

Newton Zoning 1st Draft Overview

City Council – Committee of the Whole 12.06.18

Agenda

Objective

Background

Guide to Reading the 1st Draft

Draft Map & Districts

Key Features & Case Studies





Objective

Objective

Tonight we will:

- Provide an overview and orientation to the 1st Draft Zoning Ordinance.
- Start a discussion we anticipate stretching over many months of detailed review with the City Council and with the Public.

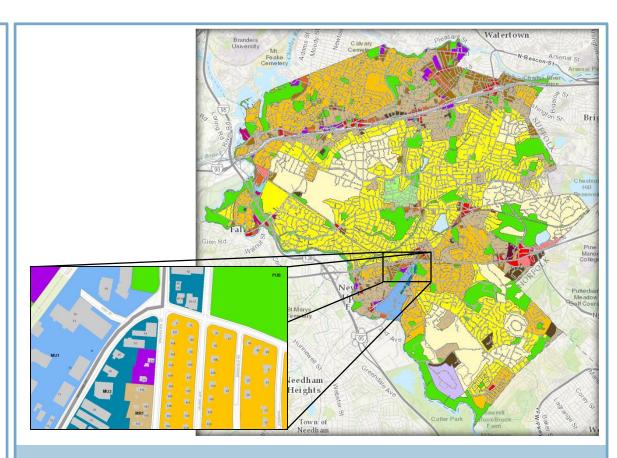


Background

What is Zoning?

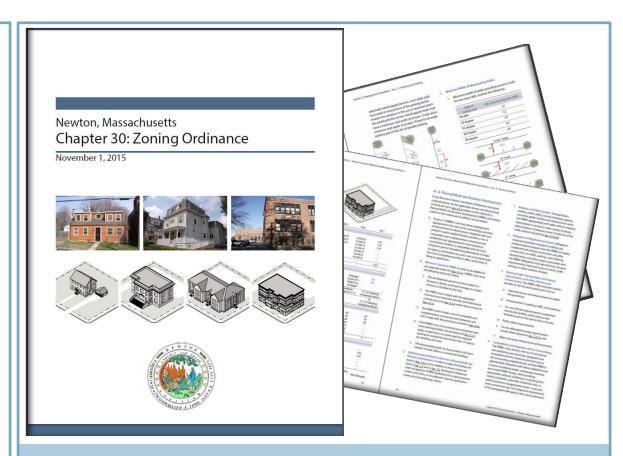
Zoning is the regulation of our built environment: types of buildings, their locations, and their uses.

- The Zoning Map
- The Zoning Ordinance
- Dimensional Requirements
- Development and Use Standards
- Decision Making Processes



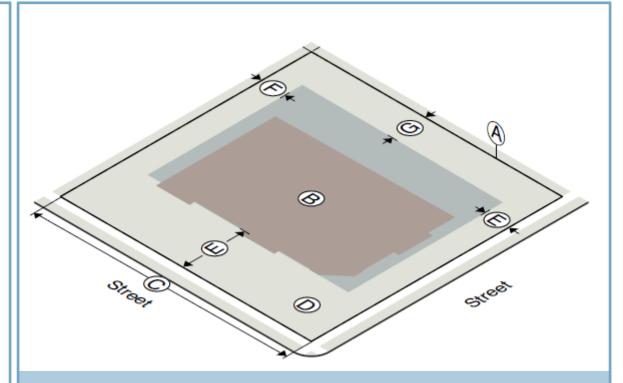
The Zoning Map divides the city into districts, each of which represents a different set of land uses and scales of building types.

- The Zoning Map
- The Zoning Ordinance
- Dimensional Requirements
- Development and Use Standards
- Decision Making Processes



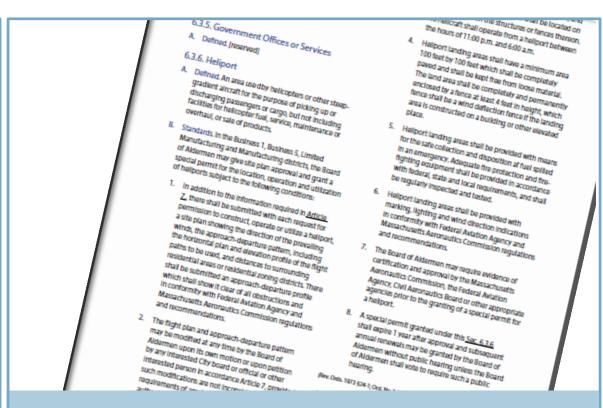
The Zoning Ordinance is the book of rules and regulations for how private property lots are divided, how buildings are constructed on those lots, and how those buildings are used.

- The Zoning Map
- The Zoning Ordinance
- Dimensional Requirements
- Development and Use Standards
- Decision Making Processes



Dimensional Requirements control the dimensions of private property lots and the buildings constructed on them, including: width and depth of properties, height and overall scale or mass of buildings, as well as how far buildings are from the street and from neighboring property lines.

- The Zoning Map
- The Zoning Ordinance
- Dimensional Requirements
- Development and Use Standards
- Decision Making Processes



For each use

- Define it. State Intent.
- Set standards Specific application materials, specific site layout standards, specific operations standards

- The Zoning Map
- The Zoning Ordinance
- Dimensional Requirements
- Development and Use Standards
- Decision Making Processes

Who approves? What standards for approval are applied?

City Council

e.g. Special Permit

Zoning Amendments

Zoning Board of Appeals

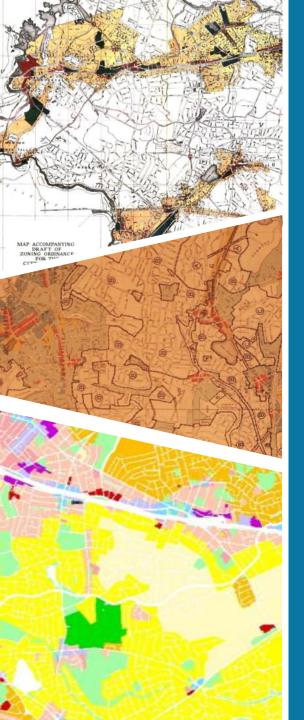
e.g. Variance

Inspectional Services Department

e.g. Building Permit



Decision Making Processes for applying the zoning rules are outlined in the ordinance as well.



30-Second History of Zoning in Newton

- 1922 First zoning code in Newton
- 1941 Introduce lot sizes & setbacks
- 1953 Increase required lot sizes
- 1987 Major reorganization, and update to commercial zones
- 2011 Zoning Reform Group
- 2015 Phase One completed
- 2017 Zoning Redesign Event Series
- 2018 Draft #1

Current efforts

Themes from the 2011 Report

- Better organize the Ordinance for ease of use
- Simplify and streamline the permitting and review processes
- Recognize that each village center and commercial corridor is unique
- Encourage mixed-use residential redevelopment in village centers
- Create "soft transitions" between village centers and residential neighborhoods
- Allow moderate, flexible growth on commercial corridors
- Rationalize and streamline parking regulations
- Protect neighborhood character and scale
- Create more diverse housing opportunities
- Institute a better process for managing change of religious and educational institutions
- Improve natural resource conservation and sustainability

A Context-Based Ordinance...

Rules are derived from existing or desired (where defined) context.

Existing Quality of Place

Sustainability of the Form

Future Planning

The Pattern Book

The Pattern Book represents a snapshot in time of Newton' development patterns in 2016-2017.

- Master database of the physical characteristics of Newton's neighborhoods (lot characteristics & building size)
- Book of analytic maps and tables

Event Series

- Sustainability
- Homeowners
- Economic Development
- Housing
- Transportation
- Arts
- Design
- Process
- Map







Setting Standards

- Starting point was to develop a set of data driven standards – utilized pattern book
 - Continued refinement
 - Time for policy questions to be resolved
- Challenge of balancing competing interests

Balance

- Property rights
 - Reasonable expansion / tear-downs
- Property values & tax revenue
- Neighborhood character and natural evolution in response to changing social, economic, and environmental conditions



Guide to Reading the Draft Ordinance

Things to Remember...

- Separate Mechanisms and Standards.
- Must apply all rules comprehensively to know what's possible.
- Simplicity
 - No math more complicated than addition/subtraction.
 - Measure simply.

Reading the Ordinance

General Standards Article 2 District Standards

Article 3-7

Development Standards

Article 8

Use Standards
Article 9

Nonconformity
Article 10

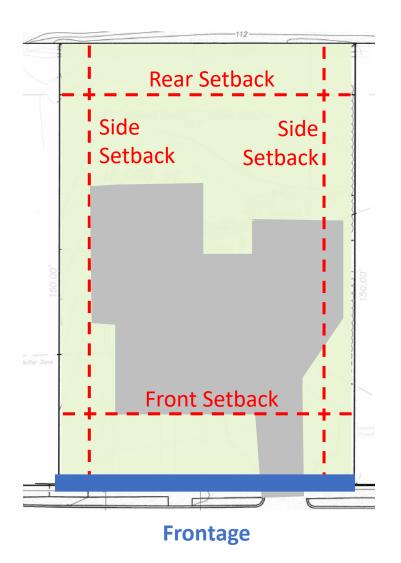
Administration
Article 11

Definitions | Article 12

Reading the Ordinance Districts

Lot and Setback Standards are set by the district:

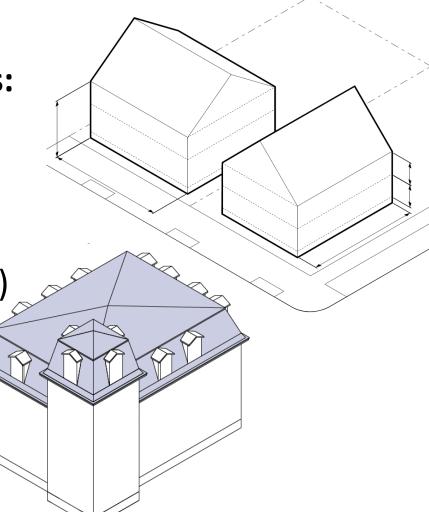
- Frontage
- Setbacks
- Lot Coverage
- Allowed Building Types



Reading the Ordinance Building Types

Building Types include all building dimensional standards:

- Footprint
- Height (Stories)
- Specific Rules
 (e.g. Fenestration, Roof Types)



Reading the Ordinance

Development Standards

Development Standards describe how to build key site features:

- Parking Area Design
- Stormwater
- Sustainable Building Design Incentives



Reading the Ordinance

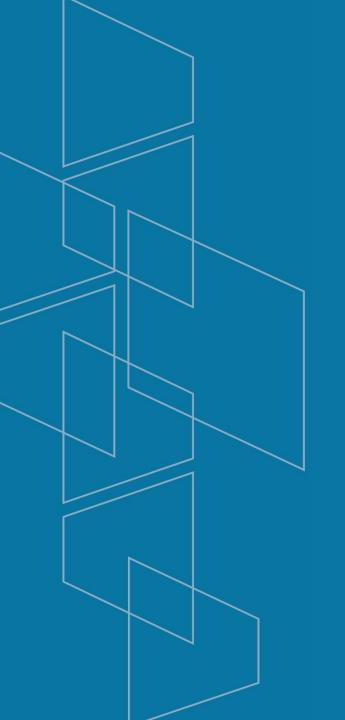
Use Standards

Use Standards include clearer definitions, requirements, and criteria that must be met to approve a new use.

Examples:

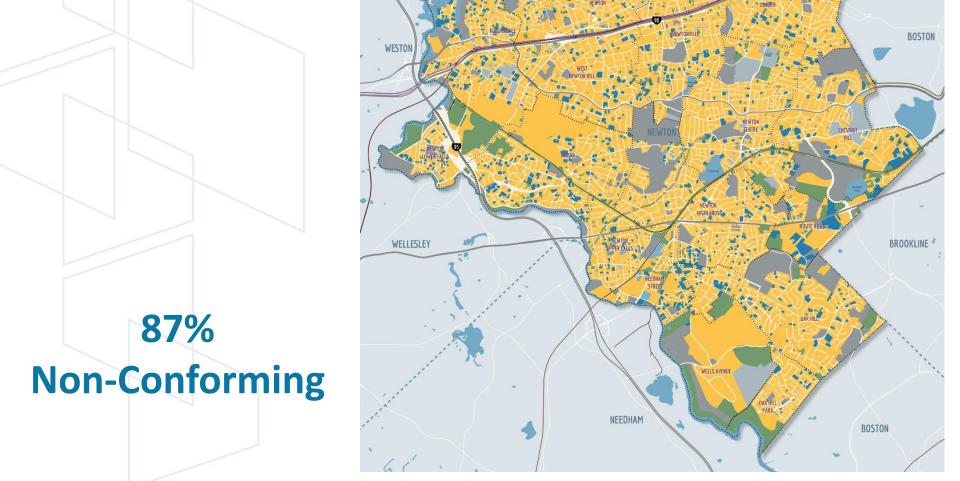
- Brewery: criteria includes compatibility with level of activity in the area
- Manufacturing: criteria for nuisance prevention (smell, noise, etc.)





Draft Zoning Map & Districts

Non-Conforming Homes & Lots



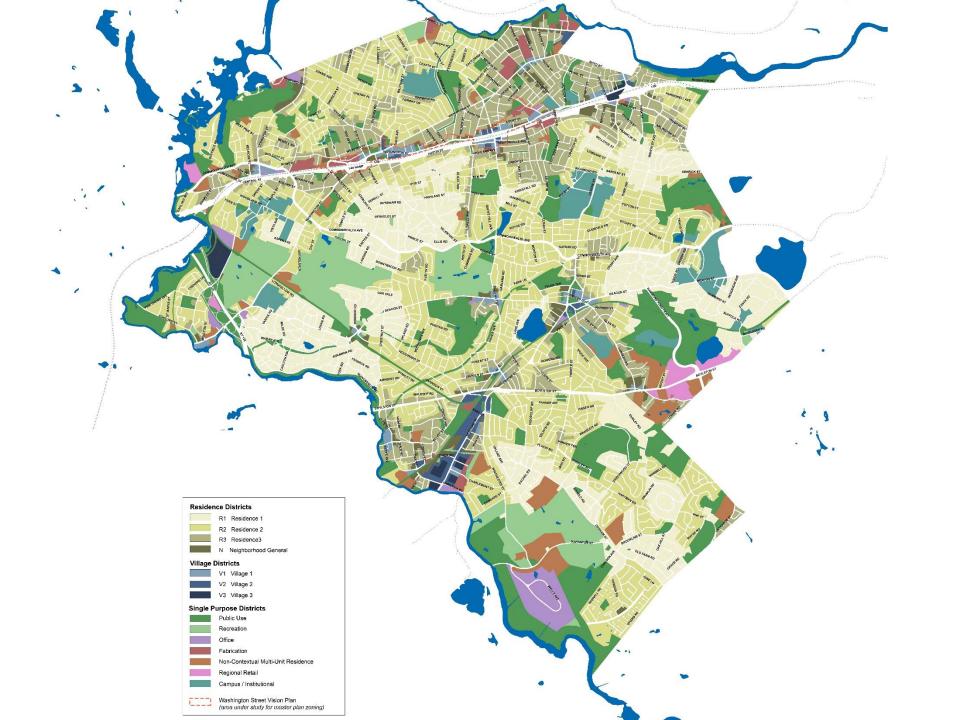
Map Making Principles

1) Balance of two goals:

- Minimize non-conformity
- Maximize consistency with existing patterns of development
 - Map based in Pattern Book database findings (2017/2018)
 - Particular interest in conditions before-tear downs (before 2000)

2) General Considerations:

- District lines are at the back of the property
- As much as possible, both sides of the street should have the same zoning
 - Boundaries occur when the pattern shifts change in lot width, scale of buildings (footprint and/or height), use or number of units
- The exception does not make the rule 100% conformity is not possible



Reading the Ordinance Map

Residence Districts

Article 3

Village Districts

Article 4

Public Use & Recreation Districts

Article 5

Single

Purpose

Districts

Article 6

Contextual

Non-Contextual

Draft Zoning Map Newton Corner

Residence Districts

R1 Residence 1

R2 Residence 2

R3 Residence3

N Neighborhood General

Village Districts

V1 Village 1

V2 Village 2

V3 Village 3

Single Purpose Districts

Public Use

* Recreation

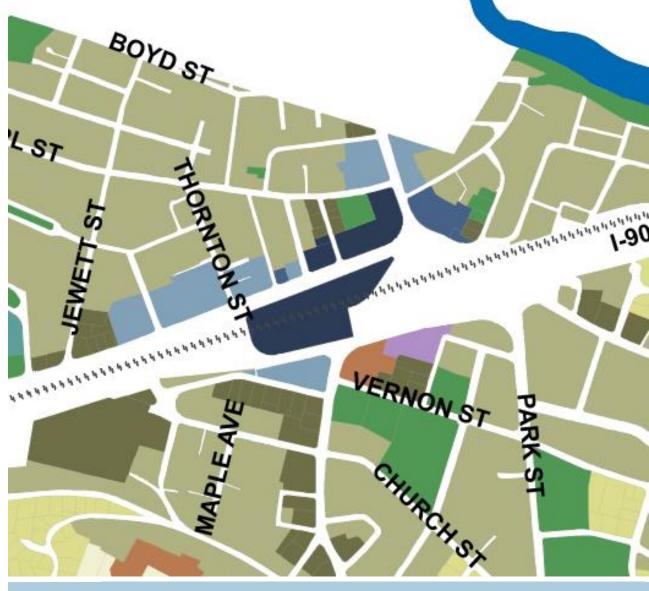
Office

Fabrication

Non-Contextual Multi-Unit Residence

Regional Retail

Campus / Institutional





Newton's village centers typically follow a concentric circle model (more intense activity at the center, stepping down to surrounding neighborhoods)

Draft Zoning Map Newton Centre

Residence Districts

R1 Residence 1

R2 Residence 2

R3 Residence3

N Neighborhood General

Village Districts

V1 Village 1

V2 Village 2

V3 Village 3

Single Purpose Districts

Public Use

* Recreation

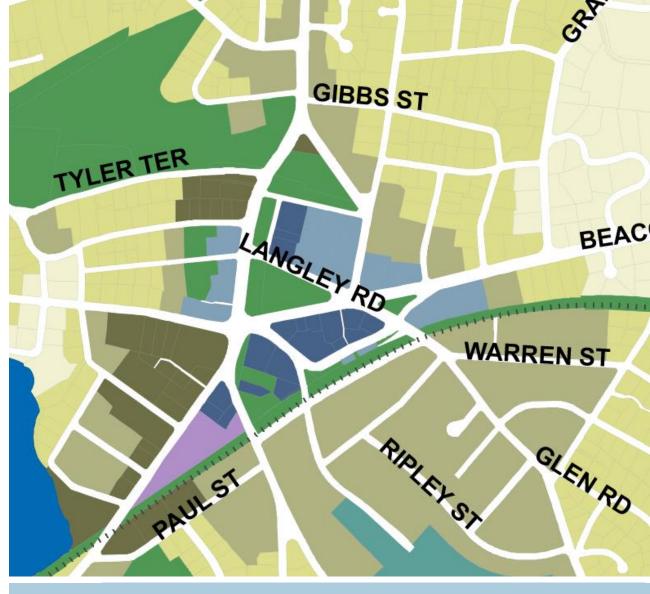
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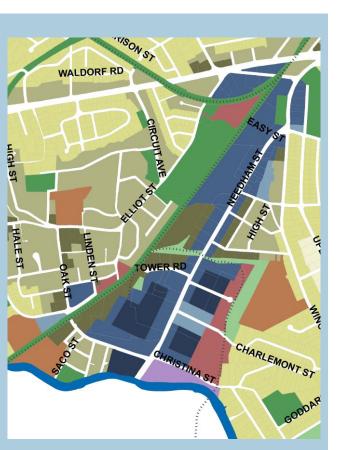
Campus / Institutional





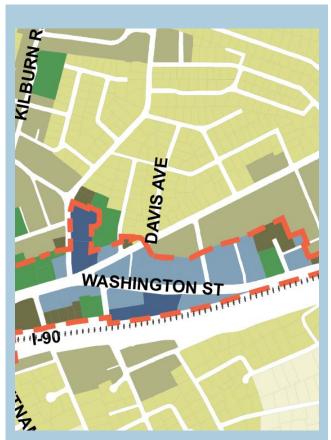
Newton's village centers typically follow a concentric circle model (more intense activity at the center, stepping down to surrounding neighborhoods)

Areas of Further Study



Needham Street

 Proposed zoning is based on the adopted Vision Plan



Washington Street

 The Hello Washington Street zoning study area is outlined in a dashed orange line



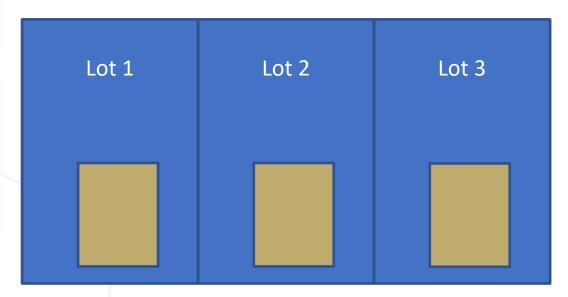
Riverside

The proposed Village 3
 is based on the
 previously approved
 Special Permit



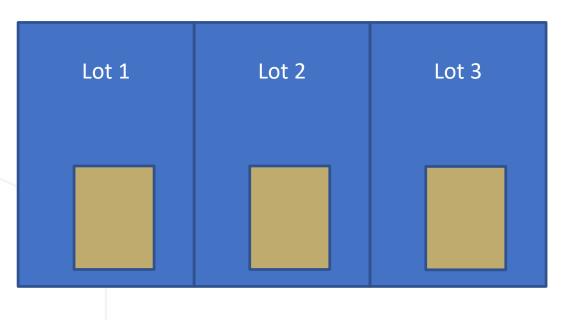
Key Features & Case Studies

Lot Size & Building Size

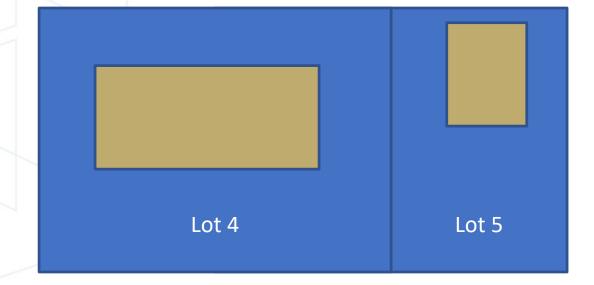


Street

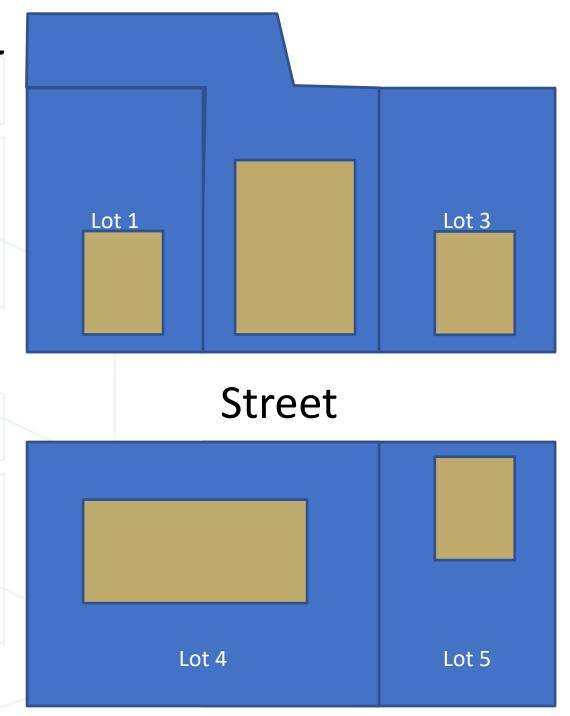
Lot Size & Building Size



Street



Lot Size & Building Size





Tear Down Lot and Garage Placement an R2 District Example

District:

- current **SR3**
- 1st draft **R2**

Constructed 2010

Approved addition in 2018





Current Ordinance	urr	ent (Ordi	nance
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Approved Project

Frontage	80 ft	100 ft
Lot Coverage*	30%	19.6%
Setbacks Front Side (north) Side (south) Rear	(min) 25 ft 7.5 ft 7.5 ft 15 ft	35 ft 15.1 ft 16.8 ft 51.5 ft
Lot Size	Min. 10,000 sf	15,000 sf
Min. Open Space*	50%	71.8%
Frontage Buildout	-	-
Footprint	-	-
Height (Max Stories)	Max. 2.5 stories	2.5 stories
FAR	0.35	0.43 – extended nonconforming

Requirement

District:

- current **SR3**
- 1st draft R2

Constructed 2010

Approved addition in 2018

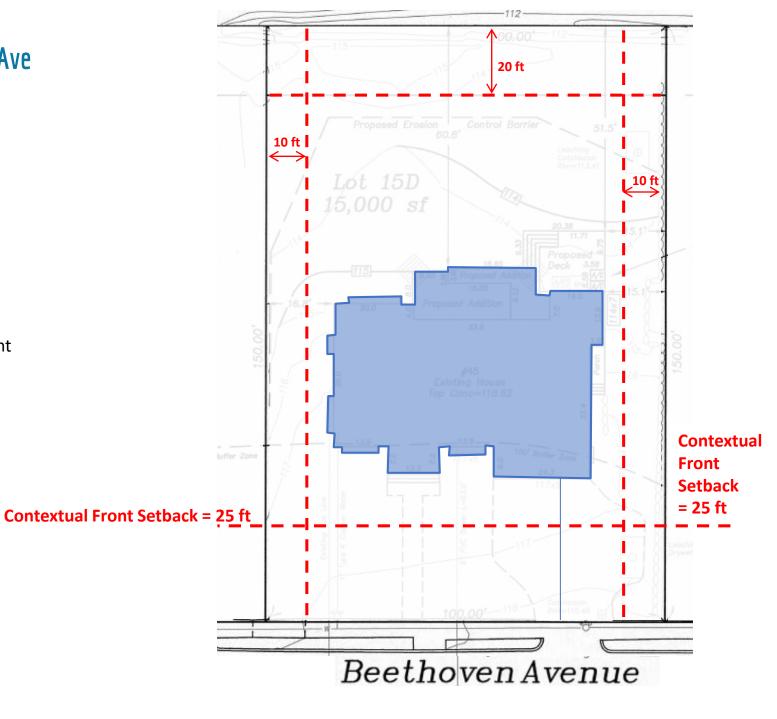




2018	Curren Requirement	t Ordinance Approved Project	1st D Requirement	raft Ordinance Approved Project
Frontage	80 ft	100 ft	60-110 ft	100 ft
Lot Coverage*	30%	19.6%	35%	30.8%
Setbacks Front Side (north) Side (south) Rear	(min) 25 ft 7.5 ft 7.5 ft 15 ft	35 ft 15.1 ft 16.8 ft 51.5 ft	(min or range) 25 ft (contextual) 10 ft 10 ft 20 ft	35 ft - beyond contextual max. 15.1 ft 16.8 ft 51.5 n
Lot Size	Min. 10,000 sf	15,000 sf	-	1 .65
Min. Open Space*	50%	71.8%	- Min. 25 ft	al rees
Frontage Buildout	-	-	Min. 25 f	0.0
Footprint	-	-	No. 1600 sf	27)'4 sf – more than S.P. House B
Height (Max Stories)	Max. 2.5 stories	2.5 stories	Max. 2.5 stories	2.5 stories
FAR	0.35	0.43 – extended nonconforming	-	-

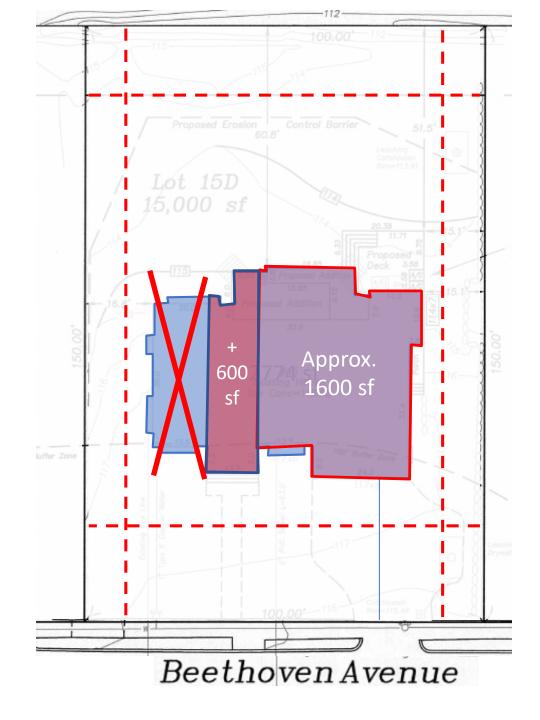
Demonstrated Features:

- Contextual front setback
- Footprint size
- Lot coverage elements
- Garage placement



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- Contextual front setback
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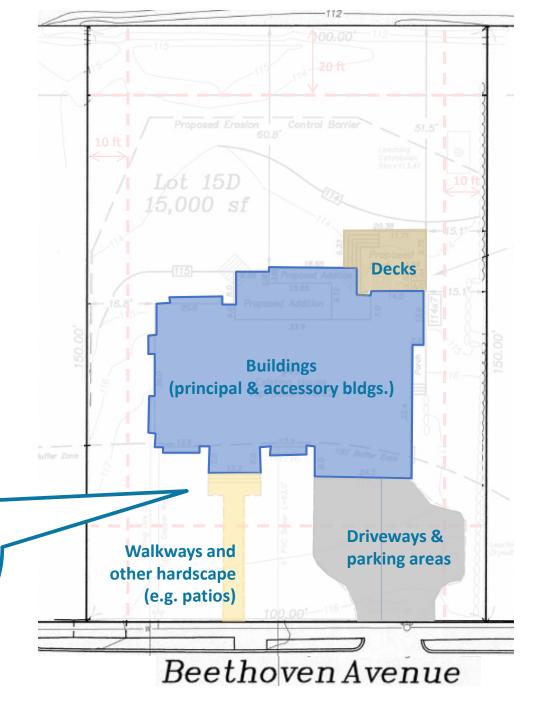
Demonstrated Features:

- Contextual front setback
- Footprint size
- Lot coverage elements
- Garage placement

Lot Coverage includes all
"built" features

Inverse is "unbuilt"
landscaped areas

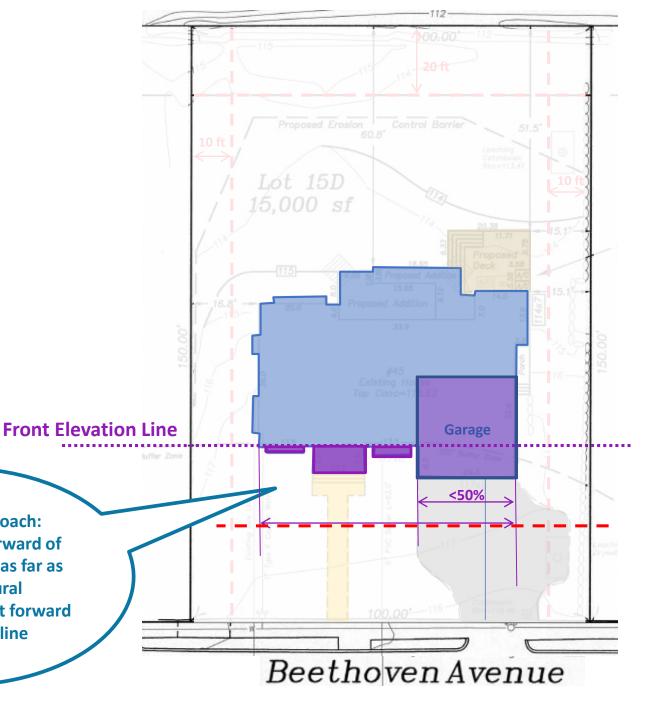
Should decks, patios, pools,
and tennis courts be
exempted from in lot
coverage?



Demonstrated Features:

- Contextual front setback
- Footprint size
- Lot coverage elements
- Garage placement

Alternative approach:
Garages may be forward of the front elevation as far as any architectural components, but not forward of the setback line



One Lot or Two Lots an R3 District Example

District:

- current **SR3**
- 1st draft R3

Constructed 1870

2017 - Approved combination of lots and expansion of non-conforming 2-unit bldg.





conforming 2-unit blug.	Current Requirement	t Ordinance Approved Project	First Requirement	Draft Ordinance Approved Project
Frontage	80 ft	113 ft	40-100 ft	113 ft - nonconforming
Lot Coverage*	30%	25.06%	60%	47%
Setbacks Front Side (north) Side (south) Rear	25 ft 7.5 ft 7.5 ft 15 ft	26.4 ft 12.8 ft 39 ft 20.1 ft	25-28 ft 7.5 ft 7.5 ft 15 ft	26.4 ft 12.8 ft 39 ft 20.4 ft
Lot Size	10,000 sf	15,216 sf	-	200
Min. Open Space	50%	56.13%	- 200	Ma,
Frontage Buildout	-	-	Min. 95 rt	2 - nonconforming
Footprint	-	-	2,000 sf	2,925 sf – S.P. only up to 2200
Height (Max Stories)	2.5 stories	2.5 stories	2.5 stories	2.5 stories
FAR	0.38	0.36	-	-



By Right under current ordinance, size of addition would be limited under 1st Draft

The parcel to the side of 307 Lexington began as a separate lot ... a conforming lot under the first draft ordinance



The parcel to the side of 307 Lexington began as a separate lot ... a conforming lot under the first draft ordinance



The parcel to the side of 307 Lexington began as a separate lot ... a conforming lot under the first draft ordinance

Allowed Building Types & Alternative Lot Configurations:

By Right Options

- House B or C (1 unit household living)
- Two-Unit Residence
- Civic Building (civic institution)

Special Permit Options

- Larger footprints w/in limits
- Apartment House
- Small Apartment Building



The parcel to the side of 307 Lexington began as a separate lot ... a conforming lot under the first draft ordinance

Allowed Building Types & Alternative Lot Configurations:

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 (1 unit household living)
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Courtyard Clusters



Courtyards Cluster allowed in all residence districts
Attached townhouses limited to the Neighborhood General district

Townhouses vs. Courtyard Cluster an R3 District Example

District:

- current MR2, MR1
- 1st draft **R3**

2007, 2015– Approved townhouse development





	Curre Required	e nt Ordinance Approved Project	First Draf Required	t Ordinance Approved Project
Frontage	80 ft	120 ft and 185 ft	40 - 100 ft	120 ft and 185 ft - nonconforming
Lot Coverage*	25%	22.3%	60%	48.5%
Setbacks Front (Elm St) Side (north) Side (south) Rear	25 ft 25 ft 25 ft 25 ft	26 ft 25.5 ft 28.4 ft	12-52 ft 7.5 ft 7.5 ft 15 ft	26 ft 25.5 ft 28.4 ft
Lot Size	10,000 sf	57,266 sf	Min 32,670 sf for courtyard class a	57,200
Min. Open Space*	50%	86.1%	· 00° c'	Co
Frontage Buildout	-	-	Dt.	
Footprint	-	-	Townhouses not allo	wed in R3
Height (Max Stories)	2.5 stories	2.5 stories	Townhouses not allo	wed in R3
FAR	FAR doesn't apply		-	-

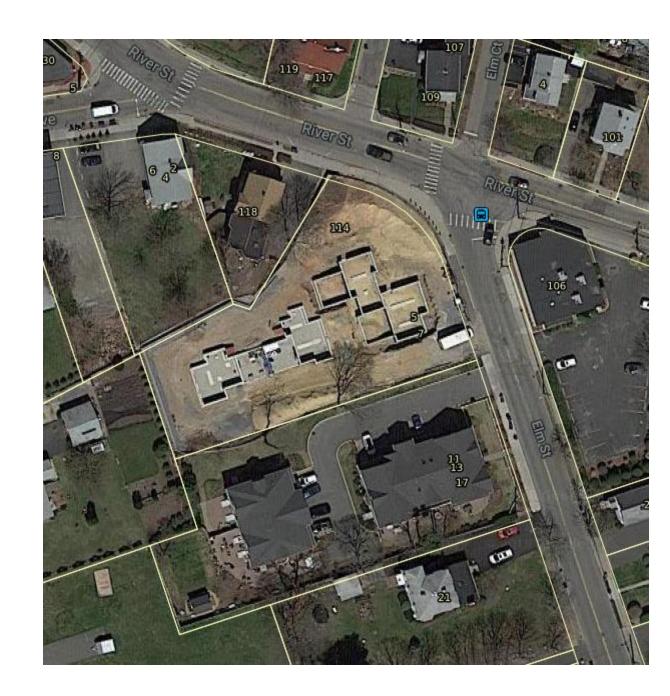
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- House B or House C (1 unit household living)
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Special Permit Options

- Larger footprints
- Apartment House
- Small Apartment Building
- Courtyard Cluster
- Rear Lot

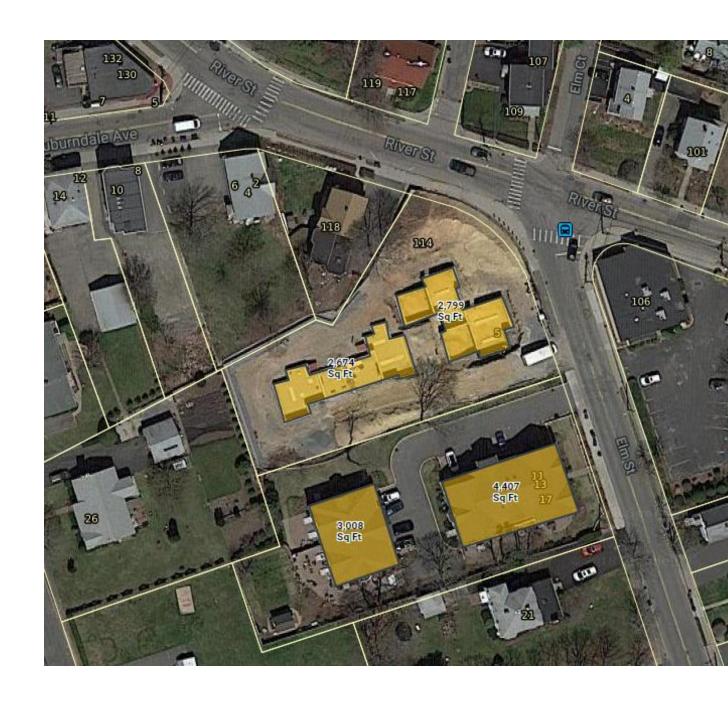


Under current ordinance properties received Special Permits for **9 attached units** (each 1300-1500 sf footprint)

Courtyard Cluster:

- · Central courtyard
- Must meet lot standards
- Separate buildings with smaller than typical building footprints
- In the R3 district the following building types are allowed:
 - House C
 - House B
 - 2-Unit Res.

(all limited to 1200 sf footprints in R3)



Example Courtyard Cluster:

• Setbacks:

• Front: contextual 12-52 ft

max 35 ft

Sides: 7.5 ftRear: 15 ft



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• Front: contextual 12-52 ft

max 35 ft

Sides: 7.5 ftRear: 15 ft

· Central courtyard



SBL 33023 0009 33023 0016B

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• Setbacks:

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SBL 33023 0009 33023 0016B

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Sides: 7.5 ftRear: 15 ft

Central courtyard

- Separate buildings with smaller than typical building footprints
- In the R3 district the following building types are allowed:
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(all limited to 1200 sf footprints in R3)

 Driveway must not be between the buildings and the courtyard and parking must be screened



Parking & Transportation

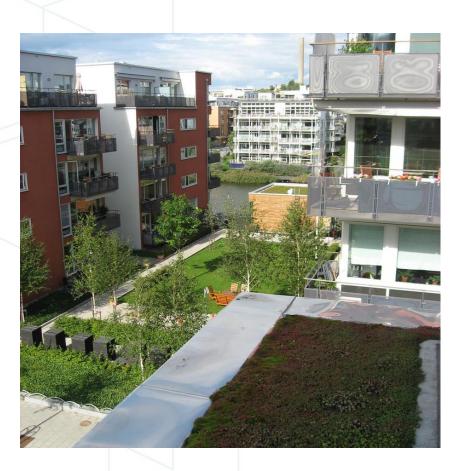
- Require Bike Parking
- Reduce Automobile Minimums & Add Maximums
- Allow sharing of underutilized parking
- Introduce Transportation Demand Management as a base requirement







Sustainable Buildings & Environmental Site Design



- Promote buildings and site design that achieve City objectives relative to environmental sustainability and addressing Climate Change.
- Base Requirements + Incentive level requirement
- Looking for guidance from the upcoming Climate Action Plan.
- Other environmental provisions layered throughout the ordinance.

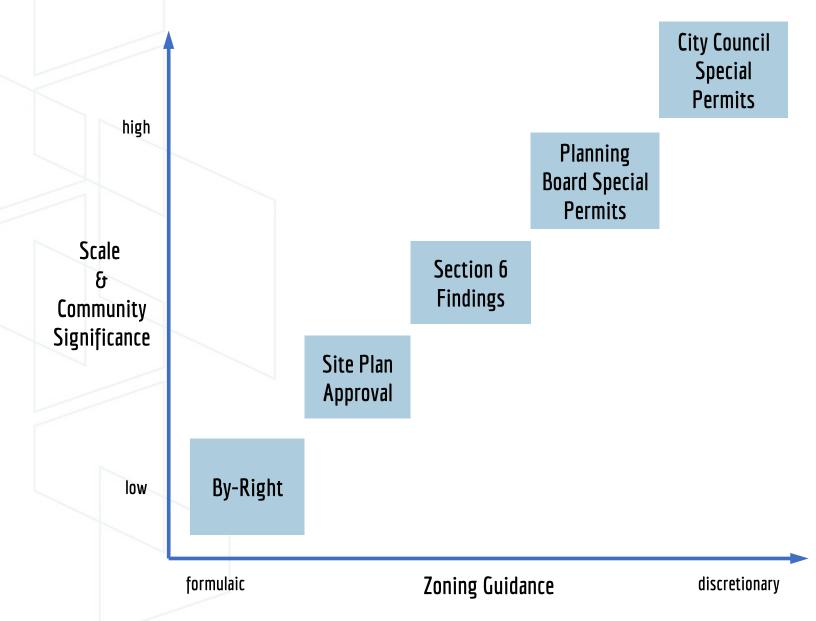
Arts & Cultural Institutions

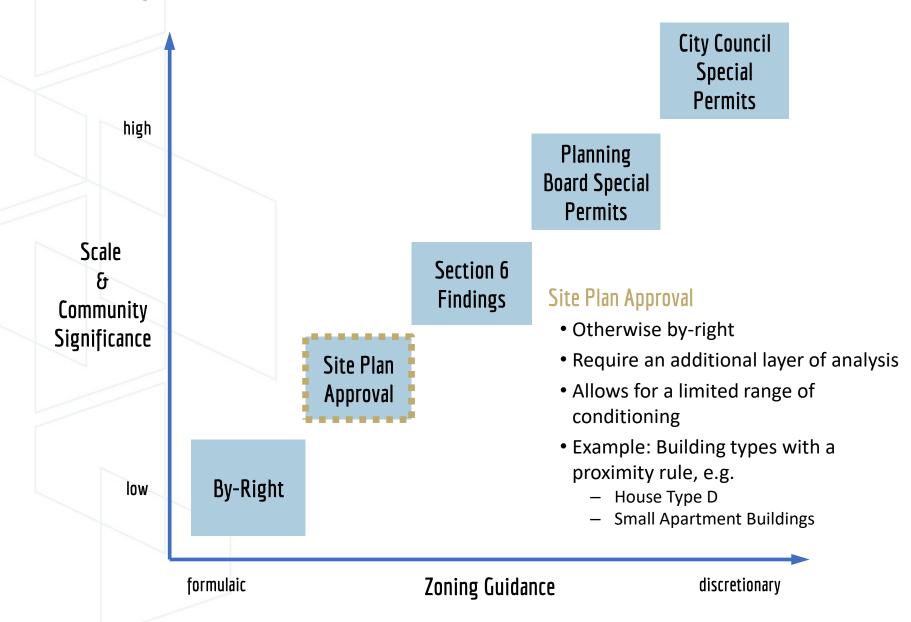
 New Use Categories

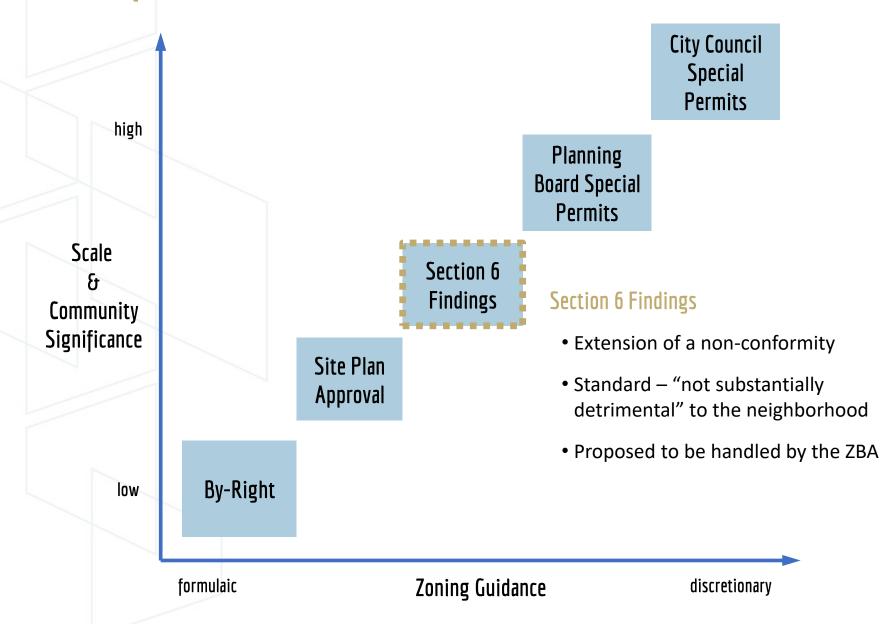
Coming Soon Arts related
 requirement for
 development
 projects over a
 certain size

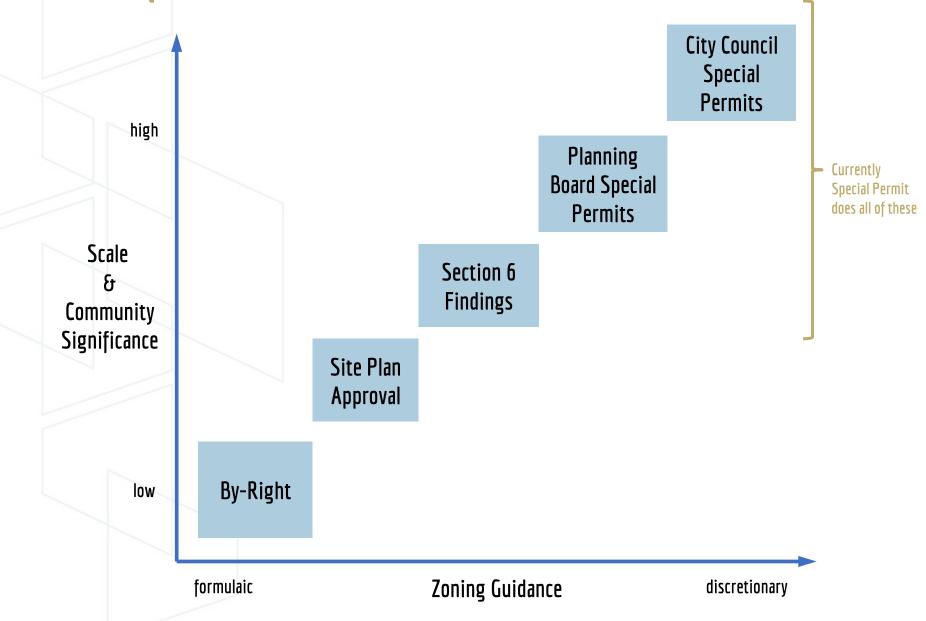














Next Steps & Schedule

Upcoming Discussions

City Council Meetings

- Regular discussions at the Zoning and Planning Committee
- February: Build Out Analysis (under current & first draft ordinances)
- Quarterly Full Council Discussions

Public Meetings

- Ward-by-Ward Meetings
 Nov Feb
- Meetings with Community Groups
- Office Hours (Spring 2019)

2nd Draft - Anticipated May 2019

Focus for Buildout Analysis?

- Footprint + Height = Building Size
- Footprint is a critical measure
- Range of Options
 - New District(s)
 - New Footprint standards
 - New Frontage standards
 - And others
- The Build-out Analysis will give us critical information to inform this discussion.

Questions

- What are the top priority issues that you see relative to the zoning ordinance?
- What questions are you hoping the build out analysis can answer?
- What topics are most important to you to have discussion on in the next committee of the whole meetings?

How to Connect

www.newtonma.gov/zoningredesign

- Full text of the First Draft Ordinance
- Interactive Map (Current Zoning and First Draft Zoning)
- Additional Materials
- Archive of the 2016-2018 Series Materials

Sign Up for Emails!

Office Hours

Starting in March 2019

Email a Question, Idea, or Comment: zoningredesign@newtonma.gov



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