
OPEN SPACE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT (OSRD) MODEL SITE PLAN BYLAW

I. PURPOSE AND INTENT

1. The Primary Purposes for OSRD are the following:

- (a) To allow for greater flexibility and creativity in the design of residential developments;
- (b) To encourage the permanent preservation of [choose] open space, agricultural land, forestry land, wildlife habitat, other natural resources including aquifers, waterbodies and wetlands, and historical and archeological resources in a manner that is consistent with a municipality's comprehensive and open space plan, if any;
- (c) To encourage a less sprawling and more efficient form of development that consumes less open land and conforms to existing topography and natural features better than a conventional or grid subdivision;
- (d) To minimize the total amount of disturbance on the site;
- (e) To further the goals and policies of the [choose] comprehensive, master, and/or open space plans;
- (f) To facilitate the construction and maintenance of housing, streets, utilities, and public service in a more economical and efficient manner.

2. The Secondary Purposes for OSRD are the following:

- (a) To preserve and enhance the community character;
- (b) To preserve and protect agriculturally significant land;
- (c) To protect the value of real property;
- (d) To protect community water supplies;
- (e) To provide for a diversified housing stock;
- (f) To provide affordable housing to persons of low and moderate income.

II. ELIGIBILITY

[Select 1A, 1B or 1C]

- 1A. Minimum Size of Tract. To be eligible for consideration as a OSRD, the tract shall contain a minimum of ____ acres. Where the tract is located in the [specify name of special district] the minimum tract area shall be ____ acres.
- 1B. Minimum Number of Lots. To be eligible for consideration as a OSRD, the tract shall contain not less than ____ lots.
- 1C. Any development that [will create more than ____ lots] *and/or* [is on a parcel of ____ acres or more] shall submit an application for OSRD to the Planning Board.
2. Zoning Classification. Only those tracts located in the ____ Districts shall be eligible for consideration as a OSRD.
3. Contiguous Parcels. To be eligible for consideration as a OSRD, the tract shall consist of a parcel or set of contiguous parcels.
4. Land Division. To be eligible for consideration as a OSRD, the tract may be a subdivision or a division of land pursuant to G.L. c. 41, s. 81P. *If condominium ownership is to be allowed (with a zero lot line approach), add the following:* provided, however, that OSRD may also be permitted where intended as a condominium on land not so divided or subdivided.

III. PRE-APPLICATION

1. Conference. The applicant is very strongly encouraged to request a pre-application review at a regular business meeting of the Planning Board. If one is requested, the Planning Board shall invite the Conservation Commission, Board of Health, and [list other appropriate committees/Boards]. The purpose of a pre-application review is to minimize the applicant's costs of engineering and other technical experts, and to commence negotiations with the Planning Board at the earliest possible stage in the development. At the pre-application review, the applicant may outline the proposed OSRD, seek preliminary feedback from the Planning Board and/or its technical experts, and set a timetable for submittal of a formal application. At the request of the applicant, and at the expense of the applicant, the Planning Board may engage technical experts to review the informal plans of the applicant and to facilitate submittal of a formal application for an OSRD.
2. The planning board shall adopt rules and regulations relative to the size, form, number and contents of the plans to be submitted for a pre-application review.

IV. SITE PLAN APPROVAL

1. Design process. Before submitting an application for approval of an OSRD Site Plan, applicants are required to demonstrate to the Planning Board that the following Design Process

was performed by a certified Landscape Architect and considered in determining the layout of proposed streets, house lots, and open space as shown on the site plan.

A. Step One: Identifying Conservation Areas. Identify preservation land by two steps. First, Primary Conservation Areas (such as wetlands, riverfront areas, and floodplains regulated by state or federal law) and Secondary Conservation Areas (including unprotected elements of the natural landscape such as steep slopes, mature woodlands, prime farmland, meadows, wildlife habitats and cultural features such as historic and archeological sites and scenic views) shall be identified and delineated. Second, the Potentially Developable Area will be identified and delineated. To the maximum extent feasible, the Potentially Developable Area shall consist of land outside identified Primary and Secondary Conservation Areas.

B. Step Two: Locating House Sites. Locate the approximate sites of individual houses within the Potentially Developable Area and include the delineation of private yards and shared amenities, so as to reflect an integrated community, with emphasis on consistency with the Town's historical development patterns. The number of homes enjoying the amenities of the development should be maximized.

C. Step Three: Aligning the Streets and Trails. Align streets in order to access the house lots. Additionally, new trails should be laid out to create internal and external connections to existing and/or potential future streets, sidewalks, and trails.

D. Step Four: Lot Lines. Draw in the lot lines.

2. Concept Plan. Before submitting an application for approval of an OSRD Site Plan, applicants must submit a Concept Plan for approval by the Planning Board. The Concept Plan consists of a Sketch Plan and a Yield Plan (see Section V). The Planning Board shall adopt rules and regulations relative to the size, form, number and contents of the sketch plan and yield plan.

A. Sketch Plan.

The Sketch Plan shall be prepared by a certified Landscape Architect, or by a multi-disciplinary team of which one member must be a certified Landscape Architect, and shall address the general features of the land, give approximate configurations of the lots, open space, and roadways, and include the information as appropriate as listed in OSRD Site Plan Rules and Regulations. The Sketch Plan shall incorporate the Four-Step Design Process, noted above, and the Design Standards according to Section VII below, when determining a proposed design for the development. When the Planning Board approves the Concept Plan, the applicant may then file an OSRD Site Plan.

3. OSRD Site Plan. An OSRD Site Plan shall be a fully engineered plan, conforming with the provisions this bylaw, all the provisions of Site Plan Rules and Regulations, and the Town of (insert town name) Site Plan Zoning Bylaw Sections (insert local bylaw section number). The Site Plan shall incorporate the features of the sketch plan but include stormwater management,

wastewater management, utilities, and all other information as required within the above described bylaws and regulations.

4. General Procedures. When an application for approval of an OSRD Site Plan is filed with the Planning Board, the applicant shall also file, within five (5) working days of the filing of the completed application, copies of the application, accompanying development plan, and other documentation, to the Board of Health, Conservation Commission, Building Inspector, Department of Public Works, Police Chief, Fire Chief, Town Engineer and _____ for their consideration, review, and report. The applicant shall furnish the copies necessary to fulfill this requirement. Reports from other boards and officials shall be submitted to the Planning Board within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the reviewing party of all of the required materials; failure of these reviewing parties to make recommendations after having received copies of all such required materials shall be deemed a lack of opposition thereto. In the event that the public hearing by the Planning Board is held prior to the expiration of the 45 day period, the Planning Board shall continue the public hearing to permit the formal submission of reports and recommendations within that 45 day period.

The Planning Board shall hold a public hearing within 65 days of receipt of an application and shall make and file its decision with the town (city) clerk within 90 days from the close of the public hearing, and notify the applicant of its decision. The Decision shall contain, in writing, an explanation for any departures from the recommendations of any reviewing party.

The decision of the Planning Board shall be upon a majority of those present at the public hearing. A copy of the decision shall be filed with the Town(City) Clerk.

Site plan approval shall lapse, after one year from the grant thereof if a substantial use thereof has not sooner commenced except for good cause. Such approval may, for good cause, be extended in writing by the Planning Board upon the written request of the applicant.

The appeal of any decision of the Planning Board hereunder shall be made in accordance with the provisions of MGL Chapter 40A, Section 17.

A. Design Standards

In approving an OSRD Site Plan, the Planning Board may impose conditions to ensure that the site plan complies with the following design standards.

1. Generic Design Standards

(a.) OSRD shall promote permanent preservation of open space, agricultural land, forestry land, natural resources and historical and archeological resources better than a conventional subdivision;

(b.) OSRD shall consume less open land and shall conform to existing topography and natural features than a conventional subdivision;

(c.) OSRD shall have less total amount of disturbance on the site than a conventional subdivision;

(d.) OSRD shall facilitate the construction and maintenance of streets, utilities, and public service in a more economical, safe and efficient manner than a conventional subdivision

(e.) The landscape shall be preserved in its natural state, insofar as practicable, by minimizing tree and soil removal. Any grade changes shall be in keeping with the general appearance of the neighboring developed areas. The orientation of individual building sites shall be such as to maintain maximum natural topography and cover. Topography, tree cover, and natural drainage ways shall be treated as fixed determinants of road and lot configuration rather than as malleable elements that can be changed to follow a preferred development scheme.

(f.) Streets shall be designed and located in such a manner as to maintain and preserve natural topography, significant landmarks, and trees; to minimize cut and fill; and to preserve and enhance views and vistas on or off the subject parcel.

(g.) Mixed-use development shall be related harmoniously to the terrain and the use, scale, and architecture of existing buildings in the vicinity that have functional or visual relationship to the proposed buildings. Proposed buildings shall be related to their surroundings.

(h.) All open space (landscaped and usable) shall be designed to add to the visual amenities of the area by maximizing its visibility for persons passing the site or overlooking it from nearby properties.

(i.) The removal or disruption of historic, traditional or significant uses, structures, or architectural elements shall be minimized insofar as practicable, whether these exist on the site or on adjacent properties.

2.. Site Specific Design Standards

[Select one (a)]

(a) Mix of Housing Types. The OSRD may consist of any combination of single-family, two-family and multifamily residential structures. A multifamily structure shall not contain more than _____ dwelling units. Residential structures shall be oriented toward the street serving the premises and not the required parking area.

Or

(a) Maximum Percentage of Housing Type. The OSRD shall consist of ____ % single family, ____ % two family and ____% multifamily structures.

(b) Parking. Each dwelling unit shall be served by two (2) off-street parking spaces. Parking spaces in front of garages may count in this computation. All parking areas with greater than ____ spaces shall be screened from view.

(c) Buffer Areas. A buffer area of ____ feet may be provided at the following locations: *[choose from:]* (a) perimeter of the property where it abuts residentially zoned and occupied properties; (b) certain resource areas on or adjacent to the tract like ponds, wetlands, streams and riverfront areas, rock outcrops, ledge, agricultural or recreational fields, and land held for conservation purposes; and (c) existing public ways. Driveways necessary for access and egress to and from the tract may cross such buffer areas. No vegetation in this buffer area will be disturbed, destroyed or removed, except for normal maintenance of structures and landscapes approved as part of the project. The Planning Board may waive the buffer requirement in these locations when it determines that a smaller buffer (or no buffer) will suffice to accomplish the objectives set forth herein.

(d) Drainage. The Planning Board shall encourage the use of “soft” (non-structural) stormwater management techniques (such as swales) and other drainage techniques that reduce impervious surface and enable infiltration where appropriate.

(e) Common/Shared Driveways. A common or shared driveway may serve a maximum number of ____ single family units.

(f) Screening and Landscaping. All structural surface stormwater management facilities shall be accompanied by a conceptual landscape plan.

(g) On-site Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation. Walkways and bicycle paths shall be provided to link residences with parking areas, recreation facilities (including parkland and open space) and adjacent land uses where appropriate.

(h) Disturbed Areas. Not more than ____% of the total tract shall be disturbed areas. A disturbed area is any land not left in its natural vegetated state.

5. Site Visit.

Whether or not conducted during the pre-application stage, the Planning Board may conduct a site visit during the public hearing. At the site visit, the Planning Board and/or its agents shall be accompanied by the applicant and/or its agents.

6. Relationship Between the Site Plan and OSRD Subdivision Plan

The issuance of a Site Plan Approval allows the applicant to submit an Open Space Definitive Subdivision Plan to the Planning Board for approval under the Subdivision Control Law. Any Site Plan issued by the Planning Board shall specifically state that the Open Space Definitive Subdivision Plan shall substantially comply with the Site Plan.

An Open Space Definitive Subdivision Plan will be considered not to substantially comply with the Site Plan if the Planning Board determines that any of the following conditions exist:

- a.) an increase in the number of building lots;
- b.) a significant decrease in the open space acreage;
- c.) a significant change in the lot layout;
- d.) a significant change in the general development pattern which adversely affects natural landscape features and open space preservation;
- e.) significant changes to the storm water management facilities; and/or,
- f.) significant changes in the wastewater management systems.

If the Planning Board determines that the Open Space Definitive Subdivision Plan does not substantially comply with the Site Plan, the Board may disapprove the definitive subdivision plan for failure to comply with the conditions of the Site Plan requiring that the Open Space Definitive Plan substantially comply with the Site Plan.

The Planning Board may conditionally approve an Open Space Definitive Subdivision Plan that does not substantially comply with the Site Plan. However, such conditional approval must identify where the plan does not substantially comply with the Site Plan and shall require that the Site Plan be amended to be in compliance with the significant changes identified by the Planning Board. The Planning Board shall also require that the applicant file an application to amend the Site Plan within a specified time period.

The public hearing on the application to amend the Site Plan shall be limited to the significant changes identified by the Planning Board in their conditional approval of the Open Space Definitive Subdivision Plan. These are the only considerations that the Planning Board may take into account in deciding whether to amend the Site Plan.

7.) Other Information.

The submittals and permits of this section shall be in addition to any other requirements of the Subdivision Control Law or any other provisions of this Zoning Bylaw. To the extent permitted by law, the Planning Board shall coordinate the public hearing required for any application for a Site Plan for a OSRD with the public hearing required for approval of a definitive subdivision plan.

V. BASIC MAXIMUM NUMBER (OF LOTS/UNITS/BEDROOMS)

[Choose either Option One or Two]

Determination of Yield, OPTION ONE: Formula

The Basic Maximum Number shall be derived after the preparation of a Yield Plan. The Yield Plan shall be the following calculation to determine the total number of lots (or dwelling units):

$$\text{Total Number of Lots} = \frac{\text{TA} - (0.5 \times \text{WA}) - (0.1 \times \text{TA})}{\text{district minimum lot area}}$$

TA = Total Area of Parcel

WA = Wetlands and Riverfront Areas of Parcel

---- **OR** ----

Determination of Yield, OPTION TWO: Sketch Plan

The Basic Maximum Number shall be derived from a Yield Plan. The Yield Plan shall show the maximum number of lots (or dwelling units) that could be placed upon the site under a conventional subdivision. The Yield Plan shall contain the information required for a *[choose either Sketch Plan or Preliminary Plan accordingly]*, as set forth above in Section VI. The proponent shall have the burden of proof with regard to the Basic Maximum Number of lots (or dwelling units) resulting from the design and engineering specifications shown on the Yield Plan.

VI. REDUCTION OF DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS

OPTION ONE: Flexible (Zero-Lot Line)

The Planning Board encourages applicants to modify lot size, shape, and other dimensional requirements for lots within a OSRD, subject to the following limitations:

1. Lots having reduced area or frontage shall not have frontage on a street other than a street created by the OSRD
2. At least 50% of the required setbacks for the district shall be maintained in the OSRD

---- **OR** ----

OPTION TWO: Sliding Scale

The Planning Board may authorize modification of lot size, shape, and other bulk requirements for lots within a OSRD, subject to the following limitations:

1. Lots having reduced area or frontage shall not have frontage on a street other than a street created by a subdivision involved.
2. Lot frontage shall not be less than 50 feet.
3. Each lot shall have at least 50% of the required setbacks for the district

4. Lots may be reduced in area according to the following schedule¹:

Minimum Open Space (%)	District Minimum Lot Area (sq. ft.)	OSRD Minimum Lot Area (sq. ft.)
50	80,000	20,000
50	60,000	15,000
50	40,000	10,000
50	30,000	7,500
50	20,000	5,000
50	10,000	5,000
70	80,000	10,000
70	60,000	7,500
70	40,000	5,000
70	30,000	5,000
70	20,000	5,000
70	10,000	5,000

VII. OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS

1. Open Space. A minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the tract shown on the development plan shall be open space. Any proposed open space, unless conveyed to the Town or its Conservation Commission, shall be subject to a recorded restriction enforceable by the Town, providing that such land shall be perpetually kept in an open state, that it shall be preserved exclusively for the purposes set forth herein, and that it shall be maintained in a manner which will ensure its suitability for its intended purposes.
 - A. The percentage of the open space that is wetlands shall not normally exceed the percentage of the tract which is wetlands; provided, however, that the applicant may include a greater percentage of wetlands in such open space upon a demonstration that such inclusion promotes the purposes of this bylaw.
 - B. The open space shall be contiguous. Contiguous shall be defined as being connected. Open Space will still be considered connected if a roadway or an accessory amenity separates it.

¹ It should be noted that this table is for conceptual purposes only. Lot areas subject to 50% open space requirements were reduced by three-quarters; areas subject to 70% open space requirements were reduced by seven-eighths.

[Select one version of (C)]

C. The open space shall be used for wildlife habitat and conservation.

Or

C. The open space shall be used for wildlife habitat and conservation and the following additional purposes [choose]: historic preservation, education, outdoor education, recreation, park purposes, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, a combination of these uses, and shall be served by suitable access for such purposes. The Planning Board may permit up to ____ % of the open space to be paved or built upon for structures accessory to the dedicated use or uses of such open space (i.e., pedestrian walks and bike paths).

D. Wastewater and stormwater management systems serving the OSRD may be located within the open space. Surface systems, such as retention and detention ponds, shall not qualify towards the minimum open space required.

2. Ownership of the Open Space. The open space shall, at the Planning Board's election, be conveyed to:

- (a) the Town or its Conservation Commission;
- (b) a nonprofit organization, the principal purpose of which is the conservation of open space and any of the purposes for such open space set forth above;
- (c) a corporation or trust owned jointly or in common by the owners of lots within the OSRD. If such corporation or trust is utilized, ownership thereof shall pass with conveyance of the lots in perpetuity. Maintenance of such open space and facilities shall be permanently guaranteed by such corporation or trust which shall provide for mandatory assessments for maintenance expenses to each lot. Each such trust or corporation shall be deemed to have assented to allow the Town to perform maintenance of such open space and facilities, if the trust or corporation fails to provide adequate maintenance, and shall grant the town an easement for this purpose. In such event, the town shall first provide fourteen (14) days written notice to the trust or corporation as to the inadequate maintenance, and, if the trust or corporation fails to complete such maintenance, the town may perform it. Each individual deed, and the deed or trust or articles of incorporation, shall include provisions designed to effect these provisions. Documents creating such trust or corporation shall be submitted to the Planning Board for approval, and shall thereafter be recorded.

The bylaw was originally produced by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council Boston, Massachusetts; August 2000; Assistance in its' development was provided by the *Green Neighborhoods Alliance*, a partnership involving the Massachusetts Office of

Coastal Zone Management; Camelot Realty Trust; Massachusetts Audubon Society; North Shore Advocacy Office; Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs; Merrimack Valley Planning Commission; MAPC; North East Builders Association; Spearfields, Ltd.; Symes Associates, Inc.; as well as planners, planning board members, and open space committee members across the North Shore; Generous technical review was provided by Donald Schmidt, Principal Land Use Planner, Department of Housing And Community Development. The original version has been updated and amended by the Green Neighborhoods Alliance March 2001.
