



DESIGN GUIDELINES
OUTDOOR
DINING

T O W N O F E A S T H A M

TABLE OF CONTENTS



01 ACCESSIBILITY & PEDESTRIAN SIDEWALK ACCESS

02 PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

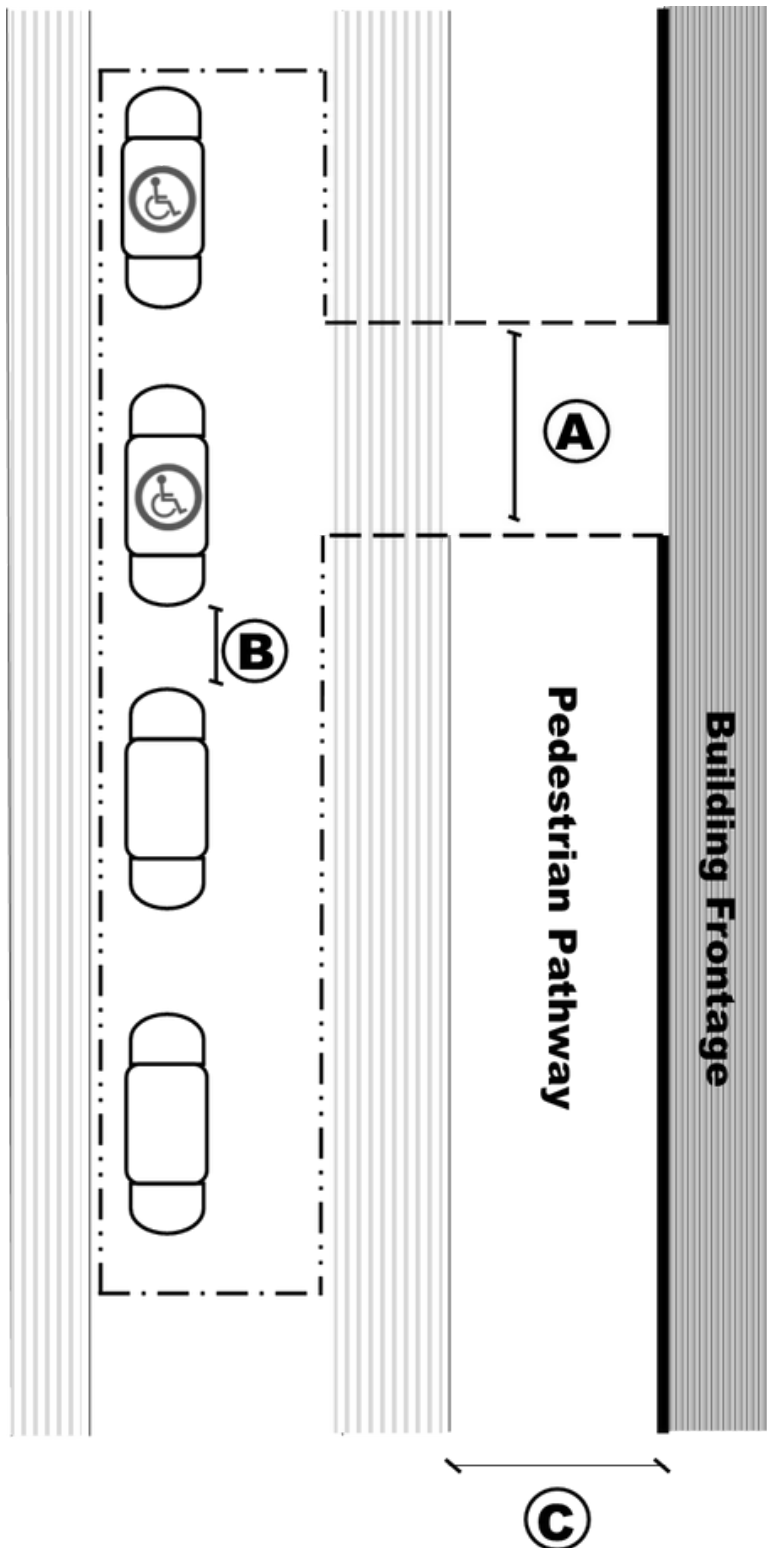
03 HEAT AND VENTILATION

04 OUTDOOR DINING FURNITURE

05 TENTS AND ENCLOSURES

01

Accessibility & Pedestrian Sidewalk Access



A Accessible Routes

An accessible route must be provided for entrance, and the entrance path may not be obstructed by enclosures, tables, seating, or patrons. Accessible routes must also be provided to tables, bathrooms, and other amenities. The recommended width for an accessible route is 48 inches to allow for sufficient maneuvering space. Accessible routes must at least meet the State-required minimum width of 36 inches (MAAB 20.4).

B Service & Access

Provide a clear path of at least 2ft, depending on accessibility requirements, for service and table access.

C Pedestrian Pathway

Outdoor Dining Areas located on a sidewalk or adjacent to pedestrian pathway must provide for 5-10 feet of clear path area for pedestrians.

D Surface

(Not pictured) Walkways, ramps, and other surfaces must meet State regulatory requirements for slope, stability, and slip-resistance (MAAB 20.9). Changes in level must not exceed 1/2 inch (MAAB 29.2) and should be free from protruding objects that exceed into the accessible route (MAAB 20.6)

02

Protective Barriers

Barriers help delineate the outdoor dining space and, in locations where an outdoor dining area abuts a parking lot or street, can protect diners from moving traffic.



A Zoning Bylaw Requirements

An Outdoor Dining Area located on, or adjacent to, motor vehicle space, such as a parking lot or street, must include barriers around the Outdoor Dining Area to protect diners against moving traffic. Barriers are also generally recommended to enhance the visual appearance of outdoor dining areas.

B Acceptable Barrier Styles & Materials

Barrier size and material should be substantial enough to protect diners against moving traffic. Concrete jersey barriers and concrete planters are the preferred barrier types, particularly with the addition of aesthetic improvements like the addition of a wood encasing or planter space around the concrete barrier. Barriers should be secured to the ground for stability. Rope barriers, post and panel barriers, or other similar styles are not acceptable for aesthetic or safety purposes.

02

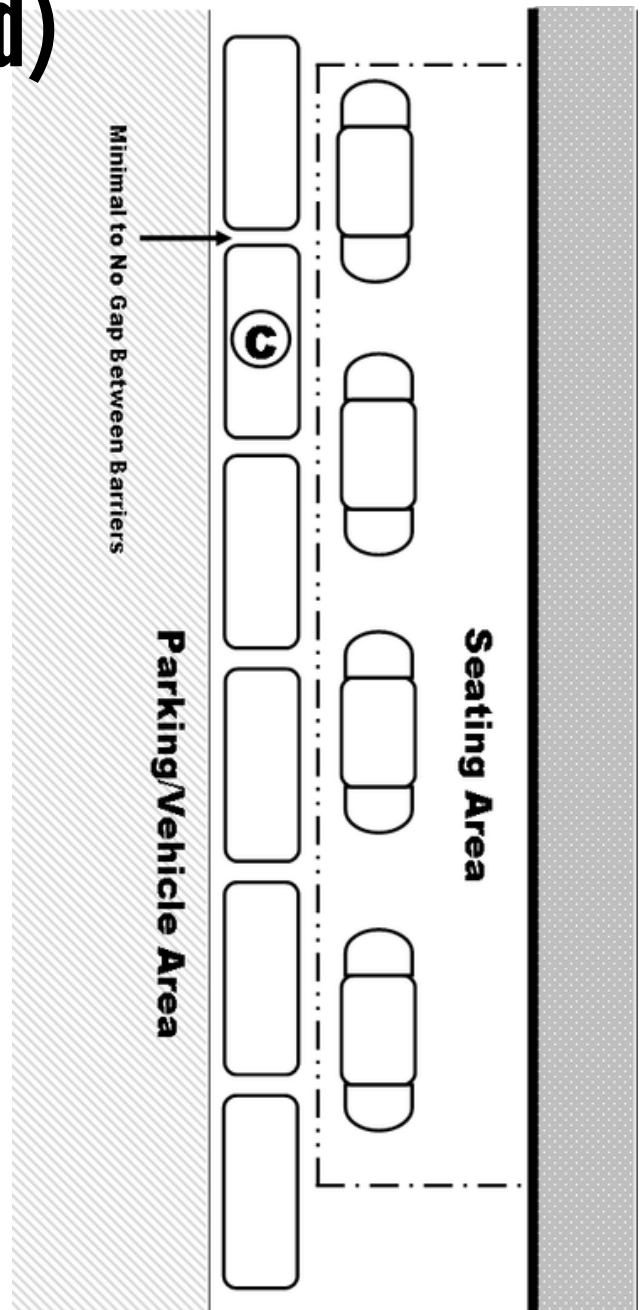
Protective Barriers (continued)

C Dimensions & Clearance
Protective barriers must be at least 30" in height and 18" in width. Barriers should be placed directly adjacent to each other with minimal to no gaps leading to vehicular circulation areas.

D Aesthetic Elements
Protective barriers should contribute to - and be compatible with - the overall aesthetics of the principal restaurant establishment. Businesses are strongly encouraged to paint or stain barriers, or construct a barrier enclosure made of plywood with built-in planter box space at the top.



Example Sign to Designate Alcohol Service Area



E Alcohol Service
Establishments serving alcoholic beverages must provide a physical barrier that meets the Town's design guidelines, as well as local and State licensing requirements. Establishments are required to post appropriate signage prohibiting consumption of alcohol past the approved Outdoor Dining Area.

03

Heat & Ventilation

Adding heaters to an outdoor dining space can contribute to overall diner enjoyment and allow for all-season use. However, heating elements must be selected carefully for safety and compliance with state and local regulations.

A Regulations for Heaters

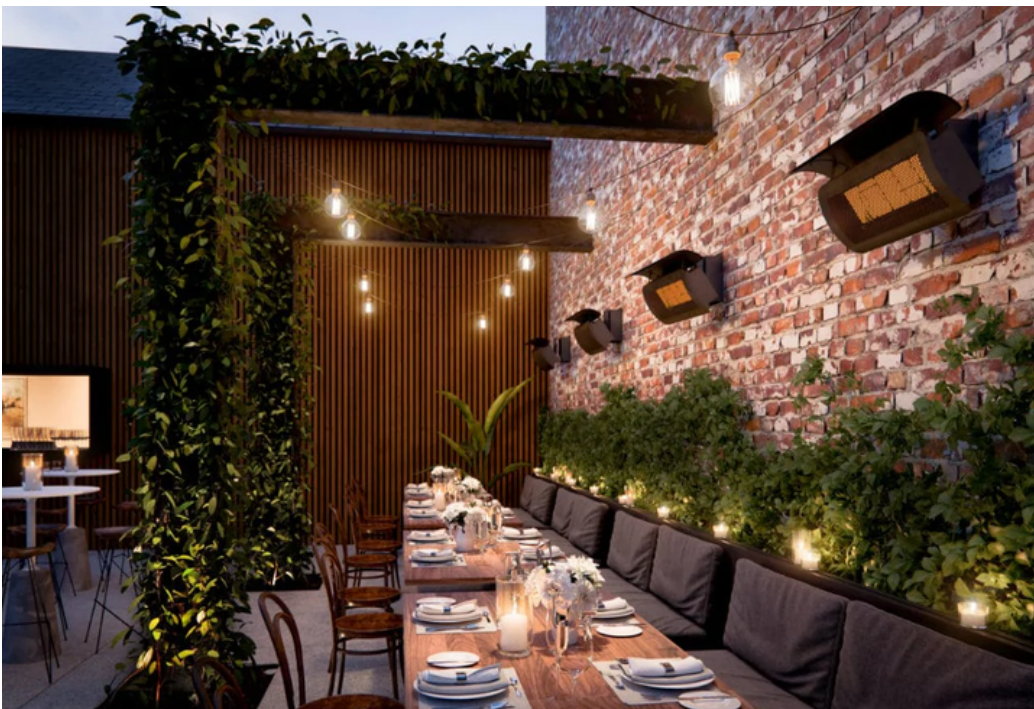
Temporary outdoor heaters are regulated by the Eastham Fire Department (527 CMR 1.00). Use of heaters and storage of heater fuel must be coordinated directly with the Fire Department, and may be subject to additional review and permitting.

B Acceptable Heater Types

Only non-combustible heating sources will be allowed.

C Ventilation

Outdoor Dining Areas must provide for air flow during all types of weather. See Section 5 - Tents & Enclosures - for additional ventilation information.



Example of electric wall-mount style heaters

04

Outdoor Furniture

Tables and seating can enhance the overall look and feel of outdoor dining spaces, particularly when furniture is selected in coordination with the aesthetics of the principal restaurant establishment.

A Accessibility

Tables and Seating must comply with MAAB Section 17.0 to provide accessible seating on an accessible route and must follow dimensions for clear floor space and table/counter heights.



Example of Outdoor Tables & Chairs; Fisherman's View, Sandwich

B Storage of Outdoor Furniture

When not in use, furniture should be brought inside or secured and locked together. Furniture may not be stacked outside overnight or secured to other objects, such as trees, streetlights, or barriers.

C Installation

Furniture may not be bolted or otherwise permanently secured to the ground.

D Aesthetics

As with other outdoor dining elements, furniture should contribute to – and be compatible with – the overall aesthetics of the principal restaurant establishment.

E Seating Maximums

Restaurants are required to maintain the number of seats (through combined indoor and outdoor seating) as allowed by the existing septic system servicing the establishment and/or the maximum number of seats as stated on the Food Establishment Permit.

05

Tents & Enclosures

Tents and enclosures protect diners from the elements and provide the opportunity for year-round outdoor service. Ventilation and proper storage of these items are key for safety and regulatory compliance.

A Regulations

Any tents proposed for an Outdoor Dining Area must comply with state regulations for temporary tents and membrane structures (2015 International Fire Code, Section 3103).



This awning is open on all sides, providing a ventilated seating area for diners

B Tent Sizes & Specifications

Individual tents with sides and an area greater than 400 square feet are subject to review and permitting by the Eastham Building Inspector. Individual tents without sides and an area greater than 700 square feet are also subject to review and permitting by the Eastham Building Inspector.



Fully enclosed igloo-style enclosures do not allow adequate ventilation

C Storage of Tents

Tents and umbrellas should be removed and stored safely during inclement weather, such as high wind conditions.

D Ventilation

Tents or other enclosures must provide for proper ventilation as described in Section 3 of this guide.