WELCOME TO: ARCH 2330, BUILDING TECHNOLOGY III

HIGH LINE 23 BY NEIL M DENARI ARCHITECTS

Prepared by; Alexander Aptekar © 2013
Site Considerations and Zoning

Week One: Class 02

**Lecture:** Site:

a. Site Considerations.
b. Zoning Requirements
c. Zoning and building massing
d. Sustainability and building orientation

**Lab [Computer Topics]:**

a. Site boundaries
b. Zoning boundaries
c. Setbacks and massing requirements
About Zoning

Zoning shapes the city. Compared with architecture and planning, zoning has a relatively short history as a means of organizing the way land is used. Yet zoning determines the size and use of buildings, where they are located and, in large measure, the density of the city’s diverse neighborhoods. Along with the city’s power to budget, tax, and condemn property, zoning is a key tool for carrying out planning policy. New York City has been a pioneer in the field of zoning since it enacted the nation’s first comprehensive zoning ordinance in 1916.

Department of City Planning

STRUCTURE OF THE ZONING RESOLUTION

Articles I - VII - Zoning Regulations.

• Article II - Residential Districts
  use, bulk, off-street parking and loading; Inclusionary Housing; urban design guidelines; Quality Housing program. (§21-00 to 28-53)

• Article III - Commercial Districts
  use, bulk, off-street parking and loading; urban design guidelines. (§31-00 to 37-06)

• Article IV - Manufacturing Districts
  use, bulk, off-street parking and loading. (§41-00 to 44-585)

Articles VIII - XII - Special District Regulations

Zoning

Zola - Zoning and Land Use Application
With the Department of City Planning's Zoning and Land Use (Zola) application you can find the zoning for a property, discover new proposals for your neighborhood and learn where City Planning initiatives apply across NYC.

Zoning Text
The zoning text consists of 13 articles. Articles I through VII contain the regulations that apply to every residential, commercial and manufacturing district. Articles VIII through XIII contain the regulations for the special purpose districts.

Zoning Maps
The 126 New York City zoning maps show the locations and boundaries of zoning districts, special purpose districts and commercial overlay districts. The zoning maps can be accessed by selecting from a list or picked out visually from an overview map.

Zoning Districts
Zoning Districts summarizes the regulations for each district, including illustrations of typical building forms. Special purpose districts, tailored to distinctive qualities in certain neighborhoods, are also presented. Full requirements for all zoning districts are found in the Zoning Resolution.

Zoning Tools
Zoning Tools summarizes specific land use initiatives that address particular policy goals. They range from zoning incentives, such as the Inclusionary Housing Program and the PLEXUS Food Program, to urban design and open space standards for public plazas, streetscapes and waterfront access areas.

About Zoning
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Zoning Glossary

Zoning Information Desk
For general information about specific properties, such as the zoning district and the type of uses allowed.

- By Phone: (212) 720-3291
- In Person:
  22 Reade St.
  Third Floor
  New York, NY 10007
  Monday - Friday: 8am-12pm, 1pm-4pm
STRUCTURE OF THE ZONING RESOLUTION

- Zoning District
- Use
  - Use Groups
  - Signs
- Bulk:
  - Floor Area Ratio (FAR)
  - Maximum Lot Coverage
  - Yard Regulations
  - Height & Setback Regulations
  - Courts
- Parking and Loading
- Other

ZONING

Equitable Life Building 537ft tall (40 story)

ZONING MAPS

http://gis.nyc.gov/doitt/nycitymap/template?applicationName=ZOLA
The 126 City Planning base maps are made up of 35 sections, each identified by a number from 1 to 35.

Zoning maps are further divided into four quarters, each identified by letter: a, b, c or d.

Each zoning section map covers approximately 8,000 feet (N-S) by 12,500 feet (E-W).
• Each zoning district is designated by a letter indicating the general use classification -- R for Residence, C for Commercial and M for Manufacturing -- followed by a number.

• Heavy solid lines indicate the boundaries of zoning districts. Certain districts (such as Special Districts or C1 or C2 districts) are mapped as overlays, modifying-but not totally supplanting-the controls of the underlying district.

• Article VII, Chapter 6 (§76-00 through 76-148) establishes the location of district boundaries.
ZONING DISTRICTS

In R districts, the first number indicates permitted bulk and parking.

Most C districts have two numbers in their designation:
• the first number indicates permitted uses
• the second number indicates permitted bulk, required parking or both

All M districts have two numbers in their designation:
• the first number indicates permitted uses
• the second number, after a hyphen, indicates permitted bulk, required parking or both

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS
Have superimposed on underlying districts.

USE GROUPS

The uses listed in each use group have common functional or nuisance characteristics.

Use Groups 1 - 2  residential
Use Groups 3 - 4  community facilities
Use Groups 5 - 9  local retail and services
Use Groups 10 - 12 regional shopping centers/amusement
Use Groups 13 - 15 waterfront/recreation uses
Use Group 16     heavy automotive service
Use Groups 17 - 18 manufacturing

The text identifies which use groups are permitted in each zoning district.

Index of Uses in Appendix A of the Zoning Resolution
The maximum size (or bulk) of a building on a lot is determined by the floor area ratio (FAR) assigned to each zoning district.

**DETERMINE AREA OF ZONING LOT**

- The FAR expresses the relationship between the amount of usable floor area permitted in a building and the area of the lot on which the building stands.

**CALCULATE PERMITTED FLOOR AREA**

- A building can contain FAR to the lot area multiplied by FAR of the district in which the lot is located.

**BONUSES**

- In certain districts, the basic FAR permitted on a lot can be increased if certain public amenities are provided.
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)
For example, on a 10,000 square foot zoning lot in a district with a maximum FAR of 1.0, the floor area on the zoning lot cannot exceed 10,000 square feet.
OPEN SPACE RATIO

• In certain residence districts, residential development must provide open space on the zoning lot (§27-14).

• In some districts, the amount of open space required is determined by the open space ratio (OSR) which expresses the percentage of total floor area of a building that must be provided as open space on a development parcel.

• In other residence districts, open space is determined by yard regulations or by limiting development to a maximum lot coverage.
MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE

• Lot coverage is that portion of a zoning lot covered by a building or any part of a building.

• Maximum allowable lot coverage is determined by a combination of yard requirements and any urban design regulations that may be applicable.

Quality Housing Program is a set of zoning regulations in R6 - R10 Districts and their commercial equivalents.
BULK YARDS (COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS)

Front yards are not required in C Districts (§33-24).
- Some Special Districts require sidewalk widenings which in effect locates the street wall at a specified distance from the lot line.

Side yards are not required in C Districts. (§33-25)
- If a side yard is provided, certain dimensional requirements must be met.

Rear yard of minimum 20’ depth is required in all C Districts. (§33-26)
- Corner lots are exempted from rear yard requirements
- Shallow lots are permitted reductions in rear yard minimums (§33-27).
- Through lots must provide rear yard equivalents in some C Districts (§33-28)

Permitted obstructions are listed in §33-23
HEIGHT AND SETBACK

In most medium and higher density districts:

• A building's front wall at the street line is generally limited to a specified height or number of stories -- street wall height -- above which the building face must setback a specified distance.

• Above the street wall height, a building is required to set back behind a theoretical inclined plane -- the sky exposure plane -- which cannot be penetrated by the building.
BULK

HEIGHT AND SETBACK
In most medium and higher density districts:

• A rear sky exposure plane is required in some districts to provide greater light and air.

• Exception: a tower rising without setback which covers only 40% of its lot is permitted to penetrate the sky exposure plane because its compensating slender profile provides more open space at the street level.

PARKING

• Most new developments require off-street parking.

• Curb cut sizes and locations are regulated.

• Off-street loading berths for commercial and manufacturing uses may be required.

• Developments of small sizes may be exempt from parking requirements.

• Parking is required for most commercial and community facility uses in all commercial districts except those located in Lower/Mid-Manhattan and Downtown Brooklyn.
Sustainability and building orientation

1. Porous concrete to maximize site stormwater infiltration
2. Optimized building orientation for active and passive solar capture
3. 143 kW photovoltaic panel array
4. Solar thermal collectors (22 kW energy contribution)
5. Masonry shear cores provide daylighting, high thermal mass and stack-aided natural cooling (fan assist)
6. Structural insulated panel system
7. Modular structural steel frame to enhance building flexibility for changing user needs
8. Operable windows provide natural cooling and daylight harvesting
9. High recycled content, low VOC and regionally produced materials
10. High efficiency L.E.D. and fluorescent interior and exterior lighting
11. High fly ash content structural concrete
12. Reclamation of former Naval dumping facility site
13. Radiant in-floor heating and free cooling
14. Social gathering nodes encourage interaction and creative exchange of ideas
15. Geothermal heat exchangers
16. Expressed building systems to enhance user awareness and connection to resource use
17. FSC certified regional wood products
18. Bioretention area collects excess roof stormwater to achieve 65/10/0 low impact site stormwater strategy
19. Site stormwater collection and re-use
20. Heat recovery ventilation

From, http://mithun.com/knowledge/article/kitsap_seed/
Course project and development process

**Location:** 285 Jay Street, Brooklyn (between Tillary Street and Tech Place)
Site boundaries

Tax lots private a good source of site boundaries. You can use the OASISNYC.net website for access to maps and contextual information.

http://www.oasisnyc.net
Site boundaries

1) Find and select the lots used in the project to access more information on them.

2) Location report
   Activate the location report tab

3) NYC Digital Tax Map
   You can use this map to get your site dimensions.
   For the this project assume all angles are right angles.

http://www.oasisnyc.net
Images; http://www.archdaily.com from, Neil Denari Architects

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Zoning Analysis Assignment

Project Description:

Students will divide into teams groups of 3 to 4 persons to study their site. The teams will research the means and bounds and a zoning requirements of their site. Upon completing the research team will conduct a zoning analysis of the site.

In your zoning calculation numerous indicate what the site’s FAR, zoning envelope, street wall height, setbacks, and sky exposure plane are. Your research and calculations need to be documented for future use.

Using your calculations and research develop each student well draft a site plan in Revit. Post a JPEG or if you're site plan to blackboard.
Zoning Analysis Assignment

Process:
1. division into teams
2. acquire the site dimensions by using “http://www.oasisnyc.net”
4. conduct and document your zoning analysis be sure to include the following values;
   a. Zoning District
   b. Use Group
   c. FAR (Floor Area Ratio)
   d. zoning envelope
   e. street wall height
   f. setbacks
   g. sky exposure planes
5. Produce Zoning sheet including site plan (1:20 or 1:30), Isometric Zoning Diagrams, sections and notes.
6. Keep all relevant sections of the zoning code in your teams’ project binder.
7. Post completed sheet as a pdf and as a drawing file by the assigned deadline
8. add description to your post
Zoning Analysis

Your client is a University and they are requesting a building with a footprint of extending out to the property lines.

We will divide into student teams of 3 to 4 persons to develop a zoning analysis your site.

Keep your zoning calculations you will need them for your project documentation.

You will also use your results to your site plans.

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