

Article 10. Neighborhood Center Zoning Districts: NC

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10.1 PURPOSE

A. NC Neighborhood Center Zoning District

The NC Neighborhood Center Zoning District is intended to support a pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use neighborhood environment, allowing access to daily shopping needs and services within walking distance of nearby residential neighborhoods. The NC Zoning District provides for a mix of commercial and service uses, closely integrated within the surrounding residential neighborhood fabric to support the concept of a complete neighborhood. Both vertical and horizontal mixed-use development is encouraged.

10.2 USES

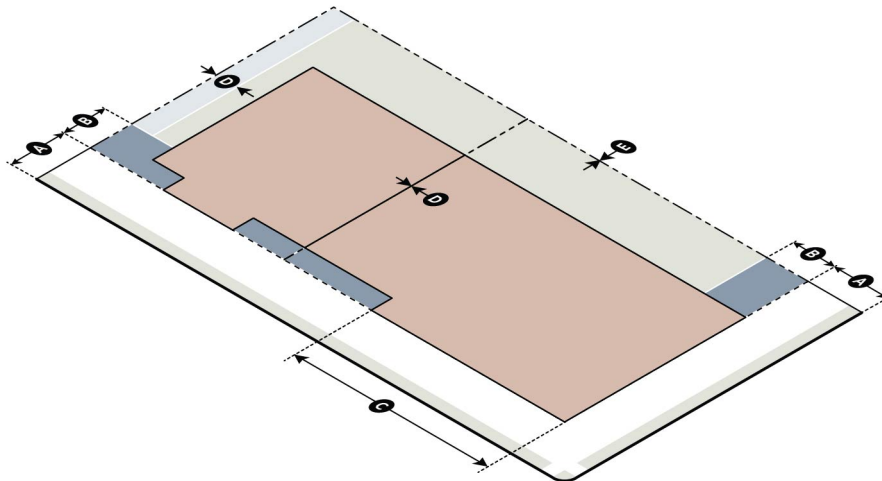
Article 15 lists permitted, temporary, and accessory uses for the Neighborhood Center Zoning Districts.

10.3 DIMENSIONAL AND DESIGN STANDARDS

The tables below include the dimensional and design standards for the Neighborhood Center Zoning District. Standards within the tables below may contain specific regulations organized by frontage type (Section 3.5). In the tables below, where a cell contains a standard or a "✓" the standard is applicable. Where a cell is blank and shaded, the standard does not apply.

A. Building Siting

Building siting standards govern the placement of buildings on lots, and are intended to ensure that development maintains compatibility with its surrounding context and with the intent of the applicable zoning district.



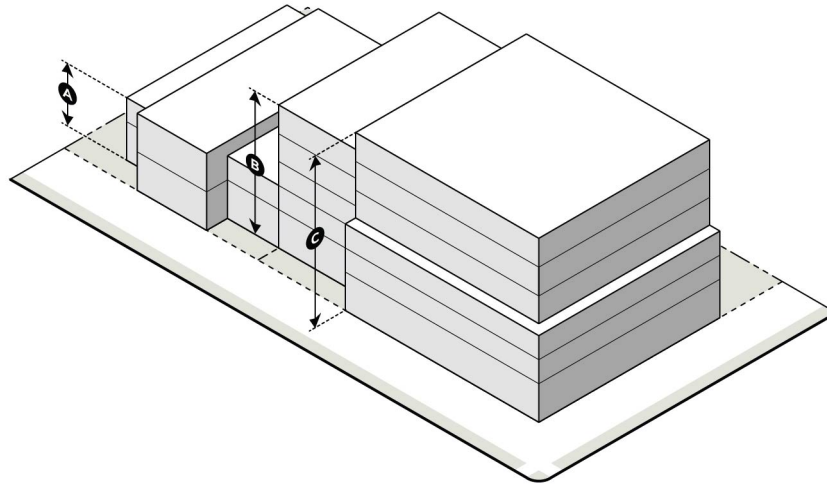
		NC
A	Frontage Setback Line (from future back of curb) (feet) ^{1,2}	
	Main Street	24
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	24
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	30
	2-3 Lane Avenue	24
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park ³	5

		NC
	Other - Primary	24
	Secondary	20
	Parkway	40
	Limited Access (Measured from ROW)	10
B	Frontage Build-To Zone (BTZ) (from frontage setback line) (feet) ^{4, 5}	
	Main Street	0-20
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	0-20
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	0-20
	2-3 Lane Avenue	0-20
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	0-20
	Other - Primary	0-20
	Secondary	0-20
	Parkway	
Limited Access		
C	Minimum BTZ Build-To Percentage for Structure (%)	
	Main Street	80
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	80
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	80
	2-3 Lane Avenue	80
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	80
	Other - Primary	80
	Secondary	60
	Parkway	
Limited Access		
D	Minimum Side Setback (feet)	
	Not abutting Neighborhood 1 Place Type	0
	Abutting Neighborhood 1 Place Type	10
E	Minimum Rear Setback (feet)	
	Not abutting Neighborhood 1 Place Type	0
	Abutting Neighborhood 1 Place Type	20

- ¹ On local and collector streets, measured from the curb location for Office/Commercial Wide Local Street Cross Section in CLDSM or the existing back of curb, whichever is farthest from the centerline. If SSI standards require the relocation of the back of curb or the back of curb is voluntarily relocated, that shall be considered the existing back of curb location.
- ² In no case shall any building entry be located closer than six feet to an existing or proposed off-street public path or shared use path.
- ³ For the transit station, off-street public path, public park frontage, shall be measured from a property line or right-of-way line. If there is an easement in place for any frontage, then the measurement shall be taken from such easement. For any frontage abutting a reservation for a future frontage, the frontage setback line shall be measured from the edge of the reservation area.
- ⁴ If there is an existing CLT Water easement that conflicts with the build-to zone requirement, a build-to line shall be established at the edge of the easement closest to the build-to zone.
- ⁵ Where a lot has more than two frontages that require a build-to zone, the build-to zone shall be increased by 100% for those frontages that exceed two. Such an increase should be applied to those frontages that are lowest in the established hierarchy of frontages (Section 3.5.D).

B. Building Height

Building height standards govern the minimum and maximum heights of buildings as applicable and are intended to provide flexibility while maintaining appropriate transitions to adjacent areas.

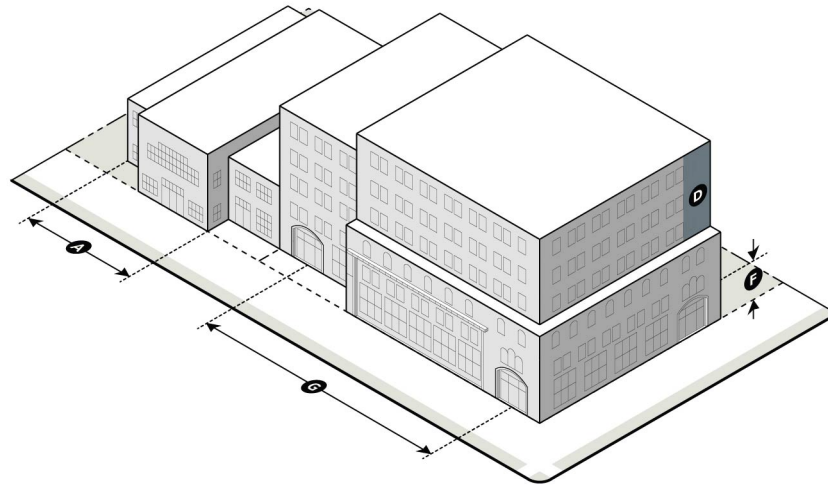


		NC
A	Minimum Building Height (feet) ¹	24
B	Maximum Building Height (feet) ^{2,3}	60
C	Maximum Height with Bonus (feet) (Section 16.3) ^{2,3,4}	80

- ¹ Lots of 30 feet or less in lot width are exempt from any applicable minimum building height requirements.
- ² Any structures integral to the operation of a use, such as smokestacks, chimneys, cooling towers, water towers, elevator houses, mechanical stacks, and other similar items that exceed the maximum height allowed in a zoning district are permitted. Any such structures that are freestanding shall be set back from any lot line that abuts a Neighborhood 1 Place Type a distance equal to the height of the structure.
- ³ The height of structures may be restricted by the limitations set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations Part 77: Safe, Efficient Use, and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace. The Airport may be contacted for assistance with obstruction determination.
- ⁴ The maximum building height of any structure within 200' of residential uses or vacant land in a Neighborhood 1 Place Type is limited to 65 feet. These standards apply only to that part of a structure within the 200' distance. This limitation does not apply to public parks of 3 acres or greater within a Neighborhood 1 Place Type, nor to a contiguous area of two or fewer parcels within a Neighborhood 1 Place Type.

C. Building Articulation

Building articulation standards govern the dimensions of building facade elements and entry features, and are intended to facilitate the enhancement of a pedestrian-oriented environment.



		NC
A	Minimum Building Length as a Percentage of Lot Width Along Frontage (Measured at Frontage Setback Line) (%) ¹	
	Main Street	60
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	60
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	60
	2-3 Lane Avenue	60
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	60
	Other - Primary	60
	Secondary	40
	Parkway	
	Limited Access	
B	Maximum Building Length Along a Frontage (feet) ²	400
C	Maximum Building Length Along a Frontage with Additional Design Elements (feet) ^{2, 3}	600
D	Maximum Blank Wall Area - Horizontal or Vertical (feet)	
	Main Street	20
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	20
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	20
	2-3 Lane Avenue	20
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	20
	Other - Primary	20
	Secondary	20
	Parkway	50
	Limited Access	50
E	Minimum Ground Floor Height – Residential (Finished Floor Elevation to Finished Floor Elevation) (feet) ^{4, 5, 6}	
	Main Street	16
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	10
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	10

	NC
2-3 Lane Avenue	10
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	10
Other - Primary	10
Secondary	10
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	10
Limited Access	
F Minimum Ground Floor Height – Nonresidential and Mixed-Use (Finished Floor Elevation to Finished Floor Elevation) (feet) ^{4, 6}	
Main Street	16
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	14
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	14
2-3 Lane Avenue	14
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	14
Other - Primary	14
Secondary	14
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	14
Limited Access	
G Maximum Prominent Entry Spacing (feet)	
Main Street	250
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	250
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	250
2-3 Lane Avenue	250
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	250
Other - Primary	250
Secondary	250
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	250
Limited Access	

¹ Where a minimum building length as a percentage of lot width applies to multiple frontages, the highest frontage classification in the hierarchy (per Section 3.5.D) shall meet the established standard. In the case of a lot with two frontages, the second frontage shall only meet a standard of 40%. If there are more than two frontages subject to the standard, there is no minimum requirement for any frontage beyond the two highest frontages in the hierarchy. This requirement does not apply to Parkway or Limited Access frontages.

² Maximum building length along a frontage does not apply to any frontage located along a Limited Access road.

³ To achieve maximum building length with additional design elements, the following is required:

A. Where a building abuts two parallel frontages with pedestrian facilities, or one frontage with pedestrian facilities and a parking lot, public park or other publicly owned open space on the side of the building opposite the frontage, a pedestrian passage is required. Such passage shall meet the following criteria:

1. General Requirements

a. Passages shall be designed to accommodate pedestrians. Vehicular access and circulation shall not be allowed as a component of a passage.

b. Passages shall be a minimum of 30 feet in width and 20 feet in height, and shall be located within the middle third of the building, measured along the frontage.

c. Passages shall be designed to maintain views from one end through to the other. Such views shall not be obstructed by lighting or other design features.

d. Inclusion of decorative elements such as lighting installations or public art within passages is encouraged.

e. Passages shall align with the street grid or other points of access to sidewalks, public paths, parking lots, public parks or other publicly owned open space where feasible.

f. For the purposes of any build-to zone requirement, a building passage is considered part of the building façade that meets such requirement.

2. Passages in nonresidential and mixed-use buildings.
 - a. Ground floor uses shall be oriented toward the passage, including public entrances.
 - b. Ground floor façades facing into building passages in nonresidential and mixed-use buildings shall maintain a minimum transparency of 35% of the wall area of the passage.
 3. Passages in residential buildings.
 - a. Passages in residential buildings may be closed off to the public with gates and/or fencing but shall be of open design to allow for a clear view through the passage.
 - b. Passages in residential buildings shall be designed with elements for use by residents, such as seating areas.
 - c. Ground floor façades facing into building passages in residential buildings shall maintain a minimum transparency of 25% of the wall area of the passage.
- B. Where a building does not abut two parallel frontages with pedestrian facilities, a break in the building massing is required as follows:
1. Building mass shall be recessed a minimum of 20 feet in depth for no less than 30 linear feet along the façade. Such recess shall extend the full height of the building, and shall meet the following criteria:
 - a. The recess shall be located within the middle third of the building, measured along the frontage.
 - b. For nonresidential and mixed-use buildings, ground floor uses shall be oriented toward the recessed area, including public entrances.
 - c. The recessed area is subject to all transparency requirements.
 - d. The recessed area shall be designed as public or common space including amenities such as seating areas, landscaping, lighting, decorative elements, and public art.
 - 4 The ground floor of residential developments is still considered residential when leasing or management offices and/or tenant facilities, such as gyms and community/party rooms associated with the development are located on the ground floor.
 - 5 Applies only if non-convertible residential; for convertible residential, nonresidential standard applies.
 - 6 At least 70% of the total ground floor, measured as a percentage of the interior space, shall meet the minimum ground floor height requirement.

D. Transparency

Transparency standards govern the required amount of ground floor and upper story transparency, and are intended to facilitate the enhancement of a pedestrian-oriented environment. These standards do not apply to townhouse development.

		NC
A	Ground Floor Transparency – Residential (% of wall area between 3' and 10' from grade) ^{1,2}	
	Main Street	25
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	25
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	25
	2-3 Lane Avenue	25
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	25
	Other - Primary	25
	Secondary	25
	Parkway	20
	Limited Access	
B	Ground Floor Transparency – Nonresidential and Mixed-Use (% of wall area between 3' and 10' from grade) ¹	
	Main Street	60
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	50
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	50
	2-3 Lane Avenue	50
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	50
	Other - Primary	50
	Secondary	50
	Parkway	30
	Limited Access	
C	Upper Story Transparency – Residential, Nonresidential, and Mixed-Use (% of Wall Area of Story)	
	Main Street	15
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	15
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	15
	2-3 Lane Avenue	15
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	15
	Other - Primary	15
	Secondary	15
	Parkway	15
	Limited Access	

¹ The ground floor of residential developments is still considered residential when leasing or management offices and/or tenant facilities, such as gyms and community/party rooms associated with the development are located on the ground floor.

² Applies only if non-convertible residential; for convertible residential, nonresidential standard applies.

E. Site Layout Standards

1. Residential Site Layout Standards

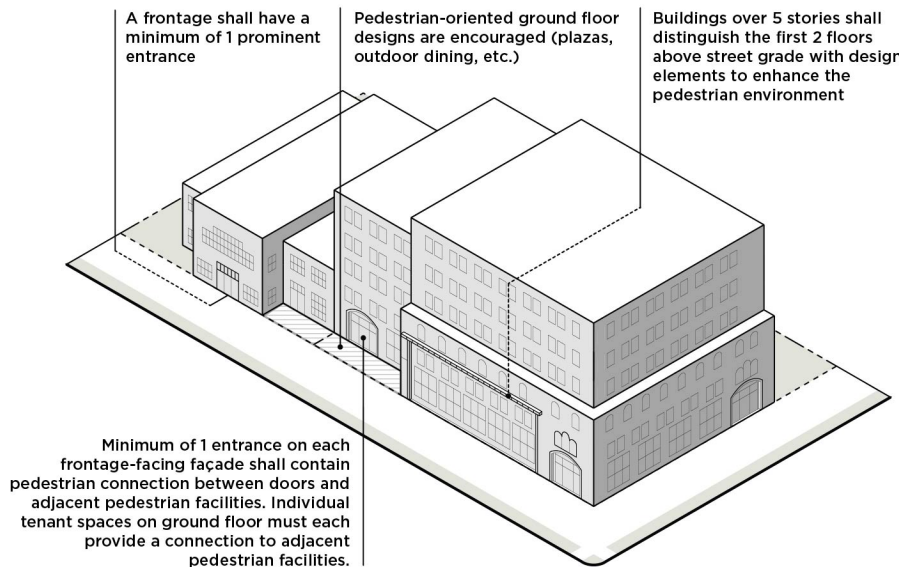
The standards below establish site layout requirements for multi-family attached, multi-family stacked, and townhouse development within the NC Zoning District. Where standards below refer to a frontage, such standards apply to all frontages except parkways or limited access roads.

	Multi-Family Attached	Multi-Family Stacked	Townhouse
Vehicular entrances to garages, including areas used for vehicular access to attached or detached garages, shall be located to the rear of the building and shall not face the front façade of another building or common open space. The Zoning Administrator may waive this requirement if it is determined that, due to site constraints, there is no alternative to vehicular entrances facing a front façade or common open space.	✓	✓	
The primary pedestrian entry to each principal structure shall face a frontage.		✓	
The primary pedestrian entry to each dwelling unit shall face a frontage or common open space.	✓		
Principal structures abutting a frontage shall be oriented with all building sidewalls perpendicular to the frontage. On corner lots, sidewalls may be oriented perpendicularly to either frontage.			✓
The maximum number of attached dwelling units within a single structure is eight, unless adjacent to a Neighborhood 1 Place Type, then the maximum number of attached units within a single structure is six.	✓		✓

F. Building Design Standards

1. Nonresidential and Mixed-Use Building Design Standards

The following design standards apply to nonresidential and mixed-use buildings in the NC Zoning District.



	NC
Facade Modulation	
For buildings of 150' in length or longer, facades located along a frontage shall be divided into shorter segments by means of modulation. Such modulation shall occur at intervals of no more than 60' and shall be no less than 3' in depth and 10' in length. Modulation is not required for those portions of the façade located higher than the third story.	
Main Street	✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
2-3 Lane Avenue	✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	✓
Other - Primary	✓
Secondary	✓
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	✓
Limited Access	
Building Base and Entrance Design	
For buildings over five stories, the first two floors above street grade shall be significantly distinguished from the remainder of the building with an emphasis on providing design elements that will enhance the pedestrian environment. Buildings shall be designed with at least three elements to add special interest to the base, including but not limited to cornices, corbeling, molding, stringcourses, ornamentation, changes in material or color, recessing, architectural lighting, and other sculpturing.	
Main Street	✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
2-3 Lane Avenue	✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	✓
Other - Primary	✓
Secondary	✓
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	✓
Limited Access	
A frontage shall have a minimum of one prominent entrance, as defined in this Ordinance. In the case of a building located on a corner lot with two frontages, one prominent entrance located on the corner may satisfy this requirement for both frontages, subject to the following:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each frontage shall not require more than one prominent entry. 2. A prominent corner entry shall include design features that reinforce intersections as key locations for pedestrian activity. Two of the following shall be included. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A chamfered or rounded corner design. b. Awnings, canopies, or other covered entry features. c. Special paving, landscape, or lighting features. d. Unique architectural detailing that emphasizes the corner entry. 	
Main Street	✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
2-3 Lane Avenue	✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	✓
Other - Primary	✓
Secondary	✓
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	✓
Limited Access	

	NC
A minimum of one ground floor entrance along each frontage facing facade shall include a pedestrian connection between doors and adjacent pedestrian facilities, where such facilities are present or are required by this Ordinance. ¹	
Main Street	✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
2-3 Lane Avenue	✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	✓
Other - Primary	✓
Secondary	✓
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	✓
Limited Access	
Where a building contains multiple tenant spaces on the ground floor abutting a frontage, each tenant space shall have a prominent entrance including a pedestrian connection between doors and adjacent pedestrian facilities, where such facilities are present or are required by this Ordinance. ¹	
Main Street	✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
2-3 Lane Avenue	✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	✓
Other - Primary	✓
Secondary	✓
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	✓
Limited Access	
One prominent entrance at grade is required per building on a site. All other ground floor entrances shall be between 4' above and 4' below the grade of the adjacent sidewalk. ²	
Pedestrian-oriented ground-floor designs are encouraged, including arcades, galleries, colonnades, outdoor dining areas, and outdoor plazas. When integrated into the overall building design, such features are considered to meet any required build-to percentage.	
Main Street	✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓
2-3 Lane Avenue	✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	✓
Other - Primary	✓
Secondary	✓
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	✓
Limited Access	

¹ The Zoning Administrator may waive this requirement if they determine that the nature of the use does not require such pedestrian connections, for example warehouse and distribution centers, airports, truck and rail freight terminals, and other similar uses.
² Zoning Administrator may allow adjustments to standards if adjacent average sidewalk grade is greater than 10% or to comply with federal and state law.

2. Residential Building Design Standards

The following design standards apply to multi-family attached and multi-family stacked development in the NC Zoning District.

	Multi-Family Attached	Multi-Family Stacked
Facade Modulation		
Structures shall incorporate elements of variation on any façade facing a frontage, public open space, or common open space. Variation shall be achieved as follows:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For multi-family attached dwellings, one of the following shall be incorporated into the design of the structure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Variation in the façade depth of adjoining dwelling units of at least three feet. Such variation shall extend the entire height of the façade. b. Architectural features, such as balconies, bay windows, or other elements along the façade of each dwelling unit, subject to the standards of Article 18. 2. For multi-family stacked dwellings longer than 150' in length, recesses or projections of the façade of at least two feet in depth, and no less than 10 feet in width are required at intervals of no more than 60 feet. 		
Main Street	✓	✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓	✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓	✓
2-3 Lane Avenue	✓	✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	✓	✓
Other - Primary	✓	✓
Secondary	✓	✓
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	✓	✓
Limited Access		
Building Base and Entrance Design		
The primary pedestrian entry shall be a prominent entrance along a frontage as defined by this Ordinance. In the case of a building with multiple exterior entrances to individual units within the structure, this requirement applies to all exterior entrances along a frontage.		
Main Street	✓	✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓	✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓	✓
2-3 Lane Avenue	✓	✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	✓	✓
Other - Primary	✓	✓
Secondary	✓	✓
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	✓	✓
Limited Access		
All ground floor entrances to individual units on a frontage with a sidewalk shall be between 1' and 5' above sidewalk the grade of the adjacent sidewalk when located within 15' of the back of sidewalk. Residential units located below the grade of the adjacent sidewalk are permitted to have below-grade entrances, which shall be between 1' and 3' below the grade of the adjacent sidewalk. ¹		
Main Street	✓	✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓	✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓	✓
2-3 Lane Avenue	✓	✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	✓	✓
Other - Primary	✓	✓
Secondary	✓	✓

	Multi-Family Attached	Multi-Family Stacked
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	✓	✓
Limited Access		
For buildings over five stories, the first two floors above street grade shall be significantly distinguished from the remainder of the building with an emphasis on providing design elements that will enhance the pedestrian environment. Buildings shall be designed with at least three elements to add special interest to the base, including but not limited to cornices, corbeling, molding, stringcourses, ornamentation, changes in material or color, recessing, architectural lighting, and other sculpturing.		
Main Street	✓	✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓	✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	✓	✓
2-3 Lane Avenue	✓	✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	✓	✓
Other - Primary	✓	✓
Secondary	✓	✓
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)	✓	✓
Limited Access		
Arcades, galleries, colonnades, outdoor plazas, outdoor dining areas, or similar pedestrian-oriented ground floor designs may be incorporated into facades. When provided, such features that are in line with the building facade above the ground floor are considered to meet any required build-to percentage.		
Main Street		✓
4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard		✓
6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard		✓
2-3 Lane Avenue		✓
Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park		✓
Other - Primary		✓
Secondary		✓
Parkway (when only frontage or adjacent to shared-use path)		✓
Limited Access		

¹ Zoning Administrator may allow adjustments to standards if adjacent average sidewalk grade is greater than 10% or to comply with federal and state law.

G. Building Materials

In the NC Zoning District, the following building materials are limited to use as a decorative or detail element for up to 25% of the façade. They may also be used as a component of construction when not a surface finish material.

1. Corrugated Metal Siding
2. Exposed aggregate concrete wall panels
3. Exterior insulation finishing systems (EIFS)
4. Plain concrete masonry units (CMU)
5. Plastic
6. T-111 composite plywood siding
7. Vinyl

10.4 OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS

- A. New development, change of use, and expansion of a building by 1,000 square feet or 20% of the building area, whichever is less, is required to provide on-site open space, except for development on sites of one-half acre or less in size.
- B. The design of open space shall meet the design requirements of Section 16.4
- C. Development shall provide a minimum of on-site open space as follows:

Table 10.1: Required Open Space	
Total On-Site Open Space	NC 10%
Public On-Site Open Space (% of Total On-Site Open Space)	
<i>Commercial Development</i>	50
<i>Mixed-Use Development</i>	25

10.5 ON-SITE PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

Standards for required on-site pedestrian connectivity are found in Section 16.5.

10.6 GENERAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

A. General Development Standards

General development standards are found in Article 16.

B. Accessory Structures

Standards for accessory structures are found in Article 17.

C. Architectural Features

Standards for architectural features are found in Article 18.

D. Off-Street Parking

Standards for off-street parking and bicycle parking are found in Article 19.

E. Loading and Service

Standards for loading and service are found in Article 20.

F. Landscaping and Screening

Landscaping and screening standards are found in Article 21.

G. Signs

Standards for signs are found in Article 22.

H. Drainage

Standards for drainage are found in Article 24.