

**THE DESIGN REVIEW HANDBOOK  
OF  
THE TOWN OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE**



**Prepared by the Design Review Board**

**Approved by the Design Review Board  
at its April 22, 2021 meeting**

## THE DESIGN REVIEW HANDBOOK OF THE TOWN OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE

The Design Review Board has prepared this Handbook to help Board members, applicants, and the general public understand the Design Review Board process, and what the Ordinance specifies as appropriate design within the Design Review Overlay District. [\[Link to Overlay District Map\]](#)

The Handbook is intended to be a guide; *it does not replace the Ordinance.*

It is the intention of the Town that the design standards allow a variety of architectural styles and treatments to occur within the Overlay District, but that the sum of the individual decisions will result in a visually harmonious environment that preserves and enhances the historic character of the villages in the town of Bar Harbor.

### Do you need to come before the Design Review Board?

The Land Use Ordinance (LUO) of the Town of Bar Harbor requires that construction of new non-residential structures or projects that change the exterior appearance of existing non-residential structures in the Design Review Overlay District, and which can be seen from a public way, not be undertaken until a "Certificate of Appropriateness" has been approved by the Design Review Board. This includes but is not limited to:

1. renovations
2. signs
3. lighting
4. outside storage or display
5. fencing
6. landscaping
7. seasonal closure activities.

In addition, all exterior changes to historic buildings must be reviewed for a certificate of appropriateness. Historic buildings are listed in [Appendix A](#)

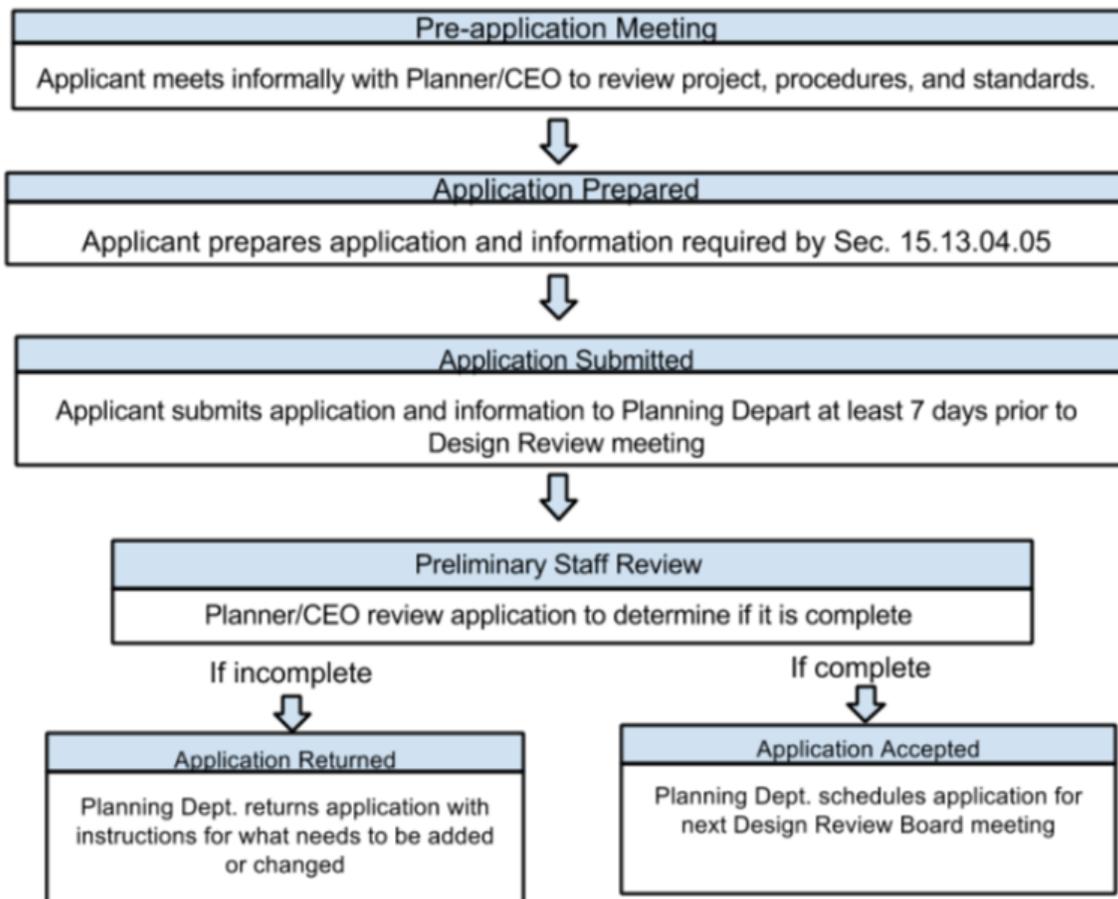
A quick visit or call to the Town Planning Office (207) 288-3329 can give you the information you need regarding your project and the necessary applications and permits required. The Planning Office can also direct you to the sections of the LUO that pertain to your project.

### If you do need a "Certificate of Appropriateness" from the Design Review Board

The "Certificate of Appropriateness" application form shows a list of the submittals you will be required to furnish. Although you can obtain an application form on-line, it

is recommended that you meet with the Town Planner or Code Enforcement Officer before completing your application. Any omissions can be caught at that point, expediting the application process.

If your project is a new structure or a complicated renovation, a pre-application meeting with the Design Review Board is strongly recommended. A pre-application meeting can save the applicant time and money and tends to make the actual application process run quickly and smoothly.

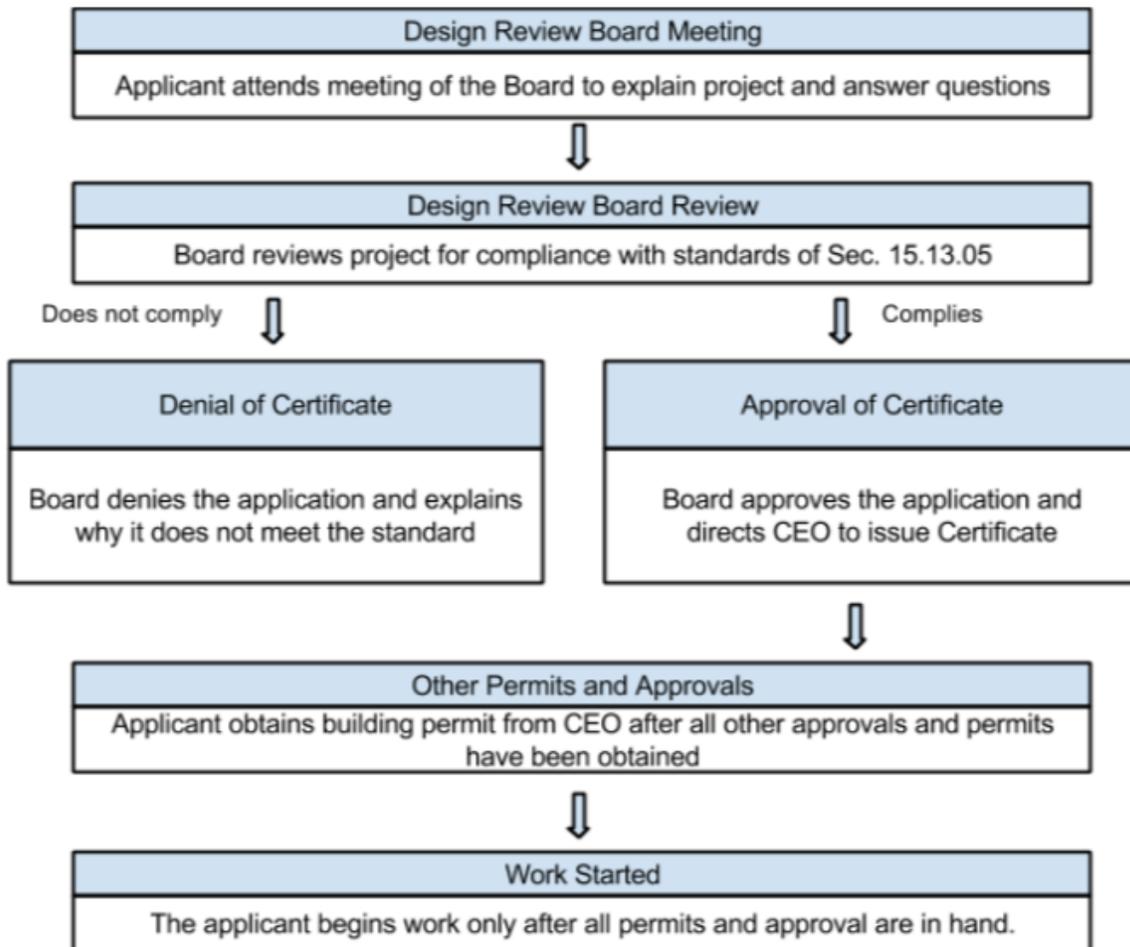


In addition, under the [Design Review Board](#) section of the Town Website a list of [Frequently Asked Questions](#) about Signage may save you some time.

## An Overview of the Design Review Process

### Application Materials

Applicants will need to obtain an application form from the Planning Office. As stated above, these application forms can be obtained on-line, but check with the Planning Office to insure the form you are downloading is the correct form for your project.



The second page of the form shows a checklist of information and materials required for the application. Please make sure your submissions check all the boxes on the list. If your project is not a year-round operation, make sure you include your plans for seasonal closure.

It is important that the information accurately and completely describes what you are planning to do. Incomplete or inaccurate information can slow down the review of your application.

If your application concerns a sign for a multi-tenant building, please note that a "Multi-Tenant Signage Agreement" must be on file in the Planning Office before a Certificate of Appropriateness can be issued by the Design Review Board. A multi-tenant signage plan is a plan approved by a building owner which outlines design guidelines for tenant signage. Such a plan may include, but is not limited to, size limitations and locations of signage.

### Coordination with Other Requirements, Approvals, and Permits

Obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Design Review Board does not relieve the applicant of the need to comply with the other regulations of the Town and State and to obtain all necessary permits and approvals. Each applicant should review his/her individual situation with the Code Enforcement Officer or Town Planner to determine what permits and approvals are necessary. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Building, Electrical, Plumbing, and Fire Protection codes and permits
- Zoning and Land Use requirements
- Site Plan Review

### Design Review Standards

The [Land Use Ordinance](#) (LUO) of the Town of Bar Harbor can be found on-line.

[Section 125-114](#) of the LUO sets out the standards that a project must meet to receive a Certificate of Appropriateness. The standards are divided into five areas or categories:

- 1) Standards Relating to Visual Compatibility:
  - a. building height
  - b. building scale and design
  - c. proportionality of the front or street facade
  - d. proportionality of windows
  - e. building spacing
  - f. relationship of the building to the street
  - g. pedestrian relationships and facilities
  - h. motor vehicle facilities and services

Most of these standards deal with projects that involve the construction of a new building, renovation/expansion of an existing building, or changes in the parking or site design. These standards can be found under §125-114 B

- 2) Standards for Materials and Design Details for Structural Projects:
  - a. Construction standards for siding, exterior finishes, windows, doors and doorways, roofing, trim, and entrances
  - b. The relocation or demolition of a building
  - c. The seasonal closure of a building

These standards deal with projects that involve the structure of a building and apply to new construction, expansion, and renovation. These standards can be found under §125-114 C.

3) Standards for Materials and Design Details for Accessory Projects: These standards deal with projects that involve elements that are accessory to the building such as awnings, canopies, umbrellas, lighting, and landscaping. These standards can be found under §125-114 D. [Additional requirements](#) can be found in the LUO under :

- §125-67 P - Landscaping
- §125-67 CC - Outdoor Storage or Display
- §125-67 BB 6 (l) - Awnings
- §125-69 O - Fences

4) [Standards for Signs](#): These standards address the design, material, lighting, and mounting of signage. These standards can be found under §125-67 BB.

5) Standards for Historic Buildings: These standards apply only to those buildings designated as historic on [Appendix A](#) of the LUO (Attachment 4). Additional requirements for historic and archaeological resources can be found under [§125-67 LL](#).

Dark Skies [See LUO §125-67 Z](#)

The Town of Bar Harbor has adopted a “Dark Skies” policy in an effort to promote energy conservation and to preserve the Town's night sky, which is a natural resource and a valuable component of the Town's character.

The Design Review Board also recommends that all bulbs in exterior light fixtures range between 2700K and 3500K on the Kelvin color temperature scale, to reduce disability glare and extremes of light and dark along our streets.

## Examples of Appropriate Design

The following pages provide examples of the type of design that the Town and the Design Review Board view as appropriate within the Design Review Overlay District. These examples are provided to help applicants understand the standards. They are not intended to be simply copied or replicated. Many types of design and many architectural styles are appropriate within the Overlay District. The key to good design is assuring that the chosen style and design details are appropriate for the building and the site and they are also compatible with the overall visual environment of the neighborhood.

1. Historic Buildings: See [Appendix A](#) of Chapter 15 of the LUO. A visual listing of the structures on Appendix A can be found at the Planning Office front desk.
2. Appropriate Renovations of Older Buildings
3. Appropriate Additions to Older Buildings
4. Good Historic Architectural Detailing (Original)
5. Good Historic Architectural Detailing (New)
6. Appropriate Architectural Detailing of Contemporary Buildings
7. Appropriate Use of Architectural Design to Break Up the Mass of a Large Building
8. Appropriate Use of Color; Appropriate Overall coordination of Colors and Details
9. Appropriate Handicap Access
10. Appropriate Handicap Ramps that are Compatible with the Building.
11. Appropriate Treatment of Doors and Entryways
12. Appropriate Window Treatment
13. Awnings That Enhance the Overall Design
14. Appropriate Pedestrian Space Between Front of a Building and the Sidewalk
15. Appropriate Use of Fencing Along a Public Street
16. Appropriate Landscaping
17. Landscaping Used to Separate and Screen Parking Lots
18. Appropriate Fire Escapes
19. Appropriate Exterior Lighting
20. Coordination of Signs of Multiple Tenants
21. Appropriate Ground Mounted/ Free-Standing Signs
22. Appropriate Wall-Hung Signs
23. Appropriate Wall-Mounted Signs
24. Appropriate Changeable-Type Signs
25. Appropriate Menu & Sandwich Display Boards
26. Appropriate Seasonal Closure - Buildings
27. Appropriate Seasonal Closure - Signs
28. Utilities

## 2. APPROPRIATE RENOVATIONS OF OLDER BUILDINGS

The Turrets: *(right)* College of the Atlantic renovated this 1895 summer cottage, replacing doors and windows with modern ones of the same size and design, repointing the masonry and replacing the slate roof. While removing a number of the chimneys, which changed the appearance to some degree, this overall restoration saved the original building and brought it up to date in terms of energy efficiency.



The same type of renovation occurred with the Bar Harbor Town Office *(left)* in 2015. All the original windows were replaced with historically accurate, energy-efficient units and the masonry brick facade was repointed. This approach preserved its authentic 1906 appearance, while giving the building a good start on its next hundred years.

Bar Harbor Club *(right)* also underwent a major renovation. The entire exterior was repaired and upgraded.

In these three cases, these buildings look nearly the same as before, retaining their history while repairing and upgrading their exteriors.



One of the oldest buildings in the village is the “The Pines and Palms” *(left)*. When the attached structure was deemed unfit and needed to be replaced, the owners were able to retain the historical facade of the northern part of the original building while creating a new building around and behind it.

### 3. APPROPRIATE ADDITIONS TO OLDER BUILDINGS:

By inserting a glass connection between the old Old Salisbury Cove Schoolhouse (right) and the larger addition in the rear, the architects were able to showcase the original building, while visually muting the addition. Note that the change in color also helps keep the definition of the original building. The same can be said of the Mount Desert Historical Society Museum (373 Sound Drive, Mount Desert), which added a large storage "barn" in a muted color behind the original yellow schoolhouse building. You see the original schoolhouse, while the addition to the rear fades into the background.



The Abbe Museum: (left) The architect kept the original facade of this historic building and placed the addition to the rear, allowing the streetscape to retain its original feeling.

The New England style addition to the Villager Motel (right) along the Main Street masks the 1950s style motel units to the rear, providing an appropriately Bar Harbor Village feeling to the streetscape where it hadn't existed before.



This addition (left) is set well back from the front of the original building so from street level it is not as obvious.

#### 4. GOOD HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL DETAILING (ORIGINAL)

Many of the storefronts in the village have false fronts hiding the roof behind them. Most have delightful details that add to the charm of the streetscape.



The masonry facade of the Lyford Woodward building at 109 Main Street (below) has a number of interesting details as well as an attractive use of color to define the window openings.



## 5. GOOD HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL DETAILING (NEW)



The Gonya Building at 65 Main Street (*above left*) and Ben & Bill's at 66 Main Street (*above right*) were both in sad repair, necessitating their being razed. Both buildings were rebuilt to match the original buildings on their sites, thus preserving the architectural style of the center of the village.



Similarly, the turn-of-the-century shop at 200 Main Street was demolished and the new building (*left*) at that location, although not a copy of the original, retains the details and flavor of turn-of-the-century Bar Harbor.



The shops at 110 Main Street (*above right*) were renovated, opening up the basement floor for sales while preserving the detailing of the original building.



Jesup Memorial Library (*left*) replaced their 1950s steel & glass door with a new fiberglass unit that looks and feels like wood. It matches the original design as closely as possible, given the restrictions of the ADA and the Fire Code and is a great improvement over the old metal door.



The inn at the corner of Mt. Desert & Holland Avenues (*left*) added this wing in the style of the original building. The detailing copies the original so closely in color and form that it is hard to tell this is an addition and not part of the original building.

There are many ways to add good architectural detailing to new buildings. And not all of them are overly expensive.

The porch brackets on The hotel at 269 Main Street (*right*) mimic the building's Stick Style of the 1870s. The detailing enhances the building without necessitating a large cash outlay.



Simple brackets and window header trim, along with a colorful paint pallet give the false front on the store at 23 Cottage Street (*below left*) a great deal of historical charm that looks expensive. Small ornamentation on the dormer windows on the hotel at 269 Main Street (*below right*) add inexpensive details that also add character to its facade.



## 6. APPROPRIATE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILING OF CONTEMPORARY BUILDINGS:

In the 1970s fire destroyed the two buildings at 156 and 160 Main Street (*right*). They took elements from the surrounding buildings, but used them in a more modern way.

The new building at 198 Main Street (*below*) flaunts a modern metal roof, but borrows 19th century details for its proper pitched roof with gables, wooden lap siding, and two-over-two double-hung windows with similarly widowed doors. Both its historical design and



monotone color maintain the old New England character of its lower Main Street neighborhood.

The more recent construction of the building at 322 Main Street (*below*) is definitely modern, but takes its form and detailing from the turn-of-the-century Bar Harbor cottage style.



## 7. APPROPRIATE USE OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN TO BREAK UP THE MASS OF A LARGE BUILDING

The “Papa Bear, Baby Bear, Mama Bear” facade of the building at 43 Cottage Street (*right*), along with the recessed “Baby Bear” section in the middle, turns the mass of this single building into three separate sections, making this large structure feel smaller and more in keeping with the scale of its neighboring buildings. The same is true of the building at 269 Main Street (*below*). The changes in height and depth shrink the large mass of this building to a more appropriate scale.



This upper storey addition (*above right*) is set well behind the front of the original building so from street level the massing along the streetscape stays low and consistent with the neighboring buildings. The dark line of siding separating the top storey from the bottom storey & upper gable also helps to mask the large upper storey addition.



Sometimes adding a larger section to a large scale building helps break up the mass. Before the renovations to this building at 86 Cottage Street (*above*) this was one long, low building of no particular architectural interest. The central gable addition helps break up the over-scaled mass of this building. The addition of the horizontal stripes also helps in that effort.

**8. APPROPRIATE USE OF COLOR; APPROPRIATE OVERALL COORDINATION OF COLORS AND DETAILS:**



Certain sections of the village are quite colorful, making the streetscape more jolly.



Color can make buildings disappear or pop out at you. It can help scale down large structures, such as 198 Main Street (left) or make a small building not get lost in the shuffle, such as the building at 112 Main Street (right).



Sometimes just a fun accent color on the entry door (left) is all it takes to make a building more interesting.

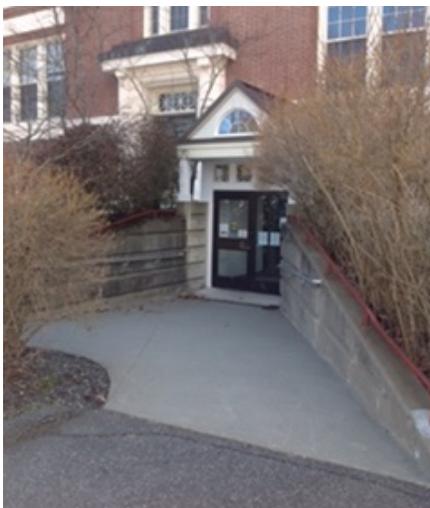
## 9. APPROPRIATE HANDICAP ACCESS:

Making buildings more handicap-friendly is always a good idea for businesses and their patrons. Older buildings have more of a problem with this as handicap accessibility was not taken into consideration when they were first built. Due to the new codes, several new structures in town have created good handicap accessibility while still keeping the rain and snow from seeping under the door during the winter months. The new structure at 66 Main Street (*right*) accomplishes that goal in a unique way. They start their ramp at the edge of the sidewalk and continue it inside their building all the way to the rear counter space.

Similarly, the hotel at 50 West Street (*below*) used pavers to gradually bring the street level up (and down to its main entrance).



Handicap ramps that wind back and forth, taking up a lot of space at the front of buildings, are not attractive and are discouraged. When inadequate space requires such a ramp, keeping it to the sides or rear of the building, such as the ramp at 330 Main Street (*below*) is preferable.



The Town Office (*left*) has the benefit of an elevator, allowing the handicap ramp to be located on the ground floor beside the handicap parking area. Retaining walls and bushes diminish its visual impact.

## 10. HANDICAP RAMPS THAT ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE BUILDING:

The ramp at St. Saviour's Church (*below left*) took material elements from the church building and its gardens and created a clean and beautiful access for their handicapped parishioners.



The Harbormaster's office (*above right*) is double-ended with steps on the one end and the ramp on the other, with a railing that fits with the style of the building.



The base of the handicap ramp at the Congregational Church (*right*) is faced with stone to match the stone base of the church building, helping it blend in with the building it accesses.



The railings of the Post Office handicap ramp (*below left and right*) are continued at the main steps to unite the two means of egress as well as matching the material of the railings and light posts in front of the building.



As with the Post Office, the handicap ramp at the Jesup Memorial Library (*left & right below*) ascends along the face of the building, allowing it to blend with the building design. Plantings in front of the ramp further help blend the ramp into the landscape.



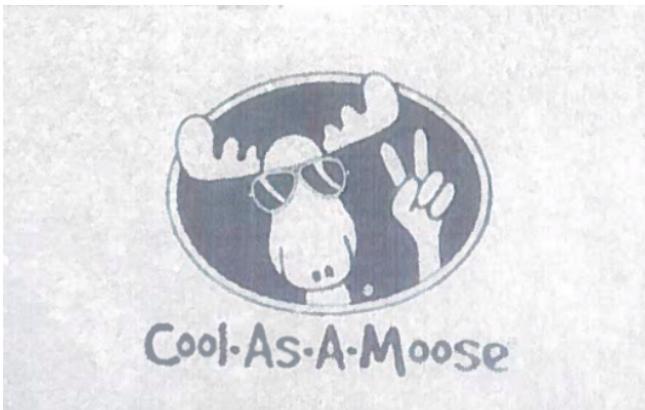
## 11. APPROPRIATE TREATMENT OF DOORS & ENTRYWAYS:



A building's main entrance can be the focal point on the principal facade and should be uncluttered and obvious, so as not to cause confusion about where to enter.



As entry doors on public buildings open outward, entranceways should be recessed so as not to interfere with pedestrian traffic when the door is opened. This is especially important in the center of the village of Bar Harbor where the sidewalks come right up to the buildings. Recessing an entry can also allow customers a bit of shelter from inclement weather and, when flanked with glass, as seen in the building at 80 Main Street (*above left*) and those along Mount Desert Street (*above right*), provide good display space for merchandise.



The owners of 118 Main Street replaced their crumbling tiled entry paver with a new granite paver. (*left*) This unique entry provides advertisement and fun at the same time.

## 12. APPROPRIATE WINDOW TREATMENT:

The style of windows on a building should be visually compatible with the architectural style of the building.



Many different styles of windows can be appropriate as long as the size is proportional to the building and maintains the architectural continuity of the building and its neighbors.



### 13. AWNINGS THAT ENHANCE THE OVERALL DESIGN:



Roll-away awnings are traditional in the village of Bar Harbor and are preferred. These awnings enhance their buildings by their color and their ability to shade and protect patrons coming and going.

Fixed awnings are allowed in the village, however they are not preferred. Winter conditions often mean the canvas sections of these awnings are removed, leaving the structural skeleton - a less than attractive feature over six or seven months. Fixed awnings in the shape of shed-style roll-away awnings are preferred over barrel shaped awnings as they retain a New England village character.



Awnings can also help break up the mass of large buildings as you can see on the building at 43 Cottage Street (*right*).



Awnings should be designed so that they will not cover unique or architecturally significant building features.

The solid wall hung awnings at 198 Main Street (*below left*) and 333 Main Street (*below right*) are appropriate for the more modern style of their buildings.



## 14. APPROPRIATE PEDESTRIAN SPACE BETWEEN FRONT OF A BUILDING AND THE SIDEWALK:

Building setbacks from the street and sidewalk vary throughout the village. Business areas change to residential areas as one moves farther from the village center and the setback from the street expands. This means that what is appropriate for one area of the village may not be appropriate for another. Setback from the street should reflect the setback of the neighboring structures.



The Abbe Museum building (*left*) sits at the beginning of the business-to-residential change in setback along Mount Desert Street. The museum filled their setback with planters and benches to create a quiet space to rest yourself (or your bicycle) out of the sun. Native plants, trees, and boulders help make this space a peaceful refuge from the crowds.

Similarly, the planter in front of 43 Cottage Street (*right*) provides a colorful and shady entrance to the businesses behind it.



Farther away from the village center the Women's Health Center at 322 Main Street (*below*) enhanced their entrance with a walkway curving between planter beds to add interest, color, and calm to a patient's arrival experience.



## 15. APPROPRIATE USE OF FENCING ALONG A PUBLIC STREET:

The owners of 34 Rodick Street (*right*) created a contained outdoor seating area by using a fence to separate it from the sidewalk.



At 185 Main Street (*below*) the fence not only protects patrons from sidewalk pedestrians, but also provides secure mounting out of the public way for menu boards.



The attractive fence along 67 Cottage Street (*below*) is visible only in the winter. In the summer it is covered by flowers, creating a pleasing sidewalk display.



16. APPROPRIATE LANDSCAPING:



The Abbe Museum building (*left*) sits at the beginning of the business-to-residential change in setback along Mount Desert Street. Rather than planting a grassed lawn, they filled the space with planters to soften the division between the street and the museum.

The owners of 24 Main Street (*right*) created a small contained outdoor eating area by building a retaining wall with a short fence. To further enhance the separation of sidewalk and eating area, they installed a planter between them.



The restaurant at 231 Main Street (*below left & right*) is well set back from the sidewalk. A gravel path and a street-side garden create a wonderfully pleasant eating area within the plantings.



## 17. LANDSCAPING USED TO SEPARATE AND SCREEN PARKING LOTS:



The turn-of-the-century planter wall at 12 Atlantic Avenue (*above left*) provides a floral interest that distracts from the parking area behind it. In the center of the village, the yew hedge surrounding the parking lot between the two banks (*above right*) succeeds extremely well at hiding the vehicles parked behind it.



## 18. APPROPRIATE FIRE ESCAPES:

Fire escapes on the rear of buildings are preferred, such as the fire escapes on the rear of the YWCA (*below left*) and on the side near the rear of the Jesup Library (*below right*), both on Mount Desert Street.



Where fire escapes can be seen from the public way, care should be taken to use materials and design that complements the style of the buildings.

The wooden fire escape at 166 Main Street (*right*) blends into its surroundings and is additionally masked by plantings.



## 19. APPROPRIATE EXTERIOR LIGHTING:

The night sky is a natural resource and a valuable component of the Town's character. Bar Harbor has adopted the Dark Skies Initiative to help preserve this asset. The LUO code states that "all lights greater than 1,800 lumens need to be housed in full cutoff fixtures, which prevent upwards transmission of light, whether for the illumination of buildings or signage."

The goal of the Design Review Board is to lessen the "adverse effect of artificial light including sky glow, glare, light trespass, light clutter, decreased visibility at night, and energy waste. Light pollution happens when light is directed toward places it is not needed at levels that are higher than needed." Although adequate lighting is important for safety, lowering the amount of light to a consistent level from building to building along the street creates a safer environment. Older eyes especially have a harder time adjusting from bright lighting to low lighting.

The advent of LED bulbs has greatly lessened energy waste, but has also given us a range of color options from glaring blue (10,000K) to glowing orange (1,000K). A consistent light color throughout the village is also beneficial in terms of safety and glare reduction. For this reason, the Design Review Board recommends a consistent 2700K to 3500K middle of the range light color.

Light trespass is prohibited in the town. This means you can light your own property, but light must not trespass onto your neighbor's property. Also any fixtures that direct light in a way that causes disability glare to motorists, cyclists, pedestrians, or boaters are prohibited.

The style of the light and light standard should be consistent with the architectural style of the principal building and surrounding neighborhood.

For further information on lighting please see the §125-67 Z Light & Glare and §125-67BB Signs & Advertising sections [\[found here\]](#) of the Town of Bar Harbor Land Use Ordinance.

## 20. COORDINATION OF SIGNS OF MULTIPLE TENANTS:

When a property has multiple tenants, it is preferable to coordinate the multiple signs.

The sign at 112 Cottage Street (*right*) is a good example of a ground-mounted multi-tenant sign. As businesses change, the signage can be easily altered, while the overall character of the sign, as it relates to the building, remains the same.



The same is true of the sign at 77 Mount Desert Street (*above*). The shape and materials used for this sign mimic the building it sits in front of.

The panels above the doors and windows of 185 Main Street (*below*) were designed to contain the multiple tenant signs. The signage size and colors are coordinated, which results in an uncluttered appearance.



**21. APPROPRIATE GROUND-MOUNTED / FREE-STANDING SIGNS:**



Attractive signage (*left*) insures out of town guests staying at Air B&Bs that they have found the correct address.



## 22. APPROPRIATE WALL-HUNG SIGNS:



The Design Review Board encourages businesses to create one-of-a-kind signage. Simple rectangular signs can be unique and beautiful. However, carved signs and signs where parts extend beyond the main sign boundaries create a unique flavor to the town that distinguishes Bar Harbor from other resort towns.



The whimsical dog-bone mount for the sign at 150 Main Street (*above right*) adds an extra distinction and frivolity to this sign.

### 23. APPROPRIATE WALL-MOUNTED SIGNS:



Letters mounted on a building as signage can help to emphasize the style of the building, be it fun (*top left*), cultural (*bottom left*), precision (*below*) or elegance & security (*bottom right*).



## 24. APPROPRIATE CHANGEABLE-TYPE SIGNS & LIGHTING:

Changeable type signs do not have to be the same old dull white plastic with black lettering. The signs below show attractive signage and coloring while still permitting changeable type.



## 25. MENU & SANDWICH BOARDS:

Menu boards displaying the menu they hand to their patrons are not included in the total square footage of signage allowed.

Menu boards such as these shown (*below left*) ARE counted in the total allowable signage. As you can see from this display, menu boards do not have to be boring.



One sandwich board that is 24" x 36" or less in size is not subject to review by the Design Review Board provided that it is not located in a public way and is taken inside at the close of business each night.

**PLEASE NOTE!!** ALL sandwich boards must be kept off the public way.

## 26. APPROPRIATE SEASONAL CLOSURE - BUILDINGS:

The goal of the seasonal closure regulations is to keep the village from looking like a ghost town over the winter. Merchants creating off-season window displays are encouraged. Large signage (below right) or partial displays (below left) are appropriate methods for seasonal closure.



If closing off the storefront with boarding is desired, efforts should be taken to enliven the boarding with artwork. The building shown at right has attempted this, however, even more interesting artwork is encouraged. Blank plywood boarding is strongly discouraged.



## 27. APPROPRIATE SEASONAL CLOSURE - SIGNS:

Signs being left in place during the off-season is preferable, however all signs should be mounted solidly so winter weather will not cause them to swing about and/or fall.

When signs hung from chains are removed during the off-season, the chains should also be removed.

Covering ground mounted signs should be done neatly with specially constructed covers. (see photo at right)

When winter information is displayed on them, these specially designed coverings can be good advertising during the off-season (see photo below) and are much preferred over the ubiquitous blue tarp



An alternative to covering the sign is to replace the sign entirely with a winter sign. (see photo below)



## 28. UTILITIES

Exterior wall-mounted utility entrances should be hidden from view on side or rear walls.

Propane tanks should be located on the side or rear of buildings and masked by plantings, lattice, or short walls if possible.

The new building at 330 Main Street (*below*) connected to an existing building that had the utilities on the side. By adding a screen panel to hide the utilities, they also created an attractive backdrop for the garden.

