

Subdivision Review & Process:



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Governed by NYS Law, the Enabling Statutes

General City Law §§32, 33, 34 Town Law §§276, 277, 278 Village Law §§7-728, 7-730, 7-732

Define Subdivision as

"...the division of any parcel of land into a number of lots, blocks or sites as specified in a law, rule or regulation, with or without streets or highways, for the purpose of sale, transfer of ownership, or development. The term "subdivision" may include any alteration of lot lines or dimensions of any lots or sites shown on a plat previously approved and filed in the office of the county clerk or register of the county in which such plat is located. Subdivisions may be defined and delineated by local regulation, as either "major" or "minor", with the review procedures and criteria for each set forth in such local regulations."

Local regulations expand on this definition, particularly as to whether a lot line change is considered a subdivision, and whether the municipality uses "major" and "minor" subdivisions which would have different procedures.

Town of Harrison Subdivision Regulations:

SUBDIVISION

A. MAJOR SUBDIVISION A division of land into two or more lots for immediate or future sales or for building development in such a way as to require one or more new streets to be constructed, or a division of land into five or more lots along an existing street or highway.

B. MINOR SUBDIVISION A division of land into fewer than five lots along an existing public road in such a way as to require no new streets to be constructed.

Village of Hastings-on-Hudson Zoning Code:

SUBDIVISION

The division of any parcel of land, regardless of use, into two or more lots, plots, blocks, sites or parcels, with or without the creation of new streets, for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of transfer of ownership or building development, and shall include resubdivision as defined herein

RESUBDIVISION

Any change of existing property lines or of property lines shown on a plat approved by the Planning Board and filed in the office of the County Clerk.

Many Codes up to about the 1980's defined a subdivision differently and included a minimum number of lots, often 5. A division of land into less than 5 lots did not require planning board approval and such division could be accomplished simply by recording deeds.

Subdivision review is intended to provide for functional, well balanced neighborhoods with appropriate street layouts, stormwater management, preservation of environmental features, and proper provision of sewer and water. As Westchester has become more fully developed we see very few large subdivisions, we are dealing mostly with two and three lot subdivisions, often without even new roads.

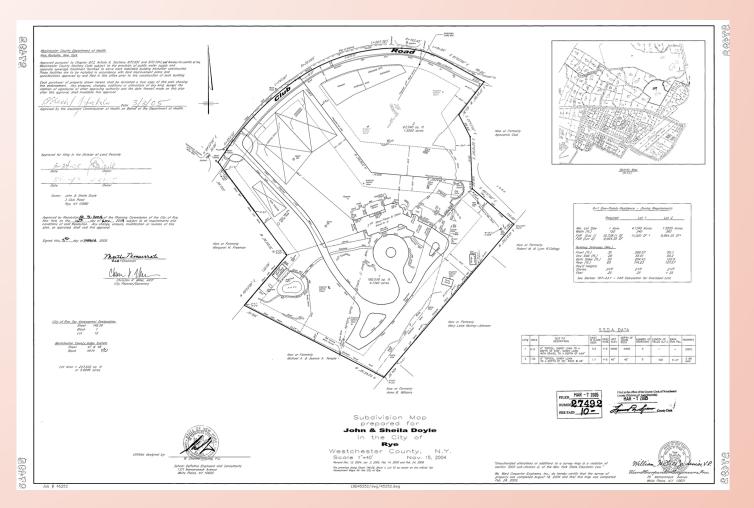
It is important to distinguish subdivision approval from the other major land use control - zoning.

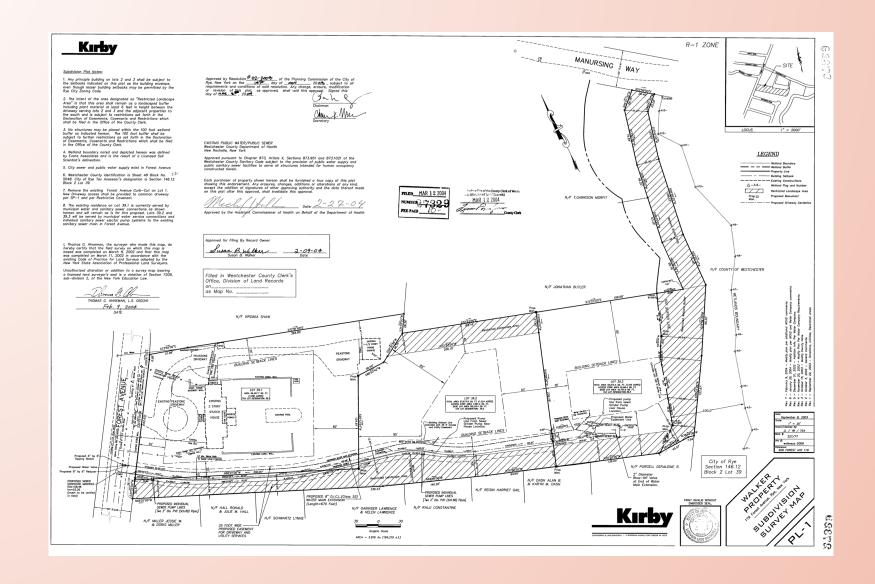
While zoning and subdivision control are entirely separate and distinct parts of the planning implementation process, they complement each other, and taken together can ensure well-ordered development. Both are exercises of a municipality's "police power."

Zoning has as its principal purpose the prescription of **what land may be used** for. Zoning accomplishes this by establishing different districts and providing for permissible uses in each (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial).

Subdivision control, however, is concerned with **how land is used -** i.e., it attempts to ensure that when development does occur, it will be accompanied by adequate services and facilities.

<u>Subdivision Plat</u> means the graphical representation of the subdivision of land, prepared by a licensed professional land surveyor, having a number or letter designation for each lot within the plat and a succinct name or title that is unique for the county where the land is located.





What should/must be shown on the subdivision plat?

Lot lines

Building setbacks

Roads

Open spaces (parkland or restricted open space)

Sewer and water mains showing laterals into each lot

Delineated wetland and buffer lines

Easements – including for access, utilities and for drainage improvements

Existing structures, noting to be removed if applicable

Zoning table

Notes – check subdivision regulations for required notes, others may be required by Planning Board approval Signature blocks

Owner

Engineer (if utility main extensions)

Department of Health

Planning Board Chair

Receiver of taxes (or provide letter)

Other information on Improvement Plans

Subdivision plat is filed in County Land Records and becomes a record document in the chain of title for those lots in perpetuity.

Subdivision Process

- Informal Review (Optional)
- Preliminary Review (Sometimes Optional)
 - Submit Complete Application
 - 62 Days Public Hearing (close within 120 days)
 - 62 Days Approve Preliminary Plat
- Final Plat
 - Submit Complete Application
 - 62 Days Public Hearing (optional)
 - 62 Days Conditional Approval of Final Plat

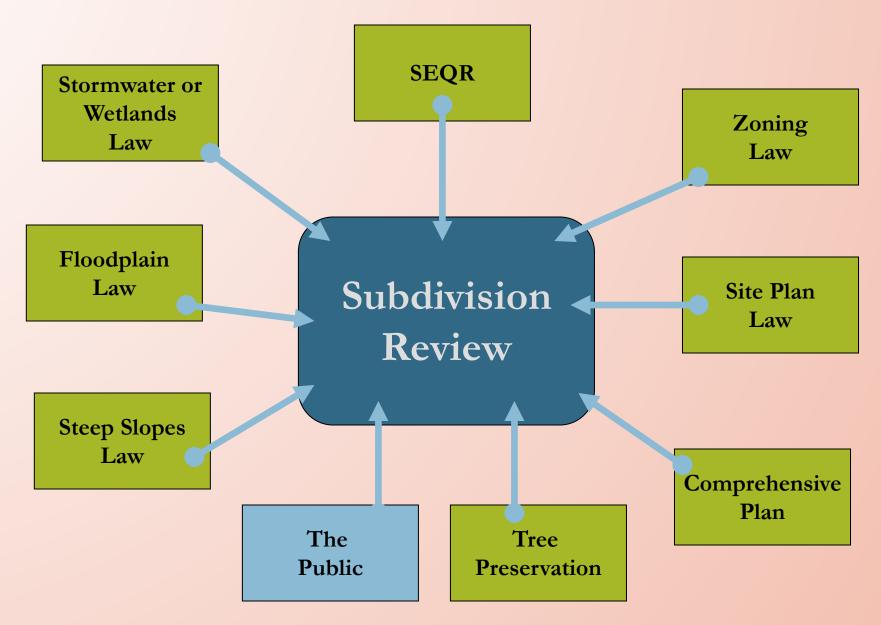


Watch Out for Default Approval!!

Procedural Issues

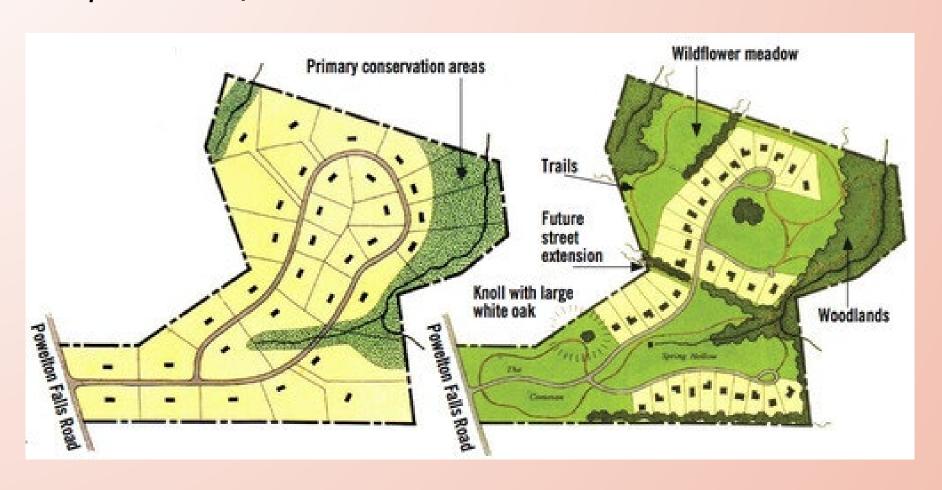
- SEQRA
- Variance Required
- Site Plan vs. Subdivision Approval
- Other Approvals
- Department of Health

Integrating Approvals



Conventional vs Cluster (Conservation) Subdivision

Importance of lot count



Environmental

Constraints

- √ Topography & Steep Slopes
- ✓ Wetlands
- √ Watercourses
- √ Floodplains
- ✓ Sensitive Habitat
- ✓ Specimen Trees
- ✓ Viewsheds

Review boards must ensure that the land shown on the plat is of "such character that it can be used safely for building purposes without danger of health or peril from fire, flood, drainage, or other menace to neighboring properties of the public health, safety and welfare.

Topography & Steep Slopes



Wetlands



6 NYCRR Part 664
Big Changes!!

Watercourses

Floodplains





Sensitive Habitat



Specimen Trees



Viewsheds



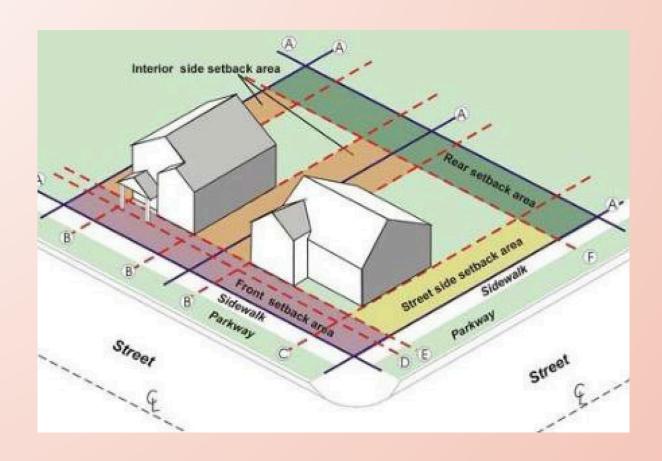
Neighborhood Context



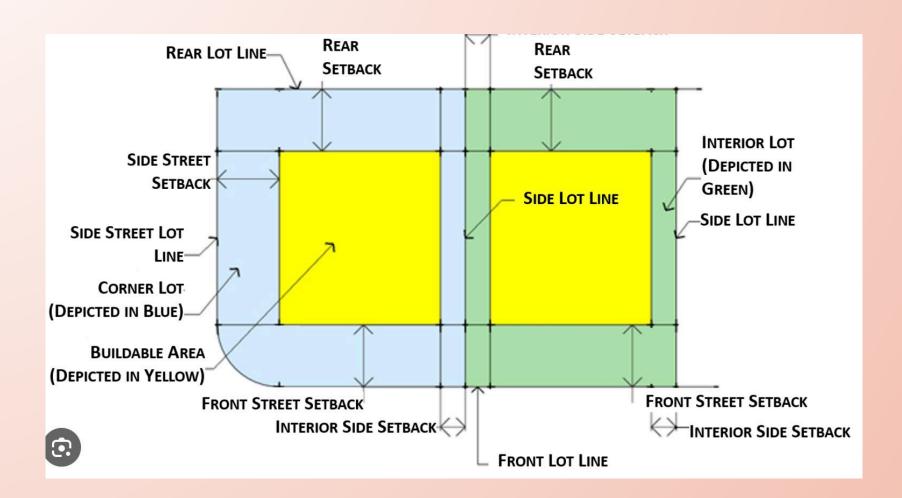
Neighborhood Context



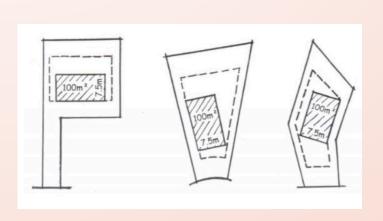
Zoning Compliance

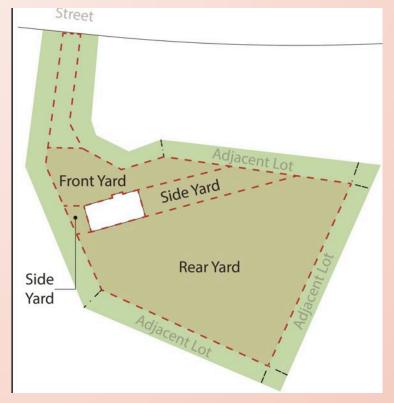


Zoning Compliance



Lot Geometry and Configuration







Lot Geometry and Configuration

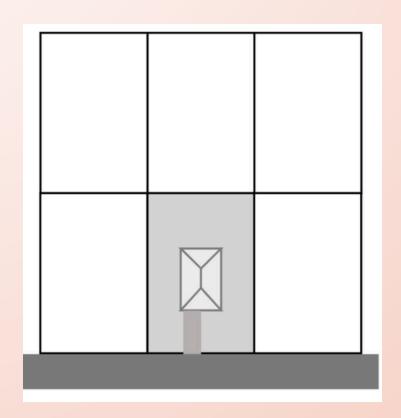




Site Access & Connections

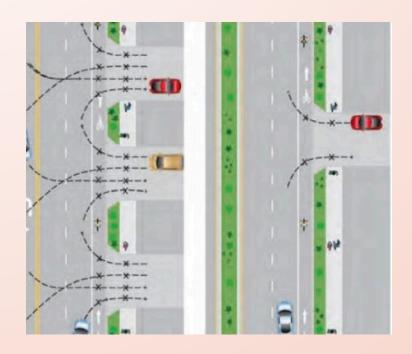


✓ Frontage

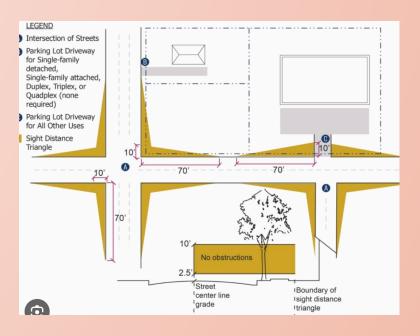




√ Access configuration



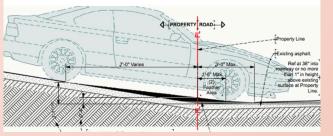




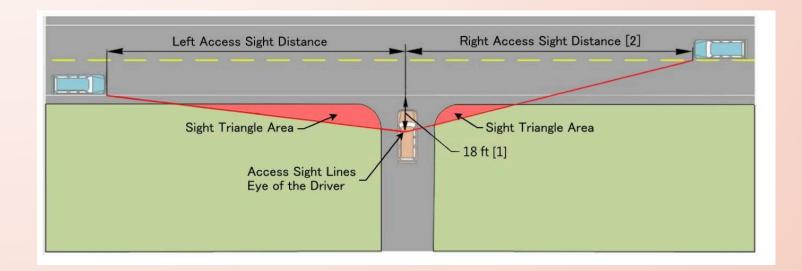
✓ Roadway/driveway grades

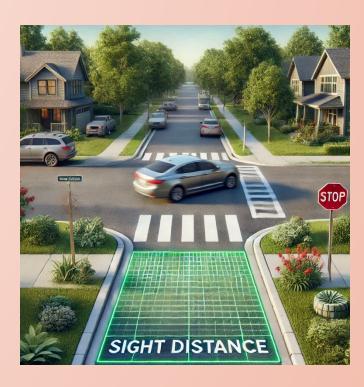




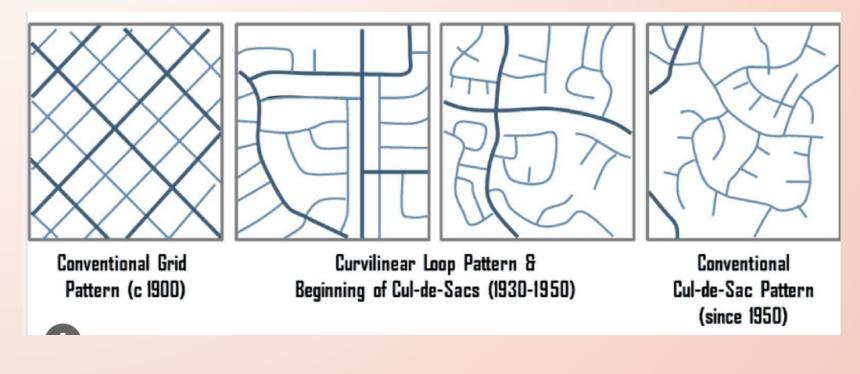


✓ Site Distance



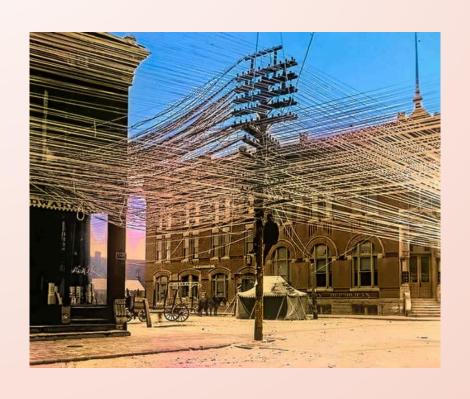


✓ Interconnected roadway network





Utility Infrastructure





Off-Site Improvements



Stormwater Management





Park Land



Conditions and Compliance Strategies

Effective Conditions:

- Rational Basis
- Reasonable and Practical
- Avoid Vagueness
- Consider who's enforcing
- Anticipate future needs and changes
- Are consistent with local laws
- Best approvals have fewer conditions

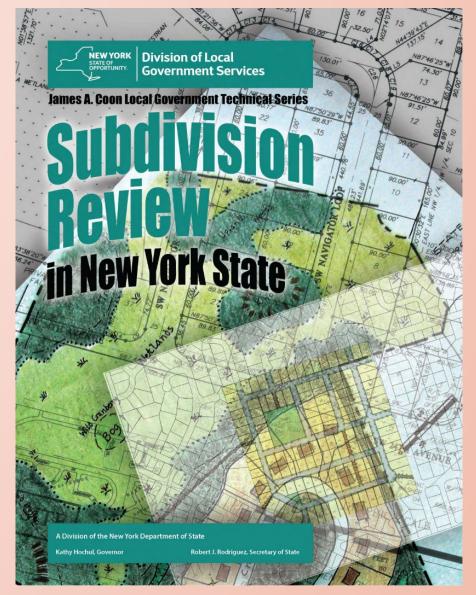
Compliance Strategies:

- Performance Bonds
- Legal Easements*
- Covenants and Restrictions*
- Notes on a Plat*
- Conditions in Resolution
- Field delineations (i.e. markers)
- Work with local enforcement officials

^{*} Documents recorded in County Land Records Office

New York State Department of State Publication (dos.ny.gov):

Search online for: "subdivision review in nys"





WESTCHESTER MUNICIPAL PLANNING FEDERATION WWW.WMPF.ORG