IN RE:

Marie and

DEV. PLAN HEARING & PETITION FOR SPECIAL HEARING

Slab Bridge Road/ East of Gunpowder Road Timberbrook Farm 6th Election District

3rd Councilmanic District

Joseph M. O'Neill

Developer

* BEFORE THE HEARING OFFICER/

* ZONING COMMISSIONER

* OF BALTIMORE COUNTY

* Case No. VI-138 & 95-266SPH

* * * * *

HEARING OFFICER'S OPINION & DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND VARIANCE ORDER

This matter comes in for public hearing pursuant to the authority Section 26-206.1 of the Baltimore County Code, which allows for a combined hearing for development plan approval and zoning relief. Pursuant Section 26-168, the Zoning Commissioner acts as Hearing Officer for consideration of development plans. The case comes before me for consideration 2of a development plan entitled "Site Development Plan, Phase Review of the development plan is combined with a Timberbrook Farm". zoning hearing over which the Zoning Commissioner presides pursuant Section 26-127 of the Baltimore County Code and Section 500.7 of the Balti-The zoning relief requested is more County Zoning Regulations (BCZR). contained within a Petition for Special Hearing, wherein approval is sought for the First Amended Partial Development Plan of Timberbrook Farms, Phase 1. This approval of the Amended Development Plan is sought pursuant to Section 1B01.3.A.7 of the BCZR, which are made applicable to property zoned R.C., pursuant to Section 1A00.4 of the BCZR.

This matter was originally scheduled for public hearing on March 7, 1995. At that time, the case was called and the Developer offered the proposed development plan as Exhibit No. 1. Proper objection was made to the introduction of that exhibit based on the fact that the plan was not sealed by an engineer/landscape architect/surveyor, etc., as required by Section 26-203 of the Baltimore County Code. When the objection was sustained, the Developer requested and was granted a continuance of the hear-

DECESTIVE SO 1995

ing. Ultimately, the matter was rescheduled for public hearing on May 19, 1995. The hearing then continued on the merits. At the conclusion of the hearing, counsel requested the opportunity to submit written memoranda on the difficult issues presented. By agreement of the Hearing Officer and counsel, memorandums were to be submitted and, in fact, were received on June 14, 1995. Moreover, it was agreed by the parties that June 14, 1995 would be considered the final hearing date for this matter, as set forth in Section 26-206(i) of the Code. Thus, the Hearing Officer's decision, per that section, is due within 15 days thereof.

Both counsel submitted memoranda citing their theories of law relative to this case. I have reviewed same along with the record of the testimony offered in this case and the numerous exhibits and other evidence offered. The issues largely relate to the concept of transfer of density, the impact of the Master Plan, and the effect of the amendment of the zoning regulations as they relate to R.C.4 property. As is often the case when an interpretation of law is at issue, the underlying facts relating to the case are not in dispute. By and large, the parties agree as to the factual history of the development of the subject property but dispute the application of the BCZR and the Baltimore County Code.

Appearing at the public hearing held for this case was the Petition-er/property owner, John M. O'Neill. Also present was James McKee of McKee and Associates. Mr McKee is a Civil Engineer and prepared most of the relevant site plans and/or the amendments thereto. The Petitioner was represented by Howard L. Alderman, Esquire. Appearing in opposition to the request were several residents from the surrounding locale. They included Ronald J. Hallameyer, Jr., and Wendy L. Hallameyer, who reside at 21 Timbershed Court. Also present was John W. Pfeifer, an attorney, and

neighboring property owner. Kristin Forsyth, from the Valleys Planning Council, also appeared and participated at the hearing.

Also present were representatives of the various Baltimore County agencies who evaluated the project. These included Joseph Maranto, the Project Manager, and Kate Milton from the Office of Zoning Administration and Development Management (ZADM), Les Schreiber from the Department of Public Works (DPW), Francis Morsey from the Office of Planning and Zoning (OPZ), and R. Bruce Seeley and Wally Lippencott, Jr., from the Department of Environmental Protection and Resource Management (DEPRM).

In 1986, when the relevant development history of this property commenced, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill were the owners of approximately 154 acres of land. This property is located not far from Pretty Boy Reservoir in north-western Baltimore County and is predominantly zoned R.C.4. The R.C.4 zoning classification is a Resource Conservation zone designed to provide watershed protection for the major, high quality sources of water supply for the Baltimore Metropolitan area. Although the R.C. classification is considered a rural classification, dwellings are permitted uses in the R.C. zone as of right. Moreover, as will be discussed hereinafter, the R.C. zoning regulations were comprehensively amended by the enactment of Bill No. 113-92.

In any event, in 1986 Mr. O'Neill decided to submit a development plan to the powers that be in Baltimore County for approval. At that time, development plans were approved by Baltimore County through a body known as the County Review Group (CRG). The CRG was composed of two members, a representative from the Office of Planning and Zoning and a representative from the Department of Public Works. These representatives considered the merits of submitted development plans and approved or denied same. CRG plans were defined by the Code as "schematic and conceptu-

al" development plans. CRG approval came at the end of Phase 1 of the development review process. Following the approval of a CRG plan, a developer would by course proceed to the recordation of a plat in the Land Records of Baltimore County. Moreover, the Developer was required to submit a development plan to the Office of the Zoning Commissioner (now the Office of Zoning Administration and Development Management, "ZADM") pursuant to Section 1801.3. As that section states, development plans were to be submitted so as to provide public disclosure of approved development. That is, the development plan submitted to the zoning office was available for public inspection, so that potential property buyers could inquire about and determine the future of surrounding properties.

The plan for which Mr. O'Neill obtained CRG approval on November 26, 1986 shows a total tract of 244 acres. This total included 54 acres identified as Phase 1. Also shown were 99 adjoining acres, owned by Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill, identified as Tract A, and 90 acres, identified as Tract B, owned by Mr. Pfeifer. Apparently, Mr. O'Neill contemplated acquiring the Pfeifer tract as part of the overall development. The plan actually depicted only the layout of Phase I. No streets, lots or other details were shown for Tracts A & B, although the plan did show that 40 lots could be set out on the entire tract.

As is often the case, with a large development, Mr. O'Neill did not propose developing the entire tract at one time. Owing to market conditions and economic factors, he proposed development of the property in a piecemeal fashion. Thus, Mr. O'Neill carved out the 54 acre portion of the entire tract for designation as Phase 1. For development on this parcel, he proposed the construction of 15 single family residences. The development plan for this Phase I was recorded with the Office of Zoning Administration pursuant to Section 1801.3. of the BCZR.

The 54 acre parcel known as Phase 1 called for development of 15 single family houses. Under the density regulations for R.C.4, only 11 dwellings were permitted. Specifically, those regulations mandate the development of R.C.4 property at a rate of .2 dwellings per acre. Mr. O'Neill "borrowed" 4 density units from the balance of the existing tract, apparently without objection from either adjoining property owners or Baltimore County. Clearly, it was contemplated that the number of units available for ultimate development on the balance of acreage would be reduced by 4 dwelling units, in view of the utilization of these units in Phase 1.

Moreover, as noted above, Mr. O'Neill filed the requisite development plan with the Office of Zoning Administration and proceeded to record the plat in Plat Book 56, folio 112. The actual construction of dwellings and the sale of lots proceeded in Phase 1. In fact, several of the Protestants who now object to subsequent development reside in the lots created in Phase 1.

Development on the balance of the site did not occur as envisioned. Apparently, Mr. O'Neill never acquired the 90 acres from Mr. Pfeifer and, thus, development is not proposed on that acreage. However, he did retain ownership of the 99 acres previously identified as Tract A and acquired an additional 27 acres which were not part of the previous CRG plan or final development plan submitted to the Zoning Office. Thus, at present, the total parcel equals approximately 181 acres, comprised of the "new" 27 acres which were acquired, Tract A of 99 acres, and the 54 acres of Phase 1.

As to the development proposed at this time, Mr. O'Neill proposes 19 single family dwelling lots as shown on the pending development plan.

(Petitioner's Exhibit 2A). Moreover, that plan shows a reservation of the

A. Thus, the total lots proposed will be 36 in number (15 in Phase 1, 19 under the pending development plan, 1 within the Conservancy Area and 1 on Tract A). This Hearing Officer/Zoning Commissioner notes, with much significance, that this number is within the maximum allowed for the gross acres of 181 acres. That is, from a density utilization standpoint, the entire acreage (181 acres) will yield 36 density units under the R.C.4 density regulations and Mr. O'Neill is not exceeding that maximum.

In opposition to these plans, the Protestants offer a number of arguments of law which they assert mandate a denial of the Petition and denial of the development plan. The first argument advanced by the Protestants relates to the concept of transfer of density. Actually, this issue also includes the definition of the word "tract" and the restrictions upon a property owner's ability to cluster development within a given parcel. Section 1801.2.A.2 of the BCZR allows for a property owner to cluster development in a tract comprised of different D.R. zones. Although clustering within a given tract is allowed by the aforementioned regulation, transferring density from one tract to another is not permitted. The Protestants cite the case of Peoples Counsel v. Crown Development, 328 Md. 303 (1992) for the proposition that density cannot be transferred from one tract of land to another. Indeed, this is the unmistakable holding of that case.

Thus, the issue turns on whether Mr. O'Neill's lands are a single tract. If not, "transfer" of density from one to another would not be permitted. The Developer argues that density units can be moved between his present holdings and the previously utilized 54 acres in that these distinct parcels have been combined as one tract. In reality, density was

"transferred" as part of the approved CRG plan in 1986 when 4 units were added to Phase I.

There is no definition of "tract" in the BCZR. This Zoning Commissioner noted that absence in a previous case, which ultimately found its way to the Court of Special Appeals in an unreported opinion Chertkof v. Peoples Counsel for Baltimore County (No. 1509- Sept. Ι Term 1993). also observed that Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged, defined tract as "an area either large or small: 1. and a region or stretch (as of land) that is usually and definitely prescribed or without precise boundaries . . . 2. A precisely defined or definable area of land". As I noted, a tract can, therefore, be almost any descriptive parcel of land, be it large or small, definitively or indefinitively described, and with or without precise boundaries. also noted the definition of tract in Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, wherein it is defined as "a lot, piece or parcel of land of greater or less size, the term not importing in itself any precise dimension though the term generally refers to a large piece of land". I also observed that the word "tract" had been rarely defined by appellate courts within a zoning context. Recognizing the many definitional possibilities, I determined that a tract connotes a parcel of land that exist wholly within a single community or locale.

In <u>Chertkof</u>, the Court of Special Appeals did not precisely define this term. However, the Court did note that the property at issue therein encompassed two pieces of land (identified as Parcels A and B) and held that those lands were a single tract. Thus, it can be surmised from that holding that a tract is generally considered a large piece of land and may be composed of smaller individual parcels or lots.

Following this reasoning, I am persuaded that Mr. O'Neill's 181 acres are, indeed, one tract. Although it is composed of three separate and identifiable parcels, it is one contiguous piece of land owned by a single entity (Mr. O'Neill), and thus is one tract within the context of the Moreover, this conclusion is not disturbed by the owner's piecemeal acquisition of the property. Indeed, this is a common practice in Balti-Development routinely occurs when a series of parcels are more County. acquired to result in a single tract or subdivision. As noted in the Developer's Memorandum of Law, the Baltimore County Code defines "Subdivision" as "The division of property into two or more lots or the combination of lots, parcels, tracts or other units of property previously divided for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale, rental or building development." (emphasis added) (Section 26-168). This definition clearly contemplates combinations of separately identified lots and/or parcels of property for development.

Having determined that the 181 acres constitutes a single tract, the next question presented relates to the actual borrowing of density from one parcel to another. This was clearly envisioned in this case in 1986, when the CRG approved a 15 unit plan for Phase I. The Protestants cite the Circuit Court opinion in Stephen H. Gudeman v. Peoples Counsel for Baltimore County. (89 CG 911) 1990. Therein, Judge Barbara Howe clearly indicated her disposition on this issue wherein she stated "There is also nothing in the statutes to allow transfers of density from one parcel to another . . . The transfer of density is a zoning function which cannot even be accomplished by amendments to the Master Plan duly approved by a Planning Board let alone by the unilateral action of a Zoning Commissioner". This case was ultimately appealed to the Court of Special Appeals.

The Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court but, specifically, did not address this issue.

As I stated in Re, Dennis G. McGee, Petition for Special Hearing, "With all due deference to Judge Howe, this Zoning case No. 94-42-SPH, Commissioner finds that the transfer of density is permissible pursuant to Therein, the Zoning Commissioner is given Section 500.7 of the BCZR. broad authority to conduct such hearings as may be necessary to enforce and interpret the zoning regulations of Baltimore County. Under the cloak of authority provided by this regulation, I find that I may approve such density transfers, if same are consistent with the spirit and express purposes of the R.C. zoning classification and regulations". in that case and I so find herein. There are other cases, (e.g., 92-316-Moreover, although Section SPH), where a similar result was reached. 1B01.2.A.2 of the BCZR identifies only D.R. zones where it allows for clustering, application of this regulation to all residential subdivisions is appropriate.

The reason to allow such transfers is obvious. The purposes of the R.C. zoning classification is to allow for development while promoting the protection of valuable natural resources. The transfer of density units from contiguous parcels which form a single tract allows a property owner to develop while protecting environmentally sensitive acreage. For so long as the total density maximum for the overall tract is not exceeded, such transfers are frequently environmentally warranted and entirely appro-Section 500.7 of the BCZR requires this Zoning Commissioner to priate. pass such Orders as are necessary for the proper enforcement and applica-There are cases in which transfer of tion of the zoning regulations. density units are appropriate to promote and preserve the purposes of the so find that such a case exists here. zoning classification. Ι

Thus, I find no prohibition under the BCZR which would prohibit such transfers, absent a private agreement or improper transfer such as existed in Crown, infra.

The second argument offered by the Protestants centers upon an alleged violation of the Master Plan by the Petitioner. The "Baltimore County 1989-2000 Master Plan" was adopted by the Baltimore County Council on February 5, 1990.

There are two points which are dispositive in dismissing the Protestants' claim in this regard. First, as the Petitioner correctly notes within his Memorandum, the Charter of Baltimore County, section 523(a) clearly provides that the Master Plan is a "guide" for the development of the County. The BCZR and development plan regulations are tools which implement the goals of the Master Plan. Thus, the intent of the adoption of the Master Plan is to frame the legislature's spirit and intent for development in Baltimore County. I do not believe that the Petitioner's plan in this regard is violative of the spirit and intent.

Secondly, as noted hereinbefore, the fact that the total density for the tract does not exceed that permissible under the density regulations is significant. Mr. O'Neill is not attempting to circumvent the intent of the density regulations by placing more dwelling units on the acreage than would be allowed. The 181 acre tract allows development of 36 units. This is the number proposed by the developer. I find no violation of the broad goals and spirit set forth within the Master Plan.

The third argument advanced by the Protestants relates to the enactment of Bill 113-92 by the County Council and its effect on the subject development.

Council Bill 113-92 is codified in the BCZR in Section 1A03.4., et seq. The section regulates height and area for development in an R.C.4

zone and also provides for the clustering of development in an R.C.4 zone, mandating that 70% of the tract acreage shall be designated as a conservancy area.

Bill 113-92 contained a grandfathering provision for previously approved development. That provision stated that any development which had received CRG concept approval, reclamation plan approval, or other projects vested by law would be governed by the regulations in effect at the time of such approval, as opposed to the language contained within Bill 113-92. The Protestants urge that Phase 2 of the subject development is improper in that the plan for same was prepared and submitted in compliance with the current regulations, as opposed to the prior law. The Protestants argue that the borrowing of 4 density units by the Developer in the CRG plan for Phase 1 requires that the entire tract be developed in accordance with the "old" regulations.

I disagree. The Petitioner's Memorandum draws an analogy to a sword shield intent of the grandfathering provision. I concur with this Clearly, the provision was designed to serve as a shield to assessment. protect prior approved projects from mandated compliance with the new R.C. The intent of the grandfathering provision was not to use legislation. those new regulations as a sword to force development to comply with the old regulations, which were being repealed by the County Council. over, a review of the approved CRG plan shows that same did not provide any specific layout for the future Phase II development. Although the plan characterized the overall tract and noted the borrowing of density units from Phase II, the scheme of that future development was not, in any shown within the CRG plan. The specifics of Phase 1 of the development, the lot and road layout, etc., were the only details shown on the CRG plan.

Thus, it is clear that development on future parcels of this tract must be governed by current County law. The Developer is, indeed, between "a rock and a hard place" in this case. He may well desire to develop the tract in a manner consistent with the old standards. However it is clear that the County, by its acceptance and review of the pending development plan, has required this Developer to submit such a plan in accordance with current law.

The language of Section 1A03.4(B)(1)(b) of the BCZR is also of note. That section provides that any lots created after the enactment of Bill 113-92 need comply with the new regulations. The only lots shown on the CRG plan were in Phase I. All of the proposed lots in Phase II were created after Bill 113-92 was enacted.

For all of these reasons, I must discard the Protestants' arguments in this regard and find that the development plan is properly submitted, in compliance with the current law.

Having addressed the Protestants' arguments, attention is next turned to the requirements for development plan and special hearing approval in this case.

The development plan is submitted for approval pursuant to Section 26-206 of the Code. That section requires the Hearing Officer to review the plan to ensure that same is in compliance with the development regulations and applicable policies, rules and regulations of law. At the beginning of the first days' hearing on March 7, 1995, two issues were raised relative to the plan. One related to lot No. 3 and a comment from the Department of Environmental Protection and Resource Management (DEPRM) which requested field run topography to ensure that no slopes greater than 25% existed in the septic reserve area. The second issue raised related

to the conservancy area and an additional area of 3.7 acres which need be added to that designated area.

When the hearing was reconvened on May 19, 1995, counsel for the Petitioner/Developer noted that these concerns had been resolved. In the intervening time between the first and second day's hearing, field run topography had been completed and the plan adjusted to meet the County's concerns. Thus, there were no outstanding issues and it is clear that the development is in compliance with the regulation standards and rules aforesaid. For this reason, the development plan should and will be approved.

The zoning component of this case relates to the amendment of the development plan previously filed with ZADM. The BCZR requires that this Zoning Commissioner consider the amendment in accordance with the standards set forth in Section 502.1 of the BCZR. In essence, the Petitioner must demonstrate that the proposed amendments will not be detrimental to the general health, safety and welfare of the community.

Based upon the testimony and evidence offered, I find no adverse impact. There was testimony offered by the Protestants over potential impacts as they relate to water usage and clearing of virgin land. However, there was no persuasive testimony offered other than these potential concerns and fears. The expert testimony offered by the Petitioner was compelling that the amendment to the Final Development Plan should be approved and the special hearing relief granted. I also must observe that the Protestants who presently reside in Phase 1 of the development were on notice of future development on the balance of the tract. Although the scheme of the development has been changed due to the adoption of Bill 113-92, the initial plan clearly showed that there would be future development on the overall tract.

Pursuant to the development regulations of Baltimore County, as contained within Subtitle 26 of the Baltimore County Code, the advertising of the property and the public hearing thereon, I will approve the development plan consistent with the comments set forth above and shall so order.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED by the Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County this 28 day of June, 1995 that the development plan submitted in the within case as Developer/Petitioner's Exhibit No. 1, be and is hereby APPROVED in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth herein; and,

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to the Petition for Special Hearing, approval to amend the First Amended Partial Development Plan of Timberbrook Farms, Phase 1, pursuant to Section 1B01.3.A.7 of the BCZR, be and is hereby GRANTED; and,

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Developer shall prepare and submit to Zoning Administration and Development Management (ZADM), within 10 days from the date of this Order, a development plan which reflects and incorporates the terms, conditions, and restrictions, if any, of this opinion and Order and/or the development plan comments.

Any appeal from this decision must be taken in accordance with Section 26-209 of the Baltimore County Code and the applicable provisions of law.

LAWRENCE E. SCHMIDT

Zoning Commissioner

for Baltimore County

LES:mmn

HEARING OFFICER'S ORDER CASE NO. VI 138 AND 95-266 SPH

Pursuant to the development regulations of Baltimore County, as contained within Subtitle 26 of the Baltimore County Code, the advertising of the property and the public hearing thereon, I will approve the development plan consistent with the comments set forth above and shall so order.

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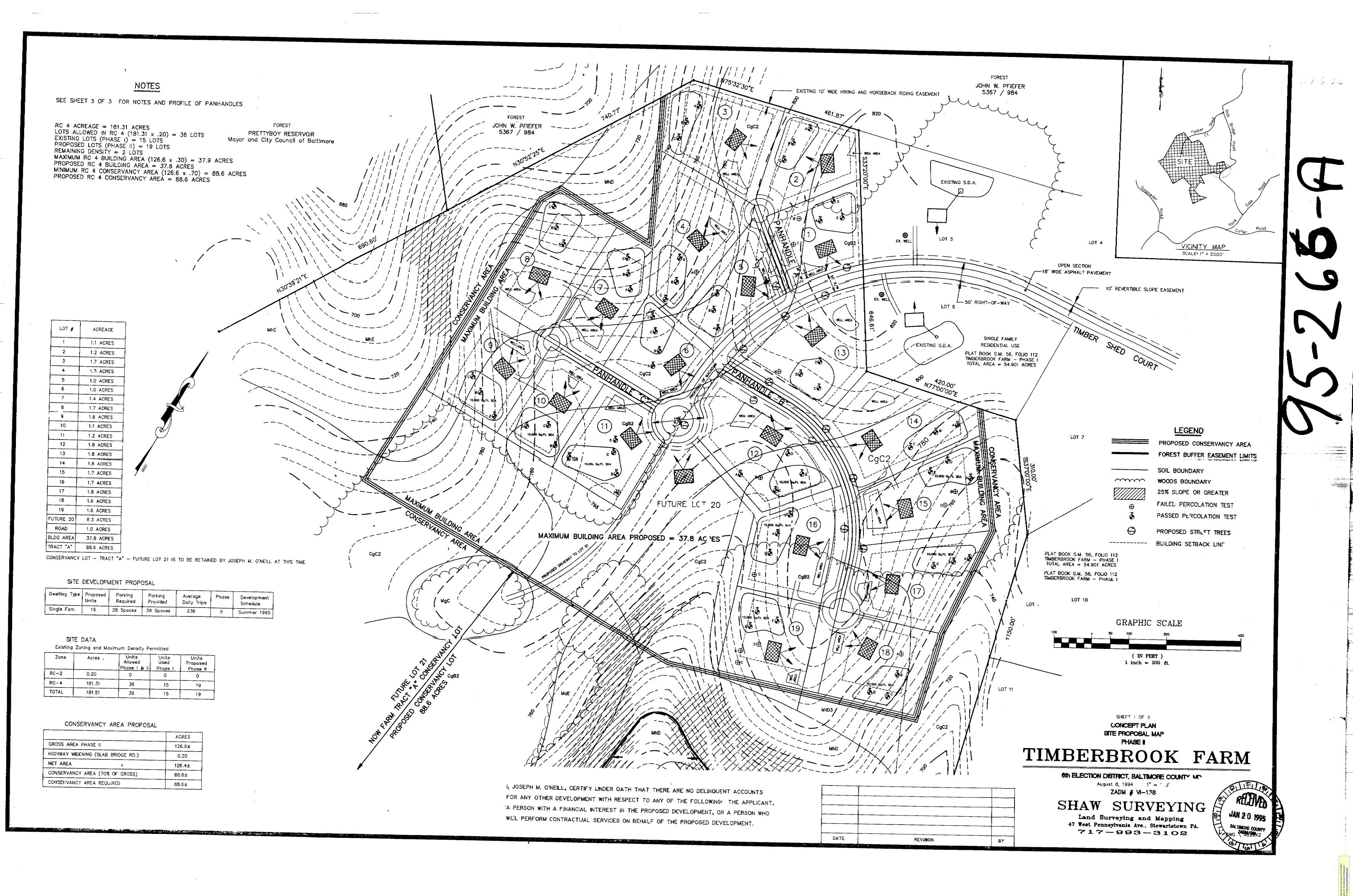
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to the Petition for Special Hearing, approval to amend the First Amended Partial Development Plan of Timberbrook Farms, Phase I, pursuant to Section 1801.3.A.7 of the BCZR, be and is hereby GRANTED; and,

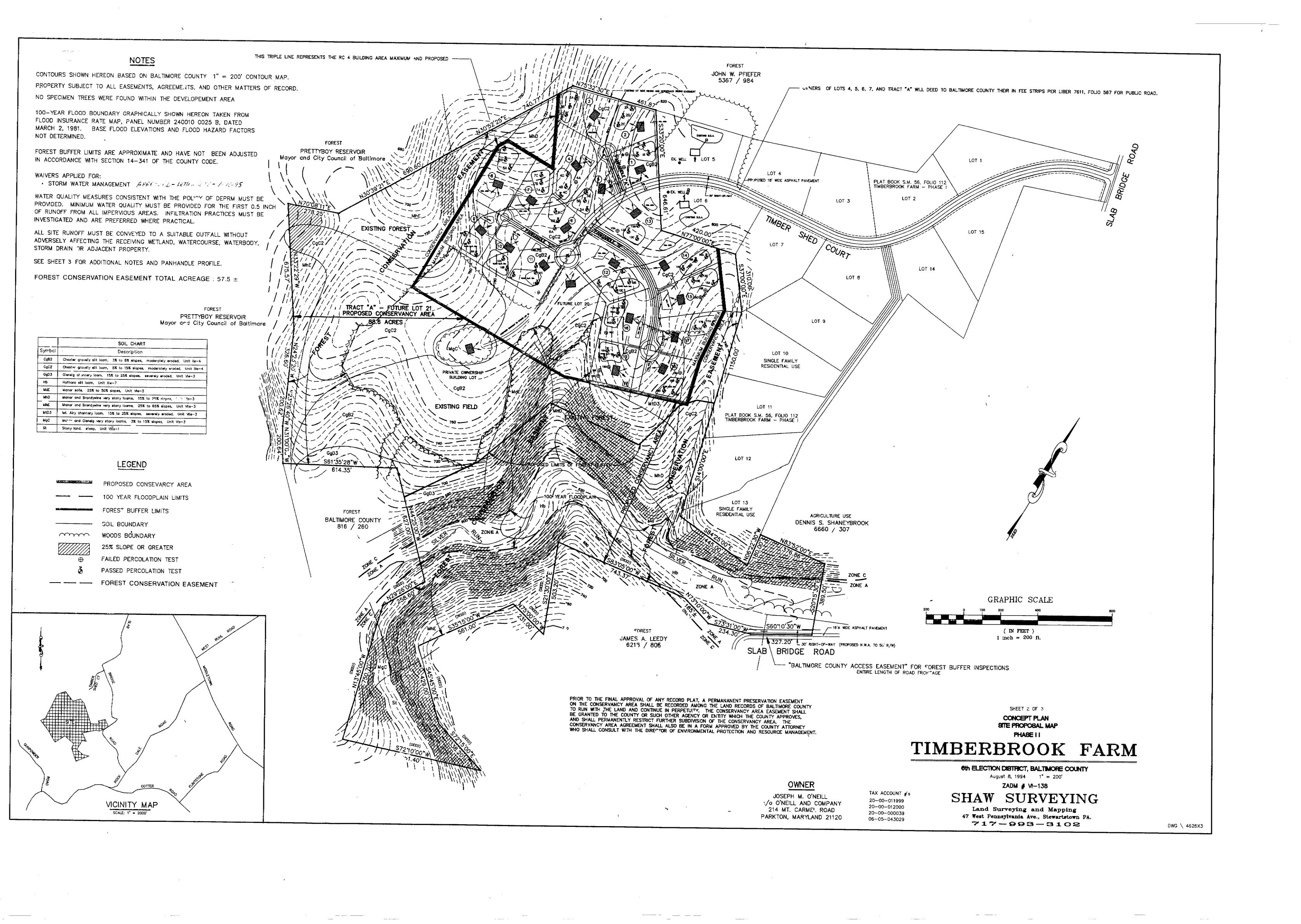
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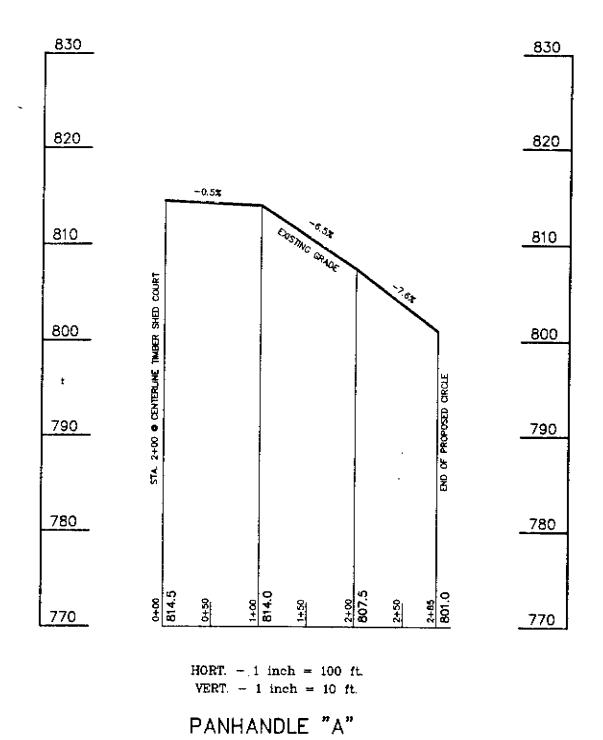
Any appeal from this decision must be taken in accordance with Section 26—209 of the Baltimore County Code and the applicable provisions of law.

LAWRENCE E. SCHMIDT Zoning Commissioner

for Baltimore County





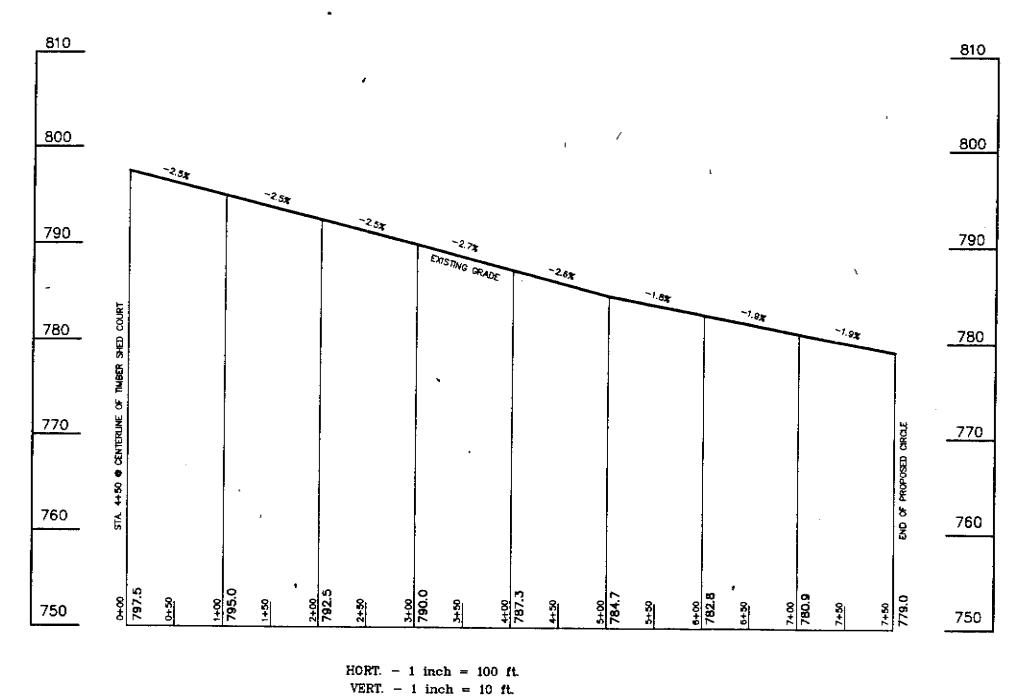


FOREST CONSERVATION DATA

	Gross Site Area	126.6	Ac.
В.	Area within 100 year Flood Plain	13.0	
C.	Area within Agriculture Use or Preservation Parcel	. 17.7	Ac.
D.	Net Tract Area	95.9	Ac.
E.	Forest Conservation Threshold (50% x A)	47.8	Ac.
	Afforestation Threshold (25% x A)	24.0	Ac.
G.	Existing Forest on Net Tract Area	76.9	Ac.
H.	Existing Forest Above Forest Conservation		
	Threshold	29.1	Ac.
I.	Break-Even Point (the amount of forest to		
	be retained for no mitigation)		
	$\{(E \times 0.2) + B\}$	53.6	Ac.
J.	Forest to be Cleared	19.4	Ac.
к.	Forest to be Retained in Forest		
	Conservation Easement	53.6	Ac.
L.	Total Afforestation Required	0.0	Ac.
	-		

There shall be no clearing, grading, construction, or disturbance of vegetation in the Forest Conservation and Forest Buffer Easement except as allowed by the Baltimore County Department of Environmental Protection and Resource Management.

Any Forest Conservation and Forest Buffer Easement shown hereon is subject to protective covenants which may be found in the land records of Baltimore Co. and which restrict disturbance and use of these areas.



PANHANDLE "B"

<u>NOTES</u>

TIMBER SHED COURT MUST BE DESIGNED AND POSSIBLY RECONSTRUCTED FROM THE END OF THE PUBLIC CUL-DE-SAC AS SHOWN ON DWG 87-0825. THE CUL-DE-SAC MUST BE REMOVED.

TIMBER. SHED COURT SHALL BE IMPROVED AS AN 18' PAVING CROSS SECTION ON A 50' RIGHT-OF-WAY.

THE PLANTING AREA WITHIN THE TURNAROUND OF THE END OF TIMBER SHED COURT SHALL BELONG TO THE HOMEOWNERS.

STREET LIGHTS ARE REQUIRED.

A FLOOD PLAIN STUDY IS REQUIRED.

THE EXISTING PANHANDLE DRIVEWAY SERVING LOTS 3, 4, 5, 6, AND 7, IS TO BE CONVERTED TO A PUBLIC ROAD AND MUST BE BROUGHT UP TO BALTIMORE COUNTY STANDARDS.

A SCHEMATIC LANDSCAPE PLAN SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RC 4 GUIDELINES IN THE COMPREHENSIVE MANUAL FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY. RC 4 ZONES ARE EXEMPT FROM THE LANDSCAPE MANUAL.

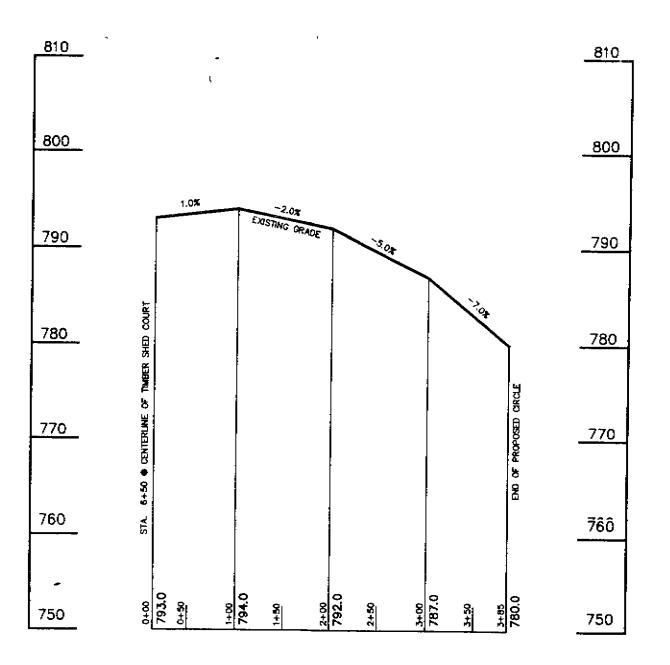
THE ACCESS ROADS SHALL BE POSTED WITH FIRE LANE SIGNS ALONG ITS ENTIRE LENGTH.

MAXIMUM ANGLE OF DEPARTURE (GRADE PERCENTAGE) SHALL NOT EXCLED 8% PER NFPA STANDARD 1901.
ANGLE OF DEPARTURE IN EXCESS WOULD PROHIBIT EMERGENCY FIRE APPARATUS FROM GAINING ACCESS TO SITE.

PRIOR TO THE FINAL APPROVAL OF ANY RECORD PLAT, A PERMANANENT PRESERVATION EASEMENT ON THE CONSERVANCY AREA SHALL BE RECORDED AMONG THE LAND RECORDS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY TO RUN WITH THE LAND AND CONTINUE IN PERPETUITY. THE CONSERVANCY AREA EASEMENT SHALL BE GRANTED TO THE COUNTY OR SUCH OTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY WHICH THE COUNTY APPROVES, AND SHALL PERMANENTLY RESTRICT FURTHER SUBDIVISION OF THE CONSERVANCY AREA. THE CONSERVANCY AREA AGREEMENT SHALL ALSO BE IN A FORM APPROVE) BY THE COUNTY ATTORNEY WHO SHALL CONSULT WITH THE DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

NO EXISTING WELLS, SEPTIC SYSTEMS OR UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS ON THIS SITE.

END OF PROPOSED PANHANDLE TURN AROUNDS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS SHOWN EXCEPT WHERE DEVELOPERS ENGINEERING SECTION AND BALTIMORE COUNTY FIRE MARSHALL RECOMMENDS ALTERNATE DESIGN.



HORT. - 1 inch = 100 ft. VERT. - 1 inch = 10 ft. PANHANDLE "C"

SHEET 3 OF 3

CONCEPT PLAN

SITE PROPOSAL MAP

PHASE I

TIMBERBROOK FARM

6th ELECTION DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

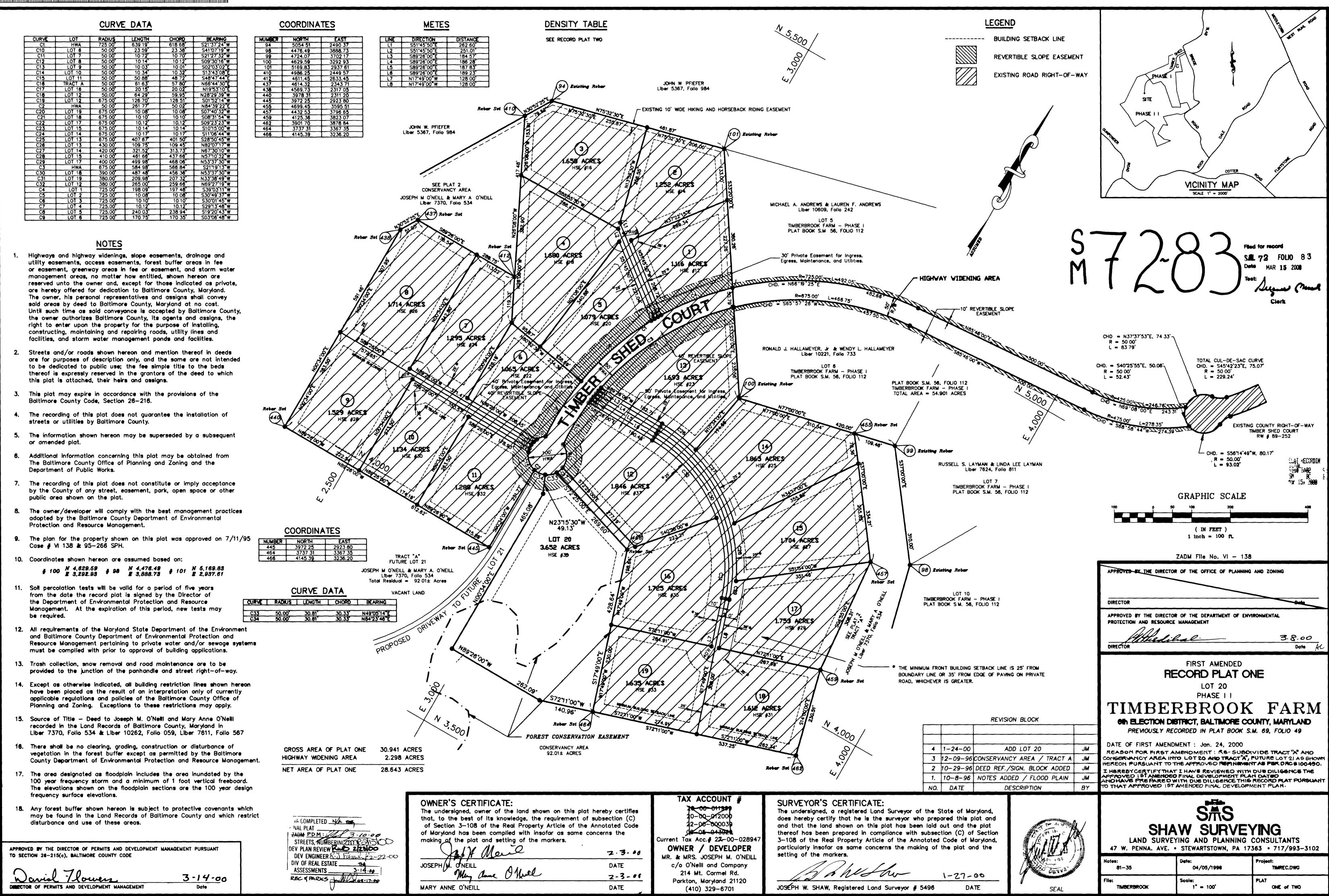
August 8, 1994 1" = 100'

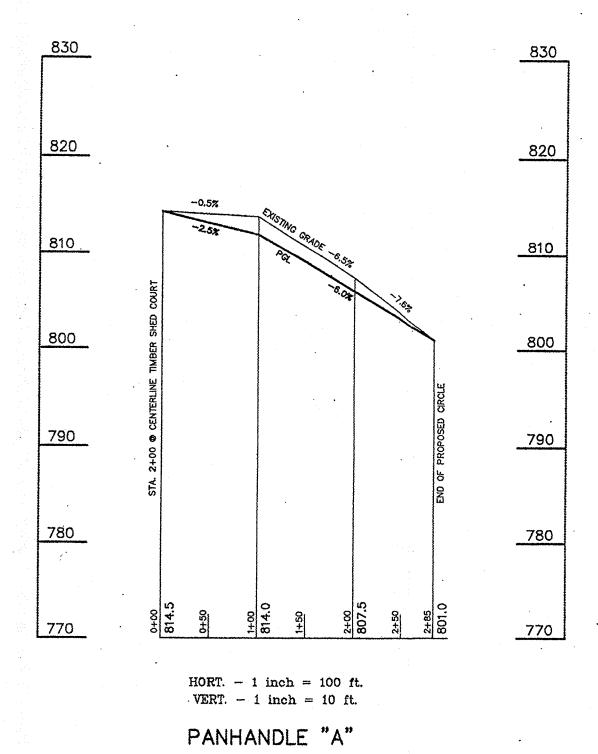
ZADM # VI-138

SHAW SURVEYING

Land Surveying and Mapping
47 West Pennsylvania Ave., Stewartstown PA.
717-993-3102

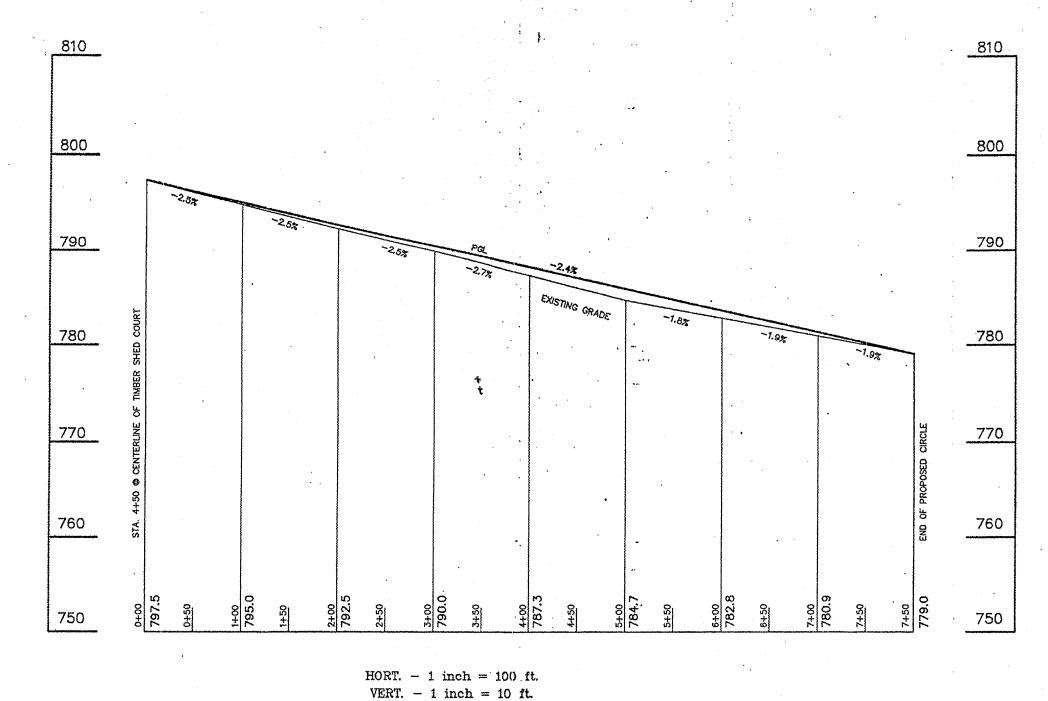
DWG \ 4626X4





NOTES

- TIMBER SHED COURT MUST BE DESIGNED AND POSSIBLY RECONSTRUCTED FROM THE END OF THE PUBLIC CUL-DE-SAC AS SHOWN ON DWG 87-0825. THE CUL-DE-SAC MUST BE REMOVED.
- 2. TIMBER SHED COURT SHALL BE IMPROVED AS AN 18' PAVING CROSS SECTION ON A 50' RIGHT-OF-WAY.
- 3. STREET LIGHTS ARE REQUIRED AND PROPOSED LOCATION SHOWN ON SHEET 3.
- 4. THE EXISTING PANHANDLE DRIVEWAY SERVING LOTS 3, 4, 5, 6, AND 7, IN PHASE I IS TO BE CONVERTED TO A PUBLIC ROAD AND MUST BE BROUGHT UP TO BALTIMORE COUNTY STANDARDS.
- 5. A SCHEMATIC LANDSCAPE PLAN SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RC 4 GUIDELINES IN THE COMPREHENSIVE MANUAL FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY. RC 4 ZONES ARE EXEMPT FROM THE LANDSCAPE MANUAL
- 6. THE ACCESS ROADS SHALL BE POSTED WITH FIRE LANE SIGNS ALONG ITS ENTIRE LENGTH.
- 7. MAXIMUM ANGLE OF DEPARTURE (GRADE PERCENTAGE) SHALL NOT EXCEED 8% PER NFPA STANDARD 1901.
 ANGLE OF DEPARTURE IN EXCESS WOULD PROHIBIT EMERGENCY FIRE APPARATUS FROM GAINING ACCESS TO SITE.
- PRIOR TO THE FINAL APPROVAL OF ANY RECORD PLAT, A PERMANANENT PRESERVATION EASEMENT ON THE CONSERVANCY AREA SHALL BE RECORDED AMONG THE LAND RECORDS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY TO RUN WITH THE LAND AND CONTINUE IN PERPETUITY. THE CONSERVANCY AREA EASEMENT SHALL BE GRANTED TO THE COUNTY OR SUCH OTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY WHICH THE COUNTY APPROVES. AND SHALL PERMANENTLY RESTRICT FURTHER SUBDIVISION OF THE CONSERVANCY AREA. THE CONSERVANCY AREA AGREEMENT SHALL ALSO BE IN A FORM APPROVED BY THE COUNTY ATTORNEY WHO SHALL CONSULT WITH THE DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.
- 9. NO EXISTING WELLS, SEPTIC SYSTEMS OR UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS ON THIS SITE.
- 10. END OF PROPOSED PANHANDLE TURN AROUNDS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS SHOWN EXCEPT WHERE DEVELOPERS ENGINEERING SECTION AND BALTIMORE COUNTY FIRE MARSHALL RECOMMENDS ALTERNATE DESIGN.
- 11. THIS DEVELOPMENT IS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO ACTIVE AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS. IT IS THE DEVELOPERS RESPONSIBILITY TO ADVISE FUTURE HOMEOWNERS THAT AGRICULTURE HAS A PREFERRED USE STATUS AND THAT ODORS, NOISE, DUST, FARM EQUIPMENT, LIVESTOCK AND THE USE OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS ARE TO BE EXPECTED.
- 12. PANHANDLE LOTS SUBJECT TO DECLARATION AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS TO BE RECORDED AMONG THE LAND RECORDS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY AT THE TIME OF PLAT RECORDATION.



PANHANDLE "B"

SIGNATURES OF OWNERS OF LOTS SOLD WITHIN 300 FT OF FIRST AMENDMENT CHANGES.

LOTS 7,10 & 19

LOTS 12,13,14,16,17

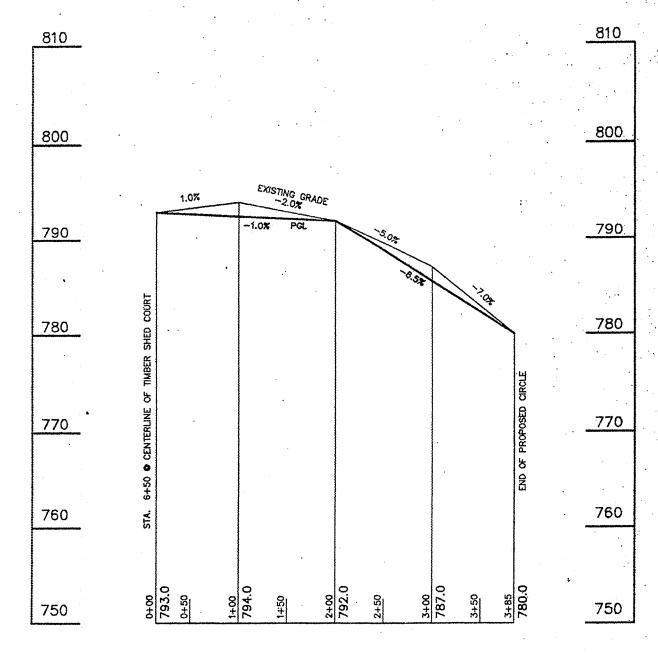
LOT II

LOT 5

LOT 6

LOT JE

LOT 15



HORT. -1 inch = 100 ft. VERT. -1 inch = 10 ft.

PANHANDLE "C"

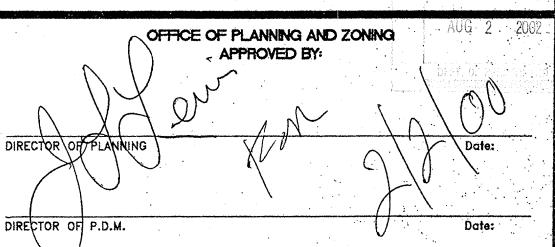
2" BIT. CONC. SN (PLACED IN TWO 1" LAYERS)

8" CR-6 BASE (PLACED IN TWO 4" LAYERS)

TYPICAL PANHANDLE PAVING SECTION

APPROVAL BLOCK FOR SECOND AMENDMENT ONLY OFFICE OF PLANNING AND ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

CASE No. V 1 - 138



NOTE:

NO. DATE

REASON FOR FIRST AMENDMENT!
ADDED LOT 20 PER DRC
CASE NO. 10049C DISTRICT 6C3
OCTOBER 18,1999, AMENDED DENSITY NOTES SEE OWNER SIGNATURES, THIS SHEET

SECOND AMENDED PARTIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TIMBERBROOK FARM 6th ELECTION DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

3 12-22-99 CHANGE PEAC LOCATION THIN 2 11-16-99 FIRSTAMENOMENT - ADDLOT 20 JM 1 3-20-96 ADD SIGN. BLOCKS JON

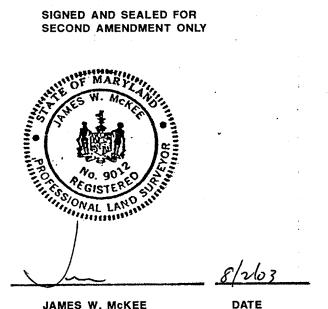
DESCRIPTION

SHAW SURVEYING LAND SURVEYING AND PLANNING CONSULTANTS 47 W. PENNA. AVE. ◆ STEWARTSTOWN, PA 17363 ◆ 717/993-3102

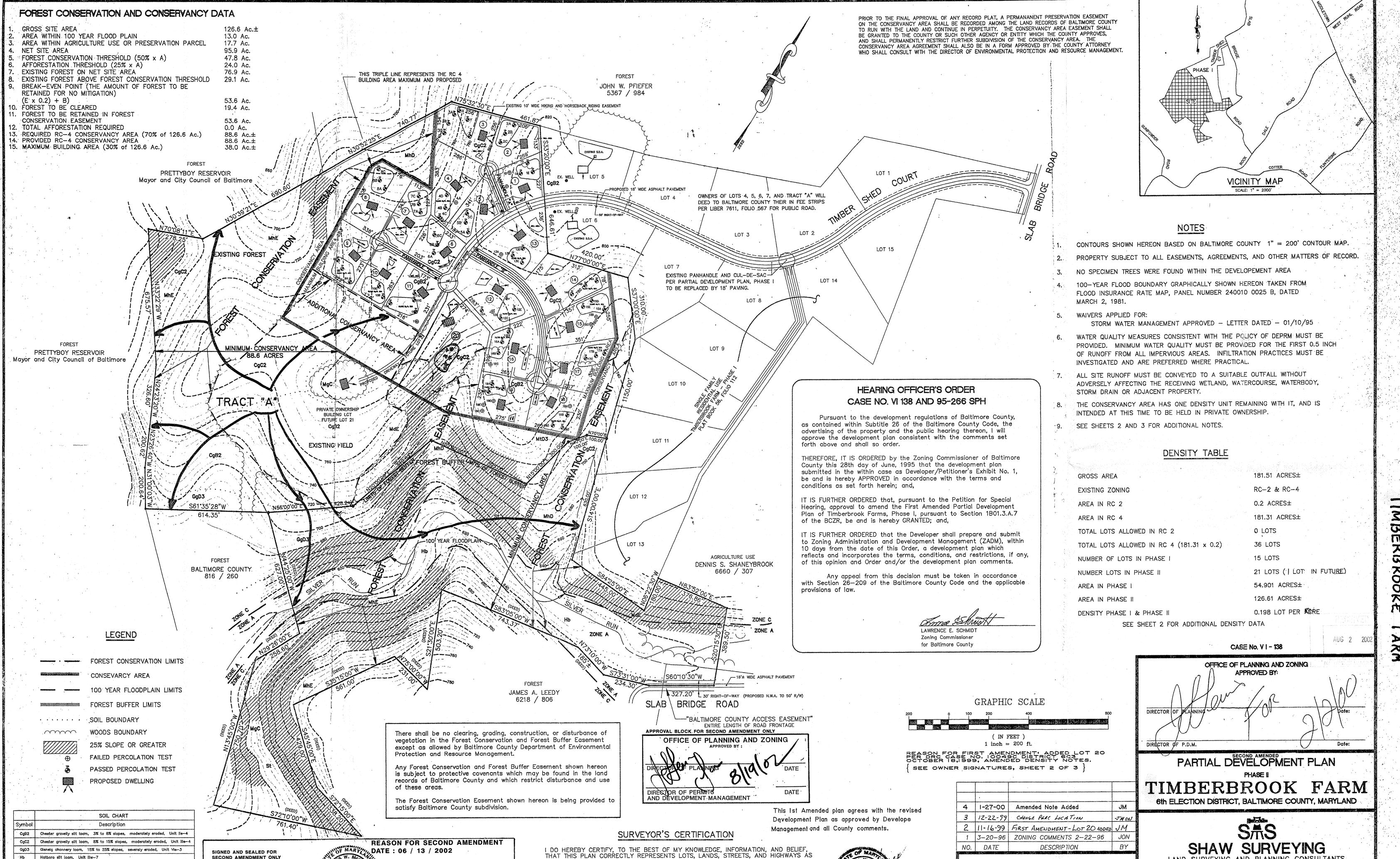
FDEV2.DWG 81-35 11 / 8 / 99 AS SHOWN 2 OF 3

REASON FOR SECOND AMENDMENT DATE: 06 / 13 / 2002

TO CORRECT NOTE #14 ON SHEET 3 OF 3 TO COMPLY WITH SECTION 1A03.5.F OF THE BALTIMORE COUNTY ZONING REGULATIONS



JAMES W. McKEE MARYLAND REGISTRATION NO. 9012



DATE

Commence and the commence of t

OWNER / SUBDIVIDER

Joseph M. O'Neill

c/o O'Neill and Company

214 Mt. Carmel Rd.

Parkton, Maryland 21120

TAX ACCOUNT

20-00-011999

20-00-012000

22-00-000039

06-05-043029

(410) 329-6701 Current Tax Acc.#27-00-028947

SIGNED AND SEALED FOR SECOND AMENDMENT ONLY

JAMES W. McKEE

MARYLAND REGISTRATION NO. 9012

12/02

Manor solls, 25% to 50% slopes. Unit Vie-3

Stony land, steep, Unit Vills-1

Manor and Brandywine very stony loams, 15% to 25% slopes. Unit Vis-3

Manor and Brandywine very stony loams, 25% to 65% slopes, Unit Vis-3

Mt. Airy channery loam, 15% to 25% slopes, severely eroded, Unit Vile-3

Manor and Gleneig very stony loams, 3% to 15% slopes, Unit Vis-3

TO CORRECT NOTE #14 ON SHEET 3 OF 3

TO COMPLY WITH SECTION 1A03.5F OF THE

BALTIMORE COUNTY ZONING REGULATIONS

JOSEPH W. SHAW, PLS #5496

47 W. PENNA. AVE. ◆ STEWARTSTOWN, PA 17363 ◆ 717/993-3102

FDEV1.DWG

1 OF 3

11/08/99

1"=200"

Scale:

TIMBERBROOK

