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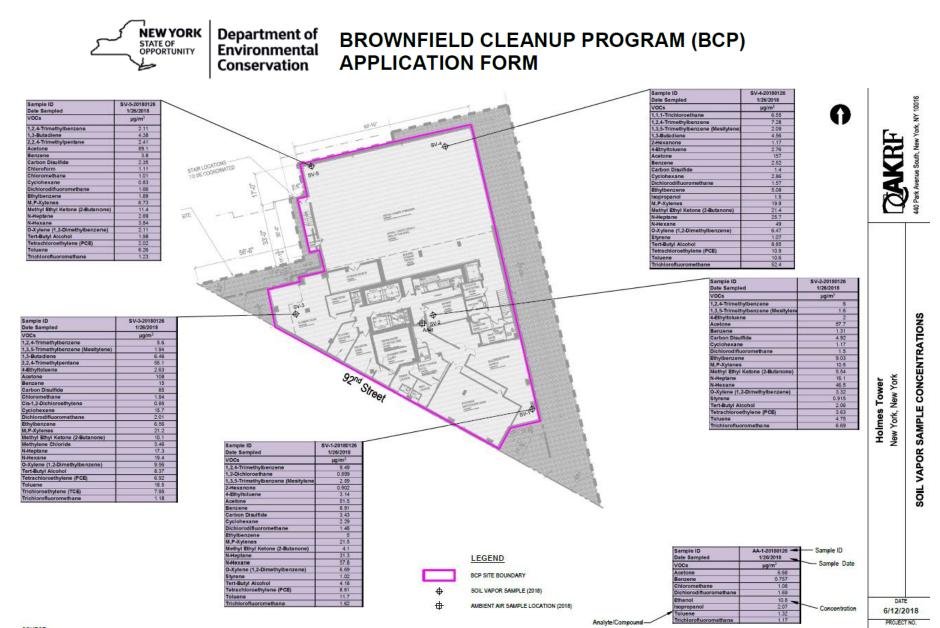
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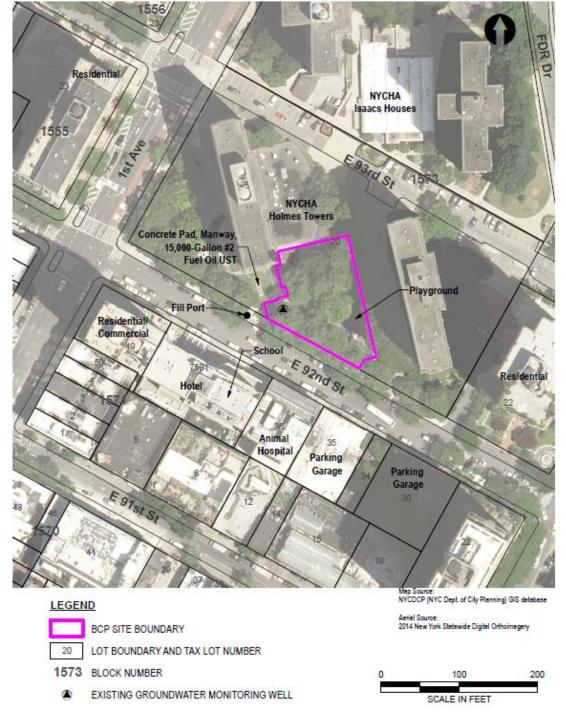
Holmes Towers Infill proposal: what we know

11/28/2018

In August, NYSDEC certified a Brownfield application for the building proposed on Holmes Towers



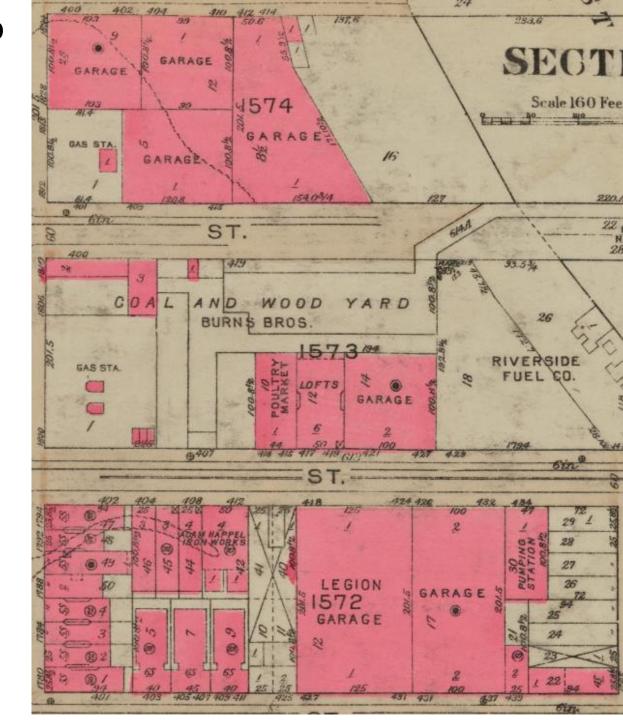
- At 6,400 pages, the purpose of the application is to obtain public money for cleanup of prior industrial use
- But only in the outlined area



For 100 years prior to redevelopment, the waterfront was used for semi-industrial uses

Including:

- Coal yard
- Lumber yard
- Garage and filling station

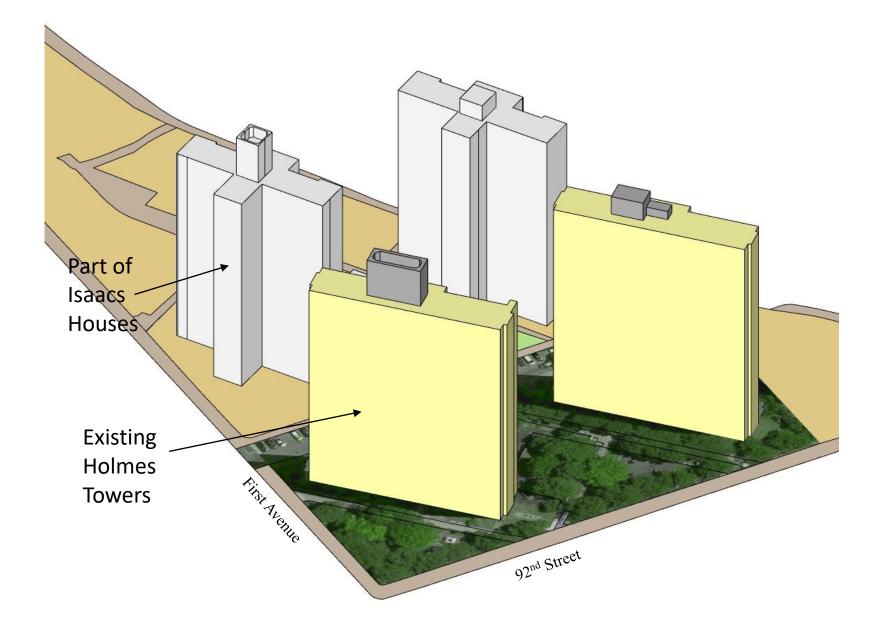


The application finally tells us what is planned here

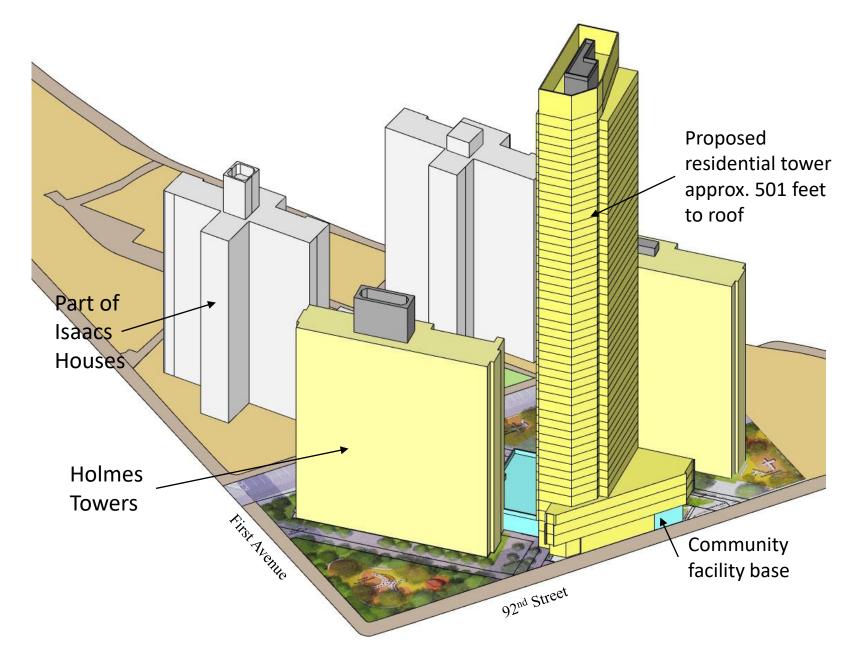
- A 50-story, 501 feet to roof, mixed-use residential and community facility
- 339 residential units, including 169 affordable units*
- The application says that the building is "as-of-right" under the R8 zoning district
- This is incorrect: the plans submitted will not comply with the R8 zoning district

*RFP required at least an average of 60% of AMI, eligible for subsidy, not permanently affordable

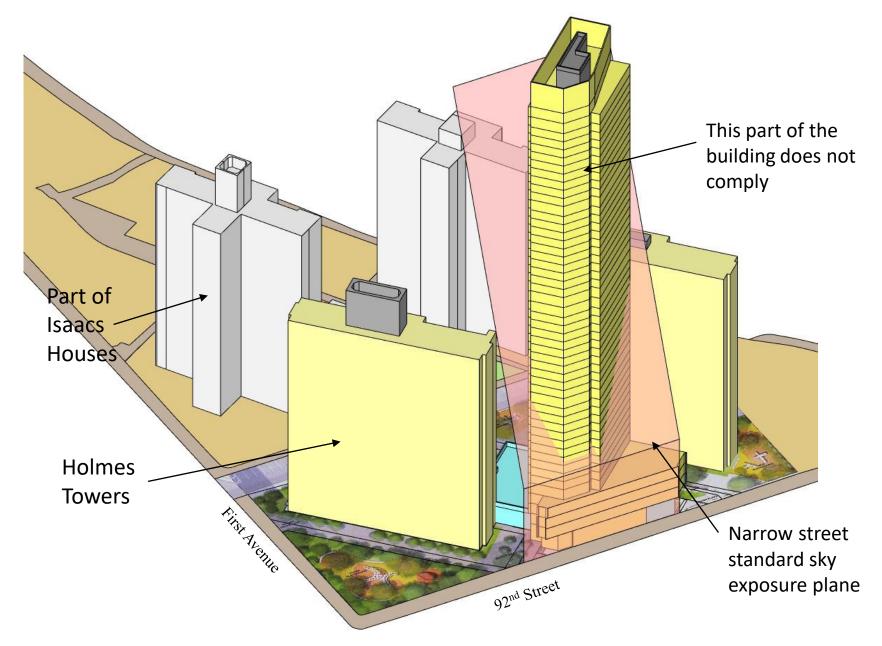
Existing conditions



Building as proposed

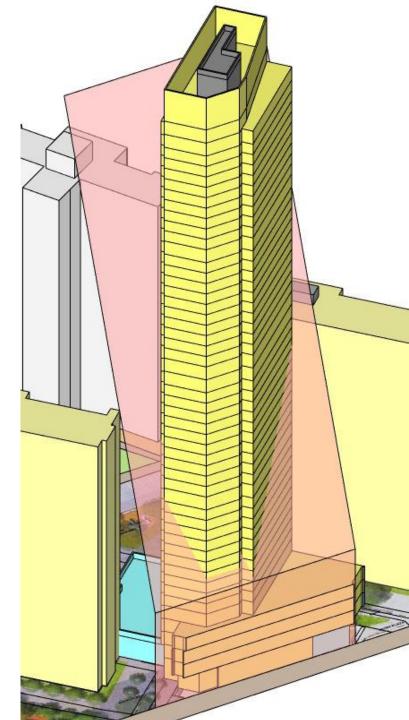


It rises over 500 feet, just three feet from the streetline



There is no zoning district in NYC that allows a building more than 155 feet at the streetline, let alone 500 feet

- It grossly fails the required sky exposure plane for an R8 district
- It appears to follow other R8 zoning requirements (open space, FAR, coverage, etc.)
- The building will need a Mayoral Zoning Override



What is a Mayoral Zoning Override?

- A discretionary action taken by the Mayor that allows projects with a public interest to waive zoning
- Once rare, they have historically been used for public schools.
 Brooklyn Navy Yard has one to waive parking requirements. Typically, they are for small things.
- Bloomberg used a Mayoral Zoning Override to allow a demonstration project with very small apartments or "micro-units"
- Requires an environmental review, but **does not require ULURP**
- This is likely the biggest Mayoral Zoning Override attempted in NYC

So what's the big deal?

• No ULURP means the CB, BP and City Council have no say

- In 2015, the City tried to change the Zoning Resolution's building spacing rule (23-70)
 - Residential buildings on a single zoning lot must either abut or be 60 feet apart
 - The City tried to change the distance to 40 feet
 - This change would make infill on NYCHA estates MUCH easier!

In 2015, I used Holmes to show what the change would mean for infill!

- Green areas show sites at 60 foot spacing
- Hatched areas show 40 foot spacing
- The difference is meaningful to development feasibility



In 2016, City Council rolled back the change to discourage ad hoc development on these sites

In 2016, City Council rolled back the change to discourage ad hoc development on these sites – And that's the big deal

- Zoning is a law, passed by City Council
- The administration needs to follow the law
- Because City

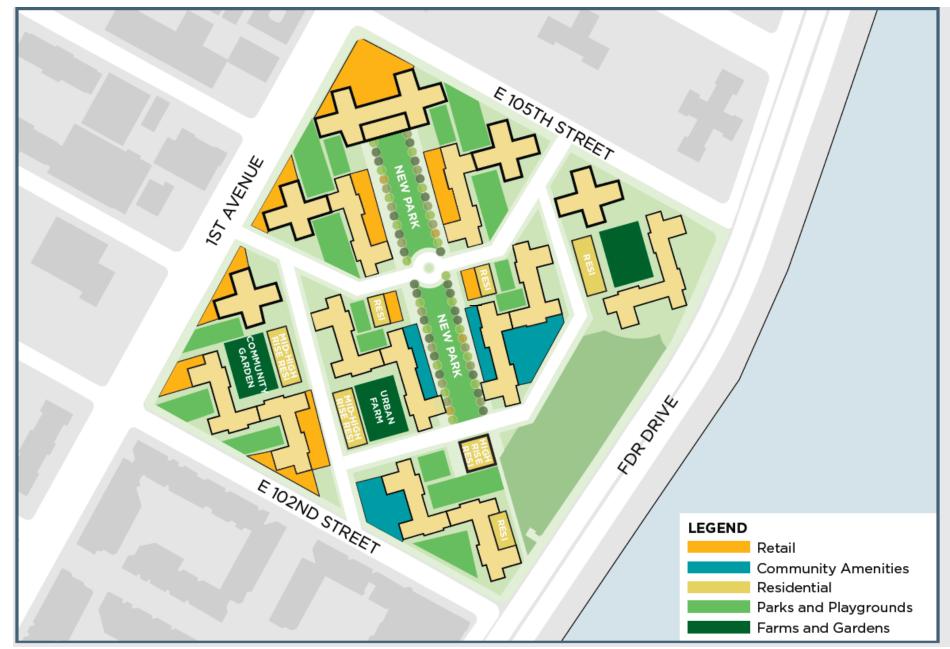
 Council's action is
 recent, a mayoral
 override is likely
 more vulnerable to
 an Article 78 lawsuit



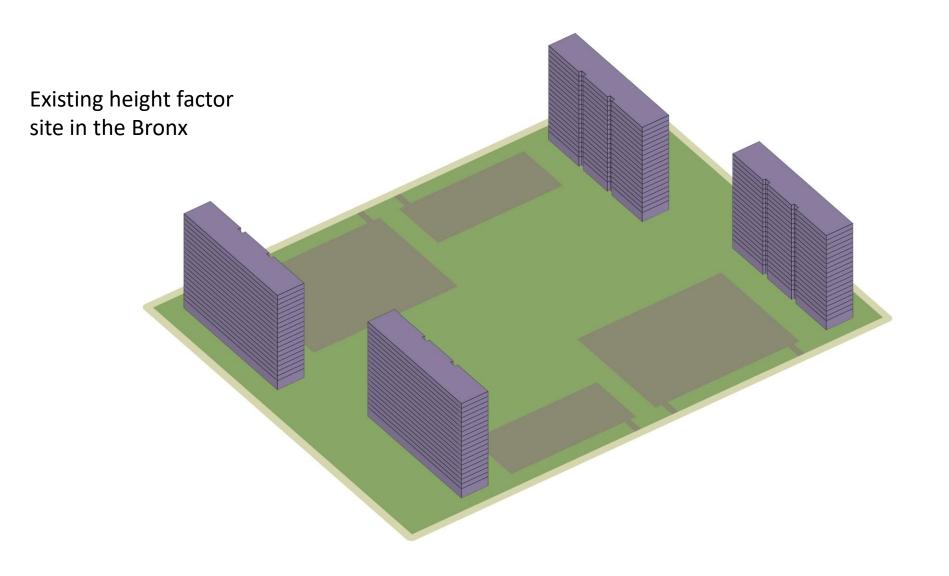
Infill is an important part of NextGen NYCHA



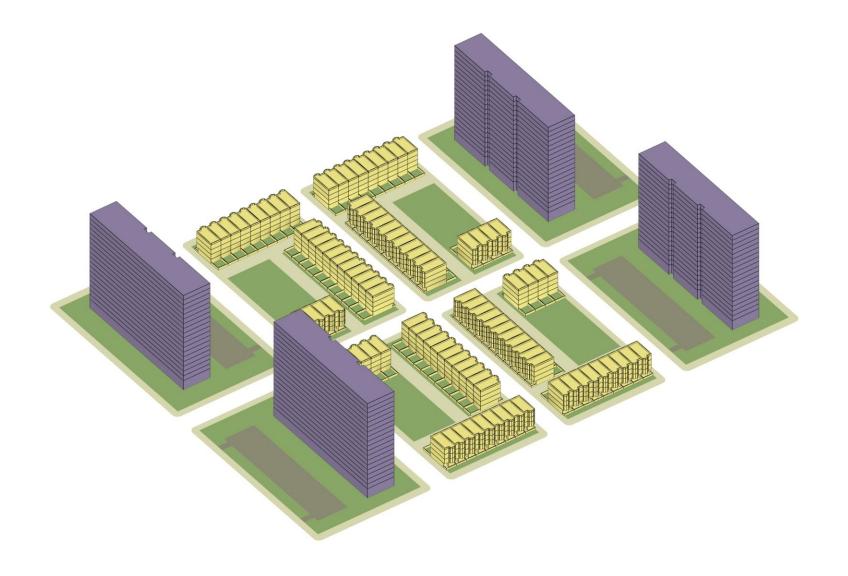
The example in NextGen is comprehensive and excellent



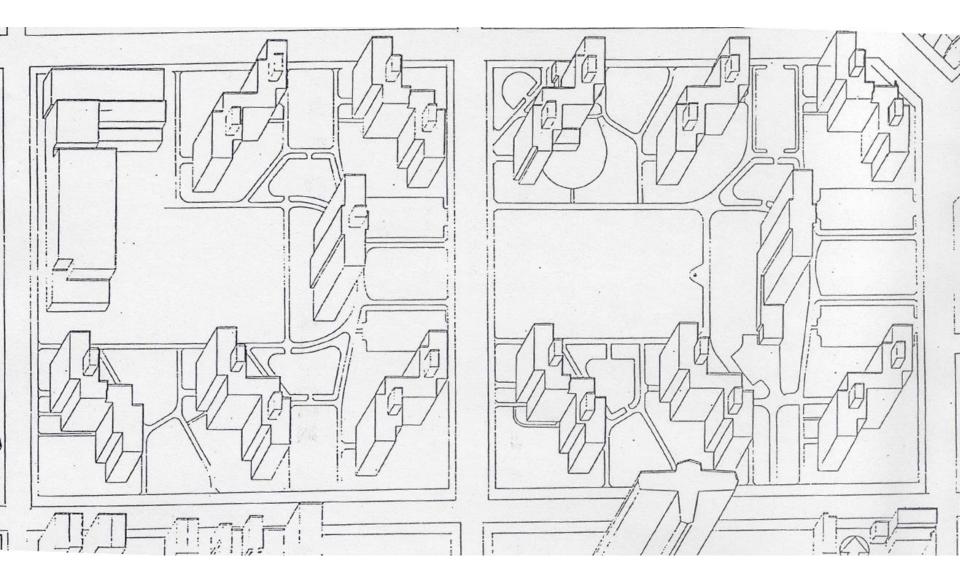
There have been many great ideas for infill on these developments



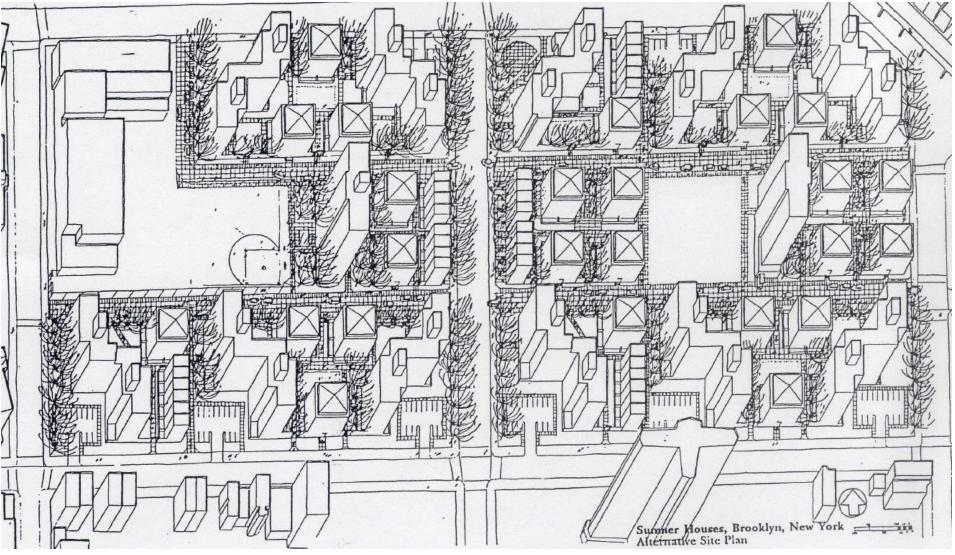
Infill development here would improve urban design and reconnect the project to the street grid



Building in your Backyard: Affordable Land for Affordable Housing Sumner Existing



Building in your Backyard: Affordable Land for Affordable Housing Sumner infilled



Design by Michael Kwartler

Infill on a height factor site, Baruch Houses



Existing Conditions

Plan View

Infill on a height factor site, Baruch Houses



Proposed Conditions

Plan View

Design by Frank Fish

Infill on a height factor site, Baruch Houses



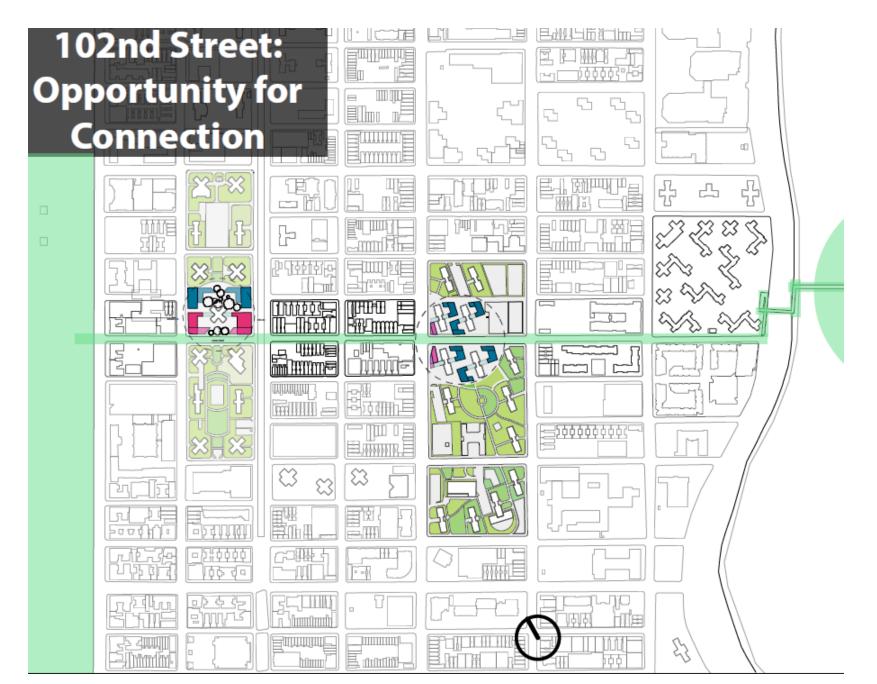
Design by Frank Fish

Columbia Studio 2014



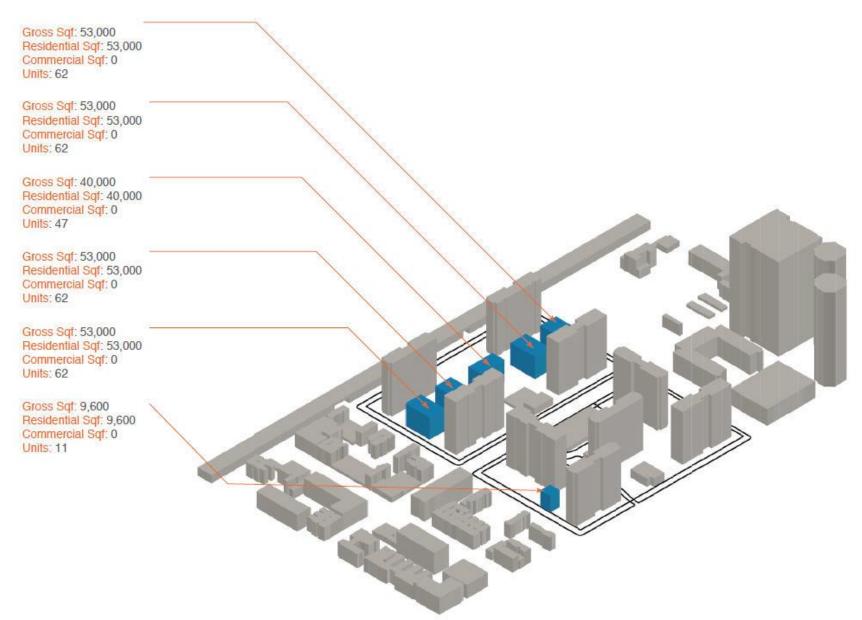
2nd Avenue

Columbia Studio 2014



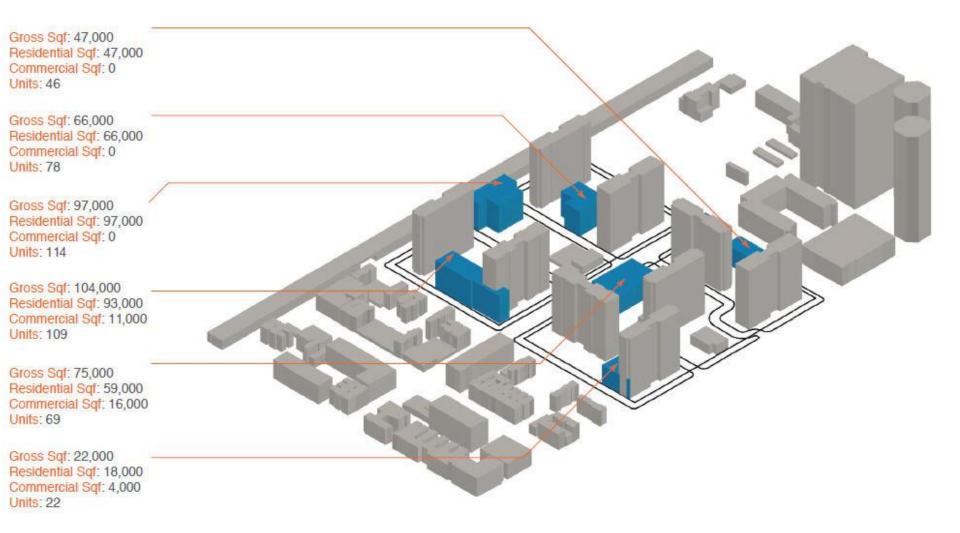
Pratt / Civitas study (~2009)

Taft Houses Scenario 1: Preserve and Infill



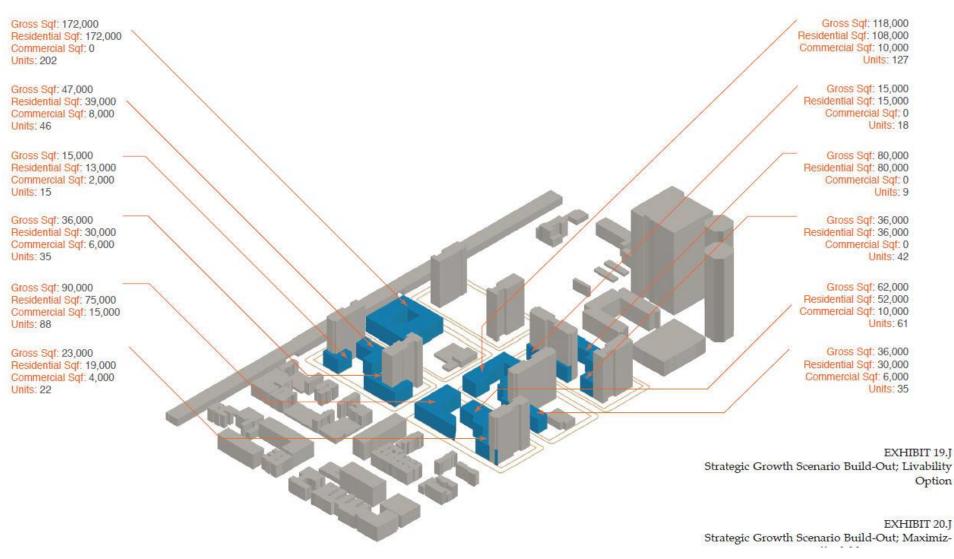
Pratt / Civitas study (~2009)

Taft Houses Scenario 2: Modify and Expand



Pratt / Civitas study (~2009)

Taft Houses Scenario 3: Growth/Livability Option



NYCHA estates are the last great reservoir of unbuilt land in NYC

- Most other infill designs look at not only new housing but the housing that is already there
- How can the entire development be better for NYCHA and their residents, but also the residents of the neighborhood and the new buildings?
- None treat infill here as excess real estate: Most NYCHA campuses could be better, but not by selling them off piecemeal

Finally, there are other options

- The developer could ask the BSA for a variance
- A text amendment to allow a special permit for large scale residential development (LSRD) that can waive the sky exposure plane, coverage or open space
- A text amendment to allow the form, and a map amendment for a Mandatory Inclusionary Housing area so that the affordable housing was permanently affordable
- I believe that a real plan that considers:
 - Holmes, Isaacs, NYCHA's needs,
 - the City's affordable housing goals,
 - necessary resiliency improvements, and
 - the larger community,

is still possible and could get through ULURP



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