

5. The building or buildings which contained the convalescent home or nursing home were in existence as of May 10, 2006.
- B. Affordable units. The conversion of the convalescent home or nursing home shall provide the minimum required percent of the residential units created for low- and moderate-income housing as defined by the Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). Said units shall be created through the Local Initiative Program (LIP) 760 CMR 45.00 as amended and administered by DHCD.
- C. Density standards. In granting a special permit the SPGA shall specifically find that the number of residential units to be created through the conversion can be accommodated on site. The density standards set under § 135-705 shall not apply to a conversion of convalescent home or nursing home.
- D. Criteria for granting a special permit. The SPGA shall assure that the following criteria are met:
 1. The size of the site [lot(s)] on which the convalescent home or nursing home is currently located shall not be enlarged for the proposed conversion.
 2. There shall be no expansion of the structures housing or being used in support of the convalescent home or nursing home except for cosmetic alterations such as construction of a foyer. No living space shall be expanded.
 3. Off-street parking shall be provided as required by Braintree Zoning Bylaw § 135-806.
 4. The proposed conversion shall not generate more than 50 vehicle trips for any peak hour.
 5. Adequate screening between the site and abutting properties shall be provided.

ARTICLE VII
Area Regulations
[Amended 10-27-1992 STM by Art. 17]

§ 135-701. Table of Dimensional and Density Regulations.

(Editor's Note: The Table of Dimensional and Density Regulations is now located at the end of this chapter.)

§ 135-701. Notes. [Amended 5-11-1994 ATM by Art. 56]

- (1) In an established neighborhood, the front setback may be the average of the setbacks of the other buildings within 200 feet of the locus on the same side of the street.
- (2) At no point shall the lot width between the street line and the principal building be less than 40% of the minimum lot width. No portion of a principal building shall be located on a portion of a lot where the lot width is less than the minimum lot width, and said

minimum lot width shall be maintained to a point 20 feet beyond the rear portion of the principal building. [Amended 5-15-2002 ATM by Art. 44]

- (3) For one- and two-family residences, the limitation of height shall not apply to chimneys, ventilators or other ornamental features which are not used for living purposes. For other buildings, the limitation of height shall not apply to chimneys, elevator penthouses or equipment rooms which extend 12 feet or less above the roof, parapets which are four feet or less in height, and building-mounted wireless communication links [authorized under § 135-1603B(1)] which extend 10 feet or less above the height of the building. The sum of the footprints of all chimneys, elevator penthouses or equipment rooms, parapets and building-mounted wireless communication links shall not exceed 25% of the roof area of any building. [Amended 10-4-2004 STM by Art. 13]
- (4) No swimming pool (above or below ground) shall be built within 10 feet of any side or rear lot line. No other building of accessory use shall be built within five feet of any lot line.
- (5) No driveway shall exceed a maximum grade of 12%. All changes in grade shall be by means of smooth transitional vertical curves. Driveways shall be graded or drained so as to prevent rainwater from entering a structure.
- (6) An attached garage or other attached structure shall be considered part of the main building and shall comply with all the dimensional and density requirements for that building.
- (7) Nothing herein shall prevent the projection into any required yard of steps, stoops not exceeding 30 square feet in area, eaves to 18 inches, cornices, windowsills or belt courses.
- (8) Water storage towers under the care, custody and control of the Braintree Water and Sewer Department shall be exempt from the height restrictions of this section provided such exemption is granted by the Zoning Board of Appeal after a public hearing on a finding by said Board that such exemption is consistent with the furtherance of a municipal purpose.
- (9) Any parcel of land in separate ownership on the date of this amendment shall not be used to satisfy maximum lot coverage, maximum building coverage or minimum open space requirements listed in § 135-701 for another parcel of land located in a different zoning district.
 - (a) This shall apply to parcels of land in separate ownership and in different zoning districts that are combined subsequent to the adoption of this amendment.
 - (b) Parcels of land in separate ownership and in different zoning districts that are combined subsequent to the adoption of this amendment shall be subject to the most restrictive of the zoning requirements of § 135-701 (except maximum lot coverage, maximum building coverage and minimum open space) for the zoning that is applicable to any portion of the combined parcel.
 - (c) This shall not prohibit the rezoning of any parcel of land in accordance with the bylaws of the Town of Braintree.
 - (d) This note shall not apply to any parcel of land which falls under the jurisdiction of § 135-306 of the Braintree Zoning Bylaw. [Amended 5-3-1993 ATM by Art. 41]

§ 135-702. Landscaping and buffer zones. [Amended 10-27-1998 STM by Art. 31]

A. Landscaping.

- (1) Purpose. It is the purpose of this section to establish certain regulations pertaining to the landscaping that must be provided in connection with the buffer zone and landscape plan requirements of site plan review. These regulations provide standards

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and criteria for landscaping which are intended to enhance the value of property, provide buffers between dissimilar uses, improve the physical appearance of the Town and maintain an ecological balance. Maintaining and recreating an ecological balance is of increasing concern because of land coverage of pavement and structures. These impervious surfaces create an increase in air temperatures, water runoff, flooding, erosion, water pollution and groundwater depletion. Vegetation effectively alters these imbalances through oxygen replenishment, water absorption, and abatement of noise, glare and heat. Landscape methods which conserve water through the use of drought-tolerant plants and planting techniques are encouraged.

- (2) Applicability. The standards and criteria contained within this section are deemed to be minimum standards and shall apply to all proposed development which will require site plan review. Where the floor area of the new and/or existing structure(s) on site is greater than 4,000 square feet.
- (3) Submission requirements (landscape plans).
 - (a) The landscape plan may be submitted concurrently with the site plan, if required by the SPGA. The SPGA shall review such plans and shall approve them if the plans are in accordance with criteria in this section. If the plans are not in accord, they shall be disapproved and shall be accompanied by a written statement setting forth the changes necessary to bring the plans into compliance.
 - (b) Landscape plans shall contain the following information:
 - [1] Scale and North arrow.
 - [2] Title block with applicant's name and the name and address of the design professional who prepared the plan(s).
 - [3] The proposed site development plan showing existing and proposed building footprints, walls, fences, parking spaces, loading bays, driveways, walks, storage areas, public rights-of-way, easements and the location of structures on, and the uses of, abutting properties.
 - [4] A plan and plant schedule giving botanical common names of plants to be used, size at time planting, mature size, rate of growth, quantity of each, location and method of any excavation and preparation, and the spacing and location of all proposed trees, shrubs and ground covers.
 - [5] Location and name of streets abutting the development.
 - [6] Location of all trees in, and within 50 feet of, any area to be graded, and the location of any trees to be removed.
 - [7] Proposed landscaping details including location, species, size and number of trees, shrubs, ground cover and structural landscaping elements.
 - [8] A minimum scale of one inch equals 50 feet.
- (4) Standards. The following criteria and standards shall apply to landscape materials and installation:

- (a) The landscape plan shall provide, to the maximum extent practicable, for the preservation of existing trees, per the Conservation Commission regulation "Tree Protection Policy" (approval voted 2-26-1998). It is the intent to discourage the practice of removing all existing trees in the improvement or development of properties within the Town. A landscape plan which provides for clear-cutting of existing trees shall be approved by the SPGA only if the developer or contractor establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the prohibition of clear-cutting substantially and unreasonably restricts his ability to develop the property, and that the development will not be economically viable unless clear-cutting is permitted.
- (b) Landscape methods which conserve water through the use of drought-tolerant plants and planting techniques (known as xeriscape) are encouraged.
- (c) Maintenance. The owner of the property shall be responsible for maintaining, in a neat and orderly manner at all times, the landscaping required by this section. Plant materials shall be maintained in a healthy and growing condition that is appropriate for the season of the year. Plant materials which die shall be replaced with healthy plant material of similar variety and meeting the size requirement of this section.
- (d) Quality. All trees and shrubs used in conformance with the provisions of this section shall have well-developed leaders and tops, and roots characteristic of the species, cultivar or variety and shall show evidence of proper nursery pruning. All plant materials must be free of insects, diseases, mechanical injuries and other objectionable features at the time of planting.
- (e) Coverage. Grass, ground cover, shrubs and other living landscape materials shall be used to cover all open ground. Landscaping materials, such as mulch, bark, etc., can be incorporated into a landscape plan where appropriate.
- (f) Trees. Trees referred to in this section shall be of a species common to or adapted to this area of Massachusetts, on a tree list provided by the Tree Warden or as approved by the Department of Planning and Conservation. Caliper measurements shall be taken six inches above grade. Trees shall have the following characteristics:
 - [1] Canopy trees shall be deciduous trees that have a minimum height of 30 feet at maturity. All canopy trees shall have a caliper width of three inches to 3.5 inches at time of planting.
 - [2] Understory trees shall be deciduous trees that have a maximum height of less than 30 feet at maturity. All understory trees shall have a caliper width of one inch to 1.5 inches at time of planting.
 - [3] Ornamental trees shall be flowering deciduous trees. All ornamental trees shall have a caliper width of one inch to 1.5 inches at time of planting.
 - [4] Evergreen or conifer trees shall have a minimum height of 20 feet at maturity. All evergreen or conifer trees shall be at least five feet to six feet high at time of planting.

- (g) Shrubs and hedges. Shrubs shall be a minimum of 18 inches in height when measured immediately after planting. Hedges, where installed, shall be planted and maintained so as to form a continuous, unbroken, solid, visual screen which will be at least three feet high within one year after time of planting.
- (h) Ground cover. Ground covers used in lieu of grass in whole and in part shall be planted in such a manner as to present a finished appearance and reasonable complete coverage within one year after time of planting.
- (i) Lawn grass. Grass areas may be sodded, plugged, sprigged or seeded except that solid sod shall be used in swales, berms or other areas subject to erosion.

(5) Maintenance requirements.

- (a) All newly planted vegetative material shall be guaranteed to meet minimum American Standard for Nursery Stock Standards at time of planting and for one year thereafter.
- (b) Any agreement for long-term maintenance of any landscaping project must be negotiated prior to approval of the site plan based on the following criteria: vegetation replacement; irrigation; pruning; fertilizing; insect and disease protection; litter/debris cleanup; drainage; tree protection if grade change.
- (c) A maintenance program shall be established. Pruning should be started early and kept up at regular intervals. Trees should be pruned and shaped to avoid splitting later in life. Broken tops and branches should be removed as soon as possible after injury. Broken, weak or diseased branches should be removed first, dead branches second and healthy branches last.
- (d) Trees and shrubs should be protected against damage incurred with lawn mower and garden equipment. Keeping grass away from tree trunks with the use of mulch is recommended.
- (e) Avoid or minimize the use of road salt around the trees and shrubs.
- (f) Required landscaped areas shall be routinely maintained free of debris and litter and in good condition, with regular mowing of grass, so as to present a neat, healthy and orderly appearance. Maintenance shall include the replacement of all dead plant material within the guaranteed contract period.

B. Buffer zones.

(1) Applicability.

- (a) In Commercial Districts and Highway Business Districts no building, structure or part thereof shall be erected or placed within 100 feet of any residential or Open Space and Conservancy District line.
- (b) In General Business Districts no building, structure or part thereof shall be erected or placed within 10 feet of any residential district.
- (c) Any building in a Residence A or B District shall be set back at least 30 feet from the Open Space and Conservancy District and, in the case of Residence C District, at least 50 feet.

Further, the required buffer strips described in a, b, and c above shall not be used for parking or for any other accessory structure or use except for access.

Landscaping and screening of parking areas shall be provided in accordance with Article VIII.

- (2) Composition of buffer zones. A buffer zone shall consist of a landscaped strip and may include fences, walls or berms which shall serve to provide an effective year-round visual screen at the time of installation.
- (3) Height of screening. Visual screening comprised of a mixed planting of deciduous and coniferous trees and shrubs and walls or fences shall have a minimum overall height of six feet at the time of installation except in a required front yard where the maximum height shall not interfere with sight distance.
- (4) Sight distance. In order to provide an unobstructed sight distance for motorists, there shall be a triangle which is at least 30 feet on two sides of the intersection of a street with a driveway or an interior drive that shall be clear of visual obstructions. The triangle shall be measured from the point of intersection of the street with the driveway or interior drive for a distance of at least 30 feet along the street line; along the side line of the driveway or interior drive for a distance of at least 30 feet; and by a third line connecting these two points. Within this triangle so described, nothing shall be erected, placed, planted or allowed to grow in such a manner as to impede vision for motorists between a height of 2.5 feet and 10 feet above the grade of the center lines of the street and the driveway or interior drive.
- (5) Type of plant materials.
 - (a) A variety of plant materials shall be selected to provide an effective visual screen to be maintained at a minimum height of six feet. Plantings shall be a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees and shrubs for the screening to maintain its effectiveness throughout the winter months.
 - (b) Ground cover, grass, mulch or other equivalent landscape treatment shall be provided in all landscaped buffer zones. Where the width of a transition area exceeds 20 feet, and where existing vegetation is used as the required planting, no ground cover, grass, mulch or equivalent treatment shall be required, provided all man-made debris has been removed from within the buffer zone.
 - (c) The substitution of artificial plant materials is not permitted.
 - (d) Existing vegetation in a healthy condition which provides an effective year-round visual screen may be used as the required planting provided it is approved by the SPGA, which may require supplemental planting.
- (6) Size of plant materials. All trees required by this section shall have a minimum caliper of two inches to 2.5 inches at the time of planting. All conifers shall be a minimum of five feet to six feet.
- (7) Spacing of plant materials. The arrangement of plant materials shall consider the relationship of plants in size, form, texture and color. The configuration and

combinations of plant materials shall be in accordance with sound horticultural and landscape architectural practices.

- (8) Protection of landscaping and screening areas. Whenever required landscaping, transition or screening areas are adjacent to parking areas or driveways such areas shall be protected by curbing or wheel stops to avoid damage to the plant materials and other structures by vehicles.
- (9) Structures within buffer zones.
 - (a) Walls or fences may be erected within a transition area to supplement the required planting to provide an effective visual screen as determined by the SPGA.
 - (b) When walls or fences are required by the SPGA, they shall be of the following type:
 - [1] Solid masonry wall faced with visually attractive materials on the side which faces the residential or less intensive use.
 - [2] Wood stockade or other opaque wooden fence installed so that the attractive side faces the residential or less intensive use. Between such fence and the lot line there shall be planted a minimum of one shrub or vine per 10 LF, and a minimum of one small deciduous tree per 40 LF.
 - [3] Fence or wall of an alternate material which may be appropriate to the site which may be proposed by the applicant's landscape architect.
 - (c) Walls or fences may not be substituted for plant materials to reduce the required width of a transition and screening area. A wall or fence may be added only where a mass of plant materials would not provide an adequate screen or where required by the SPGA.
- (10) Earthen berms.
 - (a) The SPGA may require that earthen berms be constructed within a transition area as part of a residential development adjacent to an arterial street or limited access highway. The berms shall be planted. Whenever a wall or fence is required in addition to a berm, the wall or fence shall be located between the berm and the higher intensity use in order to improve sound absorption.
 - (b) The use of earthen berms and similar grading techniques in combination with the standard landscaping requirement is encouraged.
 - (c) Berms shall be constructed of earth and shall be between three feet and six feet in height.
- (11) Use of buffer zones. Only necessary driveways or interior drives shall be located across a required transition area. No structure, parking area, play area, interior street or driveway may be located in this transition area. A transition area may be used for passive recreation; it may contain pedestrian, bike or equestrian trails, provided they do not reduce the effectiveness of the transition area as a year-round visual screen. No other uses are permitted in transition areas.

- (12) Exceptions, special permits. Where, due to the size, shape or topography of a lot, the strict provisions of this section would reduce the usable area of a lot so as to preclude a reasonable use of the lot, the SPGA may grant a special permit to modify the transition area requirements where the side of a building, a barrier, and/or the land between the building and the lot line has been specifically designed, through a combination of architectural and landscaping techniques, to minimize potential adverse impacts on abutting lots.

The application for a special permit must demonstrate in detail the problems imposed by these requirements and provide an effective alternative.

Any modification of the required transition areas may be made subject to such conditions as are determined by the SPGA to assure adequate screening and buffering between particular uses. In determining what, if any, such conditions are necessary, the SPGA shall consider:

- (a) Proximity to a residential development.
 - (b) Topography of the site and the adjacent property.
 - (c) Nature of the use and/or activity on the site.
 - (d) Land use of adjacent property.
 - (e) Width and use of all abutting public rights-of-way.
 - (f) Potential for impact of any nuisance activities such as noise, light, or glare.
- (13) Maintenance. The owner of the lot shall be responsible for the maintenance, repair and replacement of all landscaping materials installed in accordance with the approved landscape plan.

All plant material shall be maintained in a healthy growing condition, replaced when necessary and kept free of refuse and debris. After the initial planting, all plant materials not surviving after the first winter and through the following growing season shall be replaced in kind.

Fences and walls shall be maintained in good repair. Gates or openings may be provided where necessary for access to area for maintenance.

§ 135-703. Additional front yard requirements.

- A. No area, other than driveways, required for front yards in Residence A or B Districts shall be used for any accessory use including off-street parking of motor vehicles and/or recreational vehicles. Driveway location and arrangement shall be as approved by the Building Inspector. [Amended 5-10-2004 ATM by Art. 40]
- B. No area required for a front yard in Residence C shall be used for any accessory use including off-street parking, except for that portion necessary for access and egress.

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§ 135-704. Frontage requirement.

A building permit for construction of any structure shall be issued by the Building Inspector only if the land on which construction is proposed:

- (1) Has frontage on any accepted Town way; or
- (2) Is on a street on a duly approved and recorded subdivision plan; or
- (3) Lies on a way having, in the opinion of the Planning Board, sufficient width, suitable grades and adequate construction to provide for the needs of vehicular traffic in relation to the proposed use of the land and for the installation of municipal services to service such land and proposed buildings.

Where a constructed way requires upgrading, said upgrading shall be performed in accordance with the Braintree Subdivision Rules and Regulations and the Planning Board shall require a performance guarantee in accordance with the provisions of MGL c. 41, § 81U.

§ 135-705. Multifamily dwellings. [Amended 10-21-1997 STM by Art. 18; 5-5-2003 STM by Art. 14]

As authorized in § 135-601, multifamily dwellings may be erected in Residence C, Cluster I, II, and III, General Business, Highway Business and Commercial Districts. Minimum lot size shall be 43,560 square feet (except Cluster I, II, and III which shall be five acres); minimum frontage shall be 100 feet; minimum open space shall be 2,000 square feet per dwelling unit. For Residence C, General Business, Highway Business and Commercial Zoning Districts the number of multifamily units to be allowed on site shall be determined as follows: 5,000 square feet for each one-bedroom or studio unit plus 1,000 square feet for each additional bedroom in each unit. The two-thousand-square-foot open space requirement is not in addition to the five-thousand-square-foot space requirement. For Cluster I, II, and III Zoning Districts, the number of multifamily units to be allowed on site shall be determined by the standards established in § 135-610C of this chapter.

§ 135-706. Preexisting lots.

Any increase in area, frontage, width, yard or depth requirements shall not apply to a lot for single- and two-family residential use which at the time of recording or endorsement, whichever occurred sooner:

- (1) Was not held in common ownership with any adjoining land;
- (2) Conformed to the then existing zoning requirements; and
- (3) Had at least 5,000 square feet and 50 feet of frontage.

§ 135-707. Corner lots.

- A. On corner lots (see definition, § 135-102), the area between the building or structure and each street line shall be defined as a front yard. For corner lots where intersecting streets

are rounded, no building or structure shall be located less than 15 feet from the street measured radially from the circular arc.

- B. Traffic visibility across corners. In any district, no fence, planting, foliage or other shrubbery shall be maintained between a plane 2½ feet above the curb level and a plane seven feet above curb level so as to interfere with traffic visibility across the corner or side yard which is within a triangle bounded by the street lot lines and a straight line drawn between points on each such lot line 25 feet from the intersection of said lines or extension thereof.

§ 135-708. Open space.

- A. No yard, court or open space, or part thereof, used to satisfy the zoning requirements for a site shall be used as part of the yard, court, or open space similarly required to meet zoning requirements for another site.
- B. The minimum dimensions required of any single area of a lot to qualify as open space required for a building, structure or lot shall be not less than 300 square feet in area and not less than 10 feet in any one dimension.

§ 135-709. Height restrictions.

No building shall exceed three stories or 35 feet in height in residence districts. No building shall exceed four stories and 50 feet for habitable buildings or four stories and 45 feet for nonhabitable buildings in business and commercial districts. Water storage towers under the care, custody and control of the Braintree Water and Sewer Department shall be exempt from height restrictions of this section provided such exemption is granted by the Zoning Board of Appeal after a public hearing on a finding by said Board that such exemption is consistent with the furtherance of a municipal purpose.

§ 135-710. Limitations on number of buildings for dwelling purposes on each lot.

- A. There shall not be more than one building, designed or available for dwelling purposes, erected, placed or converted for use on any lot unless, after a public hearing, the Planning Board determines that such use may be granted without substantial detriment to the public good and without nullifying or substantially derogating from the intent and purpose of the Zoning Bylaws. Such approval will be conditional on the providing of adequate ways and utilities, furnishing access to each site for such building in the same manner as otherwise required for lots within a subdivision.
- B. Notice of a public hearing shall be given in accordance with the procedures stipulated in Article V.

§ 135-711. Site plan review (SPR) of multifamily, apartment, business and commercial developments.

- A. Purpose. The purpose of a site plan review conducted under this section is to:

- (1) Ensure that the design and construction of developments will not create detrimental impacts to the neighborhood or the environment;

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- (2) Ensure a development will be in harmony with surrounding areas;
 - (3) Ensure compliance with all the requirements set forth in this chapter.
- B. Applicability. A site plan review shall be required prior to the issuance of a building permit for:
- (1) All special permits as required under this chapter;
 - (2) All multifamily or apartment developments; and
 - (3) All developments where the area of any new structure or extension of an existing structure is 500 square feet or more excluding single- and two-family homes that are not subject to special permit and related accessory structures. [Amended 5-3-1993 ATM by Art. 55]
- C. Procedure for application.
- (1) Each application for a SPR shall be filed with the special permit granting authority (SPGA) in accordance with the provisions of Article V of this chapter and with any rules and regulations as have been adopted by the SPGA.
 - (2) Each application for a SPR filed with the SPGA shall be administratively processed in accordance with the provisions of Article V of this chapter and with any rules and regulations as adopted by the SPGA. Approval of a site plan review shall require the affirmative vote of at least four members of the SPGA. [Amended 5-11-1994 ATM by Art. 56]
 - (3) All plans submitted by an applicant in support of a SPR shall be signed and stamped by a professional engineer registered in Massachusetts or by a professional land surveyor registered in Massachusetts. Each application for a SPR shall include site plan(s) and profile drawings of the proposed development for SPGA review. At a minimum, the site plan(s) and profile drawings shall show both existing and proposed (if applicable):
 - (a) Access and egress to and from the site.
 - (b) Lot lines and easements.
 - (c) Buildings and structures.
 - (d) Topography in one-foot contour intervals.
 - (e) Surface water bodies, wetlands, areas subject to the one-hundred-year flood.
 - (f) Soil profile with depth to groundwater.
 - (g) Landscape features such as fences, walls, walks and lighting.
 - (h) Landscaping including trees to be retained and removed and a plan for screening (if required under § 135-702).
 - (i) Parking areas and facilities for internal vehicular and pedestrian circulation.
 - (j) Site drainage and drainage calculations.

- (k) The location, capacity and projected usage of utilities.
 - (l) Lighting.
 - (m) Loading facilities.
 - (n) Provisions for refuse removal.
 - (o) Traffic study (if required by Article XIV).
 - (p) Evidence as to the status of all permit applications for the project to other local, state and federal agencies.
 - (q) Architectural drawings showing proposed buildings and structures and how they relate to the surrounding neighborhood.
 - (r) Other information as may be necessary to assist the SPGA in review of the project.
- D. Criteria for approval. Prior to approving a SPR, the SPGA shall ensure that there will be a reasonable use of the site subject to the following criteria:
- (1) Adequacy of the capacity of local streets to accommodate the traffic to be generated by the proposed use. In addressing this criteria, the SPGA may consider projections of increased traffic volumes due to the proposed development and their impacts on existing streets.
 - (2) Adequacy of the public infrastructure to service the project and the area in the immediate vicinity of the site. The public infrastructure includes the Town's water distribution system, its sewage collection system and fire protection.
 - (3) Relationship of structures and open spaces to the natural landscape, existing buildings and other community assets in the area.
 - (4) Protection of adjoining property against serious detrimental uses by providing for adequate site drainage, sound and sight buffers and the preservation of views, light and air quality.
 - (5) Convenience and safety of vehicular and pedestrian movement within the site, the location of driveway openings in relation to traffic or to adjacent streets and, when necessary, compliance with regulations for the handicapped.
 - (6) Adequacy of the arrangement of parking and loading spaces in relation to the proposed uses on site.
 - (7) Adequacy of the methods of treatment, service and disposal of water, refuse and other wastes resulting from the uses permitted on the site.
 - (8) Compliance with all the requirements set forth in this chapter.
- E. Any person aggrieved by a decision of SPGA or failure of the SPGA to take final action concerning any application for site plan review under this section may appeal to Superior Court or District Court pursuant to MGL c. 40A, § 17. Said appeal shall be filed within 20 days after the decision has been filed in the office of the Town Clerk or, in the absence of a

decision, within 20 days after constructive approval has been deemed granted in accordance with MGL c. 40A. [Added 5-4-1999 STM by Art. 25]

ARTICLE VIII
Off-Street Parking and Loading
[Amended 10-27-1992 STM by Art. 18;
5-11-1994 ATM by Arts. 55 and 56]

§ 135-801. Purpose.

The purpose of this section is to promote the general welfare and public convenience by:

- (1) Providing adequate off-street parking facilities;
- (2) Ensuring the safe access and egress and movement within the development; and
- (3) Protecting abutting residential uses from the adverse impact of vehicular uses.

§ 135-802. Applicability.

- A. Off-street parking and loading facilities as specified in §§ 135-806A and 135-814A shall be provided for any new building or structure constructed, for any new uses established and for any change of use in an existing building or on a site which would require the provision of additional parking spaces. Any construction of a new parking facility shall comply with all the requirements set forth in Article VIII. Any reconstruction of an existing parking facility which cumulatively exceeds 25% of the parking area (excluding resurfacing) shall comply with all the requirements set forth in Article VIII.
- B. For the purposes of this chapter, "off-street parking facility" shall mean a surface parking lot, and "parking structure" shall mean a parking garage.

§ 135-803. Decreases in parking requirements.

- A. A decrease in the number of off-street parking spaces required by this section may be granted as a condition for the issuance of a special permit or a site plan review provided that the following criteria have been met:
 - (1) The intent of this section is preserved.
 - (2) The amount of off-street parking to be provided will be sufficient to serve the uses for which it is intended.
 - (3) The decrease in required off-street parking is based on a parking study prepared by a registered professional engineer. Said study shall include, at a minimum, the following:
 - (a) Size and type of uses or activities on site;
 - (b) Composition of tenancy on site;
 - (c) Rate of parking turnover;

