

APPENDIX D

**RIVERSIDE OVERLAY ZONE- DRAFT CODE
AMENDMENTS (REVISED DECEMBER 2015)**

HAMLET OF RIVERSIDE
Town of Southampton



DRAFT Riverside Overlay District

Section 330-400 to 330-420



TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

DEC
2015

RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT

Town of Southampton

Town of Southampton Local Law No. _____ of the Year 2015

A Local Law amending Chapter 330 of the Code of the Town of Southampton, "Zoning," amending the Zoning Map and adding a new Article XXXI, to implement form-based zoning for the purpose of revitalizing the Hamlet of Riverside.

BE IT ENACTED by the Town Board of the Town of Southampton as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 330, "Zoning," is hereby amended by adding the Riverside Overlay District (ROD) in Section 330-400 containing the following districts:

Riverside Hamlet Center	RO-1
Riverside Hamlet Neighborhood	RO-2
Riverside Special District	RO-3
Riverside Gateway District	RO-4
Riverside Suburban District	RO-5
Riverside Waterfront District	RO-6
Riverside Parkland District	RO-7

Section 2. Chapter 330, "Zoning," is hereby amended by adding after Section 330-363, the following new Article XXXI, Sections 330-400 through 330-420, annexed hereto as Attachment A.

Section 3. The Zoning Map of the Town of Southampton is hereby amended to indicate the existence of the Riverside Overlay Districts noted above, as shown on Attachment B annexed hereto.

Section 4. This local law shall take effect immediately upon filing with the New York State Secretary of State.

ATTACHMENT A

Town of Southampton

RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT ZONING AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE OF THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON, NY

1. ADD A NEW CHAPTER 330, SECTION 400, AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE XXXI, TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT

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SECTION 330-400 AUTHORITY

Section 330-400 Authority. This article XXXI (hereinafter the “Article”) is adopted as a local law pursuant to, inter alia, the New York State Constitution, Article 9, §2(B)(3); New York State Statute of Local Governments, §10, Subdivision 6; and New York State Municipal Home Rule Law §10, Subdivision 1(ii)A(11), §10, Subdivision 1(ii)A(12), and §10, Subdivision 1(ii)D(3), and Article 16 of the New York State Town Law, including but not limited to §§261, 261-a and 261-b. It shall amend and, to the extent necessary, supersede any provisions of Article 16 of the New York Town Law, as well as any other sections of the Town Law with which it may be inconsistent.

SECTION 330-401 INTENT AND PURPOSE

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. This Article regulates the location, design, construction, alteration, occupancy, and use of structures and the use of land within the area known as the “Riverside Overlay District” (hereinafter “ROD”) within the Town of Southampton. The Riverside Overlay District is hereby divided into seven Overlay Zones designated as RO-1, RO-2, RO-3, RO-4, RO-5, RO-6, RO-7 from which specific regulations are included in this Article.</p> <p>B. This Article is intended to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the Town by creating a holistic and comprehensive economic development strategy that utilizes the principles of social, economic and environmental responsibility to reestablish the hamlet of Riverside as a center of vibrancy within a mixed-use, transit oriented setting. This Article is intended to create an opportunity for a more economically successful and environmentally responsible hamlet center with a more harmonious and pedestrian-oriented public realm than can be achieved under the regulations in the underlying zoning in effect at the time of adoption of this Article.</p> <p>C. The primary purpose of this Article is to institute a legally enforceable form-based code within the ROD zones, based upon the Town of Southampton Comprehensive Development Plan Update dated March 1999 (hereinafter “the Comprehensive Plan”); Urban Renewal Plan dated December 2009; Flanders, Northampton, Riverside Revitalization Study dated March 2004; Southampton 400+ Sustainability Element dated November 2013; Riverside Revitalization Action Plan and Zoning Standards Map Section 330-407, dated July 2015. This Article establishes development rules and procedures that will result in compact and walkable transit-oriented mixed-use development accessible on foot to the train station in Riverhead.</p> <p>D. This Article is further intended to implement a streamlined process of development application review and approval based upon compliance with this Article in order to expedite economic development that fulfills the purposes of this Article.</p> | <p>E. The goals and objectives of the ROD are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Expand employment opportunities throughout the hamlet center and surrounding area. (2) Encourage green building design, including sustainable technologies such as rooftop gardens and agriculture, stormwater management, photovoltaic energy sources and other renewable energy and water and energy conservation technologies. (3) Ensure the inclusion of a range of quality public parks and open spaces. (4) Promote sustainable and mixed-use development that creates a network of connected streets, parks, walkways and vibrant street-level storefront commerce that will provide for an activated environment along with a sense of security and safety. (5) Transform underutilized and underperforming properties in the hamlet overlay. (6) Reduce automobile dependency by creating a compact, pedestrian oriented, mixed-use environment. (7) Provide sufficient building densities and land uses within walking distance from the Hamlet Center. (8) Leverage the extraordinary access to existing rail and bus transit by linking land use with transportation. (9) Provide for a diverse mix of residential living choices. (10) Create incentives to concentrate development in the downtown core and within ¼ mile of the traffic circle, in walking distance from the Riverhead train station. (11) Promote civic, institutional, commercial, retail, hospitality, entertainment, recreational and |
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SECTION 330-401 INTENT AND PURPOSE (continued)

residential activity throughout the hamlet core districts.

- (12) Provide public access to riverfront.
- (13) Encourage participation by private property owners using Riverside Incentive Bonuses (RIBs) within the ROD to make use of the provisions of this Article by:
 - (a) Providing a mechanism for smaller properties that would otherwise be unable to meet the necessary development thresholds of this Article, to participate in collaborative development efforts through the formation of property owner alliances.
 - (b) Allowing for greater densities and building heights.
 - (c) Expanding the range of uses allowed.
 - (d) Reducing parking requirements.
 - (e) Allowing payments in lieu of required on-site parking spaces.
 - (f) Providing shared parking opportunities.
 - (g) Allowing payments in lieu of parks and open space requirements.
 - (h) Providing for shared parks and open space opportunities.
 - (i) Providing an expedited review and approval process.

- F. This Article institutes a comprehensive system of form-based regulation within the ROD that is intended to be as user-friendly as possible, **where illustrations and renderings are included for illustrative purpose**. To that end, this Article contains some provisions that are partially duplicative of other sections of the Town of Southampton Zoning Law. This is done intentionally to make this Article largely self-contained, which will enable users to find as much information as possible in one place, reducing the need to cross-reference other sections of the zoning law. The conceptual framework of this form-based overlay zoning is fundamentally different from the zoning framework of the underlying Town zoning and is best understood as an integrated whole.

SECTION 330-402 APPLICABILITY

- A. This Article applies to all land, buildings, streets, sidewalks, uses, activities, public and private improvements, and landscape alterations of any kind occurring within the seven Riverside overlay zones, as further detailed in Section 330-405 and 330-407.
- B. The regulations in the ROD apply not only to private land use and development, but also to public improvements, new streets, sidewalks, land and land uses owned or to be owned and operated by the Town of Southampton. The Town of Southampton encourages entities that are legally exempt from the Town's zoning law to take this Article into consideration in conducting their activities within the ROD.
- C. The seven ROD overlay zones do not replace the underlying zoning rules and regulations that currently exist in the ROD. They provide an alternative option for landowners to use in developing and redeveloping their land and buildings within the ROD. All existing rights, allowable uses, and approval procedures under the Town of Southampton Zoning Law remain in full force and effect, except that if a property owner elects to proceed under the overlay provisions of this Article, such provisions shall replace the provisions of the underlying zoning districts as well as the procedural provisions to the extent that the overlay is inconsistent with any underlying district provisions. A landowner electing to proceed under this Article shall follow the procedures in Section 330-413 rather than procedures prescribed elsewhere in the Chapter 330, unless this Article provides that such procedures apply to the ROD.
- D. This Article includes street and civic spaces standards further described in 330-408 and 330-409, and use standards, development standards, and site planning standards organized by Riverside Overlay zoning Districts, as further described in Section 330-410. For applicants electing to proceed under the ROD, these overlay districts and standards replace the otherwise applicable zoning, subdivision, site plan, and other provisions in the Town Code regulating land use and development; creating an integrated code for the ROD and a new set of procedures for administering this code. Where this article is silent about any matter relating to land use, building, or development, applicable provisions of the Town Code that do not conflict with this Article shall apply. In case of any conflict between this Article and any other provision of the Town Code, this Article shall control, except as provided in subsection E below.
- E. Building Code and Life Safety Codes: All applications for building construction are required to conform to applicable building code and life safety ordinances, laws, and regulations. Applicants shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary building permits and other approvals from local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over a project. In any case where building or life safety regulations are in conflict with this Article, such regulations shall take precedence. The Planning Board and Department of Land Management, in reviewing any such conflicts, shall seek solutions that, to the maximum extent practical, are consistent with the intent and purpose of this Article.
- F. **The provisions of this Riverside Overlay District shall not be utilized or available until such time as a Wastewater Treatment Facility is provided to service such lands or developments.**

SECTION 330-403 DEFINITIONS

The definitions below describe terms as they appear in this Article that are technical in nature or that otherwise may not reflect common usage. Unless otherwise specified, if a term is defined in this §330-403, and if it is defined in §330-5 of this Chapter, the definition in this §330-403 shall apply. Additionally, if a term is not defined in this §330-403, and if it is defined in Section 330-5 of this Chapter, the definition §330-5 shall apply. If a term is not defined in either section of this Chapter, then the common usage of the term shall be used. In any interpretation of terms used in this Article, the official or officials responsible for making such interpretation shall consult with the Project Development Council and the Master Developer.

ACCESS LANE

A traveled way providing vehicular access to a parking lot, parking structure, garage, service area, loading area or building. ~~subject to Section 330-408, Street and Block Standards.~~

ACTIVE EDGE

A combination of architectural and programmatic elements designed to stimulate and concentrate pedestrian activity along a public frontage, including frequent placement of entrances, storefronts, display areas and areas designed for multiple users.

AGRICULTURE

The use of land and buildings including rooftops for one or more of the following purposes listed below, where no nuisance is created by such use:

AQUACULTURE

Raising aquatic plants or animals for sale.

COMMUNITY GARDENS

Land managed by a public or not-for profit organization or association and used to grow plants or ornamental crops for household use, sale, or donation.

ROOFTOP GARDENS

A garden on the roof of a building, used as private or public open space, providing increased viewshed opportunities. Roof planting may provide hydrological benefits, heat-island effect reduction (as described in Section 330-410), architectural enhancement, building temperature control, habitats or corridors for wildlife, recreational opportunities, and other ecological benefits. Rooftop gardens may be used for rooftop farming.

ROOFTOP FARMING

Providing practice of cultivating food on the rooftop of buildings.

APARTMENT

~~A dwelling unit sharing a building and a lot with other dwelling units and/or uses.~~ A room or suite of rooms with sanitary and kitchen accommodations used or designed for use as a residence, located in a building containing two or more such rooms or suites or located in a Multifamily or Mixed Use building providing an area of minimum clear ceiling height and size regulated by the Building Code of New York State.

APPLICANT

~~Any person or entity applying for an approval under the provisions under this Article.~~

ARCADE FRONTAGE

~~A private Frontage Type that has a series of arches or openings carried by columns or piers, and provides a covered walkway with access to adjacent storefronts. An arcade can support a wall, terrace/balcony, a roof, or an entablature.~~

A Private Frontage Type that has a series of arches or openings carried by columns or piers, and provides a covered walkway with access to adjacent storefronts compliant with Storefront Frontage requirements.

ARTISAN PRODUCTION FACILITY

An establishment of up to 15,000 SF in size, where small-scale art, craft, building components, food and beverage, and similar products are produced and/or sold on the premises, including but not limited to arts and crafts, micro breweries, musical instrument makers, toy makers, furniture makers. ~~An artisan production facility does not include industrial-scale mass production.~~

BED AND BREAKFAST

The renting of not more than three rooms in an owner-occupied dwelling for lodging and serving of breakfast to

SECTION 330-403 DEFINITIONS

not more than six casual and transient roomer, provided that the renting of such rooms for such purpose is clearly incidental and subordinate to the principal use of the dwelling.

BLOCK

The aggregate of private lots, parking and rear access lanes, as identified by ROD Zoning Standards Map.

BOA

Brownfield Opportunity Area- the New York State Department of State (DOS) provides financial and technical assistance to municipalities and community-based organizations. Funding can be used to complete revitalization plans and implementation strategies for areas affected by the presence of brownfield sites, as well as site assessments for strategic sites.

BUILD-TO-LINE (BTL)

A line parallel to the Front Lot Line as defined by 330-5 of the Town Code, ~~which defines the portion of the Build-To-Zone closest to a street~~ measured from the Face of Curb of the adjoining Street at a distance defined by that Street Type, or a line at the edge of an approved Pedestrian Way or Riverside Promenade.

BUILD-TO-ZONE (BTZ)

The portion of a Lot between the Build-To-Line and a line parallel to the Build-To-Line and further from the street, occupied by the Private Frontage at regulated Frontage Occupancy.

BUSINESS INCUBATOR

A building or portion thereof, which houses a variety of entrepreneurial businesses within one space, on temporary or transient basis, of uses that can be mixed per market demand and as permitted in that Overlay District per Permitted Table of Uses.

CIVIC SPACE

Land accessible to the public that is available for public use. ~~See Section 330-409.~~

CLEARWAY

The area of Public Frontage that allows for the unobstructed passage of pedestrians.

COMMUNITY BENEFIT POLICY

See COMMUNITY BENEFIT UNITS

COMMUNITY BENEFIT UNITS

Housing unit(s) which is (are) intended to provide a long-term benefit to the community as an affordable housing unit(s) for income-eligible households as defined ~~and administered in Chapter 216 of the Town Code.~~ in Section 330-412.

COMMERCIAL USE

~~Any retail, service or office use listed in Table of Uses.~~

COMMUNITY GARDENS

Land managed by a public or not-for profit organization or association and used to grow plants or ornamental crops for household use, sale, or donation.

COURTYARD

Open Space enclosed by buildings and edging elements. ~~See Section 330-409.~~

CURB

The portion of pavement marking the transition from the vehicular to the pedestrian realm. It may be raised, flush, with bollards or similar indications. (See: Face of Curb)

CURB CUT

Any point of access along a street where the curb line is broken in order to permit the passage of vehicles to another street, access lane, loading area, parking area or parking structure.

DATA INFORMATION CENTER

A facility that provides services or management for data processing and houses related equipment.

DEVELOPMENT SITE

~~The performance of any building, demolition or mining operation, the making of any material change in the use or intensity of use of any structure or land or the creation or termination of rights of access or riparian rights, any substantial improvement to an existing structure or change in the façade of a building, any material change in a site's topography, grading, landscaping, tree removal, clearing of natural vegetation or site disturbance beyond reasonable management purposes.~~

See SITE, DEVELOPMENT.

DISTRICTS, ZONING

Areas of same zoning designation displayed on the

SECTION 330-403 DEFINITIONS

Official Zoning Standards Map along with the associated Development Standards and regulations of this Article.

DOCUMENT/ MISC. STORAGE

The commercial enterprise of storing documents, goods, and materials.

DRIVE THROUGH

Any Drive Through or Drive In Bank or Drive Through or Drive In Establishment

EDGING ELEMENTS

Structures, walls, or landscaping along the edges of Public Spaces and Private Frontages that define and enclose the public realm. ~~See Section 330-410-D.~~

EDUCATIONAL USE

Provision of educational services, public or private, including but not limited to primary and secondary schools, nursery schools, colleges and universities, music schools, dance schools, vocational schools, apprenticeship programs, and facilities designed to provide instruction in any other recognized skill or vocation.

CULTURAL USE

Any facility for public entertainment including theaters, museums, galleries, cinemas and indoor amusement establishments.

EXPRESSION LINE

Architectural elements that define the base, middle and top of a building and unify different buildings along a public frontage through use of horizontal expression elements, such as moldings, shading devices, changes of material and cornices, that complement and continue the prevailing character of adjacent and nearby buildings. ~~See 410.B.~~

ENCROACH

To break the plane of a vertical or horizontal regulatory limit with a structural element, or other architectural element so that it extends into a setback, or into the public frontage.

ENCROACHMENT

~~Any structural element that breaks the plane of a vertical or horizontal regulatory limit, extending into a setback, or into the public frontage.~~

FACADE, FRONT

The face of a building fronting on a Street, Civic Space or Riverside Promenade.

FACE OF CURB

The vertical side of a curb or the end of a flat curb at the edge of the Traveled Way.

FINISHED GRADE

The top surface of sidewalks or other improved surface after completion of construction or grading operations.

FORECOURT FRONTAGE

A Private Frontage Type, where a portion of the building Facade is set back to allow for large gardens, bio-retention areas, or similar uses.

FRONT COURT

Private Open Space created when a portion of the Front Facade is set back to allow for outdoor dining areas or landscaping areas, while maintaining a strong visual and pedestrian connection with adjoining Public Frontage and conforming to permitted Private Frontage Type. ~~See Section 330-409.~~

FRONT FACADE

The face of a building fronting on a Street, Civic Space or Riverside Promenade.

FRONTAGE, BLOCK

The contiguous length of all lots measured as the linear feet at the Build-to-Line.

FRONTAGE, DEVELOPMENT SITE

The aggregate length of a Site or Development Site fronting on one or more Streets ~~and Civic Spaces including~~ or a Riverside Waterfront, measured in feet ~~at~~ along the Build-To-Line.

FRONTAGE OCCUPANCY

The percentage of the Site Frontage that must be occupied by a ~~building façade Street Wall or Civic Space for a specified minimum height and built~~ within the Build-To-Zone.

FRONTAGE, PRIMARY

~~Frontage facing the Waterfront, or Street Type of the highest priority where A Streets are the highest and C Streets are the lowest priority. The Site Frontage, facing the Street Type of the highest priority where A is the~~

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highest and C is the lowest. The Riverside Promenade shall be treated as having priority equal to an A street.

FRONTAGE, PRIVATE

The area ~~located within a~~ above the Build-to-Zone ~~containing a Street Wall at regulated height~~ where the building's Front Facade or the Street Wall is located. See Build-To-Zone.

FRONTAGE, PUBLIC

The area located between the Face of Curb and the Build-To-Line. ~~as defined by the Zoning Standards Map and corresponding Street Type or Civic Space designations; including Riverside Promenade. See Sec 408.B.~~

FRONTAGE, SITE

See Frontage, Development Site.

FRONTAGE TRANSITION ZONE

The portion of the public frontage between the ~~Build-To-Line-Pedestrian Clearway~~ and the Front Facade ~~Street Wall~~ allowing for building fixtures (e.g. lighting, signage, projected architectural mouldings), removable planters, landscaping areas, signage boards and similar.

FRONTAGE TYPES, PRIVATE

The Private Frontage Types, as further described in 330-410, are: Storefront Frontage, Arcade Frontage, Hamlet Frontage, Stoop Frontage, Porch Frontage, Lightwell Frontage, Forecourt Frontage and Mid-Block Frontage.

GARDENS, ROOFTOP

See ROOFTOP GARDENS

GRANNY- FLAT

A studio or one bedroom dwelling unit accessory to primary use of a single family occupied by a member(s) of the same household, in an attached or detached building, and shall not be counted as an additional dwelling for the purposes of calculating permitted residential zoning density.

HALF STORY

An uppermost ~~improved~~ story, usually ~~lighted~~ day-lit by dormer windows, in which a sloping roof replaces the upper part of the front wall in which fifty percent (50%) or less of its area with a clear interior height of seven (7) feet or more.

HAMLET FRONTAGE

A Private Frontage type with less substantial Active Edge and glazing at the sidewalk level than Storefront Frontage.

HEIGHT

The vertical distance measured from the average elevation of the natural grade along the building's elevation located in a Build-To-Zone of the Primary Frontage, to the highest point of the roof, except as specified by Height Exceptions, see 410.G Building Height. For properties in coastal high hazard areas, according to 169-16 and 169-17 of the Town code for Residential and Non-residential Structures in Coastal High Hazard Areas, the height is measured two feet above the Base Flood elevation where the lowest floor (including basement) is located.

HOTEL

~~An establishment providing sleeping accommodations for guests, with additional ancillary accessory uses contained in full service hotels, containing at least 20 guest suites, or condominium units that provide guest amenities or services and are operated and managed by the hotel (excluding inns and bed and breakfast establishments).~~

A building, portion of a building, or group of buildings, with individual rooms with sleeping and sanitary facilities or dwelling units providing living facilities for tourists and vacationers on a transient basis.

LANDSCAPE AND FURNISHING ZONE

~~The area of sidewalk where placement of street furniture and landscaping is allowed. The area of Public Frontage that allows for landscaping, and placement of street furniture. See Section 330-408.B~~

LIGHTWELL FRONTAGE

Private Frontage Type, typically residential, where the façade is set back to allow for below-grade entrances or windows designed to allow light into basements.

LINER BUILDING

A building designed to screen another building or use of less active frontage from a view within a Build-To-Zone, street or civic space.

LIVE-WORK BUILDING-UNIT

~~A building which includes A combination of dwelling units~~

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~~and retail and/or artisan production facilities in excess of what is allowed as a Home Occupation or Home Professional Office as defined by Table of Principal Uses.~~

A building or spaces within a building that combine a commercial or artisan production activity with a residential living space for the owner of the commercial or manufacturing business, or the owner's employee, and that person's household.

MARINA

A facility for the berthing of all types of recreational watercraft, providing secure moorings and offering fishing stations.

MASTER DEVELOPER

The development entity selected by the Southampton Town Board to ~~oversee and perform~~ development in the ~~Riverside Overlay District~~ pursuant to the Master Developer Agreement executed on April 16, 2014.

MEDICAL OFFICE

Offices of physicians and dentists, including outpatient medical and surgical services and facilities, medical labs, and also including animal hospitals.

MID-BLOCK FRONTAGE

Private Frontage type with lower Frontage Occupancy, that permits courtyard, drop-off and parking areas with incorporated Edging Elements to screen the view from the street.

MIXED USE

A building or site designed for and containing more than one of the uses ~~permitted in that district~~ listed on the Table of Permitted Uses.

MIXED USE BUILDING

See MIXED USE.

MULTIPLE DWELLING

A Mixed Use Building containing two or more apartments.

MULTIFAMILY RESIDENCE

A single-use building containing three or more ~~apartments units~~.

OFFICE

Premises allowing for the transaction of general business

but excluding Retail and Artisan Production Facility.

PARAPET LINE

A continuous horizontal projection for most of a façade. The parapet can be a designated location for measure of building height for buildings with flat roof.

PARKING LOT

A municipal or private surface used for parking, accessory to principal uses on a same lot or on a separate lot.

PARKING STRUCTURE

An isolated or integrated structure containing one or more stories of parking above or below grade.

PARKING MANAGEMENT PLAN

A tool to implement parking management strategies that result in more efficient use of parking resources, including ~~but not limited to~~: sharing, regulating and pricing of parking facilities, more accurate requirements, use of on or off-site parking facilities, ~~use of hydraulic lifts and automated systems, use of tandem parking, or~~ improved user information and incentives to use alternative modes.

PEDESTRIAN CLEARWAY

An area within the Public Frontage that must remain clear of obstructions to allow public passage. ~~See Section 330-408.B.3~~

PEDESTRIAN WAY

A type of a ~~Civic Space~~, an outdoor pedestrian ~~walkway providing pedestrian~~ access between buildings, streets, civic spaces and parking areas which may be open or roofed.

PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY

An outdoor pedestrian trail, paved or unpaved, connecting to an integrated pedestrian walkway system of Pedestrian Walkways, Pedestrian Ways, Pedestrian Clearways, Riverside Promenade, Waterfront Boardwalk and other pedestrian access points.

PIAZZA

See Section 330-409.

PLAZA

See Section 330-409.

POCKET PARK

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See Section 330-409.

PORCH FRONTAGE

Private Frontage type, typically residential, where the façade is set back from an attached porch, single-story or multi-story, where the street level porch is no less than 5 feet deep, and may not be screened or glazed.

PRIMARY FRONTAGE

See FRONTAGE, PRIMARY.

PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE

The main point of access for pedestrians into a building.

PRIVATE FRONTAGE

See FRONTAGE, PRIVATE.

PRIVATE OPEN SPACE

A privately owned outdoor space located at ground level or on upper floors, designed to provide outdoor dining, passive recreation, gardens, urban agriculture, plaza space, sitting areas, green roof, landscaped courtyards or similar spaces for ~~regular-associated~~ occupant use, not including parking areas, roofs not designed for ~~regular associated~~ occupant use, loading areas or mechanical areas. ~~See Section 330-409.~~

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Services rendered by an attorney, a licensed professional including but not limited to certified public accountant, professional engineer, architect, landscape architect, physician, dentist, speech pathologist, audiologist, chiropractor, podiatrist, physical therapist or psychologist, actuary, appraiser, business consultant and development manager, financial institution and financial advisor, information technology professional, certified planner, public relations professional, recruiter, researcher, real estate professional, surveyor, translator.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (PDC)

An advisory committee established by the Town Board to advise an applicant and Town agencies pursuant to a resolution adopted on June 12, 2012 (No. 2012-641) whose membership, scope of review and duties may be modified in this Article.

PUBLIC FRONTAGE

See Frontage, Public.

RECREATIONAL BUSINESS

A business and/or club, which for compensation and/or dues, offers recreational services, including but not limited to gyms, health clubs, movie theaters, children's play facilities, or other places for public or private entertainment.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The systematic study and application of knowledge or understanding, directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY

~~An adult care facility A building used as a group residence or extended care facility for the care or supervision of persons, including Adult Care Facilities and nursing homes,~~ where compensation and/or reimbursement of costs is paid to an operator, pursuant to State or Federal standards, licensing requirements, or programs funding residential care services.

RETAIL USE

Sale of goods and/or provision of personal services directly to the ultimate consumer.

RIVERSIDE INCENTIVE BONUS (RIB)

Incentives for private property owners that choose to seek additional height and density. See Section 330-410.

RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT (ROD):

The area of the Town of Southampton regulated by this Article 330 ("this Article") pursuant to the Town Comprehensive Plan, Urban renewal Area, corresponding with the area covered by the BOA boundary and Master Developer Agreement. The acronym "ROD" refers to the geographic area covered by this Article (i.e. the ROD "area"), the ROD regulations (ROD "zoning"), and the group of specific overlay zones created and described herein.

RIVERSIDE PROMENADE

A Public Frontage as identified on the Zoning Standards Map, providing a Walkway with continuous public access to Peconic River and its riverfront, and connections to

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other Waterfront walkways, Riverside Parkland and nearest streets. See also WATERFRONT, RIVERSIDE.

ROD

Riverside Overlay District, Section 330-400 to 330-420.

STREET TYPE

Street Type regulates a combination of a Travelled Way, Public Frontage, Private Frontage and the associated Edging Elements, and defines the character of the street.

SETBACK

The distance between a specified lot line ~~or build-to-line~~ and the ~~front~~, side, or rear of a building. (See also: Build-to-Line and Build-to-Zone)

SHARED LANE

The portion of a Travelled Way or Right-of-Way available for use by vehicles, bicycles and other forms of transportation at very low speeds, unless shared with pedestrians, when it becomes a Shared Way.

SHARED WAY

A pedestrians-dedicated corridor, that may be shared with bicycles and occasional vehicles travelling at very restricted slow speeds as designated by the Town. Portions of the Riverside Promenade and Pedestrian Ways may be designated as Shared Ways.

SIGNIFICANT CORNER

~~Corner locations, typically at intersections, with a distinctive architectural element or a civic space framed by buildings of high architectural quality.~~ A corner location, at the intersection of streets, providing a distinguishing architectural element, building massing, or a composition of architectural elements to signify the importance of the corner. Architectural elements may include distinguishing materials, textures, colors, fenestrations, cornices, balconies, or similar elements designed to feature a corner. A Significant Corner may function as a Terminating Vista.

SITE / DEVELOPMENT SITE

An assemblage of one or more ~~contiguous~~ Lots controlled through an individual owner, contract vendee, or a group of owners acting together to develop under the provisions of this Article.

SMALL SCALE RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITY

Structure or Improvement for the generation of energy from renewable resources, including, but not limited to, wind, solar, ~~geothermal hydroelectric~~, methane, wood, biomass and alcohol, not to exceed a generating capacity of 100 Kilowatts.

SQUARE

See Section 330-409.

STOOP FRONTAGE

Private Frontage type, typically residential, with an elevated first floor to sufficiently secure privacy for the windows, with entrance accessed from an exterior stair(s) and landing that may be a perpendicular or parallel to the sidewalk and located within Build-To-Zone.

STOREFRONT FRONTAGE

A Private Frontage Type primarily for Retail or Restaurant use, with regulated minimum percentage of glazing and Active Edge, complying with Storefront Frontage or Arcade Frontage requirements. See Section 330-410.

STORY

That portion of a building which is between one floor level and the next higher floor level or the roof. If a mezzanine floor area exceeds 1/3 of the area of the room or space immediately below, it shall be deemed a story. A basement, including parking, shall be deemed to be a story when the finished floor immediately above is six feet or more above the average elevation of the finished grade. An attic shall be deemed to be a story where it meets the requirements for habitable space.

STREET

The public Right-Of-Way bound by Lot Lines. The combination of the Private Frontage, Public Frontage, the Traveled Way, and the associated Edging Elements, defines the character of the street, regulated by the Street Type.

STREET TYPE

A classification assigned to a Street establishing the depth of Public Frontage. See Section 330-408.

STREET WALL

~~The wall of a building and the series of building walls aligned within a Built-To-Zone facing a street to form an uninterrupted pedestrian experience of street enclosure.~~

SECTION 330-403 DEFINITIONS

The Front Facade positioned at angles to 45 degrees or less to Build-To-Line, and located within a Built-To-Zone at a regulated height, to form an uninterrupted pedestrian experience of street enclosure.

STREET WALL HEIGHT

The vertical height of a Street Wall measured from the median grade of a sidewalk at the Street Wall to the highest vertical plane of a facade at a roof line, or the top of the parapet, located within the Build-To-Zone.

TRANSITION ZONE

The area of Public Frontage that serves as an extended entrance and storefront interaction area and allows for placement of building fixtures and planters. See Section 330-408.B.

TERMINATING VISTA

A location at the axial conclusion of a street or exposed viewshed as designated on the Zoning Standards Map to provide a building, structure, or a civic space framed by buildings of high architectural quality, specifically designed to visually attract a viewer's attention at the end of such visual axis.

TRAVELED WAY

The portion of a Street or Right-of-Way between the curbs and available for use by vehicles, bicycles and other forms of transportation.

USE

The purpose for which a structure or lot is arranged, designed or intended to be used, occupied or maintained.

UTILITIES

Facilities and structures, including Community Aggregation, used for production, generation, transmission and distribution of services ~~provided by licensed utility companies (public or private)~~ including but not limited to electric, gas, water, sewer, telephone, cable TV, and internet access services, excluding local services directly provided to buildings by cables, wires, poles and pipes, and excluding wireless communication towers.

VERGE

Verge is a continuous strip of landscaping located in the Landscaping and Furnishing Zone of the Public Frontage.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

A utility facility for the collection and treatment of sanitary sewage through approved processes for the purpose of improving the quality of ground water and water bodies.

WALKWAY

A Travelled Way Type, as defined in Section 330-408.B and Design Manual.

WATERFRONT, RIVERSIDE

A Public Frontage providing a continuous access to Peconic River and its riverfront, or connections to the River or Riverside Parkland. See also RIVERSIDE PROMENADE.

ZONING DISTRICTS

See Districts, Zoning

ZONING STANDARDS MAP

The official map and related maps of the Riverside Overlay District that are part of the land development regulations that delineate the boundaries of individual Riverside Overlay zones. See Section 330-407.

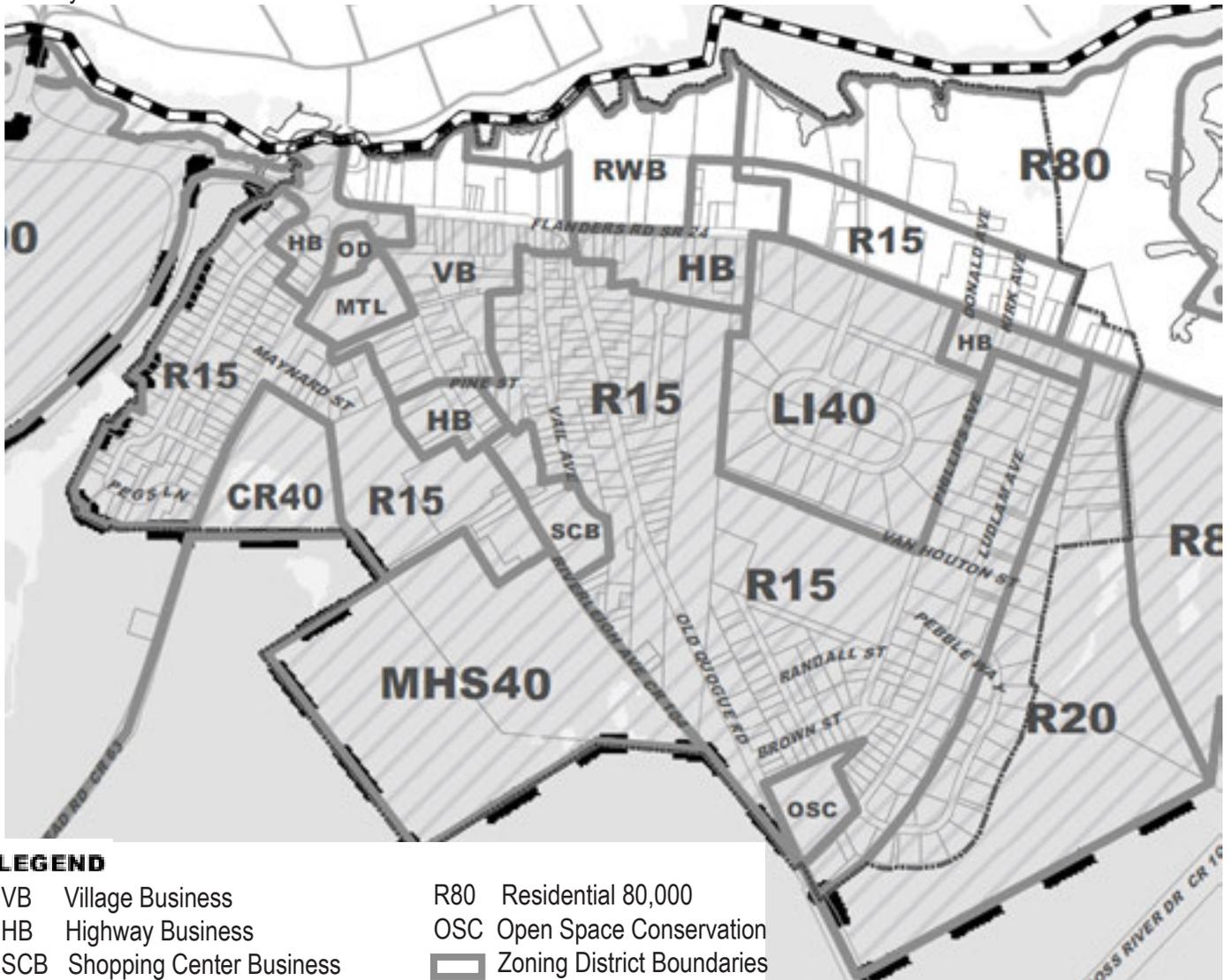
SECTION 330-404 RESERVED

SECTION 330-405 ESTABLISHMENT OF RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT

The Riverside Overlay District (ROD) is shown on the map entitled "Town of Southampton Zoning Map" (hereinafter referred to as the "Southampton Zoning Map"), is divided into seven overlay zones shown as "RO-1," "RO-2," "RO-3," "RO-4," "RO-5," "RO-6," and "RPL or RO-7."

FIGURE 405-1 405.A OFFICIAL TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON ZONING MAP, SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY

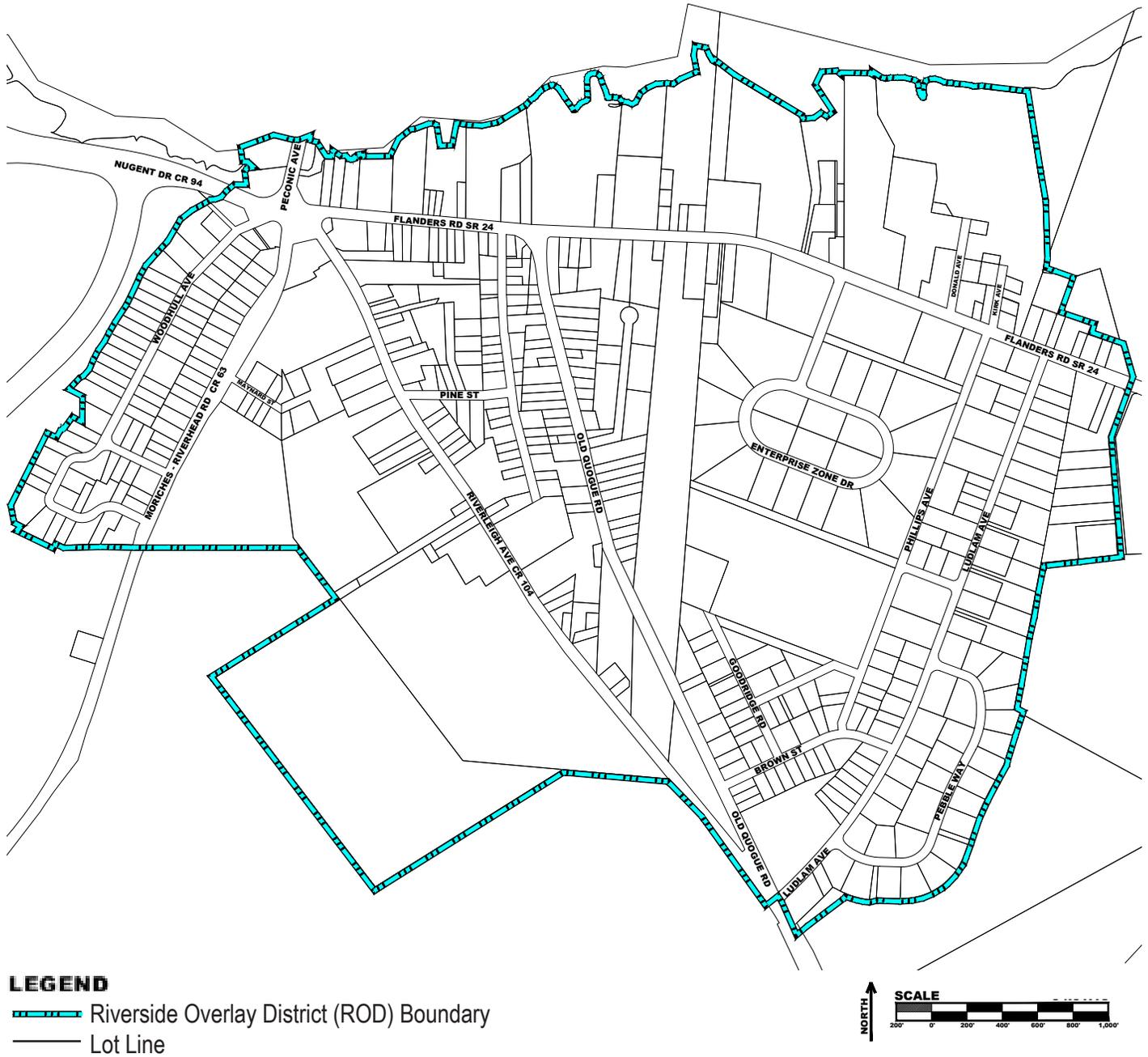
This figure is an excerpt of the Official Town of Southampton Zoning Map designating the location of the Riverside Overlay District.



LEGEND

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| VB Village Business | R80 Residential 80,000 |
| HB Highway Business | OSC Open Space Conservation |
| SCB Shopping Center Business | ▭ Zoning District Boundaries |
| OD Office Business | ▭ Tax Parcel Lines |
| MTL Motel Business | ▭ Aquifer Protection |
| RWB Resort and Waterfront Business | ▬ Central Pine Barrens Overlay District Boundary |
| LI40 Light Industrial 40,000 | ▨ Central Pine Barrens Compatible Growth Area |
| R15 Residential 15,000 | ▬ Riverside Overlay District (ROD) |
| R20 Residential 20,000 | |
| CR40 Country Residential 40,000 | |

FIGURE 405-2 405.B RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP



SECTION 330-406 [RESERVED]

SECTION 330-407 ROD ZONING STANDARDS MAP

- A. The ROD is divided into the following Overlay **zones Districts**, shown as “RO-1,” “RO-2,” “RO-3,” “RO-4,” “RO-5,” **and** “RO-6,” **and** “RO-7”. The boundaries of these Overlay zones are shown on the Zoning Standards Map 407-1, **and the Town of Southampton Zoning Map** .
- B. The Riverside Overlay District consists of the following **zones-districts**:
 - (1) RO-1- Riverside Hamlet Center - The intent of this district, located within ¼-mile of Downtown Riverhead and the Riverside traffic circle, is to encourage public activities and the greatest variety and mix of uses, including a range of residential, retail, hospitality, cultural and entertainment uses. The RO-1 district permits the highest densities and requires compact design with vertically and horizontally integrated residential and non-residential uses. Parking standards and pedestrian amenities required in this zone reflect its pedestrian access to waterfront and existing walkable downtown with commuter rail, and other transit options.
 - (2) RO-2- Riverside Hamlet Neighborhood- The intent of this district, located within ½-mile of Downtown Riverhead and the Riverside traffic circle, is to support, similarly to the RO-1 district, a wide variety and mix of uses, promoting a range of retail choices and commercial uses as well as a variety of residential options. The RO-2 district also permits the highest densities and promotes compact design with vertically and horizontally integrated residential and non-residential uses. Parking standards and pedestrian amenities required in this district also reflect its immediate access to Hamlet Center and Downtown Riverhead with commuter rail and other transit options.
 - (3) RO-3- Riverside Special District- The intent of this district, located mostly between ½-mile and ¾ mile of Downtown Riverhead and Riverside traffic circle, is to support a variety of uses with employment in focus and high concentration of housing choices. The RO-3 district promotes lower intensity of uses while it continues to promote compact design with vertically and horizontally integrated residential and non-residential uses. Parking standards and pedestrian amenities support proximity Hamlet Center.
 - (4) RO-4- Riverside Gateway District- The intent of this district is to create a transition in vehicular approach to Riverside along major routes, with a wider range of uses than the underlying zoning districts permits, and lower densities than the other RO districts.
 - (5) RO-5- Riverside Suburban District- The intent of this district is to maintain the suburban character of existing neighborhoods while allowing higher densities than the underlying zoning districts permit.
 - (6) RO-6- Riverside Waterfront District- The intent of this district is to accentuate Riverside’s maritime character while allowing greater mix of uses and waterfront related businesses than the underlying zoning districts permit.
 - (7) **RO-7 - Parkland- The intent of this district is to protect designated parcels as protected land, for active and passive use, with no future development.**
- C. If a parcel is located in more than one Riverside Overlay district, the applicant shall be entitled to apply the Building Use and Downtown Incentive Bonus district provisions for the more permissive district to the entire parcel. However, the Development Standards **including Build-to-Line and Build-to-Zone, Building Height, Frontage Type and Occupancy, and Sustainability standards, as well as Sign Standards for each district** shall apply to the portions of the site located in each district. (See Section 330-410 B,C, G.)
- D. In the RO-1, RO-2, and RO-3 districts, building form, frontage and design criteria promote high quality streetscape and a pedestrian-friendly environment, quality public and civic areas, and vertically and horizontally integrated residential and non-residential uses, with an interconnected network of streets, wide sidewalks, orderly street tree plantings, and buildings set close to the sidewalks. The procedures for these districts are contained in Section 330-413.
- E. A Zoning Standards Map is hereby established and incorporated into this Article for all zoning districts within the ROD. The Development Standards, Street Standards,

and Civic Space Requirements and Standards in Sections 330-408, 330-409, and 330-410 are keyed to the Zoning Standards Map to show how these standards apply in different portions of each district.

- F. The ROD Zoning Standards Map, because of its level of detail, is available on both one large sheet and in a series of tiled maps, along with a legend and key map.
- G. The ROD Zoning Standards Map designates a series of Zoning Standards Elements to regulate the building forms most appropriate for each Overlay District, street, block and lot. This map regulates Street Types, Terminating Vistas, Significant Corners and Required Frontage Types.

(1) **Street Types**

The Riverside Overlay District permits three Street Types, which regulate allowable Frontage Types and the number and location of Curb Cuts permitted to be constructed along those streets:

- (a) A Street
- (b) B Street
- (c) C Street

All existing streets have been designated as A Streets or B Streets. All New Streets, depicted on the map at conceptual locations, shall ~~(to be designated if necessary for a new~~ during the site plan approval) as either an A, B or a C Street. See Section 330-408 for Street and Travelled Way Requirements, Section 330-xxx for Public Frontage and Section 330-xxx for Private Frontage requirements.

~~See Section 330-410 for the Frontage Types permitted to face these Street Types, See Section 330-408 for the Traveled Way and Curb-Cut Types permitted to intersect with these Street Types.~~

(2) **Terminating Vistas**

The Zoning Standards Map designates locations where Terminating Vistas are required. Where a new street is created, **conceptually shown or not shown** on Zoning Standards Map, or for Development Sites at the Riverside Promenade a building at a termination of newly created axis of that street shall become a new Terminating Vista. See Section 330-410.F.

(3) **Significant Corners**

The Zoning Standards Map designates locations where Significant Corners are required as defined in Section 330-410.E. **Where a new**

street is created, conceptually shown or not shown on Zoning Standards Map, or for Development Sites at the Riverside Promenade, a building at a corner of newly created axis shall contain a new Significant Corner, as approved by the Planning Board.

(4) **Required Frontage Types**

The Zoning Standards Map designates certain locations where Storefront Frontage Types are required according to the standards established in Section 330-410.C. Certain limitations on permitted residential uses ~~also~~ apply to these designated Storefront Frontage locations, as provided in Section 330-410. A.

(5) **Riverside Promenade**

The Zoning Standards Map conceptually depicts location of the Riverside Promenade, a Public Frontage to provide a continuous public access to Peconic River and its riverfront, and connections to other Waterfront walkways, Riverside Parkland and nearest streets.

(5) **Pedestrian Ways, Walkways or Waterfront Boardwalk**

The Zoning Standards Map conceptually depicts locations of pedestrian corridors, where their character and placement shall be determined during the site plan application process, with a goal of providing a public access to Peconic River and its riverfront, Riverside Parkland and other Pedestrian Clearways that connect throughout the community, and creating an integrated pedestrian network system.

FIGURE 407-1 407.H.(1) RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT MAP

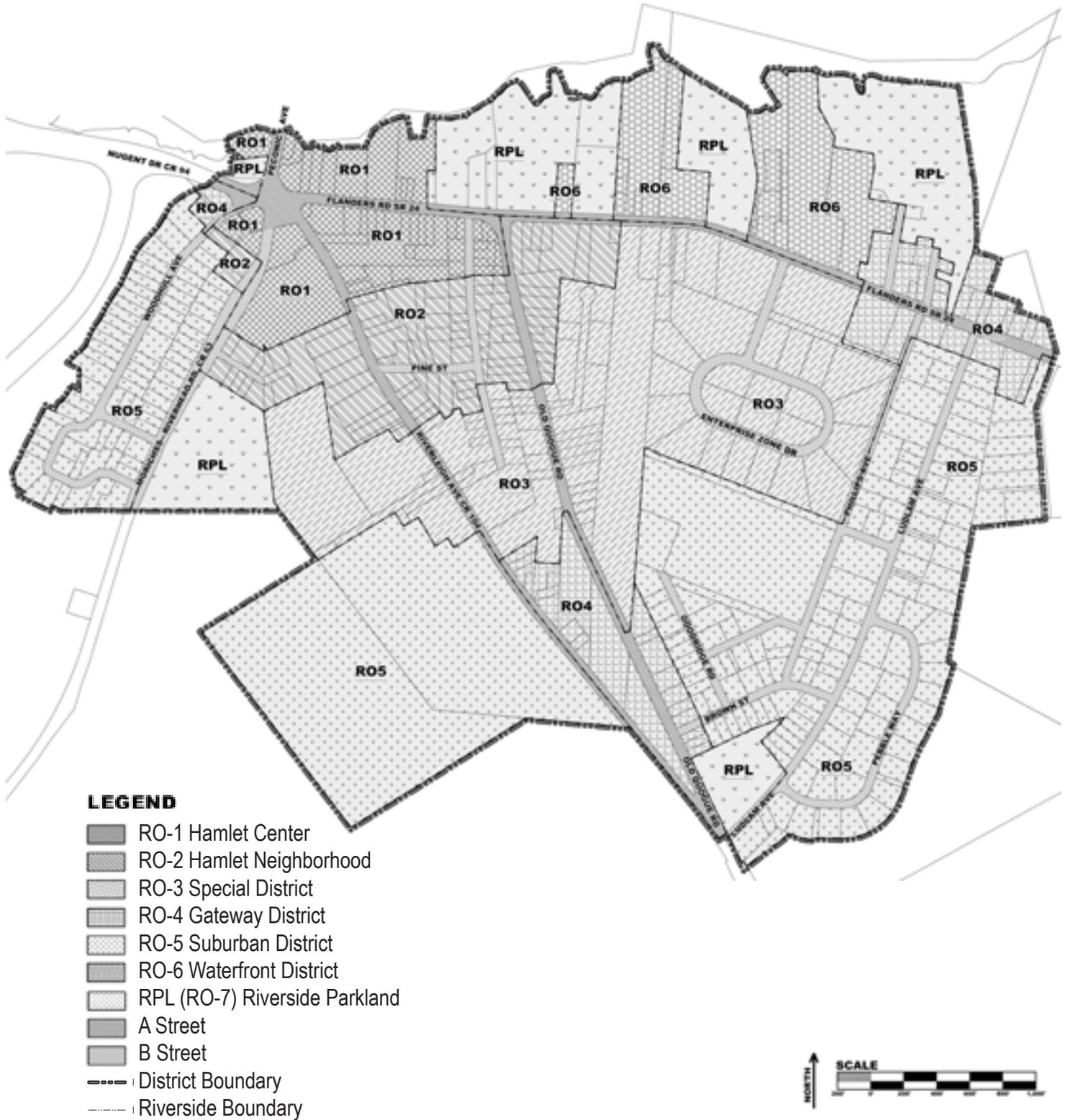


FIGURE 407-1-A 407.H.(2) RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT MAP (COLOR)

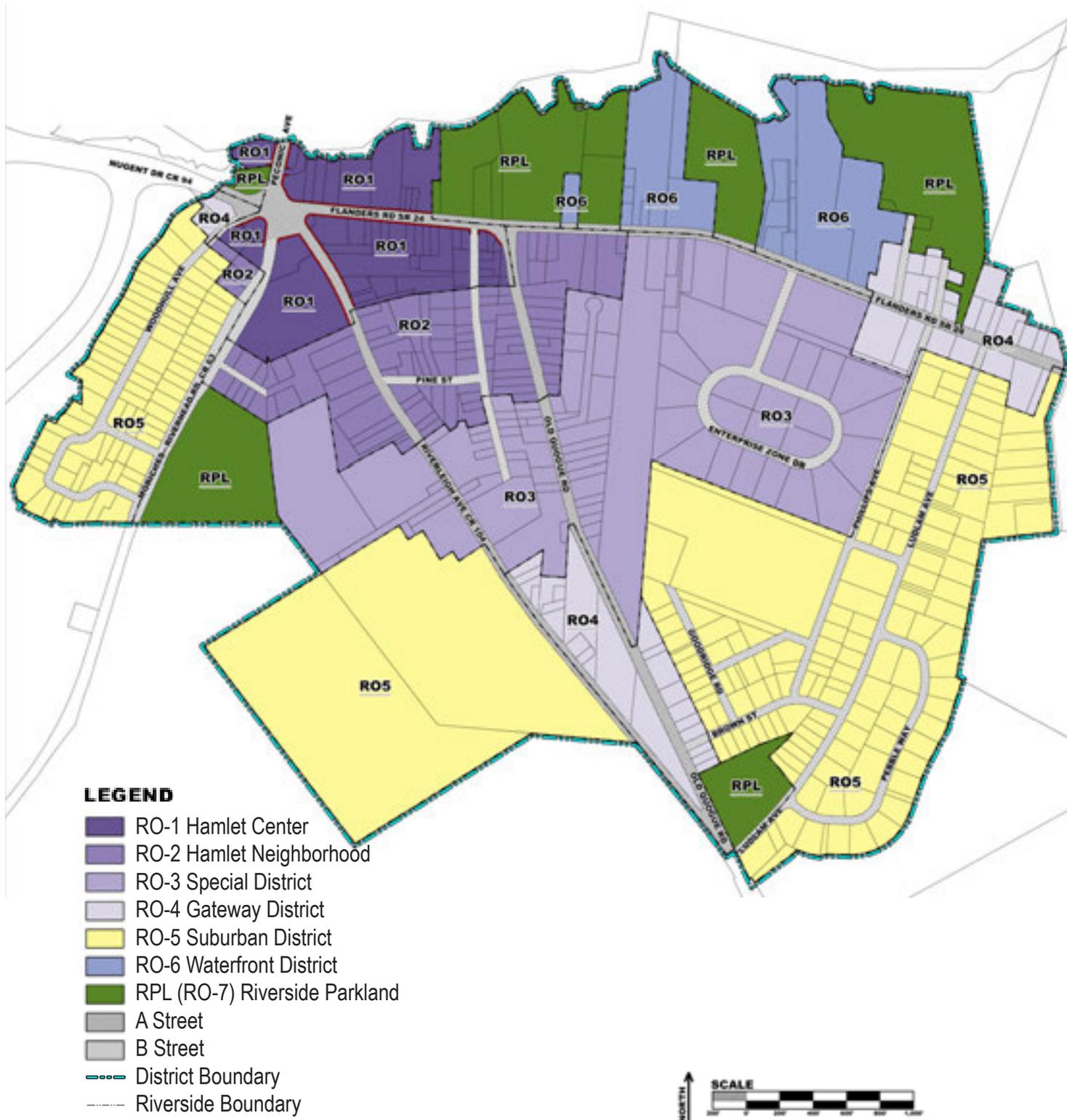


FIGURE 407407.H.(3) ZONING STANDARDS KEY MAP

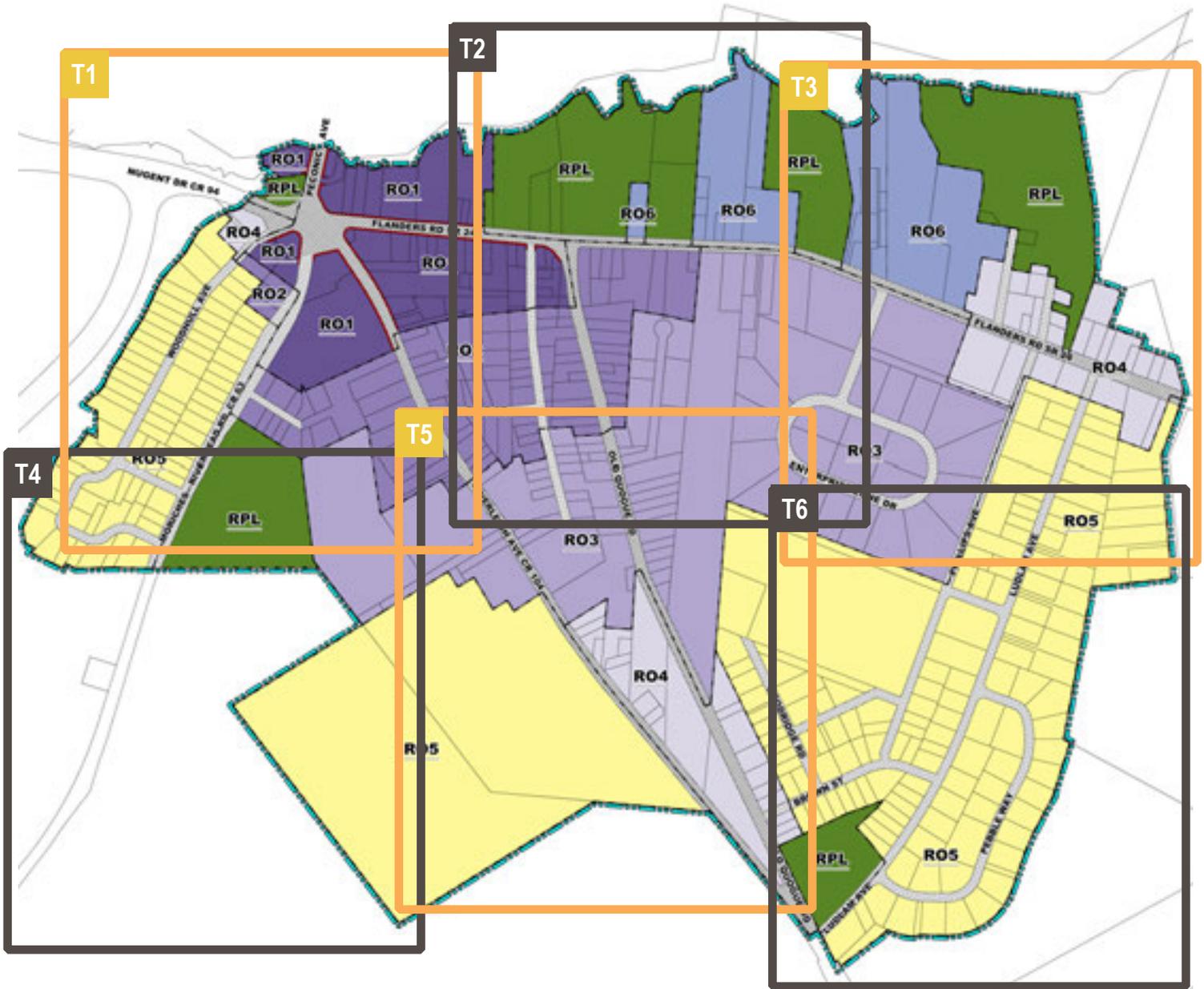


FIGURE 407-2A 407.H.(4) ROD ZONING STANDARDS MAP LEGEND

-  RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  RO-1 RIVERSIDE HAMLET CENTER
-  RO-2 RIVERSIDE HAMLET NEIGHBORHOOD
-  RO-3 RIVERSIDE SPECIAL DISTRICT
-  RO-4 RIVERSIDE GATEWAY DISTRICT
-  RO-5 RIVERSIDE SUBURBAN DISTRICT
-  RO-6 RIVERSIDE WATERFRONT DISTRICT
-  RPL (RO-7) RIVERSIDE PARKLAND
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  PROPERTY LINE
-  BLOCK NUMBER
-  BLOCK DIVISION LINES

ZONING STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS

-  RIVERSIDE PROMENADE
-  STOREFRONT REQUIRED¹
-  SIGNIFICANT CORNER
-  TERMINATING VISTA
-  PEDESTRIAN WAY, WALKWAY OR WATERFRONT BOARDWALK REQUIRED²

STREET TYPES

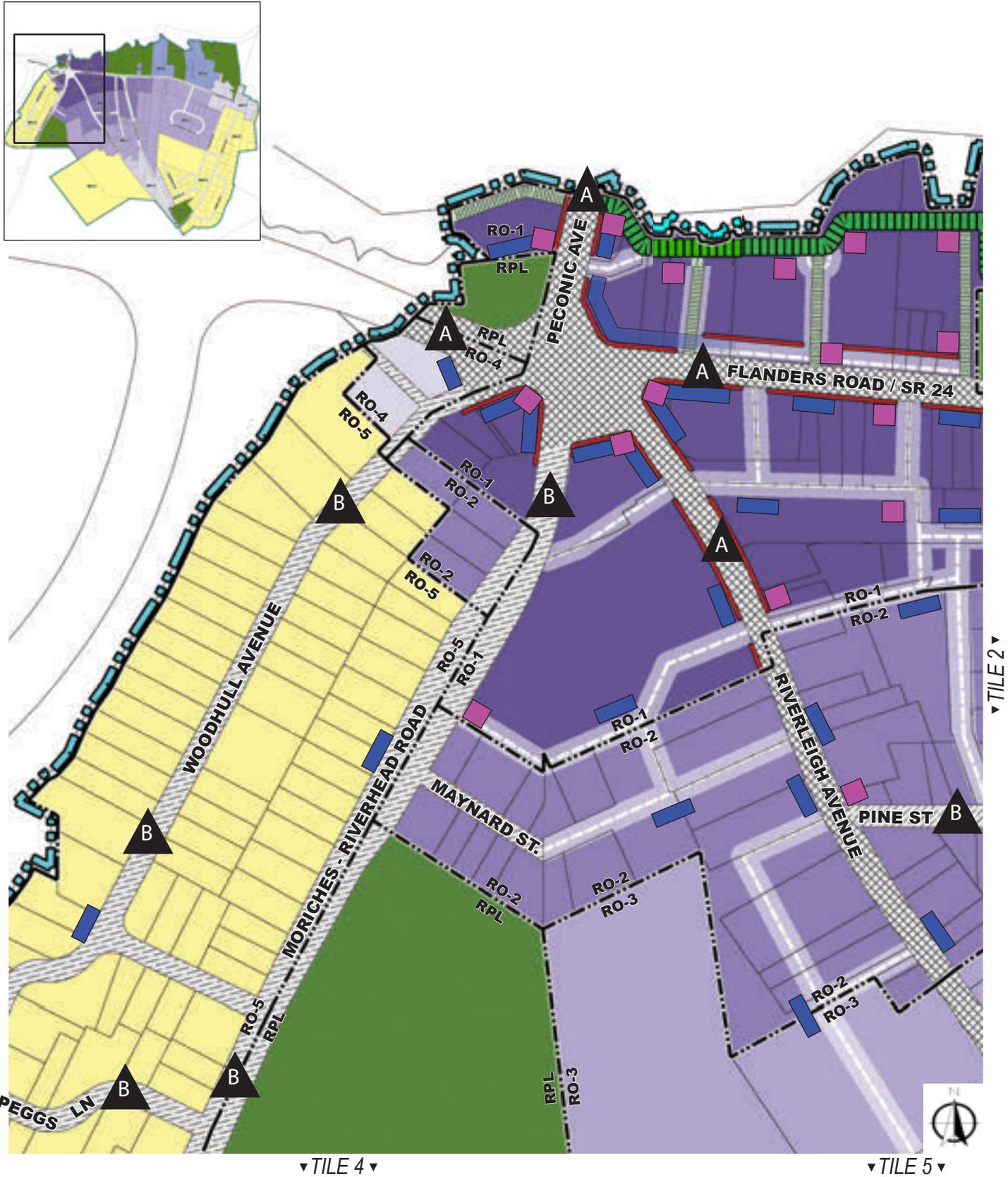
-  Street A
-  Street B
-  Potential New Street³

¹ Where Storefront Required is designated along a Site on the ROD Standards Map, a Storefront Frontage or Arcade Frontage shall be provided and Active Frontage standards in Section xx shall apply.

² Where Pedestrian Access Required is shown on the ROD Standards Map, as represented by its conceptual location, the final location and type of such access shall be determined during the site application process. Additional Pedestrian Ways and Walkways may be proposed by the Applicant.

³ Where New Street is shown on the ROD Standards Map, as represented by its potential conceptual location, the final location and Street Type designation shall be determined during the site application process. Additional New Streets may be proposed by the Applicant.

FIGURE 407-2B 407.H.(5) ROD ZONING STANDARDS MAP TILE 1 T1



▼ TILE 2 ▼

▼ TILE 4 ▼

▼ TILE 5 ▼

FIGURE 407-2G 407.H.(6) ROD ZONING STANDARDS MAP TILE 2

T2

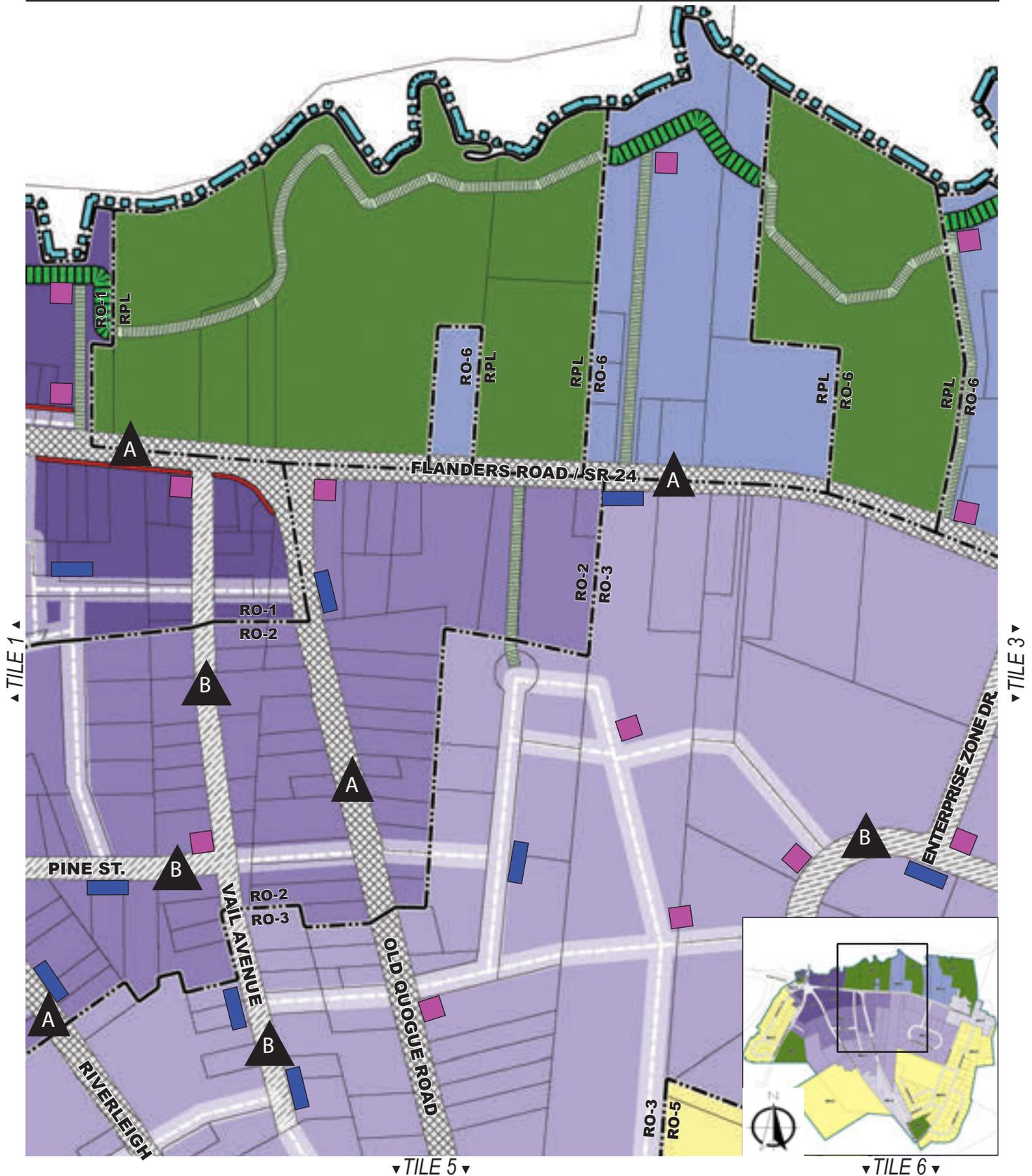
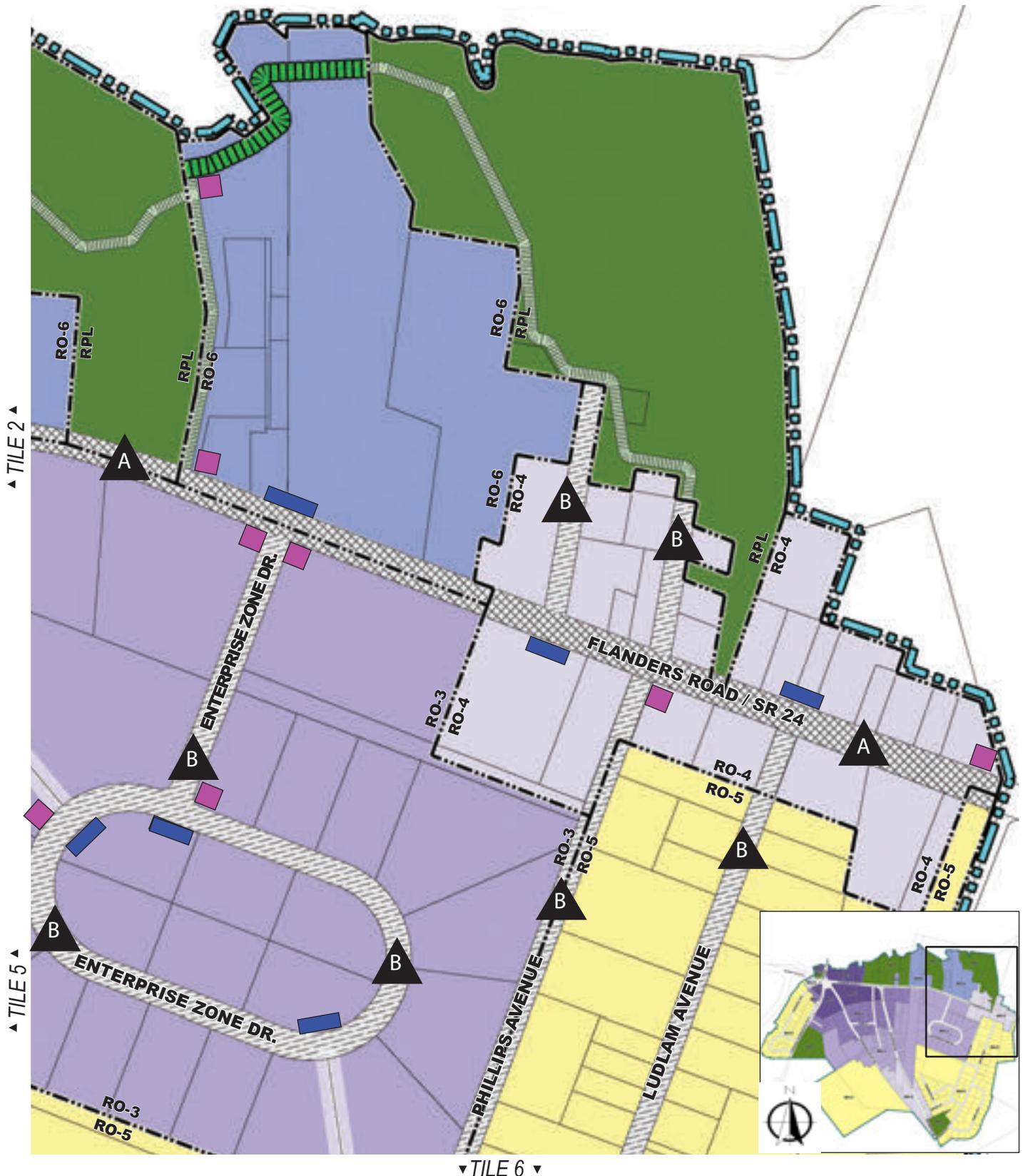


FIGURE 407-2D 407.H.(7) ROD ZONING STANDARDS MAP TILE 3

T3



▲TILE 1 ▲

FIGURE 407-2E 407.H(8) ROD ZONING STANDARDS MAP TILE 4

T4

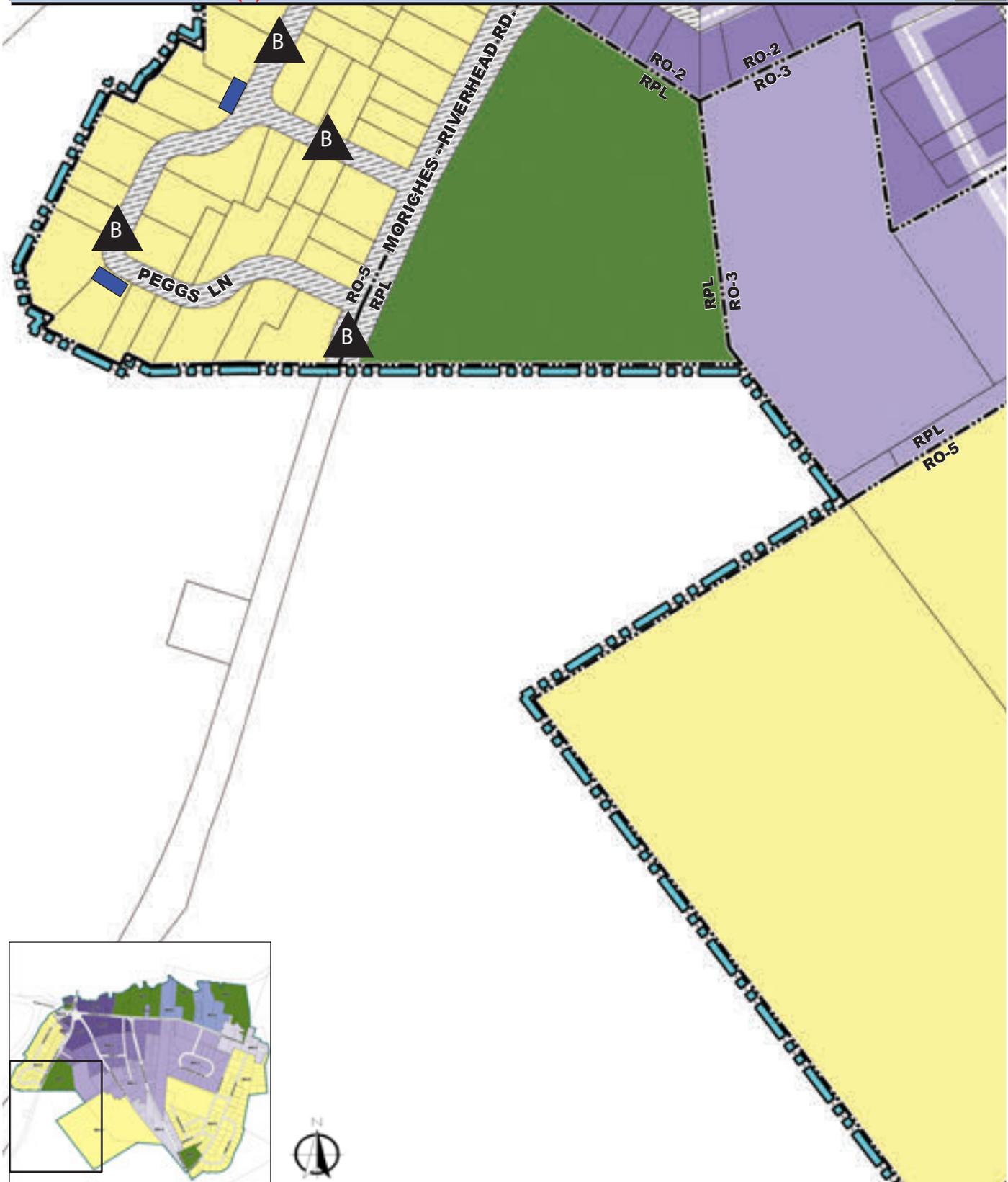
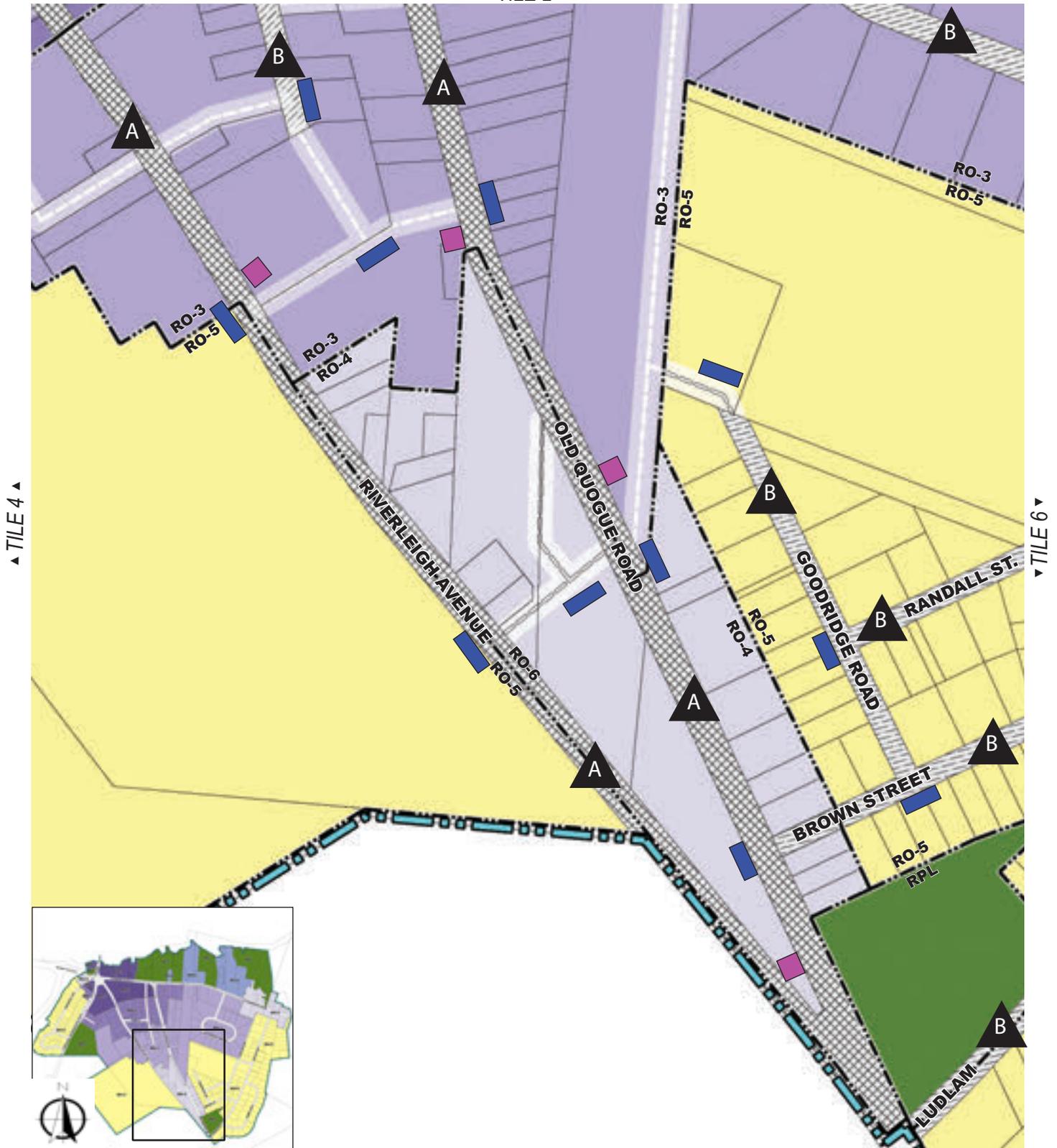


FIGURE 407-2F 407.H.(9) ROD ZONING STANDARDS MAP TILE 5

T5

▲TILE 2 ▲

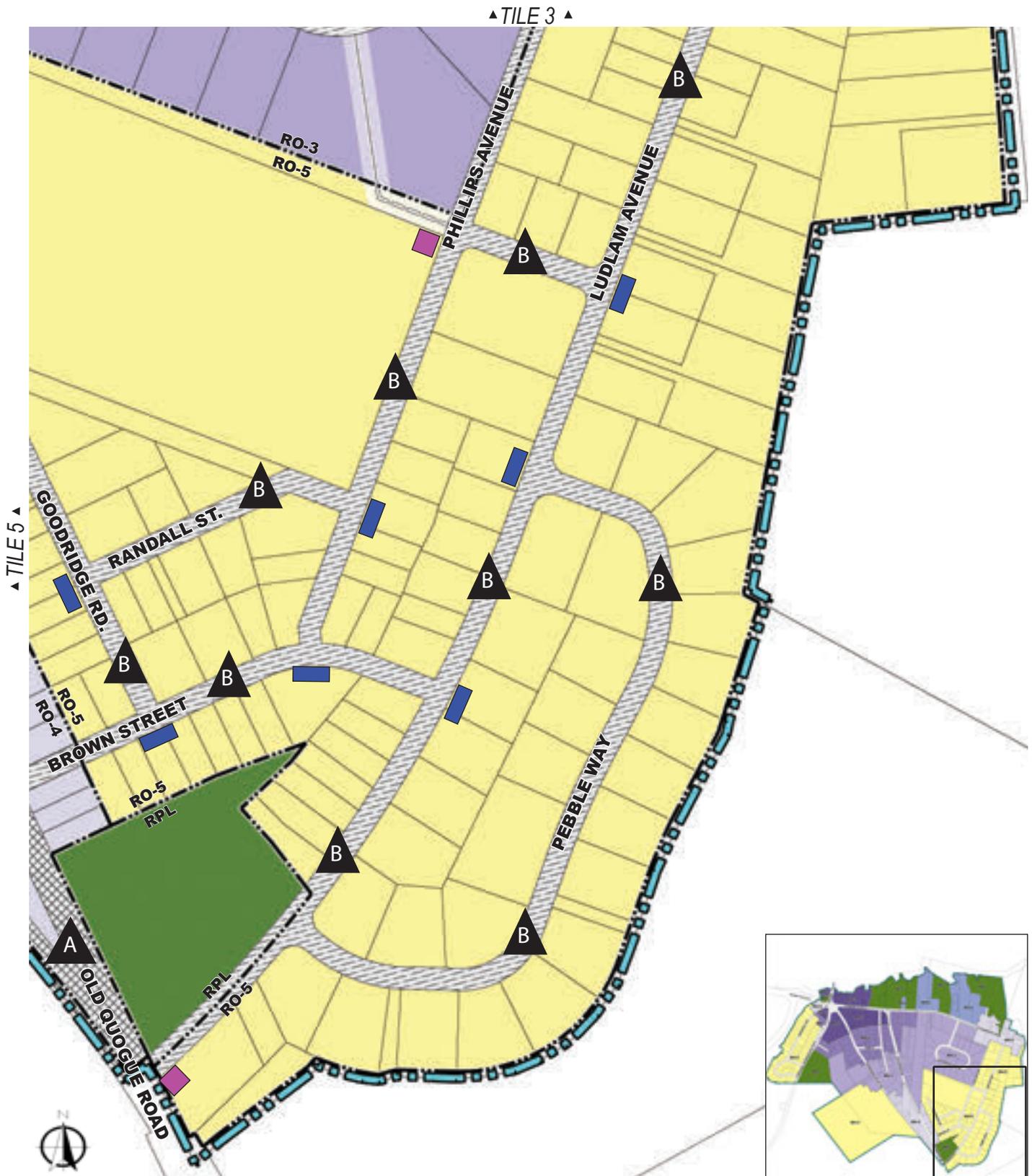


▲TILE 4 ▲

▼TILE 6 ▼

FIGURE 407-2G 407.H.(10) ROD ZONING STANDARDS MAP TILE 6

T6



SECTION 330-408 STREET AND BLOCK DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

408. A INTENT

This Section provides standards for improved connectivity and walkability within the ROD, by defining Street Types and associated minimum standards. The combination and character of the Traveled Way, Public Frontage, and Private Frontage defines the character of the public realm.

(1) The Street Type is a classification assigned to a Street that determines the width of the Public Frontage as distance of a Build-To-Line from the Face of Curb, regulates the width

of the Pedestrian Clearway, and the type of the associated permitted Private Frontages.

(2) The Private Frontage Type regulates the depth of the Build-To-Zone and the Minimum Frontage Occupancy, minimum clear glazing area, dimensional depth of the visible use of the ground floor, allowable placement of parking, and the combination of allowed Frontage Edging Elements.

408. B BLOCK STANDARDS

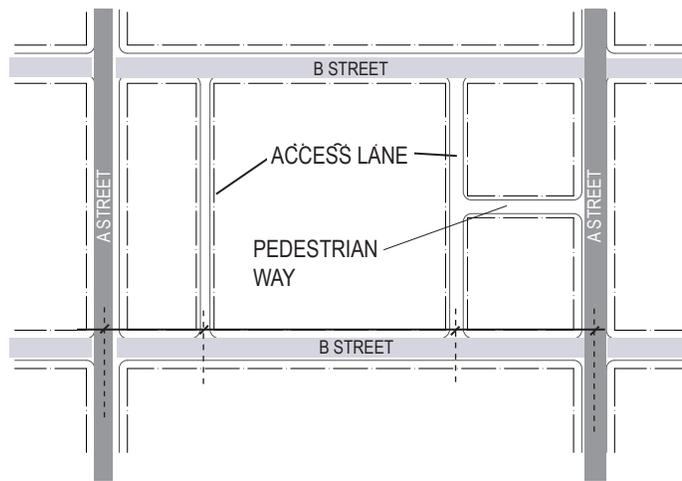


Figure 408-7: Mid-block pedestrian way connectivity

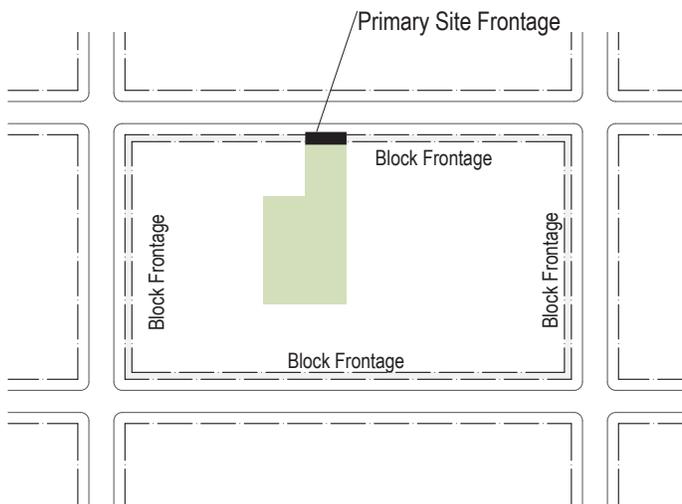


Figure 408-2: Lot Frontage Diagram

(1) Mid-Block Pedestrian Way Connectivity

(a) Site plans shall promote a connected network linking each Site to its surrounding block and neighborhood by providing New Streets where large blocks exist to increase permeability, access, and improve vehicular and pedestrian circulation. ~~including building entrances, Civic Spaces, Private Open Spaces, Pedestrian Ways, sidewalks, access lanes and streets.~~

(b) Where blocks facing A Streets or B Streets within RO-1, RO-2, and RO-3 are 500 feet or longer, Sites with more than 200 feet of street frontage may be required to provide mid-block Pedestrian Ways and/or New Streets ~~civic spaces at least 16 feet in width~~ to connect the front of the Site to existing or planned pedestrian ways at the rear of the Site or Riverside Promenade. The purpose of this provision is to reduce the length of uninterrupted block frontages and provide a lighted and connected network of walkways through large blocks.

(2 4) New Intersection Standards

(a) Upon site plan approval, all existing curb cut and site access privileges to a Site shall be extinguished and applicants shall provide access to the Site as prescribed in the site plan approval.

(b) Site access requirements are defined in Section 292-36.E

(c) The Planning Board and the PDC shall encourage and facilitate the coordination of design and construction of New Street and new intersections with existing and proposed development on the opposite side of an A Street, B Street or C Street within another block; however, the Planning Board and PDC shall not interpret these standards to prohibit development on opposing blocks if a safe means of access to those sites can be reasonably accomplished through careful planning and coordination.

408. B & C BLOCK STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

- (d) To the greatest extent possible, opposing Street and Access Lane center lines shall align with each other, unless the Planning Board, after recommendation by the PDC, approves otherwise.
- (e) The Planning Board, after recommendation by the PDC, shall have the authority to approve the location and placement of new intersections.

408 B STREET AND TRAVELED WAY STANDARDS

(1) Street Type Designations

- (a) ROD Street Types Map, see Section 330-407, assigns Street Types to each existing street and provides potential conceptual location of the proposed Riverside Promenade, New Streets and Pedestrian Ways/Walkways/Waterfront Boardwalk.
- (b) New Streets Designation- Through the process of block development, as described by this Article, the Applicant shall propose, and upon the recommendation of the Project Development Council the Planning Board, shall designate all New Street as an A Street, B Street, or C Street, to reflect the importance of pedestrian and commercial activity, the intended form of development, and the need for traffic management along each
- (c) All Streets shall be designated as one of the following:
 - (i) A Street - A primary street, designed to promote the most active pedestrian and commercial activity in the Hamlet, with a 12' Public Frontage on both sides of the street offering the greatest flexibility and opportunities for pedestrian-oriented streetscape design and storefront activity.
 - (ii) B Street – A secondary street, designed to promote active pedestrian activity in the Hamlet, with a 17'-6" public frontage on both sides of the street offering opportunities for pedestrian-oriented streetscape design and occasional storefront activity.
 - (iii) C Street - A tertiary street, designed to provide access and service access to lots, with a minimum 6'-0" Public Frontage on at least one side of the street.
- (d) Riverside Promenade - A Waterfront Primary Frontage with highest priority equal to A Street, designed to promote the most active pedestrian activity, and commercial activity in, with a minimum 25' Public Frontage, offering the greatest flexibility and opportunities for pedestrian-oriented waterfront design.

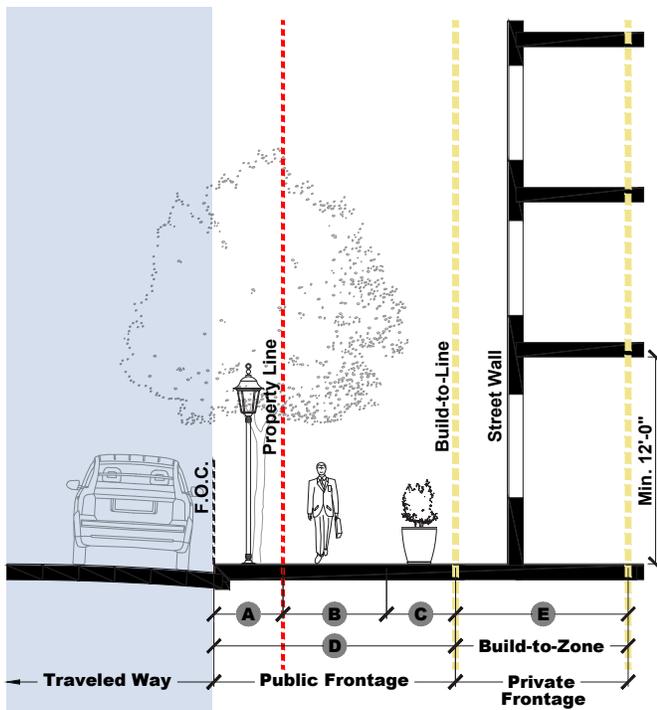


Figure 408-1: Travelled Way Placement Diagram

408 B STREET AND TRAVELED WAY STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

(2) Responsible Parties

- (a) Travelled Way Responsible Parties
 - (i) The design, maintenance and rehabilitation of an existing Travelled Way shall be the responsibility of the owner (e.g. Town, County, or State).
 - (ii) The design and construction of new Traveled Ways shall be the responsibility of the applicant proposing new streets. All New Streets shall comply with the **Permitted Travelled Way Types** as adopted by the Town of Southampton, and shall be offered for dedication to the Town of Southampton.

(3) New Streets, Riverside Promenade, Access Lanes and Pedestrian Ways/Walkways

- (a) Street Types influence the character of a street by regulating the placement of a **Build-To-Line**, and associated **Public and Private Frontages** as described in the **Table and Diagrams of Permitted Travelled Way Types** for each **Riverside Overlay District** in **Section 330-411 Design Manual**, and **Table of Frontage Standards** in **Section 330-410, Development Standards**.
- (b) See **Sec 330-411, Design Guidelines Manual** containing provisions to establish design standards and guidance for the design of **New Streets** and **Access Lanes**, or modifications of existing streets. The **Planning Board** shall require applicants to comply with the provisions of this Manual.
~~The Planning Board may prepare, with the support and guidance of the Project Development Council (PDC), a~~
- (c) **Site Access Standards**
 - (i) The **Planning Board** may require that sites provide for, following recommendation by the **PDC**, a **pedestrian access, service access, and/or loading access** within a reasonable distance from a public **Street** or **Access Lane**.
 - (ii) The **Planning Board** may require, where appropriate and necessary, provision of adequate access to a **Site**, an **minimum 16-foot wide Access Lane easement** at one or more locations within the site, at the side(s) of the **Site**, or at the rear of the **Site** on the street level, with a clear vertical area of **minimum 14 feet**.
 - (iii) The **Planning Board** may require the **Applicant** to design **New Streets**, **Riverside Promenade**, **Access Lanes** and/or **Pedestrian Ways/Walkways** to connect to other **Streets**, **Riverside Promenade**, **Pedestrian Ways/Walkways**, **Access Lanes**, **loading areas**, **parking areas** or **parking structures** on the applicant's site or on adjacent sites.

- (iv) The **Planning Board** may require the **Applicant** to construct **New Streets**, **Riverside Promenade**, **Access Lanes** and/or **Pedestrian Ways/Walkways** within the designated access easements, and may require these ways, lanes or streets. The **Planning Board** may also require adjoining property owners to combine access easements from adjoining sites to create an interconnected network of **Streets**, **Promenade**, **Access Lanes** and **Pedestrian Ways/Walkways**.
- (v) **Riverside Promenade** and **Pedestrian Ways** shall provide an **access easement, accessible to public at least 16 hours a day**.
- (vi) A portion of a **Pedestrian Way** may be located within a building (e.g entry way) provided that it maintains the access easement as specified in **330-408 B (3) (c) (v)**. Where a **Pedestrian Way** is required, the **Applicant** may choose to satisfy the requirement by providing an **A Street**, **B Street**, **C Street** as approved by the **Planning Board**.
- (d) For those **Sites** creating **New Streets** or facing the **Riverside Promenade**, the applicant shall establish a **Build-To-Line** and create the **Frontage Type** as required by **Section 330-410 Table of Frontage Standards**, and approved by the **Planning Board**.
- (e) **C Streets** and **Pedestrian Ways** shall not require **Private Frontages**.
 - (i) Applicants may choose to establish a **Build-To-Line** and provide a **Public Frontage** at permitted **Frontage Occupancy**, as described in **Section 408 D (e)** as permitted by the **Planning Board**.
 - (ii) Only **C Streets** and **Pedestrian Ways** with conforming frontages may be included in the measurement of the **Development Site Frontage**.

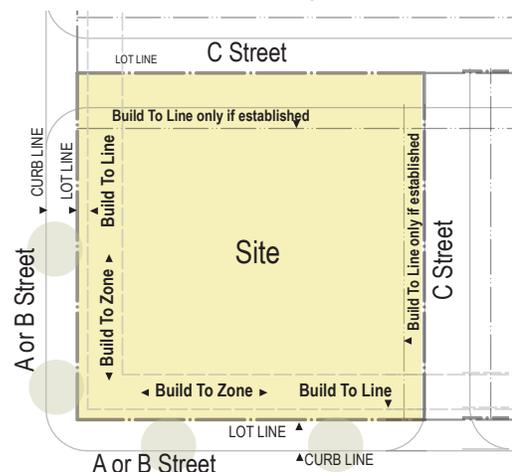


Figure 410-3: Site Development Standards Diagram

408. C B. PUBLIC FRONTAGE

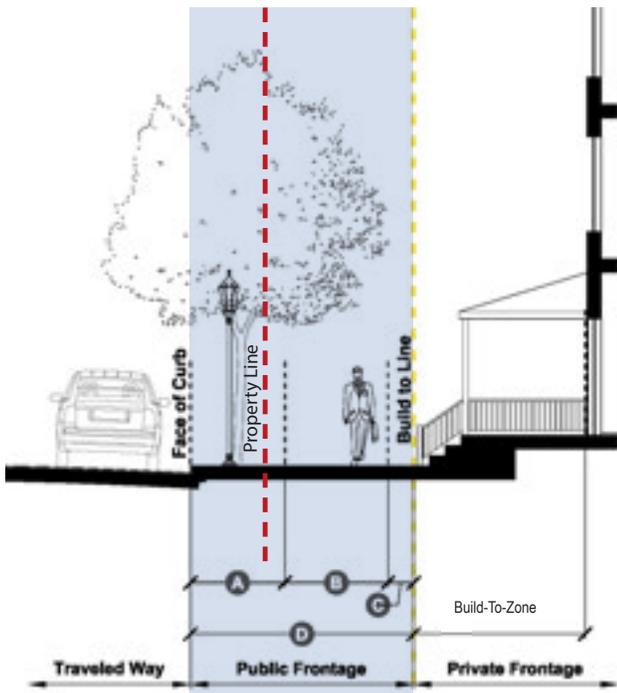


Figure 408-6: Public Frontage Diagram

LANDSCAPE AND FURNISHING ZONE	A
PEDESTRIAN CLEARWAY	B
TRANSITION ZONE	C
REQUIRED WIDTH OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE	D

- (1) The design, rehabilitation and construction of public frontages within the public right-of-way, including curbs, shall be the responsibility of the Applicant, according to the Design Standards established in this Article, Section 330-411, and other associated design guidelines adopted by the Planning Board. The Applicant is responsible for obtaining approval of such improvements from all agencies with jurisdiction over the public right-of-way.
- (2) To qualify for development using the provisions of this Article, all sites shall meet the minimum Site Area and Site Frontage requirements as defined in Section 330-410, and Public and Private Frontage Standards set by this Article.
- (3) All Sites shall provide a Public Frontage along the Riverside Promenade and each A Street and B Street, **as provided in Table of Frontage Standards in Section 330-410, Development Standards.**
- (4) **Where the required Build-To-Line as identified in Section 330-408 D would be located within the public street Right-Of-Way, the Build-To-Line shall instead be placed at the Front Lot Line(s).**
- (5) All Public Frontages shall provide a Landscape and Furnishing Zone, Pedestrian Clearway Zone and a Transition Zone according to the minimum dimensions established in **Section 330-410, Table of Frontage Standards** for the designated Street Type along each Public Frontage. **See Section 330-411 Design Manual for design standards.**
 - (a) The Landscape and Furnishing Zone establishes an area for the placement of parking fee meters, street signage, street lighting, bike racks, refuse receptacles, street trees and bio-retention areas, transit stop waiting and enclosure areas, seating furniture, **extended outdoor dining areas** or similar items.
 - (b) The Pedestrian Clearway Zone establishes an area for the clear passage of pedestrians.
 - (c) The Transition Zone establishes an area for placement of building fixtures (lighting, signage, projected architectural molding etc), **grade transitions**, removable planters and landscaping, signage board, seating furniture, extended outdoor dining, or similar items **while it serves as an extended entrance and storefront interaction area.**
- (6) No building or portion thereof shall be located within the Public Frontage, except as provided in Section 330-410 H Projections and Encroachments. The Planning Board may

408. C B. PUBLIC FRONTAGE (CONTINUED)

modify these minimum standards to address existing or proposed conditions where:

- (a) Existing buildings are closer to the Face of Curb than required
- (b) Pedestrian demand for a narrower Pedestrian Clearway is demonstrated and mitigated.
- (c) The Landscape and Furnishing Zone requires additional space for transit facilities or special conditions as demonstrated.

408. D 410-B-2. BUILD-TO-LINE

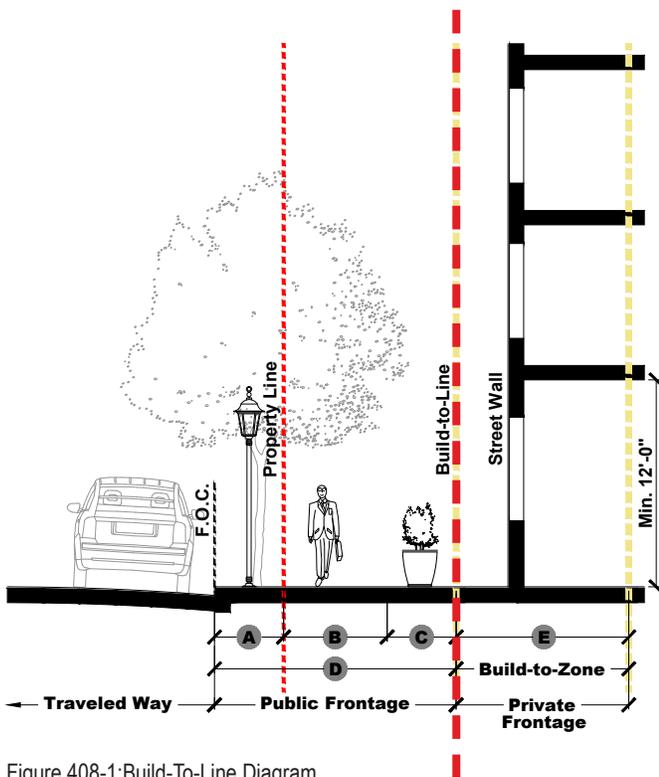


Figure 408-1: Build-To-Line Diagram

- (a) The Build-To-Line defines the portion of the Build-To-Zone closest to a Street, and therefore regulates the Frontage Standards.
- (b) The Build-To-Line shall be set parallel to the Face of Curb for a distance as regulated by the Street Type in Section 330-410, Table of Frontage Standards, as designated by the Zoning Map Standards in Section 330-407, and as described in Section 330-408 B (3).
- (c) In RO-1, where the distance between Face of Curb and Front Lot Line is application includes modification of an existing building located at less than 12 feet from Face Of Curb, the Build-To-Line shall be set at 12 feet from Face of Curb unless a new street condition is proposed move to accommodate the existing condition.
- (d) A Build-To-Line shall be designated along the Riverside Promenade at the edge of the Public Frontage, and at least 75 feet from the Wetland Line, as approved by the Planning Board with permission obtained from agencies with jurisdiction in Wetland areas.
- (e) There are no Private Frontage requirements on C Streets and Pedestrian Ways, and a Private Frontage may be established during the site plan approval if:
 - i. A Public Frontage exists, or will exist as a result of site plan approval; and
 - ii. Additional site frontage is necessary to meet minimum ROD, RIB-1 or RIB-2 requirements
 - iii. A Public Frontage is necessary as continuation of an existing frontage of neighboring properties
 - iv. All such frontages shall establish a Build-To-Zone with minimum Frontage Occupancy requirements.

409. CIVIC & PRIVATE OPEN SPACE STANDARDS

A. Limitation on Applicability

This Section 330-409 applies only within the RO-1, RO-2, RO-3, RO-4, RO-5, and RO-6 zones.

B. General Civic Space and Private Open Space Requirement

Each site shall provide a minimum of 10% of its Site area in the form of Civic Space and a minimum 5% as Private Open Space or demonstrate alternate compliance as defined in Section 409.C below.

C. Provision of Civic Space

All Sites shall provide Civic Space by one or a combination of the following methods:

- (1) Where a site is 15,000 SF or more in area an applicant may provide the civic space on-site in the form of one or more of the permitted Civic Space types listed in Section 409.H.
- (2) Where a site is less than 15,000 SF in area an applicant may contract and/or bond for placing such Civic Space on another site located within 1,000 feet of the site, **or as otherwise approved by the Planning Board.**
- (3) On any site, an applicant may elect to pay a fee-in-lieu for Civic Space calculated by a formula to be determined by the **Fee Schedule, Section 330-413 C. based upon the Site area and the floor area of the proposed development. Such fees shall be deposited into a segregated fund used only to design and construct the required civic space at a location approved by the [TBD] following recommendation by the PDG.**
- (4) Where the New Streets or Pedestrian Corridors with required streetscape areas **are designed and constructed**, those areas shall be included in calculation to satisfy the requirement of provision of Civic Space.

D. Maintenance

- (1) Privately-Owned Civic Space shall be maintained by its owner or a private entity such as a Property Owners Association, Municipal Improvement District or Business Improvement District.
- (2) Publicly-Owned Civic Space shall be maintained by its public owner or a contracted entity such as a Property Owners Association, Municipal

Improvement District or Business Improvement District.

E. ~~Minimum~~ Civic Space Standards

To qualify for designation by the Planning Board as a Civic Space, the space shall:

- (1) Be in a form of ownership acceptable to the Town of Southampton.
- (2) Provide public access at least 16 hours per day.
- (3) Adhere to the standards established for civic spaces in this Section.
- (4) With the exception of a Civic Space approved as a Piazza, only those spaces directly contiguous to a public frontage and visible from the sidewalks on A Streets, B Streets or C Streets shall qualify as land eligible for credit as Civic Spaces.
- (5) A minimum of 15% of the Civic Space shall be provided with landscaping in the form of fountains, benches, open air covered pavilions, gardens, planting areas, tree canopy areas, or similar civic or natural features, **in accordance with provisions of Sustainability Requirements in Section 330-410, and Section 330-410 Design Manual.**

F. ~~Civic Space Programming, Placement and Design Criteria~~

- (7) All Civic Spaces shall establish Build-To-Lines, at the perimeter of the area designated as Civic Space **or open space**, and the Build-To-Zone for the chosen Private Frontage shall be designated on the site plan. All civic spaces shall fulfill the frontage requirements of the Private Frontage, however exceptions may be granted by the Planning Board for Pedestrian Ways and Walkways of less than 16 feet in width to permit mid-block connectivity.
- (8) Approved Civic Spaces fronting on streets with required **Build-to-Zone Street Frontage** Occupancy requirements **shall be treated as 100% occupied. Approved civic spaces fronting on streets with required build-to-zone occupancy requirements shall permit the applicant for a site to remove that portion of the civic space street frontage from the frontage occupancy requirement of the underlying street frontage type. Civic Spaces shall be treated as 100% occupied in the calculation of Frontage Occupancy.**

409. CIVIC & PRIVATE OPEN SPACE STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

~~(1) The following programming and design considerations, among others, shall be evaluated by the PDC in making their recommendation to the Planning Board:~~

- ~~(a) Solar orientation of Civic Space~~
- ~~(b) Amenities such as water features, public bathrooms, informational kiosks, drinking fountains, play & entertainment areas~~
- ~~(c) Facilities for the use, retention and recharging of rainwater~~
- ~~(d) Projected public access and likelihood of use~~
- ~~(e) Seasonal programming of the space~~
- ~~(f) Intensity of adjacent private frontage(s)~~

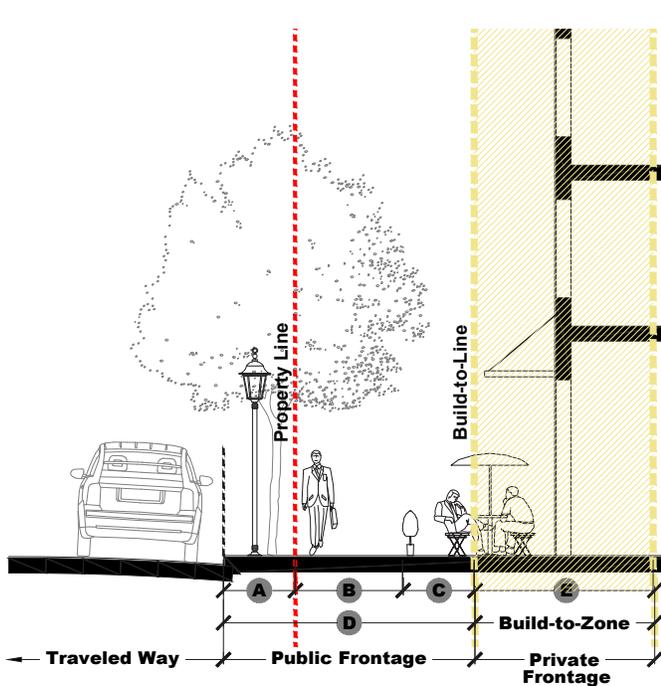
~~Space Design Standards. The Planning Board may require applicants to comply with the provisions of his Manual.~~

F. Design Standards Guidelines Manual for Civic Space

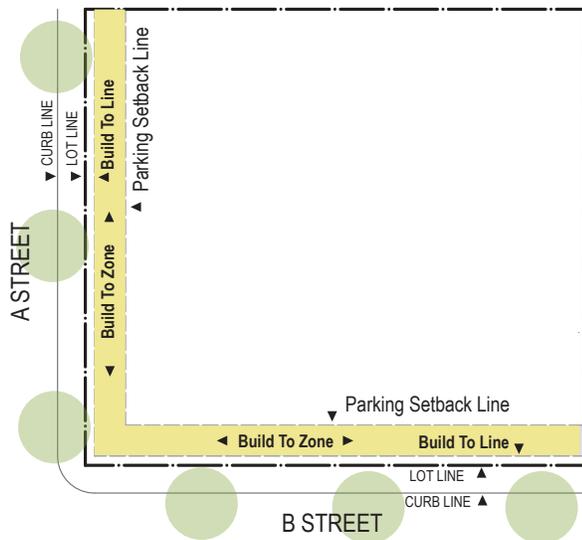
~~The Planning Board may prepare, with the support and guidance of the PDC, a Design Guidelines Manual with Provisions with standards and guidance on the design of Civic Space are provided in Section 330-411 D Civic~~

410. USES AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

410. A. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS-PRIVATE FRONTAGE AND BUILD-TO-ZONE



410-3: Private Frontage or Build-To-Zone Diagram



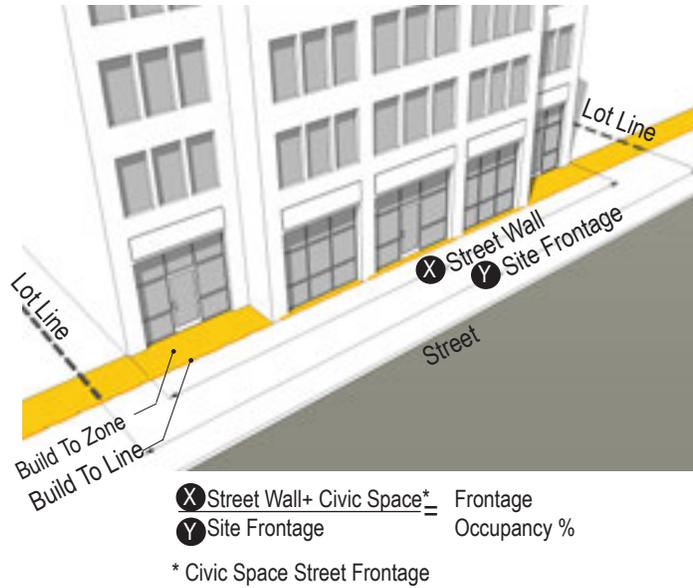
410-3: Private Frontage or Build-To-Zone Plan Diagram

(1) The depth of a Build-To-Zone depends on a Private frontage Type; The Private Frontage is the vertical area above the Build-To-Zone, at a depth that is regulated by required or chosen Private Frontage Type, as defined in Section 330-410, Table of Frontage Standards.

(2) The character of the Private Frontages effects the character of a Street, and is defined by the Frontage Occupancy, Building Height, architectural elements, and uses, glazing or transparency of the ground floor, Active Edge, placement of parking and services, and combination of the provided Frontage Edging Elements. The Private Frontage provisions of this section and Section 330-411 Design Manual regulate both form and use.

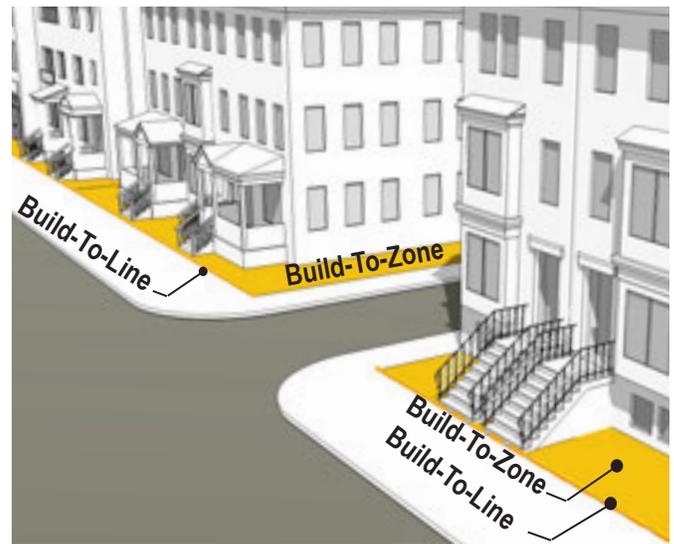
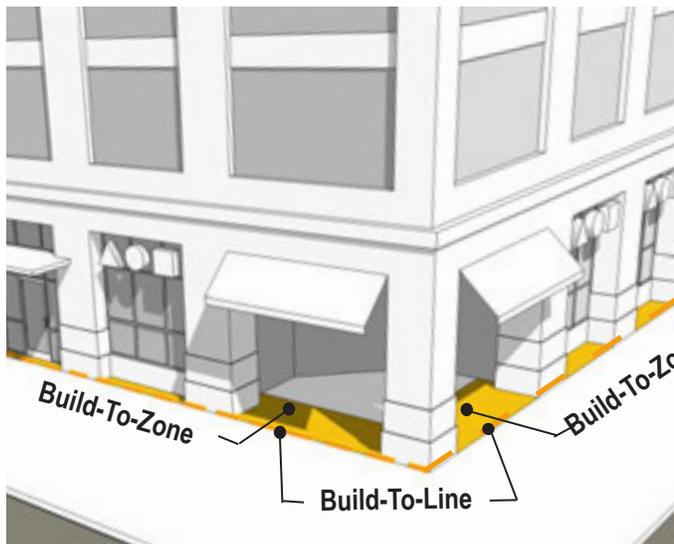
- (a) All sites shall provide a Private Frontage along each A and B Street and along the Riverside Promenade.
- (b) C Streets and Pedestrian Ways shall not require Private Frontages, except under provisions provided in Section 408 B (3) (f)
- (c) ~~Corner sites on A and B streets shall have two private frontages:~~ Primary building façade and primary entrance shall be located within a Primary Frontage and shall address the street of higher importance, as recommended by the Project Development Council (PDC) and approved by the Planning Board.
- (e) The designated location for the Build-To-Zone may be modified to permit the Street Wall to be located in alternate locations where a Civic Space, Pedestrian Way or Walkway is approved by the Planning Board according to standards set in Section 409.
- (f) Storefronts when required by Section 330-407 shall occupy the full depth of the Private Frontage and a minimum of 15 feet, except for Artisan Production as defined in Section 330-410 Table of Uses, and when located on corner sites shall wrap the corner for a minimum of 20 15' feet.
- (g) Off-street or structured parking shall be located as specified in Section 410-I, and screened or lined by buildings or permitted Edging Elements.
- (h) The Private Frontage allows building entrance alcoves and expanded sidewalk area for outdoor dining, building facade articulation, inclusion of projected and/or recessed building elements, and building alignment with existing neighboring buildings.

410. B FRONTAGE OCCUPANCY



410.A 4: Frontage Occupancy Diagram

- (1) All sites must satisfy the minimum Frontage Occupancy as provided in Section 330-410, Table of Frontage Standards.
- (2) Frontage Occupancy is defined as a percentage, and calculated as the length of Street Walls and Civic Spaces along the Build-To-Zone, divided by the length of the Site Frontage.
- (3) To satisfy the Frontage Occupancy requirements the required percentage of the Site Frontage must be occupied by a by a building façade Street Wall or Civic Space for a specified minimum height and built within the Build-to-Zone.
- (4) In RO-1 where Site contains Frontage on A Street and Riverside Promenade, the Planning Board may reduce or relieve the Frontage Occupancy requirement.



410.A 5: Street Frontages showing a typical Build-To-Zone on an A-street, and a typical Build-To-Zone on B Street

410. C TABLE OF FRONTAGE STANDARDS

		STREET TYPES								PERMITTED EDGING ELEMENTS ^{7,8}					
		Street Type A		Street Type B		Street Type C		Riverside Promenade							
PUBLIC FRONTAGE	Distance from Face of Curb to Build-To-Line	12 feet		17'-6"		6 feet									
	Landscape & Furnishing Zone Minimum	3 feet		4' feet		2 feet									
	Pedestrian Clearway Minimum	6' feet		6' feet		4 feet		10 feet							
	Transition Zone Minimum	2 feet		5' feet		0 feet									
		Street Type A		Street Type B		Street Type C		Riverside Promenade							
PRIVATE FRONTAGE	Private Frontage Types	Min. Clear Glazing Area Required	Build-To-Zone (BTZ) Depth	Min Frontage Occupancy	Edge Structure EE-1	Ornamental Fence EE-2	Privacy Fence EE-3	Planters EE-4	Landscaped Edge EE-5						
											42" Max Height	72" Max Height	72" Max Height	72" Max Height	42" Max Height
	Storefront Frontage ¹	50% ³	15 feet	80%	15 feet	80%	None	0%	15 feet	60%	P	P	X	P	P
	Arcade Frontage ¹	50% ³	15 feet ²	80%	15 feet ⁴	60%	None	0%	15 feet	60%	P	P	X	P	P
	Hamlet Frontage	40% ⁴	15 feet	80%	15 feet	60%	None	0%	15 feet	60%	P	P	X	P	P
	Stoop Frontage	30% ⁵	15 feet	80%	15 feet	60%	None	0%	15 feet	40%	P	P	X	P	P
	Porch Frontage	30% ⁵	15 feet	80%	15 feet	60%	None	0%	15 feet	40%	P	P	X	X	P
	Court Frontage	30% ⁵	15 feet	60%	15 feet	50%	None	0%	15 feet	40%	P	P	X	P	P
	Mid-Block Frontage	30% ⁶	X	X	X	X	None	0%	X	X	P	P	X	P	P
¹ On Streets designated on the Zoning Standards Map as "Storefront Required" a Storefront Frontage or Arcade Frontage is required. ² Provided that the structural columns or piers are located within 5 feet of the Build-To-Line ³ Minimum clear glazing area required between 2' and 8' above the sidewalk. Glazing can be 30% when used when Storefront is not required. ⁴ Minimum clear glazing area required between 2' and 10' above the sidewalk. ⁵ Minimum clear glazing area required between 4' and 13' above the sidewalk. ⁶ Minimum clear glazing area required between 4' and 7' above the sidewalk. ⁷ Combination of permitted Edging Elements can be used at the approval of the Planning Board ⁸ Chain Link, Barbed wire, Razor, Chicken wire, Stockade Fencing, and Split Rail fencing shall be prohibited. X - Not Permitted															

410. B. 4. FRONTAGE OCCUPANCY

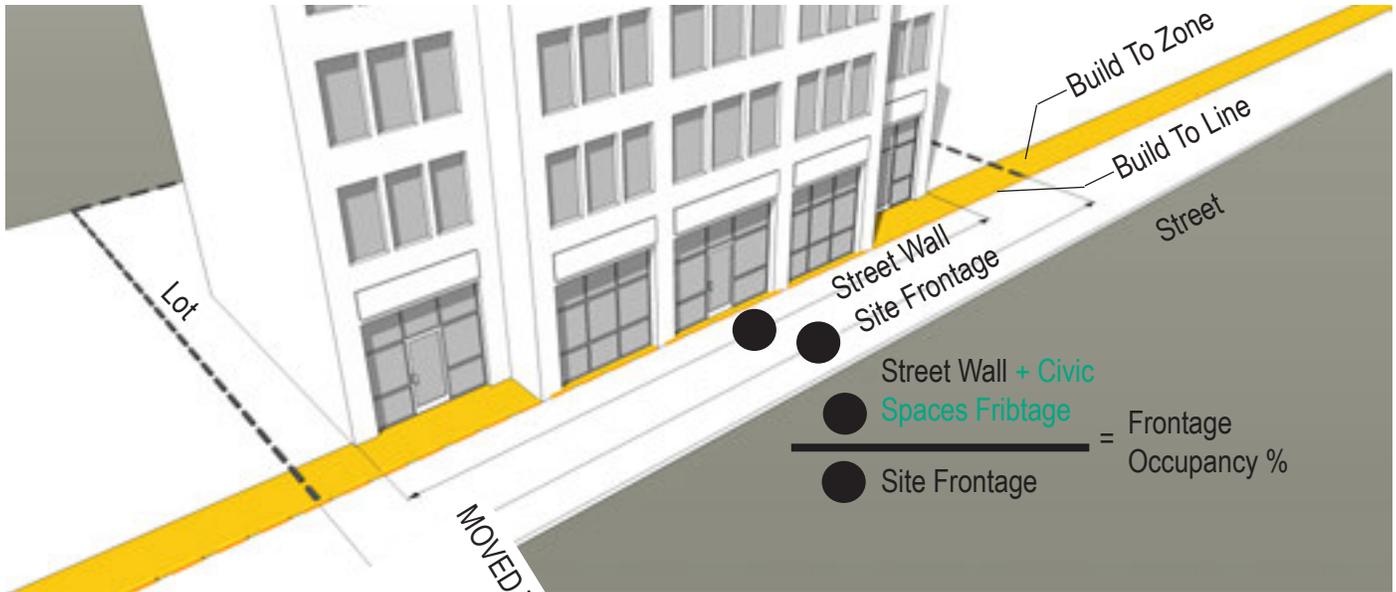


Figure 410-6: Frontage Occupancy Diagram

410. B. 5. EXPRESSION LINE



Figure 410-7: Expression Lines Diagram

The Expression Lines guidelines provided below may be considered by PDC during its review of a site plan and proposed architectural design.

- (a) All buildings should provide one or more horizontal expression lines in order to:
 - i. differentiate between the base, middle or top of buildings.
 - ii. emphasize a massing transition or change of use.
- (b) Expression lines should be articulated through the use of material, moldings, shading devices, changes of material, changes of color, cornices, and other similar architectural elements.

410. C. 1. STOREFRONT FRONTAGE

FR-1

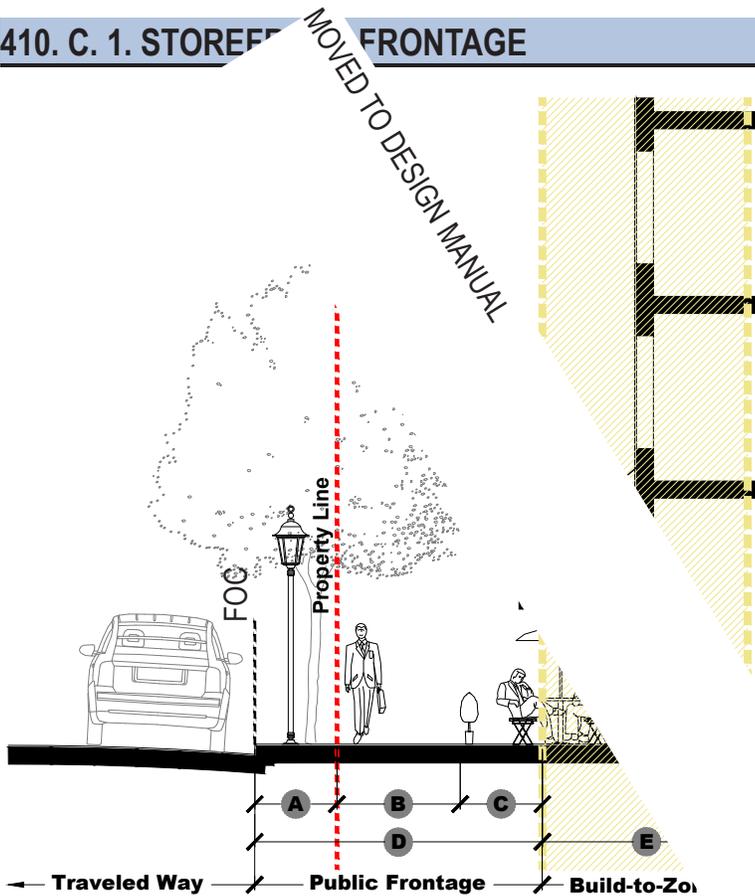


Figure 410-16. Storefront frontage Build-To-Zone

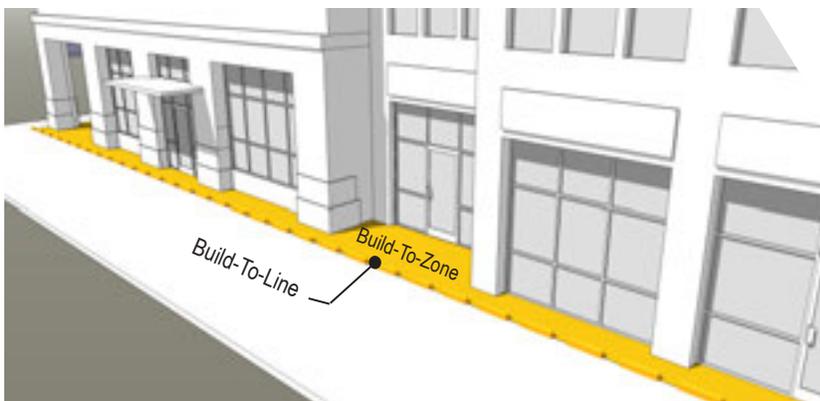


Figure 410-17.

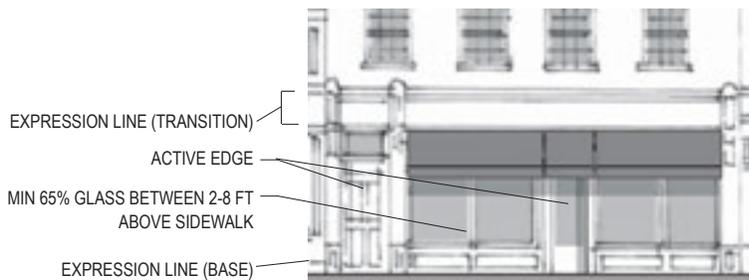


Figure 410-18. Storefront requirements

Storefront Frontage FR-1

PRIVATE FRONTAGE

ACTIVE EDGE REQ'D - DOOR SEPARATION DISTANCE 50' MAX

ALLOWED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

EE-1 EE-2 EE-3 EE-4 EE-6 EE-7

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

(a) A minimum of 65% of the street-level, street-facing building area located between 2' & 8' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

FUNCTION OF THE BUILD-TO-ZONE (BTZ)

- (a) Allows for entrance alcoves and expanded sidewalk area for outdoor dining.
- (b) Allows for facade articulation and inclusion of recessed building elements.
- (c) Allows for alignment with existing neighboring buildings.

410. C. 2. ARCADE FRONTAGE

FR-2

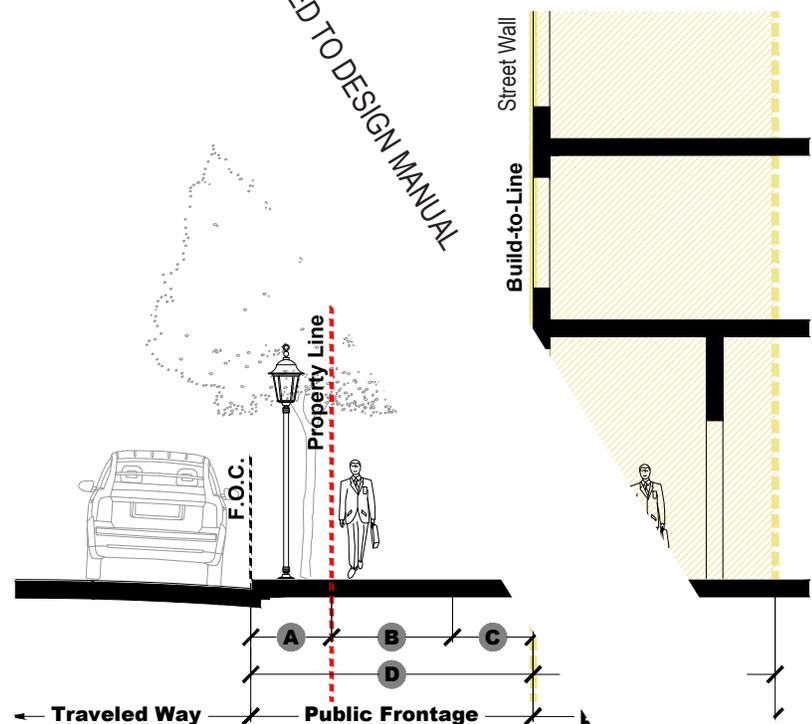


Figure 410-19. Arcade frontage

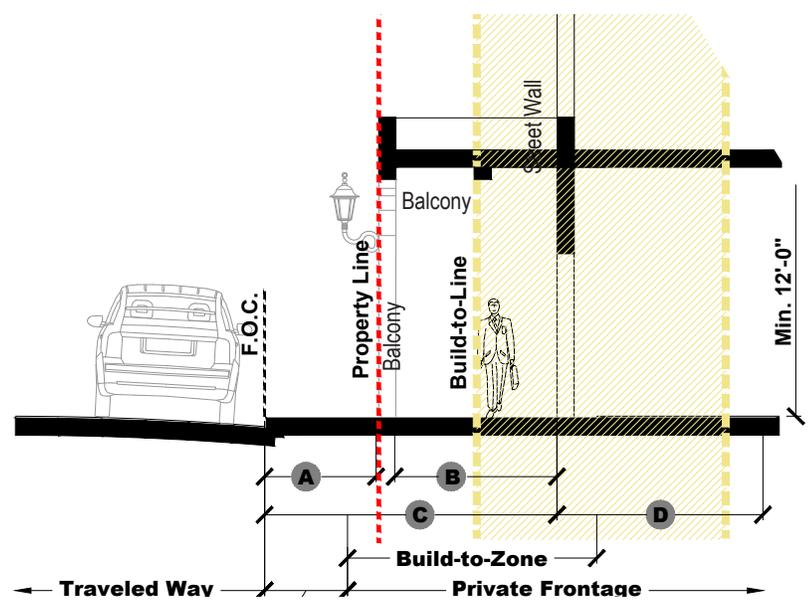


Figure 410-20. Arcade frontage with arcade columns located outside of Build-To-Zone

Arcade Frontage FR-2

PRIVATE FRONTAGE

Building Street Wall shall remain within the Build-To-Zone if structural columns are placed outside of the Build-To-Zone, up to the Front Line, as permitted by the Planning Board

ACTIVE EDGE REQ'D - DOOR SEPARATION DISTANCE 35' MAX

ALLOWED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

EE-1 EE-2 EE-3 EE-6 EE-7

ARCADE CLEARWAY REQUIREMENT

- a) A clear distance for pedestrian access between the outer and inner arcade elevations shall be minimum 6 feet.
- b) When providing pedestrian approach, the distance between arcade's outer structural columns shall be a minimum of 6 feet.
- c) A clear vertical height between sidewalk and the arcade ceiling shall be 10'

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

- (a) A minimum of 65% of the street-level, street-facing building area recessed behind structural arcade elements (posts or columns) located between 2' and 8' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

REVISION OF THE BUILD-TO-ZONE (BTZ)

- allows for entrance alcoves and expanded sidewalks for outdoor dining.
- for facade articulation and inclusion of decorative elements.
- alignment with existing neighboring

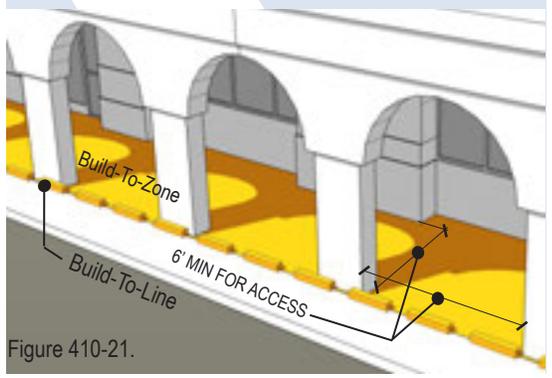


Figure 410-21.

410. C. 4. STOOP FRONTAGE

FR-4

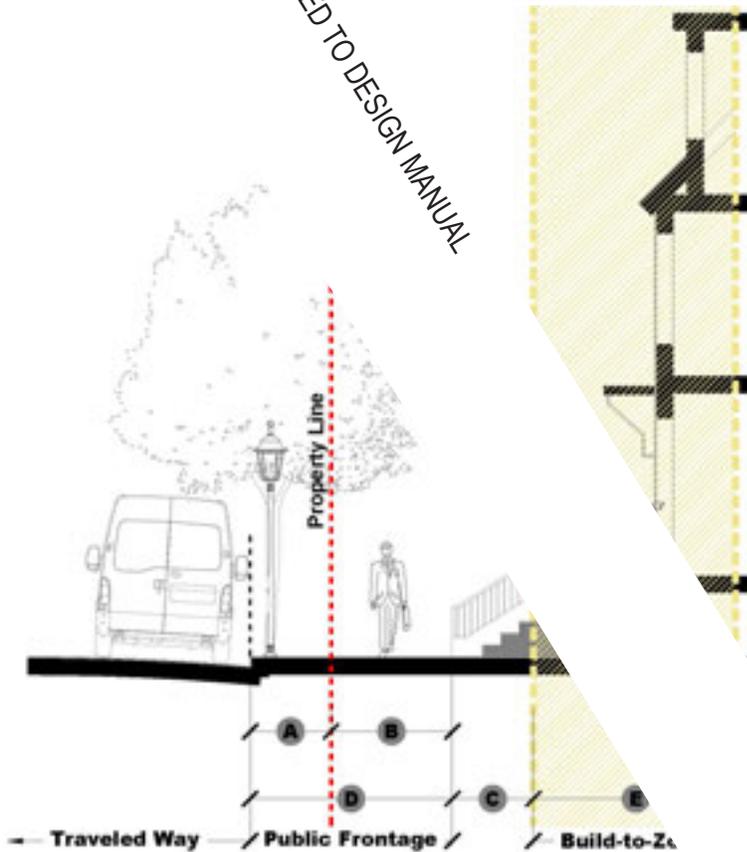


Figure 410-23. Stoop frontage Build-To-Zone



Figure 410-24.

Stoop frontage FR-4 defines residential frontages with elevated entrance. Up to three stair raisers can be placed within transition zone, and the ground plane within the BTZ can be hardscape continuation of sidewalk or landscaped (e.g. rain gardens).

PRIVATE FRONTAGE

ACTIVE EDGE REQ'D - DOOR SEPARATION DISTANCE 50' MAX

ALLOWED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

- EE-1
- EE-2
- EE-3
- EE-4
- EE-6
- EE-7

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

(a) A minimum of 30% of the street-level, street-facing building area located between 4' & 13' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

FUNCTION OF THE BUILD-TO-ZONE (BTZ)

Allows for entrance alcoves.
Allows for facade articulation and inclusion of recessed and/or recessed building elements.
Allows for alignment with existing neighboring

410. C. 5. PORCH FRONTAGE

FR-5

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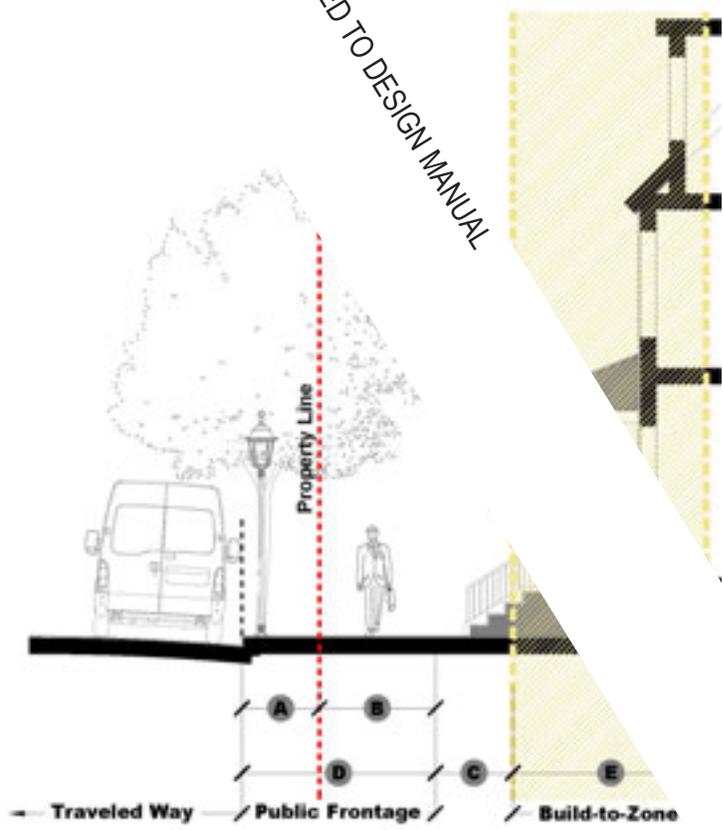


Figure 410-25. Porch frontage Build-To-Zone



Figure 410-26.

Porch frontages FR-5 define residential frontages with elevated entrance. Up to three stair raisers can be placed within transition zone, and the ground plane within the BTZ can be hardscape continuation of sidewalk or landscaped (e.g. rain gardens).

PRIVATE FRONTAGE

ACTIVE EDGE REQ'D - DOOR SEPARATION DISTANCE 50' MAX

PERMITTED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

- EE-1
- EE-2
- EE-3
- EE-4
- EE-6
- EE-7

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

(a) A minimum of 30% of the street-level, street-facing building area located between 4' & 13' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

FUNCTION OF THE BUILD-TO-ZONE

allows for entrance alcoves and expanded sidewalk area for outdoor dining.
allows for facade articulation and inclusion of recessed building elements.
alignment with existing neighboring

410. C. 6. FORECOURT FRONTAGE

FR-6

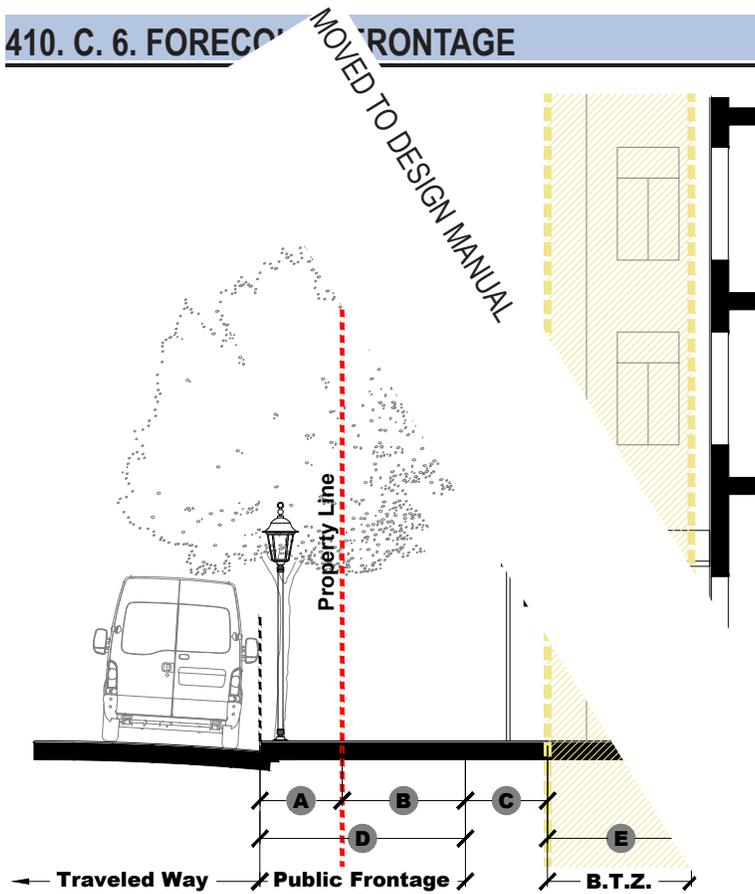


Figure 410-27. Forecourt frontage build-to-zone



Figure 410-28.

Forecourt frontage FR-6 allows longer building recessed areas for gardens and bioretention areas.

PRIVATE FRONTAGE

PERMITTED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

EE-1 EE-2 EE-3 EE-4 EE-6 EE-7

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

(a) A minimum of 30% of the street-level, street facing building area located between 4' & 13' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

FUNCTION OF THE BUILD-TO-ZONE

- (a) Allows for entrance alcoves.
- (b) Allows for facade articulation and inclusion of recessed building elements.
- (c) Allows for alignment with existing neighboring buildings.

410. C. 7. MID-BLOCK

FR-7

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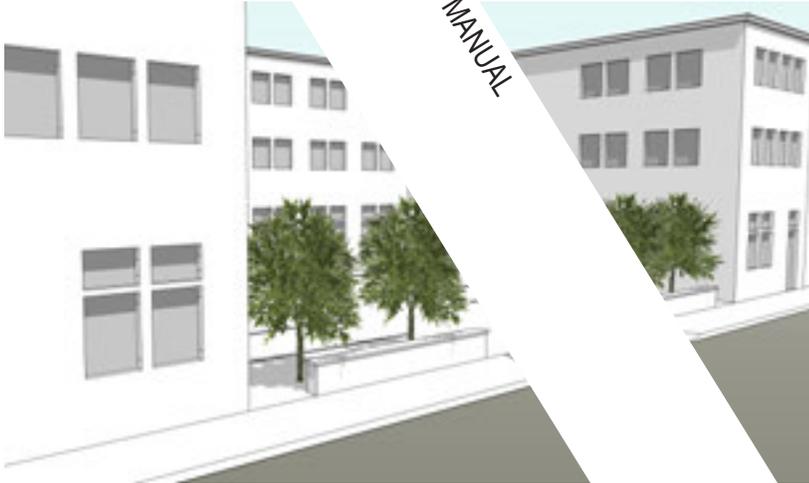


Figure 410-29.

Mid-Block frontage FR-7 faces C Streets when Build-To-Line has not been established.

PRIVATE FRONTAGE

FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS ALLOWED

EE-1 EE-2 EE-3 EE-4 EE-5 EE-6 EE-7

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

(a) A minimum of 30% of the street-level, street facing building area located between 4' & 7' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

A. Limitation on Applicability

This Section 330-409 applies only within the RO-1, RO-2, RO-3, RO-4, RO-5, and RO-6 zones.

B. General Civic Space and Private Open Space Requirement

Each site shall provide a minimum of 10% of its Site area

C. Provision of Civic Space

in the form of Civic Space and a minimum 5% as Private Open Space or demonstrate alternate compliance as defined in Section 409.C below.

All Sites shall provide Civic Space by one or a combination of the following methods:

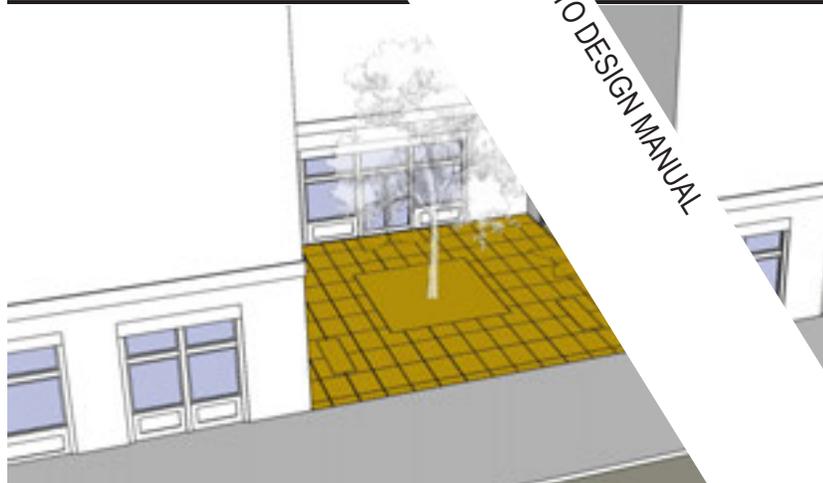
409.H. PERMITTED CIVIC SPACE TYPES

To qualify for designation as a Civic Space each proposed Public Civic Space or Privately Owned Civic Space must comply with one of the following permitted forms and fulfill the requirements associated with that Civic Space:

- (1) Plaza - See Figure 409-1
- (2) Corner Plaza - See Figure 409-2
- (3) Pocket Park - See Figure 409-3
- (4) Pedestrian Way - See Figure 409 - 4
- (5) Piazza - See Figure 409-5

- (6) Green - See Figure 409-6
- (7) Square - See Figure 409-7
- (8) Streetscape Enhancement Areas
Those streetscape areas designed and constructed to provide high quality paving materials, street furnishings, pedestrian-oriented lighting, and landscaping requirements. These areas may include places designed for pedestrian-only, vehicular-only or shared pedestrian-vehicular use
- (9) Public Sidewalk areas along new streets

FIGURE 409-1 PLAZA

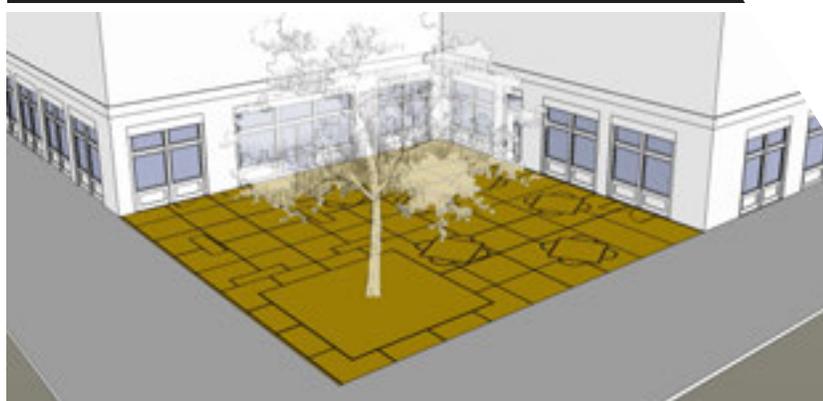


A civic space framed by buildings on 3 sides characterized by paving and at grade access to a public frontage.

PERMITTED FRONTAGE TYPES -- See Sec. 410

- FR-1** Storefront
- FR-2** Arcade
- FR-3** Hamlet
- FR-6** Forecourt

FIGURE 409-2 CORNER PLAZA

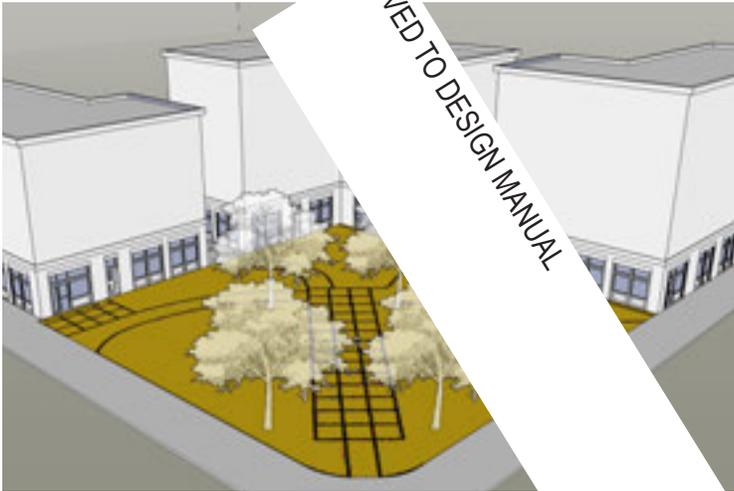


Space framed by buildings on 2 sides and facades on 2 sides characterized by paving and at grade access to a public frontage.

PERMITTED FRONTAGE TYPES -- See Sec. 410

- FR-1** Storefront
- FR-2** Arcade

FIGURE 409-3 POCKET PARK



A civic space framed by buildings on at least 1 side and activated by adjoining Frontages. The significance and intensity of use is expressed through more intensively used "harder" landscaping.

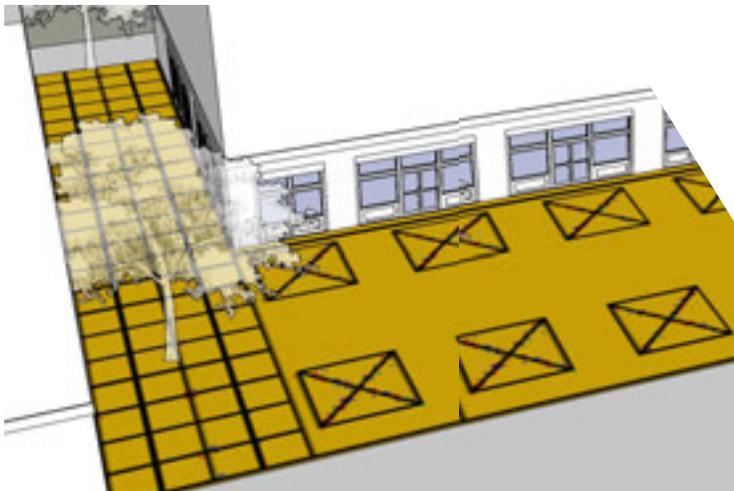
PERMITTED FRONTAGE TYPES -- See Sec. 410

FR-1 Storefront — **FR-4** Porch

FR-2 Arcade — **FR-5** Stoop

FR-3 Hamlet — **FR-6** Forecourt

FIGURE 409-4 . PEDESTRIAN WAY



The Pedestrian Way is characterized by paving and at grade access to its connections, and activated by designated Frontage types.

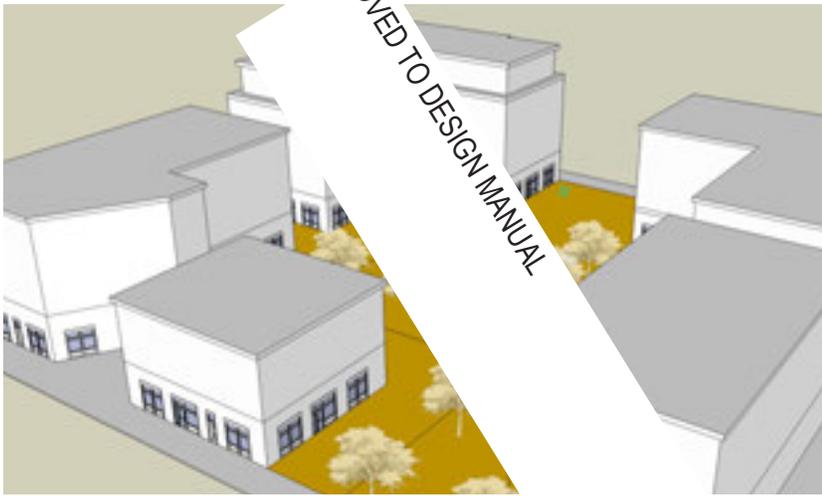
PERMITTED FRONTAGE TYPES -- See Sec. 410

Storefront — **FR-4** Porch

— **FR-5** Stoop

— **FR-6** Forecourt

FIGURE 409-5 PIAZZA



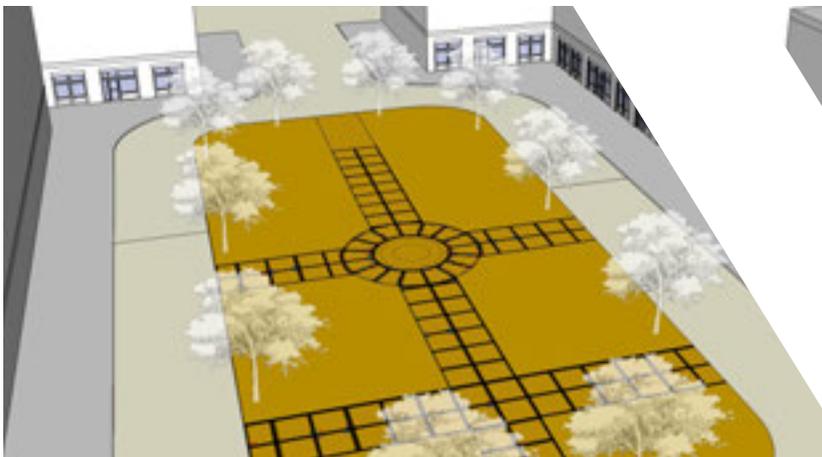
A civic space framed by buildings on at least 3 sides and a public frontage on no more than 1 side. Characterized by paving and at grade access. Piazza is a highly active public place programmed with retail, restaurant, hospitality, entertainment, cultural and/or civic uses. The Piazza must connect to at least 3 perimeter streets directly or via other civic spaces.

PERMITTED FRONTAGE TYPES — See Sec. 410

FR-1 Storefront

FR-2 Arcade

FIGURE 409-6 GREEN



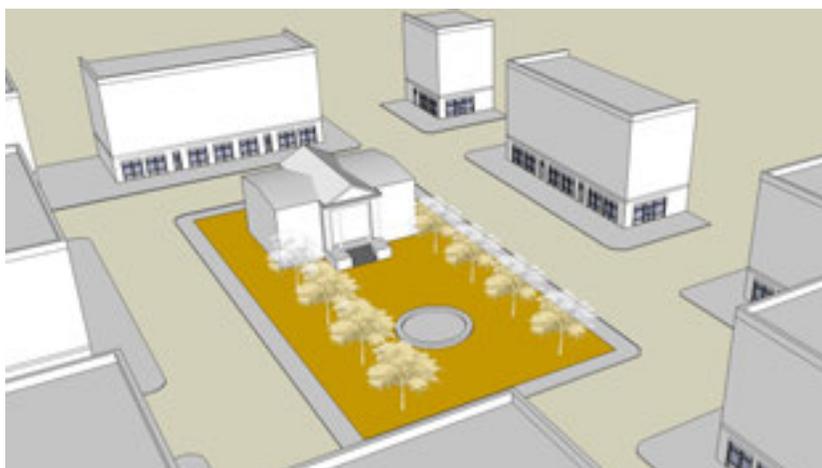
A civic space surrounded by streets on at least 2 sides featuring a community gathering place with trees, paved area, sitting area and may have a cultural, civic or commercial building generally open to the public. Green tends to be less formal and urban in nature, in contrast to a Square, with more "soft" landscaped areas.

PERMITTED FRONTAGE TYPES — See Sec. 410

Storefront **FR-3** Hamlet

Forecourt **FR-6** Forecourt

FIGURE 409-7 SQUARE



A civic space framed by buildings on at least 3 sides, that forms a public space network, featuring a community gathering place with trees, paved area, sitting area and may have a cultural, civic or commercial building generally open to the public. Square tends to be less formal and urban in nature, in contrast to a Green, with more "soft" landscaped areas and more intensively used.

PERMITTED FRONTAGE TYPES — See Sec. 410

FR-1 Storefront **FR-3** Hamlet

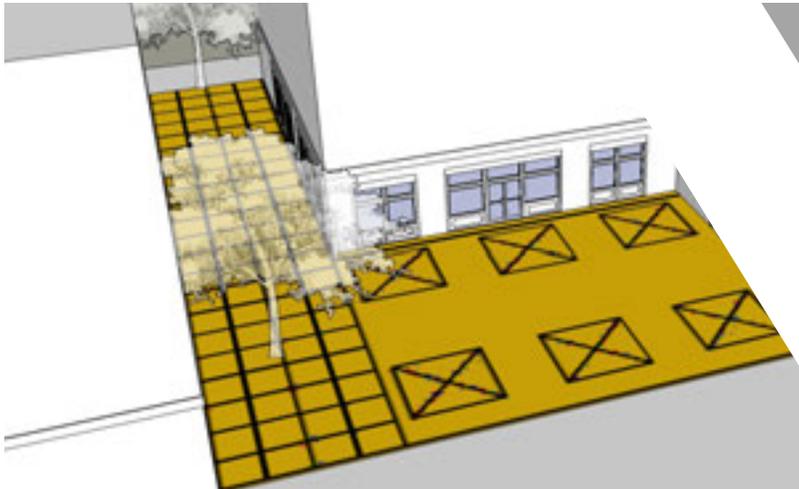
FR-2 Arcade

409. I. PRIVATE OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Each Developer shall provide a minimum of 5% of the Development Form of Private Open Space providing light and air to the area of each Development Site.
- (2) To qualify for credit for Private Open Space requirement, Private Open Space shall take one of the following permitted forms as recommended by the Planning Department and the Planning Commission in another form:
- (a) Pedestrian Walkway - See Figure 409-8
 - (b) Front Court - See Figure 409-9
 - (c) Courtyard - See Figure 409-10
 - (d) Roof Garden - See Figure 409-11

MOVED TO DESIGN MANUAL

FIGURE 409-8 PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY



The Pedestrian Walkway is characterized by paving and at grade access to its connections, and activated by designated Frontage types.

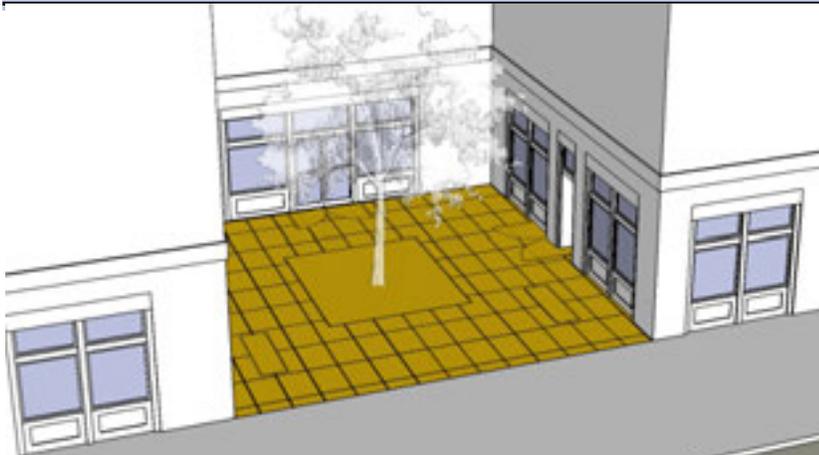
PERMITTED FRONTAGE TYPES - See Sec. 410

Storefront — **FR-4** Porch

Stoop — **FR-5** Stoop

Forecourt — **FR-6** Forecourt

FIGURE 409-9 FRONT COURT



A private front court is designed to provide outdoor dining areas and pedestrian connections along the street edge with secure pedestrian connections between the street and building block areas.

PERMITTED FRONTAGE TYPES - See Sec. 410

Storefront — **FR-1** Storefront

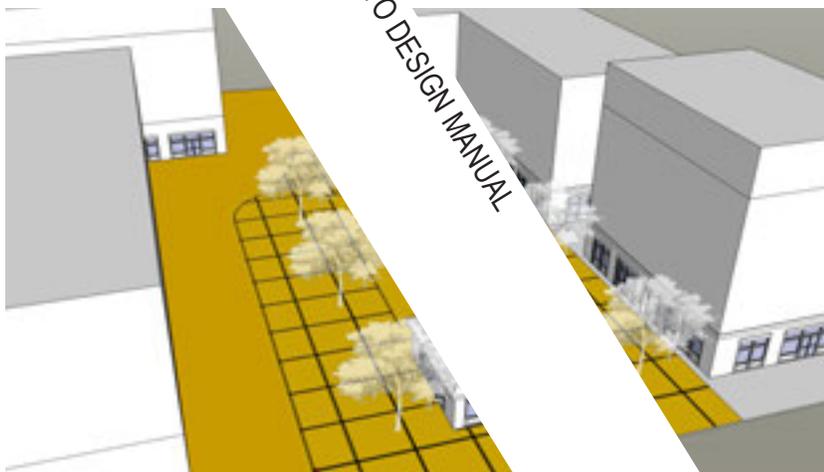
Arcade — **FR-2** Arcade

Hamlet — **FR-3** Hamlet

FR-4

FIGURE 409-10

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A private open space providing shared access to a courtyard designed for common use of building occupants.

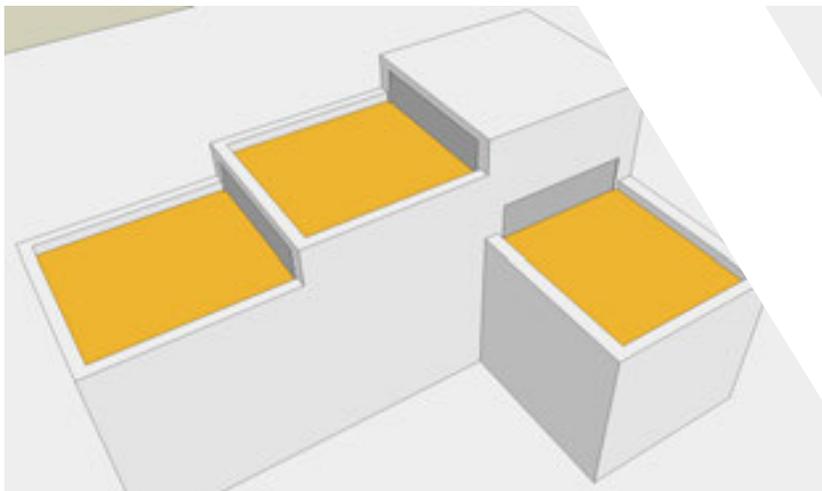
PERMITTED FRONTAGE TYPES -- See Sec. 410

FR-1 Storefront **FR-4** Porch

FR-2 Arcade **FR-5** Stoop

FR-3 Hamlet **FR-6** Forecourt

FIGURE 409-11 ROOF GARDEN



A private open space with pedestrian access to a roof garden, terrace, green roof, dining area, sun deck, or similar space accessible to at least 50% of the occupants of a building.

410. D. PERMITTED USES BY DISTRICT

- (1) The schedule of principal uses permitted within the ROD is shown in Table of Principal Uses, and uses are listed as Permitted (P) or Prohibited (X).
- (2) All uses prohibited in the underlying zoning districts shall also be prohibited in ROD, except as otherwise allowed in the Table of Principal Uses.
- (3) Accessory Uses customarily associated with Principal Uses, including home based business, shall be permitted.

~~Where public sewerage is not available, no lot shall be built upon which has insufficient space for a private sanitary waste disposal system, as determined by the Town and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services.~~

The provisions of this Riverside Overlay District shall not be utilized or available until such time as a Wastewater Treatment Facility is provided to service such lands or developments.

FIGURE 410-1A 410.D,(5) TABLE OF PRINCIPAL USES

	RO-1	RO-2	RO-3	RO-4	RO-5	RO-6	RO-7
MIXED USE							
Mixed Use Building	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Live-Work Unit	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
RETAIL							
Retail	P	P	P	X	X	P	X
Restaurant	P	P	P	X	X	P	X
Drive-through	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OFFICE							
Office	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
Medical Office	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
Professional Service	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
Business Incubators	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
RESIDENTIAL***							
Home Occupation/Home Prof. Office	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Single Family	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Two-Family	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Granny-Flat****	X	P	P	P	P	P	X
Multiple Dwelling	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Multifamily Residence	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
CULTURAL							
Theater	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Museum	P	P	P	P	X	P	X

P Permitted
X Prohibited

*** Residential use and Private dwelling units are prohibited within the Private Frontage area on the first floor of Storefront Frontages

** Where Storefronts are required, Artisan Production shall provide a storefront for a depth of minimum 30'

**** As defined in 330-162.17 of the Town of Southampton Zoning Ordinance

Only permitted as addition to existing single family home

FIGURE 410-1B: 410.D.(5) TABLE OF PRINCIPAL USES (CONT'D)

	RO-1	RO-2	RO-3	RO-4	RO-5	RO-6	RO-7
HOSPITALITY							
Hotel	P	P	P	X	X	P	X
Bed and Breakfast	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Residential Care Facility	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
RECREATION / EDUCATION							
Recreational Business	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
Educational Use	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Camping Grounds	X	X	X	X	X	X	P
RELIGIOUS / CIVIC							
Houses of Worship	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Library	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
SPECIAL WATERFRONT							
Marina	P	X	X	X	X	P	X
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL							
Artisan Production Facilities**	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Research & Development Facility	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
Data Information Center	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
Document/Misc. Storage	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
Renewable Energy Facilities	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Agricultural Use	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Animal Husbandry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PARKING FACILITIES							
Parking Structure	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Parking Lot	P	P	P	P	X	P	P
ADULT ENTERTAINMENT***±							
Adult Entertainment Use	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
INFRASTRUCTURE							
Utilities	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Wastewater Treatment Plant	P	P	P	P	P	P	X

P Permitted

X Prohibited

*** Residential use and Private dwelling units are prohibited within the Private Frontage area on the first floor of Storefront Frontages

** Where Storefronts are required, Artisan Production shall provide a storefront for a depth of minimum 30'

****± As defined in 330-162.17 of the Town of Southampton Zoning Ordinance

410.E. SITE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS AND INCENTIVES

(1) The dimensional standards shown in the table below shall apply to each site, **except those located in RO-7 (Parkland) allocated for active and passive recreation only.** These standards include base ROD standards as well as development incentives for large lots and parcel assembly (RIB1 and RIB2).

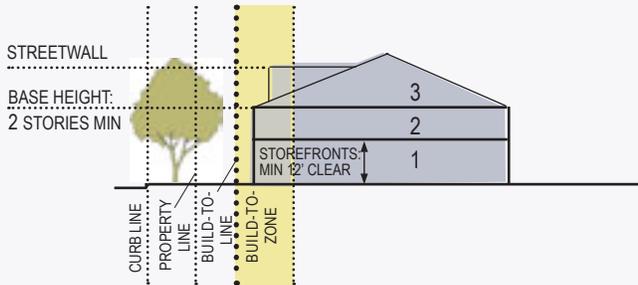
(2) Where public sewerage is not available, no lot shall be built upon which has insufficient space for a private sanitary waste disposal system, as determined by the Town and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services.

Figure 410-8: 410.E.(3) DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR RO-1, RO-2, RO-3, RO-4, RO-5, RO-6

		ROD Base Requirements	Riverside Incentive Bonus 1 RIB1	Riverside Incentive Bonus 2 RIB2
Build-To-Zone	All Districts	10 feet required for frontage types FR-1 FR-2 FR-3		
		15 feet required for frontage types FR-4 FR-5 FR-6		
Site Frontage Minimum	All Districts	75 feet	150 feet	300 feet
Site Area Minimum	All Districts	7,500 SF	15,000 SF	60,000 SF
Building Height	RO-1	2 stories min (30 feet Streetwall Height min*) 3 stories and 35 feet max	3.5 stories max 45' max	4.5 stories max 55' max
	RO-2	2 stories min, 3 stories and 35 feet max	3.5 stories max 45' max	4 stories max 50' max
	RO-3	21 stories min, 2 stories and 35 feet max	3.5 stories max 45' max	4 stories max 50' max
	RO-4	1 stories min, 2 stories, and 32 feet max	2.5 stories, 35 feet max	3.5 stories max No bonus available
	RO-5	1 stories min, 2 stories, and 32 feet max	2.5 stories 35 feet max	No bonus available
	RO-6	1 stories min, 2 stories, and 32 feet max	2.5 stories 35 feet max	3.5 stories max 40' max
Parking	All Districts	ROD minimum requirements	Increased shared access or new streets	
Bicycle Parking	All Districts	ROD minimum requirements	RIB1 & RIB2 minimum requirements (410. K.)	

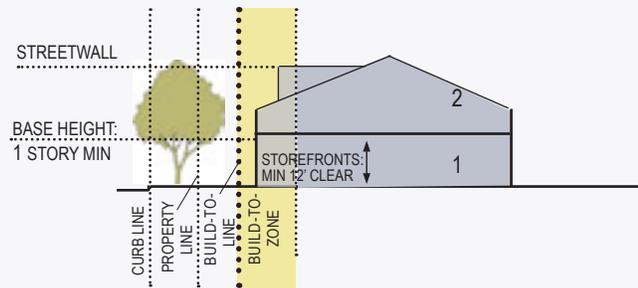
* Base Height; if minimum Streetwall Height required, needs to comply with for at least 30% of frontage

FIGURE 410-10 410.E.(4) BASE SITE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD IN RO-1, RO-2 & RO-3



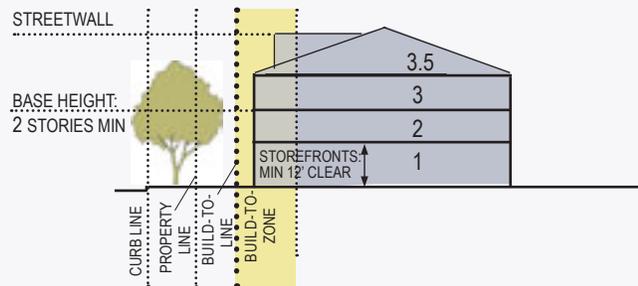
1. Minimum Site Area shall be 7,500 SF
2. Minimum Site Frontage shall be 75 FT
3. RO-1 only: Minimum Streetwall height shall be 30 feet for at least 30% of frontage
4. RO-1 & RO-2: Base Height shall be 2 stories min, 3 stories and ~~40~~ 35 feet max
5. RO-3: Base Height for building shall be 2 stories min, 2 stories and 35 feet max

FIGURE 410-11 410.E.(5) BASE SITE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD IN RO-4, RO-5 & RO-6



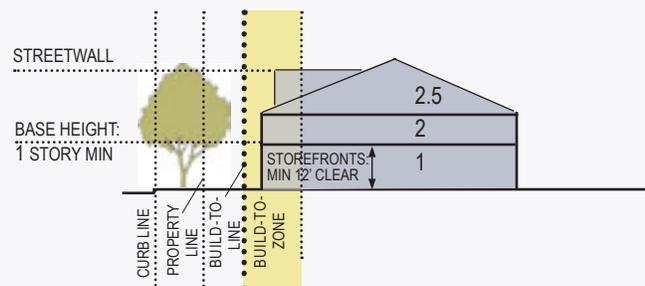
1. Minimum Site Area shall be 7,500 SF
2. Minimum Site Frontage shall be 75 FT
3. Building Height shall be a minimum of 1 story, 2 stories and 32 feet maximum

FIGURE 410-12 410.E.(6) SITE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD FOR RIB1 IN RO-1, RO-2 & RO-3



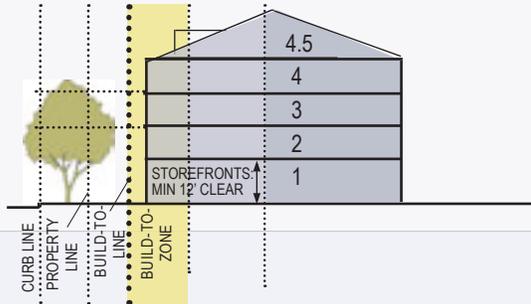
1. Minimum Site Area shall be 15,000 SF.
2. Minimum Site Frontage shall be 150 feet.
3. RO-1: Building height shall be a maximum of 3.5 stories and ~~50~~ 45 feet
4. RO-2 & RO_3: Building height shall be a maximum of 3.5 stories and ~~40~~ 45 feet

FIGURE 410-12.1 410.E.(7) SITE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD FOR RIB1 IN RO-4, RO-5 & RO-6



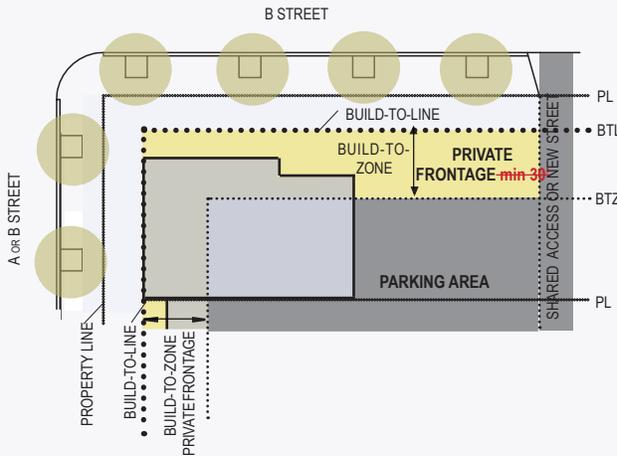
1. Minimum Site Area shall be 15,000 SF.
2. Minimum Site Frontage shall be 150 feet.
3. RO-4: Building height shall be a maximum of 2.5 stories and ~~40~~ 35 feet
4. RO-5 & RO-6: Building height shall be a maximum of 2.5 stories and 35 feet

FIGURE 410-12.2 410.E.(8) SITE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD FOR RIB2 IN RO-1,RO-2,RO-3,



- Minimum Site Area shall be 60,000 SF.
- Minimum Site Frontage shall be 300 feet.
- RO-1: Building height shall be a maximum of 4.5 stories and 55 feet
- RO-2 & RO-3: Building height shall be a maximum of 4.0 stories and 50 feet
- RO-6: Building height shall be a maximum of 3.5 stories and 40 feet.

FIGURE 410-13 410.E.(9) BUILDING PLACEMENT STANDARDS



- Parking shall not be located within the Private Frontage except when located below grade with ceiling at maximum 4.5 feet above ground
- C Streets do not have a Private Frontage requirement unless designated.
- Whenever possible, access to surface and structured parking shall be from an approved shared access drives or new C Streets.
- Trash containers shall not be stored in locations visible from the public ROW.

410. C PRIVATE FRONTAGE TYPES

FIGURE 410-14 TABLE OF PERMITTED PRIVATE FRONTAGE TYPES

Street Types	Permitted Frontage Types						
	Storefront*	Hamlet	Arcade	Stoop	Porch	Court	Mid-Block
	FR-1	FR-2	FR-3	FR-4	FR-5	FR-6	FR-7
A Street	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
B Street	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
C Street**		P	P	P	P	P	P
*	See Zoning Map Standards Sec 407 to determine where Storefront Frontage is required						
P	Permitted						
X	Not Permitted						
**	Only if Frontage not necessary per Sec 410.B.2 (d). If required, shall follow B street minimum frontage occupancy requirements of this table.						

FIGURE 410-15 TABLE OF MINIMUM FRONTAGE OCCUPANCY REQUIREMENTS

Street Types	Minimum Frontage Occupancy Required						
	Storefront*	Hamlet	Arcade	Stoop	Porch	Court	Mid-Block
	FR-1	FR-2	FR-3	FR-4	FR-5	FR-6	FR-7
A Street	80%	80%	80%		80%	80%	X
B Street	80%	60%	60%		60%	60%	X
C Street**	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%
P	Permitted						
X	Not Permitted						
*	See Zoning Map Standards Sec 407 to determine where Storefront Frontage is required						
**	Only if Frontage not necessary per Sec 410.B.2 (d). If required, shall follow B street minimum frontage occupancy requirements of this table.						

NOTE: Residential uses are not permitted on the ground floor within the Private Frontage area of a Site. Storefronts are used or required. However, common areas of residential and hospitality building such as lobbies, waiting areas and similar spaces servicing the primary use may occupy the ground floor Private Frontage area of a Site as long as it complies with the Active Edge requirements.

410. D. EDGING ELEMENT STANDARDS

The Edging Elements are required within a Built-To-Zone as provided in the Table below and Figures 410.D.1 through 410.D.7.

Frontage Types			Edging Elements					
			Raised Edge*	Stairs*	Ornamental Fence	Privacy Fence	Planters	Landscaped Edge
			EE-2	EE-3	EE-4	EE-5	EE-6	EE-7
Storefront	FR-1	F		P	P	X	P	P
Arcade	FR-2	P		P	X	X	P	P
Hamlet	FR-3	P		P	P	X	P	P
Stoop*	FR-4	P			P	X	P	P
Porch*	FR-5	P			P	X	P	P
Forecourt	FR-6	P	P		P	X	P	P
Mid Block	FR-7	P	P		P	P**	P	P

* Additional building standards for railing may apply.

** Privacy fences shall be used for screening of utility areas and shall be no taller than 6 feet.

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410. D. 1. LOW WALL

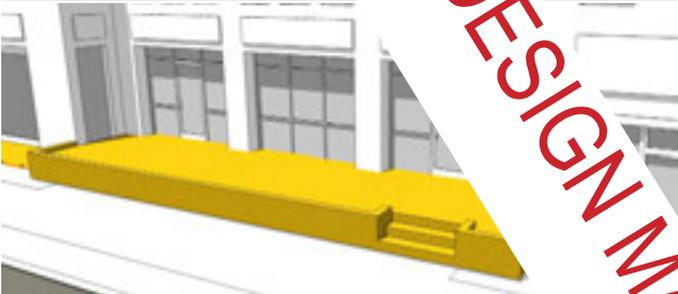
EE-1



Masonry wall, maximum 24 inches in height (e.g. brick, concrete, stone).

410. D. 2. RAISED EDGE

EE-2



The intent is to separate areas with different intensity of use with up to 24" of difference in floor planes.

410. D. 3. STAIRS

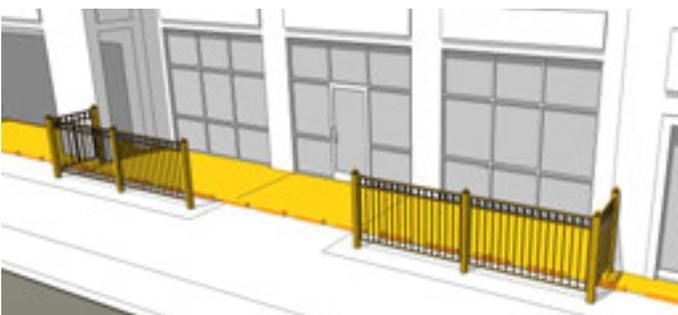
EE-3



to separate areas with different intensity of use with difference in floor planes.

410. D. 4. ORNAMENTAL FENCE

EE-4



A transparent ornamental fence, with a maximum height of 42 inches.

† chain link, with a maximum height of 42 inches.

410. D. FENCE

EE-5



A privacy fence with a maximum height of six feet.

410. D. 6. PLANTERS

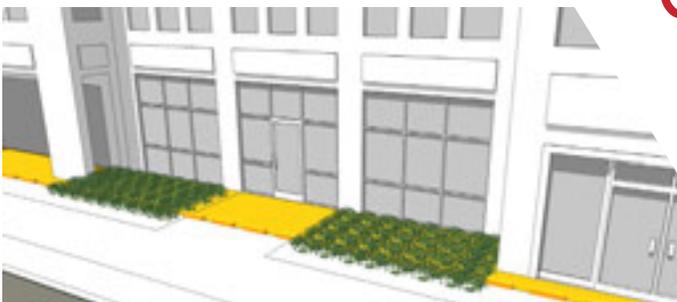
EE-6



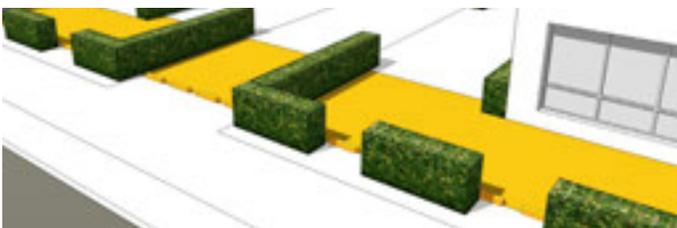
Planters no higher than 42 inches in height

410. D. 7. LANDSCAPED EDGE

EE-7



Landscaped edge of flowers, plants or a hedge.



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410. E. SIGNIFICANT CORNER



~~Significant corners can exceed the height of the maximum allowed building height to allow for significant architectural feature in locations designated by Zoning Map Sec 330-407. Additional locations can be allowed to enrich the community character.~~

- (a) Buildings shall meet the requirements of a Significant Corner in locations designated on the Zoning Standards Map in Section 330-407, with the intent to visually attract a viewer's attention at important corner locations.
- (b) Where a Civic Space is considered at a designated Significant Corner, the requirement for the Significant Corner can be met outside of the Build-To-Zone.
- (c) The intent may be achieved by provision of towers, corner towers, an architecturally embellished entry, or other similar distinctive architectural elements. Buildings providing tower elements may have the tower element exceed the maximum building height by 10 feet, but providing that the overall area of the extended tower element does not exceed (10% of the floor area). If more than one tower element shall be provided at a Significant Corner.

410. F. TERMINATING VISTA



~~Vistas shall be located to terminate a view from the center-line of a street or civic space.~~

~~When facades terminate a vista, they shall be required to include a significant architectural feature to terminate the vista.~~

- (a) Buildings shall meet the requirements of a Terminating Vista in locations designated on the Zoning Standards Map in Section 330-407, with the intent to visually attract a viewer's attention at the end of such visual axis.
- (b) Where a Civic Space is considered at a designated Terminated Vista, the requirement for the Terminated Vista can be met outside of the Build-To-Zone.
- (c) Vista termination may include corner towers, symmetrical facades centered on the visual axis, an architecturally embellished entry, or other similar distinctive architectural elements.
- (d) Buildings providing tower elements may have the tower element exceed the maximum building height by 10 feet, but providing that the overall area of the extended tower element height does not exceed (10% of the area).
- (e) No more than one tower element shall be provided at a Terminating Vista.

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410.F. BUILDING HEIGHT

- (1) No building or portion thereof shall exceed the maximum Building Height, as designated in 410. B. 4. Site Development Standards and Incentives, measured along the nearest Build-To-Zone.
 - (a) Height Exceptions
 - (i) Open railings, planters, skylights, ~~church steeples, greenhouses~~, parapets, and firewalls may extend up to 4 feet above the maximum height limit with unlimited rooftop coverage.
 - (b) Solar collectors may extend up to 7 feet above the maximum height limit, with unlimited rooftop coverage.
 - (c) The following structures may extend up to 10 feet above the maximum height limit, as long as the combined total coverage of all features listed in this subsection does not exceed 10 percent of the roof area if the total includes:
 - i. “green” energy production or reduction equipment (e.g.-solar collectors, wind turbines, solar hot water systems)
 - ii. stair and elevator penthouses
 - iii. mechanical equipment
 - iv. greenhouses, urban agriculture structures, and solariums
 - v. play equipment and open-mesh fencing that encloses it, as long as fencing is at least 15 feet from the roof edge
 - (d) Rooftop greenhouses that are dedicated to food production are permitted provided that all mechanical equipment is screened and that no rooftop features are located closer than 15 feet to the roof edge.
- (2) The minimum building height shall be as designated in 410. B. 4. Site Development Standards and Incentives, except for buildings lower than minimum required height shall be permitted by the Planning Board only when located in areas of Public Civic Space, after recommendation by the PDC.
 - vi. minor communication utilities and accessory communication devices
 - vii. cupolas and steeples
 - viii. architectural treatments used as Significant Corners or Terminated Vistas.

410.H. 410.G. PROJECTIONS AND ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Building projections such as Bay Windows or Balconies shall be permitted to encroach into a required front, side or rear yard setback, or across a Build-To-Line provided that:
 - (a) Structural Encroachments shall provide a minimum of 14 feet of clearance over a public sidewalk or right of way.
 - (b) Projections shall not be included in the calculation of building or impervious coverage.
- (2) Signs, awnings, architectural non-structural encroachments such as cornices or canopies and similar elements that are not occupied space may encroach beyond a Build-To-Line and shall provide a minimum of 10 feet of clearance over Public Frontage, if determined by the PDC to be consistent with the regulations and intent of the frontages.
- (1) Required Parking: The number of parking spaces required to be provided by a Applicant seeking Site Plan approval are defined in Table 410.I.(1)(a)

410. I.H. PARKING REQUIREMENTS

410.H.(1)(a) Table of Required Parking	
Use	Proposed ROD Parking Requirements
Retail Uses	
Retail	3 spaces/1,000 SF
Restaurant	3 spaces/1,000 SF
Office Uses	
Office/Professional Service/ Business Incubator	2 spaces/1,000 SF
Medical Office	2 spaces/1,000 SF
Residential	
Residential	1 space/unit
Hospitality	
Hotel	1 spaces/unit
Bed & Breakfast	1 space/unit
Residential Care Facility	1 space/5,000 SF
Recreation & Civic Uses	
Theater	2 spaces/1,000 SF
Library	1 space/1,000 SF
School/Educational Use	1 space/1,000 SF
Recreational Business	1 space/1,000 SF
Light Industrial & Warehouse	
Artisan Production	2 spaces/1,000 SF
Research & Development	2 spaces/1,000 SF
Document/Misc. Storage	1 space/5,000 SF
Data Information Center	1 space/5,000 SF

- ~~(a) Residential- 1 parking space per unit~~
- ~~(b) Commercial- 2.5 parking space per 1000 square feet~~
- ~~(c) Retail- 3 per 1000 square feet~~

(2) The parking requirements above may be adjusted for development under Riverside Incentive Bonus 1 or 2 (RIB 1 or RIB2) , based on the Parking Management Plan demonstrating the projected operational characteristics of the use and its need for parking.

(3) Parking Location
 (a) Parking can be provided on-site or off-site and demonstrated by a Parking Management Plan.

~~(c) The use of on-street parking adjacent to the Block Frontage is allowed to demonstrate parking sharing in Parking Management Plan.~~

(b) No parking shall not be located within a Build-To-Zone except when located below grade with ceiling at maximum 4.5 feet above Finished Grade. Exact location of parking will be determined during site plan review.

~~(c) A parking structure or portion thereof located below a finished floor less than 6' above the average elevation of the Finished Grade shall be deemed as a basement and not counted as a story.~~

(c) To the extent a Parking Agency has been established by the Town, where parking is not provided, Applicant shall pay a Fee in-lieu, per Fee Schedule, 330-413 C.

~~(4d)~~ The PDC and Planning Board shall work with the Applicant to ensure that as much as possible of any new parking is available for shared or public use.

RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT

Town of Southampton

410. J. I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

The minimum sustainable development requirements shown in Sec.410.I (1) shall be satisfied.

410.I.(1) TABLE OF SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS		
	BASE	RIVERSIDE INCENTIVE BONUS 1,2
ALL DISTRICTS	Reduce Impacts to Water Resources	All new development within ROD must connect to an approved Wastewater Treatment Facility that provides advanced nitrogen treatment reduction capabilities.
		Maximum 15 % of the site may be planted with fertilizer dependent vegetation; Limiting landscaped areas that will require irrigation, fertilization and pesticide applications by Retaining natural vegetation to the maximum extent possible and revegetating areas that have been disturbed during the construction process but will remain undeveloped with native or well-adapted non-invasive species;
	Reduce Water Use (See 410.I.1)	Reduce indoor water use 20% below baseline (use of low flow fixtures, fittings and appliances)
	Outdoor Potable Water Consumption (See 410.I.2)	Reduce potable water consumption for outdoor landscape irrigation by 50% from a calculated midsummer baseline case (use of plant species, density and microclimate; irrigation efficiency; water reuse)
	Heat Island Reduction (See 410.I.3)	Heat Island reduction for 50% of the non-roof site hardscape providing increased shade and permeable coverage.
		Install “Green” roof for at least 50% of roof area, OR, use roofing materials with low Solar Reflectance Index for 75% of roof
	Provision of Open Space Requirement	Provide 10% of Development Site area as Public Open Space
		Provide 5% of Development Site area requirement as Private Open Space
	Stormwater Management	Use of pre-treatment of stormwater runoff prior to infiltration using “green infrastructure” practices such as vegetated swales, filter strips, rain gardens, green roofs other best management practices (BMPs) in accordance with the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual and the Suffolk County Planning Commission Managing Stormwater Guide.
	Reduce Carbon Emissions	Provide Public frontages to encourage pedestrian activity
		Provide bicycle parking racks for residents, visitors and employees (See 410.K)
		Provide parking as required (for Base Requirements)
	Clearing	Contribution to a Riverside Fair Share Mitigation Fund to advance benefits to natural vegetation in the Central Pine Barrens
		Ensure that existing quality contiguous natural pine barrens habitat is retained in the Study Area through design
Advance wastewater treatment opportunities, nitrogen removal, stormwater management, other technologies that will improve water quality in the Pine Barrens and resultant water quality in the Peconic Bay system, consistent with the Legislative Findings and Intent of Article 57		

FIGURE 410.1A: 410.I (2) TABLE OF BUILDING WATER EFFICIENCY BASELINES

National Efficiency Baselines for Commercial Water-Using Fixtures, Fittings and Appliances*	
Fixtures, Fittings and Appliances	Current Baseline
Commercial Toilets	1.6 gpf ² Except blow-out fixtures: 3.5-gpf
Commercial Urinals	1.0 gpf
Commercial Lavatory (restroom) Faucets	2.2-gpm at 60 psi – Private applications only (hotel-motel guest rooms)
	0.5 gpm at 60 psi ³ all others except private applications
	0.25 gallons per cycle for metering faucets
Commercial Pre-rinse Spray Valves (for food service applications)	Flow rate ≤ 1.6 gpm (no pressure specified; no performance requirement)
National Efficiency Baselines for Residential Water-Using Fixtures, Fittings and Appliances*	
Residential Toilets	1.6 gpf ⁴
Residential Lavatory (Bathroom) Faucets	2.2 gpm at 60 psi
Residential Kitchen Faucet	
Residential Showerheads	2.5 gpm at 80 psi per shower stall ⁵

* Adapted from information developed and summarized by the U.S. EPA Office of Water.

² EPAAct 1992 standard for toilets applies to both commercial and residential models.

³ In addition to EPAAct requirements, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers standard for public lavatory faucets is 0.5 gpm at 60 psi (ASME A112.18.1-2005). This maximum has been incorporated into the national Uniform Plumbing Code and the International Plumbing Code.

⁴ EPAAct 1992 standard for toilets applies to both commercial and residential models.

⁵ Residential shower compartment (stall) in dwelling units: The total allowable flow rate from all flowing showerheads at any given time, including rain systems, waterfalls, bodysprays, bodyspas, and jets, shall be limited to the allowable showerhead flow rate as specified above (2.5-gpm) per shower compartment, where the floor area of the shower compartment is less than 2,500 sq.in. For each increment of 2,500 sq.in. of floor area thereafter or part thereof, an additional showerhead with total allowable flow rate from all flowing devices equal to or less than the allowable flow rate as specified above shall be allowed. Exception: Showers that emit recirculated non-potable water originating from within the shower compartment while operating are allowed to exceed the maximum as long as the total potable water flow does not exceed the flow rate as specified above.

410. J-2-I (3) REDUCE OUTDOOR POTABLE WATER CONSUMPTION

- (a) Reduce potable water consumption for outdoor landscape irrigation by 50% from a calculated midsummer baseline case.
 - Use of recycled wastewater
 - Use of water treated and conveyed specifically for non-potable uses.
 - Use of other non-potable water sources such as stormwater, air conditioning condensate, and foundation drain water.
- (b) Reductions may be attributed to any, but not limited to, combination of the following items:
 - Plant species, density and microclimate factor
 - Irrigation efficiency
 - Use of captured rainwater

410. J-3-I (4) HEAT ISLAND REDUCTION

- (a) Minimum requirement for heat island reduction shall be achieved through any combination of the following strategies for 50% of the non-roof site hardscape (including sidewalks, courtyards, parking lots, parking structures, and driveways):
 - (i) Provide shade from open structures such as those supporting solar photovoltaic panels, canopied walkways, and pergolas
 - (ii) Have open grid pavement system (at least 50% pervious)
 - (iii) Provide shade from tree canopy (within five years of landscape installation)
- (b) Minimum requirement for heat island reduction shall be achieved through any combination of the following strategies for roof areas:
 - (i) Use roofing materials that have a SRI equal to or greater than the values in the table below for a minimum of 75% of the roof area surface of all new buildings within the project
 - (ii) Install a vegetated roof for at least 50% of the roof area of all new buildings within the project.
 - (iii) Combinations of SRI compliant and vegetated roof can be used provided that they collectively cover 75% of the roof area of all new buildings.

Roof Type	Slope	SRI
Low-Sloped Roof	≤ 2:12	78
Steep-Sloped Roof	> 2:12	29

410. K. J. BICYCLE PARKING REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Applicants shall provide bicycle parking and storage capacity according to the following minimum requirements:
- (a) Residential: At least ~~0.1~~ **secure** bicycle **rack storage** spaces per unit. ~~or 0.5 for RIB1 & RIB2.~~ Provide secure visitor bicycle racks on-site, with at least one bicycle space per ~~10~~ **20** dwelling units but no fewer than four spaces per project site.
 - (b) Retail: At least one secure, **enclosed** bicycle storage space per retail worker for 10% of retail worker planned occupancy. Provide visitor/customer bicycle racks on-site, with at least one bicycle space per 10,000 square feet of retail space, but no fewer than one bicycle space per business.
 - (c) Non-residential other than Retail: Provide at least one secure, **enclosed** bicycle storage space per occupant for 10% of planned occupancy. Provide visitor bicycle racks on-site with at least one bicycle space per 10,000 square feet of commercial non-retail space but not fewer than four bicycle spaces per building.

410. L. K. SIGN REGULATIONS**410. M. L. RIVERSIDE INCENTIVE BONUSES**

- (1) Two types of Riverside Incentive Bonus are available to applicants, RIB1 and RIB-2. The RIB2 bonus provides a higher level of yield than the RIB1 bonus but contains more restrictive requirements. In order to achieve a RIB, a landowner must control a minimum lot size, additional site frontage and meet stricter sustainable development standards.
- (2) **Riverside Incentive Bonus 1 (RIB1)**
RIB1 applies to all overlay districts, as designated in **410. B. 4. Site Development Standards and Incentives**, and Figure 410-8 Development Standards for RO-1, RO-2, RO-3, RO-4, RO-5, and RO-6.
- (3) **Riverside Incentive Bonus 2 (RIB2)**
RIB-2 applies to RO-1, RO-2, RO-3, and RO-4, as designated in **410. B. 4. Site Development Standards and Incentives**, and Figure 410-7 Development Standards for RO-1, RO-2, and RO-3.
- (4) **Sustainable Development Requirements for Bonuses**
~~In order to provide more sustainable development, green development requirements are increased for applicants trying to achieve a bonus.~~ See Sec. 410. I. 4. Fig 410-8

SECTION 330-411 DESIGN STANDARDS MANUAL

SECTION 330-411.A INTENT AND PURPOSE

- (1) In order to create buildings that contribute to the redevelopment and revitalization of Riverside as intended by Riverside Revitalization Action Plan and based on Riverside Community’s input as documented, and to contribute to the long-term sustainability of Riverside, building design and landscape design shall be guided by the standards contained in this Section, as well as the other Sections of this Article XXXI.
- (2) The primary purpose of this Section is to institute legally enforceable regulations pertaining to regulated design elements of Travelled Way, Public and Private Frontages within the ROD zones. Where guidelines are created, the purpose is to clarify the intent and ensure that the integrity of this Article is achieved through visual appeal of Public realm.
- (3) Where terms “may”, “can”, “should”, or their synonyms are used, the intent is to provide guidance to achieve the Intent of this Section.
- (4) This Section shall not replace or take precedence over applicable building life safety codes. No requirement in this Section is meant to supersede any construction detail or practice, including those that would prevent water from penetrating a building.
- (5) ~~The Town Board may adopt, as part of this Section, and based upon a recommendation by the Project Development Council and Planning Board, an architectural and landscape design manual additional standards or guidelines for use in ROD.~~

SECTION 330-411.B TRAVELLED WAY DESIGN STANDARDS

- (1) The standards in this Section apply to both Public Streets and Private Streets.
- (2) The table of Permitted Travelled Way Types, Section 330-411 B (9) lists the requirements for specific Traveled Way types permitted as A, B or C Streets in each Riverside Overlay District.
- (3) Section 330-411 C identifies Pedestrian Way, Riverside Promenade and Boardwalk Types applicable in each district as well as the minimum ROW width and permitted landscaping type.
- (4) **Travel Lane**
All Travel Lanes on New Streets shall be 10 feet or as otherwise approved by the Planning Board.
- (5) **Drainage**
 - (a) All New Roads shall utilize natural drainage or alternate systems as approved by the Planning Board, provided that they are engineering feasible and ecologically sound and recommended by the Superintendent of Highways.
 - (b) All roads shall be designed to conform with Section 330-410-I, Sustainable Development.
- (6) **Cul-de-sacs**
Cul-de-sacs shall be prohibited unless a connection to a Pedestrian Way or Riverside Promenade is provided.
- (6) **Bicycle Lane**
Where Bicycle Lane is planned or intended, it will be incorporated into design as approved by the Planning Board.
 - (a) Bicycle Lanes shall be striped and provide signage and markings.
 - (b) All Shared Lanes shall provide signage and markings.
- (7) **Curb, Crosswalk and Handicap Ramps**
 - (a) The minimum Curb Return Radii shall be 15 feet on all New Streets, and larger at major intersections
 - (b) Curbs can be rolling or flat where alternate drainage systems including bioswales are provided.
 - (c) Crosswalks shall be marked.
 - (c) Handicap ramps shall be provided at all crosswalks.
 - (c) Curb extensions with perpendicular curb ramps and landscaping shall be incorporated at crosswalks where possible.
- (8) **Medians**
When medians are included, they shall be landscaped where practical.

FIGURE 411.B (9) PERMITTED ~~NEW STREETS TYPES~~ TRAVELLED WAY TYPES

STREET ID	STREET TYPE	RO-1	RO-2	RO-3	RO-4	RO-5	RO-6
AV-1	Avenue ¹	P	P	P	X	X	P
AV-2	Avenue	P	P	P	X	X	X
AV-3	Avenue	P	P	P	P	P	P
AV-4	Avenue	P	P	P	P	P	P
ST-1	Street	P	P	P	P	P	P
ST-2	Street	P	P	P	P	P	P
ST-3	Street	P	P	P	P	P	P
ST-4	Street	P	P	P	P	X	P
LN-1	Lane	P	P	P	P	P	P
LN-2	Lane	P	P	P	P	P	P
LN-3	Lane	P	P	P	P	P	P
LN-4	Lane	P	P	P	P	P	P

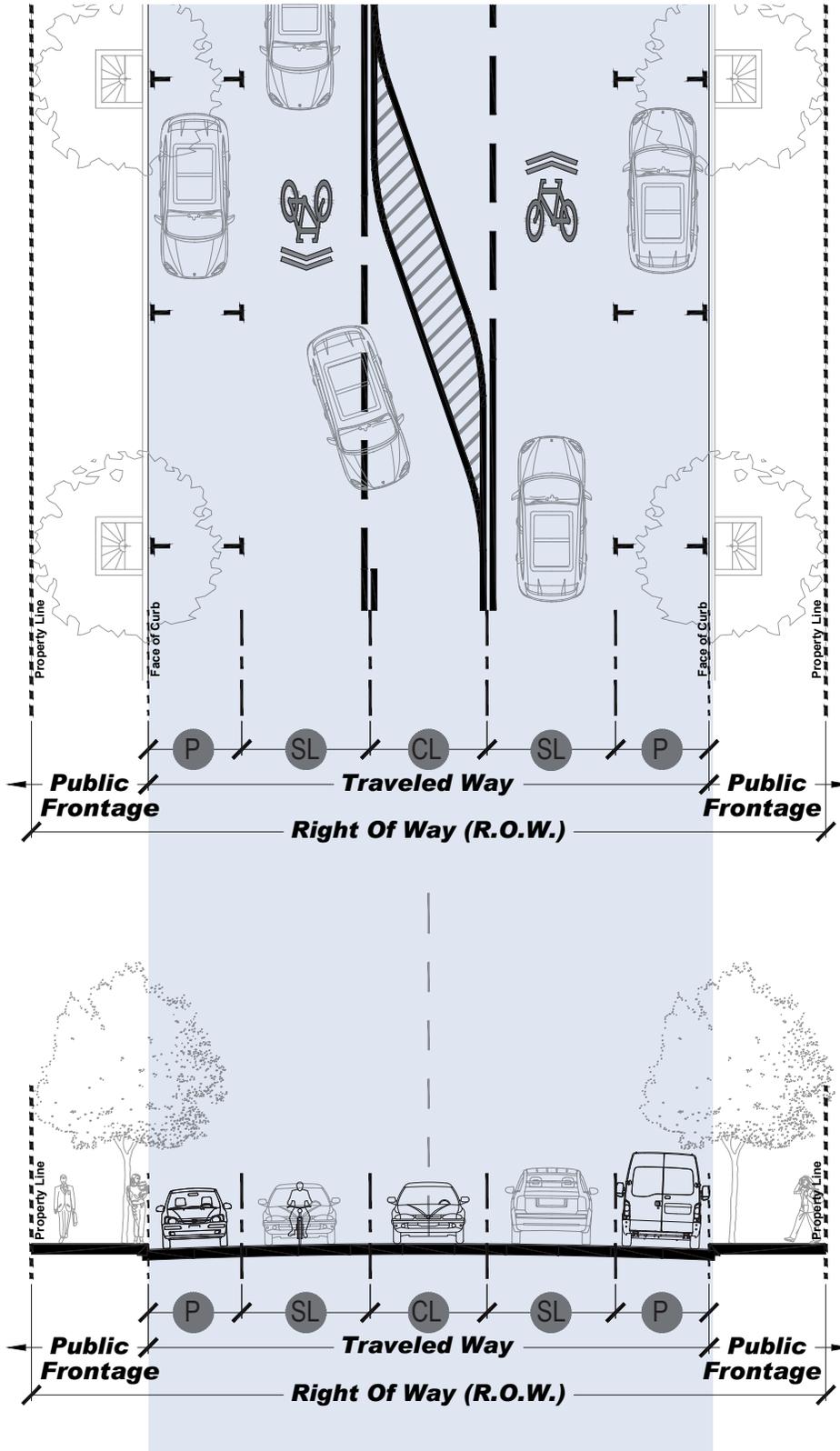
¹ Permitted only as existing street

P = Permitted

X = Prohibited

SECTION 330-411.B (9) PERMITTED TRAVELLED WAY TYPES (CONTINUED)

FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(9) (a) AVENUE AV-1



AVENUE WITH TWO WAY TRAVEL, CENTER TURN LANE & PARKING ON BOTH SIDES

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
CL	10'	Center Turn Lane
SL	10'	Shared Lane
P	8'	Parallel Parking

FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(9) (b) AVENUE AV-2

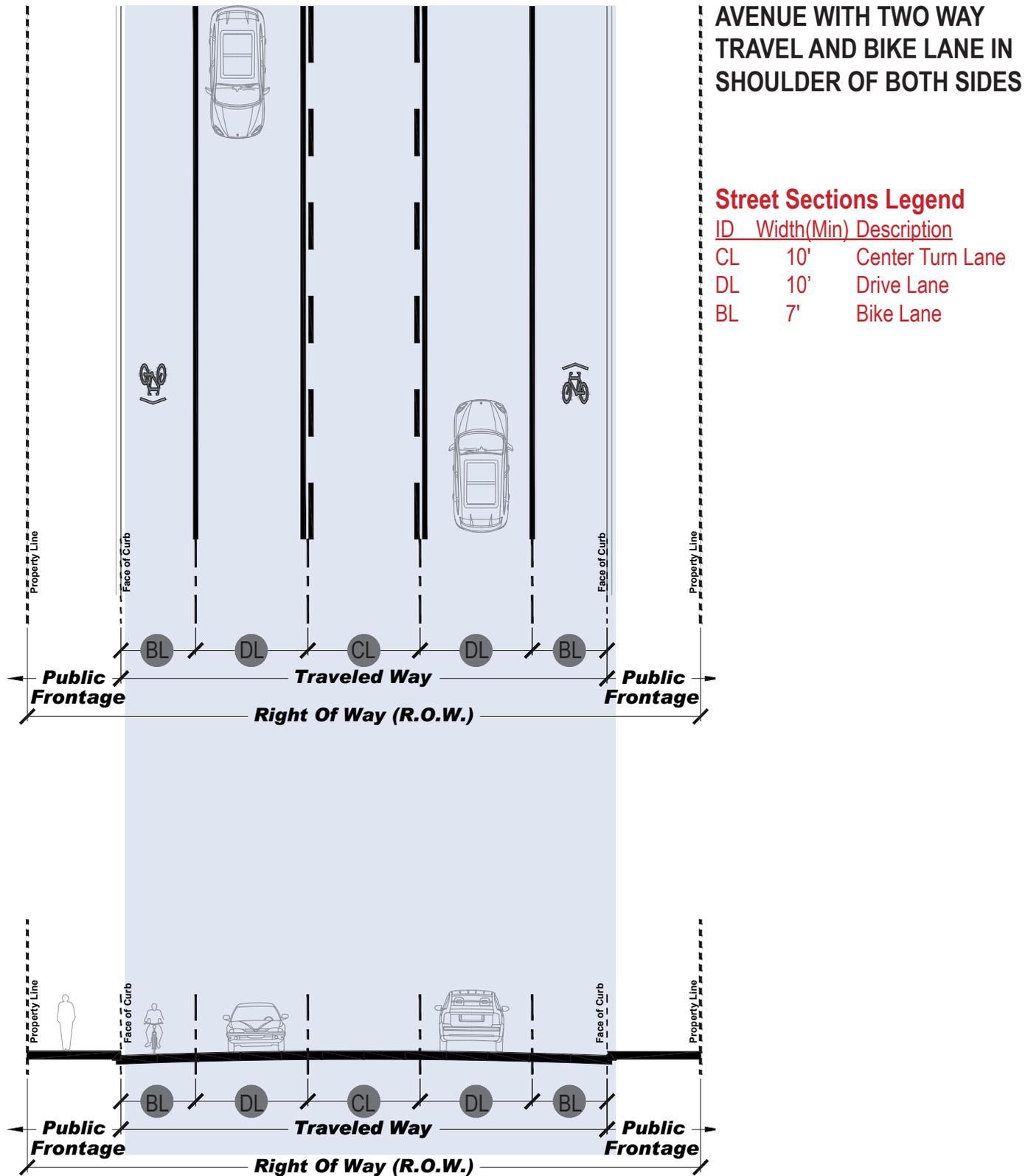
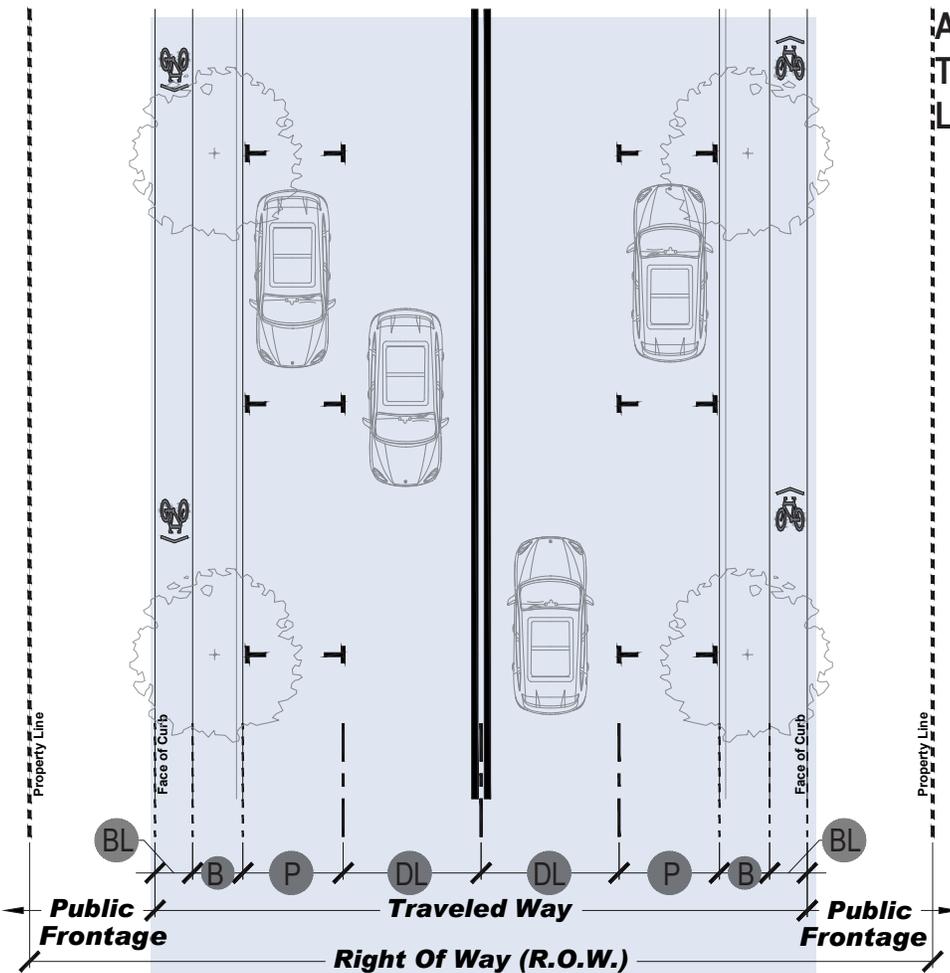


FIGURE 408-A-5-411.B.(9) (c) AVENUE AV-3



AVENUE WITH TWO WAY TRAVEL, PARKING AND BIKE LANES ON BOTH SIDE.

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
DL	10'	Drive Lane
P	8'	Parallel Parking
B	3'	Buffer
BL	5'	Bike Lane

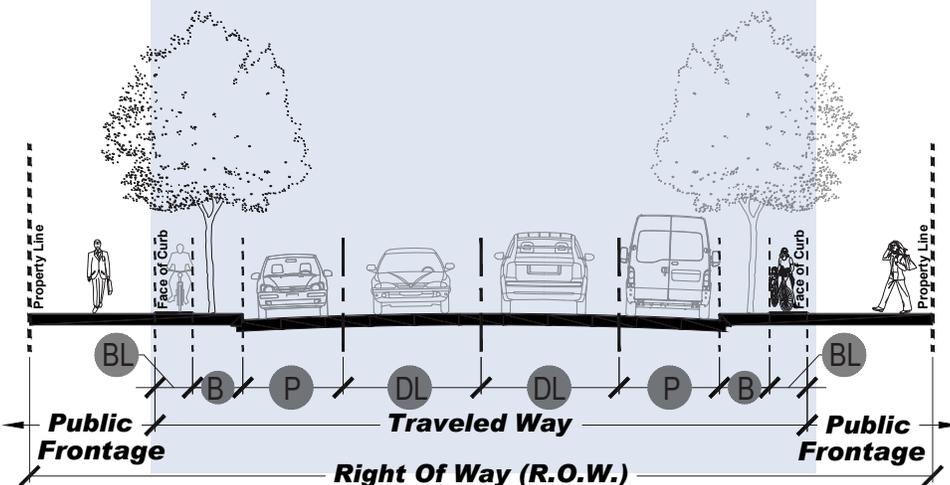


FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(9) (d) AVENUE AV-4

AVENUE WITH TWO WAY TRAVEL, PARKING ON BOTH SIDES, AND BIKE LANES ON ONE SIDE.

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
DL	10'	Drive Lane
P	8'	Parallel Parking
B	3'	Buffer
BL	10'	Bike Lane

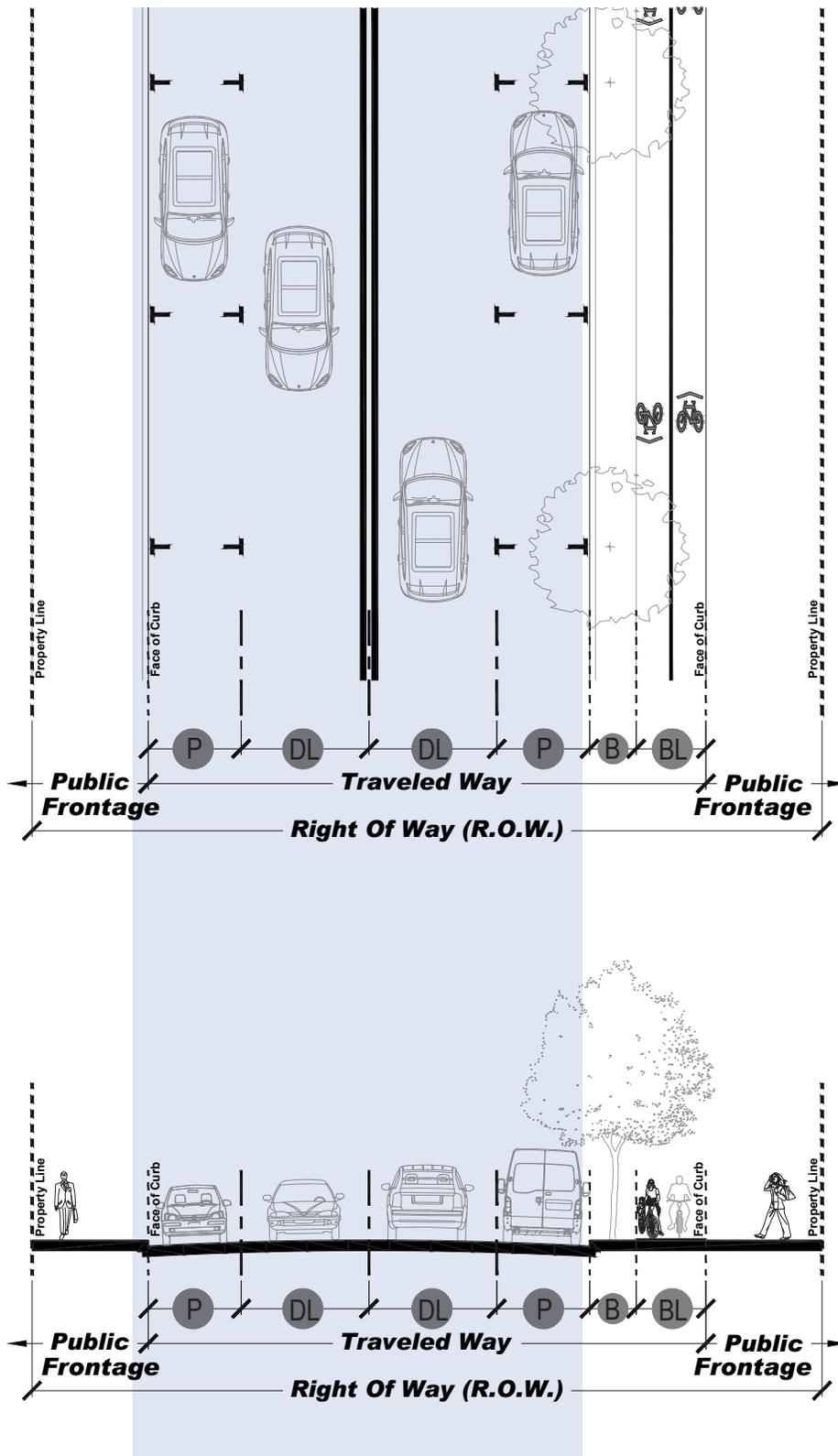


FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(9) (e) STREET ST-1

STREET WITH TWO WAY TRAVEL AND BIKE LANE IN SHOULDER OF BOTH SIDES

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
DL	10'	Drive Lane
BL	7'	Bike Lane

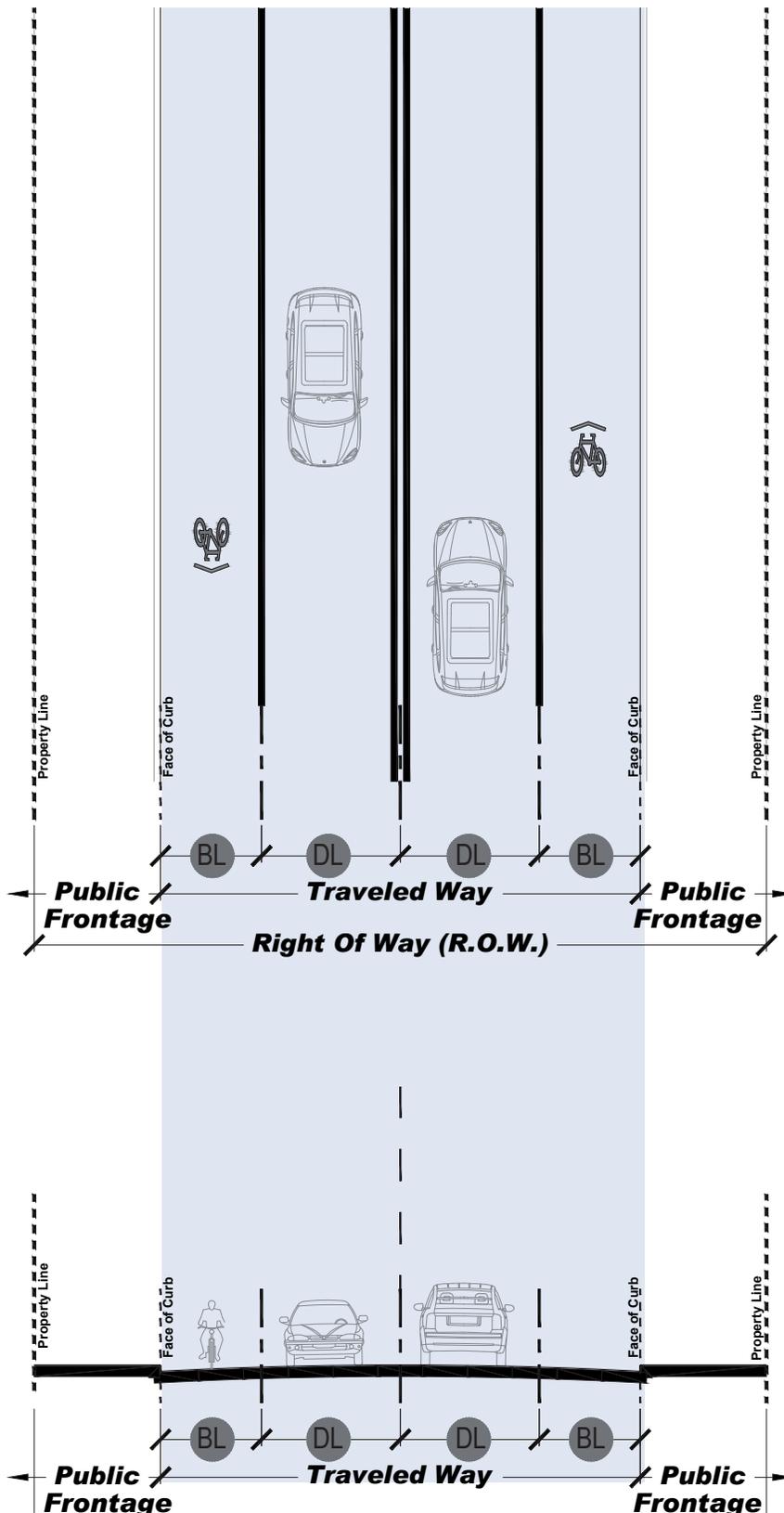


FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(9) (f) STREET ST-2

STREET WITH ONE WAY TRAVEL AND ANGLED PARKING ON ONE SIDE

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SL	10'	Shared Lane
AP	17'-8"	Parallel Parking
B	3'	Buffer

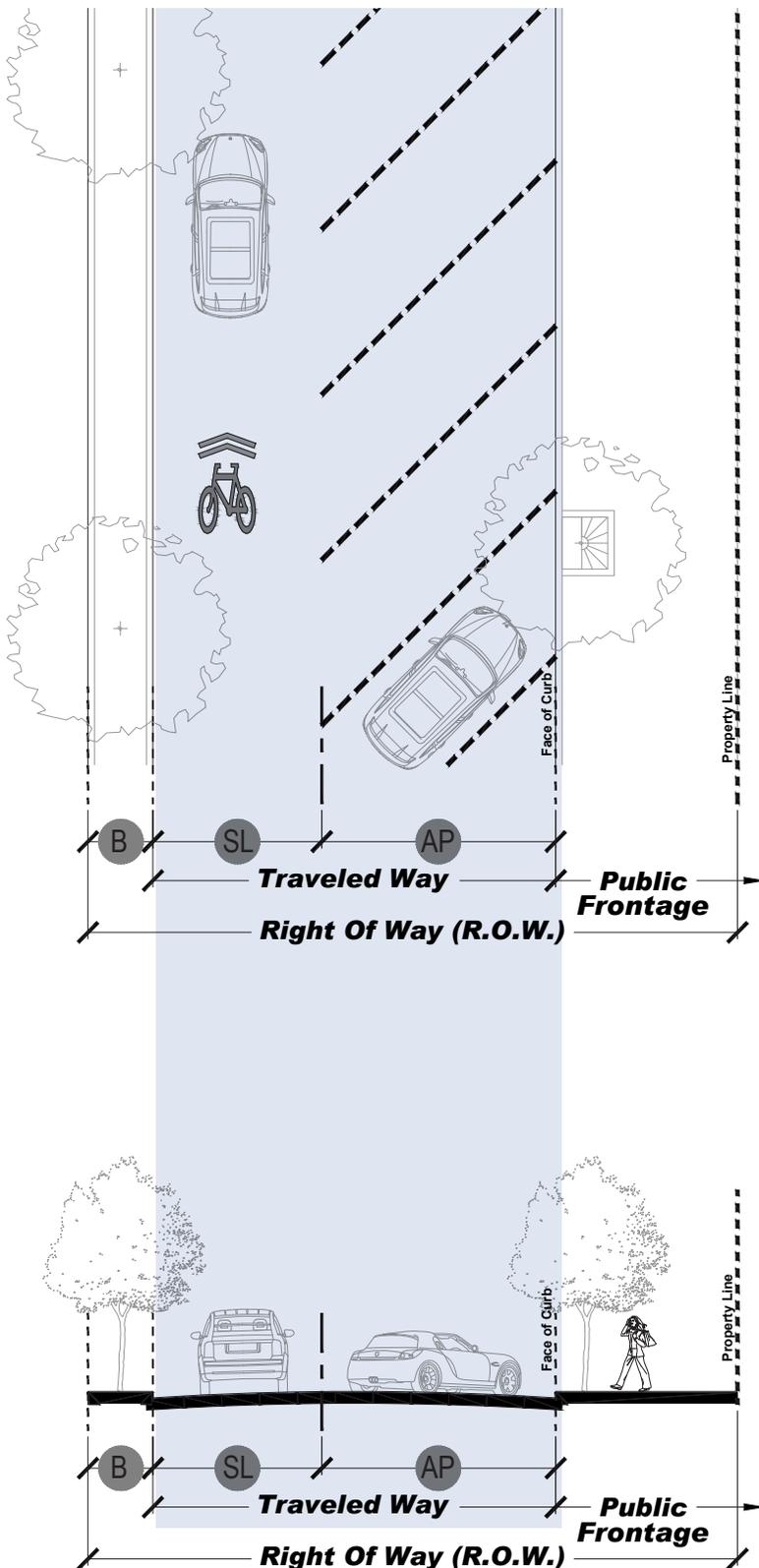
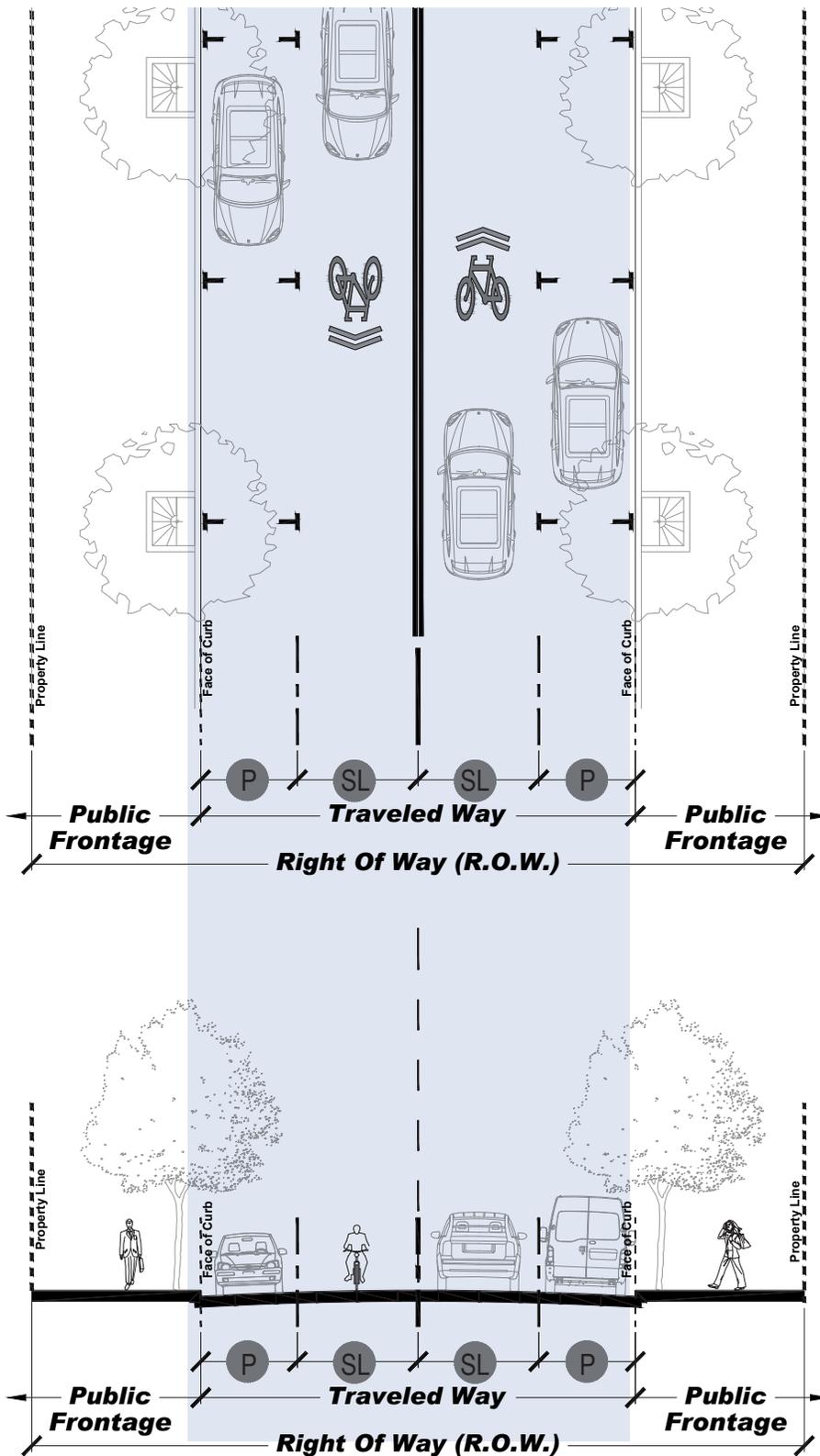


FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(9) (g) STREET ST-3

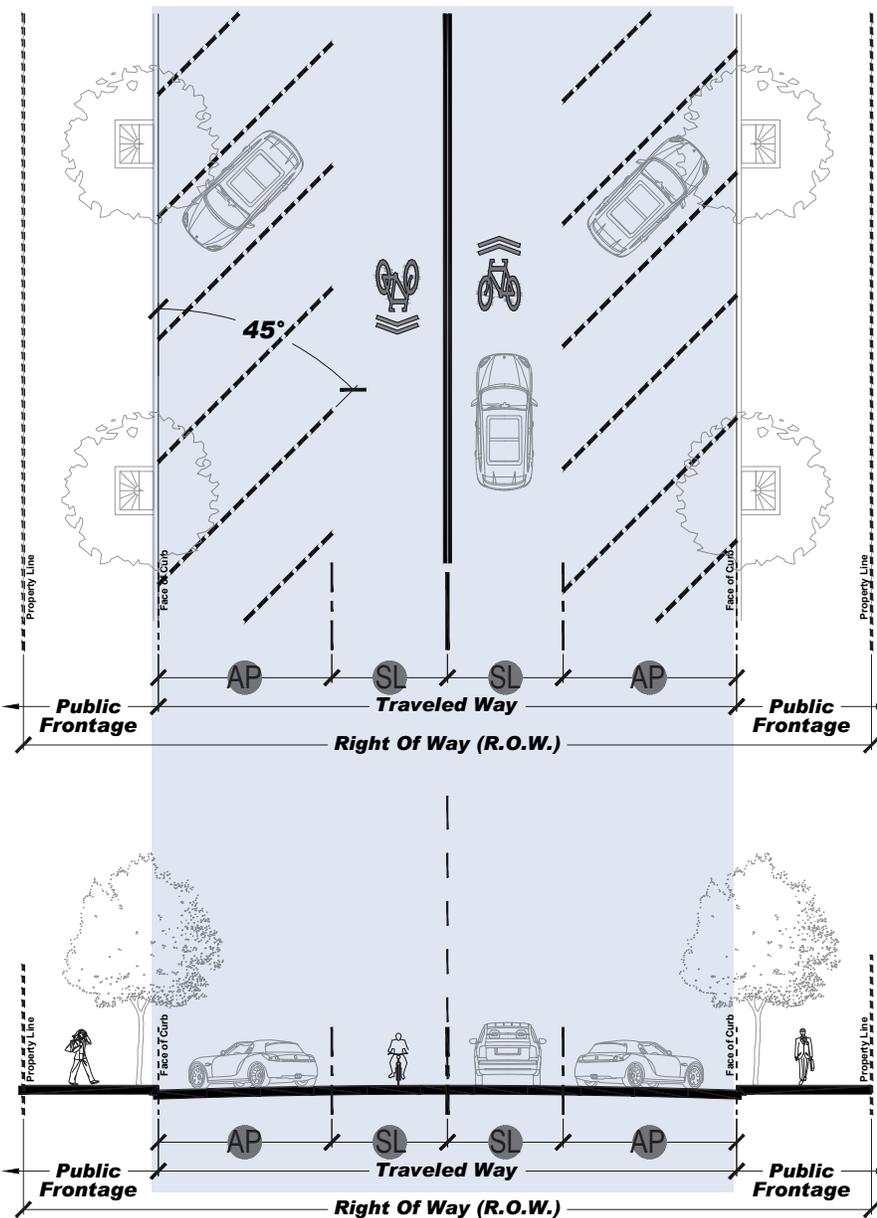


STREET WITH TWO WAY TRAVEL AND PARALLEL PARKING ON BOTH SIDES

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SL	10'	Shared Lane
P	8'	Parallel Parking

FIGURE 408-A-5-411.B.(9) (h) STREET ST-4



TWO WAY TRAVEL WITH ANGLED PARKING ON BOTH SIDES

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SL	10'	Shared Lane
AP	17'-8"	Angled Parking

FIGURE 408-A-5-411.B.(9) (i) LANE LN-1

LANE WITH ONE WAY TRAVEL AND PARALLEL PARKING ON BOTH SIDES

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SL	10'	Shared Lane
P	8'	Parallel Parking

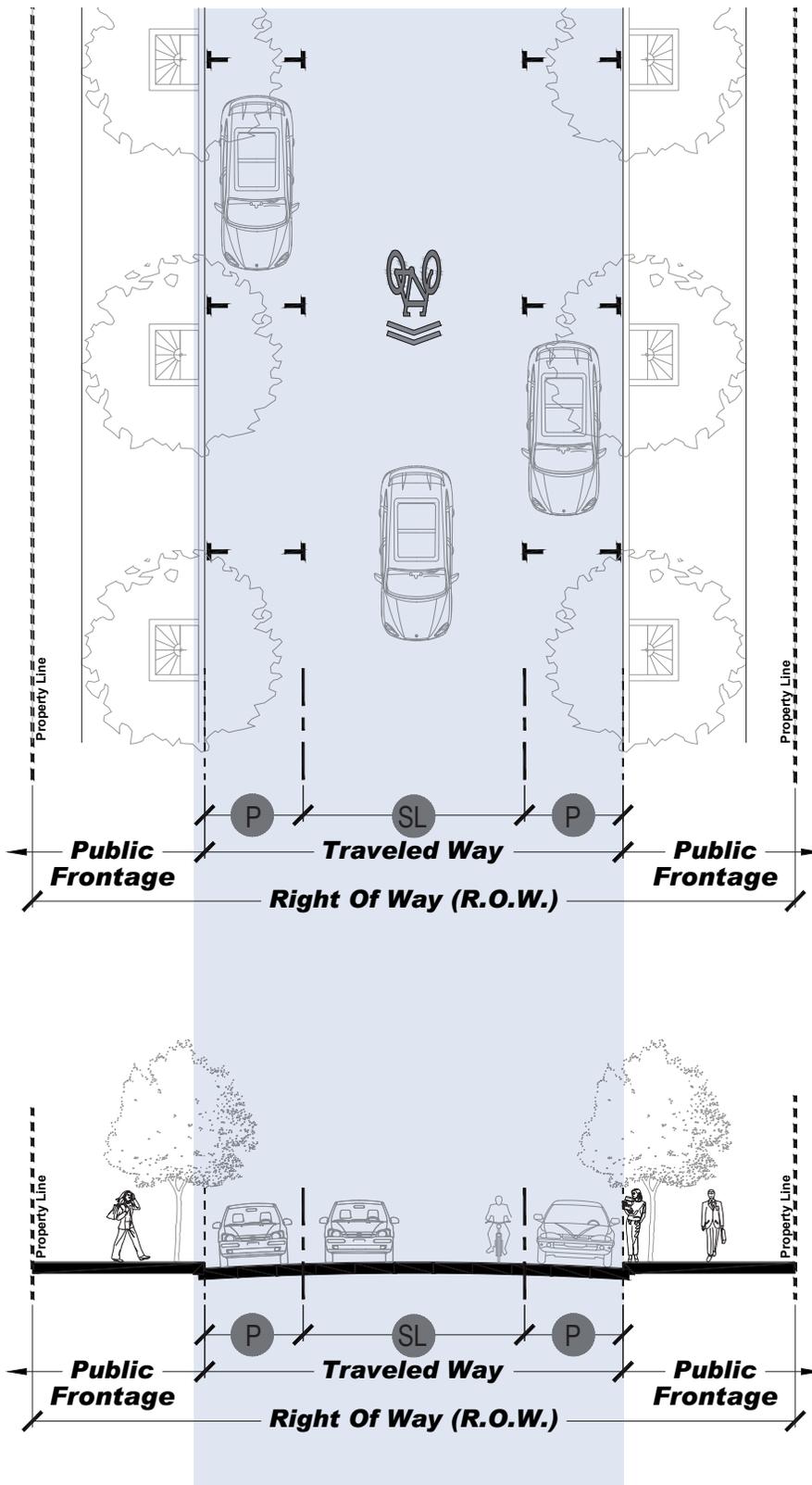


FIGURE 408-A-5-411.B.(9) (j) LANE LN-2

LANE WITH ONE WAY TRAVEL AND PARALLEL PARKING ON ONE SIDE

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SL	10'	Shared Lane
P	8'	Parallel Parking

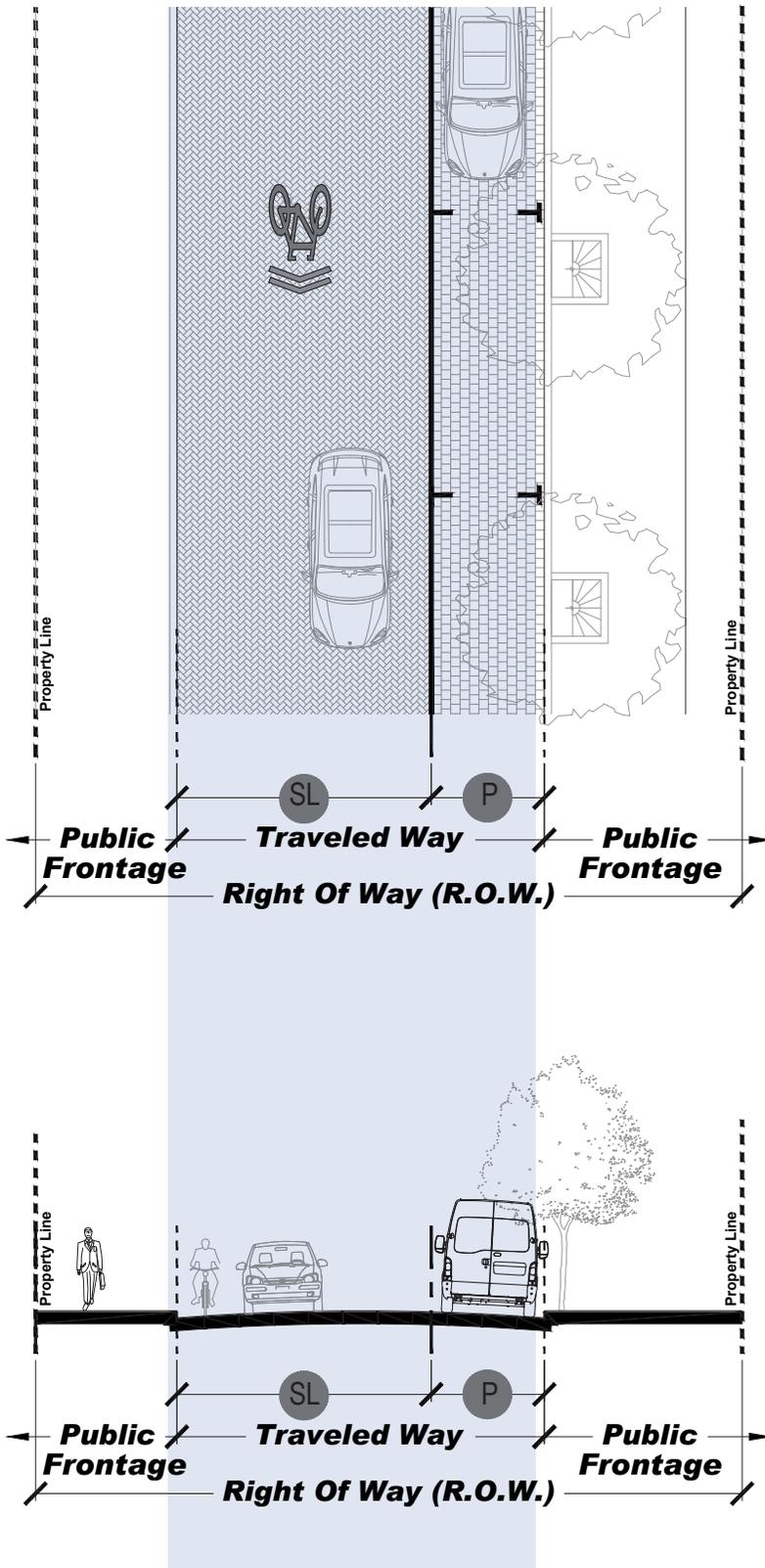


FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(9) (k) LANE LN-3

LANE WITH ONE WAY TRAVEL AND NO PARKING SOFT CURB

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SL	10'	Shared Lane
LS		Landscaped Shoulder

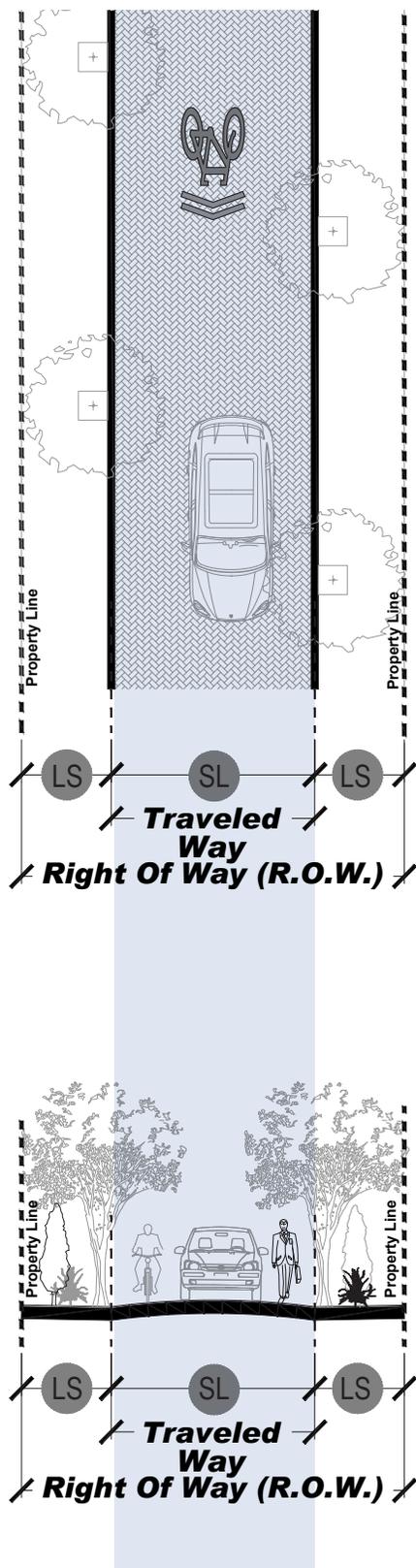
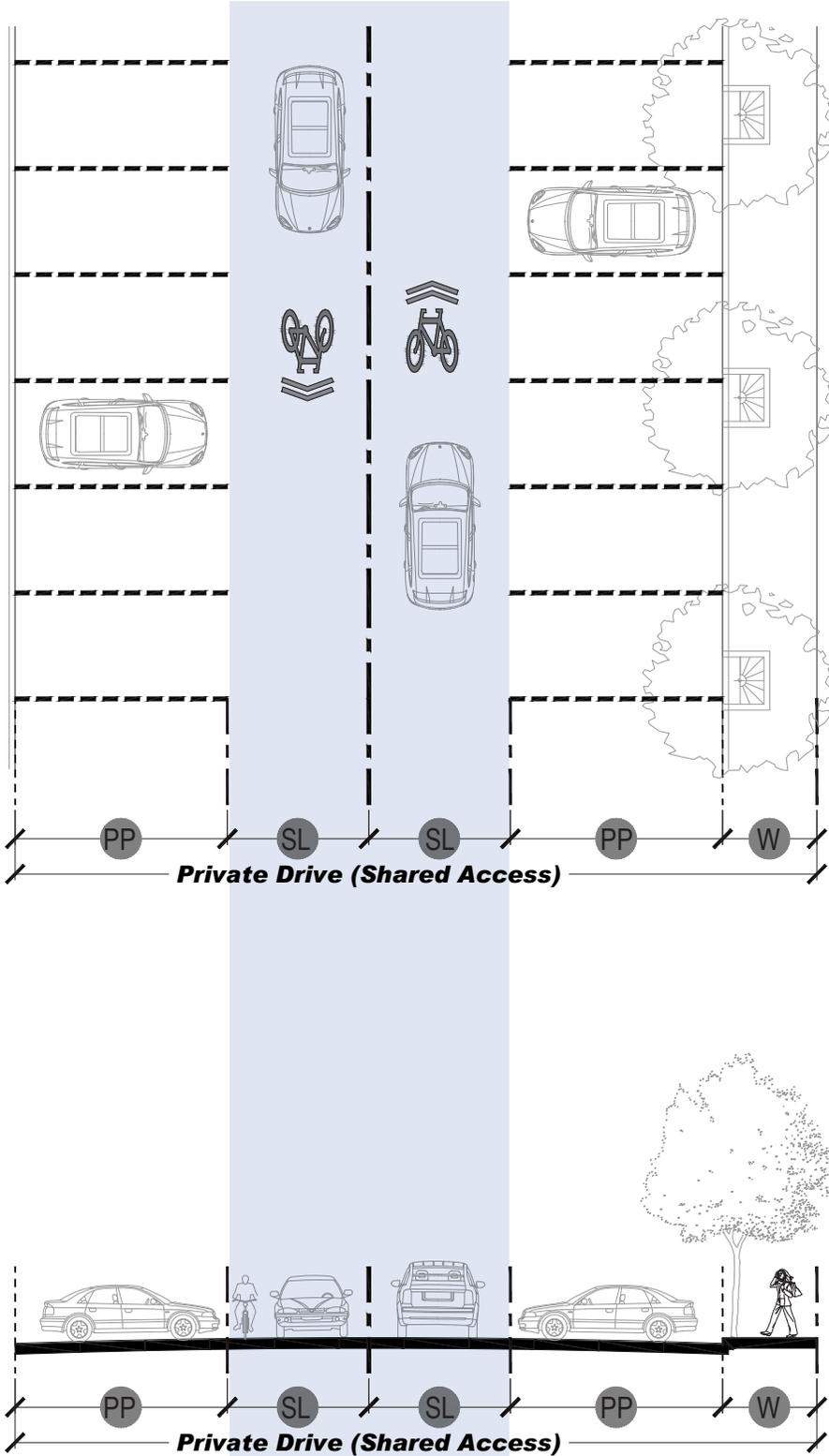


FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(9) (I) LANE LN-4



**PRIVATE PARKING LANE
LANE WITH TWO-WAY TRAVEL
AND PARKING ON BOTH SIDES**

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SL	10'	Shared Lane
PP	18'	Perpendicular Parking
W	6'	Walkway

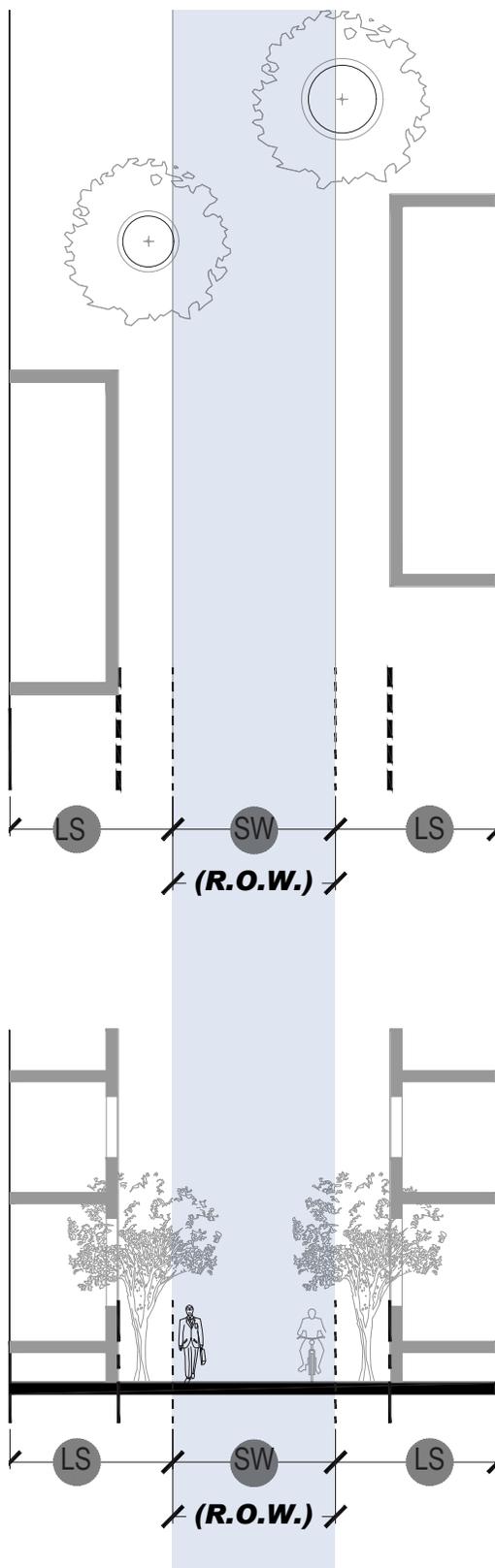
FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(10) PERMITTED PEDESTRIAN CORRIDOR TYPES

TYPE ID	TYPE	RO-1	RO-2	RO-3	RO-4	RO-5	RO-6	RO-7
PW-1	Pedestrian Way	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
PW-2	Pedestrian Way	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
RP-1	Riverside Promenade	P	X	X	X	X	P	P
RP-2	Riverside Promenade	P	X	X	X	X	P	P
RP-3	Riverside Promenade	P	X	X	X	X	P	P
WK-1	Boardwalk	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
WK-2	Walkway	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

P = Permitted

X = Prohibited

FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(10) (a) PEDESTRIAN WAY MEWS PW-1

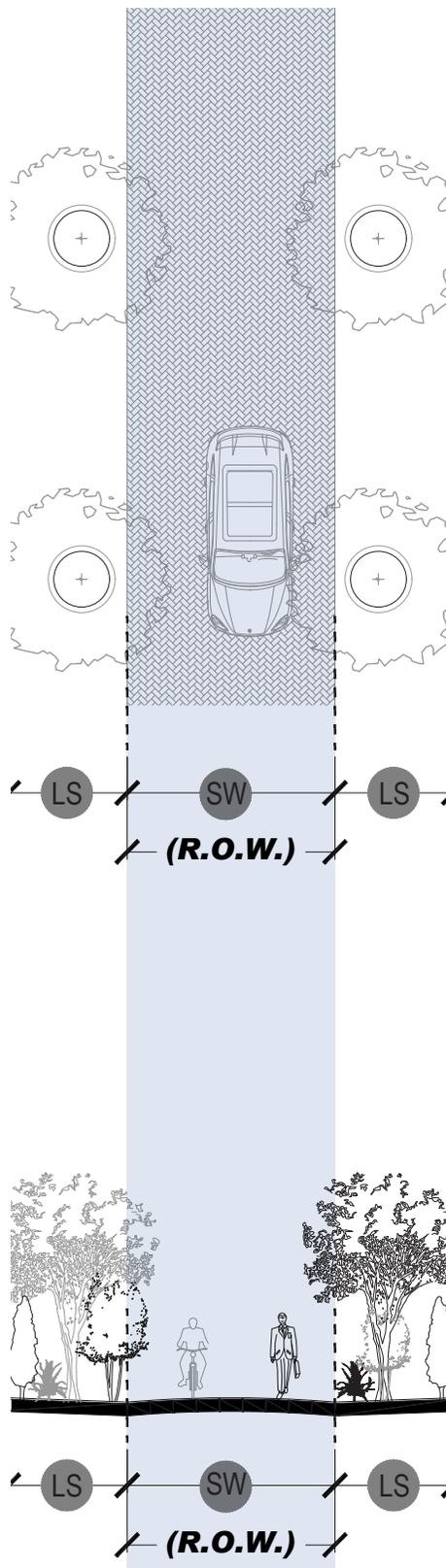


**MEWS WITH EMERGENCY-
AISLE / PEDESTRIAN WAY WITH
ENCROACHMENT ESTABLISHED
FRONTAGE**

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SW	10'	Shared Way

FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(10) (b) PEDESTRIAN WAY MEWS PW-2

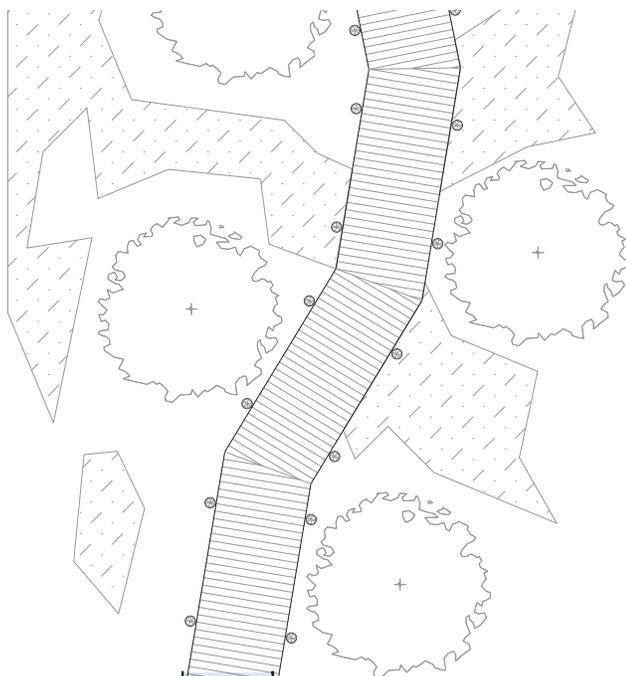


MEWS WITH EMERGENCY AISLE/ PEDESTRIAN WAY

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SW	10'	Shared Way
LS		Landscaped Shoulder

FIGURE 408-A-5-411.B.(10) (c) BOARDWALK WALKWAY WK-1



**WATERFRONT BOARDWALK
WALKWAY WITH PEDESTRIAN
ACCESS AT SENSITIVE
CONDITIONS**

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
B	6'	Boardwalk
WL		Wetlands

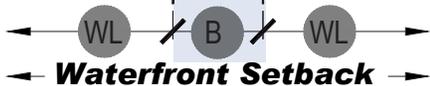
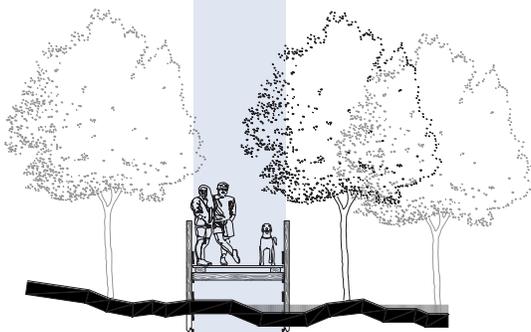
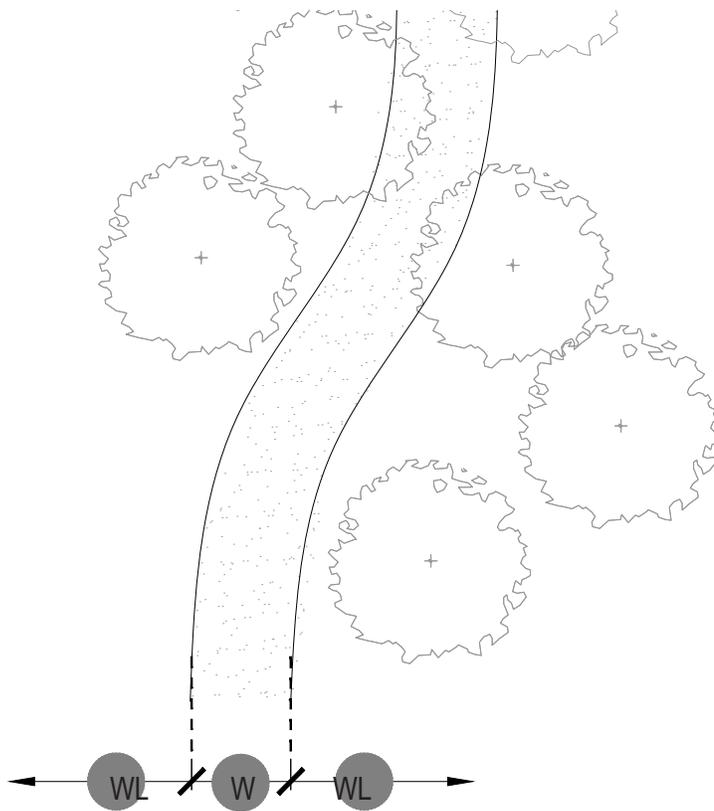


FIGURE 408-A-5-411.B.(10) (d) WALKWAY WK-2

**WATERFRONT BOARDWALK
WALKWAY WITH PEDESTRIAN
ACCESS AT SENSITIVE
CONDITIONS**



Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
W	4'	Walkway
WL		Wetlands

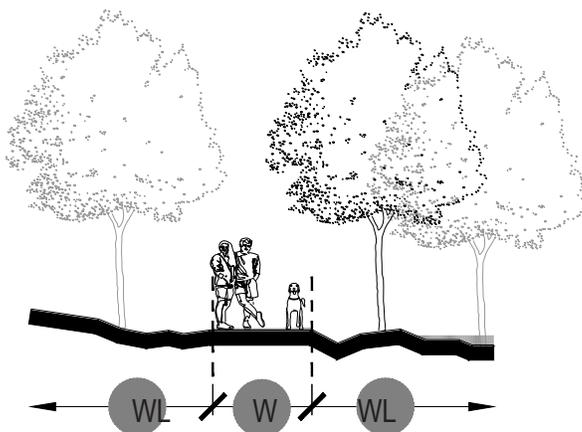
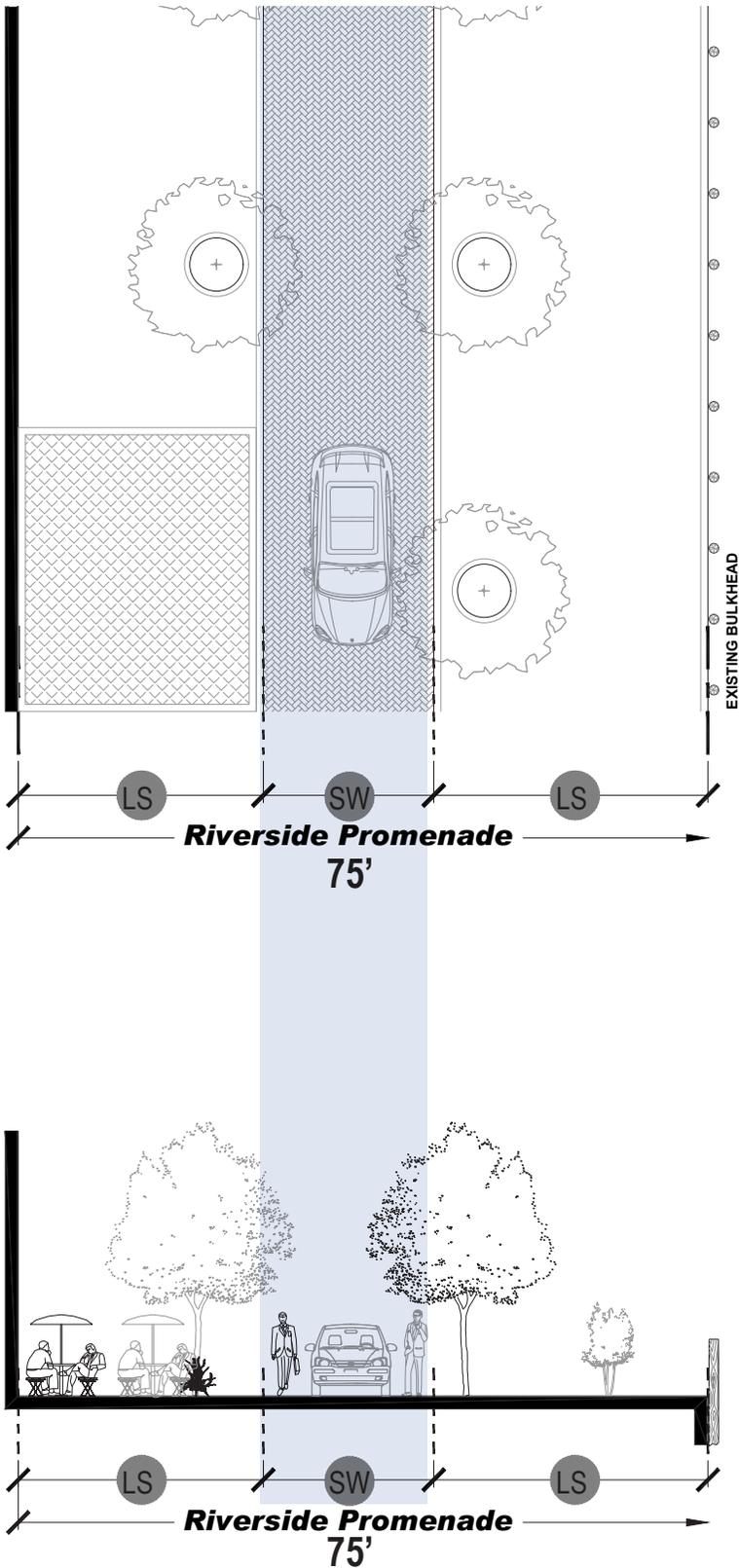


FIGURE 408-A-5-411.B.(10) (e) RIVERSIDE PROMENADE WALKWAY RP-1



WALKWAY WITH RIVERSIDE PROMENADE AT EXISTING BULKHEAD/EMERGENCY-ACCESS

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SW	10'	Shared Way
LS		Landscaped Shoulder

FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(10) (f) RIVERSIDE PROMENADE WALKWAY RP-2

WALKWAY WITH WATERFRONT PROMENADE + EMERGENCY ACCESS AND BOARDWALK

Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SW	10'	Shared Way
B	6'	Boardwalk
WL		Wetland Line
LS		Landscaped Shoulder

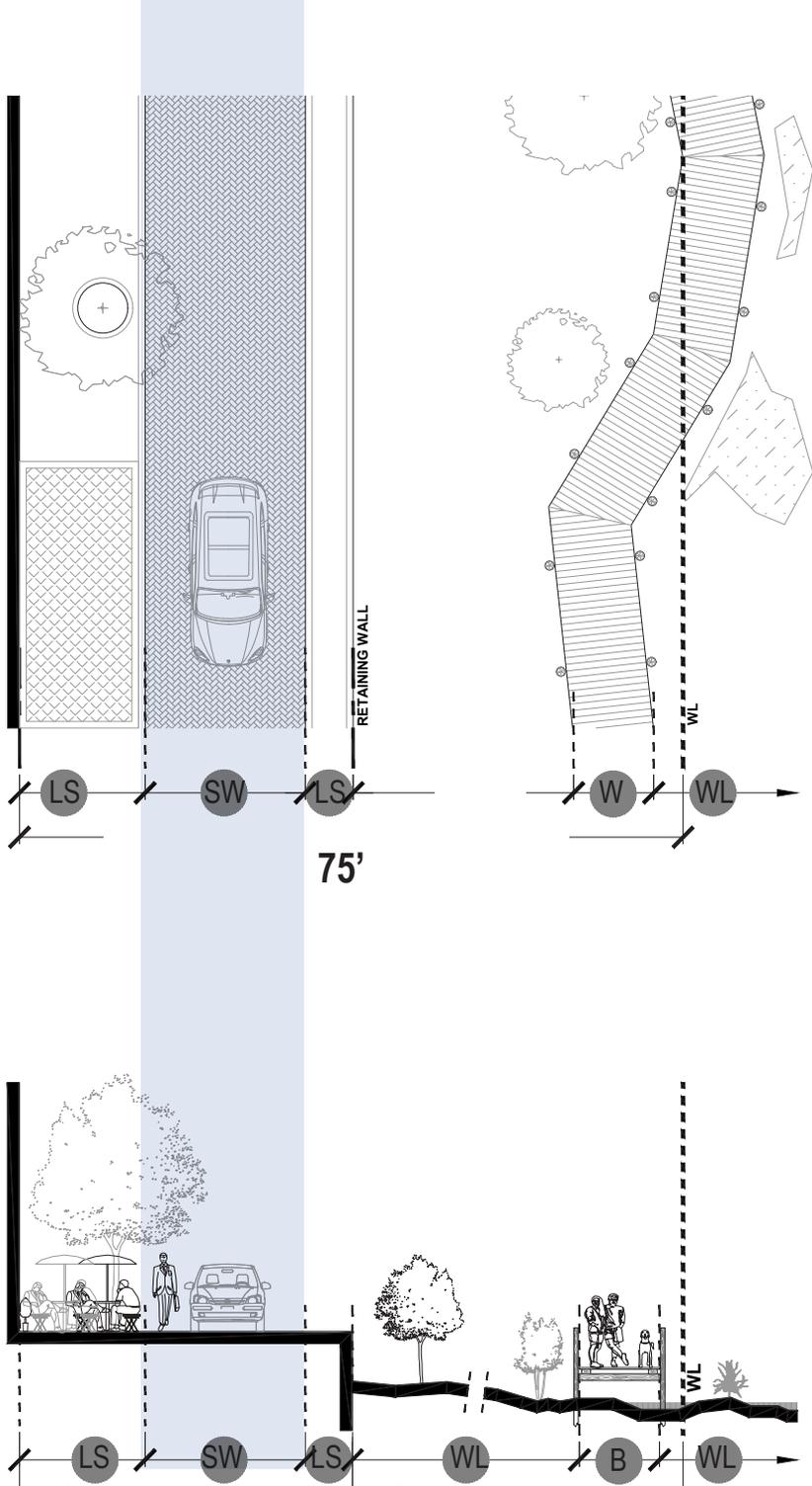
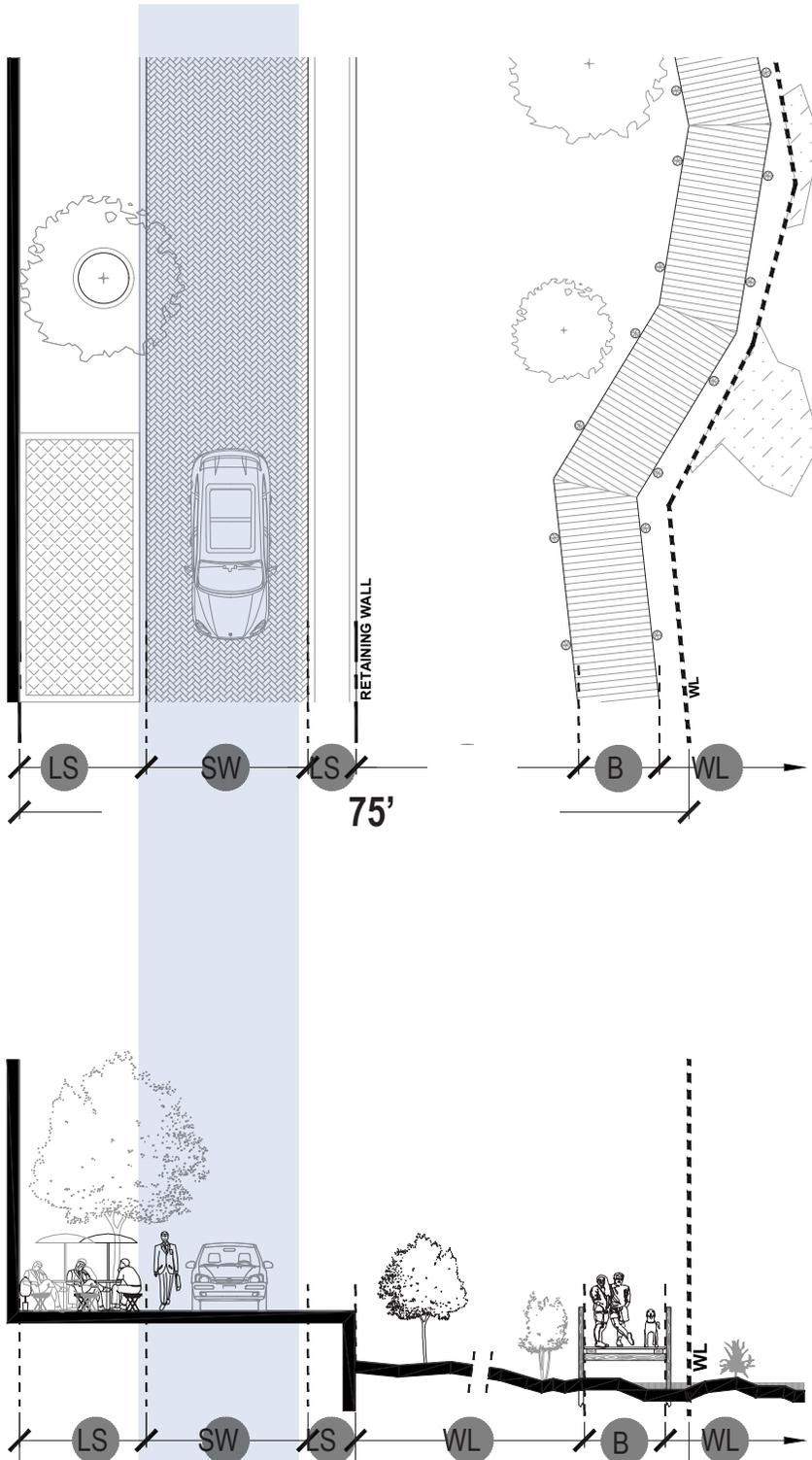


FIGURE 408-A-5 411.B.(10) (g) RIVERSIDE PROMENADE WALKWAY-RP-3

WALKWAY WITH WATERFRONT PROMENADE + EMERGENCY ACCESS AND BOARDWALK

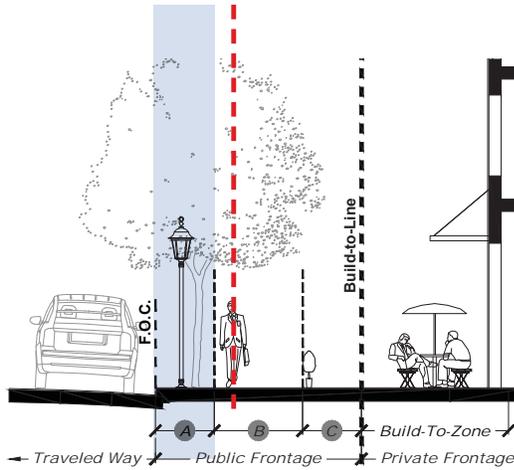
Street Sections Legend

ID	Width (Min)	Description
SW	10'	Shared Way
B	6'	Boardwalk
WL		Wetland Line
LS		Landscaped Shoulder



SECTION 411.C PUBLIC FRONTAGE DESIGN STANDARDS

SECTION 411.C (1) LANDSCAPE AND FURNISHING ZONE DESIGN STANDARDS



LANDSCAPE AND FURNISHING ZONE

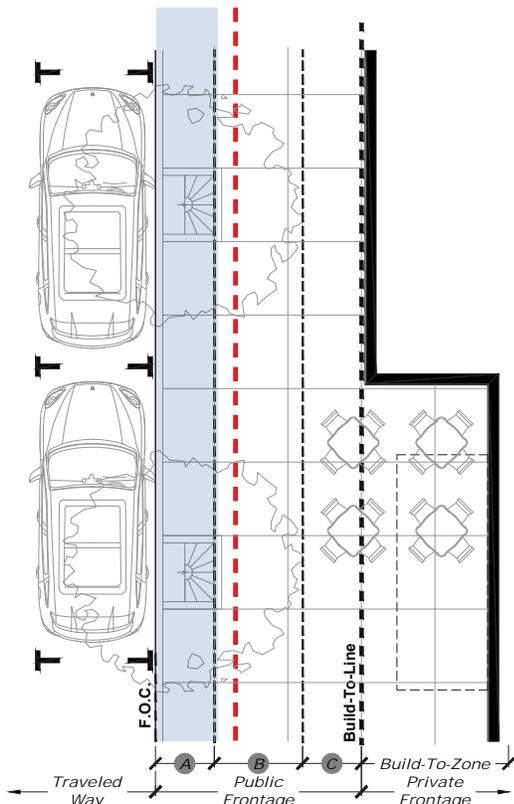
A

PEDESTRIAN CLEARWAY

B

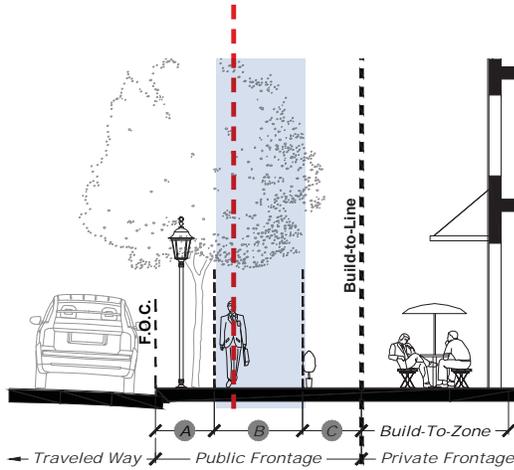
TRANSITION ZONE

C



- (a) The intent of the Landscape and Furnishing Zone is established in Section 330-408.C (5) and minimum dimensional regulations are provided in Section 410.C Table of Standards.
- (b) Street trees shall be planted within the Landscape and Furnishing Zone, using best tree planting practices
 - (i) The distance between the planted trees shall be at intervals best suited for the approved species and in coordination with the function and design of the adjacent parking type.
 - (ii) Planted trees shall be of an approved species grown under the same climatic conditions, free of insect pests and disease, suitable for street use and durable under the maintenance contemplated.
 - (iii) Planting shall consist of native species where possible and practical to conform with Section 330-410 I, Sustainable Development Standards
 - (iv) Tree size shall conform to Section 292-42.
 - (ii) Trees can be planted in Tree pits where Storefronts are required or provided and the paved sidewalk extends to the street.
 - [1] Tree pits shall be minimum 4 feet in size
 - [2] Tree pits shall provide grates where Storefronts are required in RO-1, as indicated on Zoning Standards Map
 - [3] Tree pits can be exchanged for Verge, where raingarden, bioretention or vegetated swale is provided.
 - (iv) An exception to tree planting requirement may be considered by the Board where native woodlands and understory plants are deemed a desirable component of the localized landscape worthy of natural resources protection, and where the introduction of formal street trees form an alien intrusion into such landscapes.

SECTION 411.C (2) PEDESTRIAN CLEARWAY DESIGN STANDARDS

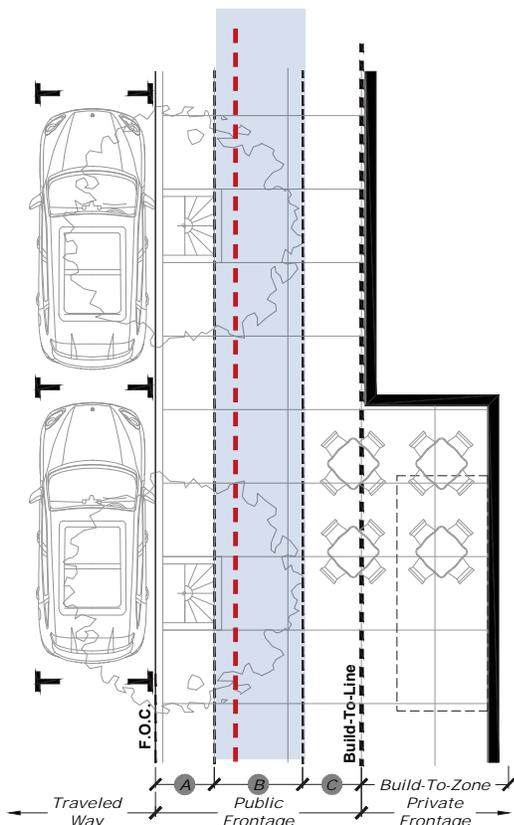


- (a) The Pedestrian Clearway is the area of the Public Frontage allowing for a clear passage of pedestrians of a minimum dimensional regulations provided in Section 410.C Table of Standards.
 - (i) Pedestrian Clearway shall connect to extended areas of sidewalk in Landscape and Furnishing and Transition Zones, where provided, to create larger sidewalk areas that extend from the curb to the face of the buildings.
 - (ii) Pedestrian Clearway shall to the extent possible align with street crossings.
- (b) Where constructed of different materials, Pedestrian Clearway shall provide a surface that is leveled, without breaks, at slopes per ADA requirements.
- (c) Pavement materials shall conform with Section 330-410 I, Sustainable Development Standards.

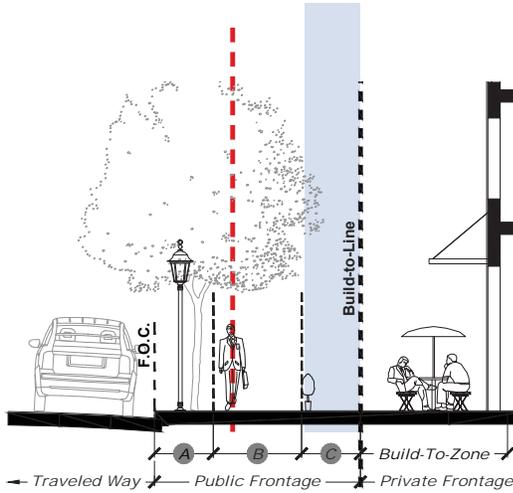
LANDSCAPE AND FURNISHING ZONE

PEDESTRIAN CLEARWAY

TRANSITION ZONE



SECTION 411.C (3) TRANSITION ZONE DESIGN STANDARDS



LANDSCAPE AND FURNISHING ZONE

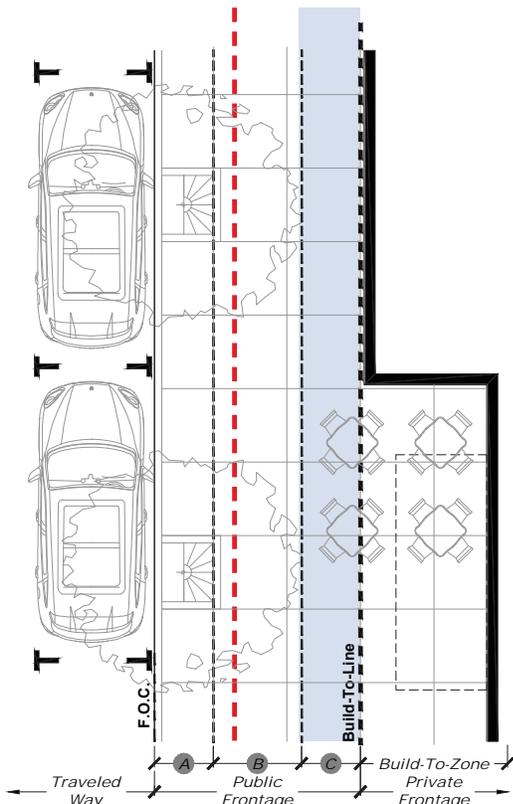
A

PEDESTRIAN CLEARWAY

B

TRANSITION ZONE

C



- (a) The intent of the Transition Zone is established in Section 330-408.C (5) and minimum dimensional regulations are provided in Section 410.C Table of Standards.
- (b) Transition zone provides for variations within Private Frontage conditions, to best accommodate for change in building use and building facade movement as permitted by Section 410.C Table of Frontage Standards.
- (c) Transition Zone shall provide for storefront interaction area and allow for Active Edge requirements per Section 410. E Private Public Design Standards.
- (d) At building entrances:
 - (i) Transition Zone shall ensure flush connection between the Pedestrian Clearway and building entryway as required by ADA standards.
 - (ii) Transition Zone shall ensure that entryway door operation or building fixtures and signage does not encroach into Pedestrian Clearway
- (e) Tables and seating furniture are permitted within this area for extended outdoor dining or resting areas.
- (f) Temporary product displays are permitted if not encroaching into the Pedestrian Clearway and are removed at the close of each business day.
- (c) Landscaping of Transition Zone is encouraged and shall conform with Section 330-410 I, Sustainable Development Standards.

SECTION 411.D CIVIC SPACE DESIGN STANDARDS

- (1) The following programming and design considerations, among others, shall be evaluated for Civic Spaces by the PDC in making their recommendation to the Planning Board:
 - (a) Solar orientation of Civic Space
 - (b) Amenities such as water features, public bathrooms, informational kiosks, drinking fountains, play & entertainment areas
 - (c) Facilities for the use, retention and recharging of rainwater
 - (d) Public access and likelihood of use
 - (e) Seasonal programming of the space
 - (f) Intensity of adjacent private frontage(s).
- (2) To qualify for designation as a Civic Space each proposed Public Civic Space or Privately Owned Civic Space must comply with one of the following permitted Civic Space Types and fulfill the requirements associated with that Civic Space:
 - (a) Plaza - See 411-D (2) (a) (i)
 - (b) Corner Plaza - See 411-D (2) (b) (i)
 - (d) Piazza - See 411-D (2) (c) (i)
 - (f) Square - See 411-D (2) (d) (i)
 - (e) Green - See 411-D (2) (e) (i)
 - (c) Pocket Park - See 411-D (2) (f) (i)
 - Riverside Streetscape Enhancement Areas
 - (i) Public Frontage areas
 - (ii) Riverside Promenade- See 411-B (10)
 - (iii) Pedestrian Way- See 411-B (10)

FIGURE 409-1 411 D (2) (a) (i) PLAZA



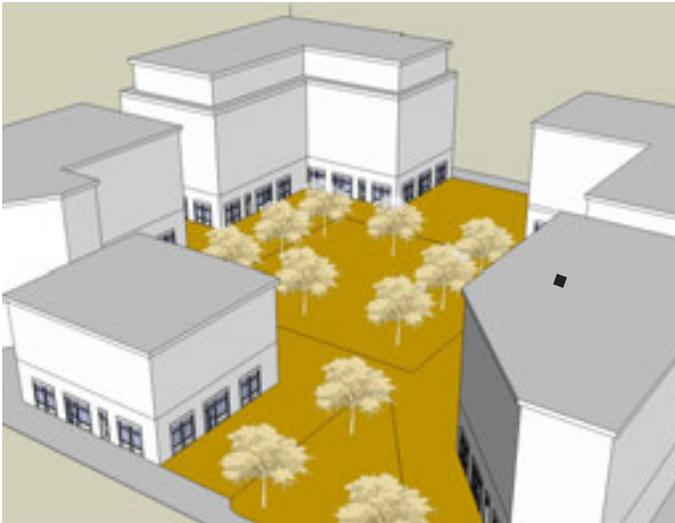
- [1] The Civic Space Type fronting on A or B Street, Riverside Promenade or Pedestrian Way with established Frontage, framed by buildings on 3 sides.
- [2] Plaza shall be designed to match importance of the adjacent A Street or Pedestrian Corridor, and contain Private Frontages as permitted on those Streets and Corridors.
- [3] The intensity of its areas are typically expressed through more intensively used “harder” landscaping.
- [4] Provide at grade access to buildings with commercial uses.

FIGURE 409-1 411 D (2) (b) (i) CORNER PLAZA



- [1] The Civic Space Type fronting on A or B Streets and Riverside Promenade or Pedestrian Way with established Frontage, framed by buildings on 2 sides.
- [2] Corner Plaza shall be designed to match importance of the adjacent Streets or Pedestrian Corridors, and contain Private Frontages as permitted on those Streets and Corridors.
- [3] The intensity of its areas are typically expressed through more intensively used “harder” landscaping.
- [4] Provide at grade access to buildings with commercial uses.

FIGURE 409-1 411 D (2) (c) (i) PIAZZA



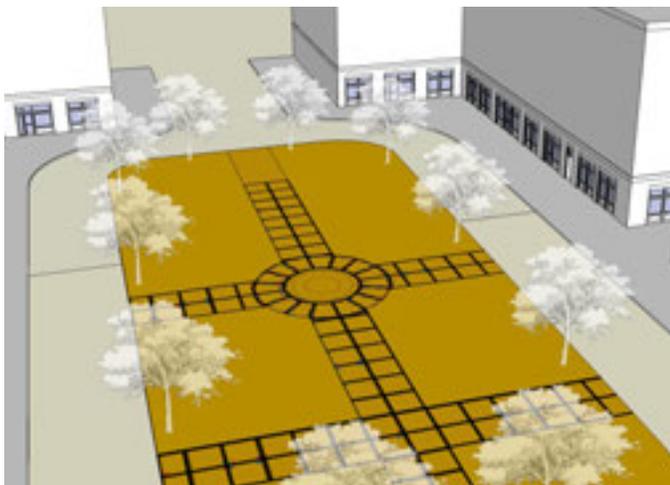
- [1] The Civic Space Type placed within a Block, framed by buildings on at least 3 sides and providing Public Frontage on more than 1 side, in addition to Frontages satisfying requirements at Block perimeter.
- [2] Piazza is a highly active public place programmed with retail, restaurant, hospitality, entertainment, cultural and/ or civic uses.
- [3] The significance and intensity of its areas is typically expressed through more intensively used “harder” landscaping.
- [4] The Piazza must connect to at least 3 perimeter streets directly or via other civic spaces.
- [5] Provide at grade access to buildings with commercial uses.

FIGURE 409-1 411 D (2) (d) (i) SQUARE



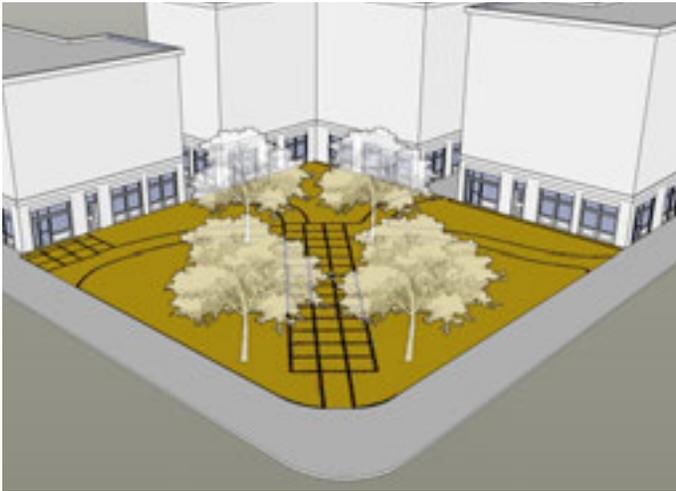
- [1] The Civic Space Type surrounded by streets on at least 3 sides, that forms focal points in the public space network, featuring a community gathering place with trees, paved area, sitting area.
- [2] Square tends to be more formal and urban in nature, in contrast to a Green.
- [3] Square and may have a cultural, civic or commercial building generally open to the public and activating its use.
- [4] Provide at grade access to buildings with commercial uses.

FIGURE 409-1 411 D (2) (e) (i) GREEN



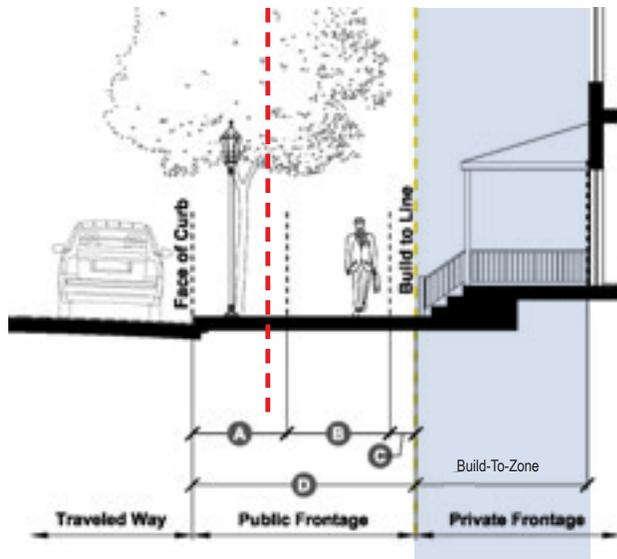
- [1] The Civic Space Type surrounded by streets on at least 2 sides featuring a community gathering place with trees, paved area, sitting area and may have a cultural, civic or commercial building generally open to the public.
- [2] Green tends to be less formal and urban in nature, in contrast to a Square, with more “soft” landscaped areas.
- [3] Green may provide structures (e.g. gazebo) and furnishing for public use, active recreation areas, playgrounds and similar.

FIGURE 409-1 411 D (2) (f) (i) POCKET PARK



- [1] The Civic Space Type with significant landscaping and treed areas, featuring a community gathering place with sitting area, framed by buildings on at least one side.
- [2] Pocket Park may contain active recreation areas and playgrounds.
- [2] Pocket Park shall be designed to match importance of the adjacent Streets or Pedestrian Corridors, and contain Private Frontages as permitted on those Streets and Corridors.
- [3] Provide at grade access to buildings with commercial uses.

SECTION 330-411.E PRIVATE FRONTAGE DESIGN STANDARDS

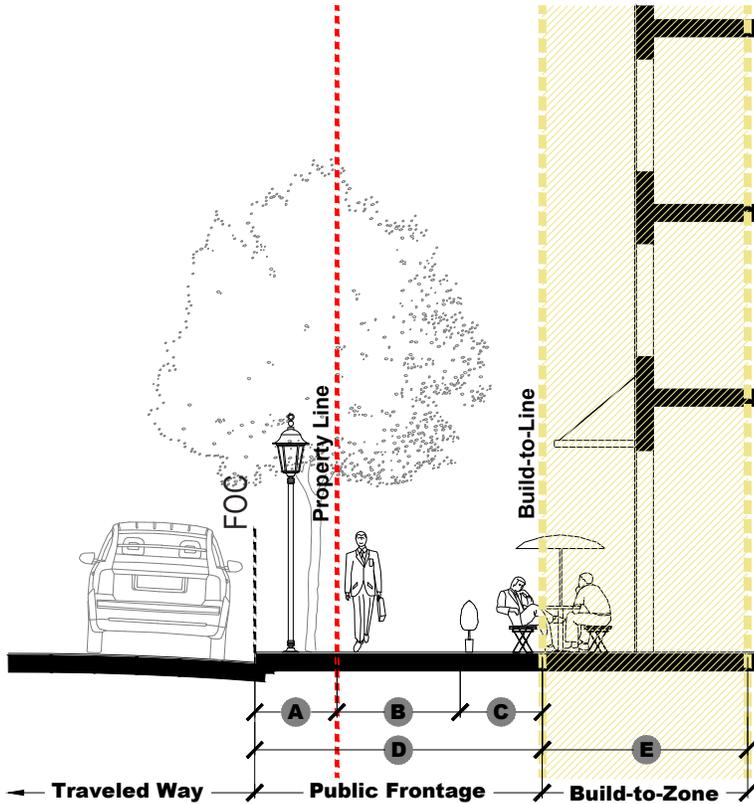


410-3: Private Frontage or Build-To-Zone Diagram

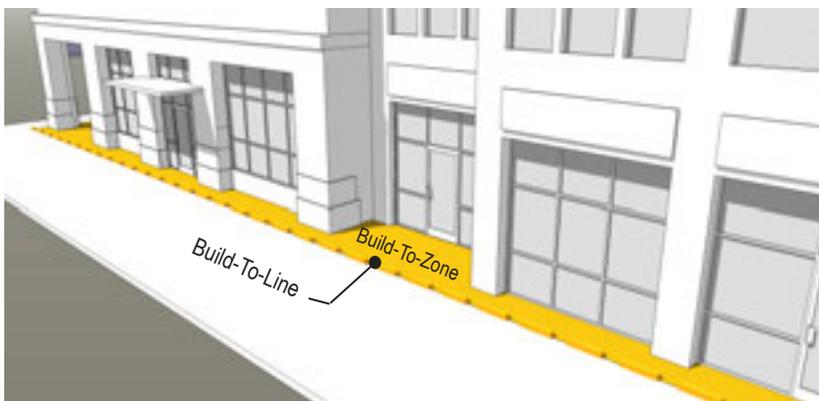
- (1) The Standards for Private Frontage Types, as regulated by Street Types, are provided in 330-410 C Table of Frontage Standards.
- (2) All sites in RO-1 shall endeavor to create an Active Edge along streets and sidewalks, with intensity appropriate for the most intense Riverside District
 - (a) Active Edge shall be achieved through the design and frequent placement of entryways and increased clear glazing to promote pedestrian activity and commerce.
 - (b) The architectural design for the ground floor street level shall provide entryways **no further than 80 feet from the end of the Street Wall and the edge of each entryway shall be no greater than 80 feet from an adjacent entryway as measured along the Build-To-Line.**
- (3) The first story of all Street Walls shall provide a minimum area of window glazing according to standards established in 330-410 C Table of Frontage Standards
 - (a) The window glazing shall be clear, transparent glass.
 - (b) Minimum Clear Glazing shall be measured at specified heights above sidewalk where maximized transparency is required
 - (c) The Glazing area percentage shall be determined by measuring the Glazing surface area divided by the surface area of the Street Wall located between the first floor elevation and the ceiling of the second floor.

411.E.(4) (a) STOREFRONT FRONTAGE

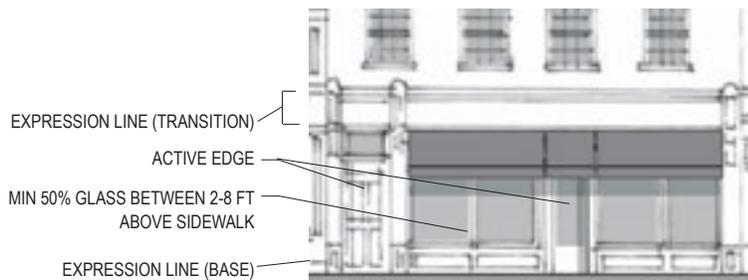
FR-1



411.E (4) (a) (i) Figure 1- Storefront frontage



411.E (4) (a) (i) Figure 2- Storefront frontage Build-To-Zone



411.E (4) (a) (i) Figure 2- Storefront frontage Build-To-Zone

Storefront Frontage FR-1

ALLOWED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

EE-1 EE-2 EE-4 EE-5

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

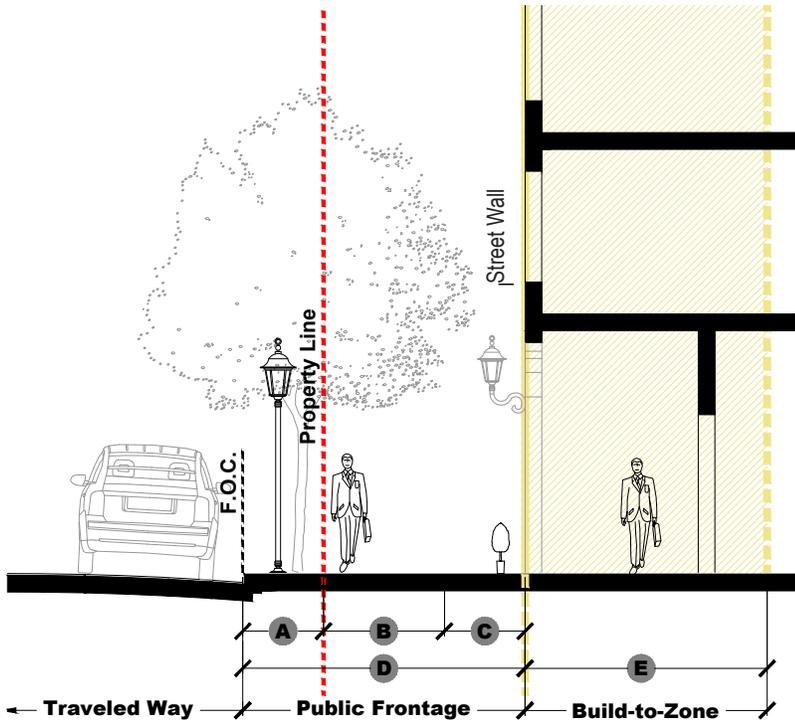
A minimum of 50% of the street-level, street facing building area located between 2' & 8' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

FUNCTION OF THE BUILD-TO-ZONE (BTZ)

- (a) Allows for entrance alcoves and expanded sidewalk area for outdoor dining.
- (b) Allows for facade articulation and inclusion of recessed building elements.
- (c) Allows for alignment with existing neighboring buildings.

411.E.(4) (b) ARCADE FRONTAGE

FR-2



411.E (4) (b) (i) Figure 1- Arcade frontage

Arcade Frontage FR-2

Building Street Wall shall remain within the Build-To-Zone if structural columns are placed outside of the Build-To-Zone, up to the Front Line, as permitted by the Planning Board

ALLOWED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

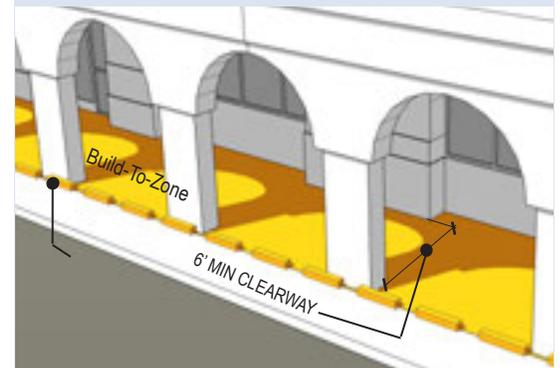
EE-1 EE-2 EE-4 EE-5

ARCADE CLEARWAY REQUIREMENT

- a) A clear distance for pedestrian access between the outer and inner arcade elevations shall be minimum 6 feet.
- ~~b) When providing pedestrian approach, the distance between arcade's outer structural columns shall be a minimum of 6 feet.~~
- b) A clear vertical height between sidewalk and the arcade ceiling shall be 10 feet

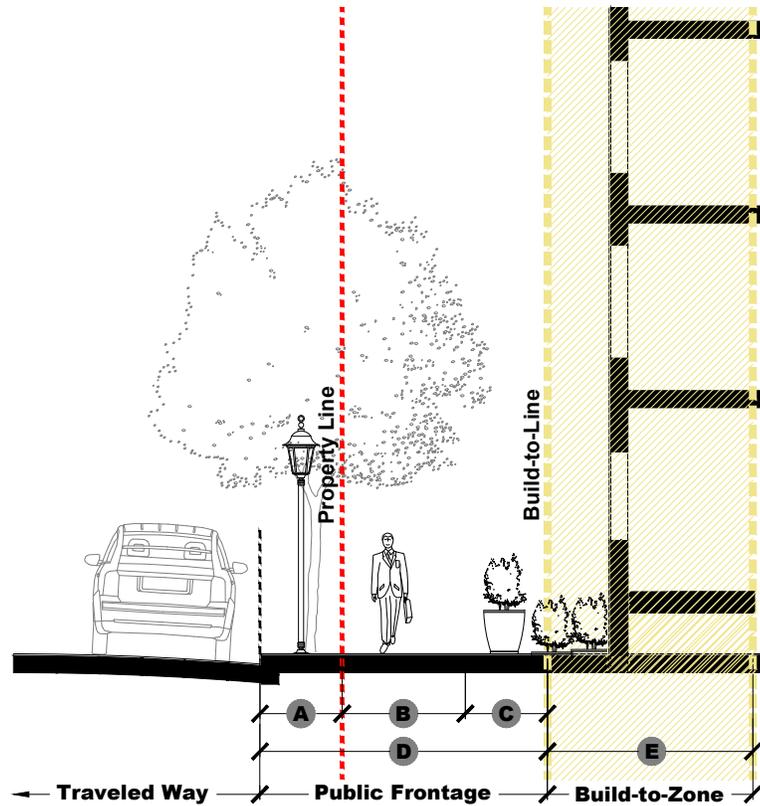
GLAZING REQUIREMENT

- (a) A minimum of 50% of the street-level, street-facing building area recessed behind structural arcade elements (posts or columns) located between 2' & 8' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.



411.E.(4) (c) HAMLET FRONTAGE

FR-3



411.E (4) (c) (i) Figure 1- Hamlet frontage



411.E (4) (c) (i) Figure 2- Hamlet frontage

Hamlet Frontage FR-3

PRIVATE FRONTAGE

ACTIVE EDGE REQ'D - DOOR SEPARATION DISTANCE 50' MAX

ALLOWED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

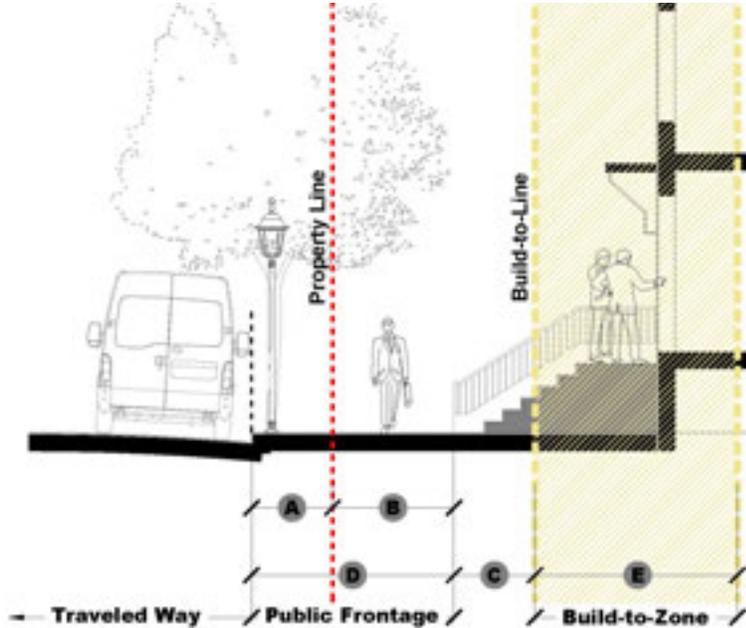
EE-1 EE-2 EE-4 EE-5

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

A minimum of 40% of the street-level, street facing building area located between 2' & 10' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

411.E.(4) (d) STOOP FRONTAGE

FR-4



411.E (4) (d) (i) Figure 1- Stoop frontage



411.E (4) (d) (i) Figure 2- Stoop frontage

Stoop frontage FR-4 defines residential frontages with elevated entrance. Up to three stair raisers can be placed within transition zone, and the ground plane within the BTZ can be hardscape continuation of sidewalk or landscaped (e.g. rain gardens).

ALLOWED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

EE-1 EE-2 EE-4 EE-5

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

(a) A minimum of 30% of the street-level, street facing building area located between 4' & 13' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

FUNCTION OF THE BUILD-TO-ZONE (BTZ)

- (a) Allows for entrance alcoves.
- (b) Allows for facade articulation and inclusion of pronounced and/or recessed building elements.
- (c) Allows for alignment with existing neighboring buildings.

411.E.(4) (e) FORECOURT FRONTAGE

FR-6

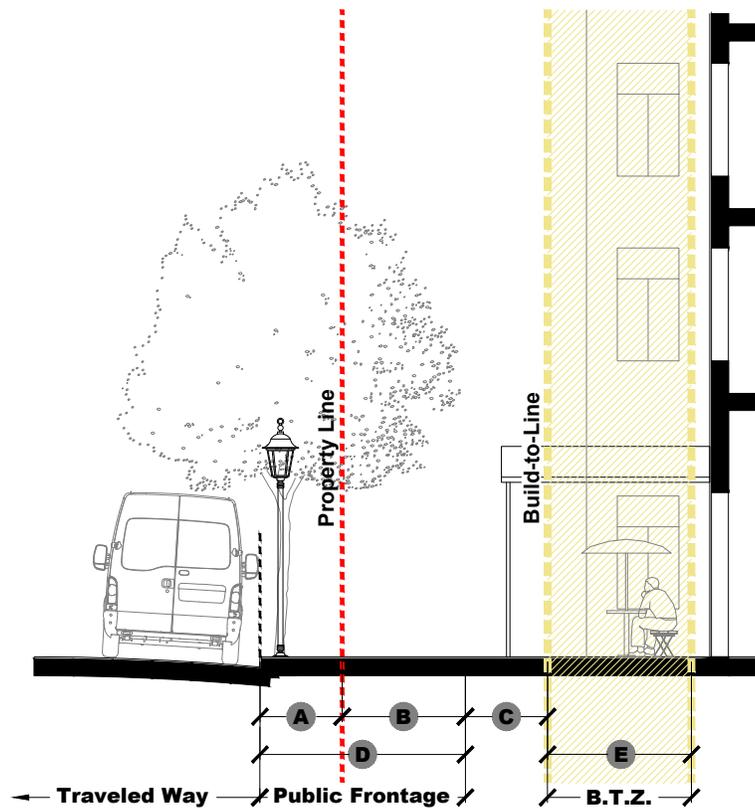


Figure 410-27. Forecourt frontage build-to-zone



Figure 410-28.

Forecourt frontage FR-6 allows longer building recessed areas for gardens and bioretention areas.

PRIVATE FRONTAGE

PERMITTED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

EE-1 EE-2 EE-4 EE-5

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

(a) A minimum of 30% of the street-level, street facing building area located between 4' & 13' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

FUNCTION OF THE BUILD-TO-ZONE

- (a) Allows for entrance alcoves.
- (b) Allows for facade articulation and inclusion of recessed building elements.
- (c) Allows for alignment with existing neighboring buildings.

411.E.(4) (f) PORCH FRONTAGE

FR-5

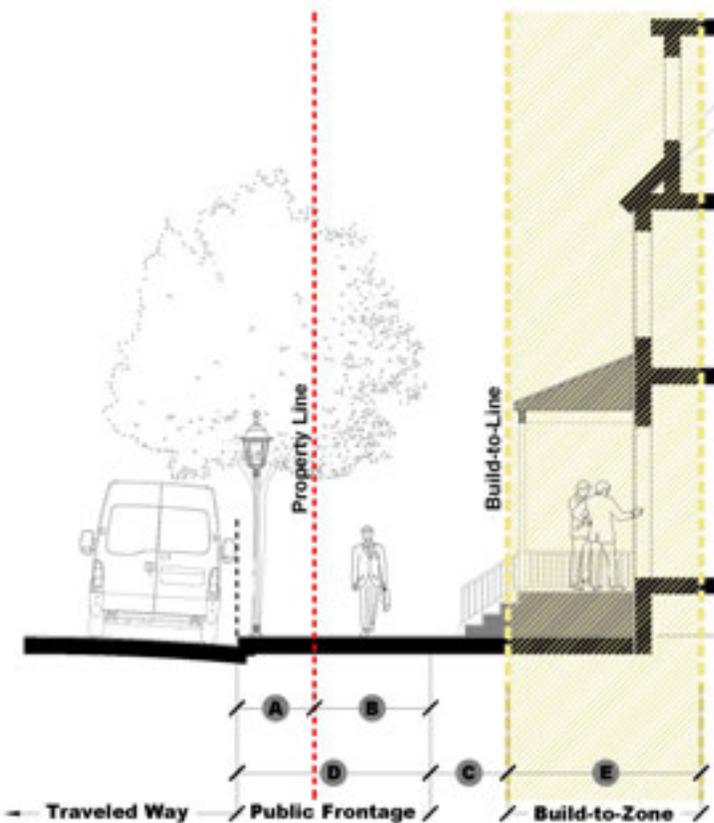


Figure 410-25. Porch frontage Build-To-Zone



Figure 410-26.

Porch frontages FR-5 define residential frontages with elevated entrance. Up to three stair raisers can be placed within transition zone, and the ground plane within the BTZ can be hardscape continuation of sidewalk or landscaped (e.g. rain gardens).

PERMITTED FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS

EE-1 EE-2 EE-4 EE-5

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

(a) A minimum of 30% of the street-level, street-facing building area located between 4' & 13' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

411.E.(4) (g) MID-BLOCK

FR-7



Figure 410-29.

Mid-Block frontage FR-7 faces C Streets when Build-To-Line has not been established.

PRIVATE FRONTAGE

FRONTAGE EDGING ELEMENTS ALLOWED

EE-1 EE-2 EE-4 EE-5

GLAZING REQUIREMENT

(a) A minimum of 30% of the street-level, street facing building area located between 4' & 7' above the sidewalk shall provide clear, non-reflective glass.

410-D. 411.H. EDGING ELEMENT STANDARDS

The elements permitted within a Built-To-Zone as provided in the Table XXX and Figures 410.D.1 through 410.D.4

Moved into Frontage Standards Table

	Edging Elements			
	Stairs*	Ornamental Fence	Privacy Fence	Landscaped Edge
Arcaoe			EE-5	EE-6
Hamlet			P	P
Stoop*	FR-4			P
Porch*	FR-5	P		
Forecourt	FR-6	P	P	
Mid Block	FR-7	P	P	P

* Additional building standards for railing may apply.

** Privacy fences shall be used for screening of utility and service areas and streets.

411.F ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STANDARDS**411.F (1) FINISHED FLOOR OF BUILDINGS**

Finished Floor Elevation of buildings other than commercial, mixed-use, and multi-family buildings shall be set with a finished floor a minimum of 18" above finished grade within the Private Frontage.

- (a) For Residential and Non-residential Structures located in Coastal High Hazard Areas, according to 169-16 and 169-17 of the Town code, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be located two feet (24") above the Base Flood elevation.
- (b) Floor-to-floor height shall be minimum 12 feet for the first floor commercial, and minimum 8 feet for upper floors.
- (b) Stoop and Porch shall have a minimum of 2 risers at the stoop or porch at the lead-walk.

411.F (2) EXPRESSION LINE

- (a) All buildings should provide one or more horizontal expression lines appropriate for the scale of the building to:
 - i. differentiate between the base, middle or top of buildings
 - ii. emphasize a massing transition or change of use.
- (b) Expression lines should be articulated through the use of material, moldings, shading devices, changes of material, changes of color, cornices, and other similar architectural elements.
- (c) Expression Lines may consist of a continuous element (e.g a trim), or interrupted lines that visually connect across the facade at the same height, formed by a balcony, a short setback or protruded element (e.g. a bay window), a slightly articulated trim course, or similar.

Significant corners can exceed the height of the max allowed building height to allow for significant architectural feature in locations designated by Zoning Map Sec 330-407. Additional locations can be allowed to enrich the community character.

411.F (3) SIGNIFICANT CORNER



- (a) Buildings shall meet the requirements of a Significant Corner in locations designated on the Zoning Standards Map in Section 330-407, with the intent to visually attract a viewer's attention at important corner locations.
- (b) Where a Civic Space is considered at a designated Significant Corner, the requirement for the Significant Corner can be met outside of the Build-To-Zone.
- (c) The intent may be achieved by provision of towers, corner towers, an architecturally embellished entry, or other similar distinctive architectural elements.
- (d) Buildings providing tower elements may have the tower element exceed the maximum building height by 10 feet providing that the overall area of the extended height does not exceed 10% of the floor area of the floor where it is appearing.
- (e) No more than one tower element shall be provided at such Significant Corner.
- (f) Building shall not have more than two tower elements that qualify as Significant Corner or Terminating Vista, as approved by the Planning Board.

411.F (4) TERMINATING VISTA

~~Terminating vistas shall be located to terminate a view created by the center line of a street or civic space. When building facades terminate a vista, they shall be designed to have a significant architectural feature located on axis with the vista.~~



- (a) Buildings shall meet the requirements of a Terminating Vista in locations of axial conclusion of a street or exposed viewshed as designated on the Zoning Standards Map in Section 330-407, with the intent to visually attract a viewer's attention at the end of such visual axis.
- (b) Where a Civic Space is considered at a designated Terminated Vista, the requirement for the Terminated Vista can be met outside of the Build-To-Zone.
- (c) Vista termination may include towers, corner towers, symmetrical facades centered on a visual axis, an architecturally embellished entry, or other similar distinctive architectural elements.
- (d) Buildings providing tower elements may have the tower element exceed the maximum building height by one story, providing that the overall area of the extended height does not exceed (10% of the area)
- (e) No more than one tower element shall be provided at Terminating Vista.
- (f) Building shall not have more than two tower elements that qualify as Significant Corner or Terminating Vista, as approved by the Planning Board.

411.F (5) BUILDING MASSING

- (a) Façade elements, including visual structural elements, openings, and details should utilize a coherent system of proportion.
 - (i) A building façade should be composed of vertical proportions, whether in part or whole of the composition, and shall be designed so that assumed vertical loads are carried to the ground by a reasonable and convincing visible structure.
 - (ii) Windows shall be vertical in proportion, except where Storefronts Frontage is required or provided.
- (b) Facades shall be composed of sections no wider than 45 feet.
 - (i) Each section of façade shall have a different cornice height or different roof condition with break in the cornice, where gables should occur occasionally.
 - (ii) Include vertical breaks in the facade while maintaining the Streetwall within the Private Frontage to comply with Section 330- 410.C.
- (c) Bay windows where provided, shall be structurally supported in a manner appropriate to the architectural style.
- (d) When dormers are used, they shall light interior spaces.
- (e) Shutters shall be of size to cover the windows, fixed or operable.
 - (i) The body of a single-window dormer shall be vertically proportioned or square and shall be consistent with the architectural style. Dormer windows shall be proportioned similar to or slightly shorter than typical windows in the floor below.
 - (iii) In buildings with flat roofs massing shall be controlled by, and not limited to, more pronounced vertical breaks, change in height and type of parapet, inclusion of more pronounced overhang elements (e.g. cornices, and balconies), change in material, inclusion of pergolas for rooftop gardens.



411.F (6) BUILDING MATERIAL

- (a) Building materials shall be utilized in a manner appropriate to their intrinsic properties, including their structural capacities as demonstrated in openings and spans as approved by the Building Inspector.
- (i) Heaviest appearing materials shall be kept at the base of the building and lighter appearing above.
- (ii) The following “Arm’s Length Rule” and the “Eyes’ Only Rule” shall establish the guidelines for the acceptability of such materials where substitute materials are used:
- [1] Arm’s Length Rule: Substitute materials must be indistinguishable from the materials they are representing if they are to be used below the second floor.
- [2] Eyes’ Only Rule: Substitute materials must be visually indistinguishable from the materials they are representing if they are to be used above the first floor.
- (b) No more than 2 wall materials, excluding fenestration, shall be visible on any exterior wall, not counting the foundation wall or piers.
- (i) Materials shall change only along a horizontal line and outside the Public Frontage, unless as a part of a different facade section per 330-411 (F) (b).
- (c) Colors shall be consistent with the architectural style and shall be selected from a single quadrant of the color wheel.

411.F (7) SIGNS

- (a) Signs shall be consistent with the architectural style.
- (i) Neon signs, fluorescent or glowing paint, billboards, moving or intermittently illuminated signs or advertising devices, and flashing signs shall be prohibited.
- (b) The permitted attached signs are
- (i) The Band Sign: The band sign consists of a band of lettering across the entire width of the building. If lit, band signs shall be front-lit with gooseneck lights. Band signs shall be a maximum of 36” tall, and the bottom of the band sign shall not be installed less than 10 ft. above the sidewalk.
- (ii) The Board Sign: The board sign consists of painted or vinyl graphics on a signboard attached flush with the building wall.
- (c) The permitted projecting signs:
- (i) Blade Signs: Blade signs hung from an architectural element shall be centered on that element. Blade signs projecting from the wall may project a maximum of 3 feet. The top of the blade sign shall be between 9 feet and 12 feet above the sidewalk. The blade sign shall be 32 inches tall maximum. Brackets or other suspension device shall match the architectural style of the building and shall not be computed as part of the allowable size of the sign.
- (d) Ground Signs: Sculptural and A-frame sign boards placed on the sidewalk shall be permitted if they are temporary and removed during non-operating hours.
- (e) Awning Signs: Signage may be painted either on the fringe of an awning or in the centre of the body of the awning. Awning signs shall be painted directly on canvas. Back lit awnings are prohibited. Signs that occupy the fringe of the awning may fill the entire height and width of the fringe up to a maximum fringe height of 9”.
- (f) Rooftop Signs: Roof top signs mean to be viewed from great distances shall be prohibited
- (g) Freestanding, off-site and detached signs are prohibited unless noted otherwise.

SECTION 330-412 COMMUNITY BENEFIT UNITS

In accordance with the requirements of the Long Island Workforce Housing Act and Chapter 216 of the Town Code, it shall be the goal and objective of the Town Board to establish fifty percent (50%) of the total number of new housing units within the ROD Area, approved under this Article to be designated as Community Benefit Units. The location, number, size and type of Community Benefit Units shall be determined and distributed in accordance with the accompanying Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement (FGEIS) and Findings Statement.

SECTION 330-413. APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE ROD

A. Objectives

The adoption of the planning standards set forth in the RRAP and the Riverside Overlay District encourages the economic redevelopment of the Riverside hamlet and enables the Town to provide an expedited and coordinated review of development proposals, thereby reducing the length and uncertainty normally associated with submitting applications using the underlying zoning. The Town Board hereby seeks to achieve the following goals and objectives by the adoption of the ROD:

- (1) Provide applicants with an expedited review process;
- (2) Ensure the applicant's compliance with ROD requirements, including submission requirements and compliance with development standards of the RODs;
- (3) Review ROD incentives with applicants;
- (4) Review and clarify ROD application procedures with applicants;
- (5) Review the applicability of the Community Benefits Policies ~~and any Project Labor Agreement with applicants;~~ **and**
- (6) Ensure coordination with other entities responsible for downtown civic space, parking, and other public improvements.

B. Application Review Procedure

To achieve the above referenced goals and objectives, all development within the Riverside Overlay District ("ROD") shall comply with the following procedures rather than the procedures prescribed elsewhere in this Chapter.

- (1) **Initial Contact Meeting with the Master Developer.** A potential applicant for development or use of land within the ROD shall initiate the process by meeting informally, free of charge, with the Master Developer at any time during normal business hours on a walk-in basis or by appointment. The purpose of this meeting is to obtain information about the RRAP and the process and requirements for approval of a project under this Article. Potential applicants will receive instruction sheets and forms outlining the materials to be prepared for the mandatory Pre-Submission Conference with the Project Development Council as well as for the steps that follow in the Site Plan application process. The Master

Developer will answer questions, including questions about the RRAP and the differences between this Article and underlying zoning. Potential applicants with small properties will be encouraged to work with other property owners and/or the Master Developer to form property owner alliances for joint applications. If the potential applicant elects to proceed with an application, the next step is a mandatory Pre-Submission Conference with the Project Development Council.

(2) **Pre-Submission Conference with Project Development Council.**

The membership, scope of review and duties of the Project Development Council established by the Town Board on June 12, 2012 by resolution number 2012-641, are hereby modified to include a representative of the Master Developer; enlarge its scope of review to all applications for development within the ROD; and the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) A pre-submission conference with the Project Development Council is mandatory for all applicants for development within the ROD. The purpose of the pre-submission conference is to review and discuss the applicant's development proposal and to advise the applicant as to the planning standards and recommendations under the ROD and its specific overlay zones; what must be shown on a site plan, wetland and/or special exception application, including all submission requirements, required improvements, required parking and civic spaces and/or fees in lieu thereof, required affordable housing, SEQRA requirements, wetland and/or special exception requirements (if any) and required compliance with the Community Benefits Policies. If the applicant believes that the provision of community benefit units, public and/or semi-public civic spaces on-site is not feasible or necessary for compliance with this Article, the applicant shall explain the reasons and discuss with the Project Development Council alternatives, including payment of a fee-in-lieu and possible off-site locations.

(b) The pre-submission conference shall be held by appointment made through the office of the Department of Land Management by completing an application specified by instruction sheets prepared by the Department of Land Management. Such application will typically include a conceptual site plan that shows proposed uses, location, footprint, and height of proposed buildings and accessory

RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT

Town of Southampton

buildings, a sketch of the floor plans, elevations and facades of all buildings that face streets and public civic spaces, as well as civic space areas, setback areas, and parking areas, as well as a vicinity map with sufficient detail to show the immediate context of the proposed development and all surrounding properties within a radius of 200 feet. Any fee for the pre-submission conference shall be set by the Town Board in a fee schedule.

(c) The Project Development Council shall schedule and hold the pre-submission conference within twenty (20) days of receipt the application. Upon completion of the pre-submission conference, the Project Development Council shall within twenty (20) days prepare and forward to the applicant an advisory report with its recommendations for the development of the property, including the form of the next submission whether it be an application for a building permit; an application for a commercial compliance certificate; administrative site plan and/or wetland review with the Department of Land Management; or site plan, wetland and/or special exception review with the Planning Board. In the event the proposed development involves the subdivision of land, the Project Development Council shall advise as to its recommendations related to the proposed layout and design of the subdivision and the procedures necessary to file such subdivision.

(d) The Project Development Council, upon receipt of a referral from the Board of Appeals, shall consider and provide an advisory opinion on the effect of a proposed appeal, interpretation or variance on the ROD and the objectives of this Article, as well as on the statutory standards upon which the Board of Appeals may grant relief.

413.B(3) Administrative Site Plan Review

~~(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of §330-183.1, all development within the ROD shall be eligible for administrative site plan review in accordance with the procedures set forth in §§330-183.2 and 330-183.3, provided the following criteria are complied with:~~

~~[1] Administrative Site Plan review is recommended by the Project Development Council;~~

~~[2] The applicant for the proposed development has elected to proceed under the provisions of this Article rather than development under the underlying~~

~~zoning; and~~

~~[3] Where a wetlands permit is required under Chapter 325, the development qualifies for administrative wetlands permit review under §325-8.1.~~

~~(b) Site plan review by the Planning Board shall be required in the event that the applicant disagrees with the recommendations of the Project Development Council or disagrees or desires relief from any requirements or conditions of the Town Planning and Development Administrator.~~

(3 4) Site Plan Review by the Planning Board

All applications for development within the ROD not eligible for administrative site plan review under sub-section ~~330-413A(3)~~ 330-183.1 shall be required to make a site plan, wetland and/or special exception application to the Planning Board in accordance with the procedures set forth in §§330-182 through 330-184.1. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, the Planning Board may waive the pre-submission conference procedures under §330-184A if the applicant for the proposed development has elected to proceed under the provisions of this Article rather than development under the underlying zoning and/or the Project Development Council has recommended that the applicant proceed directly final site plan application. As provided under §330-121B and §325-5, the Planning Board shall incorporate review of an application for a special exception use and/or a wetlands permit with review of the site plan. Additionally, the Planning Board shall have the authority to modify or waive, subject to appropriate conditions, any site plan submission requirement and/or design elements of this Article, as in its judgment of the special circumstances of the development, are not requisite in the interest of the public health, safety or welfare and not contrary to the objectives of this Article.

(4 5) Subdivision Review by the Planning Board

All applications for development within the ROD that involve the subdivision of the property shall be required to make application to the Planning Board in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 292 **Subdivision of Land**. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, the Planning Board may waive the Pre-Application procedures under Chapter 292 if the applicant for the proposed subdivision has elected to proceed under the

SECTION 330-413. APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE ROD

provisions of this Article rather than development under the underlying zoning and/or the Project Development Council has recommended that the applicant proceed directly to preliminary or final application. The standards for “Streets, Highways and common access” shall be pursuant to Section 292-36, except as otherwise provided by the Sections 330-408 and 330-411. The Planning Board may review a subdivision application concurrently with the review of a site plan application, pursuant to the Section 413.b(4).

(6-5) Appeals, Interpretations and Variances

Appeals, interpretations, variances or other form of relief from the provisions of this Article may be granted by the Board of Appeals pursuant to the statutory requirements of Article XVIII of this Chapter and §§267, 267-a, 267-b and 267-c of the New York State Town Law. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, applications to the Board of Appeals may be accepted and granted without the need for a denial by the Building Inspector as provided in of the aforesaid statutes. All applications to the Board of Appeals for development within the ROD shall be referred to the Project Development Council for an advisory opinion on the effect of a proposed appeals, interpretation or variance on the ROD and the objectives of this Article, as well as on the statutory standards upon which the Board of Appeals may grant relief. The Project Development Council shall have thirty (30) days after receipt of the referral from the Board of Appeals to provide written comments to the Board of Appeals. Upon the expiration of the thirty day time period, the Board of Appeals may proceed with consideration of the application, however the failure of the Project Development Council to comment within said thirty day time period shall not be construed as an endorsement of the application. When an application is referred to the Project Development Council by the Board of Appeals, the Project Development Council shall specifically address whether or not the proposed relief if granted will produce an undesirable change to the desired walkable and pedestrian-friendly neighborhood character to be created by this Article. The Board of Appeals shall incorporate specific findings explaining the planning and design rationale for its decision.

C K. Fees

Fees associated with development under the ROD shall be charged according to a fee schedule adopted by resolution of the Town Board, as amended from time to time by resolution of the Town Board. Such fees shall be paid to the Town of Southampton for deposit in Town ROD special accounts, which shall be segregated from other Town funds and shall be used exclusively in connection its identified purpose. The Planning Board may deem the provision of on-site or off-site Civic Spaces, Private Open Spaces, and recreational indoor amenity spaces, to satisfy Section 8-6B if such open space is available for public recreational purposes.

D L. Duration of Approvals

All development proposals approved under this Article shall remain valid for a period of two years from the date of site plan approval and an Applicant shall obtain necessary building permits and other approvals from permitting agencies and commence construction within such time period. Such approvals shall expire after two years unless the Applicant can show good cause for its failure to obtain a building permit and commence construction, in which case an extension of up to one year may be granted by the Planning Board. If construction is suspended for a period greater than six months, the Planning Board which shall be empowered to notify the Applicant and revoke the approval if such suspension is not found to be for good cause.

SECTION 330-414. RESERVED**SECTION 330-415. COMPLIANCE WITH THE STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW ACT (SEQRA)**

- A. In accordance with the requirements of Chapter 157 (Environmental Quality Review) of the Town Code and the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and the regulation issued thereunder, the Town Board has accepted and approved a Draft and Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) and a Findings Statement which analyze the potential environmental impacts of adoption of this ROD. The Findings Statement, summarizes the Town Board's findings on these potential impacts and establishes conditions and thresholds for development under this Article and the extent to which further SEQRA review may be required for site-specific impacts of projects to be built under the terms of this Article.
- B. The Findings Statement includes conditions and thresholds for the entire ROD. All development within the ROD that is subject to SEQRA shall comply with the conditions and thresholds in the Findings Statement.
- ~~C. Notwithstanding the provisions of §§157-11 and 157-12 of the Town Code, the Town Board under the authority of 6 NYCRR §617.5(b), SEQRA, hereby designates and declares that all site plan applications for development proceeding under the Riverside Overlay Zones and their standards under this Article shall be deemed Type II Actions. Nothing herein shall preclude the plenary authority of the Planning and Development Administrator or the Planning Board to require the submission of necessary studies, assessments, reports or information to support a site plan application. —~~
- C. Fair Share Mitigation Fees shall be established by the Town Board.

SECTION 330- 416 IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY BENEFITS POLICIES

A. To ensure the fulfillment of the community benefit goals of the Town, all development within the ROD that is approved under this Article shall comply with the requirements of any adopted Community Benefits Policies in effect as of the date such policies have been adopted or modified by resolution of the Town Board. These policies include: a **Community Benefit Program as described in Section 2 of the FGEIS associated with this Article**, a Construction Jobs Policy, an Operations Jobs Policy, and a Local Contracting Policy (collectively, “the Community Benefits Policies”). No building permit may be issued under this Article until the Community Benefits Policies have been adopted and are in effect. Compliance with the terms of these policies shall be made a condition of any site plan approval within the ROD after adoption of such policies, and such compliance shall be monitored and enforced as set forth in the Community Benefits Policies

and as conditions of approval of a site plan under this ordinance. Where such conditions have been imposed on site plan approvals, no building permit, certificate of occupancy, or business license or business license renewal shall be issued unless the Applicant has demonstrated compliance with these policies. In furtherance of the objectives of this Section 330-416, applicants who receive site plan approval under this Article XXXI shall pay a fee, determined by the Town Board.

SECTION 330- 417 AMENDMENTS TO THIS ARTICLE

This Article may be amended as provided in Article XX of the Zoning Ordinance. Prior to adopting an amendment, the [TBD] shall refer such proposed amendment to the PDC for comment. If the PDC does not comment within 30 days of such referral, the Town Board may enact the amendment without receiving such comment. In the event that the Town Board does not follow the recommendation of the PDC, it shall provide a written statement of its reasons in the resolution of adoption of the amendment. All such amendments shall be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and the Final Generic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

SECTION 330- 418 ~~INSPECTION, VIOLATIONS, AND ENFORCEMENT RESERVED~~

RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT

Town of Southampton

**Attachment B
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
RIVERSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT MAP AMENDMENTS**

AMENDMENTS TO THE ZONING MAP OF THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON, NY:

- 1. Add Riverside Overlay District to the Zoning Map of the Town of Southampton.**

