



Spatially

Lowering the Barrier to GIS for Urban Planning

Spatially starts with these two engineers.



Hun Kim

Harvard University
Master in Design Engineering

Software Engineer (3+ years)

- Geospatial Engineer, Gensler
- Specializes in automating spatial analysis pipelines, geospatial modeling, and AI-assisted urban analysis



Devraj Raghuvanshi

Brown University
Master in Data Science

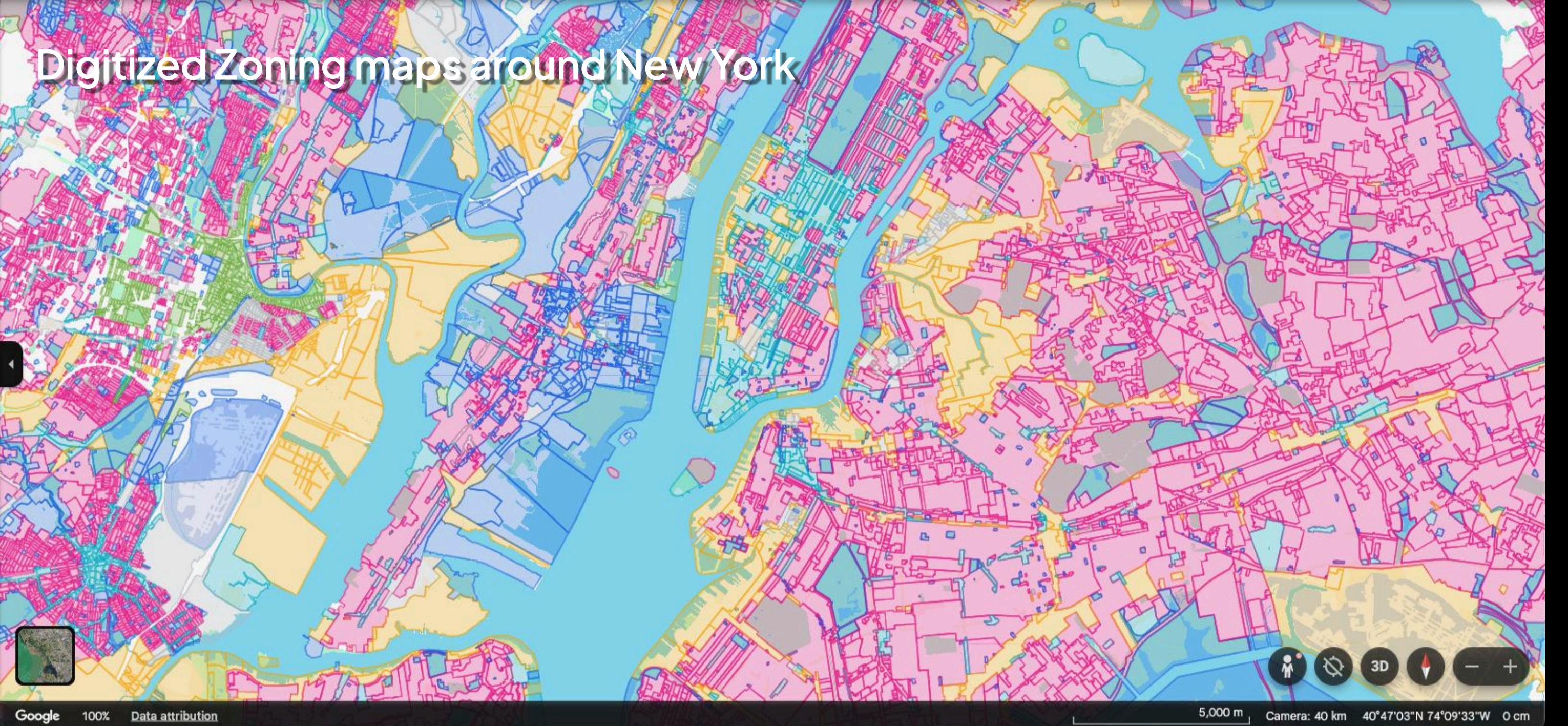
Machine Learning Engineer (2+ years)

- Family business in India related to public infrastructure
- ML Researcher specializing in recommendation algorithms

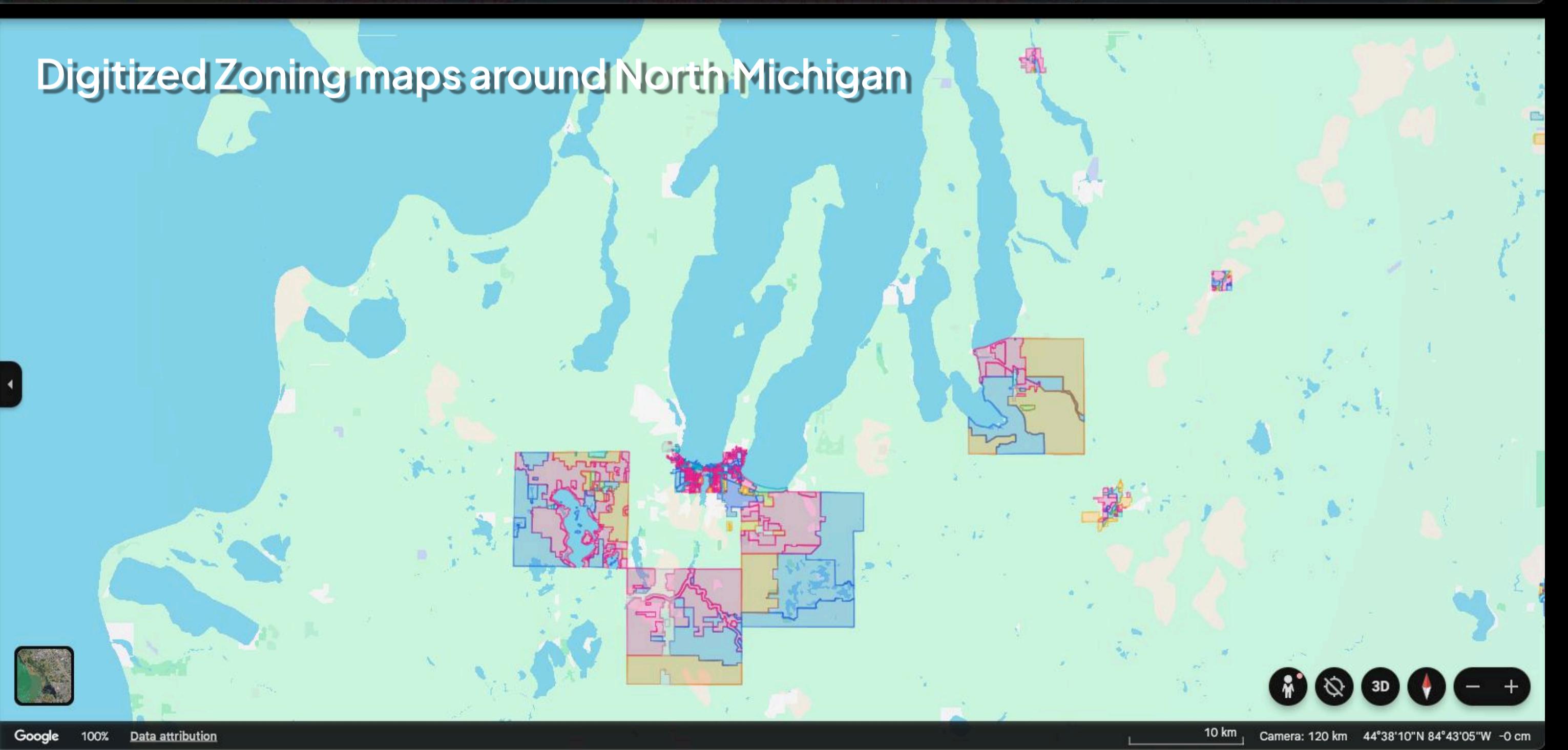


Digital tools power most industries.
Planning decisions still depend on PDFs and paper maps.

Digitized Zoning maps around New York



Digitized Zoning maps around North Michigan



Out of 19,000 U.S. municipalities, ~40% do not have zoning maps in any digital or GIS format.

Many rely solely on PDFs or scanned, hand-marked documents.

What is zoning?

Zoning regulations are municipal laws that govern how land can be used—what can be built, how much, and in what form.

They translate community planning goals into enforceable rules that shape density, building envelopes, and urban development patterns.

The screenshot shows a digital document interface for the City of Los Angeles Zoning Code Chapter 1A. The top navigation bar includes links to CA, Los Angeles, Chapter 1A, and Zoning, along with standard browser controls like back, forward, search, and print. The page number is 4-101 of 1759. The main content area has a header for 'STANDARDS' and 'Div. 4C.6. (Plants)'. To the right, it says 'City of Los Angeles Zoning Code Chapter 1A'. The section title is 'SEC. 4C.6.2. REQUIRED TREES'. Sub-sections include 'A. Intent', 'B. Applicability', and 'C. Standards'. Under 'C. Standards', there is a heading '1. Trees Required Based on Floor Area' and a detailed point 'a.' describing the requirement for planting trees based on floor area.

[FORM - FRONTAGE - **STANDARDS**] [USE - DENSITY]
Div. 4C.6. (Plants)

City of Los Angeles
Zoning Code Chapter 1A

SEC. 4C.6.2. **REQUIRED TREES**

A. Intent

The intent of the standards of this Section (*Required Trees*) is to maintain and increase the City's tree canopy, reduce consumption of electricity, improve air quality, promote infiltration of stormwater runoff, offset urban heat island effect, mitigate noise pollution, sequester carbon and support urban biodiversity.

B. Applicability

This Section (*Required Trees*) applies to new construction or a site modification, which involves the removal and replacement of trees, or requires trees per the scope of the project.

C. Standards

1. Trees Required Based on Floor Area

a. One large species tree or two small species trees per Sec. 4C.6.4.C.3. (*Plant Type*) shall be planted for every 4,000 square feet of total floor area constructed on a lot.

Many regional governments remain to have zoning published as paper maps due to limited technical capacity and staff to create and maintain digital GIS maps

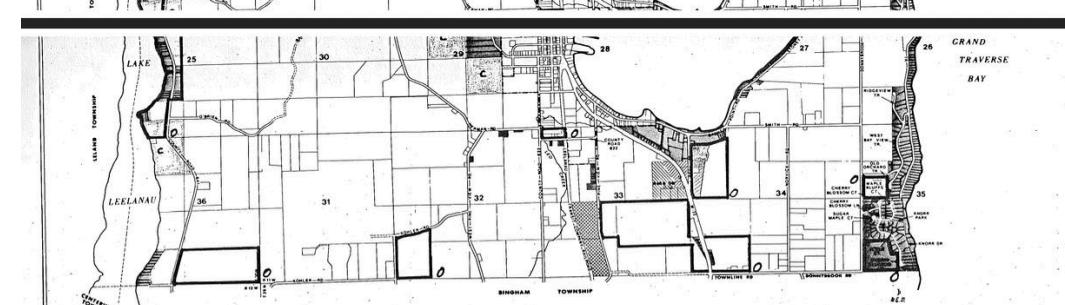
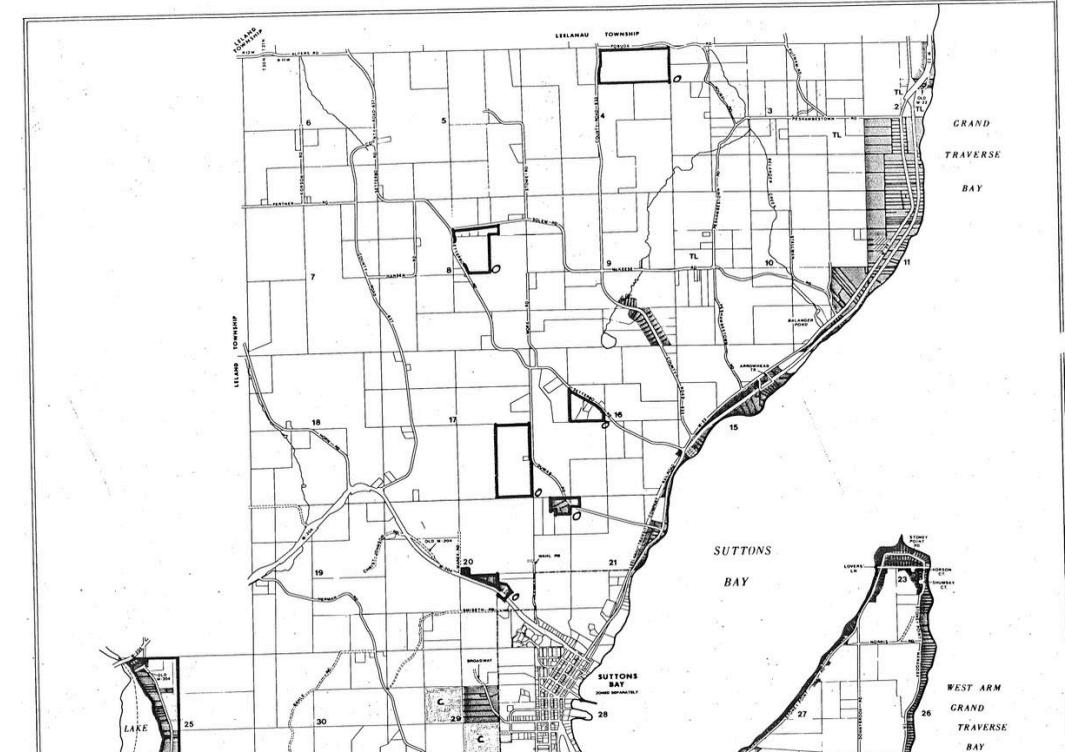
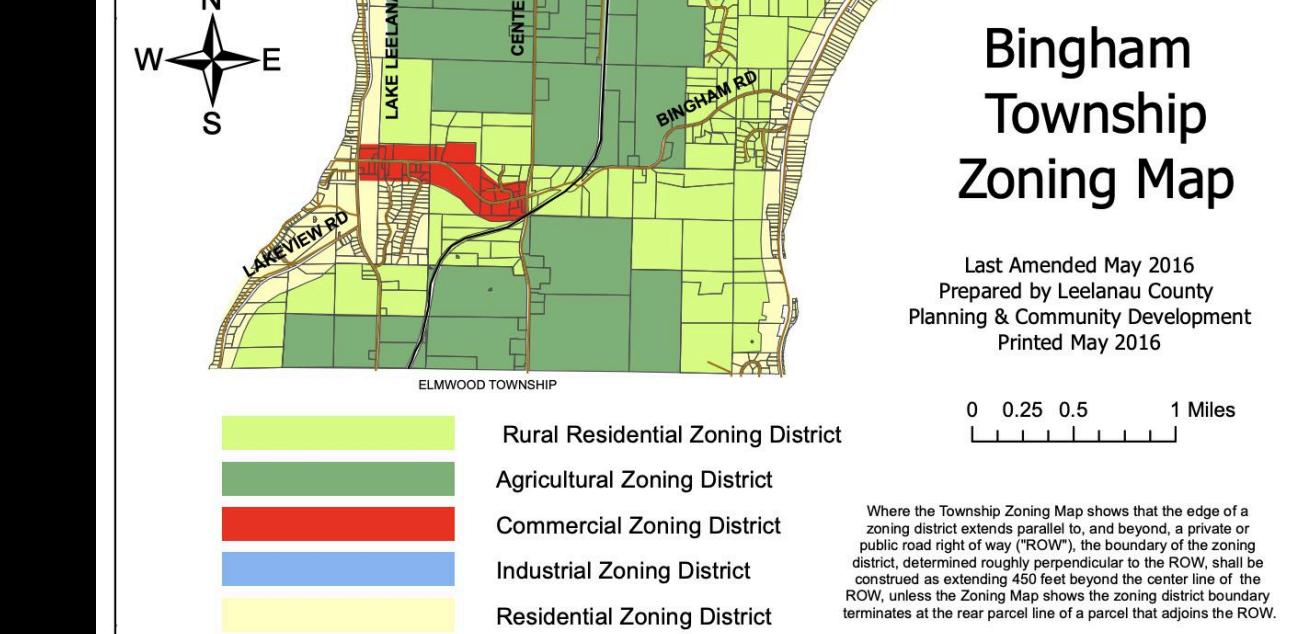
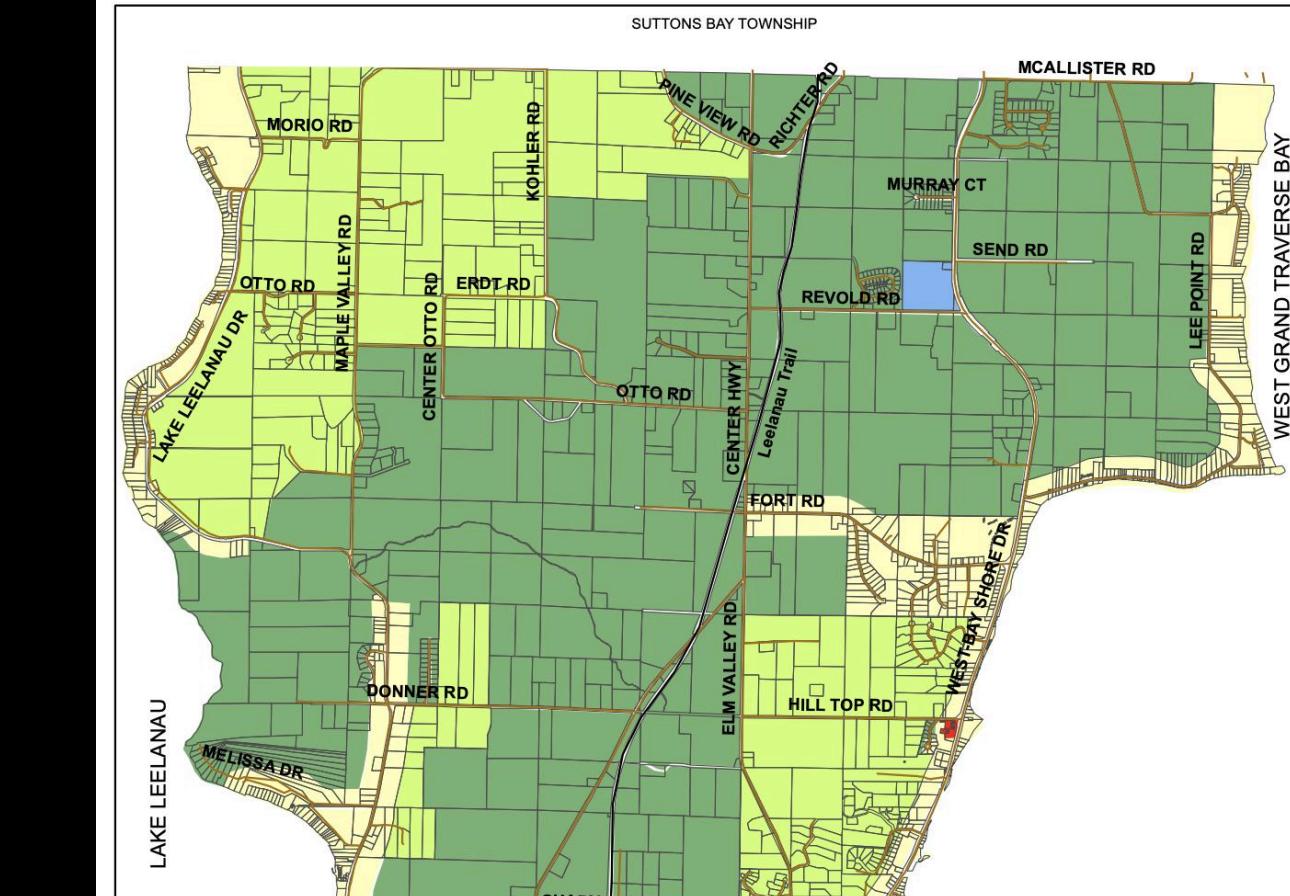
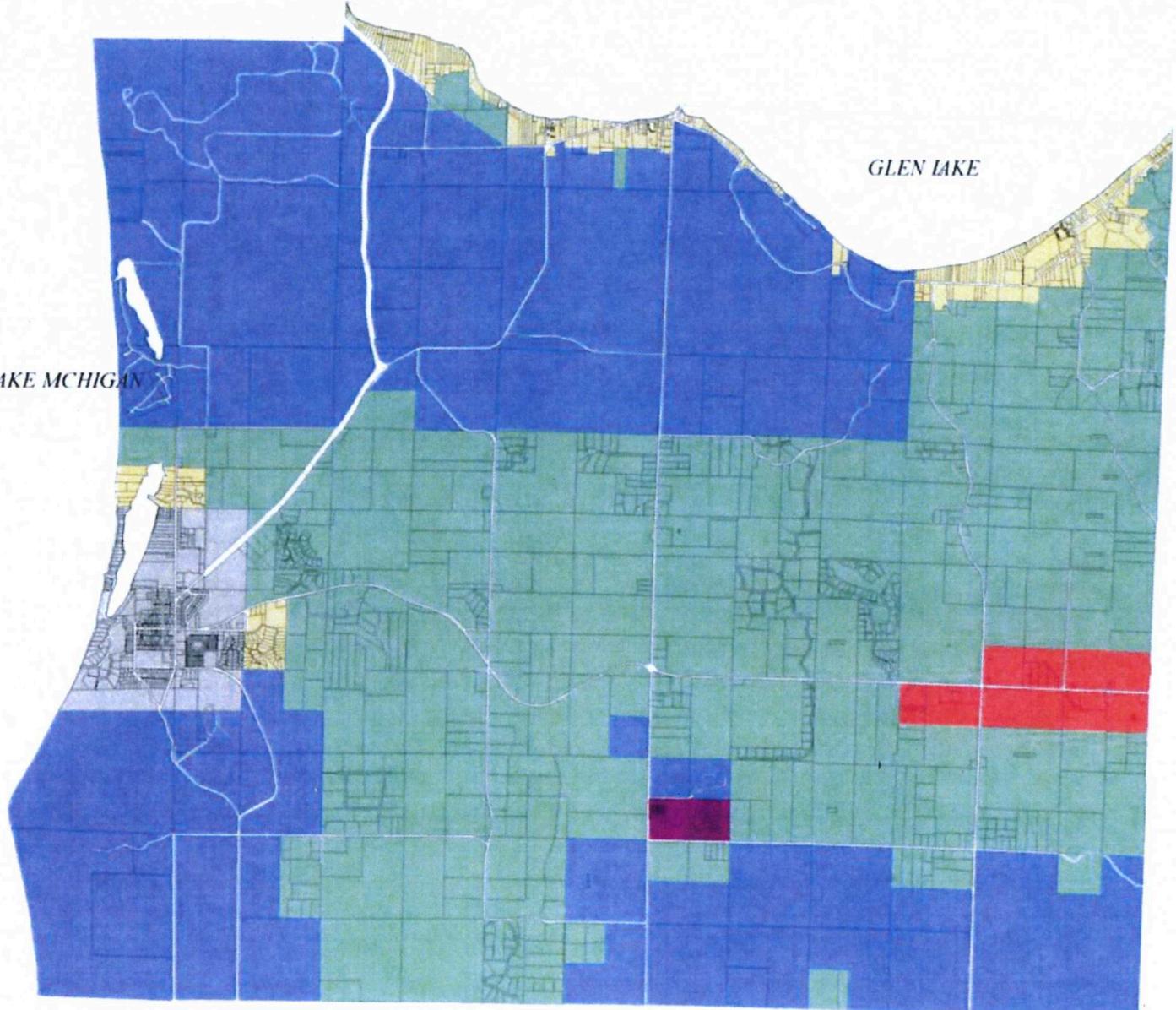
EMPIRE TOWNSHIP
PROPOSED ZONING
2007

Legend

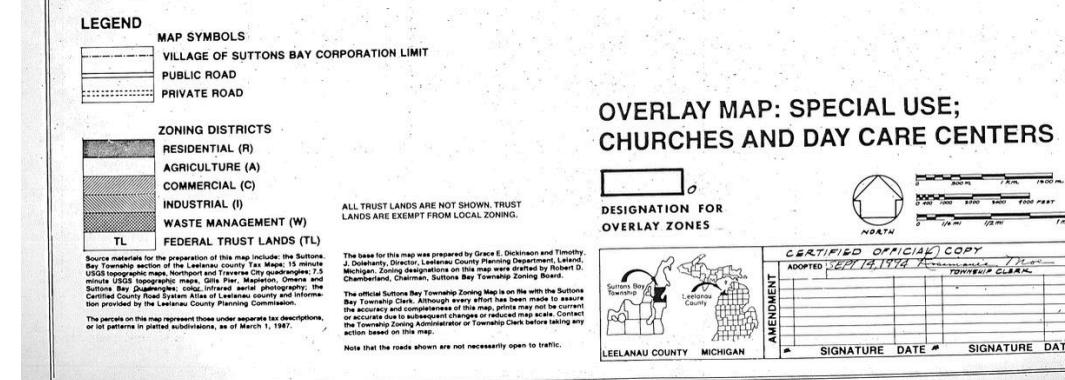
- Parcel lines
- Agricultural Conservation
- Residential
- Public Recreation
- Gateway Mixed Use
- Commercial Development
- Village of Empire

MAP FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY
Data from Empire Township
Prepared by Leelanau County
Planning & Community Development
October 2007

ZONING MAP APPROVED
MARCH 11, 2008
(NOT A DRAFT)



SUTTONS BAY TOWNSHIP ZONING MAP
LEELANAU COUNTY



Chapter 1. The Problem

Chapter 2. Our Solution

Chapter 3. Validation Through Interviews & Research

Chapter 4. Business Strategy

Chapter 5. What We Have Accomplished & What's Next

Problem

Many regional planning boards lack the staff and budget to create and maintain digital zoning maps.

As a result, zoning remains locked in PDFs and paper maps, making everyday planning tasks slow, manual, and hard to keep consistent.

Without usable digital maps, reviewing development proposals and updating regional plans becomes time-consuming and error-prone.



Why is budgeting difficult?

The screenshot shows the ArcGIS Pro product page with a dark header and a white content area. The header includes links for Overview, Features, Resources, Extensions, Free Trial, and How to get ArcGIS Pro. The main content area displays three subscription options:

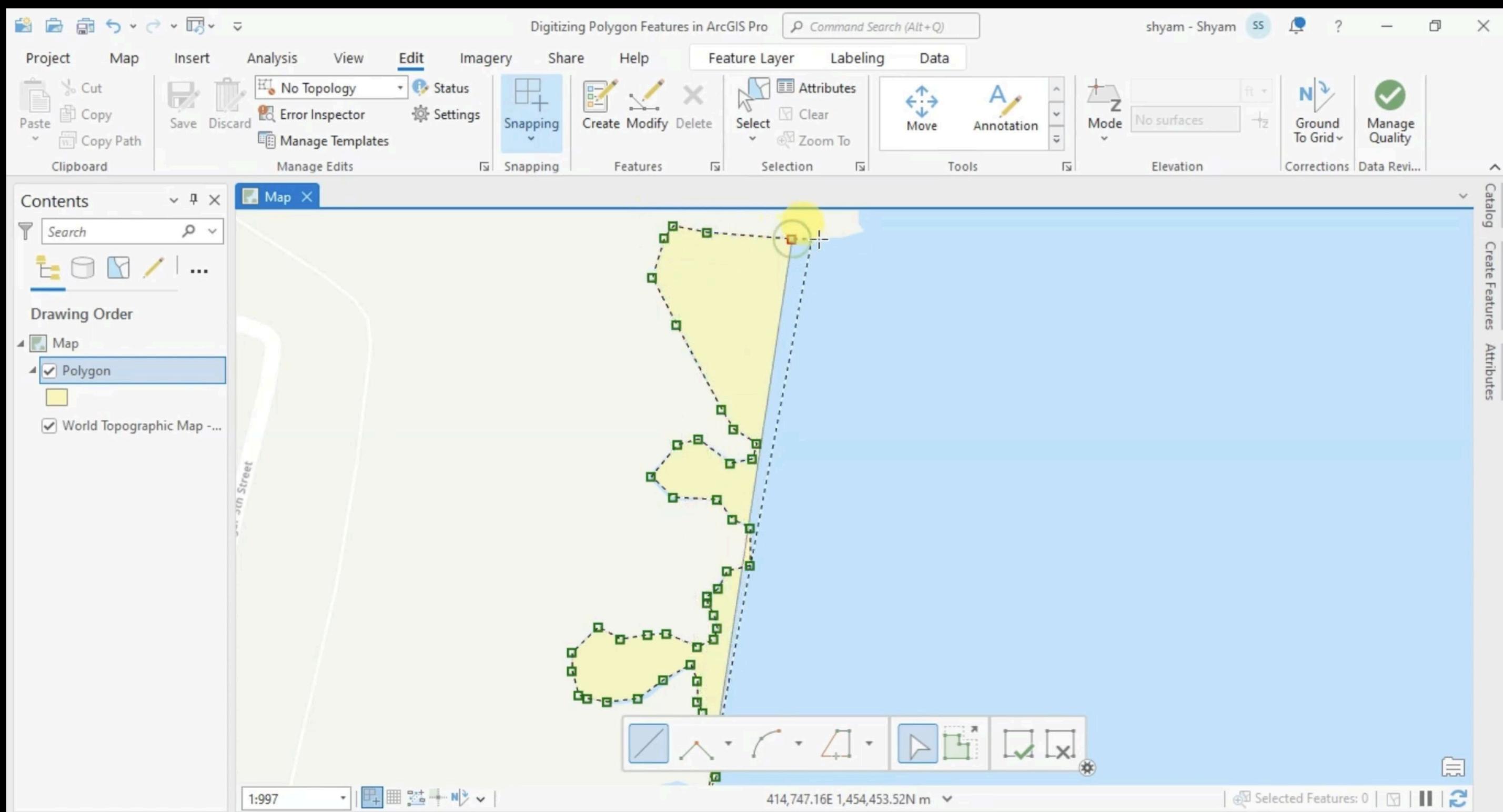
- Creator**: Includes a icon of a map with a grid, a list of features (Create dynamic web maps with included apps, Grant access and control how content is shared, Access ArcGIS Pro Basic), a detailed description of capabilities, and links to View system requirements and Learn more about Creator. It also shows a quantity selector (Qty - 1 +) set to 1 and a price of \$700/yr, with an Add to cart button.
- Professional**: Includes a shield icon, a list of features (Perform advanced editing and data management, Implement automated data accuracy checks, Access ArcGIS Pro Standard), a detailed description of capabilities, and links to View system requirements and Learn more about Professional. It shows a quantity selector (Qty - 1 +) set to 1 and a price of \$2,200/yr, with an Add to cart button.
- Professional Plus**: Includes a globe icon, a list of features (Conduct advanced spatial analysis, Perform end-to-end AI workflows, Access ArcGIS Pro Advanced and key extensions), a detailed description of capabilities, and links to View system requirements and Learn more about Professional Plus. It shows a quantity selector (Qty - 1 +) set to 1 and a price of \$4,200/yr, with an Add to cart button.

Most digital mapping in government relies on enterprise GIS software.

ArcGIS Pro is the most widely used option, but it is licensed on a per-user, subscription basis—starting at roughly **\$700 per user per year**, before training or setup.

For small and regional planning boards, this cost is difficult to justify for workflows that are occasional but mandatory, such as maintaining zoning maps.

Why is staffing difficult?



Even when planning departments have access to GIS software, digitizing zoning maps remains one of the most **labor-intensive** tasks.

Creating zoning maps typically requires **manually tracing parcel boundaries** and zoning districts point-by-point on screen.

For understaffed planning boards, this work is time-consuming, specialized, and difficult to maintain alongside other planning responsibilities.

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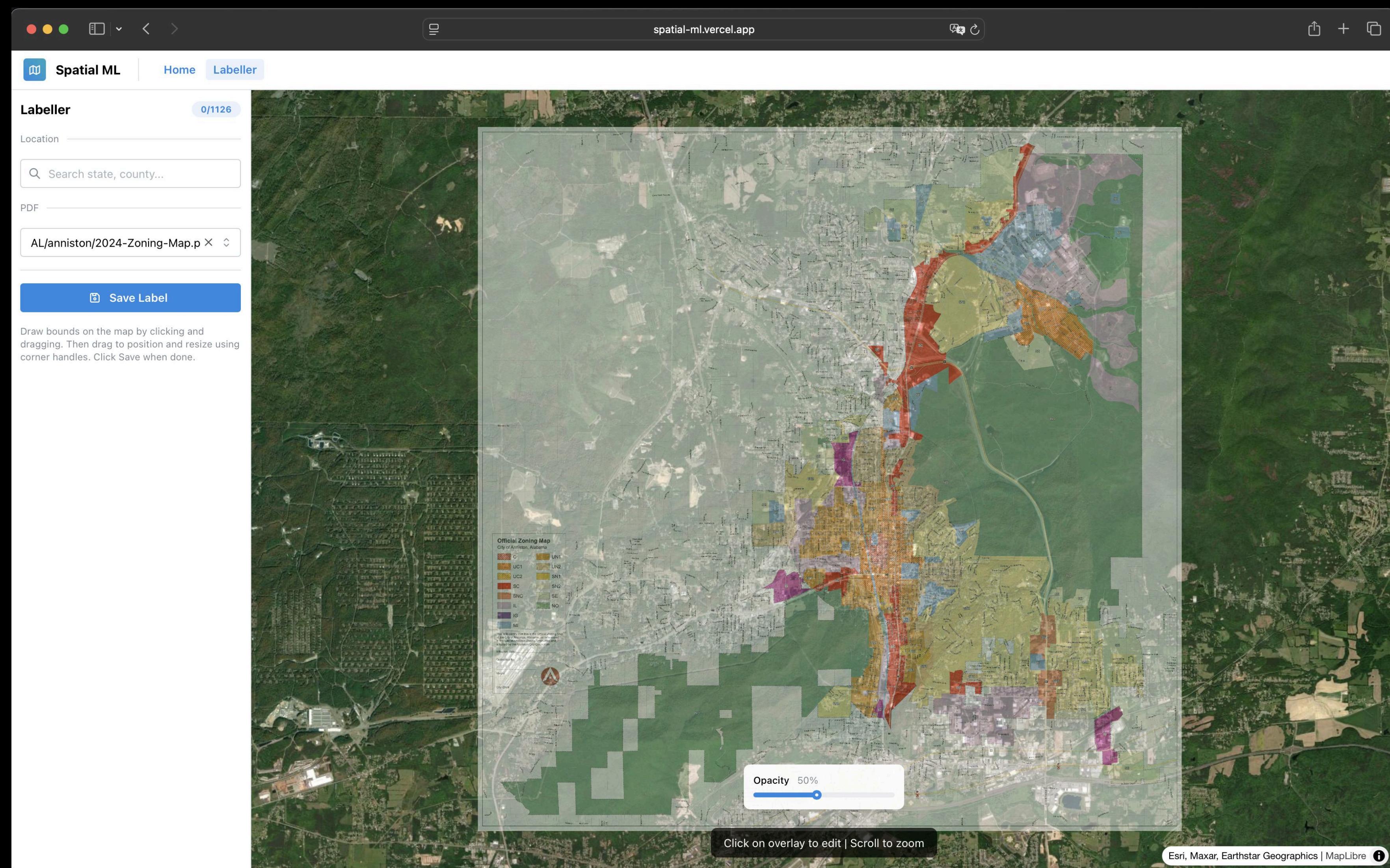
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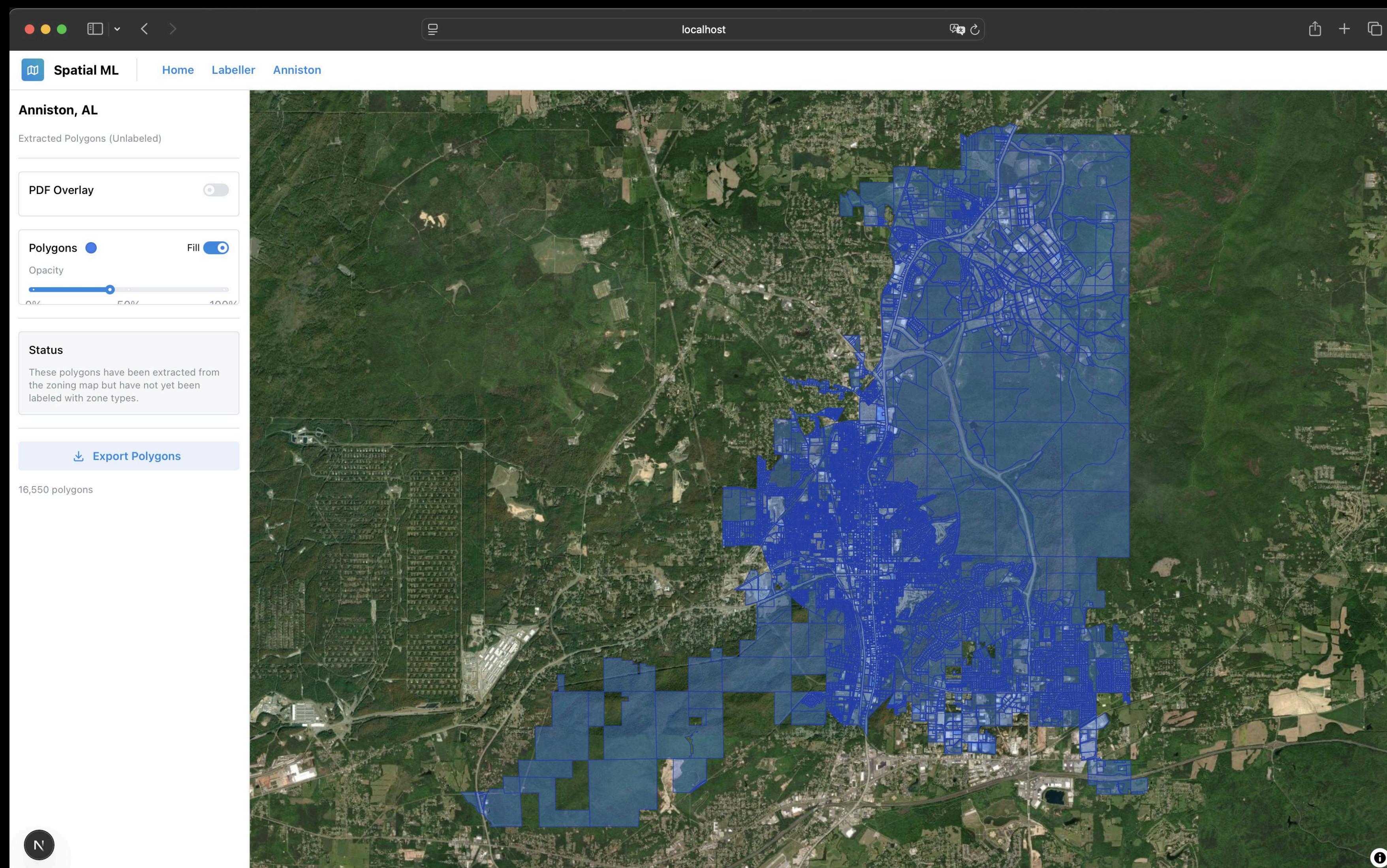
The background image shows a wide-angle aerial shot of a residential neighborhood. Numerous houses with red-tiled roofs are arranged in rows, leading towards a larger building with a prominent steeple in the distance. The sky is overcast.

Mission

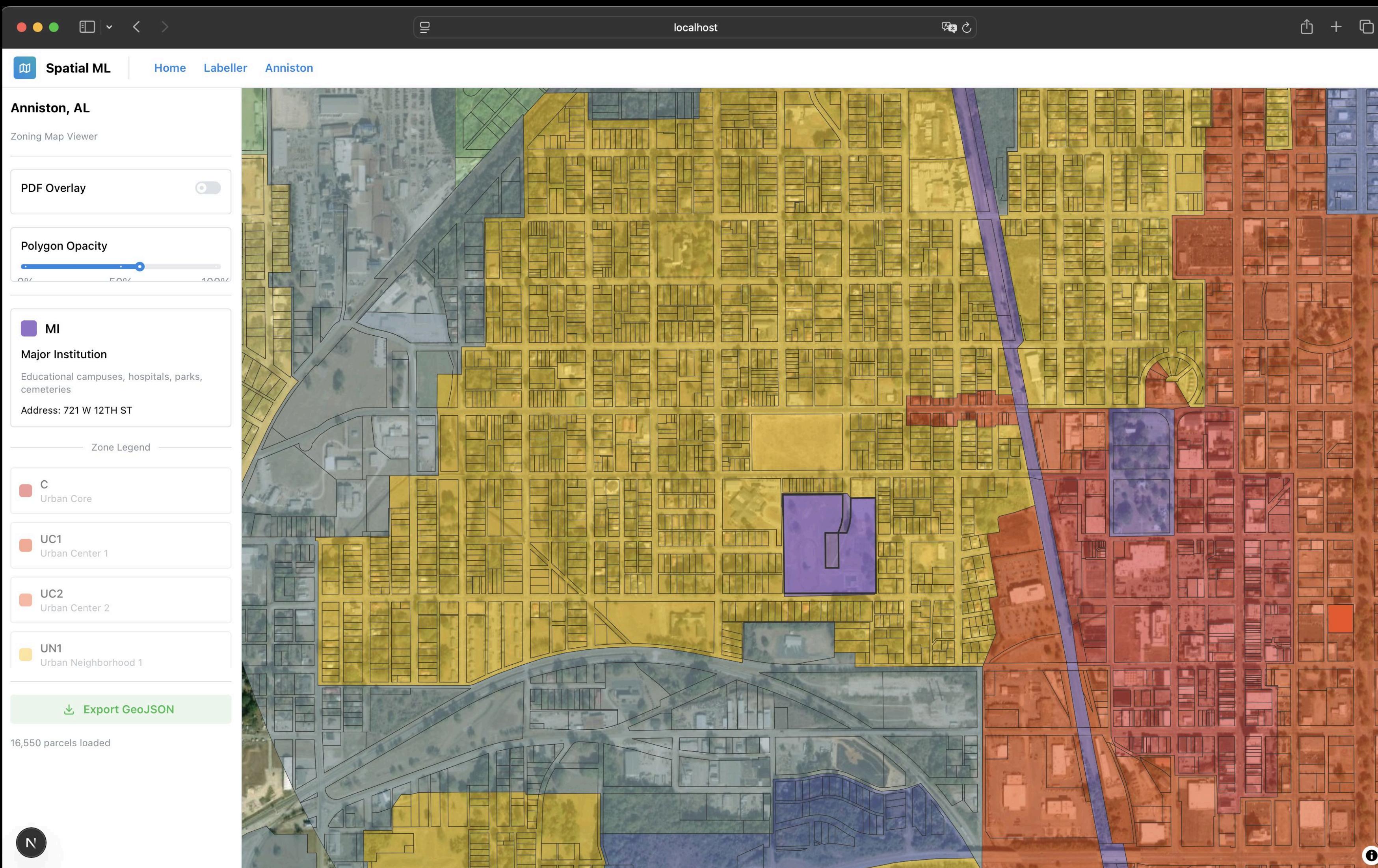
“We build tools that turn zoning PDFs and hand-drawn maps into usable digital maps, creating an on-ramp to everyday GIS use for planning boards with limited capacity.”



(Prototype) The planner uploads a zoning map PDF and aligns it with a base map to establish location and reference points.

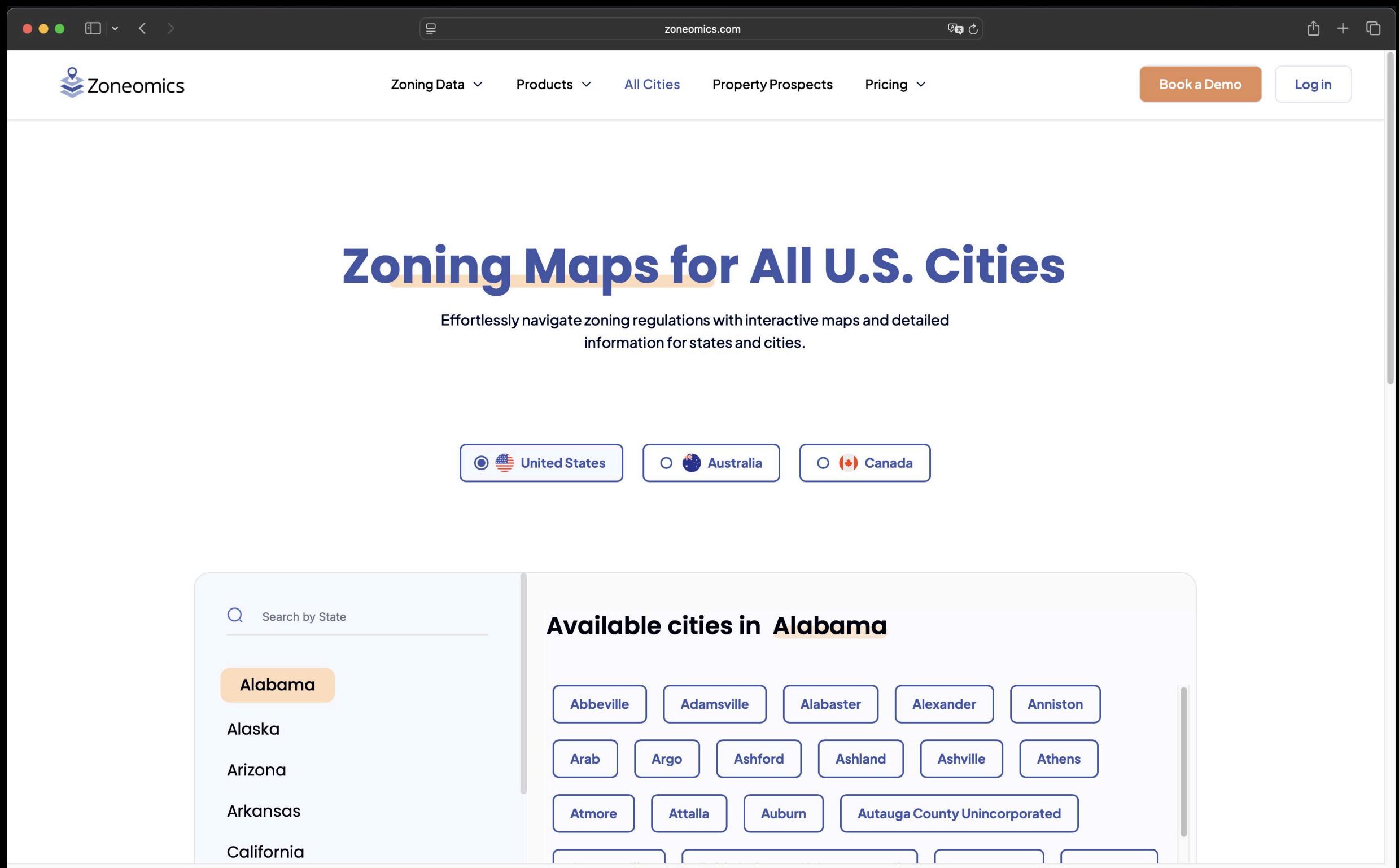


(Prototype) The tool automatically generates zoning polygons from the uploaded PDF.



(Prototype) Planners assign zoning code labels to the polygons and adjust boundaries as needed.

Differentiation from Competitors



The screenshot shows the Zoneomics website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for "Zoneomics", "Zoning Data", "Products", "All Cities" (which is highlighted in blue), "Property Prospects", "Pricing", "Book a Demo", and "Login". The main heading "Zoning Maps for All U.S. Cities" is prominently displayed in large blue text. Below it, a sub-headline reads: "Effortlessly navigate zoning regulations with interactive maps and detailed information for states and cities." There are three buttons for selecting geographical regions: "United States" (selected), "Australia", and "Canada". On the left side, there is a sidebar with a search bar labeled "Search by State" and a list of state names: Alabama (selected and highlighted in orange), Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, and California. The main content area displays a grid of city names under the heading "Available cities in Alabama", including Abbeville, Adamsville, Alabaster, Alexander, Anniston, Arab, Argo, Ashford, Ashland, Ashville, Athens, Atmore, Attalla, Auburn, and Autauga County Unincorporated.

<https://www.zoneomics.com/all-cities/usa/alabama>

Zoneomics is the leading private provider of zoning data, but its coverage is strongest in places that already publish GIS zoning maps. small and low-capacity municipalities—where zoning maps are not digitized—remain underserved.

Our differentiation:

1. Creates GIS zoning data where none exists (PDFs → GeoJSON).
2. Built for municipalities without GIS capacity.
3. Free for governments, encouraging rural participation.
4. Expands zoning coverage into previously unmapped regions.

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Validating the approach through interviews



Elizabeth Bowie Christoforetti
Professor at Harvard Graduate
School of Design



Will Cohen
Planner at Boston Planning and
Development Agency



Keith Brockhurst
Town Manager for Center, Colorado

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Keith Brockhurst
Town Manager for Center, Colorado

"When I worked in Leelanau County, the zoning information was only available as raw PDFs and old hand-marked maps. Without a usable digital format, it was extremely difficult to interpret what the regulations actually required for the site."

Validating the approach through interviews



Elizabeth Bowie Christoforetti
Professor at Harvard Graduate
School of Design



Will Cohen
Planner at Boston Planning and
Development Agency



Keith Brockhurst
Town Manager for Center, Colorado

"A lot of municipalities don't even have a digitized zoning map. The real need is helping them create and maintain one, because many simply don't have the staff or technical expertise to do it."

Validating the approach through interviews



Elizabeth Bowie Christoforetti
Professor at Harvard Graduate
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Will Cohen
Planner at Boston Planning and
Development Agency



Keith Brockhurst
Town Manager for Center, Colorado

“When I was the interim town manager in Center, Colorado, I literally had to hand-draw the zoning map because no digital—or even clear printed—version existed. Many rural towns face the same issue and simply don’t have the technical capacity to create GIS zoning maps.”

Chapter 1. The Problem

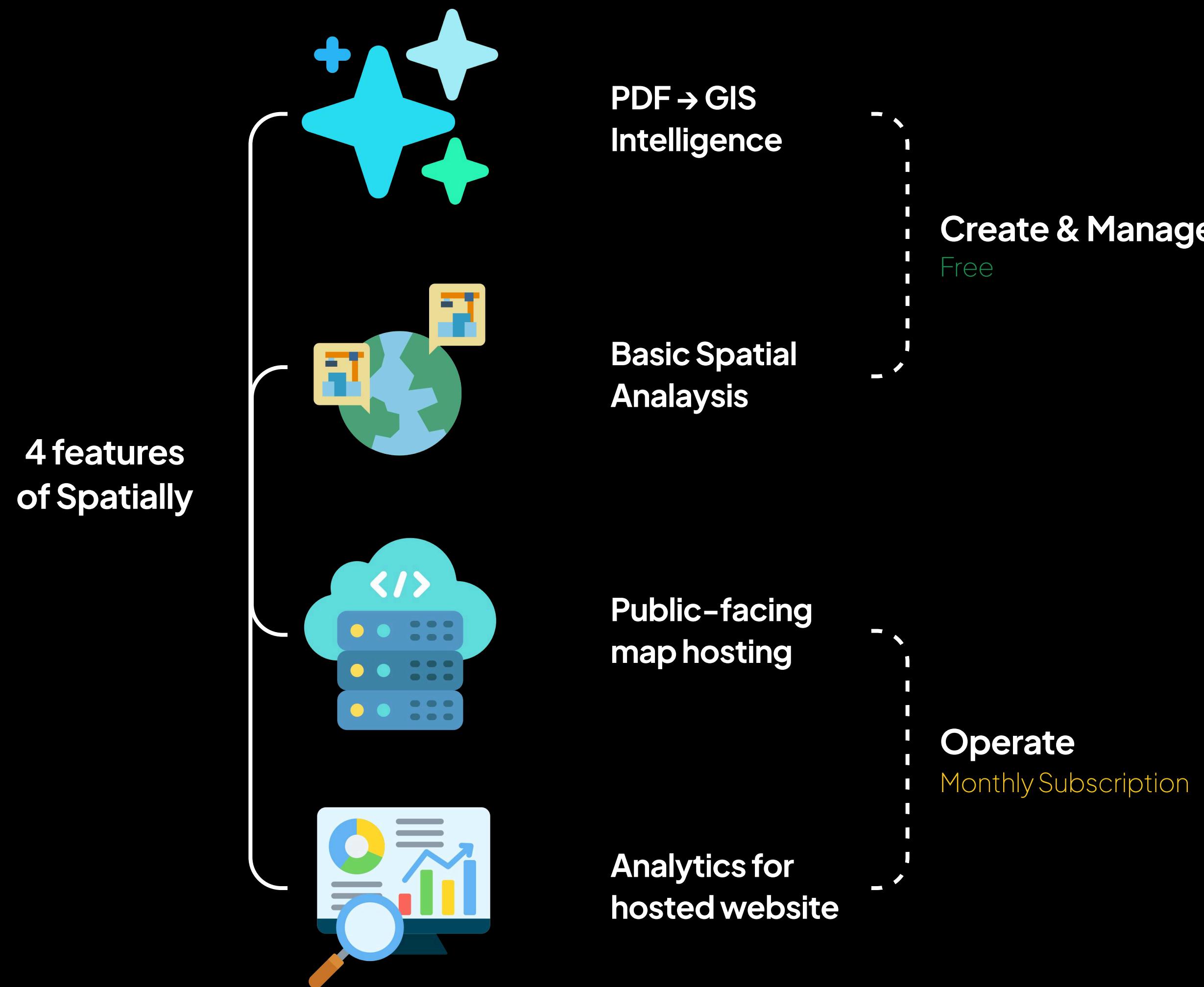
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Business Model: Free to Create, Paid to Operate



No cost to digitize zoning maps

Digitizing zoning maps is the first step toward everyday GIS use in planning. This step will always remain free—so limited capacity is never a barrier.

Subscription for public map hosting

Planning boards can host zoning maps for public access through a low-cost monthly subscription. Fees support reliable publishing, maintenance, and ongoing updates.

Basic analytics for planning insight

Optional analytics provide visibility into how zoning maps are used, such as view counts and district-level interactions. These features support internal planning workflows without restricting public access.

Chapter 1. The Problem

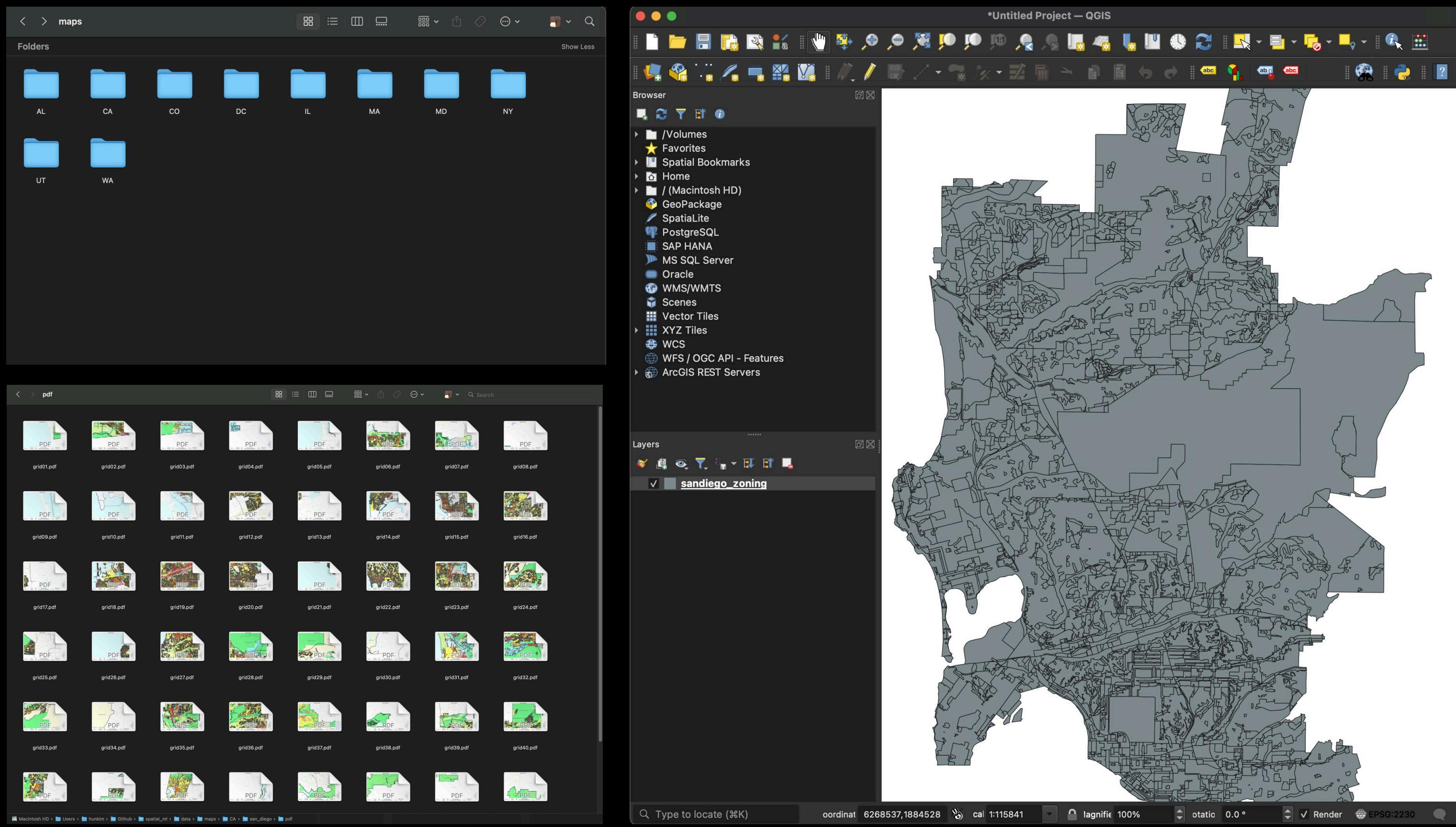
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Built an initial zoning map training dataset

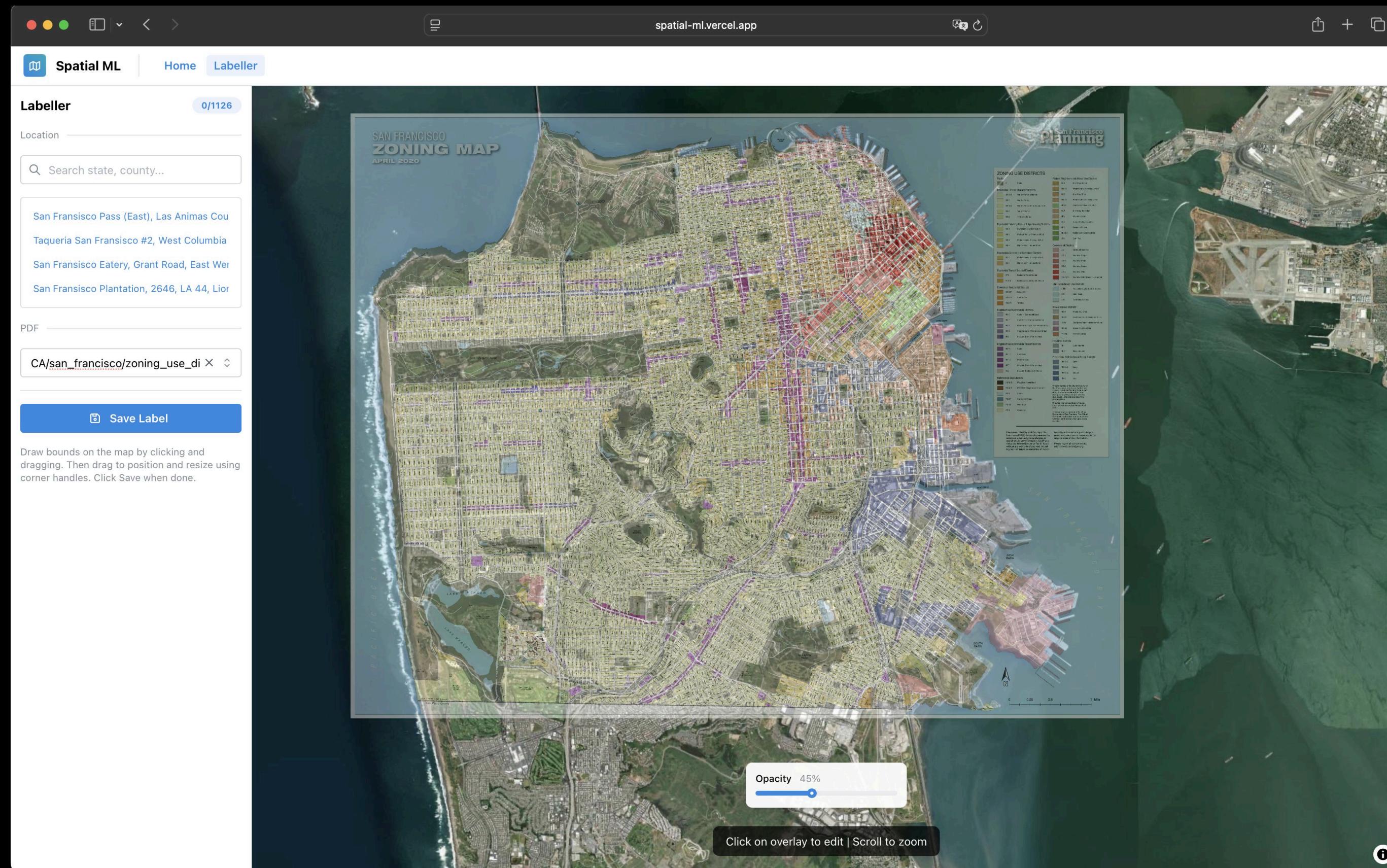


Collected ~300 paired zoning map PDFs and corresponding GIS files from U.S. municipalities.

The dataset reflects real-world variation in zoning map formats, visual quality, and annotation styles, sourced from official municipal planning documents.

Next, we are expanding the dataset to 1,000+ paired maps to support robust PDF-to-GIS model training and validation.

Built a Web-Based Editor for Georeferencing Zoning PDFs



Built a web-based editor that allows planners to align zoning map PDFs directly onto a base map.

The interface enables precise georeferencing by linking PDF map content to real-world coordinates.

This tool generates labeled spatial training data used to support PDF-to-GIS conversion.

Future plans

1. Scale PDF-to-GIS Conversion

- Expand the paired dataset of official zoning map PDFs and GIS files from urban municipalities.
- Use this dataset to train a computer vision model that converts static zoning maps into usable GIS data at scale.

2. Pilot With Rural and Underserved Municipalities

- Pilot the early tool with rural planning boards, including Keith's municipality.
- Evaluate workflow fit, usability, and the level of support required for adoption without dedicated GIS staff.
- Use feedback to simplify the tool and ensure it can be realistically maintained by small governments.

3. Launch a Production-Ready Platform

- Build a stable web platform for free zoning map creation and public-facing zoning viewers.
- Offer paid municipal services for publishing, hosting, updates, and basic usage analytics.
- Establish a sustainable, public-first model aligned with routine digital infrastructure costs.



Thank you

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