

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

This appendix includes some of the supplemental background information that was provided to the workshop participants.

Glossary of Terms

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SEHP – Sheridan Expressway Hunts Point land use and transportation study.

AADT – Annual Average Daily Traffic is the total volume of vehicle traffic of a roadway for a year divided by 365 days. AADT measures how busy a road is at a particular point.

Boulevard—A type of landscaped road, generally wide and divided by a median that allows thru and local traffic.

Brownfield — Contaminated vacant or underutilized land available for remediation and re-use.

Census Tract — A geographic area defined for the purpose of aggregating statistics on the general population for the Census. Census tracts are divided into block groups and census blocks.

Charrette — A collaborative process that brings a diverse array of stakeholders together to vision or draft solutions to complex problems. The structure of a charrette varies but generally includes breakout groups that brainstorm and present their work to the full group for future dialogue.

Climate Resilience — Climate Resilience is the ability to lessen the social, economic and environmental damage from Climate Change. For instance, using more Green Infrastructure can help neighborhoods absorb the increased amount of precipitation anticipated in the northeast over the next 50 years.

CSO – Combined Sewer Overflows are sewers designed to collect rainwater runoff, domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater in the same pipe. Typically, these sewers transport all of their wastewater to a sewage treatment plant before discharging to a water body. However, during periods of heavy rainfall or snowmelt combined sewer systems are designed to overflow occasionally and discharge excess wastewater directly to nearby streams, rivers, or other water bodies.

CWG – Community Working Group.

DCP—Department of City Planning promotes strategic growth, transit-oriented development, and sustainable communities in the City, in part by initiating comprehensive, consensus-based planning and zoning changes for individual neighborhoods and business districts, as well as establishing policies and zoning regulations applicable citywide.

DEP—The Department of Environmental Protection is mainly tasked with protecting the City’s water supply, which includes operating and maintaining water pipes, tunnels, aqueducts, combined sewer systems, wastewater treatment plants, and reservoirs. DEP also handles toxic site remediation and asbestos monitoring and enforces the City’s air and noise codes.

DPR—Department of Parks and Recreation is the chief steward of the City's parkland. The department maintains and preserves the city's parks system and ecological diversity.

D.U. – A dwelling unit consists of one or more rooms that contain lawful cooking and sanitary facilities, inhabited by one or more persons living together and maintaining a common household, in a residential building or residential portion of a building.

EDC—Economic Development Corporation promotes economic growth across the five boroughs using the City's assets to drive growth, create jobs, and improve quality of life.

EJ – Broadly defined, Environmental Justice is the fair treatment of all people regardless of race, color national origin or income in regards to the equitable geographical distribution of risks and hazards and investment and improvement.

FDC — The Hunts Point Food Distribution Center is the largest in the world and serves the New York City metro area. The area is served by railroad and trucks that enter the peninsula through limited access points along the Sheridan Expressway and Bruckner Boulevard.

FRESH — The Food Retail Expansion to Support Health program facilitates the development of stores selling a full range of food products with an emphasis on fresh fruits and vegetables, meats and other perishable goods. The program provides zoning incentives for neighborhood grocery stores to locate in some of the most underserved neighborhoods in the City with primarily pedestrian-oriented, local shopping districts.

Food Desert – An area where healthy, affordable, and fresh food is difficult to obtain.

Greenstreets — A partnership between DPR and DOT, greenstreets was launched in 1996 to convert paved, vacant traffic islands and medians into green spaces filled with shade trees, flowering trees, shrubs, and groundcover.

Green Infrastructure — A term used to describe an array of technologies and practices that use natural ecosystems – or engineered systems that mimic natural processes – to improve overall environmental quality. In general, Green Infrastructure practices use soils and/or vegetation to filter, evaporate, and/or recycle surface runoff.

Housing Tenure – There are two types of housing tenure: owner and rental occupied.

HPD—Housing Preservation and Development is responsible for protecting the existing housing stock and expanding housing options for New Yorkers as it strives to improve the availability, affordability, and quality of housing in New York City.

Impervious Paving — Surfaces covered by impenetrable surfaces where water cannot seep back into the ground such as roads, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots and buildings. Soils compacted by urban development can be highly impervious.

Inclusionary Zoning – Promotes economic integration in areas of the City undergoing substantial new residential development by offering an optional floor area bonus in exchange for the creation or preservation of affordable housing, on-site or off-site, principally for low-income households.

Mode Split – Separates the number of trips or percentage of travelers that use a particular type of transportation to get to a particular destination.

MOLTPS — Mayor’s Office of Long Term Planning and Sustainability is responsible for the implementation of the initiatives outlined in PlanNYC, the City’s comprehensive sustainability plan.

NYCDOT — New York City Department of Transportation manages much of the City’s transportation infrastructure, which includes daily operations and maintenance of streets, highways, bridges and sidewalks.

PlaNYC — NYC’s strategy to promote a sustainable city. The plan contains measures to promote growth, infrastructure, sustainability and environmental improvement between now and 2030. Many measures have been implemented since the plan’s announcement in 2006 and more will be put into action shortly. Specifically, PlaNYC deals with land issues, water and air quality, energy, transportation and climate change and seeks improvement in all aspects over the next two decades.

Rezone — Changing the zoning classification of a particular geographic area that regulates land use and building envelopes. This is appropriate when current zoning is outdated and no longer protects and encourages the orderly growth of an area.

ROW – Right of Way establishes priority for different modes of transportation. ROW can also mean land granted for an exclusive transportation facility or use.

SDOT — New York State Department of Transportation oversees transportation policy for the State, coordinates and assists in developing and operating highways, railroads, ports, waterways, aviation facilities and mass transit systems.

Sewershed — An area where rainfall is conveyed by sewer to a common outlet, either before or after treatment.

Slow Zone — Zones that reduce the maximum allowed speed by law and through physical alteration of the street. These zones are implemented in areas with transportation conflicts and where a slower speed can ensure the safety of all users. NYC’s first slow zone was implemented in Claremont, Bronx this past summer.

Soft Site — Soft sites are likely development sites based on several factors including lot size, use, and zoning. These sites generally are vacant or underutilized land and surface parking lots.

Stakeholder—A person, group, or organization who affects or can be affected by an organization's actions.

‘Super 2’ – A two lane arterial road or highway, one lane in each direction.

Surface Runoff – Surface runoff is water that flows over impervious surfaces such as pavement and saturated soils and other land surfaces. In urban settings, water flowing over impervious surfaces collects pollutants and contaminates local waterbodies.

Sustainability – Sustainability is broadly defined as a dynamic balance between collective demand for a preferred development path and the supply of environmental and economic goods and services to meet this demand. Sustainability, more specifically, is a reduction of climate-changing carbon dioxide emissions that allows economic and social development for as many as possible while harming as few as possible.

TOD —Transit Oriented Development is generally mixed use development designed around public transportation. Clustering development around mass transit can encourage sustainability, affordability and revitalize the urban core.

Urban Heat Island — A metropolitan area that is warmer than the surrounding suburban areas. Land surfaces that retain heat and the waste heat from energy usage contribute to the urban heat island effect.

Vision 2020 — Vision 2020 is NYC’s Comprehensive Waterfront Plan and sets the stage for expanded use of our waterfront for parks, housing and economic development, and our waterways for transportation, recreation and natural habitats. The 10-year plan lays out a vision for the future with new citywide policies and site-specific recommendations.

VMT – Vehicle Miles Traveled is a critical indicator of travel intensity on a roadway system by motor vehicles. VMT is based upon traffic volume counts and roadway length and is usually estimated for a certain time period. VMT is heavily influenced by density and land.

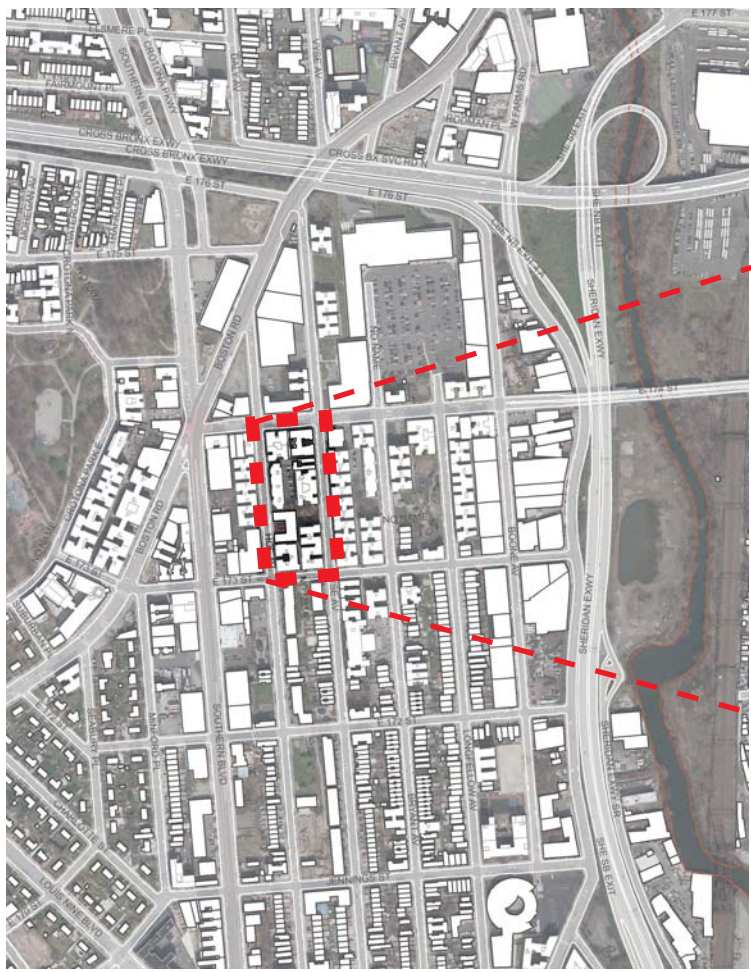
Watershed — A watershed is the area of land where all surface water, rain, or melting ice or snow, converge. The watershed is essentially a funnel transporting surface water to a single point, usually a river, lake or other ocean.

Zoning — Zoning seeks to encourage the orderly growth of neighborhoods and cities by regulating land uses and building envelopes to appropriate district. Zoning at its core is meant to balance the demands of economic development with the health and general welfare of society.

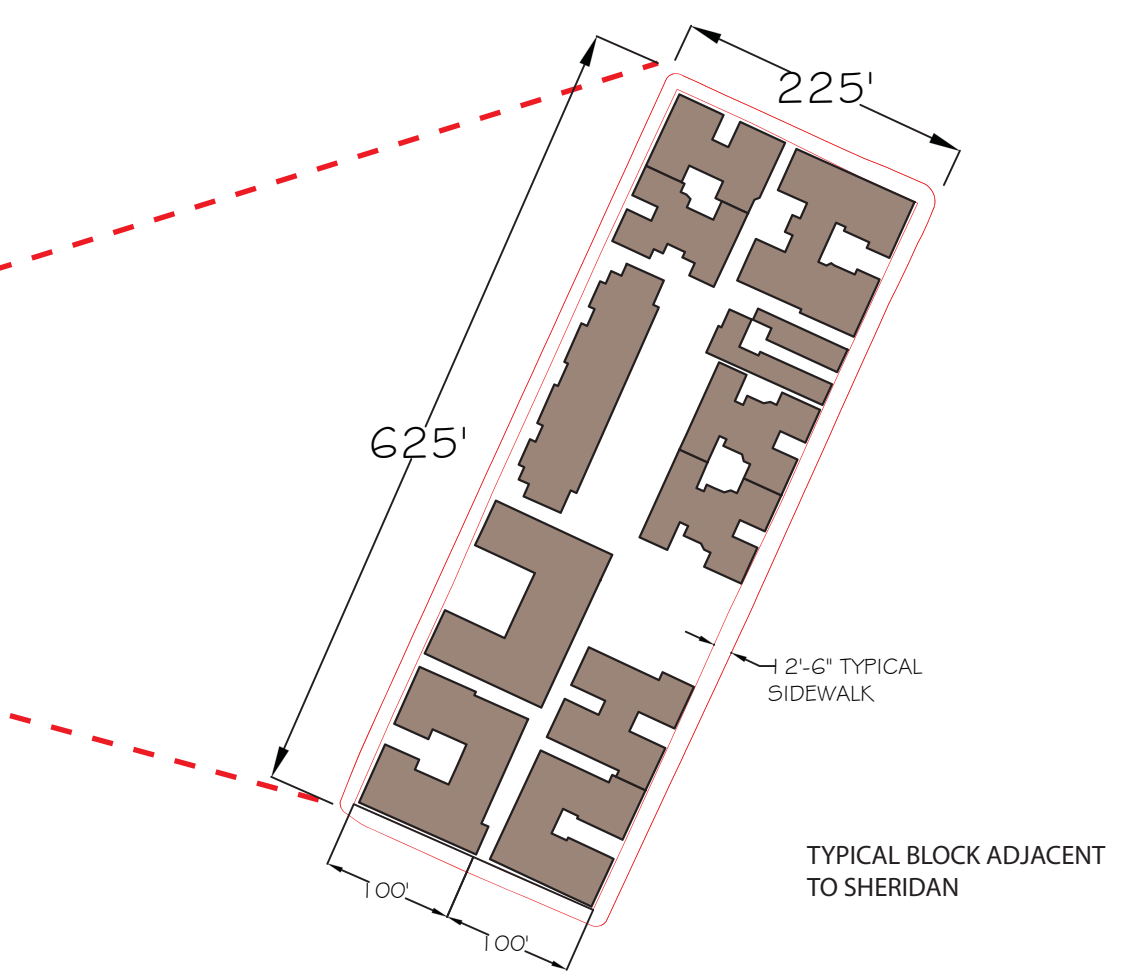
Parcel Development: Typical and Waterfront Blocks

The city's zoning department determines the type of use and design parameters for parcel and lot development. Potential new parcels lie within the Sheridan footprint and some underutilized sites adjacent to it. Some of the possible scenarios may present an opportunity for the creation of parcels for new development.

In order to work with the characteristics of adjoining neighborhoods it is necessary to understand some of the existing dimensions of streets, sidewalks and lots. Once parcels are established one must refer to zoning guidelines for setbacks, height and other building envelope restrictions for a proposed use group.



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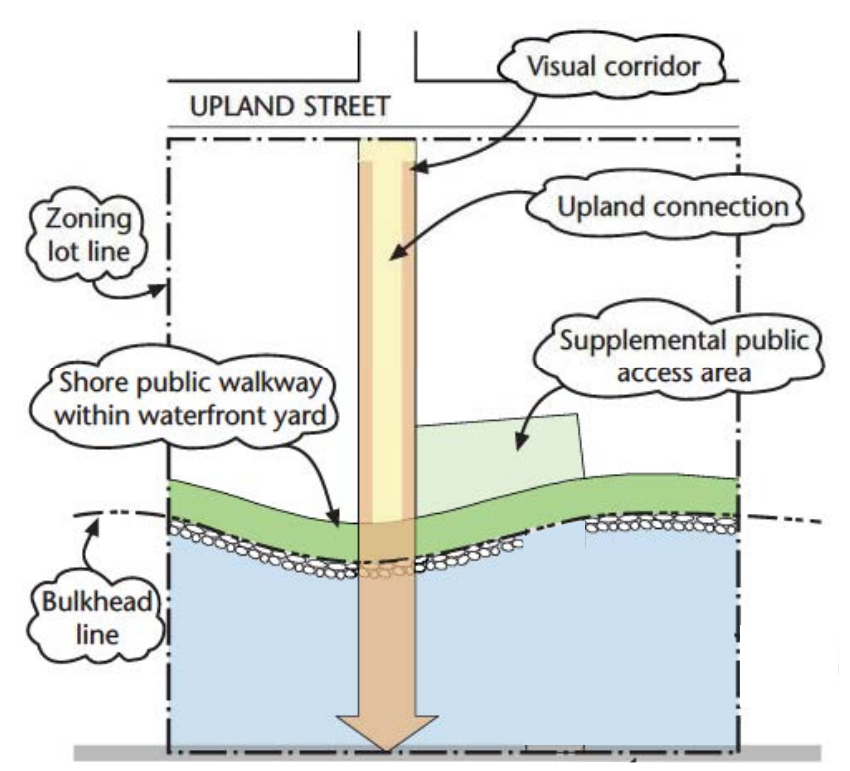
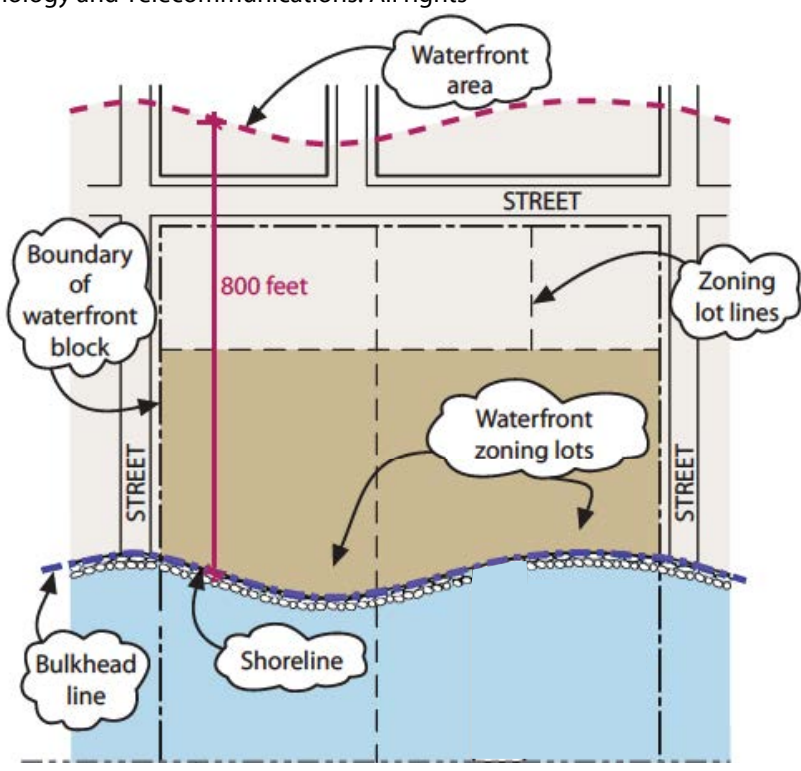
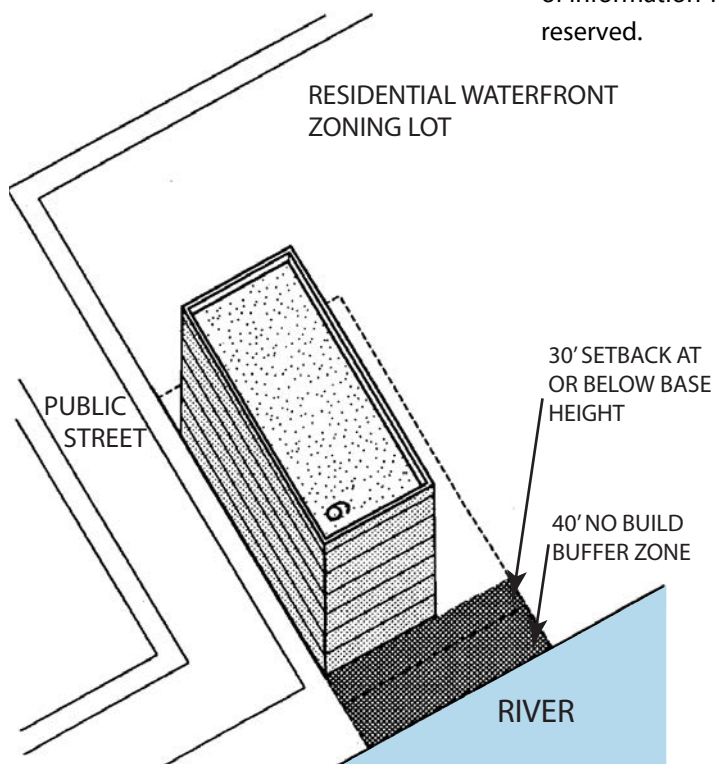


A **waterfront area** is the geographical area comprising all blocks between the pierhead line and the 800 feet landward from the shoreline. Where the line intersects a block the entire block is included in the waterfront area.

-**bulkhead line** is a line shown on the zoning maps which divides the upland and seaward portions of waterfront zoning lots

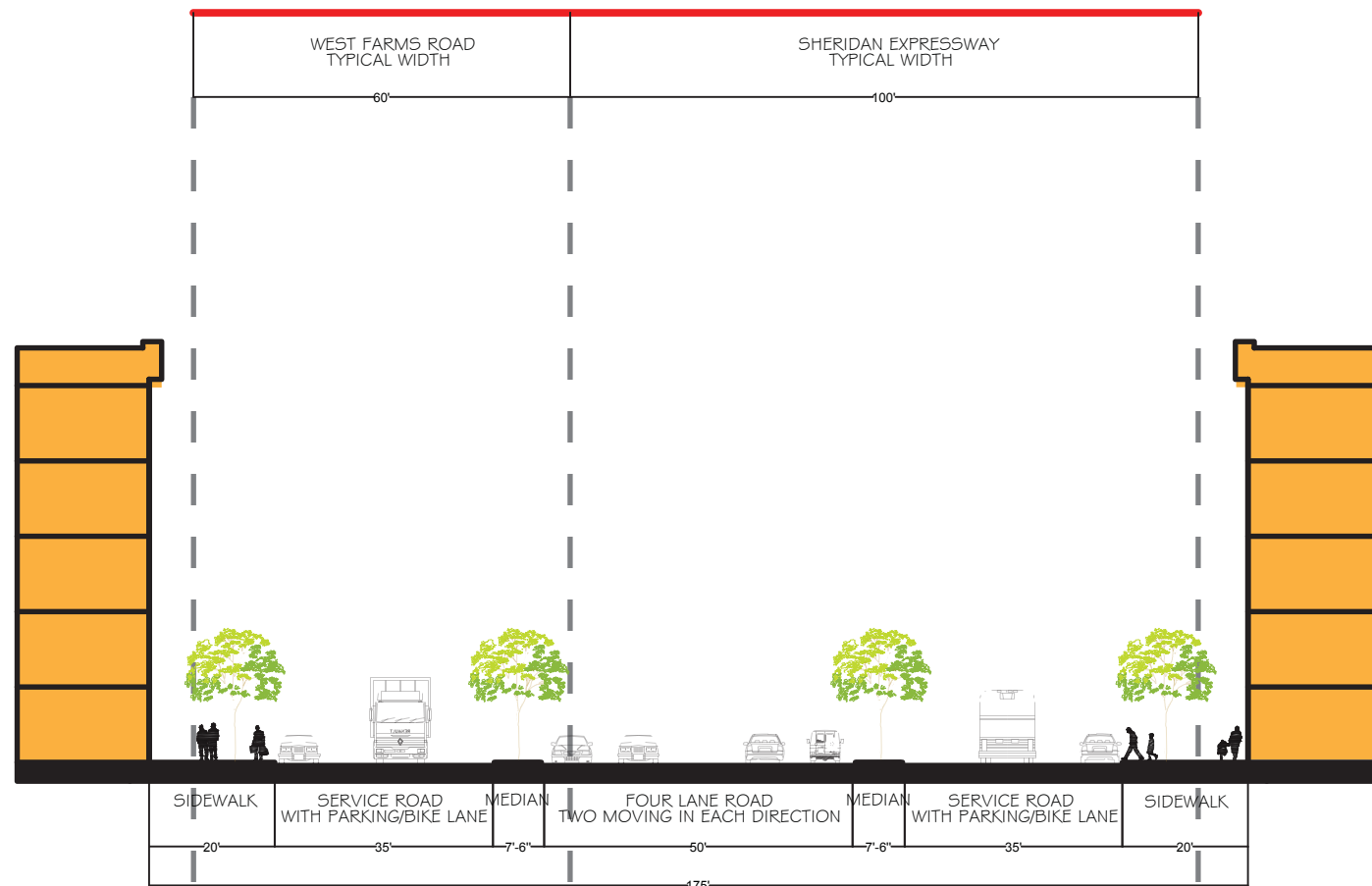
-**pierhead line** is a line shown in the zoning maps which defines the outermost seaward boundary of the area regulated by the zoning resolution

-**shoreline** is the mean high water line

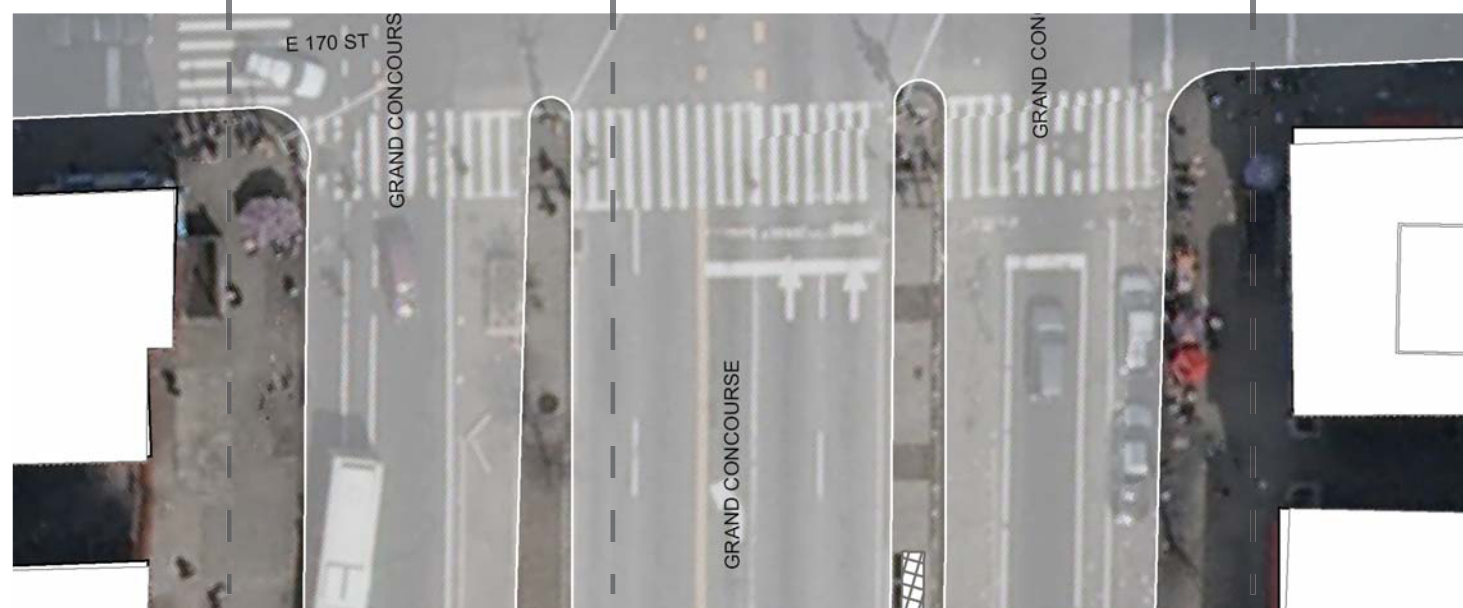


Roadway Comparison: Grand Concourse

Grand Concourse serves as a prime example of a standard boulevard. At roughly 185' in width it is similar to the sheridan and west farms road combined. It is separated into three roadways by tree-lined medians. Thru traffic is in the center flanked on both sides by local service roads.



Looking south down the main grand concourse roadway

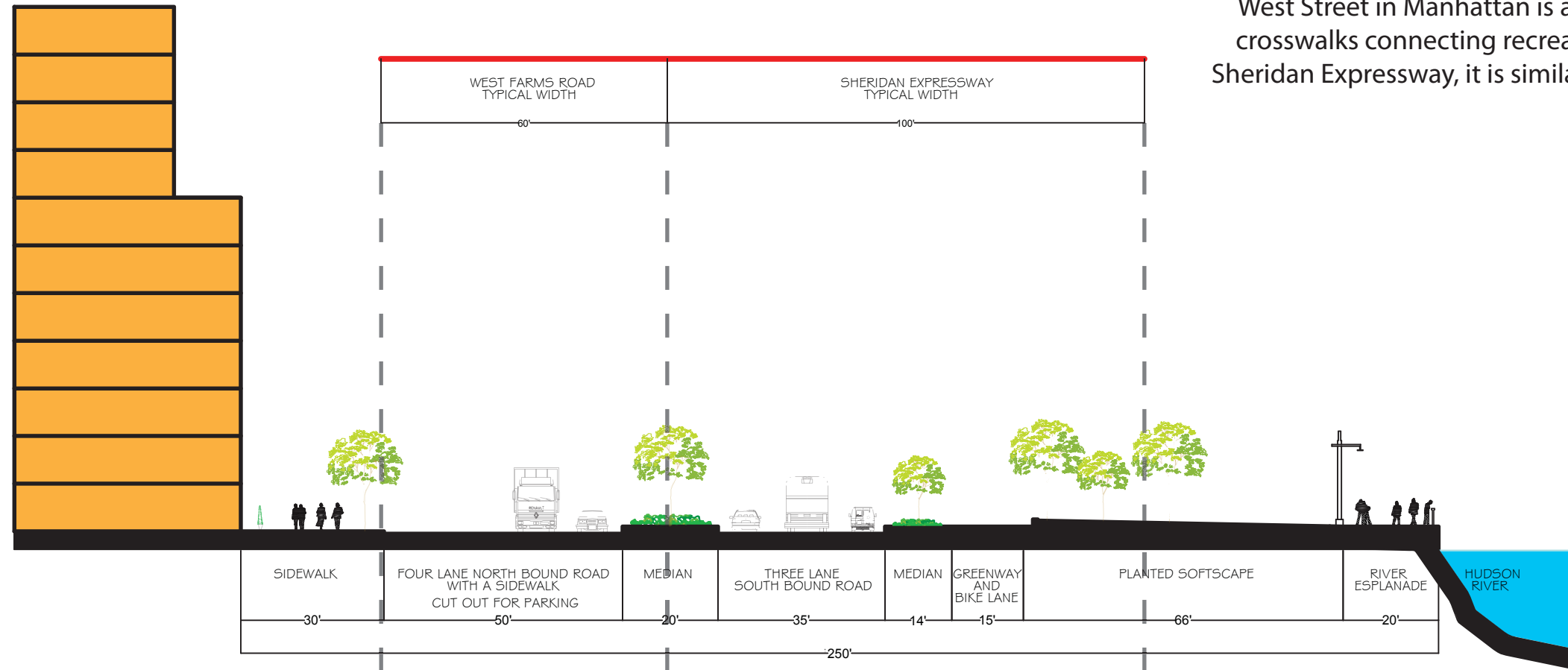


Planted median separating central roadway from service road

GRAND CONCOURSE - BRONX, NY
SCALE 1:40

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Roadway Comparison: West Street



West Street in Manhattan is an example of an at-grade boulevard with medians, signals and crosswalks connecting recreational uses to a neighborhood. Although much wider than the Sheridan Expressway, it is similar in that it is adjacent to the waterfront, parks and a greenway.



Bike lanes are separated from vehicular traffic to insure safety



Greenway serves as transportation corridor and park space

WEST STREET - MANHATTAN, NY
SCALE 1:30

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