Zoning Resolution

THE CITY OF NEW YORK  CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
Eric Adams, Mayor  Daniel R. Garodnick, Chair

62-51 - Applicability of Visual Corridor Requirements

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# Visual Corridor Requirements

## Applicability of Visual Corridor Requirements

**LAST AMENDED 2/2/2011**

Visual corridors shall be provided for zoning lots developed within waterfront blocks in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

However, the following shall be exempt from the provisions of this Section:

- airports, heliports and seaplane bases
- developments in C8 or Manufacturing Districts comprised predominantly of uses in Use Groups 16, 17 or 18, except for docking facilities serving passenger ocean vessels or sightseeing, excursion or sport fishing vessels
- developments in R1 or R2 Districts
- developments comprised of single- or two-family residences within detached, semi-detached or zero lot line buildings on zoning lots less than 10,000 square feet in any district
- extensions
- changes of use within existing buildings or other structures.

In the event the visual corridor requirement imposed on the zoning lot exceeds 50 percent of the lot width or there is no way to provide a visual corridor in compliance with Section 62-511, no visual corridors shall be required.

## Location of Visual Corridors

**LAST AMENDED 4/22/2009**

Visual corridors shall be provided through the zoning lot using the following methodology:

(a) the street lines of a street shown on the City Map which extend seaward of the first upland street bounding a waterfront block and terminate at a waterfront block shall be prolonged as a visual corridor through all intervening zoning lots to the water if the prolonged street would intersect the shoreline at an angle of 45 degrees or more and there are no existing obstructions blocking 50 percent or more of the width of the visual corridor that would result;

(b) a visual corridor designated in a Waterfront Access Plan that traverses the zoning lot shall be maintained through the zoning lot in accordance with the provisions of such plan; and

(c) the street lines of a street shown on the City Map which terminate at the first upland street bounding a waterfront block, and which street would, if prolonged, traverse the zoning lot and intersect the shoreline at an angle of 45 degrees or more without traversing an intervening zoning lot, shall be prolonged as a visual corridor if there are no existing obstructions blocking 50 percent or more of the width of the visual corridor that would result.

Such visual corridor pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Section shall not be required if any of the following conditions exist within 400 feet, as measured along the street lines of the first upland street bounding the waterfront block, and its elimination does not result in a condition whereby visual corridors through the zoning lot or to either side of the zoning lot are more than 600 feet apart:
(1) there is an existing mapped #street# extending to the water that intersects the #shoreline# at an angle of 45 degrees or more;

(2) there is a required #visual corridor# pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Section;

(3) there is an existing designated #visual corridor# either previously recorded by another property owner or mandated in a Waterfront Access Plan; or

(4) the property owner is currently designating another #visual corridor# through the #zoning lot# pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Section which is equal to or greater in width than the #visual corridor# that would be eliminated.

For the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (c) of this Section, the angle of intersection of a #street# with the #shoreline# shall be determined from the intersection of the centerline of the #street#, or its prolongation, with the #shoreline#. The line connecting the two points of intersection of the #street lines#, or their prolongation, with the #shoreline# shall be deemed to be the #shoreline# (see illustration of Visual Corridor).

No existing #street#, or its prolongation, shall be considered currently blocked due to the presence of elevated roadways, elevated railways, or pedestrian or vehicular bridges existing on October 25, 1993.

In the event the methodology of this Section results in a condition whereby #visual corridors# through the #zoning lot# or to either side of the #zoning lot# are more than 600 feet apart, as measured along the #street line# of the first upland #street# bounding the #waterfront block#, additional #visual corridors# shall be provided at locations that would maintain a maximum spacing of 600 feet without traversing an intervening #zoning lot#. Such spacing may be increased only where an intervening #zoning lot# or an existing #building or other structure# on the #zoning lot# prevents compliance and only to the minimum dimension necessary to clear the intervening #zoning lot# or existing #building or other structure#. However, no #visual corridor# shall be required where such increased spacing would place it within 200 feet of another #visual corridor#. In order to determine the location of the nearest #visual corridors#, the methodology of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this Section shall be applied to the adjoining portions of the #block# frontage to either side of the #zoning lot#. 
VISUAL CORRIDOR LOCATIONS
(62-511.1)
The width of a visual corridor shall be determined by the width of the street of which it is the prolongation but in no event less than 50 feet. Visual corridors that are not the prolongations of streets shall be at least 50 feet wide. For the purposes of establishing the width, vehicular turnarounds at the terminations of such streets, including curved or flanged treatments at intersections, shall be omitted.

The level of a visual corridor shall be determined by establishing a plane connecting the two points along the street lines from which the visual corridor emanates at an elevation five feet above curb elevation with the two points where the prolonged street lines intersect the shoreline, stabilized natural shore, bulkhead, or upland edge of a waterfront yard, or the base plane of a pier or platform, whichever intersection occurs first. Such plane shall then continue horizontally seaward from the line of intersection. Visual corridors that are not prolongations of mapped streets shall be determined by establishing a plane connecting an elevation five feet above curb elevation at the two points along the lot line from which the visual corridor emanates with the two points of intersection at the shoreline, stabilized natural shore, bulkhead, upland edge of a waterfront yard, or the base plane of a pier or platform, whichever intersection occurs first.

No obstructions are permitted within a visual corridor, except as set forth in Sections 62-513 and 62-60 (Design Requirements for Waterfront Public Access Areas), inclusive, when a visual corridor coincides with an
LEVEL OF VISUAL CORRIDOR

(62—512)

62-513 - Permitted obstructions in visual corridors

LAST AMENDED
2/2/2011

No #building or other structure# shall be erected within the width of a #visual corridor# above its lowest level, as established pursuant to Section 62-512 (Dimensions of visual corridors), except as provided in this Section. Permitted obstructions within #visual corridors# in all districts shall include:

(a) permitted obstructions listed in Section 62-611, provided that no shade trees shall be planted within 15 feet of the centerline of a #visual corridor#, except when provided within an open parking lot;

(b) permitted obstructions listed in Section 23-44 (Permitted Obstructions in Required Yards or Rear Yard Equivalents), as modified for #waterfront yards# in Section 62-332;

(c) boats, ships or other vessels, and #floating structures# permitted by paragraph (a) of Section 62-25;

(d) any moving or parked vehicles;

(e) street furniture, including but not limited to, carts and open display booths; and
swimming pools, provided no portion projects more than 18 inches above the lowest level of a visual corridor.