmental impacts. These standards are intended to balance the needs of all users by providing appropriate illumination for vehicles, pedestrians, and cyclists while avoiding unnecessary impacts on adjacent residential properties and natural areas. Together, these guidelines will direct the placement, design, and operation of exterior lighting for public and private development in the Village to create a safe, attractive, and sustainable community.

The use of a standard lighting package across the Village is essential to ensure long-term efficiency, consistency, and ease of maintenance. Standardizing fixtures, poles, and related components reduces the complexity and cost of maintaining the lighting system by limiting the need for specialized parts or multiple vendors. This approach allows the Village to keep replacement materials in stock, streamline repairs, and respond quickly to outages, which improves public safety and reliability. A coordinated lighting package also reinforces visual cohesion throughout streets, neighborhoods, and public spaces, enhancing the Village's overall character while avoiding the disjointed appearance that results from a mix of incompatible lighting styles.

12.2 Applicability

These standards apply to all public and private developments, renovations, and infrastructure projects within the designated Village Center zoning districts.

12.3 General Requirements

Image 75 - Maximum Lighting Pole Height

	RESIDENTIAL/ COMMERICAL/MIXED USE/RETAIL		
Street Typology	**Public Street**	**Private Parking Lot**	**Pedestrian**
Boulevard (High Street)	18′	14′	4′
Avenue	18′		
Drive	14′		
Commercial Street	14′		
Neighborhood Street	14′		
Rural Road	14′		

Public & Private Street Lighting

Street lighting shall be provided along all new public and private streets within residential subdivisions to ensure safe visibility for drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists. Fixtures shall be full cut-off to reduce glare and prevent light spillover. Poles shall not exceed 18 feet in height along all boulevard and avenue street typologies, and shall not exceed 14 feet in height along drives, commercial streets, neighborhood streets and rural roads. Lights shall be located at intersections, crosswalks, and curves, or as otherwise directed by the Village Engineer to provide consistent illumination.

Parking Lot Lighting

Where private parking lots are included within a subdivision, commercial, mixed use or retail development, lighting shall be designed to provide safe circulation without producing excessive illumination. Fixtures shall be shielded and directed downward, with pole heights not exceeding 14 feet**.** Lighting shall not spill over onto adjacent residential lots.

Pedestrian Street Lighting

Any new development with sidewalks, trails, or pedestrian gathering areas shall provide pedestrian-scale lighting to promote walkability and nighttime safety. Pedestrian fixtures shall not exceed 4 feet in height and shall be spaced to provide uniform but modest illumination that avoids over-lighting.

Dark Sky Standards

All outdoor lighting shall be designed and installed to protect night sky visibility and preserve the Village's rural character. Fixtures shall be fully shielded, directed downward, and shall not produce direct upward illumination. Energy-efficient lighting, such as LED with warm color temperatures (3000K or lower), is required to reduce energy consumption and preserve the Village's nighttime environment. Motion sensors, timers, or dimmers are encouraged to limit unnecessary nighttime lighting.

12.4 Approved Fixture Standards

Public & Private Street Lighting Standard

Roadway lighting throughout the Village shall employ the Epic Pendant LED[20] or an approved equivalent that meets or exceeds its performance and design qualities. Fixtures shall be fully shielded and directed downward, effectively eliminating upward light emission and preserving dark-sky objectives. Alternative fixtures may be permitted upon demonstration of comparable efficacy in visual comfort, energy efficiency, lighting uniformity, and aesthetic compatibility, subject to Village approval.

Image 76 - Public Street Lighting Example

Image 77 - Public Street Lighting Standard

[20] https://www.cooperlighting.com/global/brands/streetworks/182910/epic#ESS

Parking Lot & Public Space Lighting Standard

Parking lot and public space lighting within the Village shall utilize the Beta Pendant LED fixture[21] or an approved equivalent that provides comparable quality, efficiency, and design character. Fixtures shall be full cut-off, shielded, and designed to minimize glare, light trespass, and upward illumination while ensuring safe and consistent visibility for streets, intersections, plazas, and other public spaces. Alternative fixtures may be considered if they meet or exceed the performance, energy efficiency, durability, and aesthetic compatibility of the Beta Pendant LED, subject to approval by the Village.

Image 78 - Parking Lot Light Example

Image 79 - Parking Lot Light Standard

[21] https://www.selux.us/usa/en/products/beta

Pedestrian Lighting Standard

Pedestrian-scale lighting within the Village shall utilize the Inula Bollard LED fixture[22] or an approved equivalent that provides comparable quality, efficiency, and design character. Fixtures shall be full cut-off, shielded, and designed to minimize glare while providing consistent illumination for sidewalks, trails, plazas, and other pedestrian areas. Alternative fixtures may be considered if they meet or exceed the performance, energy efficiency, durability, and aesthetic compatibility of the Inula Bollard LED, subject to approval by the Village.

Image 80 - Pedestrian Light Standard

Image 81 - Pedestrian Light Example

[22] https://www.selux.us/usa/en/products/inula

Pole Style

The Village allows the use of round tapered decorative aluminum light poles, such as the Cooper Lighting Solutions ARP® Aluminum Round Tapered Decorative Pole (or an approved equivalent), for streetscape and exterior lighting applications. These poles are designed with a tapered cylindrical shaft and decorative base to complement pedestrian-oriented settings. Alternative pole types may be approved by the Village if they demonstrate comparable materials, finishes, proportions, and design quality that are consistent with the Village's adopted streetscape standards and contribute positively to the character of the surrounding environment.

Image 82 - Pole Style Example

Base Style

All street and pedestrian lighting within the Village shall utilize a decorative pole base consistent with the ASP Aspen pole base design, or an approved equivalent, to ensure a cohesive and high-quality streetscape appearance. Poles shall be constructed of aluminum and finished in black with a durable, weather-resistant powder-coat. Each pole shall be equipped with a provision for a convenience outlet, including a ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFI) convenience outlet, to support temporary power needs for events, maintenance, and public use as approved by the Village. Alternative pole bases or finishes may be considered only where the applicant demonstrates comparable design quality, materials, and functionality and receives approval from the Village.

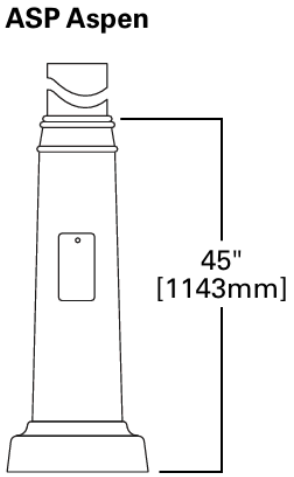


Image 83 - Base Style Example

12.5 Lighting Temperature

Boulevard and avenue street typologies shall have a lighting temperature of 4000k Correlated Color Temperature. Any drive, commercial street, neighborhood street, rural road or alley street typology shall have a lighting temperature of 3000k Correlated Color Temperature.

Chromaticity describes a property of light based on saturation and hue. Correlated Color Temperature (CCT) is a simplification of the chromaticity coordinates and is used to describe the color of a lighting source through comparison with the wavelengths of emitted light from a black body radiator when heated to a point that it will emit visible light. The wavelength of the emitted light can be correlated to the temperature of the heated air.

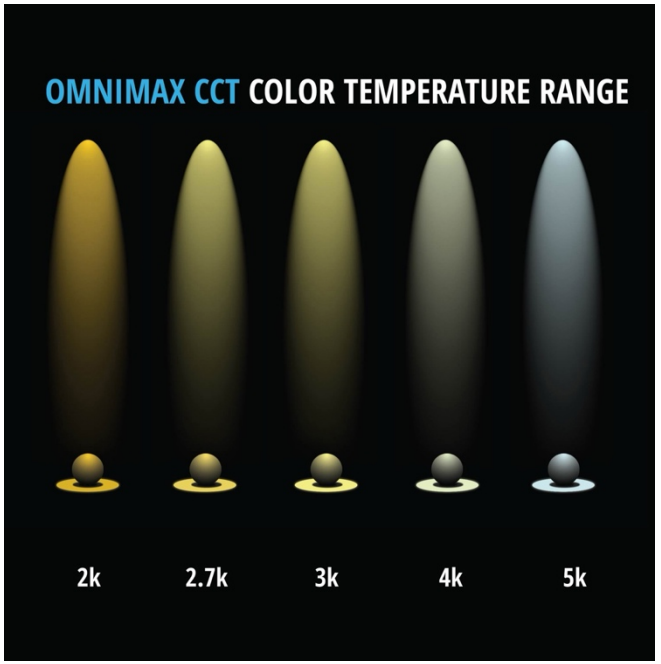


Image 84 - Color Temperature Range

CCT values are intended by the lighting industry to give specifiers a general indication of the apparent "warmth" or "coolness" of the light emitted by the source. CCT is stated in degrees Kelvin, indicating the temperature of the black body radiator. Lower CCT 2000-3000K is considered warm and appears yellow or orange. As temperatures rise, the spectrum moves into 5000-6500K and is considered cool.
Source: https://evluma.com/dark-sky-friendly-lighting/

12.6 General Standards

- Color Temperature: Lighting should be warm white (2700K–3000K) to maintain a welcoming ambiance.
- Spacing: Pedestrian-scale lighting should be spaced approximately 60–80 feet apart, depending on fixture output and placement context.
- Crosswalks and Intersections: Must be illuminated to a higher standard than adjacent areas to ensure visibility.
- ADA Compliance: Lighting must support safe navigation for individuals with visual impairments.

- Emergency Access: Lighting must not obstruct emergency vehicle access or visibility.
- Automatic Controls: Use timers or sensors to reduce energy use during low-traffic hours.

CHAPTER 13: Signage Standards

13.1 Guiding Principles

The purpose of these guidelines is to ensure that all signage within the Village Center District contributes positively to the overall appearance, identity, and pedestrian experience of the area. Signage is a key visual element of the built environment and should support a cohesive, high-quality, and welcoming Village character.

The Village Center District signage framework emphasizes clarity, craftsmanship, and architectural integration, while allowing for creativity and individual business expression.

All signage within the district should:

- Enhance architectural character and reinforce the Village Center's cohesive identity.
- Provide flexibility for individual business branding and design differentiation.
- Maintain legibility, proportional scale, and visual balance appropriate to both pedestrian and vehicular viewing distances.
- Reflect durable, high-quality materials and design that complement the surrounding architecture and streetscape.
- Enhance pedestrian visibility and building character through thoughtful placement and illumination.
- Maintain consistency in scale, alignment, and location across multiple businesses or multi-tenant developments.
- Promote a cohesive and welcoming Village identity through coordinated color harmony, typography, and simplicity of design.

- Avoid visual clutter or excessive competition among neighboring signs, ensuring that signage contributes to the overall order and beauty of the public realm.

13.2 General Design Standards

Design Element	Standard
Color Palette	Primary sign colors should coordinate with the building's façade. Deep or muted tones (e.g., navy, forest green, burgundy, charcoal gray, bronze) are encouraged. Up to two accent colors permitted for logos or graphics. Fluorescent or reflective finishes are prohibited.
Letter Color	White, off-white, or another high-contrast color to ensure readability.
Typeface	Clean, professional, and legible fonts. Serif and sans-serif typefaces permitted (e.g., Helvetica, Clearview, Garamond, Futura, Optima). Limit to two typefaces per sign. Decorative fonts may be used for logos or branding if legible.
Materials	Durable, weather-resistant materials such as aluminum, painted or carved wood, powder-coated metal, or high-density urethane (HDU). Vinyl lettering must be exterior-rated.
Finish	Matte or semi-gloss preferred to minimize glare.
Illumination	Downcast external lighting or halo-style backlighting permitted. Internally illuminated box signs with translucent faces are prohibited. All fixtures must be shielded to prevent light spill.
Prohibited	Flashing, digital, animated, or temporary inflatable signs.

13.3 Wall-Mounted Signs

Purpose

Wall-mounted signs identify businesses and provide visibility for pedestrians and motorists while complementing building architecture.

Image 85 - Wall-Mounted Sign Example

Design Criteria

Feature	Standard
Placement	Mounted flat against the building façade above the main entry or within the architectural sign band.
Maximum Area	1 sq. ft. per linear foot of building frontage, up to 40 sq. ft. total.
Projection	May project up to 6 inches from the building surface.
Height	Shall not exceed the height of the first story or 15 feet above grade, whichever is less.
Quantity	One (1) wall sign per business frontage. Corner buildings may have one per frontage.
Illumination	External gooseneck or concealed LED fixtures allowed; must not cause glare.

13.4 Monument / Ground-Mounted Signs

Purpose

Monument or ground-mounted signs identify single or multi-tenant developments in a pedestrian-scaled format that complements building materials and landscape design.

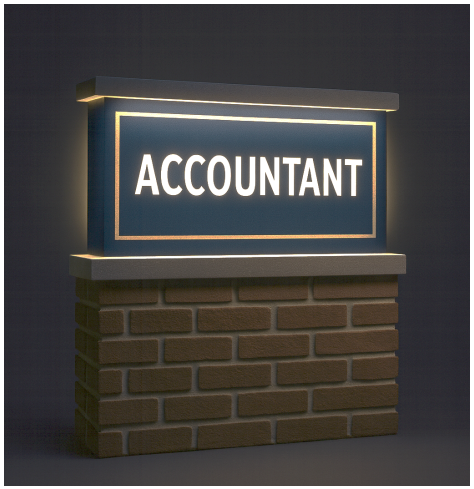


Image 86 - Monument Sign Example

Design Criteria

Feature	Standard
Placement	Within the landscaped front setback, perpendicular to the adjacent street.
Maximum Area	Single tenant: 24 sq. ft. per side**.** Multi-tenant: 40 sq. ft. per side**.**
Maximum Height	6 feet from natural grade to top of sign.
Base Construction	Brick, stone, or other masonry compatible with surrounding buildings. Solid, well-proportioned bases required.
Sign Structure	Integrated frame, trim, or side columns encouraged. Box-type cabinet signs are prohibited.
Quantity	One (1) monument sign per street frontage. Corner lots may have two (2).
Lighting	External or halo illumination permitted. Internal lighting only if opaque background and routed letters used.

13.5 A-Frame / Sandwich Board Signs

Purpose

A-frame signs promote walkable, small-scale business activity by providing temporary, pedestrian-oriented messaging.

Image 87 - A-Frame Sign Example

Design Criteria

Feature	Standard
Placement	On sidewalk directly in front of the business. Must maintain 4-foot minimum clear pedestrian path
Maximum Height	42 inches
Maximum Width	24 inches
Materials	Wood, metal, or composite materials. Plastic or corrugated materials prohibited.
Content	Limited to business name, logo, hours, and daily specials. Handwritten chalkboard surfaces permitted if neatly maintained.
Illumination	Not permitted.
Quantity	One (1) per business entrance.
Operation	May be displayed only during business hours and must be removed during non-business hours or inclement weather.

13.6 Prohibited Sign Types

- Flashing, rotating, or animated signs.
- Roof-mounted, inflatable, or digital display signs.
- Portable trailer or vehicle-mounted signs.
- Internally illuminated box signs with translucent faces.
- Off-premises advertising signs or billboards.

Example Design Palette **(Illustrative Only)**

Element	Example Color	Material / Finish
Background	Navy Blue, Forest Green, Brick Red, Bronze	Powder-coated aluminum or HDU panel
Lettering	White, Cream, Light Gray	Painted or applied vinyl
Trim / Base	Stone Gray, Brick Red, Bronze	Masonry, composite, or painted wood

Image 88 - Sign Examples

CHAPTER 14: Resources

Resources

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