

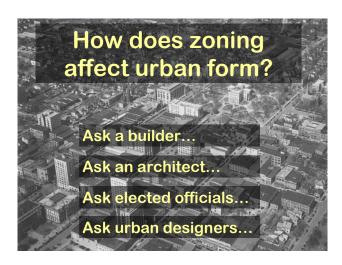


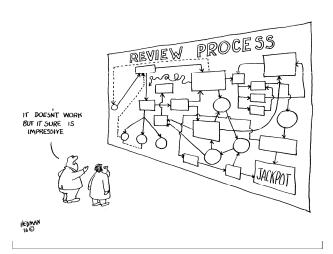


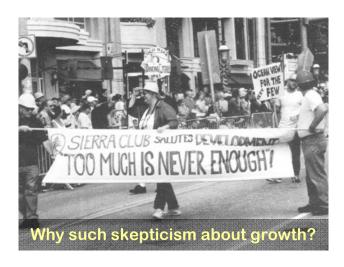




to	gulations are a powerful ol, yet they garner little pect from professionals
	"No one is enthusiastic about zoning except the people. The non-people-the professionals-hope it gets lost. The judges find zoning a monumental bore, most lawyers consider it a nuisance, and the planners treat it as a cretinous member of the planning family about whom the less said the better."
	Richard Babcock, "Zoning Game," 1966

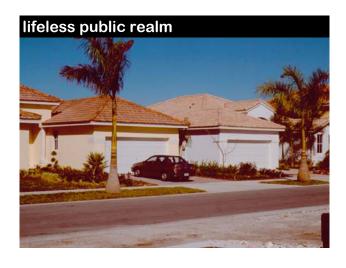






This is "red" on the zoning map **ELON'S DENT** Strip Shopping Center, Fort Myers Beach









EMONOCULTURE

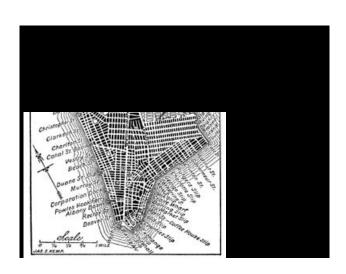
More to Move In termines at higher detention, the best beauty in remains at higher defending the best in termine case provides the only affined between the balls. But some measures of seatest is necessary to send measures. The seatest is necessary to the south the basic interest in how in a result the deadering effect of man produces, facilities and though the types were been associated by the deadering effect of the seatest best facilities and the seatest deader and the seatest deader.

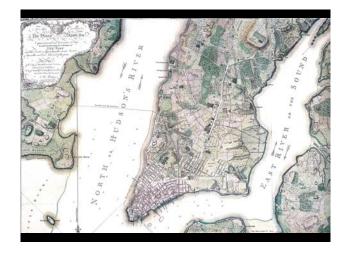
Visualizing Density
By Julie Campoli &
Alex MacLeanl

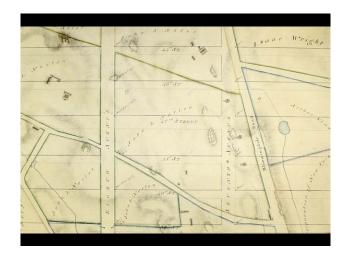
CONVENTIONAL CODES • Zoning and subdivision regulations • Designed to separate incompatible uses • Ideal for suburban development patterns **FORM-BASED CODES** • A relatively new name... • For emerging regulatory techniques... • To serve rebirth of interest in urbanism... **THIS MORNING'S PRESENTATION:** 1. Comments on historical development of cities 2. Rise of zoning and decline of urbanism 3. How conventional and form-based codes differ 4. Examples of form-based codes in current use 5. References for further study

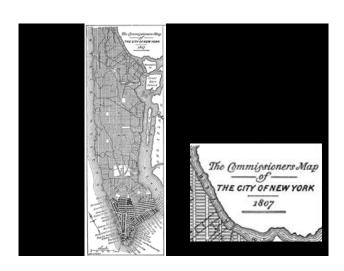
















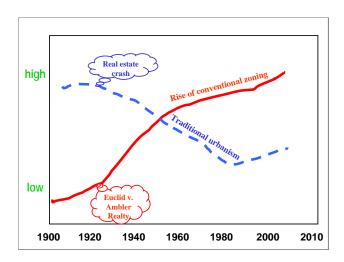
Known as the Lower West Side before

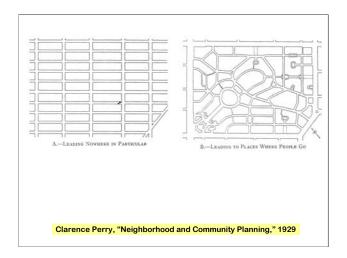
the 1960s, these Manhattan neighborhoods have gone from farmland (1700s) to fashionable residences (early 1800s) to sweatshops hidden behind gorgeous castiron fronts (late 1800s). Later, light industry (cardboard, tool, and die makers) occupied these blocks until the mid-1900s, when artists began to occupy the area's spacious lofts. In the 1960s, Soho residents beat back a Robert Moses proposal to build an expressway over Broome Street that would have connected the Manhattan Bridge to the Holland Tunnel. Since then, real estate has been on an upswing, with fashionable restaurants and galleries lining West Broadway, Spring, and the rest of the area's streets. Best of all, the mag-

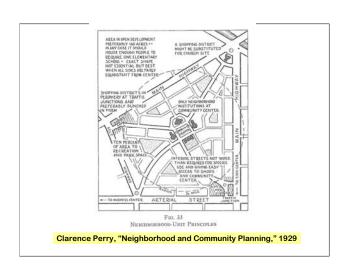




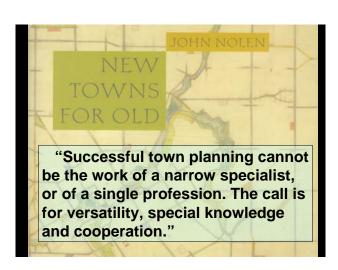


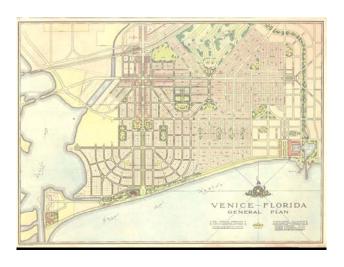


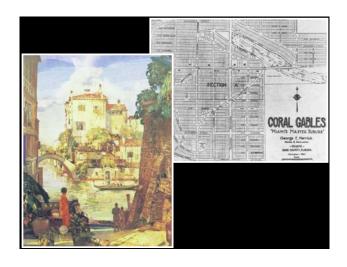


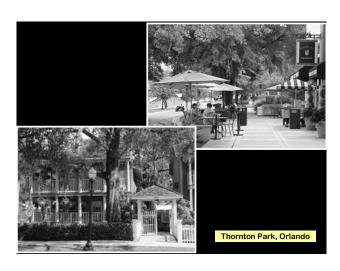












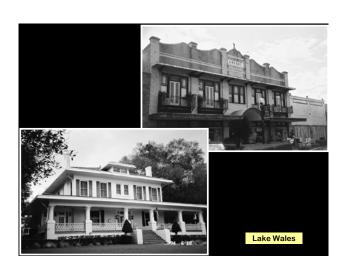
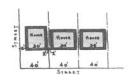
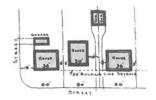
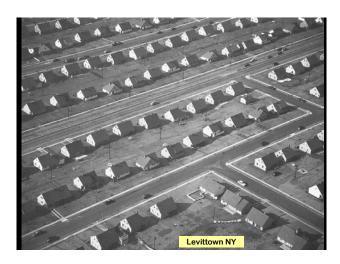


Figure 3.8
The U.S. Federal Housing Administration's 1938 neighborhood-standards suggestions for dos and don'ts for lot configurations and building set-backs. By the 1950s, the FHA's Neighborhood Standards—published in the Land Planning Bulletin No. 3—were widely utilized in each state. [Source: U.S. Federal Housing Administration, Technical Bulletin No. 7]



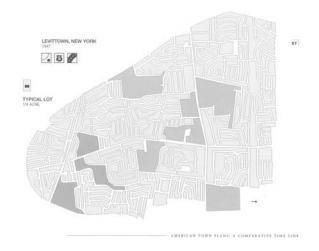


Federal Housing Administration (1938)



G000

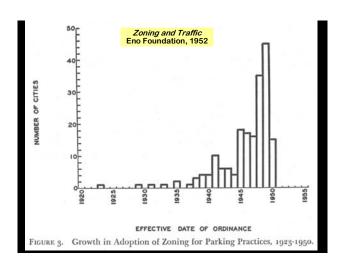










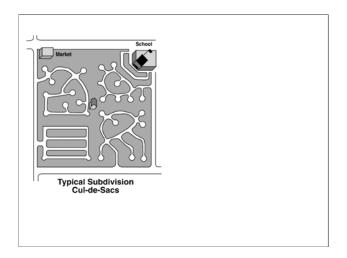


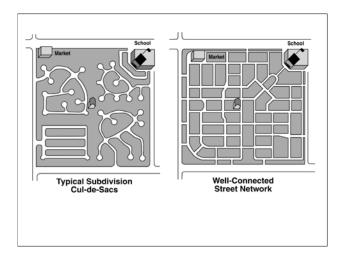


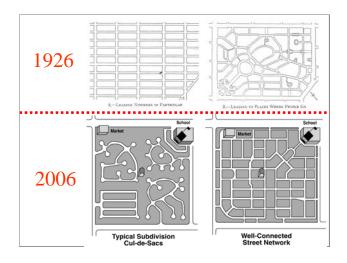
NEXT GENERATION OF PLANNING EXPERIMENTS:

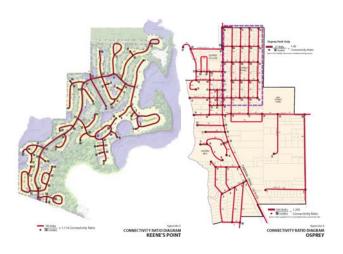
- Reston (Virginia)
- Columbia (Maryland)
- Woodlands (Texas)

--- Led to P.U.D. zoning techniques (Planned Unit Developments)



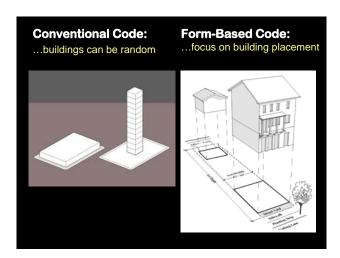




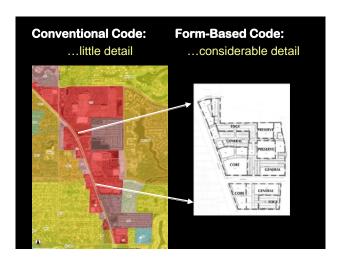


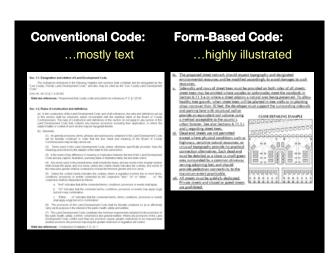


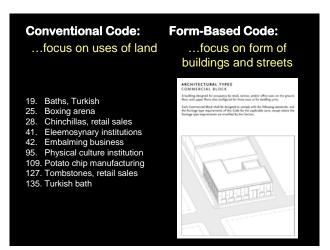
Conventional codes --- compared to--form-based codes...











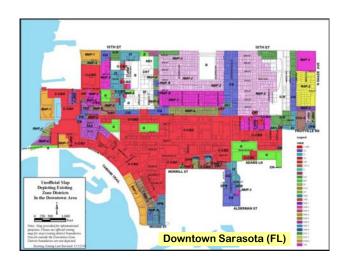
FORM-BASED CODE: A method of regulating development to achieve a specific urban form. Form-based codes create a predictable public realm by controlling physical form primarily, with a lesser focus on land use.... www.formbasedcodes.org Form-based code: Regulating plan • Building form standards Public space standards **REGULATING PLAN:** The map in a form-based code that shows streets and public open spaces and designates where

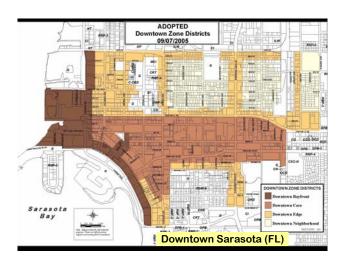
various building form standards will

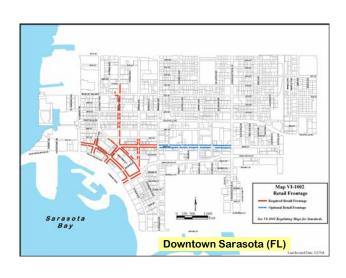
apply. A regulating plan helps translate a master plan into place-specific development regulations.

Conventional code: Form-based code: Regulating plan Zoning districts. Building form standards **Variances Subdivision regulations** Public space standards Sign regulations Types of links between form-based codes and conventional codes: 1. Mandatory form-based code 2. Optional (parallel) form-based code 3. Floating zone form-based code (Planned Development / **Planned Unit Development)** 1. Mandatory form-based code: • Compliance is never voluntary! • Replaces many aspects of the previous code • May replace existing zoning, or may span

existing zoning districts

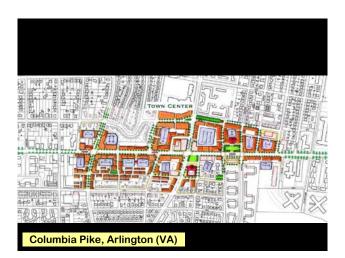


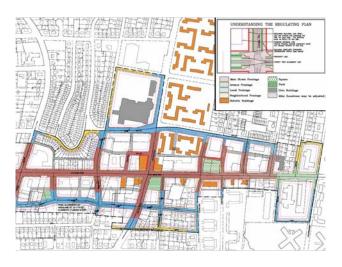




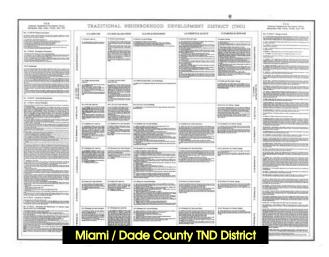
2. Optional (parallel) code:

- Compliance is always voluntary
- <u>Supplements</u>, but does not replace any aspects of the previous code
- May replace existing zoning or span existing zoning districts





 Adopted as a optional (parallel) "overlay zone" 	
 Use of this code is encouraged by density bonuses 	
 Additional incentive: a streamlined 	
approval process	
Columbia Pike, Arlington (VA)	
3. Floating zone code:	
Compliance is <u>usually voluntary</u>	
 <u>Supplements</u>, but does not replace any aspects of the previous code 	
 <u>Always replaces</u> existing zoning, 	
but only <u>on request of the landowner</u>	
Operates as a zoning district, similar to a PUD	
 Can be applied to parcels from 40 - 200 acres 	
 Must contain residences, shops, workplaces, and civic gathering places 	
Hierarchy of streets and a disciplined edge	
 Graphic format illustrates use, land allocation, building lots, street design, and parking 	
Miami / Dade County TND District	





ARTICLE XXXIIIH. TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT (TND) DISTRICT

Sec. 33-284.46. Purpose and intent.

The TND District is designed to ensure the development of land along the lines of traditional neighborhoods. Its provisions adapt the urban conventions which were normal in the United States from colonial times until the 1940's. The TND ordinance prescribes the following physical conventions:

- (A) The neighborhood is spatially understood and limited in size.
 (B) Residences, shops, workplaces, and civic buildings are interwoven within the neighborhood, all in close proximity.
 (C) A hierarchy of streets serves equitably the needs of the pedestrian, the bicycle and the automobile.

- (D) Carefully placed civic buildings, squares, and greens reinforce the identity of the neighborhood.

 (E) Spatially defined squares, parks, and greens provide places for social activity and recreation.

 (F) Civic buildings provide places of assembly for social, cultural and religious activities, becoming symbols of community identity through their architectural clarity.

 (G) Private buildings from a disciplined edge, spatially delineating the public street space and the private block interior.
- (H) Architecture and landscape respond to the unique character of the region.

Where the terms, design criteria, development parameters, and review procedure contained herein conflict with those provisions provided elsewhere in Chapter 33, the provisions of the TND shall apply.

 $(Ord.\ No.\ 91\text{-}41,\ \S\ 1,\ 4\text{-}2\text{-}91;\ Ord.\ No.\ 99\text{-}82,\ \S\ 1,\ 7\text{-}13\text{-}99;\ Ord.\ No.\ 03\text{-}47,\ \S\ 1,\ 3\text{-}11\text{-}03)$

www.municode.com/resources/gateway.asp?pid=10620&sid=9 Chapter 33, Article XXXIIIH

FORM-BASED CODE EXAMPLES:

- West Palm Beach
- "Downtown Kendall"
- Fifth Avenue South, Naples
- Sarasota County
- Fort Myers Beach





Sec. 94-103. Building type I; yard building.

- (a) Building height. For building type I the height of the bu Building height follows: Principal buildings shall be a maximum of 2 1/2 storie maximum of two stories.
- (b) Building placement. For building type I, buildings, or placed on their lots as follows:
 - Facades shall be built parallel to the frontage link length with a setback of 25 feet from the frontage link setback shall match one or the other of the existing adjusted.
 - Signage standards setbacks shall be a total of 20 percent of the each side. In the case of an infill lot, the side setbacks
 - (3) Rear setbacks for principal buildings shall
 Type I: yard building be setback a minimum of 15 feet from the cent rear setback shall be 20 feet for principal building
 Type IIa: urban house
 - (4) In the event of adjacent preexisting setbac the downtown action committee.
 - (5) Open porches, stairs and ramps may en and side setbacks.
 - (6) Streetwalls and fences at street fronts and 48 inches in height. Garden walls and fences height.
- (c) Building use. Building type I buildings shall acc
- Type IIb: row house
- Type IIc: courtyard building

Building placement

Architectural standards

Building use

• Parking

- · Type Ild: urban house
- Type Ile: live/work building
- Type III: medium building
- Type IV: tower building



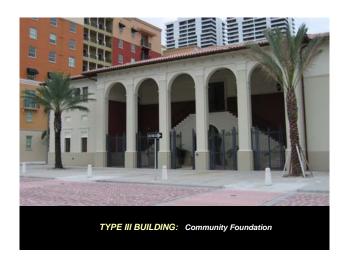


TYPE III BUILDING:

101 Clematis (corner building)

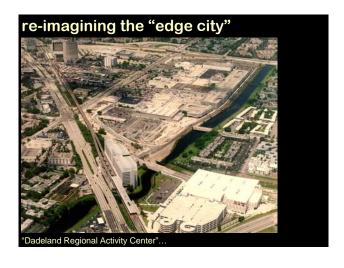
Primary street on right
– fully lined garage

Secondary street on left - garage exposed





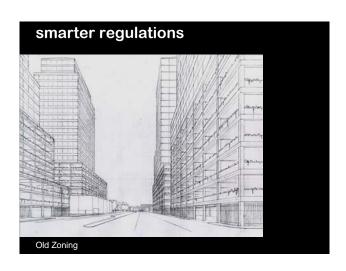
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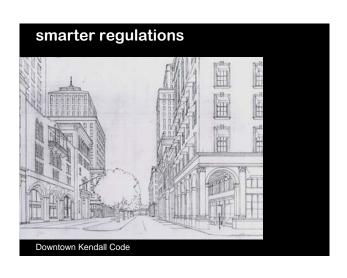










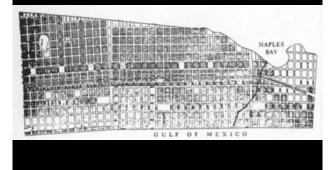






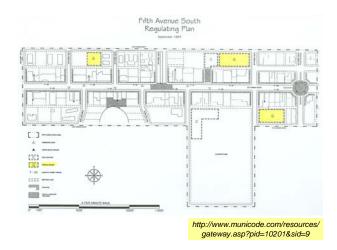


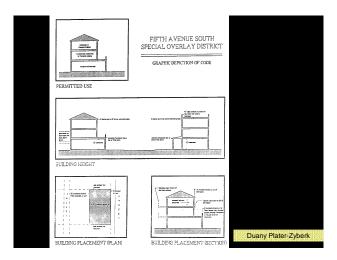
Naples – Fifth Avenue South











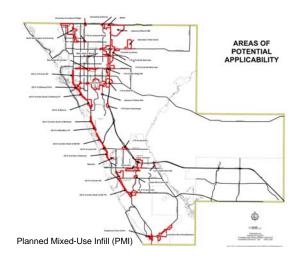












example site



Existing aerial photo

Establish a vision using key principles:

A densely interconnected street network, dispersing traffic and providing convenient routes for pedestrians and bicyclists.

High-quality public spaces, with all building facades having windows and doors facing tree-lined streets, plazas, squares, and neighborhood parks.

Compact development, creating a walkable urban environment and conserving land and energy through reduced automobile usage and advanced techniques such as stormwater infiltration.

Diversity not homogeneity, with a variety of building types, street types, open spaces, and land uses providing for people of all ages and every form of mobility.

Resilient and **sustainable neighborhoods**, adaptable over time to improved **public transit** and to changing economic conditions.

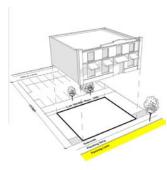


implementation details



Regulating Plan

parking



On-street parking provides pedestrian-friendly environment





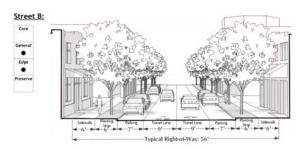


parking



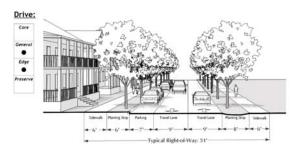
Off-street parking is screened from view of streets

menu of street types



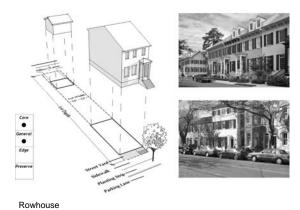
Movement type: slow

menu of street types



Movement type: slow

menu of lot types



menu of lot types







TOWN OF FORT MYERS BEACH

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



TOWN OF FORT MYERS BEACH, FLORIDA

LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE

CHAPTER 1	General Provisions	Adopted by Town Charter, 12/31/95 Replaced by Ord, No. 02-01, 2/4/02 Amended by Ord, No. 05-07, 4/18/05	
CHAPTER 2	Administration	Adopted by Town Charter, 12/31/95 Replaced by Ord. No. 004-11, 6-29-00 Amended by Ord. No. 02-01, 2/4/02 (§§2-301–459) Amended by Ord. No. 03-12, 12/15/03 (§§2-420–459) Amended by Ord. No. 05-07, 4/18/05	
CHAPTER 6	Maintenance Codes, Building Codes, and Coastal Regulations	Adopted by Town Charter, 12/31/95 Replaced by Ord. No. 00-12, 6/29/00 Amended by Ord. No. 02-01, 2/4/02 (§\$6-401-474) Amended by Ord. No. 04-09, 6/30/04 (§\$6-401-474) Amended by Ord. No. 04-07, 4/18/05	
CHAPTER 10	Development Orders and Engineering Standards	Adopted by Town Charter, 12/31/95 Replaced by Ord. No. 04-01, 1/5/04 Amended by Ord. No. 05-07, 4/18/05	
CHAPTER 14	Environment and Natural Resources	Adopted by Town Charter, 12/31/95 Amended by Ord, No. 98-3, 46-98 Replaced by Ord, No. 02-01, 24/02 Amended by Ord, No. 02-29, 9/26/02 (§§14-6, 14-78) Amended by Ord, No. 05-24, 6/27/05 (since repealed)	
CHAPTER 22	Historic Preservation	Adopted by Town Charter, 12/31/95 Replaced by Ord. No. 02-01, 2/4/02	
CHAPTER 26	Marine Facilities	Adopted by Town Charter, 12/31/95 Replaced by Ord. No. 02-01. 2/4/02	

Integrating form-based elements into a conventional code:

1. Less emphasis on uses of land

Sec. 34-622. Uses groups and sub-groups.

- (a) Allowable land uses are assigned by Table 34-1 to one of six use groups:
 - (1) Residential
 - (2) Lodging
 - (3) Office
 - (4) Retail
 - (5) Marine
 - (6) Civic
- (b) Within each use group, Table 34-1 also assigns each allowable land use to one of three subgroups:
 - (1) R -Restricted
 - (2) L -Limited (which includes all R uses)
 - (3) O -Open (which includes all R and L uses)

Integrating form-based elements into a conventional code:

- 1. Less emphasis on uses of land
- 2. Reduced off-street parking

Sec			

DOWNTOWN

Sec. 34-676. Circulation and parking.

(a) Off-street parking reductions. The DOWNTOWN district is planned as a "park-once" district, with preference given to pedestrian movement within the district. On-street parking will be provided by the town along Old San Carlos Boulevard and other public parking is available under the Sky Bridge. For these reasons, substantial reductions are allowed to the norm of 18 started parking requirements found in \$34-2020. The follow percentages shall be multiplied by the number of off-street parking spaces normally required by \$34-2020 to determine the adjusted off-street parking requirements along various streets in the DOWNTOWN district:

- (1) Old San Carlos Boulevard, multiply by 50% (2) Bayfront pedestrian plazas (see Figure 34-6), multiply by 50% No parking spaces may be provided in the Bayfront pedestrian plaza, but the required spaces must be located within 36-66. the required spaces must be located within 750 feet in single-purpose, shared, or joint-use parking lots (see division 26 of this chapter).

 (3) Times Square pedestrian plaza (see Figure 34-6), multiply by 0%.

 (4) All other streets in the DOWNTOWN
- district, and all land on Crescent Street regardless of zoning district, multiply by 67%.

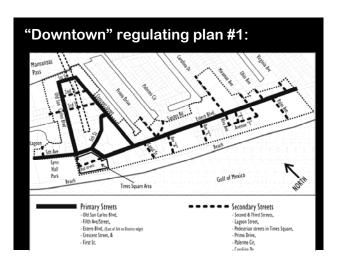
Integrating form-based elements into a conventional code:

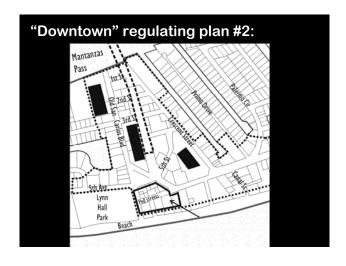
- 1. Less emphasis on uses of land
- 2. Reduced on-site parking
- 3. New zoning map eased transition to form-based coding

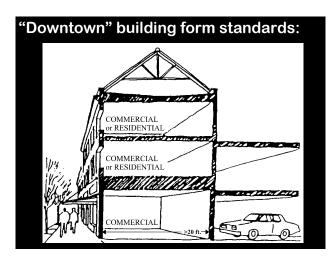


New zoning map has 3 types of zoning districts:

- Conventional zoning districts
- Redevelopment zoning districts (form-based)
- Planned zoning districts

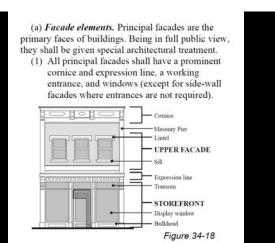


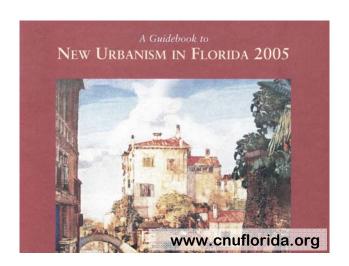


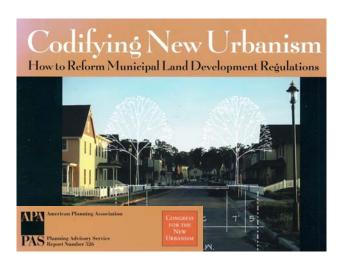


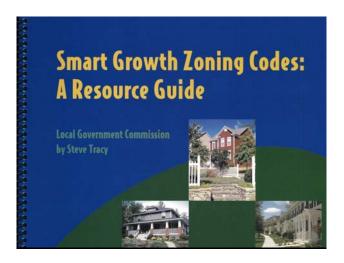
Integrating form-based elements into a conventional code:

- 1. Less emphasis on uses of land
- 2. Reduced on-site parking
- 3. New zoning map eased transition to form-based coding
- 4. Commercial design standards (not guidelines)









FORTHCOMING BOOKS:

- "A Legal Guide to Urban and Sustainable Development for Planners, Developers and Architects" by Doris Goldstein, Dan Slone and Andy Gowder
- "Form-Based Codes" by Paul Crawford, Daniel Parolek and Karen Parolek

For more information on form-based codes:

www.formbasedcodes.org



