Cohasset

Neighborhood: West of Town Center

Region: South Shore  Population: 7,542 / 456 residents
Incorporated: 1775  Area: 6,336 / 74 acres
Median Income: $106,466  Density: 0.5 / 2.5 homes per acre

Cohasset, a historic former fishing town, has an attractive neighborhood nestled between the Town Center and Cohasset Public School. A mix of lot sizes, front yard setbacks, housing types, and architectural styles have accumulated over hundreds of years of development. This creates a diverse neighborhood for a range of families.

Most notably, smaller lots preserve open and recreational space and allow many families to live within walking distance of the space. However, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to recreate the diversity and interest of the neighborhood with the area's current one-size-fits-all zoning.

Required Setbacks Result in Small Buildable Footprints

Because many of the historic lots are small (as narrow as 45’), the 15’ sideyard setbacks and 20’ frontyard setback can make lots’ buildable areas small and create unusable space between homes. The small lots do not decrease the homes’ desirability. Since 2008 in this neighborhood alone, four homes on lots smaller than the minimum lot size of 18,000 sq. ft. were sold for between $385,000 and $550,000.

Properties under Minimum Lot Size

Multifamily Fit Character but are Nonconforming

The neighborhood’s residential districts allow conversions of homes built before 1955 into two or more units, but do not allow new multifamily homes.

About 5% of residential parcels in the neighborhood contain two or more units. These could not be built in the neighborhood under zoning in effect today. However, these homes fit the neighborhood’s character and provide more modestly-priced options.
The neighborhood’s zoning is among the least restrictive in Concord. Nevertheless, the neighborhood could not be replicated under that zoning: lots are “grandfathered” in.

Most Back of the Depot lots are smaller than 20,000 sq. ft., yet this is the minimum lot size allowed not only in the neighborhood’s R2 zone, but also in ___% of communities in Eastern Massachusetts.

**82% of Lots under Minimum Lot Size**

**Small Lots, High Value**

Behind the Depot’s median single family lot size is about 15,000 sq. ft., compared to Concord’s 26,700 sq. ft. median. Therefore, even though the value per square foot of lot is greater in the study area (resulting in more tax revenue per sq. ft. for the Town), the price for a home is lower in the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median Lot Size</th>
<th>Property Value</th>
<th>Property Value Per Square Ft</th>
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<tr>
<td>30000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>$200k</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This means lower housing costs for families... and greater tax revenue per sq. ft. for Concord

*Property values per square foot of lot size. Source: MassGIS Assessor Parcel Database 2013

**Zoning Restricts Mix of Housing Types**

10% of properties are duplexes and 3% are small apartment buildings. Yet, the current zoning would ban the apartments and require special permits for the duplexes.

The small lots allow more families to live within walking distance of the commuter rail stop and nearby small-scale retail and restaurants.
Great Barrington

Neighborhood: Housatonic Village

Town / Neighborhood
Region: Berkshires
Population: 7,104 / 646 residents
Incorporated: 1761
Area: 28,672 / 133.5 acres
Median Income: $44,195
Density: 0.1 / 2.6 homes per acre

Housatonic Village lies north of Great Barrington's Town Center, centered around the historic Monument Mills.

Monument Mills closed in 1955, but has since become a historic landmark and houses art galleries and small businesses. Today, Housatonic is home to over thirty artist studios and has been considered as a stop on a Berkshires rail line from New York City.

However, restrictive zoning makes it difficult to capitalize on this revitalization. Recognizing this, the town is currently engaged in a neighborhood planning process to encourage mixed-use development in the village center.

A Mix of Housing Types, but not By-Right

Nearly 100 of the estimated 342 units are duplexes, about 25 are in apartments with four or more units, and 20 are in mixed-use buildings. Despite their contribution to the character of the neighborhood and support of the commercial district, most parcels require a special permit from the Board of Selectmen for duplexes and multifamily.

Only 20% of Lots Conform to Setbacks

Because the zoning requires a 25’ front yard in most districts, and a 50’ in others, structures in almost 80% of the Village's parcels are in a no-build zone.

Mixed Use Creates Affordable Opportunity

There are six parcels that are mixed-use, which has created opportunity for small business owners to creatively reuse historic structures near the mill with first-floor retail and upper-story dwellings. Even though mixed-use is allowed in only a small portion of the village, the existing conforming and nonconforming structures have benefited artists and non-artists alike, and created an area with amenities known throughout the region.
Ipswich

**Overcoming Commercial/Residential Conflicts**

EBSCO Information Services, a digital publisher, moved into the mills in 1996. Although there were initial conflicts revolving around parking, the neighborhood, town, and EBSCO worked to end these conflicts by subsidizing employee commuter rail costs and purchasing additional parking.

Residents of the neighborhood may now enjoy the investments and public realm improvements made by EBSCO, including a riverwalk, a mural, and a fish ladder. In addition, EBSCO employees have expressed interest in moving to the neighborhood, recreating a relationship between employer and community. Although mixed-use communities are being embraced once again in some cities, single-use zoning prevents them in many Massachusetts towns.

**84% of Parcels Smaller than District Minimum**

The parcels in the Ipswich Mills neighborhood are tightly-packed. The median for residential parcels in the neighborhood is 3,400 sq. ft., well under the 10,000 sq. ft. zoning requires.

Although the homes are built nearly to the right-of-way, because the streets are short and narrow, this only contributes to the street life and the quality of the pedestrian environment. Although mixed-use communities are being embraced once again in some cities, single-use zoning prevents them in many Massachusetts towns.

This dense housing could not be recreated under Ipswich’s current zoning, despite the benefits of relatively modestly priced homes clustered near employment and transit.
The neighborhood includes a wide variety of housing sizes, from 1,264 sf to 6,780 sf. These homes are assessed from $560,000 to more than $2 million. Market values run even higher. However, duplexes and condos provide more modestly priced housing options seamlessly integrated into the neighborhood. Some units are valued at below $300,000. These properties, however, are nonconforming: the RS zone allows only single family units.

**Division Between Central Business and RS District**

Lexington Center is prized for its mix of offices, shops, and housing within a short, five-minute walk. This desirability contributes to a very low 4% vacancy rate.

The portion of the neighborhood in the Central Business (CB) district lacks housing, despite the low vacancy rate of the adjacent neighborhood.

The CB district allows housing above street level, but this is not utilized in the study area, perhaps because of strict parking regulations or because of a floor space limit of double the lot size (2.0 FAR). Additionally, it is well understood that the economic feasibility of mixed-use housing is a real challenge except at higher unit counts than could be accommodated on smaller lots. Currently, no buildings in the study area surpass this limit.

Therefore, all the neighborhood’s residential homes are in the RS district.

66% of parcels in the study area covered by the Residential One-Family (RS) district are smaller than the 15,500 sq. ft. minimum. Several other parcels are nonconforming by use, as only single family detached and some community uses are allowed.

**Nature of Nonconformity in Study Area’s RS District**

- Conforming: 66%
- Lot Size: 23%
- Commercial Use: 7%
- Multiple Houses: 1%
- 2+ Family Buildings: 1%

**Lexington**

**Neighborhood: Town Center**

Region: Metro West

Population: 31,394 / 424 residents

Incorporated: 1713

Area: 10,496 / 59.8 acres

Median Income: $139,462

Density: 1.1 / 2.5 homes per acre
The northern part of the neighborhood is relatively dense, with homes dating to the mid 1920s. The southern part is more contemporary, with slightly larger lots and homes built in the 1960s to 1980s.

The average household size in the neighborhood is about 8% higher than the town as a whole, even though the units are about 7% smaller. This illustrates that there is not always a correlation between unit and household size - and demonstrates an opportunity, in neighborhoods such as this, to accommodate a broader range of housing types within the existing built environment of a neighborhood.

Longmeadow, a suburban town south of Springfield, is prized for its strong community. The neighborhood behind Center Elementary is known for ease of walking to the school and biking to the business district.

However, even many of the newer homes could not be built under Longmeadow’s zoning today. The district’s minimum lot size of 18,750 sq. ft. renders 68% of the residential parcels in the district nonconforming.

About 2/3 of the lots in the neighborhood could not be rebuilt. Neighborhoods built more recently more often conform to the zoning, but don’t offer the same walkability benefits as the Central Elementary neighborhood.

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Cedar Park is often named one of the best neighborhoods of Melrose, a town immediately adjacent to Boston's urbanized core. It is prized for its quiet atmosphere and walking distance to a variety of shops and a MBTA Commuter Rail stop. The study area is bounded by the commuter rail line on the East and the town line on the West. Despite additional required lot size and frontage for two family units, many single family homes have been converted to two family structures. The median lot (8,200 sq. ft.) and frontage size (68') are comparable to single family, well below the 13,500 sq. ft./100' minimum.

Pocket Neighborhoods, small clusters of housing around common space, are increasingly embraced by developers seeking to attract both retirees and young families who don’t want a large yard but don’t want to live in condominiums. These clusters provide “together but private” space, promoting community while providing private areas for households.

However, today’s Melrose zoning requires parcels to have a certain amount of frontage along the street, such as 75 feet in Melrose’s UR-A district and does not allow multiple houses on one parcel.

Minimum Frontage: 75’ for Single Family, 100’ for Duplex

The neighborhood is typified by a mix of housing sizes with moderate setbacks and rear yard garages. It’s the densest neighborhood in this report, but that density is almost entirely achieved with single family homes and two-family conversions. This mix of housing creates a mix of opportunity: parcels are valued in Assessors’ records from $150,000 per unit to more than $700,000 per unit; as is often the case, actual market values tend to exceed assessed values.
Nonconformities Prevent Reinvestment

Approximately half of the parcels in the neighborhood are nonconformal as to frontage and lot area. This represents a regulatory barrier to reinvestment. Because expansion of a pre-existing nonconforming structure generally requires a variance, which is a costly and unpredictable process, the number of nonconforming parcels represents a hurdle for further reinvestment, such as remodeling older homes.

Two Zoning Districts, Two Outcomes

The study area is almost entirely composed of two zoning districts, with the exception of business parcels at the center of the neighborhood. Most of the remainder is Residence C, with a minimum lot size of 7,500 sq. ft. A portion is Residence B, with a more restrictive 20,000 sq. ft. minimum.

Addressing Nonconformity

The Draft Town Master Plan (Fall 2014) recommends to "ADDRESS NON-CONFORMING USES AND DIMENSIONS by declaring them "pre-zoning" or "grandfathered properties" and allowing them by right to expand to prescribed limits." This would be a commendable – and highly unusual – zoning reform that could be expected to open up many opportunities for renovations that would require permitting risk and costs under today's zoning.
Massachusetts Housing Partnership
Ten Great Illegal Neighborhoods

Williamstown

Region: Berkshires  Population: 7,754 / 339 residents
Incorporated: 1765  Area: 29,952 / 34.8 acres
Median Income: $59,370  Density: 0.1 / 5.3 homes per acre

In the late 1800s, the Williamstown Manufacturing Co. built housing, a church, shops, and other amenities for employees of Station Mill. Although the mill collapsed in 2002, the Greek Revival neighborhood remains an affordable option within walking distance from Williams College.

The neighborhood, which includes a district on the register of historic places, could not be recreated with its current zoning. Not only are almost all parcels below lot size and frontage minimums, but are above impervious surface maximums established by an Wellhead Protection District.

Wellhead Protection District Creates Nonconformity

Many parcels were rendered nonconforming by percentage of lot coverage of impervious surface when Williamstown adopted a Wellhead Protection District (WPD) bylaw as a condition to drill a well in 1999.

In addition to prohibiting certain hazardous uses, the WPD requires a special permit for any use that makes more than 15% or 2,500 sq. ft. of the lot impervious to stormwater. These restrictions were required by state DEP Wellhead Protection Regulations, 310 CMR 22.21(2).

Intensity Regulations Go Beyond WPD

Notably, more parcels in the neighborhood are nonconforming because of their Zoning District’s 10,000 sq. ft. lot minimum (15,000 for two-family) and 100’ frontage minimum. In fact, some lots that have less than 2,500 sq. ft. of impervious surface surpass the GR1’s maximum of 20% building coverage anyway.

These nonconforming parcels require special permits for extensions or infill development. These permitting requirements add costs and uncertainty for existing homeowners looking to renovate or expand.

Strong Resale Market: Affordable and Attractive

The Williamstown Assessor reports that the Mill Village neighborhood has some of the lowest days-on-market in Williamstown, even as inventory has grown substantially in other parts of town, especially the periphery (South Williamstown). This indicates strong market interest in traditional neighborhoods such as Mill Village.