

Agenda

Garage Ordinance draft

 Law Department presentation on non-conformities

 Garage Ordinance nonconformities case studies

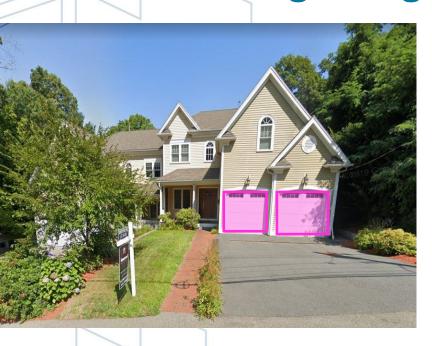
Looking ahead



Width

Garage Width (Sec. 3.4.4.B.4)

 Total length of all garage doors on a Front Facing Garage, measured jamb to jamb





Total Width (Sec. 3.4.4.C.2.a)

Front Facing Garages are limited to:

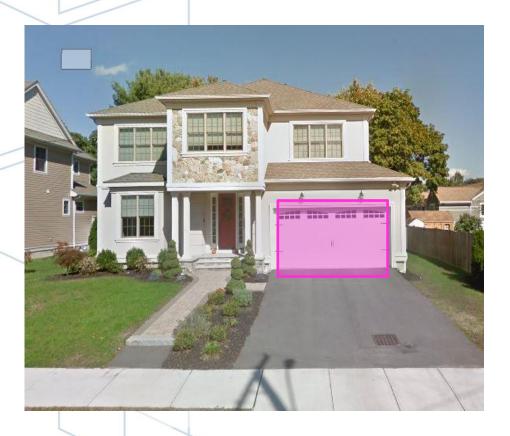
- 45% of elevation if providing Single Garage Doors
- 40% of elevation if providing a Double Garage Door

Single Doors





Double Doors





• 38% of total facade

• 50% of total facade

Zoning	Existing Conditions	Standards*	Two 9 ft Garage Doors @ 45% One 16 ft Garage Door @ 40%
District	Existing Lot Frontage (width)	Side Setbacks (total)	Minimum Lot Frontage Required
SR1	25% conforming - 148 ft 50% conforming - 110 ft	Old Lot - 25 ft New Lot - 40 ft	Old Lot - 65 ft New Lot - 80 ft
1839 Lots	75% conforming - 88 ft		≈80% of lots
SR2	25% conforming - 105 ft 50% conforming - 86 ft	Old Lot - 15 ft New Lot - 30 ft	Old Lot - 55 ft New Lot - 70 ft
8404 Lots	75% conforming - 70 ft	New Lot 30 It	≈75% of lots
SR3	25% conforming - 86 ft 50% conforming - 72 ft	Old Lot - 15 ft New Lot - 20 ft	Old Lot - 55 ft New Lot - 60 ft
6803 Lots	75% conforming - 60 ft	New Lot - 20 It	≈70% of Lots
MR1	25% conforming - 85 ft 50% conforming - 65 ft	Old Lot - 15 ft New Lot - 20 ft	Old Lot - 55 ft New Lot - 60 ft
4144 Lots	75% conforming - 50 ft	New Lot - 20 It	≈60% of lots
MR2	25% conforming - 75 ft 50% conforming - 60 ft	Old Lot - 15 ft New Lot - 20 ft	Old Lot - 55 ft New Lot - 60 ft
1390 Lots	75% conforming - 45 ft	New Lot - 20 It	≈50% of lots
MR3	25% conforming - 84 ft 50% conforming - 65 ft	Old Lot - 15 ft New Lot - 15 ft	Old Lot - 55 ft New Lot - 55 ft
107 Lots	75% conforming - 40 ft	14CW LOC 15 IC	≈55% of lots

^{*}Most of Newton's residential lots are considered Old Lots



Door Width for Front Facing Garages (Sec. 3.4.4.B.4)

- Doors used for a single automobile to access a Garage may be up to 9 feet wide each
- Double Garage Doors may be up to 16 feet wide

Door Width for Single Bays





Door Width - Double Doors







Front Elevation (Sec. 3.4.4.B.6)

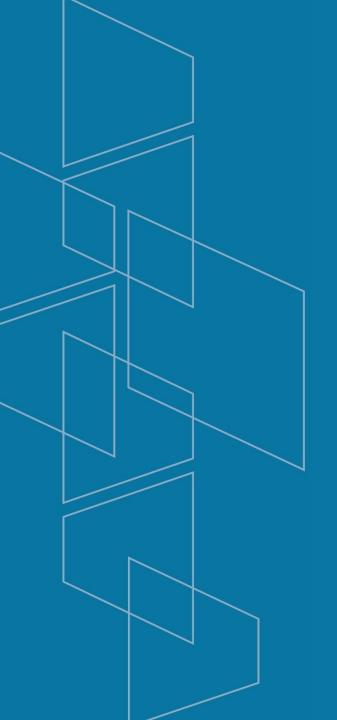
- Front Elevation is the exterior wall of a building oriented in whole or in part toward the Primary Front Lot Line
- Parts of the Front Elevation set back more than 10 feet are excluded from this measurement

Front Elevation



Front Elevation





Placement

Front Facing Garages (Sec. 3.4.4.C.1)



 Must be set back no less than 2 feet behind the Front Elevation of the house

Front Facing Garages Alternative Placement







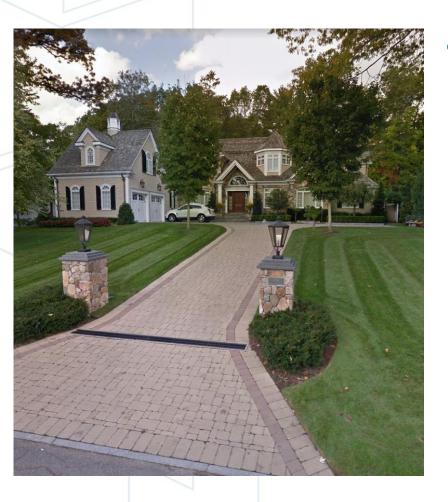


Front Facing Garage Alternative Options

1. Don't regulate Front Facing Garage placement in the ordinance

2. Create a Special Permit allowing for more flexible placement options under certain conditions (architectural features, porch, etc)

Side Facing Garages (Sec. 3.4.4.D)



- Allowed in front of the building Front Elevation:
 - Not within the setback
 - A minimum of 10% fenestrations along the Garage Wall facing the street (no max.)

Side Facing Garages (Sec. 3.4.4.D)

- Garage wall = 222 sf
- Fenestrations = 28 sf





Special Permits

Larger Garages

Garages with more than three cars or more than 700 square feet





Other changes

Two Garages Allowed By-Right

 Up to two garages, one attached and one detached, by-right



Accessory Buildings

 A minimum six-foot separation between all accessory buildings and other buildings



NONCONFORMITIES

Zoning Amendment - Garages

Zoning and Planning Committee

11/23/2020

Definition - Nonconforming

- Uses and structures may be nonconforming
- ► The use or structure must have <u>lawfully</u> begun or <u>lawfully</u> existed prior to the zoning change
- Lawfulness" means that the use or structure complied with zoning laws at the time the use first commenced or the structure was first constructed

Protections for Nonconformities

- Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40A, Sec. 6, provides a baseline level of protection for nonconformities
 - ► A lawful nonconforming use or structure does not need to comply with requirements of a zoning change
 - ► A lawful nonconforming use automatically acquires the protections
- Single and two family residential structures
 - Additional protections State law allows as of right the alteration, reconstruction, extension or structural change of such a structure, so long as the extended or altered structure does not increase its nonconforming nature

Proposed Alteration or Addition

- If there is a proposed alteration or addition to a nonconforming structure, the City would identify the nature of the nonconformity and make an initial determination as to whether the proposed alteration or addition would intensify the existing nonconformity or result in additional ones
 - If the answer is "no", the applicant may proceed in compliance with the current Zoning Ordinance
 - If the answer is "yes", the applicant must obtain a "Section 6 finding" or seek a variance

Section 6 Finding

- A proposed extension or alteration of a nonconforming structure that would intensify the existing nonconformity may be permitted by the Permit Granting Authority of a municipality
- ► The PGA must find that the proposed change, extension or alteration is not substantially more detrimental to the neighborhood than is the existing nonconforming use or structure
- An alteration that would create a <u>new</u> nonconformity may not be permitted by a Section 6 finding

Variance

- ▶ If a Section 6 Finding is not granted, the current Zoning applies to the proposed alteration and the applicant must seek a variance
- To create an additional or new nonconformity, an applicant must seek a variance

Newton - Current Zoning Nonconformities - Section 7.8

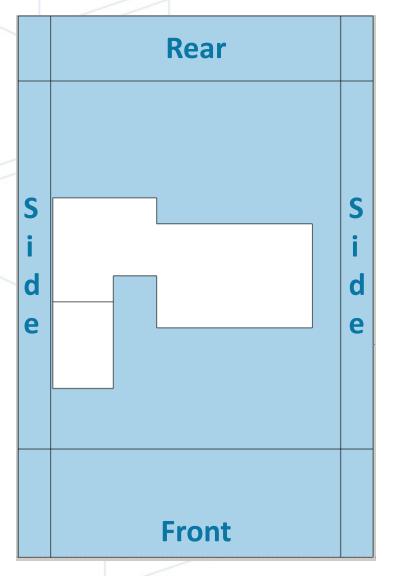
- The City's current zoning ordinance explicitly provides the floor protection to nonconforming uses and structures required by state law
- The current zoning ordinance also permits Section 6 findings and designates the Special Permit Granting Authority as the body to make such findings
 - A nonconforming building or structure may be structurally or substantially altered or reconstructed or may be altered or enlarged to permit the extension of a nonconforming use...provided that a special permit is obtained. In granting such a permit, the City Council shall make a finding that such change, extension or alteration shall not be substantially more detrimental than the existing nonconforming use to the neighborhood and shall impose such conditions as may be necessary to protect the neighborhood from injury.



Garage Ordinance Non-Conformity Case Study

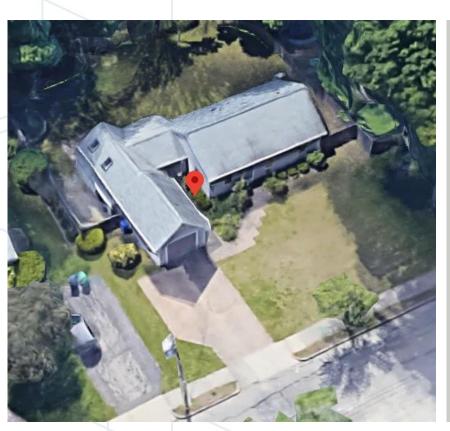


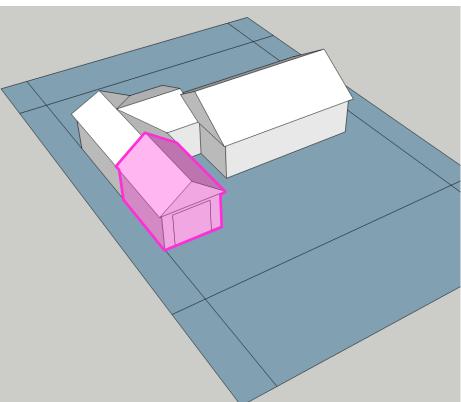
Existing Conditions



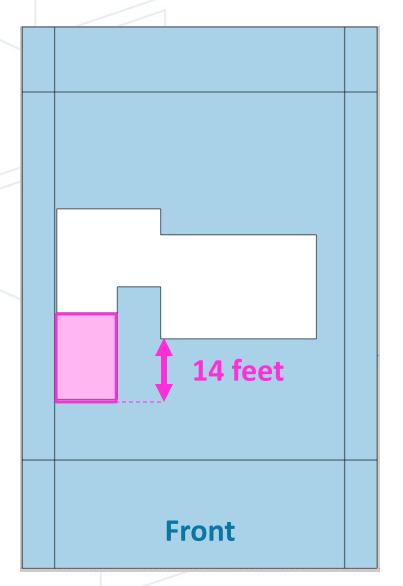
SR2 Zone	Required	Existing
Lot Size	10,000 sf	10,675 sf
Frontage	80 ft	82 ft
Setbacks • Front	25 ft	42 ft
SideSideRear	7.5 ft 7.5 ft 15 ft	14 ft 8 ft 39 ft
Height	36 ft	16 ft
Stories	2.5	1
FAR	0.38	0.15
Max Lot Coverage	30%	17%
Min. Open Space	50%	

Existing Conditions



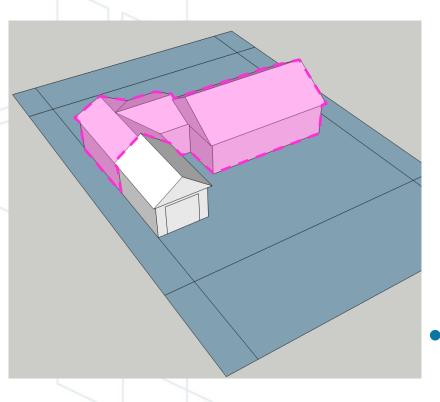


Pre-Existing Non-Conformity



 A Garage Wall of a Front Facing Garage may be no closer to the **Primary Front Lot Line** than 2 feet behind a minimum of 50% of the **Front Elevation** - Sec. 3.4.4.C.1

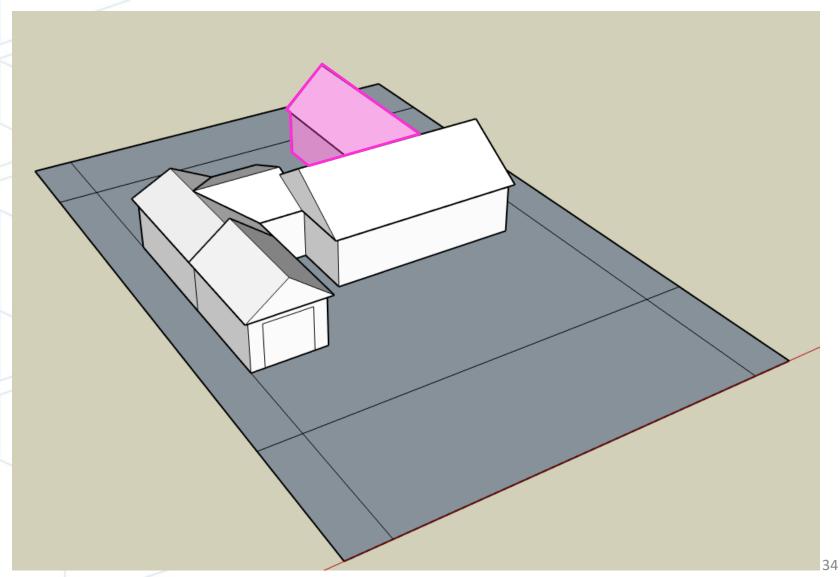
By-Right Alterations/Additions



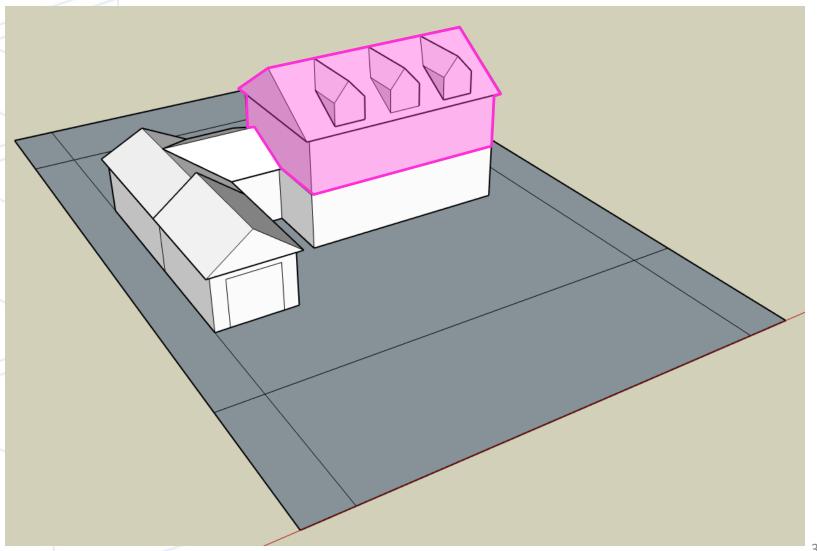
So long as the proposed alteration or addition does not intensify the existing non-conformity or result in any additional ones

- Example-
 - Rear addition
 - Second story

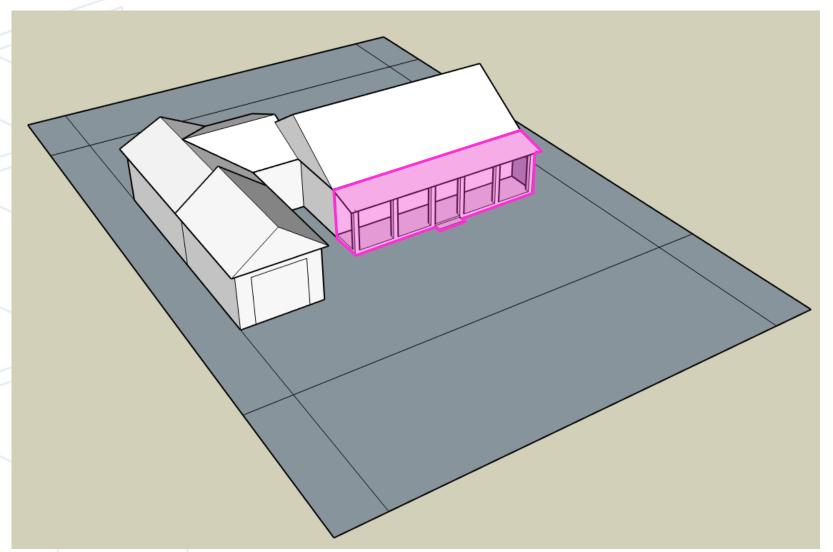
Rear Addition



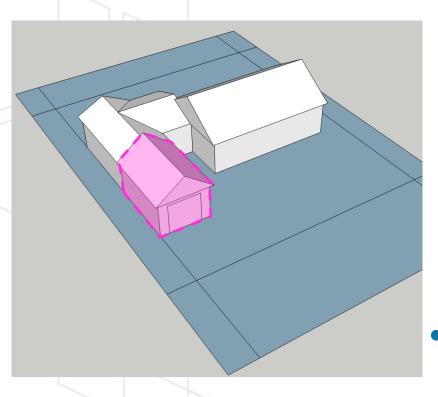
Second Story



Front Porch



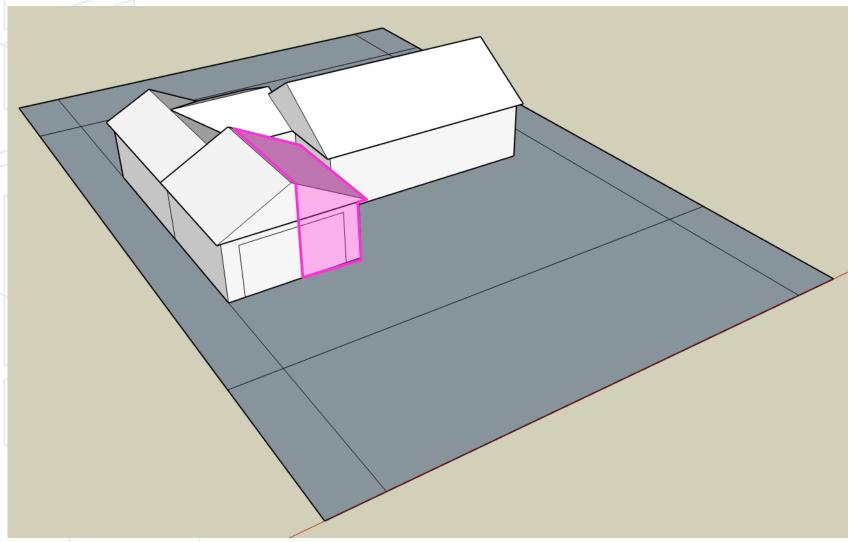
Section 6 Alterations/Additions



The proposed alteration or addition does intensify the existing non-conformity or result in any additional ones

- Example -
 - Expanding the existing garage

Garage Expansion





Looking Ahead



Looking Ahead

- December- Present Final Garage
 Ordinance text
- Public hearing in 2021

