

Narrow Lot Development

Residential Infill Project
Stakeholder Advisory Committee
December 1, 2015





OVERVIEW

- New narrow lot vs. skinny lot
 - Process
 - Development Standards
- Examples. What works?
- Where are they appropriate?

Two Processes and Two Lot Types

Land Division:

Create <u>new</u> lots from larger parcels of land

Results in:

- Standard Lots
- New Narrow Lots (<36' wide or <3,000 s.f.)</p>

Lot Confirmation:

Confirm the legal status of previously created lots

Results in:

- Standard Lots
- "Skinny Lots" (<36' wide or <3,000 s.f.)</p>

Process Comparison

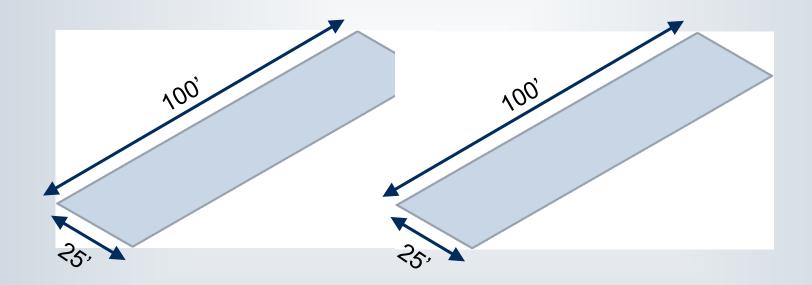
	Land Division Narrow Lot	Lot Confirmation Skinny Lot
Notice	To property owners w/in 100-150'	None
Timeframe	6-24 months	6-10 weeks
Fees	\$8,000-\$10,000	\$900-\$2,400 (w/PLA)
Criteria	Trees, narrow lot compatibility	None
Lot Standards	Lot size, width, depth	Lot size, width, lawfully created, vacant
Density	Verified	Not reviewed

Development Standards Comparison

	New Narrow Lot (LD)	Skinny Lot Confirmation
Attached garage facing street	Not allowed (alley access required)	12' wide allowed (but parking is not required)
Height (R5 zone)	1.2 X width of house	1.5 X width of house
Height (R2.5 zone)	1.5 X width of house	1.5 X width of house
Setbacks	Base zone	Base zone
Main Entrance w/in 4' of grade	Attached houses only	All houses
Building Coverage	50%	40%
Materials, trim, eaves	Not regulated	Required
Exceptions to development standards	PD - for garages and height AD - for setbacks and building coverage	DZ - for garages, height, setbacks, building coverage, materials

Narrow and Skinny Lots

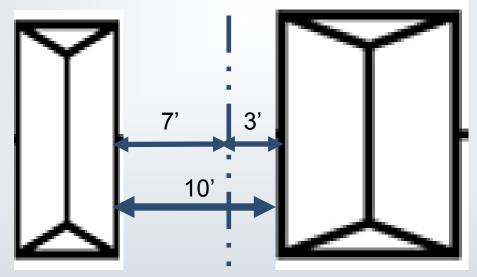
Which is which?



DESIGN CONTROLS

R5 lot minimums: 35x80 feet, 3750 s.f.

 Side setbacks = 2X setback distance separation between buildings;



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- Side setbacks = 2X setback distance separation between buildings;
- 35% maximum lot coverage;
 - Standard R5 lot in 1983 = 45% lot coverage

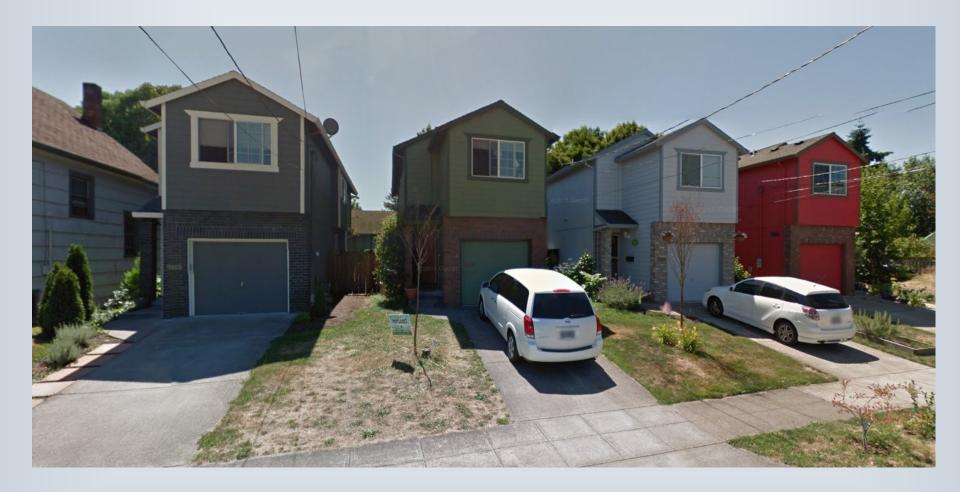
R5 lot minimums: 35x80 feet, 3750 s.f.

- Side setbacks = 2X setback distance separation between buildings;
- 35% maximum lot coverage;
- Garage:
 - Maximum 10% of lot size;
 - 14 feet wide or 50% of dwelling (whichever is less)

R5 lot minimums: None

- Side setbacks = 2X setback distance separation between buildings;
- 200 s.f. outdoor area required;
- 20 square feet of windows on front façade

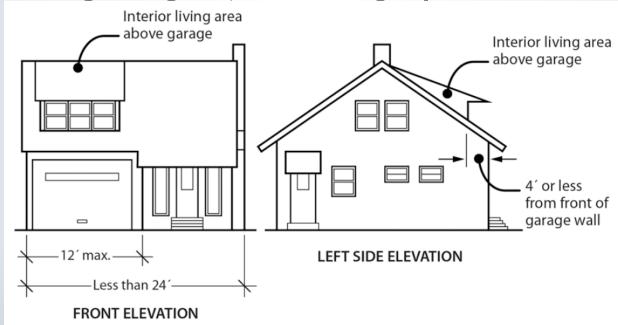
1991 code



2003 Code - Skinny Lots

R5 lot minimums: If <36' wide / 3,000 sq.ft. must be vacant for 5 years

12' wide garage (w/living space above)



2003 Code - Skinny Lots

R5 lot minimums: If <36' wide / 3,000 sq.ft. must be vacant for 5 years

- 12' wide garage (w/living space above)
- Materials and Trim requirements
- Eaves
- Street orientation (15% windows, porch)

DEVELOPMENT EXAMPLES

1. Design and Form

- Attached Units (unified or distinct roofline)
- Detached Units
- Height: 1,2,3 story
- Setbacks
- Materials: Finish, Trim, Eaves
- Main entrance: orientation, height
- Windows

2. Garages and Parking

- No parking
- Parking pad (no garage)
- Tuck under garage
- Attached garage
 - Street facing
 - Rear facing (alley access)
- Detached garage (shared driveway)

Detached House - Old Standards

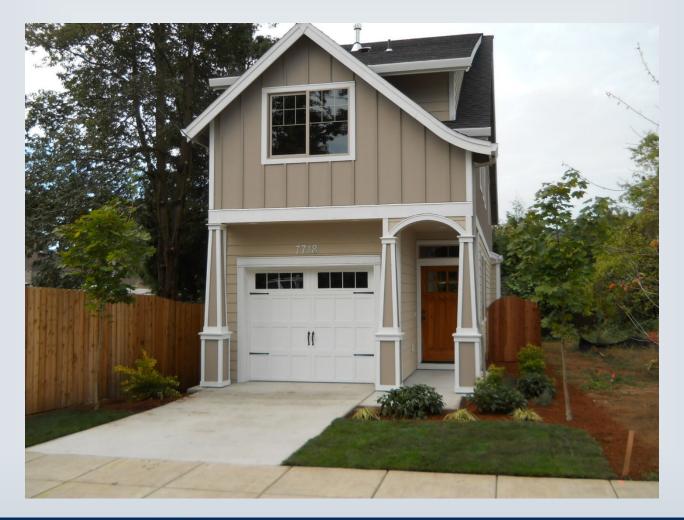


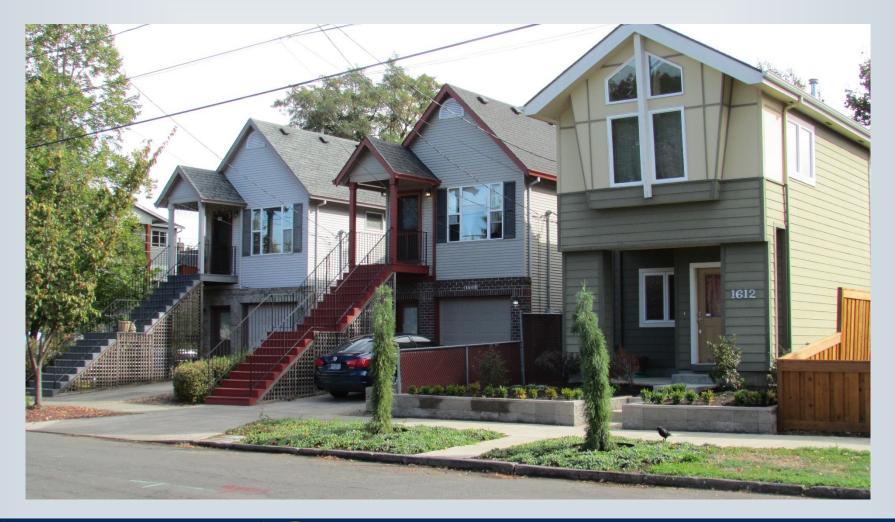




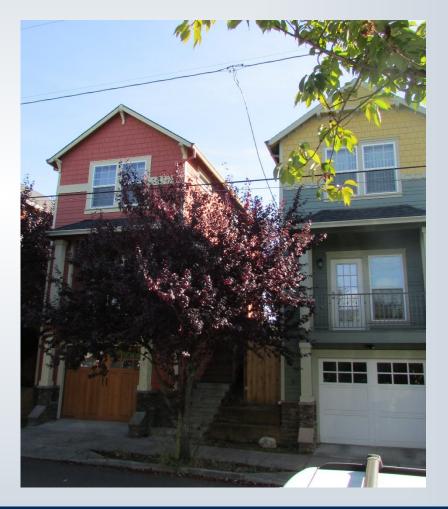








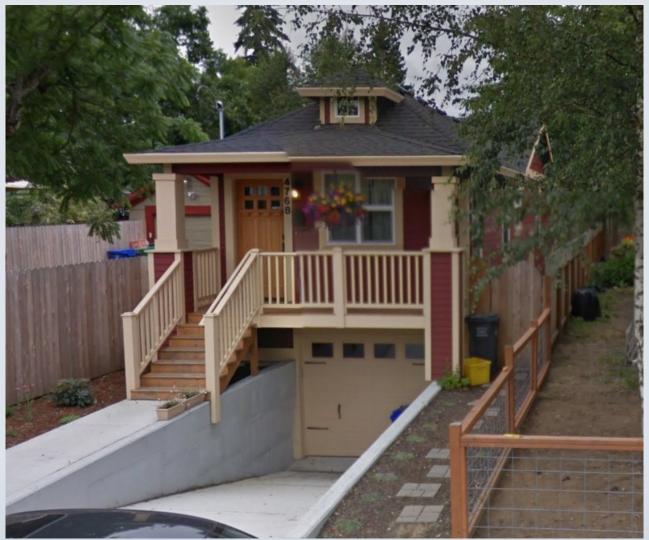












Skinny Lots with Shared Driveway



Lots of Skinny Lots

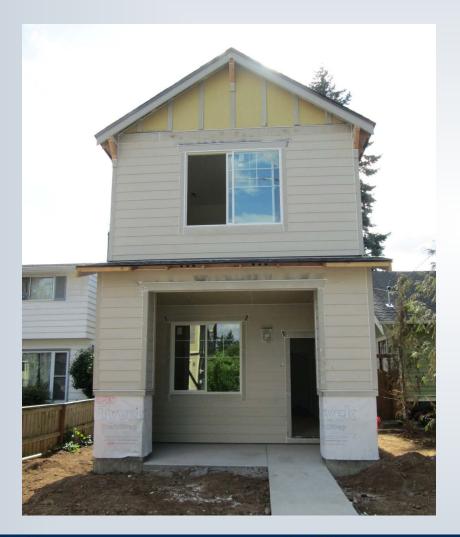


Living Smart Competition



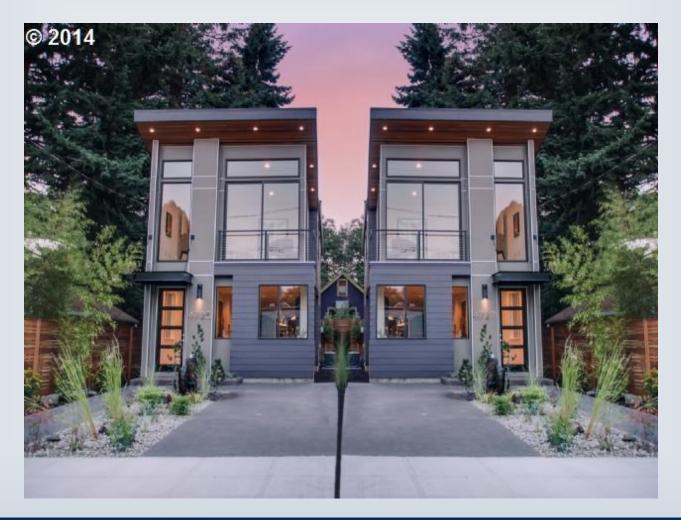


Narrow Lot (No PD)







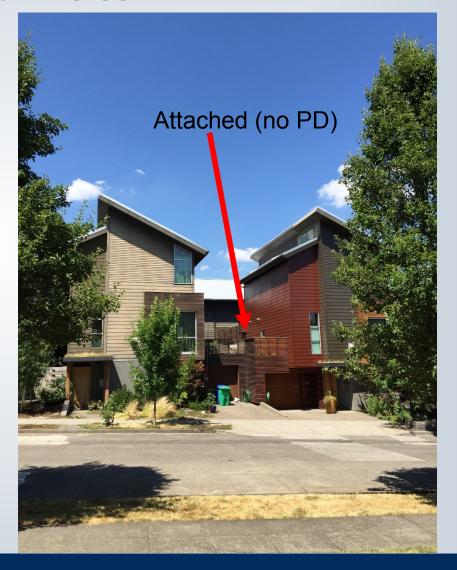












Narrow Lots



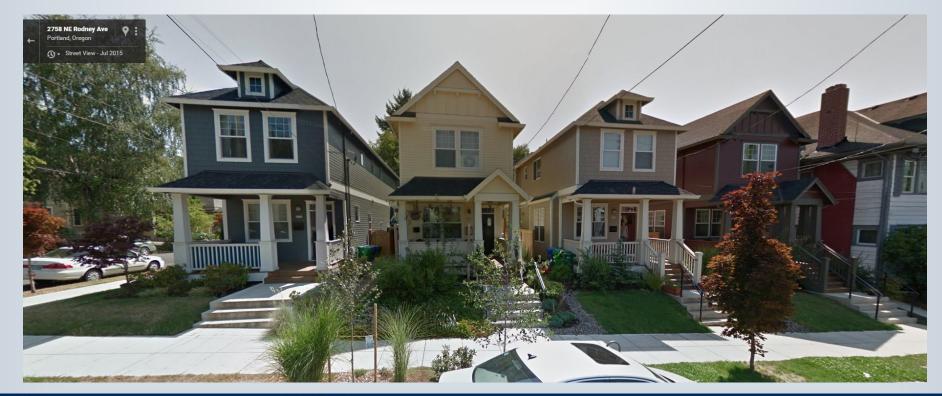
Narrow Lot



Narrow Lots (22' wide houses)



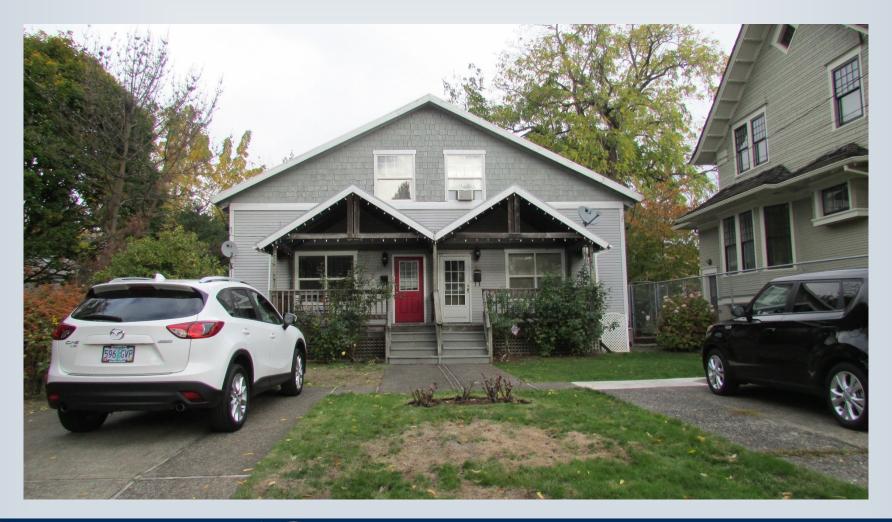
Not Narrow nor Skinny Lots (Multidwelling zone)



Attached Houses - Old Standards



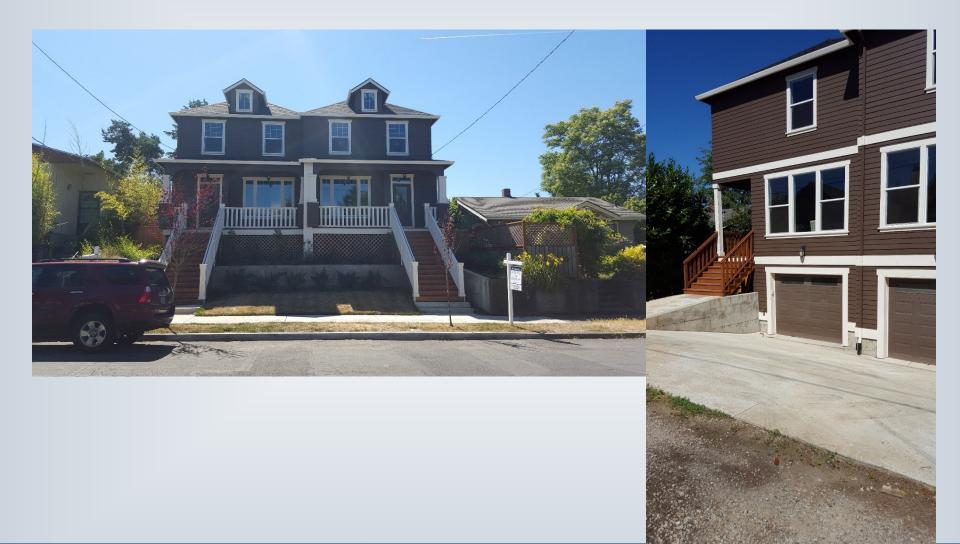
Attached houses



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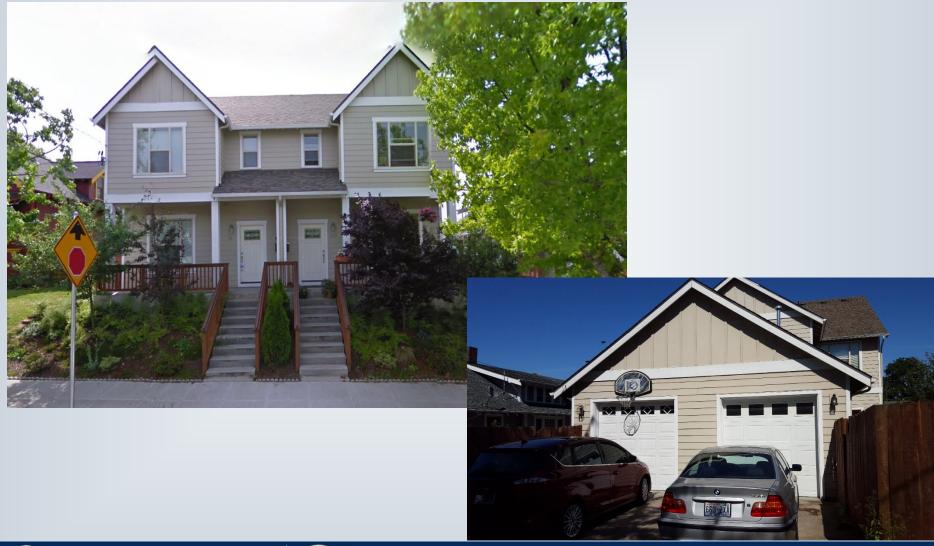
Narrow Lot PD

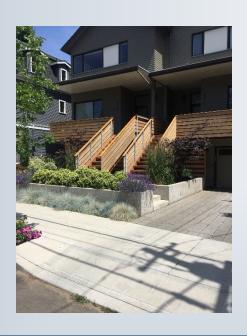


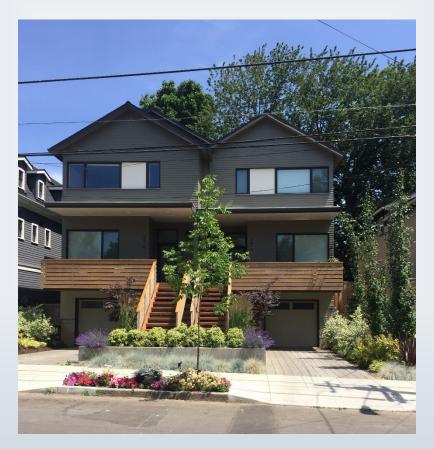
Narrow Lots



Narrow Lots

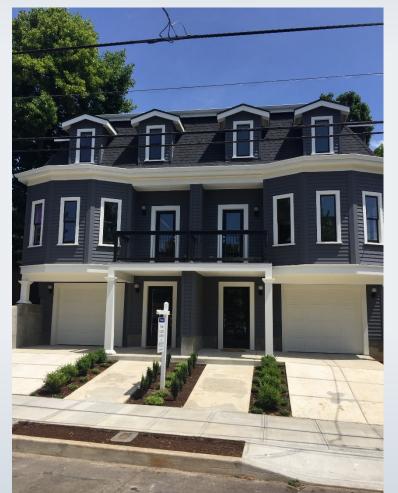










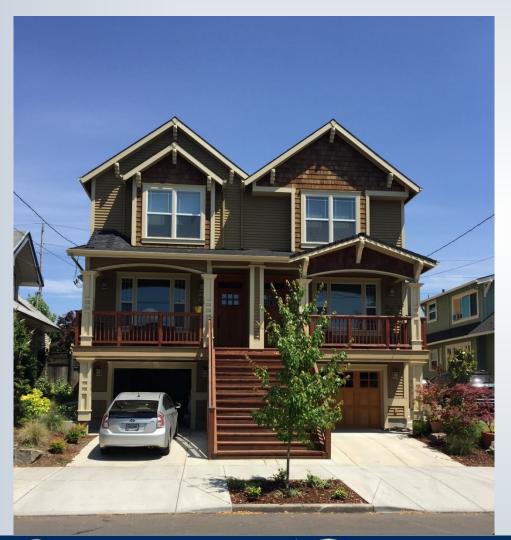


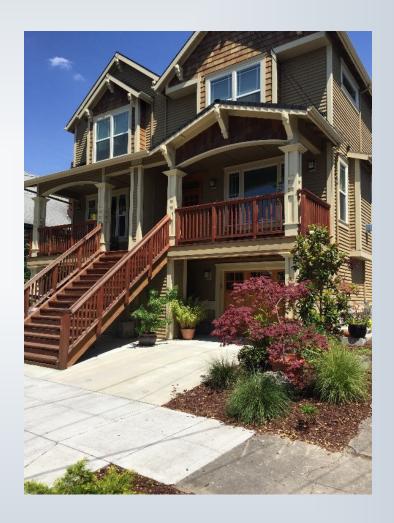


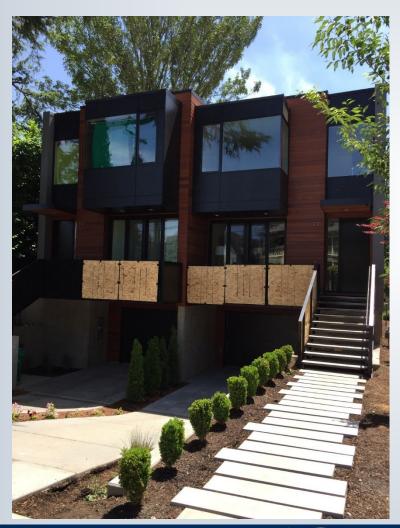


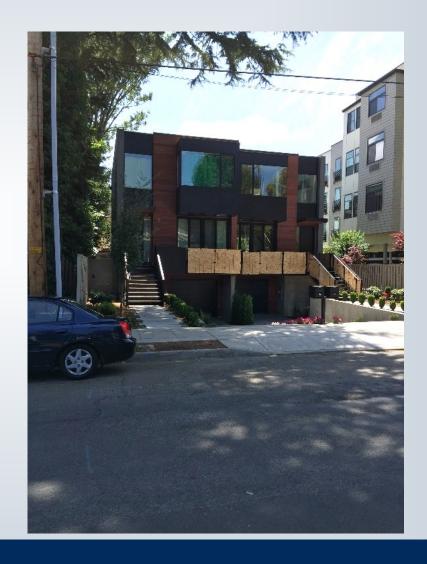












Narrow Lot (Duplex)





Attached units on corner Multi dwelling zone

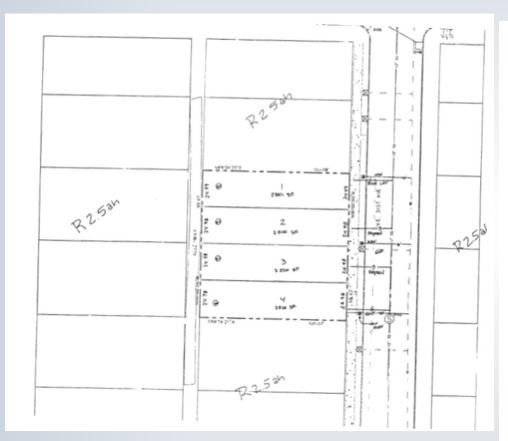


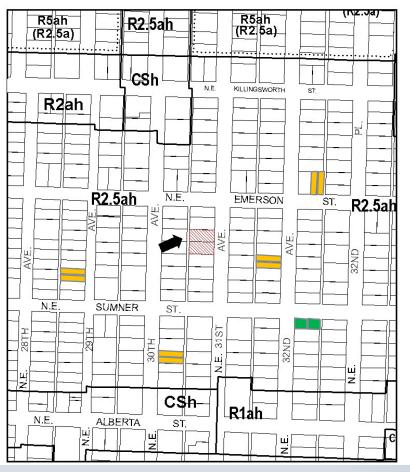
SKINNY AND NARROW LOTS WHERE ARE THEY?

Narrow and Skinny Lots

- Narrow Lots are predominantly in R2.5 Why?
 - Because density must be met, R5 narrow lots tend to be very deep, or paired with wider lots.
 - 25x100 lots in the R2.5 zone are consistent with zone density, logical transition from 50x100 lots.
- Skinny Lots are predominantly in R5. Why?
 - 44% of the SF residentially zoned area is R5
 - Many of the 25'x100' plats are in R5 areas
 - Few alternatives to receive increased density

R2.5 zone - narrow lots







Narrow Lot Criteria

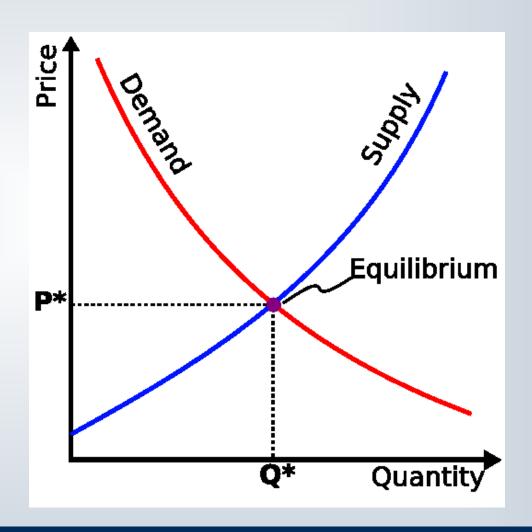
- In the R2.5 zone, a lot less than 36 feet wide is allowed if:
- On balance, the proposed lots will have dimensions that are consistent with the purpose of this section:
- Lots are compatible with existing lots while also considering the purpose of this chapter:
- Ensure that lots are consistent with the desired character of the zone while allowing lots to vary in size and shape provided the planned intensity of the zone is respected.

R5 zone - skinny lots



Why allow R5 skinny lots?

- Affordability -
 - Increased supply
 - Smaller homes
- Neighborhood **Pattern**
- Ownership/ Investment



Why limit R5 skinny lots?

- Truth in zoning
 - Density is double
 - Expectations
- Neighborhood Pattern
- No logical basis

These lots could be individually confirmed as skinny lots These lots are in a different plat and generally could not be confirmed





SE MITCHELL

Group Discussion

- 1. When lots call for narrow construction, what forms and designs are appropriate?
- 2. Knowing the R2.5 zone is intended for 1 unit per 2,500 s.f., what could and should the R2.5 zone look like?
- 3. Portland has a legacy of historically platted skinny lots. How should we address these lots in the future?



Thank you



