

Photo © 2010 Erin Crumpacker In Construction

HIGH LINE 23 BY NEIL M DENARI ARCHITECTS

Site Considerations and Zoning

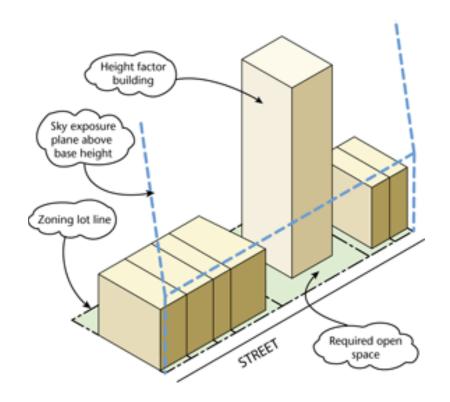
Week One: Class 02

Lecture: Site:

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

<u>Lab</u> [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

http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/zone/zonehis.shtml

STRUCTURE OF THE ZONING RESOLUTION

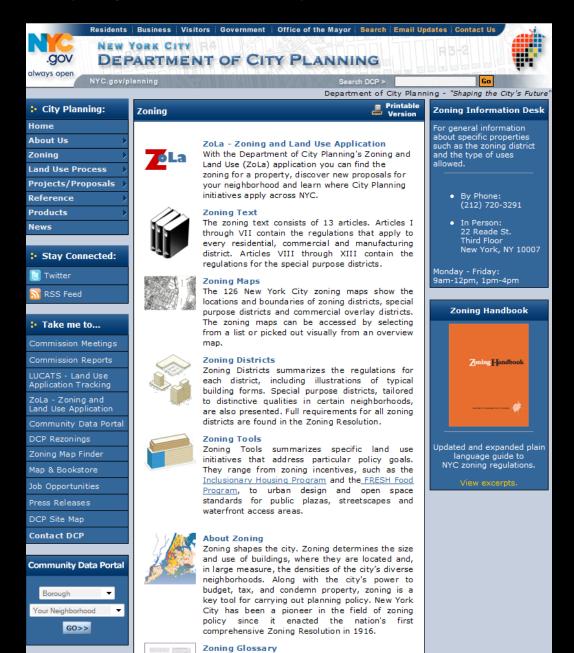
Articles I - VII - Zoning Regulations.

- 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

http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/subcats/zoning.shtml



STRUCTURE OF THE ZONING RESOLUTION

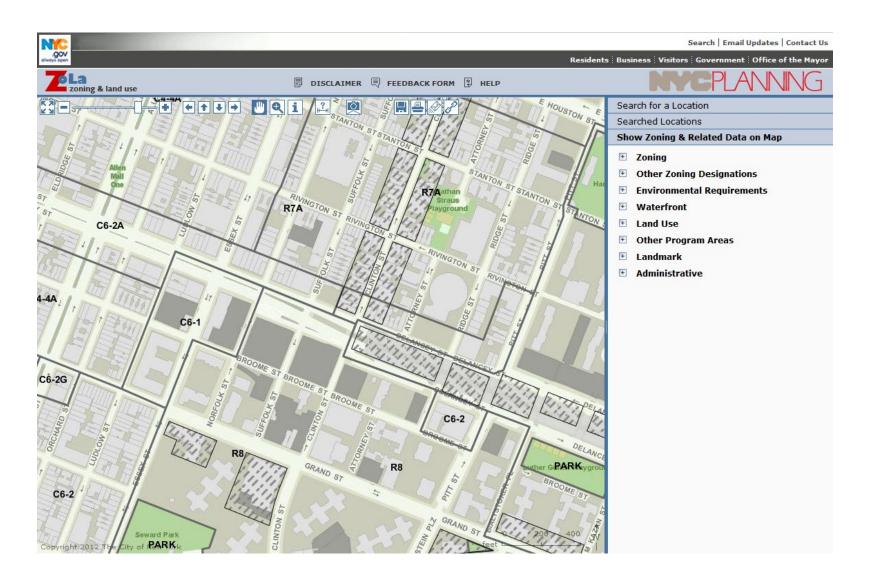


Equitable Life Building 537ft tall (40 story)

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

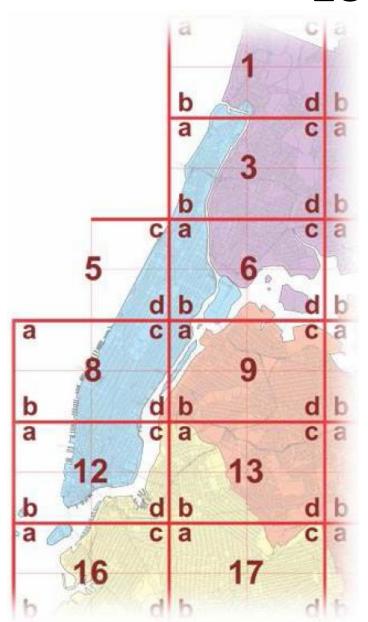
ZONING

ZONING MAPS



http://gis.nyc.gov/doitt/nycitymap/template?applicationName=ZOLA

ZONING MAPS

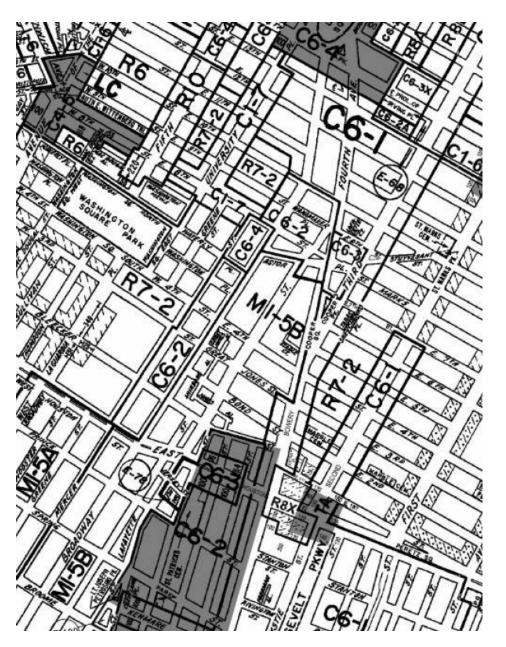


The 126 City Planning base maps are made up of 35 sections, each identified by a number from 1 to 35.

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)

ZONING MAPS



- •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

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 ZONING

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

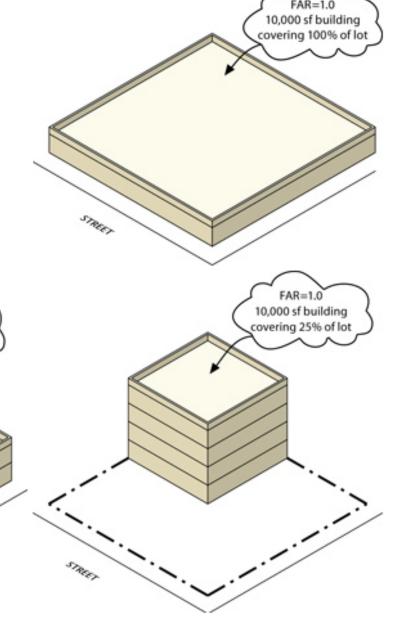
• In certain districts, the basic FAR permitted on a lot can be increased if certain public amenities are provided

FAR=1.0 10,000 sf building

covering 50% of lot

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.

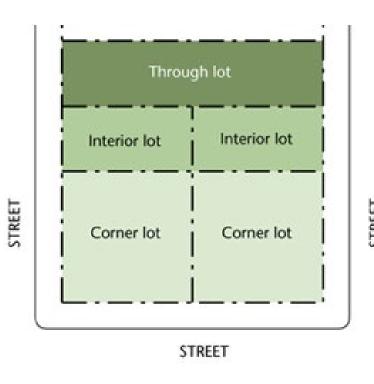


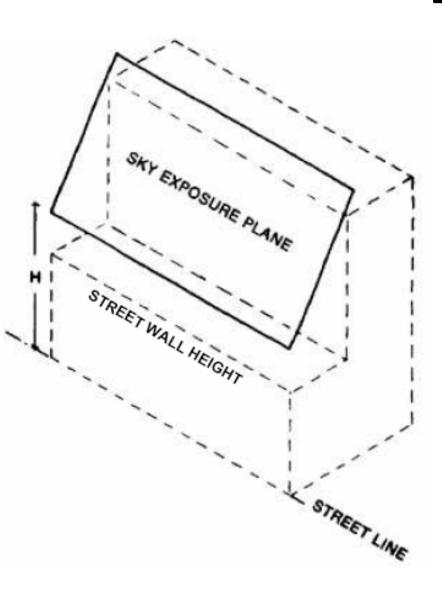
• If a side yard is provided, certain dimensional requirements must be met.

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

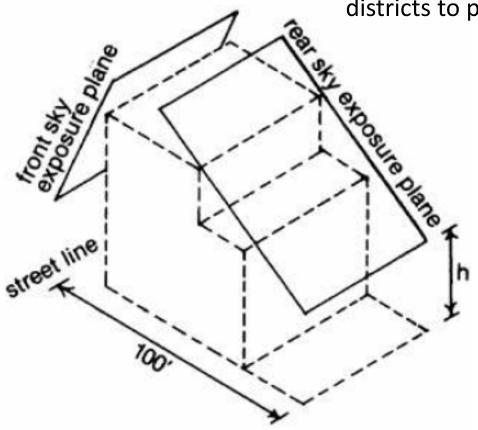
In most medium and higher density districts:

- 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.

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.



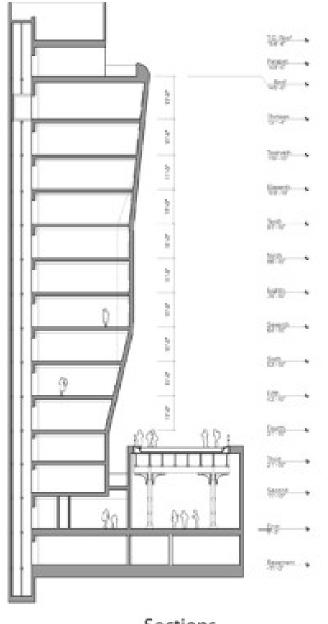
• Exception: a tower rising without setback which covers only 40% of its lot is permitted to penetrate the sky exposure plane because its compensating slender profile provides more open space at the street level.

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.

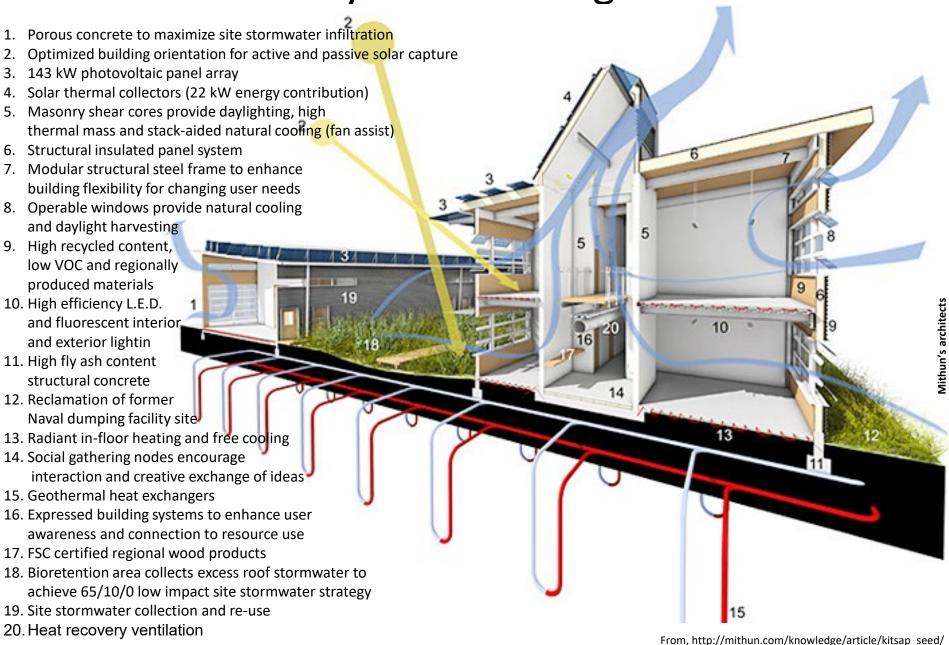




Sections

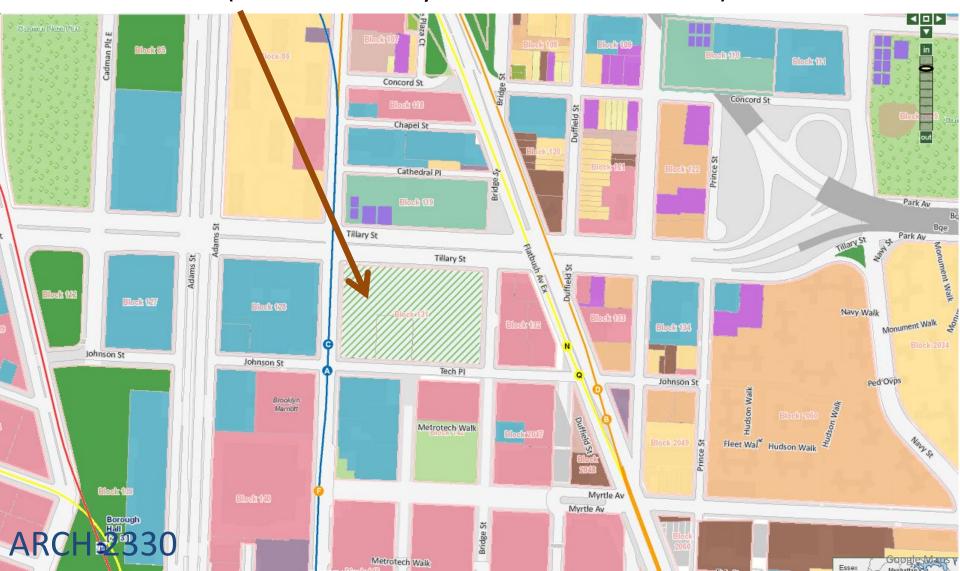
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Sustainability and building orientation



Course project and development process

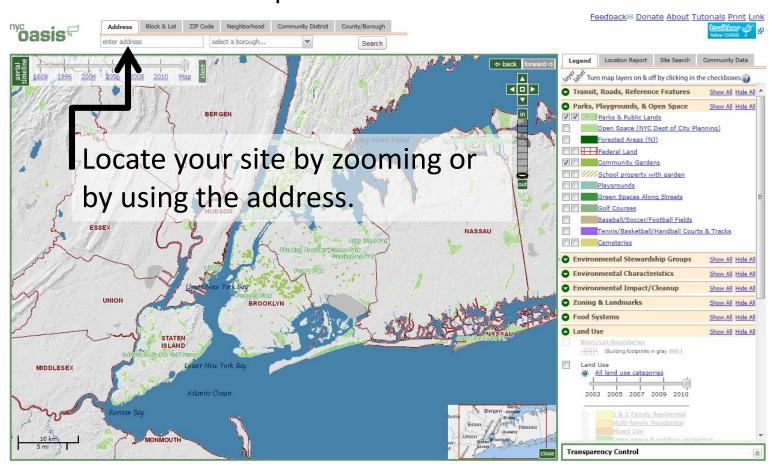
Location: 285 Jay Street, Brooklyn (between Tillary Street and Tech Place)





Site boundaries

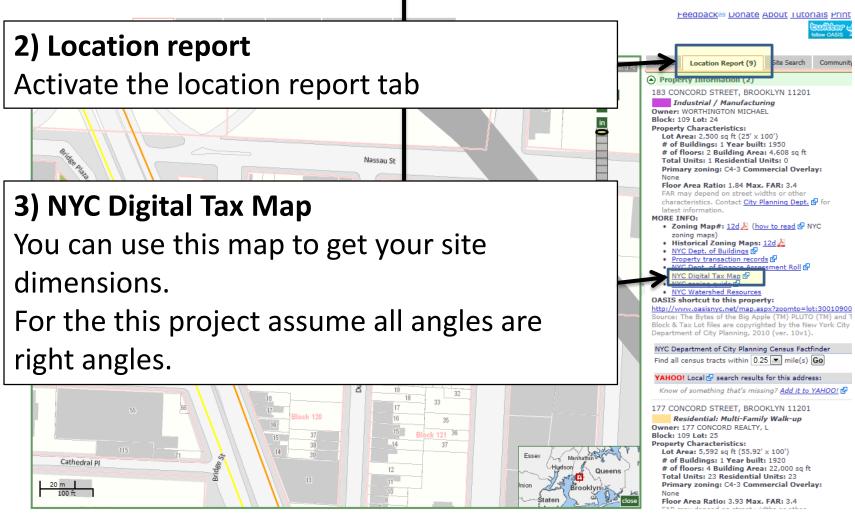
Tax lots private a good source of site boundaries.
You can use the OASISNYC.net website
for access to maps and contextual information.



http://www.oasisnyc.net

Site boundaries

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



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:

- division into teams
- 2. acquire the site dimensions by using "http://www.oasisnyc.net"
- 3. research site zoning using "http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/subcats/zoning.shtml"
- 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

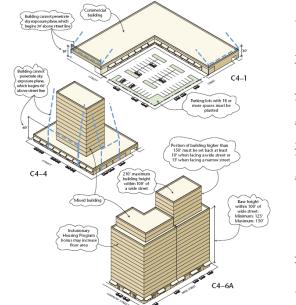
Your client is a University and they are requesting a building with a footprint of extending out to the property lines.

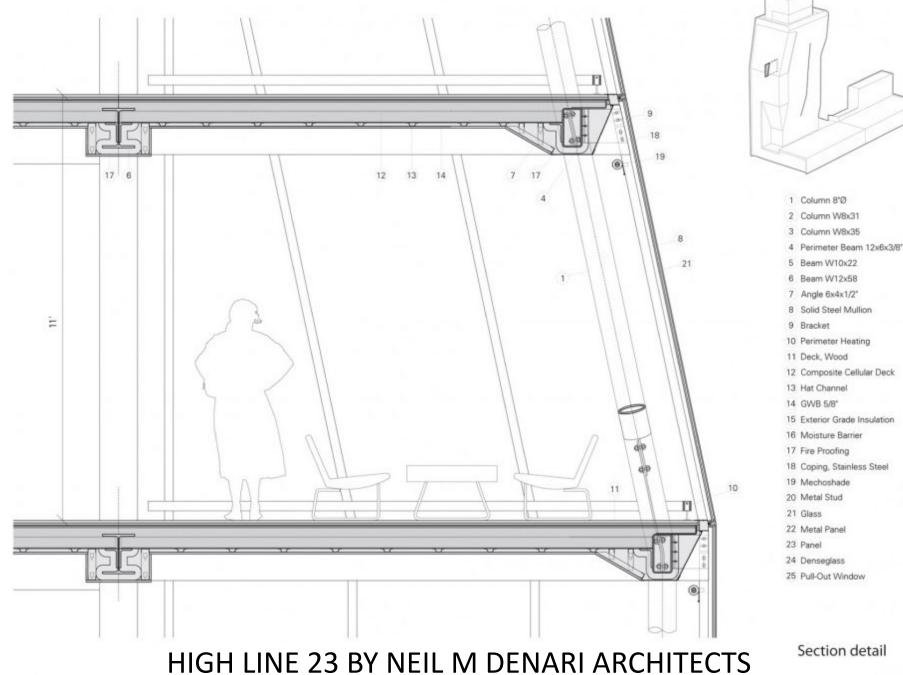
We will divide into student teams of 3 to 4 persons to develop a zoning analysis your site.

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

You will also use your results to your site plans.







Prepared by; Alexander Aptekar © 2013



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