

# ZONING

A Story of Bad Neighbors, Incompatibility, Separation, and Reunion

Presentation by City of Greenville Planning Staff

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# City of Greenville Planning & Development Division

- Staff support for Design Review Board, Board of Zoning Appeals, and Planning Commission
- Comprehensive plan
- Review of development projects and proposals
- Building permit review
- Zoning administration and enforcement
- Subdivision review
- Addressing
- Sign permits
- And much more!



CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS

Businesses open after midnight need

to apply for review and

**UPCOMING PROJECTS** 

All upcoming planning and zoning

applications are available for public

LANDSCAPING & TREES

Learn about city ordinances about

trees on public and private property in the city limits.

### **Presentation Overview**

- Zoning: A History
- Zoning 101: The Basics
- Zoning Today: Trends and Alternatives
- Zoning Practice: Group Exercise



#### **ZONING PERMIT APPLICATIONS**

Planning and zoning permit applications are not accepted after 4 p.m. daily and not after 2 p.m. on the day of deadline.

### RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PERMITS

SUBDIVISION PERMITS

BUSINESS-RELATED PERMITS

ENCROACHMENT PERMITS

ZONING-RELATED PERMITS

- Address Change Form: Required when requesting a change in current address of a property.
- <u>Rezone Basic</u>: Required to change the zoning designation of a property, except Planned Development District
- <u>Rezone Planned Development (PD) Application</u>: Required to change the zoning designation of a property to Planned Development District, or to modify an existing Planned Development District
- <u>Rezone Flexible Review District (FRD) Application</u>: Required to change the zoning designation of a property to Flexible Review District, or to modify an existing Flexible Review District
- <u>Final Development Plan (PDF)</u>: Required to approval construction plans for all or a portion of Planned Development District
- <u>Appeal of Administrator's Decision (PDF)</u>: Required if it is alleged that a staff member misinterpreted or misapplied a provision of the Land Management Ordinance
- Waiver of Time Limit (PDF): Required for a denied application to be reconsidered earlier than
  prescribed in the Land Management Ordinance
- . Text Amendment (PDF): Required to modify any provision of the Land Management Ordinance
- <u>Traffic Impact Analysis Warrant Form (e-form)</u>: Complete this form to determine if a Traffic Impact Analysis is required for a project.
- . Street Name Change (PDF): Required to establish or modify the name of a street
- Storm Water Variance (PDE): Required when requesting relief from the standards prescribed by the storm water provisions of the Land Management Ordinance



### **Presentation Overview**



### zoning noun

zon·ing | \ 'zō-niŋ ◑ \

### **Definition of zoning**

: the act or process of partitioning a city, town, or borough into <u>zones</u> reserved for different purposes (such as residence or business)

also: the set of ordinances by which such zones are established and regulated

// voted to change the town's zoning

*II zoning* laws







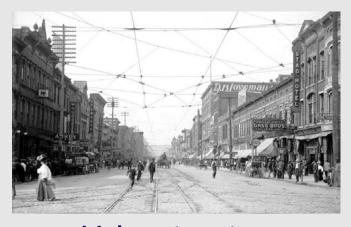
## Why Zoning? Historical Forces



Industrialization



**Public Health** 



Urbanization



**Urban Planning** 



Population Increase



Automobile



# Aldred's Case (1611)

- Historical nuisance case
- "No right to maintain a structure upon his own land, which, by reason of disgusting smells, loud or unusual noises, thick smoke, noxious vapors, the jarring of machinery, or the unwarrantable collection of flies, renders the occupancy of adjoining property dangerous, intolerable, or even uncomfortable to its tenants..."



https://imgflip.com/memetemplate/114061905/Pig-sty



## Zoning in the United States

- Police powers of state and local governments
  - "health, safety, and public welfare"
- First zoning ordinances in U.S.
  - Los Angeles, CA (1908)
  - New York City (1916)
- Standard State Zoning Enabling Act (1924)



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Source: The New York Times

### Legal Challenges

- Hadacheck v. Sebastian (1915) upheld LA zoning laws restricting industrial uses in residential areas
- Euclid v. Ambler Realty (1926) upheld constitutionality of zoning ordinances; necessary instrument for municipal planning
- Warth v. Seldin (1975) court dismissed a lawsuit by housing activists alleging zoning was making housing unaffordable
- Renton v. Playtime Theatres, Inc. (1986) local governments can regulate adult businesses, including time, manner, and place
- Reed v. Town of Gilbert (2015) restricted the ability of local governments to regulate signs based on content

### Zoning in South Carolina

- General Assembly authorized municipal planning and zoning in 1924; county zoning in 1942
- Today, all comprehensive plans, zoning regulations, and land development plans must comply with the Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994



### Zoning in South Carolina

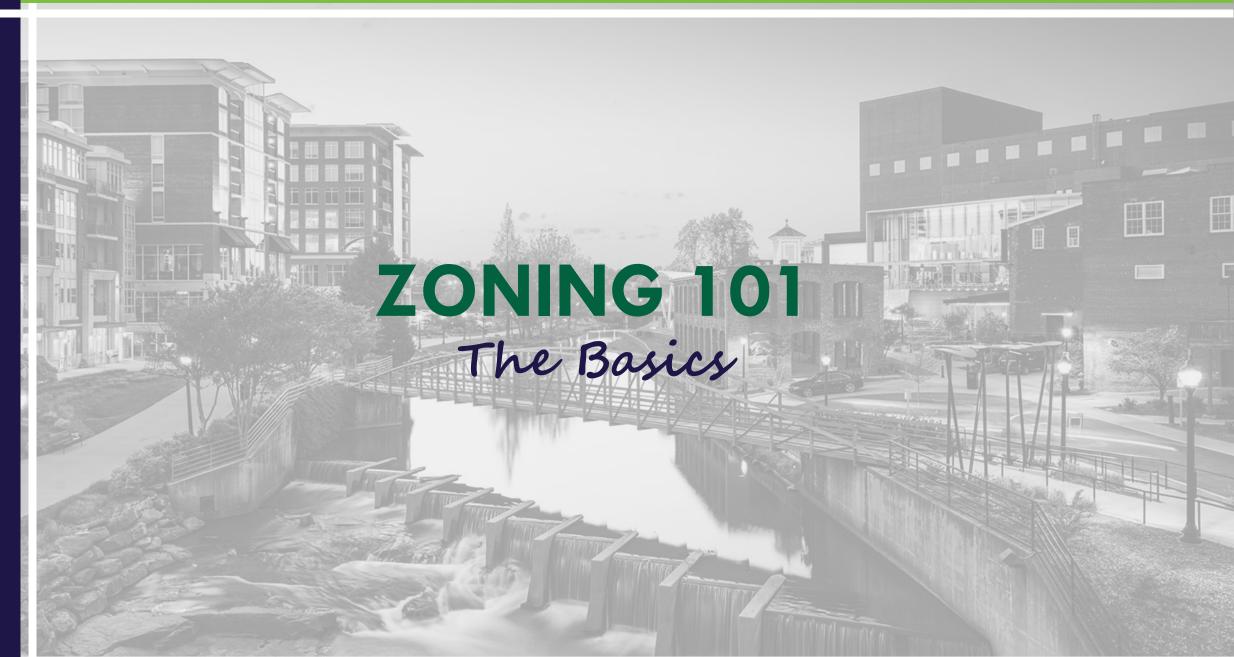
### **SECTION 6-29-710.** Zoning ordinances; purposes.

- (A) Zoning ordinances must be for the general purposes of guiding development in accordance with existing and future needs and promoting the public health, safety, morals, convenience, order, appearance, prosperity, and general welfare. To these ends, zoning ordinances must be made with reasonable consideration of the following purposes, where applicable:
  - (1) to provide for adequate light, air, and open space;
  - (2) to prevent the overcrowding of land, to avoid undue concentration of population, and to lessen congestion in the streets;
  - (3) to facilitate the creation of a convenient, attractive, and harmonious community;
  - (4) to protect and preserve scenic, historic, or ecologically sensitive areas;

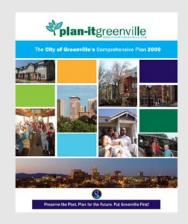
### Zoning in South Carolina

- (5) to regulate the density and distribution of populations and the uses of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence, recreation, agriculture, forestry, conservation, airports and approaches thereto, water supply, sanitation, protection against floods, public activities, and other purposes;
- (6) to facilitate the adequate provision or availability of transportation, police and fire protection, water, sewage, schools, parks, and other recreational facilities, affordable housing, disaster evacuation, and other public services and requirements. "Other public requirements" which the local governing body intends to address by a particular ordinance or action must be specified in the preamble or some other part of the ordinance or action;
- (7) to secure safety from fire, flood, and other dangers; and
- (8) to further the public welfare in any other regard specified by a local governing body.

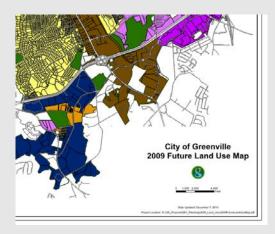




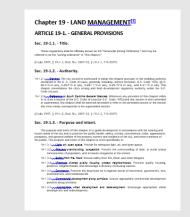
### **ZONING TOOLS**



Comprehensive Plan



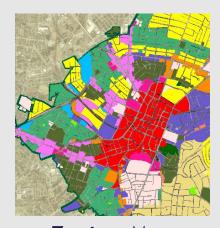
Future Land Use Map (FLUM)



### **Zoning Ordinance**



Master Plans



Zoning Map



Strategic Plans

# Common Zoning Elements

- Establishment of zoning districts (Euclidean Zoning)
- Permitted and prohibited uses
- Dimensional standards: height, setbacks, density
- Lot layout and building orientation
- Parking requirements
- Landscaping requirements
- Architectural and design requirements
- Sign regulations
- Open space
- Use-specific standards

	Table 19-6.1-1: Off-street	Parking Requirements Schedu	le A
Use Category	Use Type	Minimum Spaces Required	Maximum Spaces Allowed
		Square footage refers to total gross floor area, excluding accessory warehouse and storage areas unless otherwise indicated	
	RESID	ENTIAL USES	
	Multiple-family dwelling	1.5 per dwelling unit	See Schedule B
	Household living uses specifically for elderly or handicapped residents	0.5 per dwelling unit	See Schedule B
	Cottage subdivision	1 plus 0.25 per dwelling unit	2 per dwelling unit, not including guest parking
	All other household living uses	2 per dwelling unit	See Schedule B
Group living	Boarding house	2 plus 1 for each bedroom rented	See Schedule B
	All other group living uses	1 per each 2 beds	1 per each bed
	PUBLIC AND	INSTITUTIONAL USES	
Community service	Library, museum	1 per 1,000 square feet	See Schedule B
	All other community service uses	1 per 500 square feet	1 per 250 square feet
Day care	Day care center (13+ people)	1 per 375 square feet	1 per 250 square feet
	Group day care home (7 to 12 people)	2 plus requirement for principal use	See Schedule B
	Preschool	1 per 375 square feet	1 per 250 square feet

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# City of Greenville Zoning Districts

#### **Residential Districts**

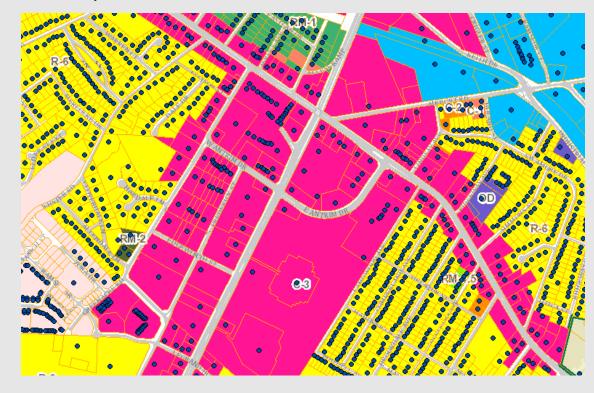
- R-6, R-9 Single-Family Residential District
- RM-1, RM-1.5, RM-2, RM-3 Single-Family and Multifamily Residential Districts

#### Commercial and Industrial Districts

- OD Office and Institutional District
- C-1 Neighborhood Commercial District
- C-2 Local Commercial District
- **C-3** Regional Commercial District
- **C-4** Central Business District
- S-1 Service District
- I-1 Industrial District
- RDV Redevelopment District

### **Special Districts**

- **PD** Planned Development District
- FRD Flexible Review District



# How does zoning affect me and my neighborhood?

- Assigned zoning district applies specific standards from the zoning ordinance.
- Determines what can be constructed on your property.
- Determines what can be constructed on your neighbor's property.
- Helps establish and preserve neighborhood character.
- Sets minimum standards for lot size, open space, setbacks, and height.





# Who decides the Zoning Ordinance?

### THE COMMUNITY:

- General public
- Property owners
- Development community
- Business owners
- Taxpayers
- Community groups
- Neighborhood groups
- Professional staff
- Planning Commission
- City Council Final Approval



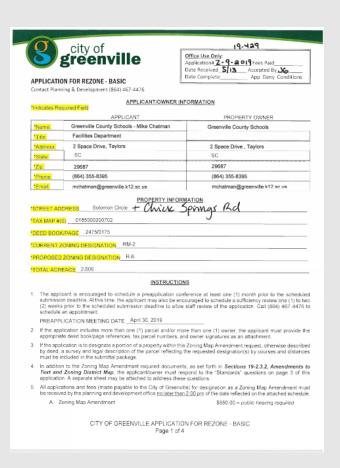
### Who can modify the zoning ordinance?

### Text Amendments (Sec. 19-2.3.2(C)(1)):

- City Council
- Planning Commission
- Zoning Administrator
- An owner of property in the city
- Any citizen of the city

### Map Amendments (Sec. 19-2.3.2(C)(2)):

- City Council
- Planning Commission
- Zoning Administrator
- A person or entity with rights in contract in the land



### Map & Text Amendment Process

### Sec. 19-2.3.2(D)

- 1. Pre-application meeting with staff
- 2. Submit application
- 3. Public notice (15 days before public hearing)
  - Newspaper advertisement
  - Signs posted on property
  - Application materials posted online
- 4. Developer-led neighborhood meeting
- 5. Staff analysis & publication of staff reports
- 6. Planning Commission public hearing and recommendation
- 7. Final Action by City Council (2 readings)



## Criteria for Zoning Amendments

### Sec. 19-2.3.2(E)

- 1. Consistent with Comprehensive Plan?
- 2. How have conditions changed since original designation?
- 3. Is there a demonstrated community need?
- 4. Compatible with surrounding uses?
- 5. Promote logical and orderly development pattern?
- 6. Result in strip or ribbon development?
- 7. Create an isolated zoning district?
- 8. Effect on property values?
- 9. Effect on natural environment?
- 10. Availability of public facilities and services?



# What CAN'T zoning do?

- Regulate owner vs. rental housing
- Restrict occupancy based on race or ethnicity
- Mandate affordable housing (varies by state)
- Force an owner to sell his or her land
- Discriminate between functionally equivalent businesses
- Prohibit national chain stores or restaurants
- Violate state or federal law







# Contemporary Zoning Trends

- Mixed-use zoning districts
- Flexible parking standards
- Incentives for affordable housing
- Accessory dwelling units
- Form-based codes



### Form-Based Codes

- Emphasis on physical form over land use
- Minimum height requirements
- Built-to lines
- Building mass and form
- Mix of land uses
- Human-scale development

#### SECTION 2. UNITY PARK CHARACTER DISTRICT CONTEXT ZONES



Character Image: Unity Park Downtown Transitional (UP-DT)

#### 2.90 Unity Park Downtown Transitional (UP-DT)

The Unity Park Downtown Transitional zone includes the Westfield Street carridor and the proposed Broad Street-Meadow Street connector. Existing development in the area is primarily one-story commercial with new residential projects including five-story apartment buildings and three-story townhomes. Such ranges in height and scale reflect the mixture of development types appropriats for this transitional zone between Downtown Greenville and Unity Park.



UPCD Context Zones Regulating Plan highlighting UP-D

Section 2. UPCD Context Zones



Figure 2.90. Unity Park Downtown Transitional (UP-DT) Characte

#### TABLE 2.90, DOWNTOWN TRANSITIONAL (UP-DT)

BUILDING PLACEMENT		
SETBACK IDISTANCE FROM T	HE ROW/PROPERTY LINE)	
Front	0' minimum	
Side Street	15' minimum.	
Side	0' minimum	
Rear	5 minimum	
Accessory Building	5' min. front_5' min. side setback. 5' min. rear setback	
LOT SIZE		
Width	30' minimum, 250' maximum	
Depth	80'minimum, 100' maximum	
BUILDING FORM		
Building Height	See Height District Regulating Plan	
Main Building	100' maximum, 2 stories minimum	
Ancillary Building	25' maximum	
Maximum Lot Coverage	90%	
Density	73 units per acre	
ALLOWED USES - nee Table 2	.20-B	
BUILDING TYPES PERMITTED		
Rowhouse, Muti-plex: Small Work, Main Street Mixed-Us	I, Multi-Plex: Large, Stacked Flats, Live,	

# Other Zoning Tools

- Historic districts
- Design overlays
- Corridor overlay districts
- Conservation and environmental overlays
- Special sign districts
- Planned Developments (PD)
- Flexible Review Districts (FRD)

#### GREENVILLE DOWNTOWN DESIGN GUIDELINES

PREPARED FOR THE CITY OF GREENVILLE MAY 2017













### PREPARED BY DESIGNWORKSHOP

800 BRAZOS STREET, SUITE 49 AUSTIN, TX 78701 512-499-0222





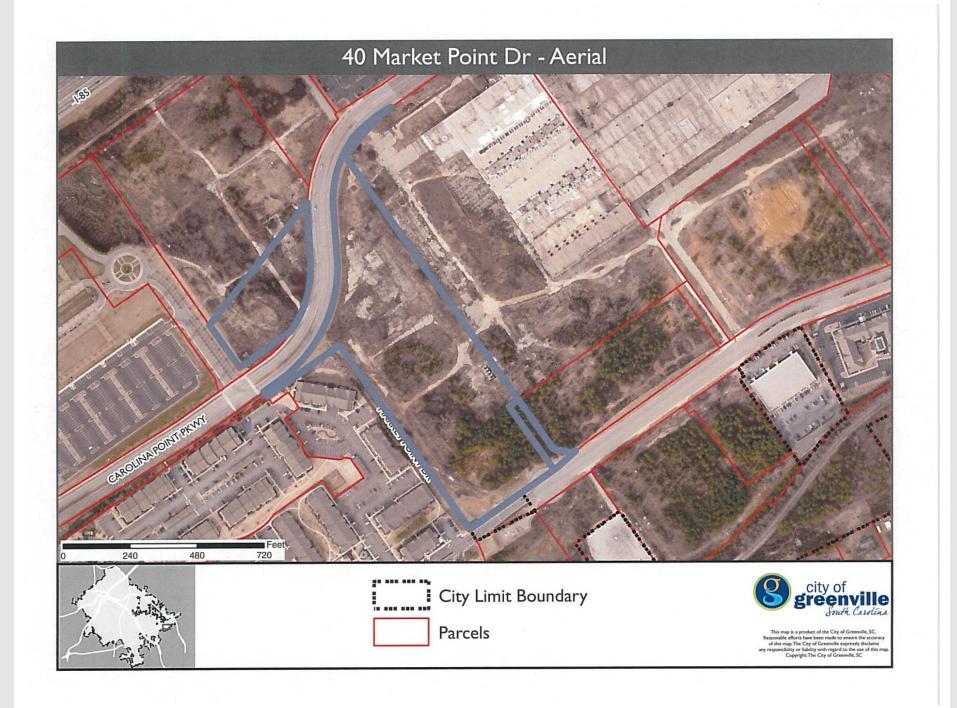
### Evaluating a project using the zoning code

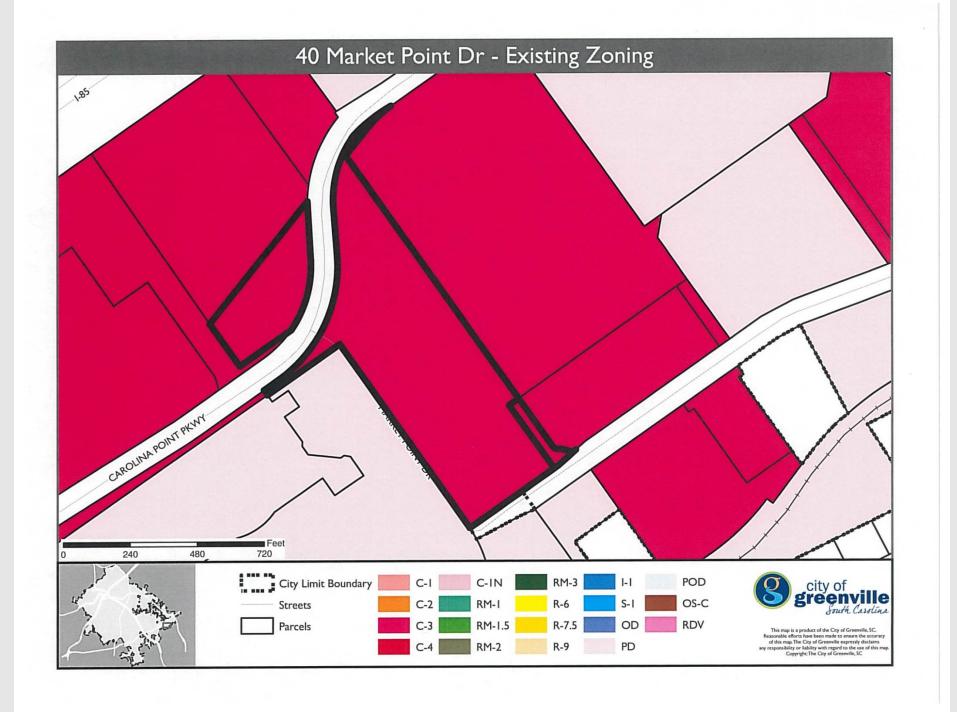
- 1. Determine the underlying zoning of the property.
- 2. Determine if the use is a permitted use in that zoning district. Are any special permits required?
- 3. Determine applicable dimensional standards—acreage, height, density, setbacks.
- 4. Determine any development constraints (easements, wetlands, etc.)
- 5. If residential, determine the type and density.
- 6. Review placement and orientation of buildings, parking lots.
- 7. Ensure compliance with parking, access, landscaping, and architectural requirements.
- 8. Ensure compliance with any use-specific standards.

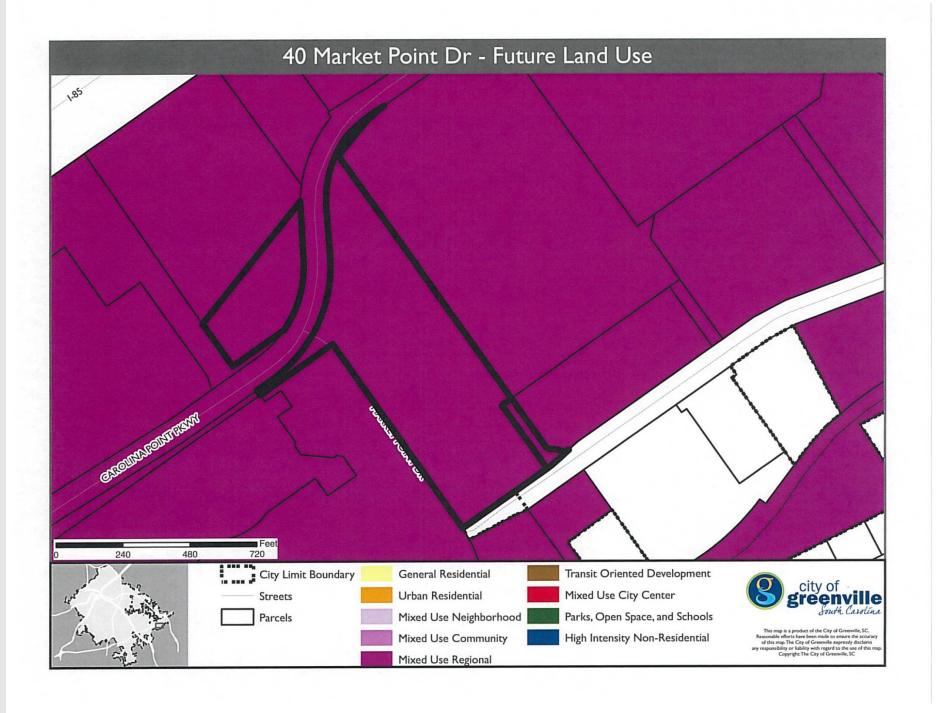
# **Proposed Project**

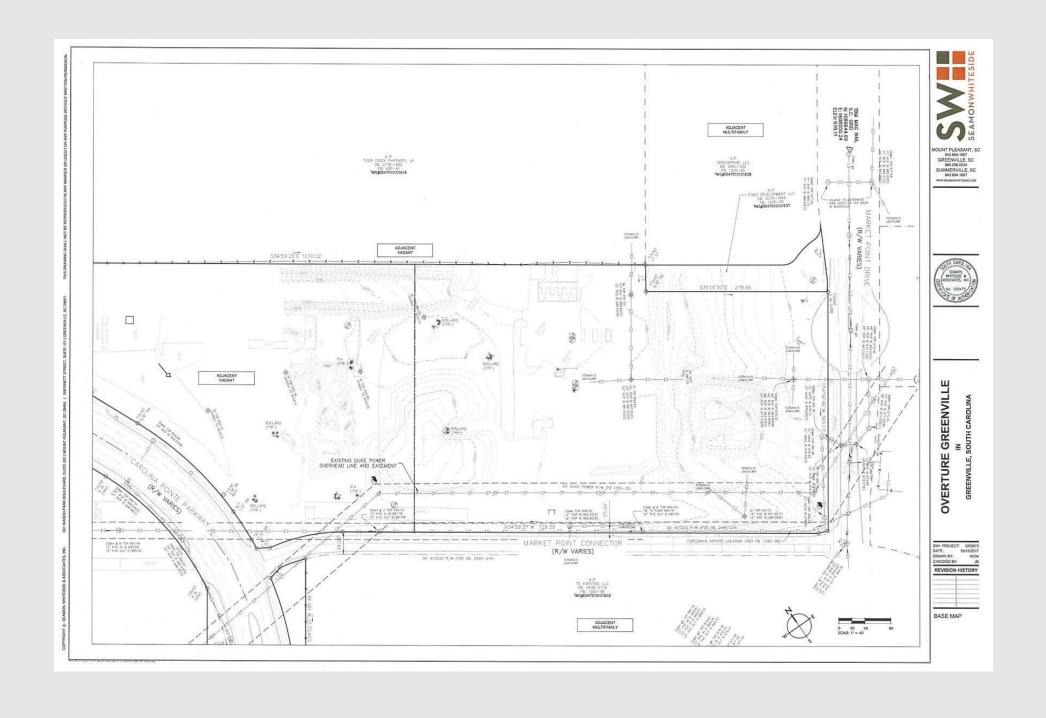
- Site: approximately 6 acres
- Current zoning: C-3, Regional Commercial District
- Application to construct agerestricted 55+ multifamily development
- Total of 192 units
- Amenity areas including dining room, fitness room, pool, salon, outdoor courtyards, communal fireplace
- Total proposed parking: 261 spaces

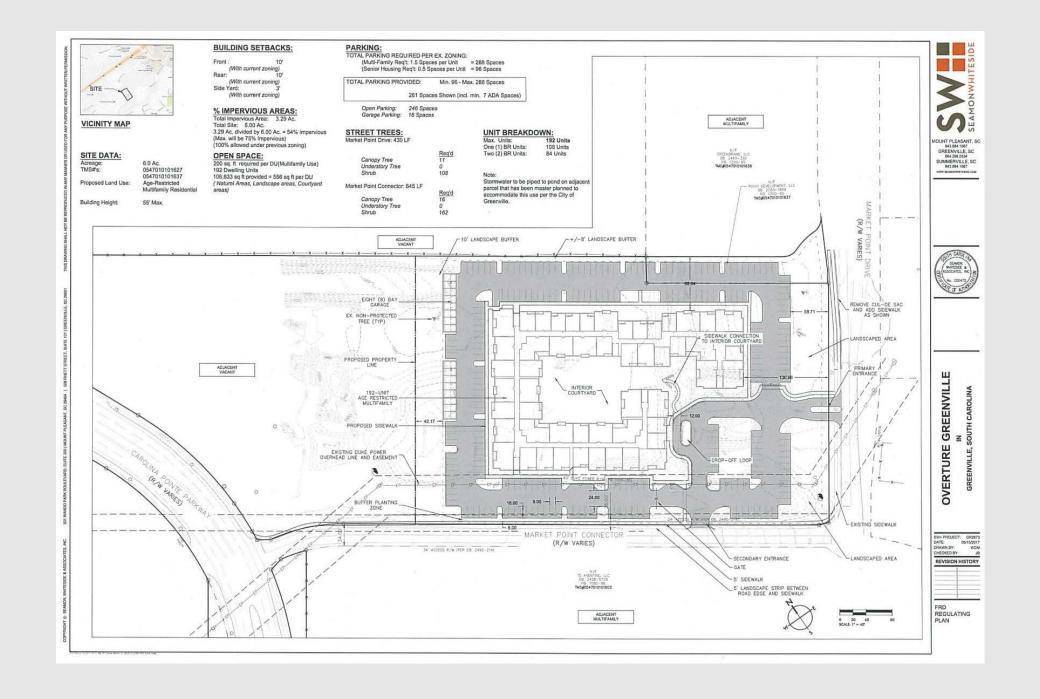














#### VICINITY MAP

#### SITE DATA:

Acreage: TMS#'s:

6.0 Ac. 0547010101627 0547010101637 Age-Restricted

#### BUILDING SETBACKS:

Front: (With current zoning)

(With current zoning) Side Yard: (With current zoning)

#### % IMPERVIOUS AREAS:

Total Impervious Area: 3.29 Ac. Total Site: 6.00 Ac. 3.29 Ac. divided by 6.00 Ac. = 54% Impervious (Max. will be 75% Impervious) (100% allowed under previous zoning)

#### OPEN SPACE:

200 sq. ft required per DU(Multifamily Use) 192 Dwelling Units 106,833 sq ft provided = 556 sq ft per DU ( Natural Areas, Landscape areas, Courtyard

#### PARKING:

TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED PER EX. ZONING: (Multi-Family Req't: 1.5 Spaces per Unit = 288 Spaces (Senior Housing Req't: 0.5 Spaces per Unit = 96 Spaces

261 Spaces Shown (incl. min. 7 ADA Spaces)

Open Parking: 246 Spaces Garage Parking: 16 Spaces

TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED:

#### STREET TREES: UNIT BREAKDOWN:

Market Point Drive: 430 LF

Min. 96 - Max. 288 Spaces

Canopy Tree Understory Tree Shrub 108

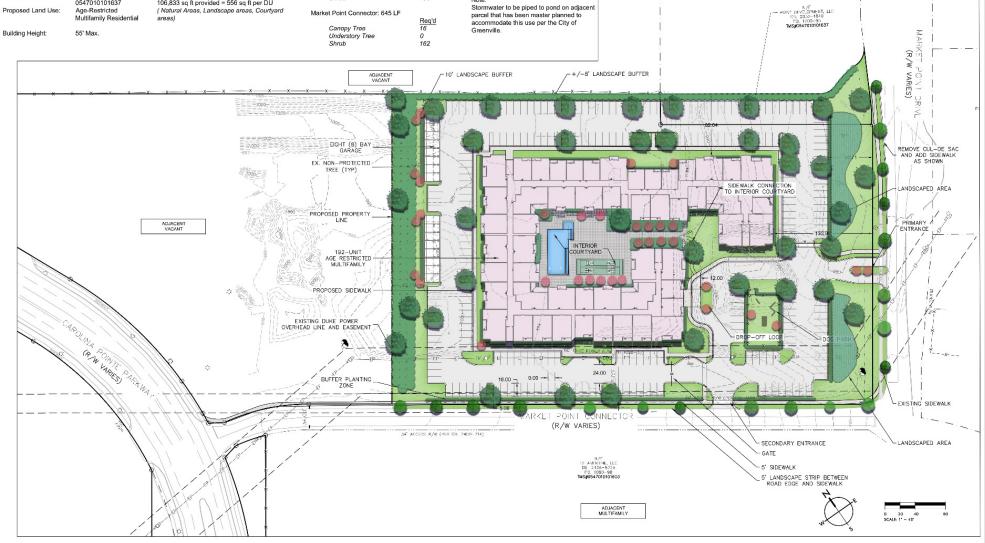
Market Point Connector: 645 LF

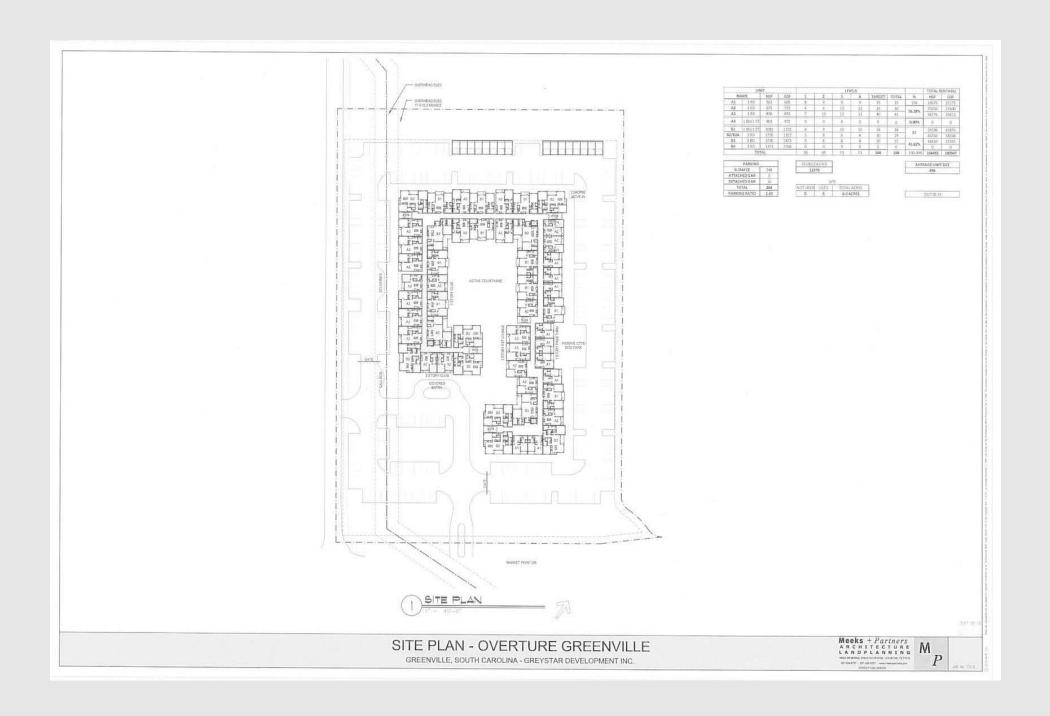
192 Units One (1) BR Units: 108 Units Two (2) BR Units: 84 Units

Stormwater to be piped to pond on adjacent parcel that has been master planned to

ADJACENT MULTIFAMILY

N/A CREENBRAND, LLC DB: 2460-330 PB: 1200-95 TMS#0547010101838







# **Zoning Exercise**

- Review the proposed application that includes multifamily housing.
- Determine compliance with applicable zoning standards.
- Decide if you would approve or deny the request.
- Items to consider:
  - Permitted land use
  - Density
  - Parking
  - Height
  - Setbacks

