Form-Based Code Case Studies

1: Overview of Form-Based Codes

2: Battery Park City, NYC

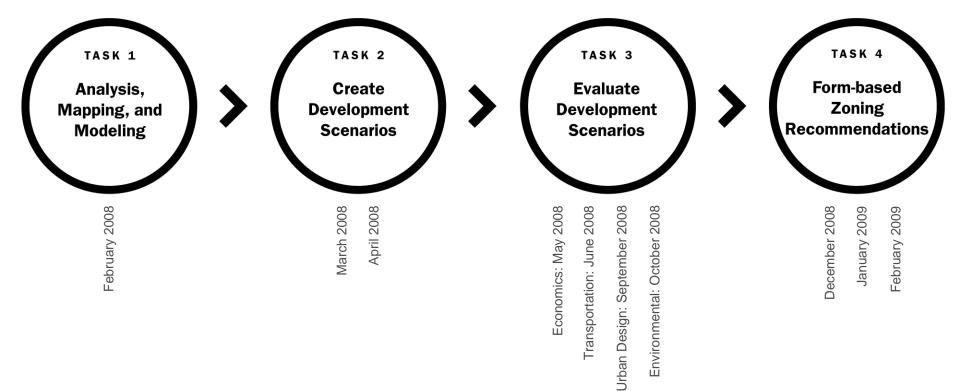
3: Miami, Florida

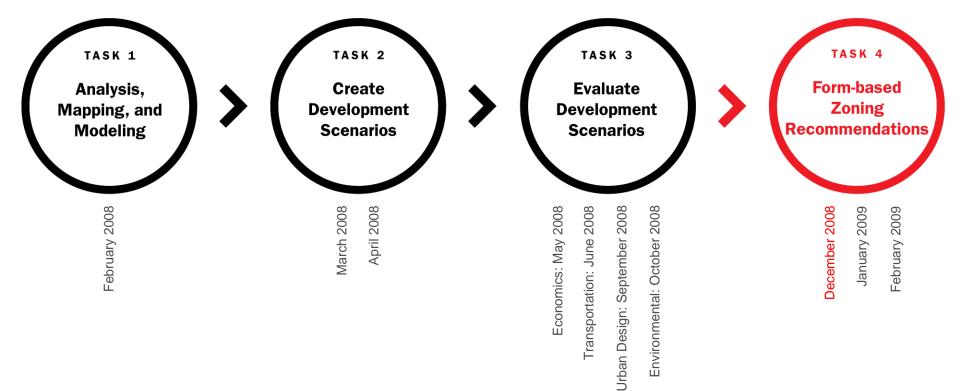
4: Existing Stuart Street Zoning

5: Proposed Zoning Principles



utile





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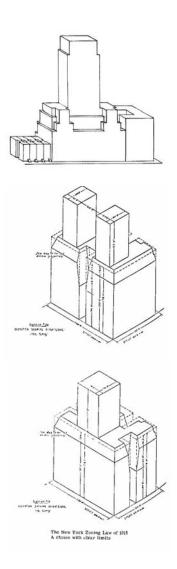
3: Miami, Florida

4: Existing Stuart Street Zoning

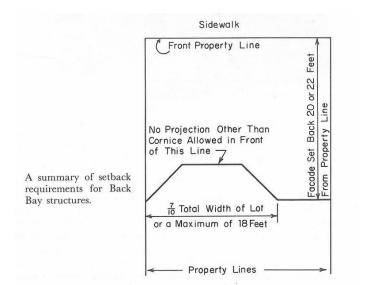
5: Proposed Zoning Principles



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New York Zoning Law, 1916

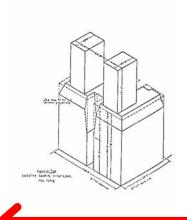




160 Facade of 385-389 Marlborough Street, 1880, by O. F. Smith. When compared with similar sized houses of 1865, fig. 29, these facades illustrate how bay windows and other appendages destroy the continuity of later rows of houses. The gutter stones and fire walls were required by fire laws.

Back Bay Zoning: Form-Based Components

Source: Houses of Boston's Back Bay, Bainbridge Bunting, 1967

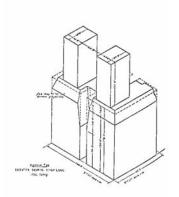


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5-5	1 banks detached Other use	5.000 5.000	1000 1000	:	11	110	100	nore nore	25	10	2	nome nome	25
N.5	1 8 2 family detached way other-deeding Other use	5.000 2 mmm 5.000	1.000 1.000 1.000	100	H	210 110	22.2	1,000 1,000 1,000	800	2	9 9	NOTE NOTE NOTE	20.00
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11140	1 & 2 family row Any other desting	2,000	1,000	70	12	:	40,010 40,010	2	20 20	2	300 10 - Au	Hah'	2 2
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	1.6.2 family row		1.000						39				

Form-Based

Euclidean



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4.5	1 S 2 family detected may other denting (other use	5,000 7 mmm 5,000	5,000 5,000 5,000	20	H	210 110	888	1,000 1,000 1,000	20.00	2	9 9	NOTE NOTE NOTE	20.00
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1140	1.6.2 family row any other desting	2,000 1,000	1300	Name No	10	:	40,010	2	26 29	2	300 10 - ² /10		ž ž
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Form-Based

- > Primarily focused on building form
- > Allows nuanced control over building massing and height

Typical components:

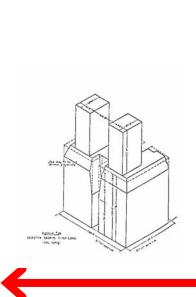
- > Build-to-Line
- > Setbacks
- > Building Heights
- > Minimum Floor Heights
- > Parking Maximums
- > No Parking Minimums

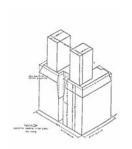
Euclidean

> Primarily focused on land-use

Typical components:

- > Land-Use
- > Floor-Area-Ratio (FAR)
- > Density
- > Building Heights
- > Parking Minimums







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*TABLE 8: DIMENSIONAL REGULATIONS

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5-3	1 family detected Other use	1,000 1,000	1,000	2	13	210 210	22	nore nore	25 20	2	10 50	none none	25
5-5	1 banky detached Other use	5.000 5.000	1000 4,000	:	11	110	×	TOPR TOPR	25 26	10	50	none none	25 28
4.5	1.5.2 family detected stry-other-denting Other-use	5,000 2 m/mm 5,000	5.000 5.000(2) 5.000	100	H	210 210	333	1,000 1,000 1000	866	20	8 8 8	100m 100m 100m	20.00
*.0	1.6.2 handy-new stry-after-denting Other use	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	1	11	3 3	30 30 30	60 60 600	20 20 20	10 10 10	60	32	25 25 29
1140	1.6.2 family row Any other desting	2,000 1,000	1,000	10	13	:	40,110 40,110	2	20 20	2	380 10 - ² (0)	HAY.	
51.00	Other use 1.5.2 feets may	1,000	1,000	100	10		40(11) 50(11)	nove	25		20		MN 25
55-00	Any other dealing	2,000 5,000	1,000	100	13		Marry.	22	20	2	m. Am	Hall.	
	Otheruse	5,000	1,000	560	10		50(111)	nove	20	99	20		mes 25



Form-Based Hybrid Euclidean

TASK 4.1

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Environmental Impacts

- Wind
- □ Shadows
- ☐ Utility Infrastructure
- □ Groundwater



Transportation

- Public Transit Access
- Automobile Traffic
- □ Loading and Servicing
- Parking



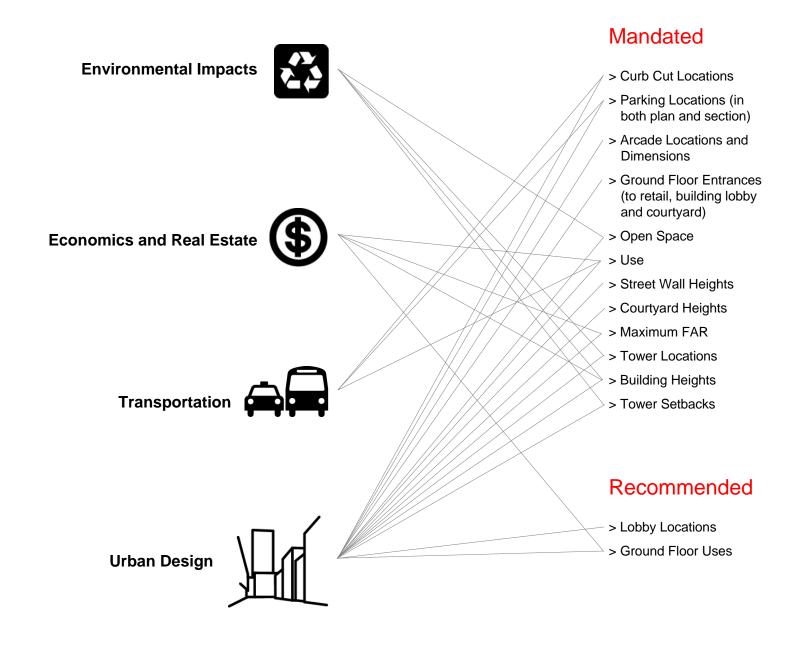
Economics and Real Estate

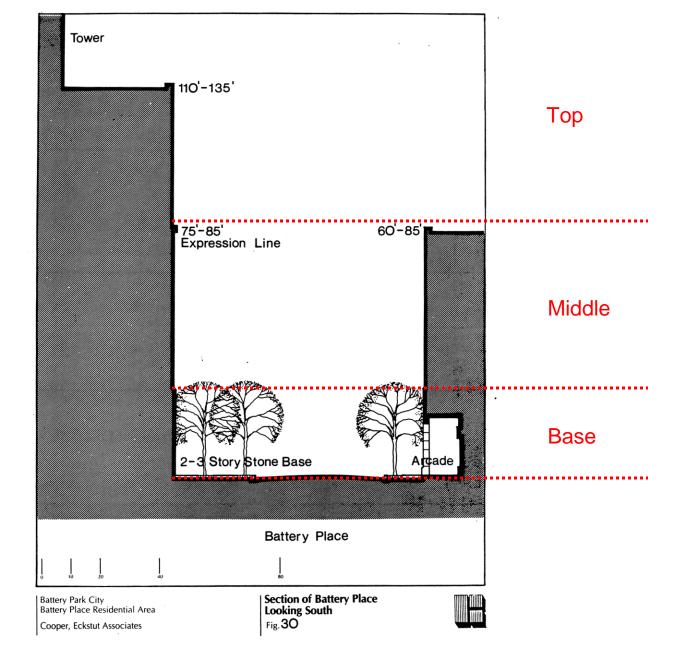
- ☐ Financial Viability: Total GSF
- ☐ Financial Viability: Floorplates
- □ Retail Capacity



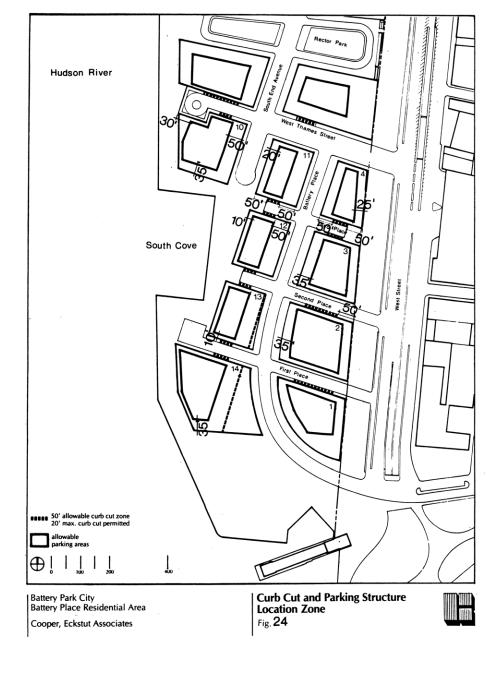
Urban Design

- □ Public Realm Contribution
- Pedestrian Connectivity
- □ Ground-Level Active Uses
- Streetscape Definition
- □ View Corridors
- ☐ Skyline Design and Composition
- □ Program and Use Mix





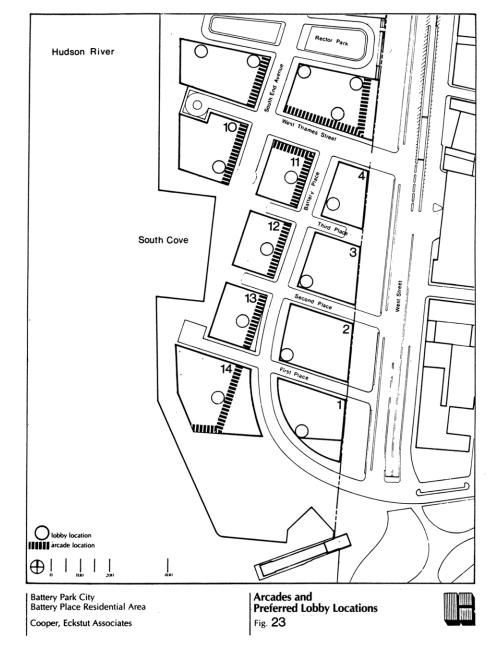
Battery Place Residential Area, Design Guidelines, 1985



Recommended

- > Curb Cut Locations
- > Parking Locations (in both plan and section)

Battery Place Residential Area, Design Guidelines, 1985

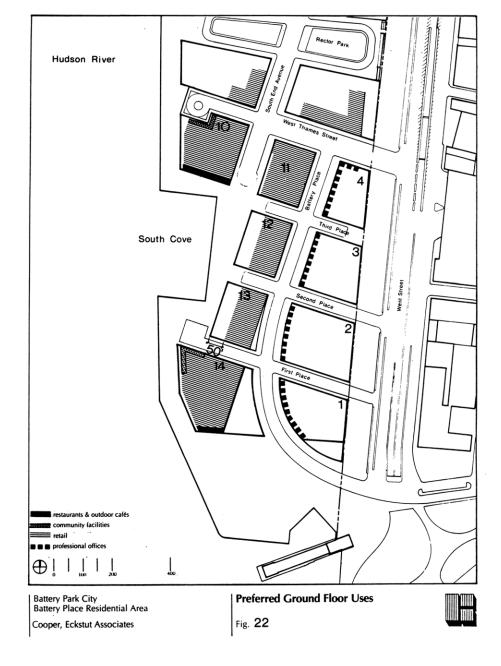


- > Curb Cut Locations
- > Parking Locations (in both plan and section)
- > Arcade Locations and Dimensions

Recommended

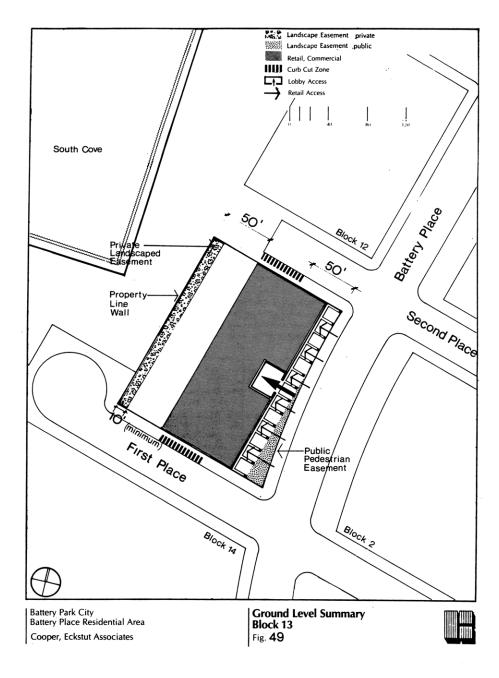
> Lobby Locations

Battery Place Residential Area, Design Guidelines, 1985



- > Curb Cut Locations
- > Parking Locations (in both plan and section)
- > Arcade Locations and Dimensions

- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses

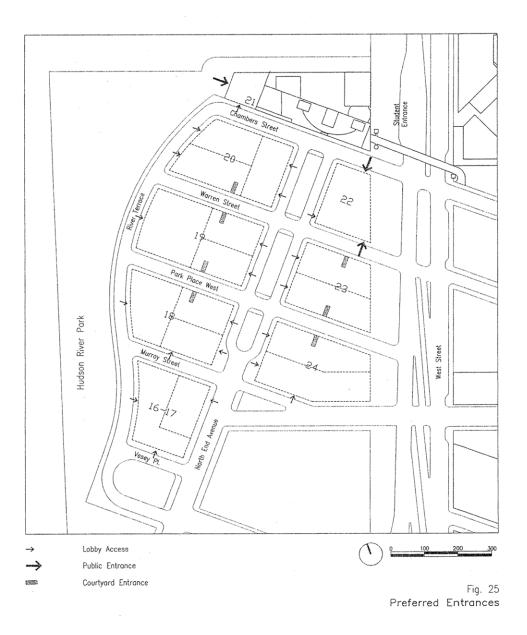


- > Curb Cut Locations
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- > Ground Floor Entrances (to retail, building lobby and courtyard)

Recommended

- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses

Battery Place Residential Area, Design Guidelines, 1985

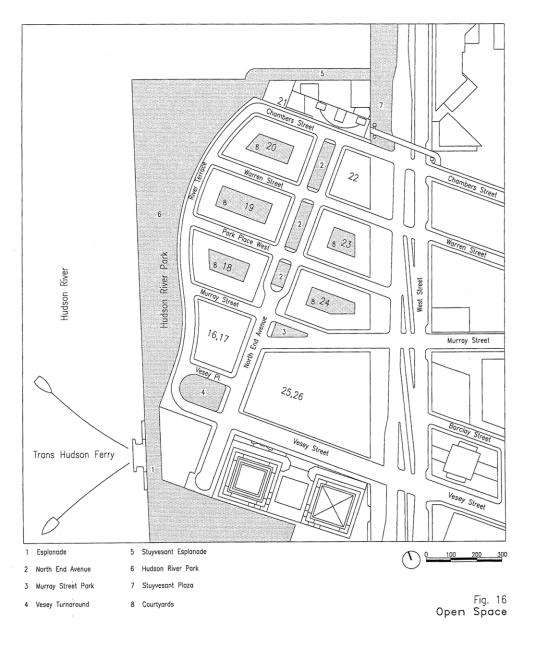


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- > Parking Locations (in both plan and section)
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- Ground Floor Entrances (to retail, building lobby and courtyard)

Recommended

- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses

Battery Park City, North Residential Neighborhood, Design Guidelines, 1994



- > Curb Cut Locations
- > Parking Locations (in both plan and section)
- > Arcade Locations and Dimensions
- > Ground Floor Entrances (to retail, building lobby and courtyard)
- > Open Space

Recommended

- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses

Battery Park City, North Residential Neighborhood, Design Guidelines, 1994

Block 13

A. Area (approximate):

31,100 s.f.

B. Floor area; maximum permitted: 15

157,200 s.f.

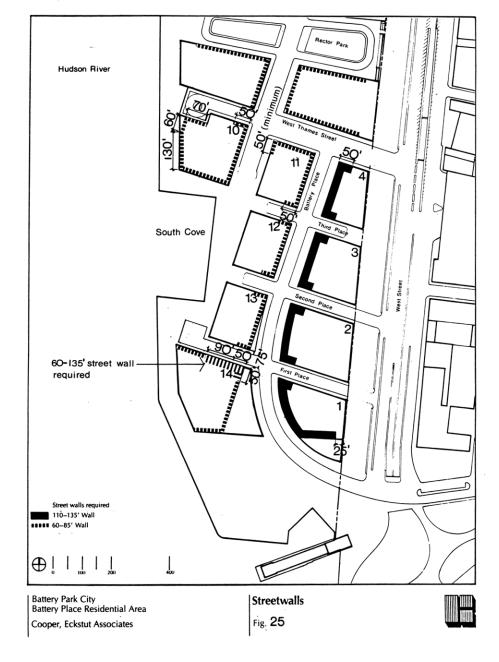
- C. Location and Easements: Block 13 is bounded by the South Cove, First Place, Battery Place, and Second Place. A minimum 10 foot private, uninterrupted landscape easement is required along the western property line, built to a design approved by the Authority, and a public pedestrian easement, built to the design and specifications supplied by the Authority, on the south-easterly portion of the site located east of the arcade. The Authority will build the Esplanade property wall on Authority land adjacent to the west property line. The developer must provide for the transition where the Esplanade property wall meets a building wall or parcel property wall.
- Use and Access: The primary use is residential. The ground and second floors of block 13 except west of a point 50 feet east of the western property line may be devoted to predominantly retail uses. However, it is anticipated that the entire building site may be used for a cultural facility such as the Museum of the Jewish Heritage. Residential units are not permitted to face into the arcade. An arcade at least 12 feet clear width and 20 feet high, is required along the Battery Place frontage, built to a building line which is the southward extension of the eastern property line of Block 12. However, the requirement of an arcade along the eastern build to line is to be eliminated if a proposed zoning amendment is approved. The design objective is to keep an unimpeded view corridor looking south on Battery Place. All entrances to the retail must be from the arcade. Elsewhere, residential uses

(1 of 3)

Mandated

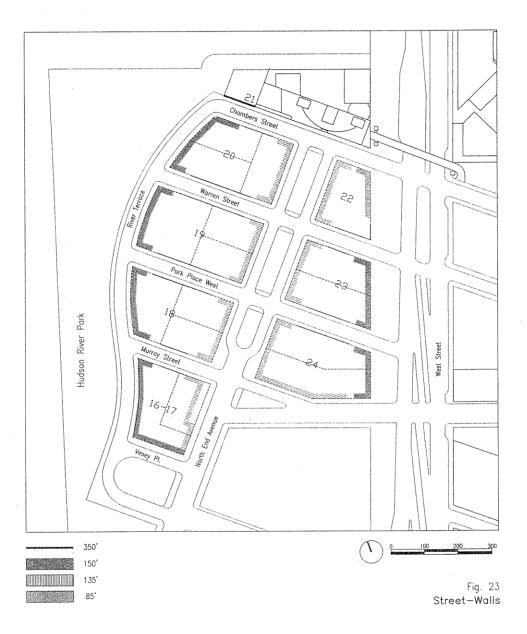
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- > Open Space
- > Use

- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses



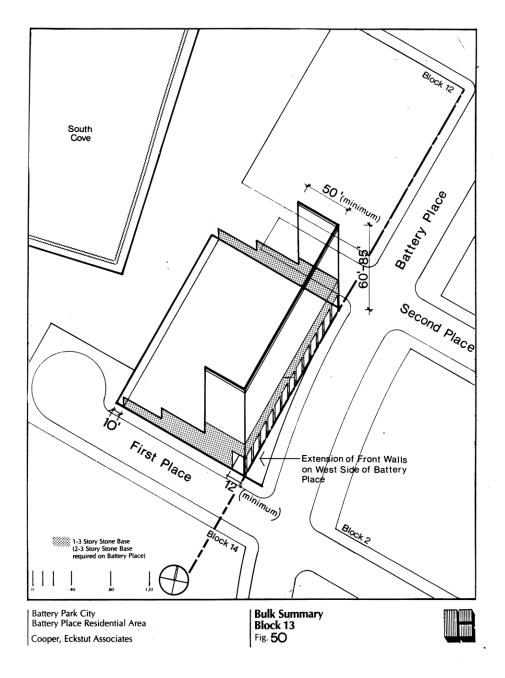
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- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses



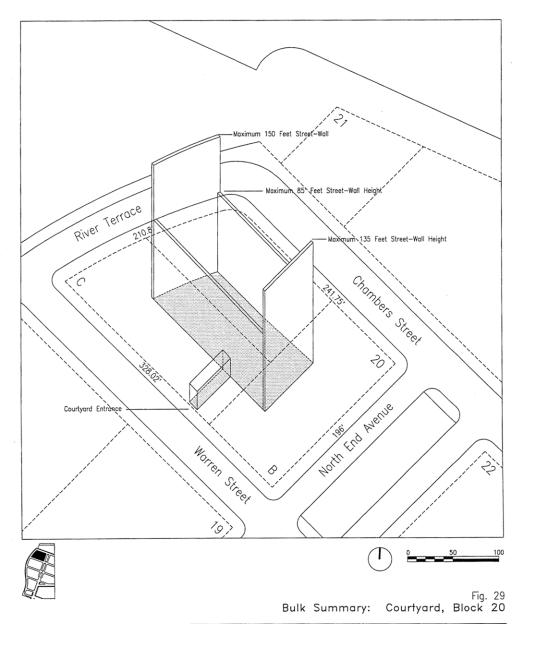
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- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses



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- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses



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- > Parking Locations (in both plan and section)
- > Arcade Locations and Dimensions
- > Ground Floor Entrances (to retail, building lobby and courtyard)
- > Open Space
- > Use
- > Street Wall Heights
- > Courtyard Heights

Recommended

- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses

Battery Park City, North Residential Neighborhood, Design Guidelines, 1994

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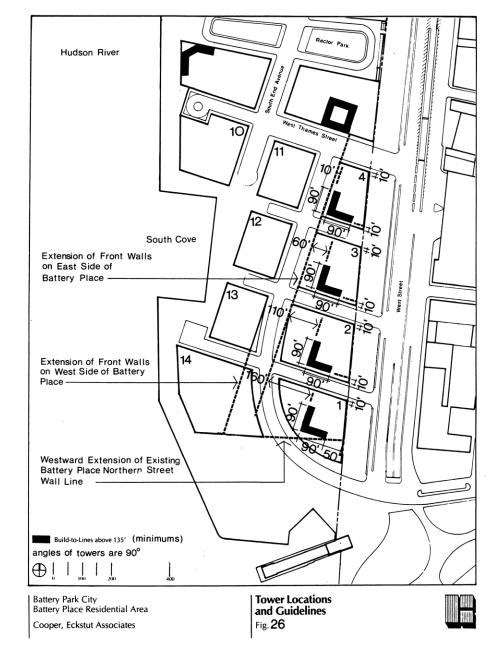
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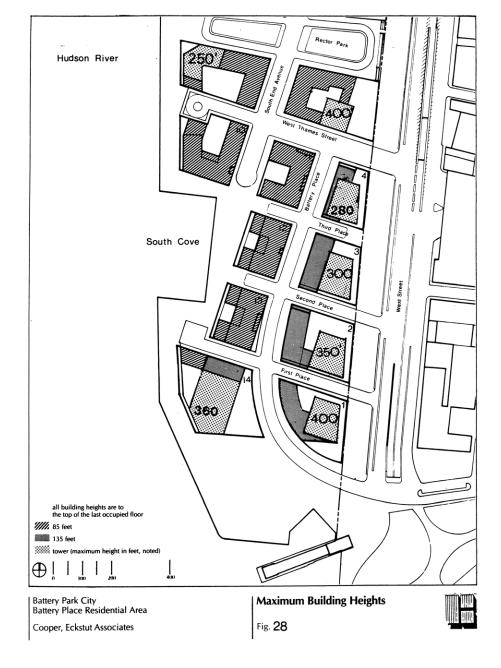
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- > Open Space
- > Use
- > Street Wall Heights
- > Courtyard Heights
- > Maximum FAR

- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses



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- > Tower Locations

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- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses

Battery Park City, North Residential Neighborhood, Design Guidelines, 1994

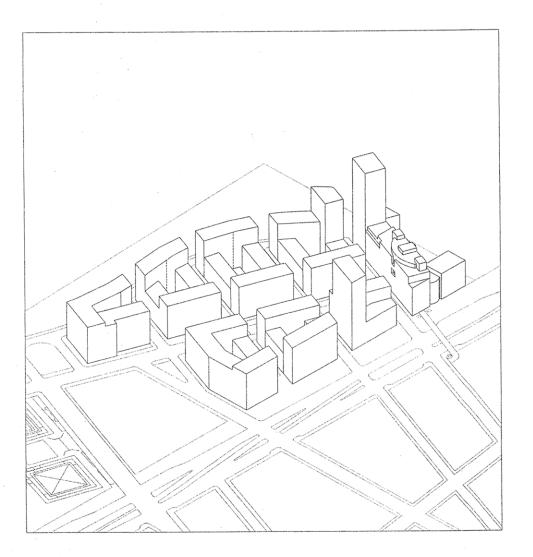
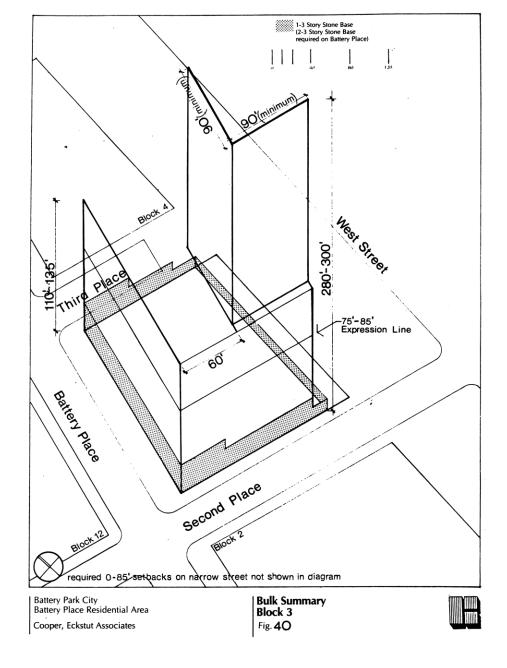


Fig. 20 Axonometric Looking North—West of the North Residential Neighborhood

Mandated

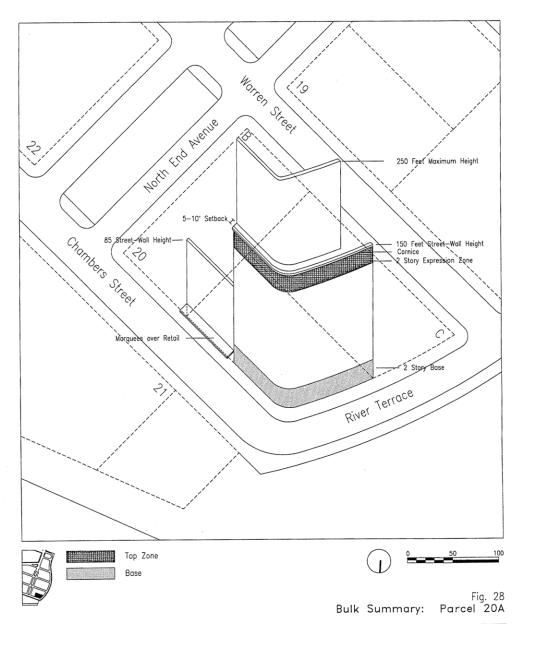
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- > Building Heights

- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses



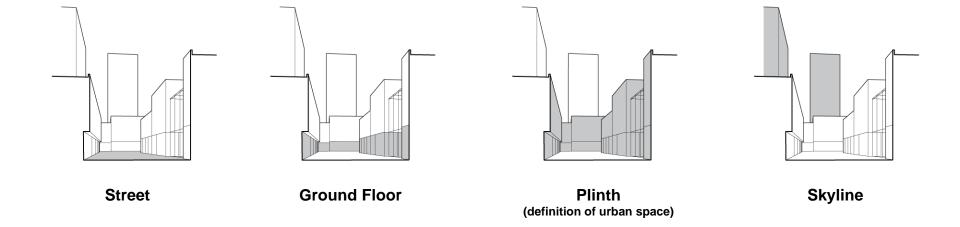
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- > Tower Locations
- > Building Heights
- > Tower Setbacks

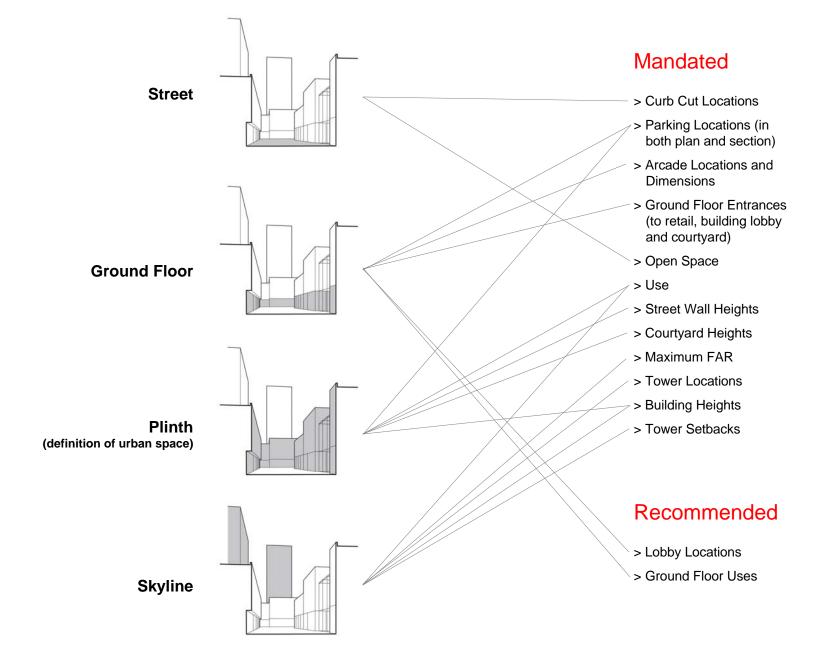
- > Lobby Locations
- > Ground Floor Uses

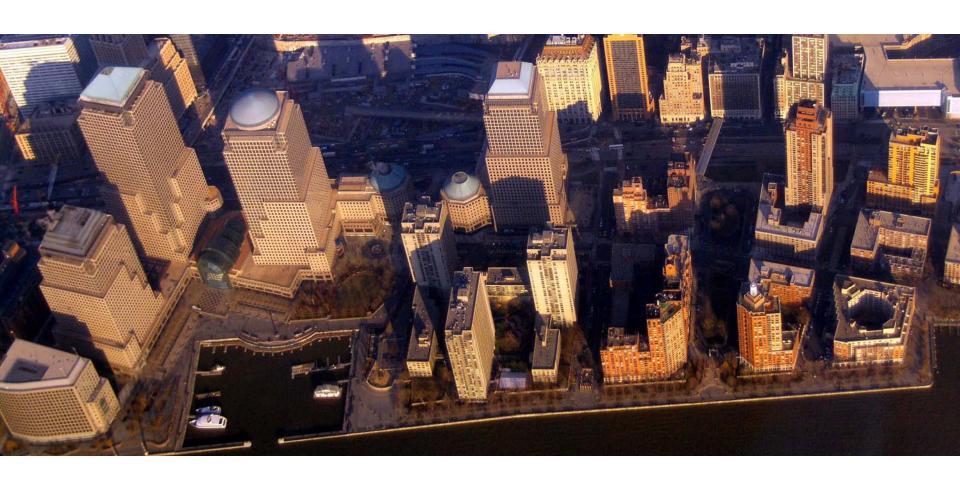


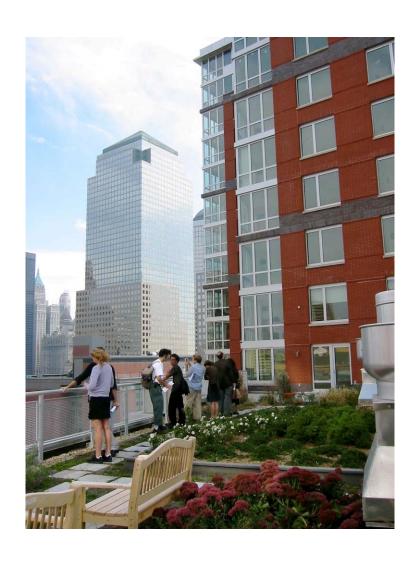
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- > Lobby Locations
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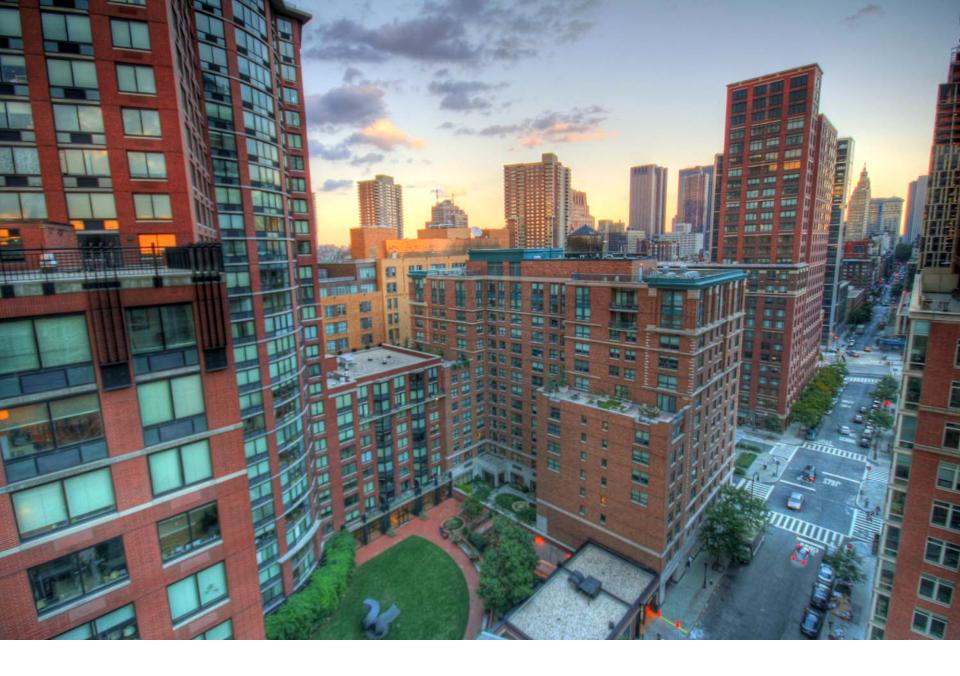








Battery Park City



Form-Based Code Case Studies

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3: Miami, Florida

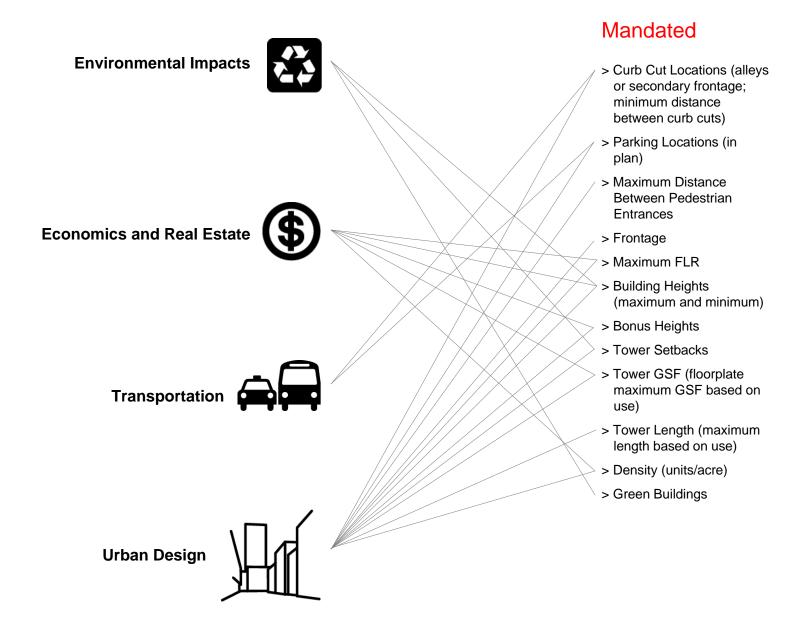
4: Existing Stuart Street Zoning

5: Proposed Zoning Principles

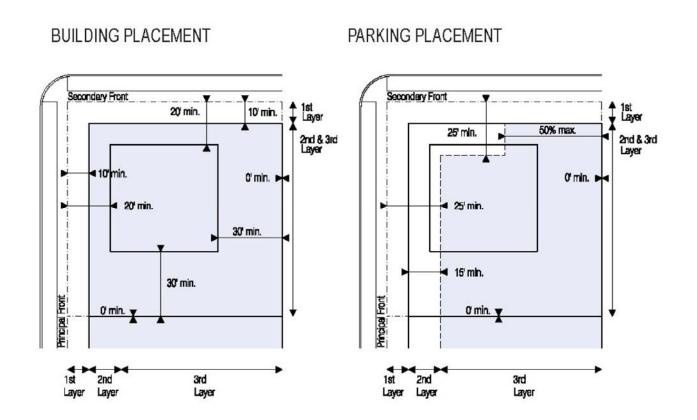


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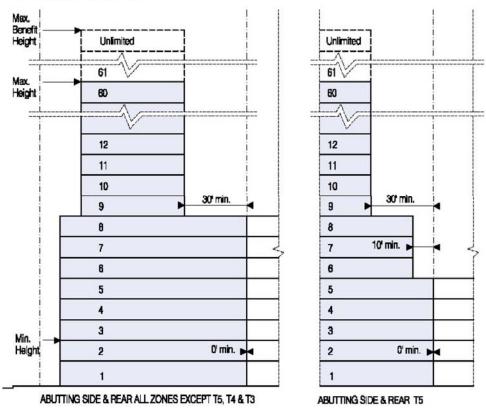




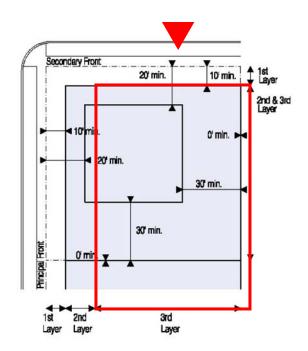
Miami, Florida: Miami21 Zoning Code



BUILDING HEIGHT

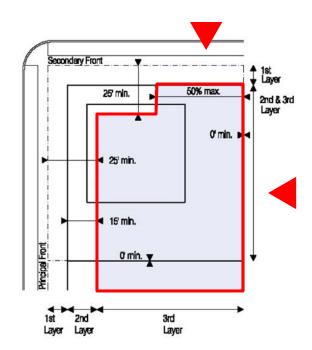


Loading and service entries shall be within the Third Layer and shall be accessed from Alleys when available, and otherwise from the Secondary Frontage.



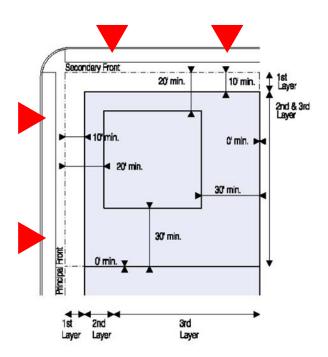
- > Curb Cut Locations (alleys or secondary frontage; minimum distance between curb cuts)
- > Parking Locations (in plan)
- > Maximum Distance Between Pedestrian Entrances
- > Frontage
- > Maximum FLR
- > Building Heights (maximum and minimum)
- > Bonus Heights
- > Tower Setbacks
- > Tower GSF (floorplate maximum GSF based on use)
- > Tower Length (maximum length based on use)
- > Density (units/acre)
- > Green Buildings

Parking location and access is regulated. Maximum entrance width = 30 ft. Minimum distance between entrances = 60 ft.



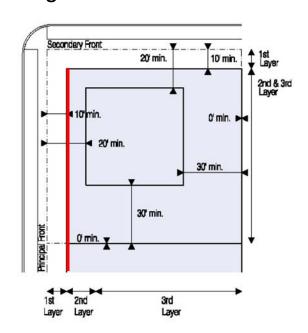
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- > Green Buildings

Maximum spacing between pedestrian entrances is 75 ft.



- > Curb Cut Locations (alleys or secondary frontage; minimum distance between curb cuts)
- > Parking Locations (in plan)
- > Maximum Distance Between Pedestrian Entrances
- > Frontage
- > Maximum FLR
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- > Density (units/acre)
- > Green Buildings

For the minimum Height, Facades shall be built parallel to the Principal Frontage Line along a minimum of seventy percent (70%) of its length on the Setback Line. In the absence of Building along the remainder of the Frontage Line, a Street screen shall be built co-planar with the Façade to shield parking and service areas.



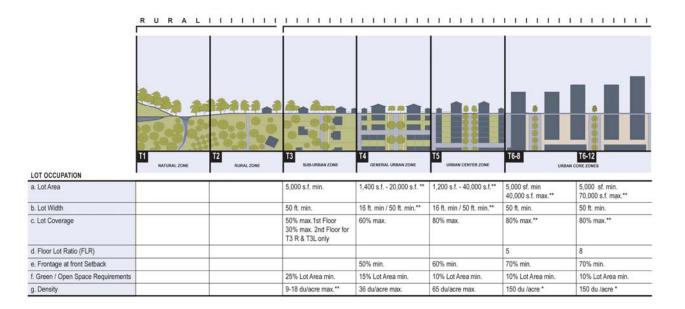
Mandated

- > Curb Cut Locations (alleys or secondary frontage; minimum distance between curb cuts)
- > Parking Locations (in plan)
- > Maximum Distance Between Pedestrian Entrances

> Frontage

- > Maximum FLR
- > Building Heights (maximum and minimum)
- > Bonus Heights
- > Tower Setbacks
- > Tower GSF (floorplate maximum GSF based on use)
- > Tower Length (maximum length based on use)
- > Density (units/acre)
- > Green Buildings

FLR (floor-lot-ratio) varies for each district. In the urban core, FLR=8. Unlike typical FAR calculations, FLR includes parking.



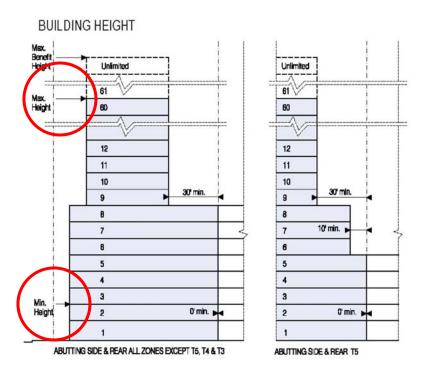
Mandated

- > Curb Cut Locations (alleys or secondary frontage; minimum distance between curb cuts)
- > Parking Locations (in plan)
- > Maximum Distance Between Pedestrian Entrances
- > Frontage

> Maximum FLR

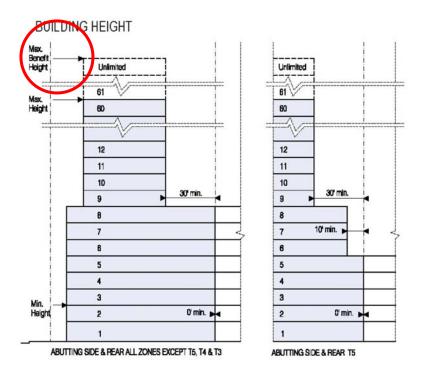
- > Building Heights (maximum and minimum)
- > Bonus Heights
- > Tower Setbacks
- > Tower GSF (floorplate maximum GSF based on use)
- > Tower Length (maximum length based on use)
- > Density (units/acre)
- > Green Buildings

Maximum and minimum building heights



- > Curb Cut Locations (alleys or secondary frontage; minimum distance between curb cuts)
- > Parking Locations (in plan)
- > Maximum Distance Between Pedestrian Entrances
- > Frontage
- > Maximum FLR
- > Building Heights (maximum and minimum)
- > Bonus Heights
- > Tower Setbacks
- > Tower GSF (floorplate maximum GSF based on use)
- > Tower Length (maximum length based on use)
- > Density (units/acre)
- > Green Buildings

Bonus Heights = Bonus Programs benefit housing, parks, civic facilities, green building and brown fields



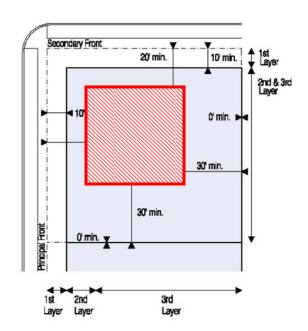
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- > Tower Length (maximum length based on use)
- > Density (units/acre)
- > Green Buildings

Tower Setbacks

BUILDING HEIGHT Mex. Benefit Unlimited Height Unlimited 61 Max. Height 60 60 12 11 10 30° min. 30° min. 9 8 10' min. 6 3 3 Min. Height 2 0' min. 2 0' min. ABUTTING SIDE & REAR ALL ZONES EXCEPT T5, T4 & T3 ABUTTING SIDE & REAR TS

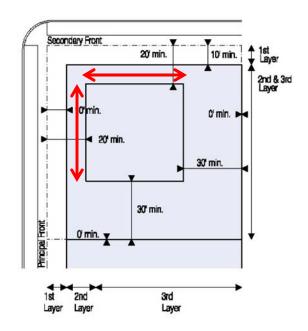
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- > Density (units/acre)
- > Green Buildings

Maximum residential floorplate: 15,000 gsf Maximum commercial floorplate: 30,000 gsf



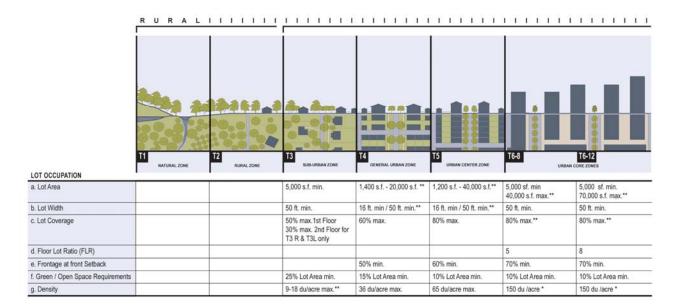
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- > Density (units/acre)
- > Green Buildings

Maximum residential tower length: 180 ft Maximum commercial tower length: 215 ft



- > Curb Cut Locations (alleys or secondary frontage; minimum distance between curb cuts)
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- > Density (units/acre)
- > Green Buildings

Density varies for each district. In the urban core, maximum density is 150 du/acre.

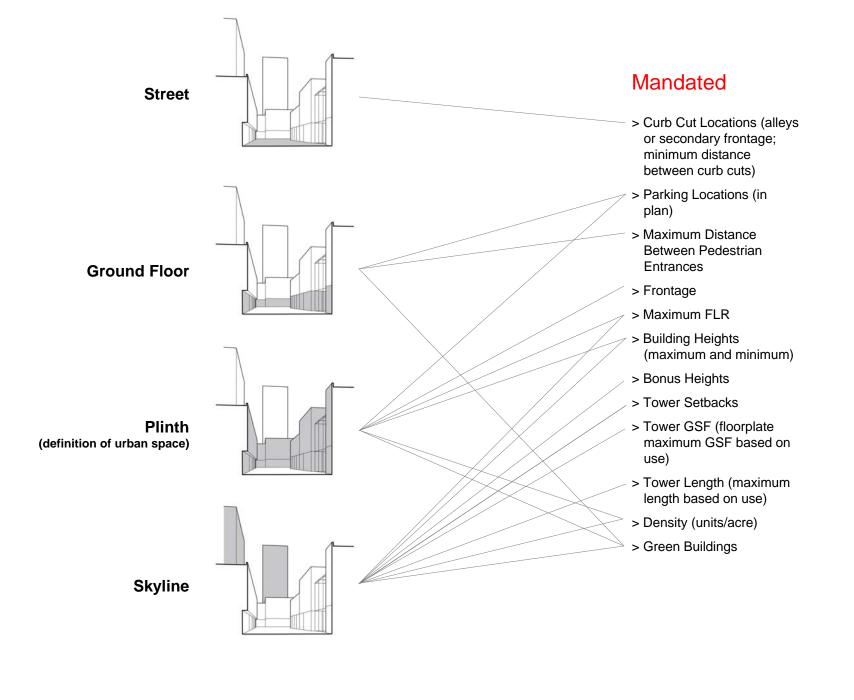


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- > Density (units/acre)
- > Green Buildings

Buildings over 50,000 sf in the urban core must be minimum LEED Silver.

A performance bond is used to ensure compliance.

- > Curb Cut Locations (alleys or secondary frontage; minimum distance between curb cuts)
- > Parking Locations (in plan)
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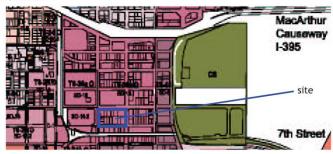
Architects

Elkus Manfredi Architects - Boston

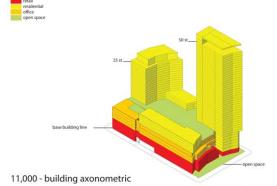
Premise

- program similar to original design, modified for SD 16.1
 program similar to original design, modified for SD 16.1
 pross floor area similar to original design, modified for SD 16.1
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 pross floor area similar to original design, modified for SD 16.1
 pross floor area similar to original design, modified for SD 16.1
 pross floor so floor

Comparative Zoning Atlas Sheet 11,000 - Miami 21

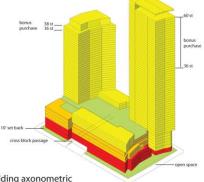


Zoning Table	11,000	Miami 21
Zoning Designation	SD 16.1	T6-36
Density	213 DU / 300 DUA	298 DU / 300 DUA
Lot Area	192,246 (GLA)	124,923 (NLA)
Capacity Ratio	4.32 # FAR	12 # FLR
Lot Coverage Allowed	123,132 SF 85% of NLA	99,937 SF 80% of NLA
Lot Coverage Provided	122,990 SF 85% of NLA	99,895 SF 80% of NLA
Open Space Required	19,224 SF 10% of GLA	12,492 SF 10% of NLA
Open Space Provided	21,872 SF 15% of NLA	25,028 SF 20% of NLA
Height Allowed AOR	60 stories; FT	36 Stories
Height Provided	50 stories; 510 FT	36 Stories
Bonus Height Allowed	N/A	60 St; bonus height 24 Stories
Bonus Height Provided	N/A	60 St; bonus height 24 Stories
Area Allowed AOR	830,502 SF NFA	1,499,076 SF GFA
Area Provided	1,323,492 SF GFA	1,499,020 SF GFA
Bonus Area Provided	1,525,172 5. 57A	262,252 SF / 17% of AOR
Bonus Area Allowed	45% of AOR	40% of AOR
Required Parking	846 Spaces	876 Spaces
Provided Parking	920 Spaces	920 Spaces
Notes / Special Features	Liner building not required but provided.	Tower setback waiver required.









Miami 21 - building axonometric



Miami 21 - building rendering

Comparison of Downtown Buildings Ordinance 11,000 / Miami 21 Miami, Florida

Rendering Comparison Existing Zoning to Miami 21 w/ height bonus

ELKUS MANFREDI ARCHITECTS

November 21, 2007

Project Name: PARK LANE TOWER 345 NE 32nd Street Miami, FL 33137

OPPENHEIM ARCHITECTS

- emise
 same program as original design
 same net floor area as original design
 same gross floor area as original design
 same general massing as original design
 designed differently to further each code's intent
 other (describe)

Comparative Zoning Atlas Sheet 11,000 - Miami 21

Provided Parking

Notes / Special Features



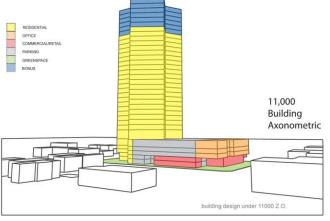




353 Spaces 353 total / (232 shared) Spaces

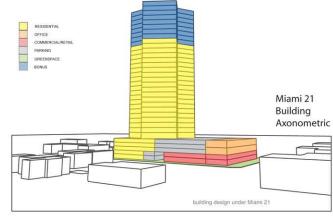
11,000 - Atlas Miami 21 - Atlas

Zoning Table	11,000	Miami 21
Zoning Designation	C1 - SD 20 Overlay	T6 - 240
Density	216 DU / 150 DUA	216 DU / 150 DUA
Lot Area	98,884 SF	62,596 SF
Capacity Ratio	2.0 FAR /197,768 SF	6.0 FLR /375,576 SF
Lot Coverage Allowed	60% of GLA	80% of NLA
Lot Coverage Provided	40% of GLA	80% of NLA
Open Space Required	16% of GLA	10% of NLA
Open Space Provided	21% of GLA	10% of NLA
Height Allowed AOR	No Limit	24 Stories
Height Provided	360 FT	36 Stories
Bonus Height Allowed	N/A	24 Stories
Bonus Height Provided	N/A	12 Stories
Area Allowed AOR	645,000 SF	685,880 SF
Area Provided	645,000 SF	685,880 SF
Bonus Area Provided	14%	16%
Bonus Area Allowed	45%	30%
Required Parking	241 Spaces	232 shared Spaces











Miami 21 - Building Rendering

Form-Based Code Case Studies

1: Overview of Form-Based Codes

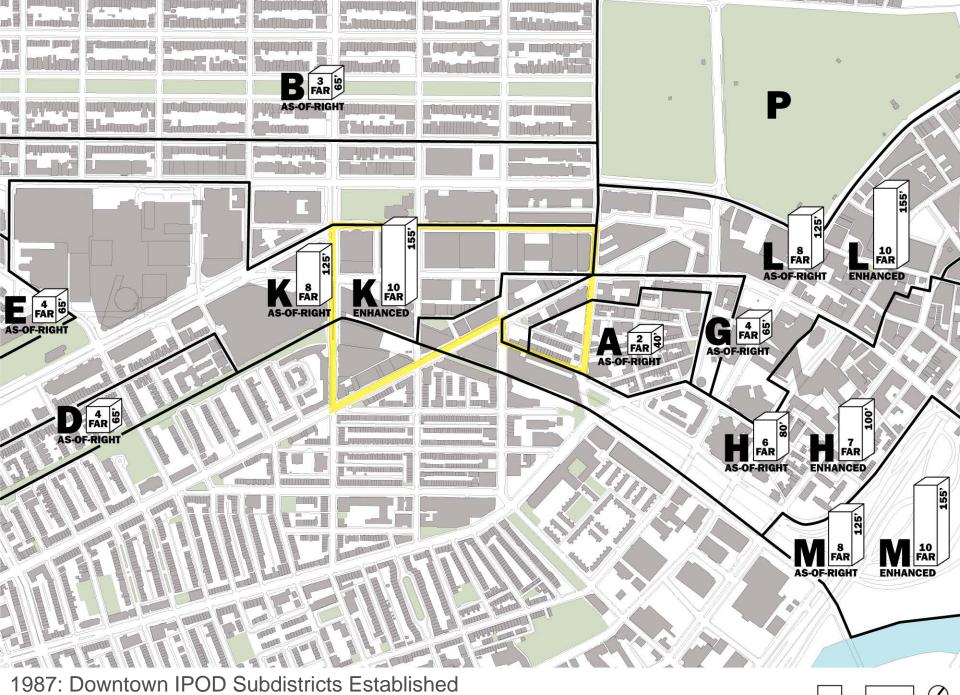
2: Battery Park City, NYC

3: Miami, Florida

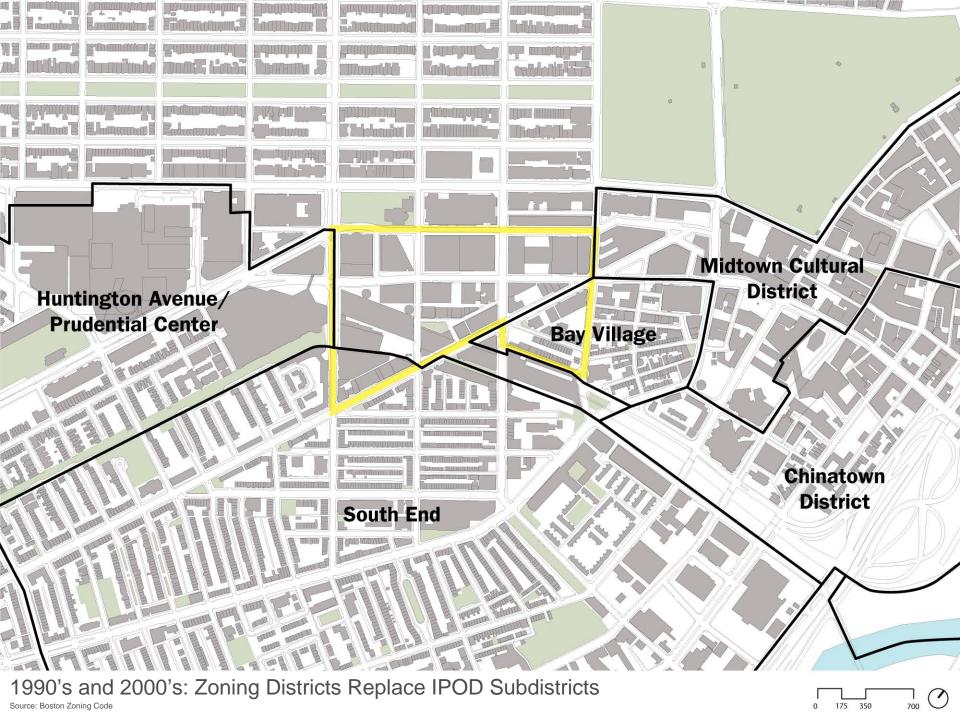
4: Existing Stuart Street Zoning

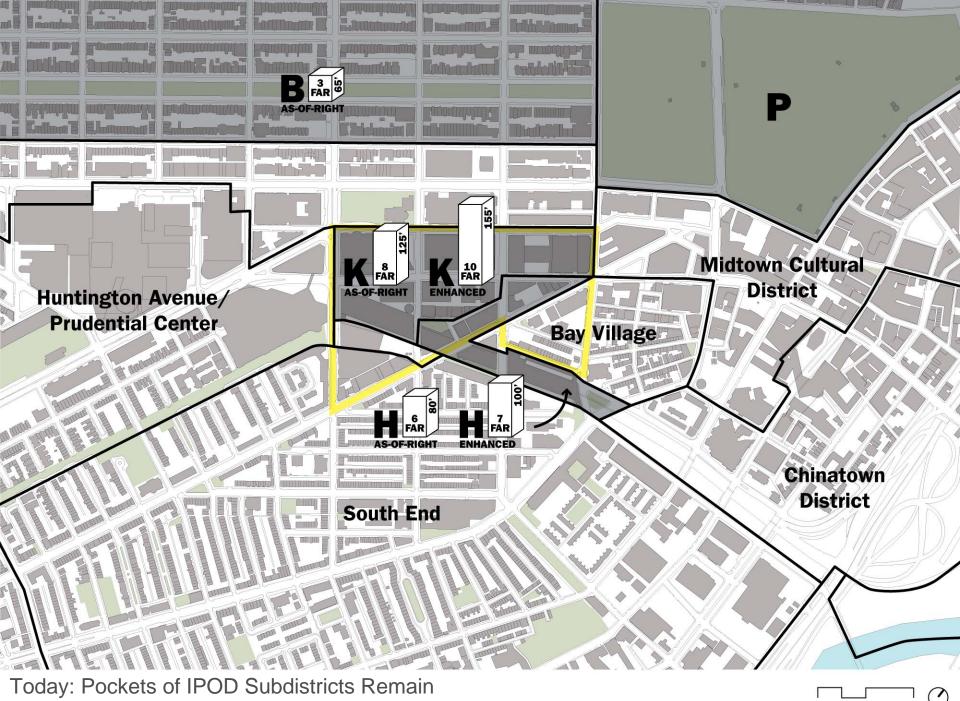
5: Proposed Zoning Principles

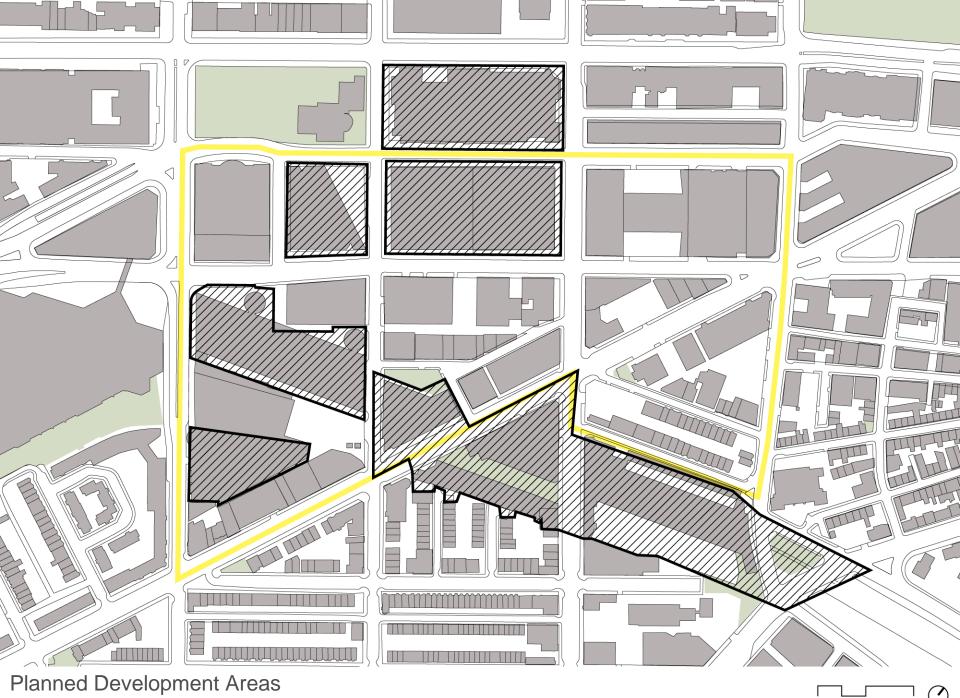




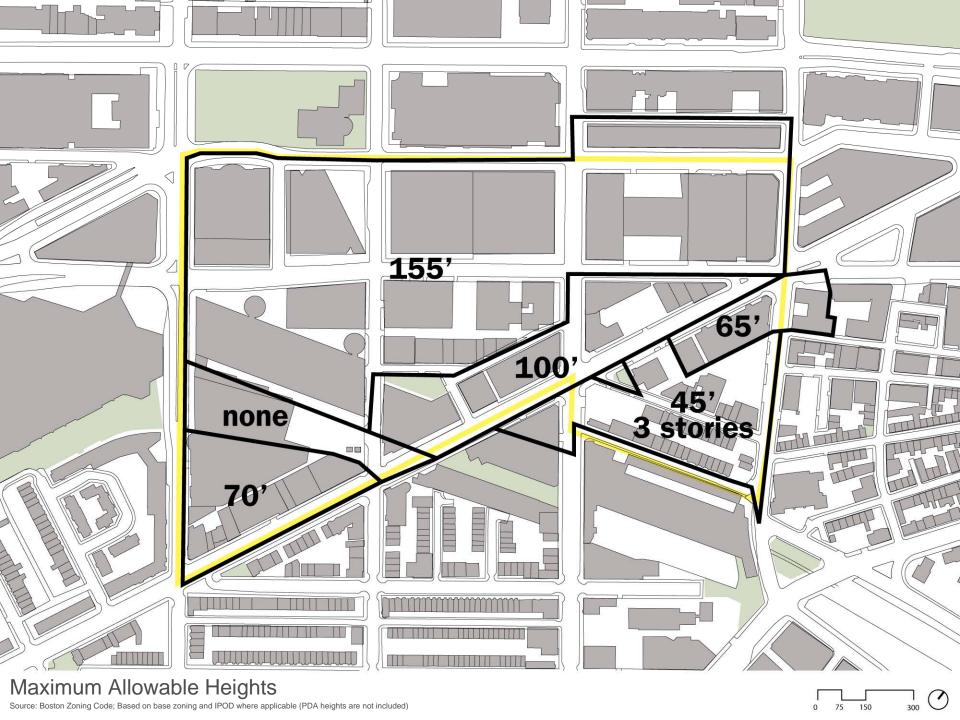
175 350

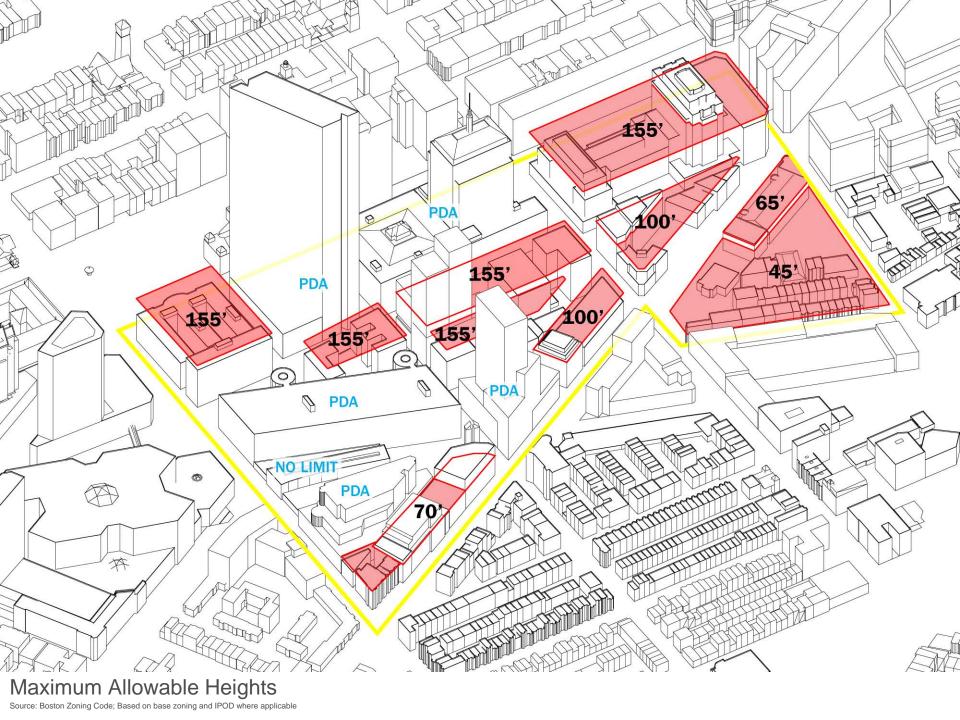


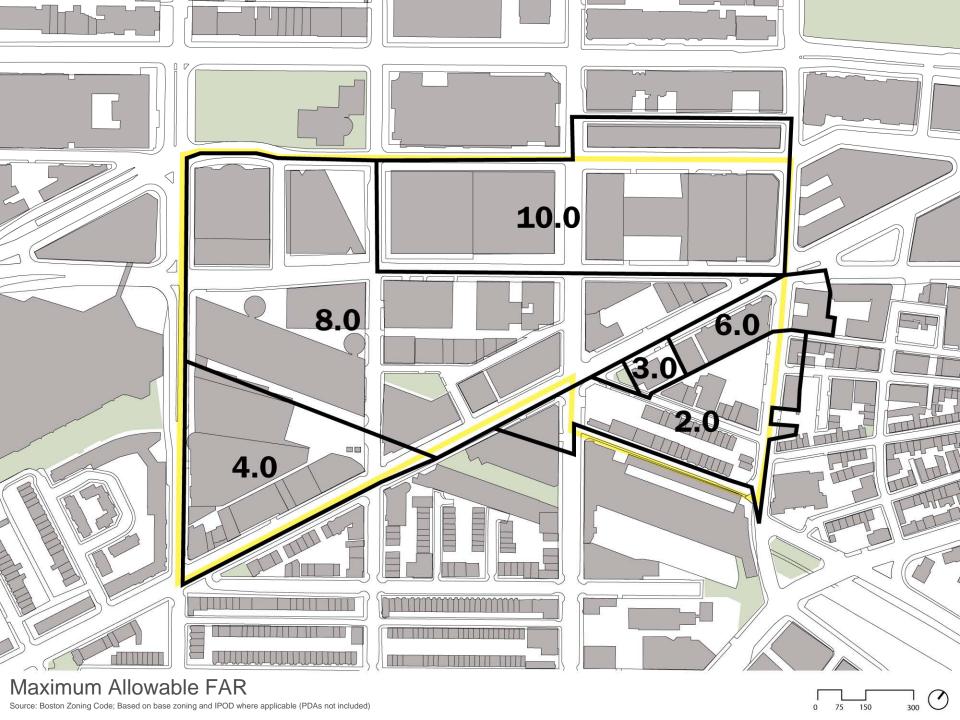


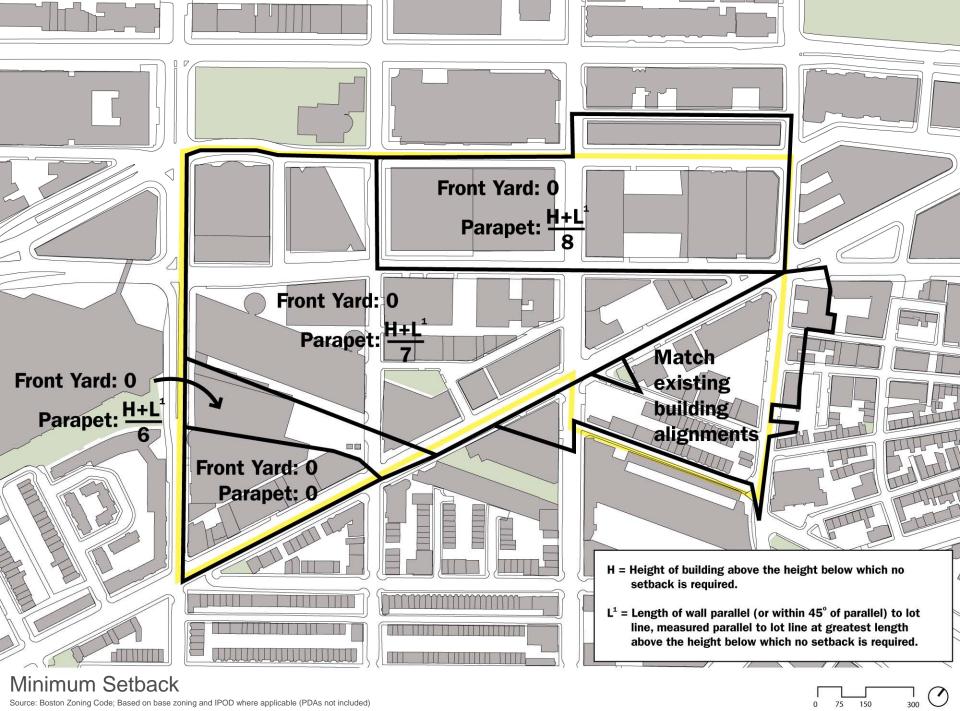


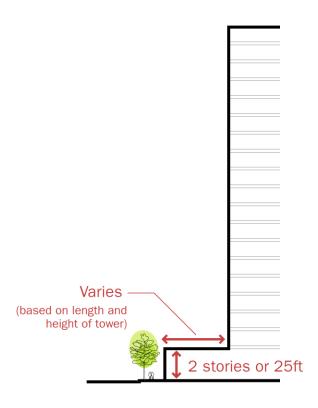
Source: Boston Zoning Code



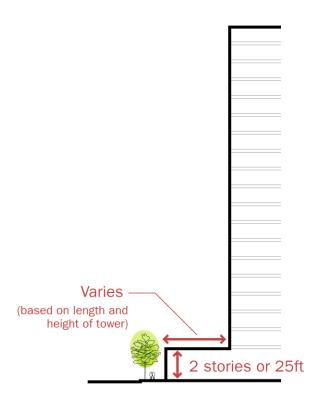




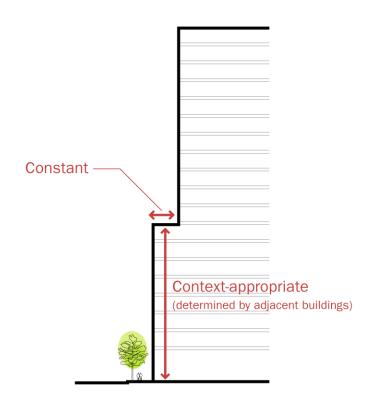




Existing



Existing



Recommended

Form-Based Code Case Studies

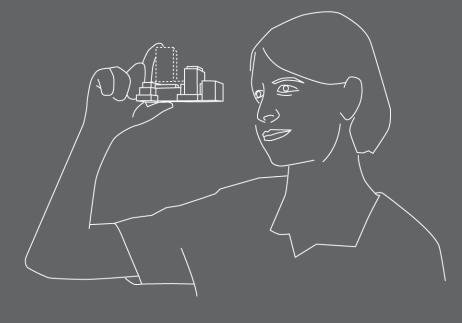
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