## **Staff Report**

## MINIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT IN DOWNTOWN SERVICES CENTER ZONING DISTRICT

April 12, 2011

On March 1, 2011, during discussion of rezoning the 100 and 200 blocks of Kellogg Avenue to the Downtown Service Center (DSC) zoning district, the City Council asked staff to report on the minimum building height requirement in the DSC zoning district. Table 29.808(3) of the Ames *Municipal Code* contains this requirement, which is the minimum height of two stories (See Attachment A). This requirement was enacted with the current zoning ordinance in 2000.

In a traditional downtown district this standard recognizes that a mix of different, complementary uses is one of the defining characteristics of downtowns. The first floor contains the retail shops, services, restaurants, and entertainment uses while the upper floor contains professional offices, service clubs, organizations, and residences. The mix of a compact, walkable area creates a 24-hour district, generates less traffic and parking than a strictly commercial district, and provides another lifestyle option for a vibrant community. It also makes efficient use of infrastructure and provides a location for smaller, locally-owned businesses. All of these uses and characteristics are present in downtown Ames.

The minimum height standard also preserves an existing urban design characteristic that is important to a walkable, compact district – human scale. The term "human scale" describes a three dimensional space defined by boundaries within which many people feel comfortable when out of their cars. In the core of a traditional downtown district, those boundaries are the building walls on both sides of the street. The ratio of the height of those buildings and the distance across the street between buildings establishes the scale of the space. Many downtowns intentionally establish building height standards that reflect the width of the street. The intent is to create a defined space and a sense of enclosure for the area, creating a comfortable place for pedestrians. Some downtown planners compare this to "walking into a room." Typically, traditional downtowns in moderate-sized Midwestern communities have buildings of two, three or four stories and distance across the street of 50 to 80 feet. Our city's two-story minimum height standards may have been adopted to reflect that characteristic. (See Attachment B for illustrations of the scale of various building heights.)

These characteristics are not uniform throughout the Ames downtown, nor are they confined in Ames to the downtown. Attachment C illustrates that there are many buildings with only one story downtown, although fewer in number than the buildings

with two or more stories. All of the one-story buildings were built before 2000 when the two-story minimum was enacted. In fact, no new buildings have been built in this district since 2000, except for a few replacement buildings, such as the expansion of Ames Silversmithing. However, there has certainly been a great deal of renovation of existing buildings.

Attachment C also illustrates that, although buildings with two or more stories are distributed throughout the DSC zoning district, they are concentrated on Main Street east of Clark Avenue and in the northeast part of the district east of Kellogg. The illustration does not show the Public Library or other buildings in the Government/Airport zoning district, but the library is two-story on the north end and one story on the south end.

A natural question relates to what will happen if a one-story building in this district is demolished or destroyed. Must a two-story building be constructed to replace it? Even after suffering damages of up to 70% percent of its value, the one-story building can be rebuilt. But a building with two or more stories would be required if the structure is damaged to more than 70% of its assessed value (Per Municipal Code Section 29.307(3)(c)). There are two different standards for the Zoning Board of Adjustment to approve an exception to this requirement. One standard is that the "restoration will be made to fullest extent possible in conformance with the applicable zoning standards" (Section 29.307(3)(c)). The other standard is that the lot "size and shape is not conducive to a multi-story structure . . . and . . . there is a direct benefit to the community to have a one-story structure at the proposed location" (Section 29.808(4)). These may be difficult standards to fulfill if the only reason that a one-story building is proposed is cost or preference of the owner.

Zoning requirements change throughout the years to reflect changing conditions, preferences or values. Requiring property improvements to follow the current zoning requirements under some circumstances promotes intentional incremental change in the community. The minimum height standard in the Downtown Services Center helps to preserve some of the intrinsic characteristics that define this area and make it distinctive. The Campustown Service Center and the Village Residential zoning districts also include minimum height standards, 25 feet in Campustown and 16 feet in the Village Commercial Center for street-facing facades.

The proposed rezoning of the 100 and 200 blocks of Kellogg Avenue to DSC brings this process into focus. The building setbacks and parking locations along Kellogg Avenue are more similar downtown than to the corridor commercial sites on Lincoln Way. Visually this helps Kellogg to serve as an entry corridor from Lincoln Way to downtown and DSC zoning would preserve the setbacks. If that is a desirable objective and policy for zoning, then the one-story buildings should be expected to be replaced with buildings of two or more stories over time. These larger buildings would be more distinctive, more similar to Main Street, more walkable and a more identifiable entrance to downtown. This argument supports leaving the minimum building height at two stories.

All of the two- and three-story buildings in the downtown were built in the past 100 years without any minimum standard for building height. Owners made the decisions to build more than one story because it met their needs and made economic sense. However, needs and the economic context have changed and upper stories may no longer make sense in all cases. From this perspective, it can be expected that owners will build taller buildings when the market supports buildings of more than one story, even without a minimum height requirement. For example, after many years of developing one-story buildings in Campustown, in the last twenty years taller buildings have been built. If there is no need for the residential or office space on the upper floors in the downtown, then a mandate may discourage the construction of new buildings in DSC zoning district. This perspective supports removing the minimum building height requirement from the DSC regulations.

It has been noted above that on Main Street east of Clark Avenue, the predominance of buildings taller than one story creates the most consistent pedestrian environment. On the other hand, if the newer buildings on the site of the railroad depot were more than one story tall, they would have detracted from the historic nature of that building. Another approach then is to apply the minimum building height to only certain portions of the DSC zoning district. The properties along the 100 and 200 block of Kellogg Avenue could be included or excluded from the area where this requirement applies.

Another approach is to require the two-story minimum building height where there are existing buildings of more than one story adjacent to a site for a proposed new building either on one side or both sides. This approach would preserve this characteristic wherever it already exists any where in the DSC zoning district.

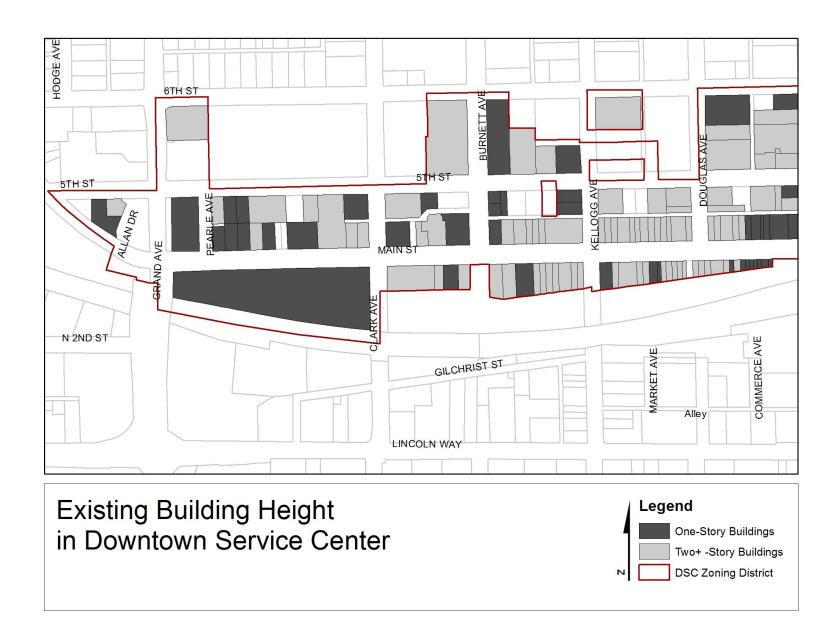
Should the City Council desire to change the current minimum building height requirement, it can refer any of these approaches to the Planning and Zoning Commission as a proposed text amendment to the zoning ordinance.

Table 29.808(3)

Downtown Service Center (DSC) Zone Development Standards

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS	DSC ZONE
Minimum FAR	1.0[1]
Minimum Lot Area	No minimum, except for mixed uses, which shall provide 250 sf of lot area for each dwelling unit
Minimum Lot Frontage	No minimum, except for mixed uses, which shall provide 25 ft.
Minimum Building Setbacks:	
Front Lot Line	0
Side Lot Line	0
Rear Lot Line	0
Lot Line Abutting a Residentially Zoned Lot	10 ft.
Landscaping in Setbacks Abutting an R Zoned Lot	5 ft. @ L3. See Section 29.403
Maximum Building Coverage	100%
Minimum Landscaped Area	No minimum
Maximum Height	7 stories
Minimum Height	2 Stories
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Drive-Through Facilities Permitted	Yes
Outdoor Display Permitted	Yes. See Section 29.405
Outdoor Storage Permitted	No
Trucks and Equipment Permitted	Yes

- (4) Standards for the Granting of Exceptions to the Minimum Requirement for Two Story Buildings in the DSC (Downtown Service Center) District. Before an exception to the requirement for two-story buildings in the DSC (Downtown Service Center) can be granted, the Zoning Board of Adjustment shall establish that the following standards have been, or shall be satisfied:
- (a) Standards. The Zoning Board of Adjustment shall review each application for the purpose of determining that each proposed one-story building, in the DSC zone, meets the following standards:
- (i) Physical circumstances exist for the property which result in a lot with a size and shape that is not conducive to a multi-story structure, and
- (ii) It can be demonstrated that there is a direct benefit to the community to have a one-story structure, at the proposed location, as opposed to a multi-story structure.
  - (b) Procedure. The procedure to follow for an "exception" is described in Section 29.1506(3). (Ord. No. 3815, 12-21-04; Ord. No. 3872, 03-07-06)



Most buildings on Main Street are two stories tall . . .

. . . except the east end of Main Street.

