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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 27, 2003.

Registration Statement No. 333-107792

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

BOSTON PROPERTIES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

04-3372948
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

111 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02199-7610
(617) 236-3300

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Mortimer B. Zuckerman, Chairman
Edward H. Linde, President and Chief Executive Officer
Boston Properties, Inc.
111 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02199-7610
(617) 236-3300

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

With copies to:
Gilbert G. Menna, P.C.
Ettore A. Santucci, P.C.
Goodwin Procter LLP
Exchange Place
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-2881
(617) 570-1000

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If the only securities being registered on this form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this form is used to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act Registration Statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act Registration Statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the Prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, dated August 27, 2003

Prospectus

BOSTON PROPERTIES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

\$1,000,000,000

Debt Securities

This prospectus provides you with a general description of debt securities that Boston Properties Limited Partnership may offer and sell from time to time. We are the entity through which Boston Properties, Inc., a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust, conducts substantially all of its business and owns substantially all of its assets.

Each time we sell debt securities we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of any debt securities we offer and the specific manner in which we will offer the debt securities. The prospectus supplement will also contain information, where appropriate, about material United States federal income tax considerations relating to, and any listing on a securities exchange of, the debt securities covered by the prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement may add to, update or change the information in this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in our debt securities. This prospectus may not be used to sell debt securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

The aggregate offering price of the debt securities offered by us will not exceed \$1,000,000,000.

Investing in our debt securities involves various risks. Beginning on page 1, we discuss several "Risk Factors" that you should consider before investing in our debt securities.

, 2003

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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As used in this prospectus and the registration statement on Form S-3, which we sometimes refer to as this Form S-3, of which this prospectus is a part, unless the context otherwise requires, all references to "we," "us," "our," "the partnership," "BPLP," or similar expressions refer collectively to Boston Properties Limited Partnership, a Delaware partnership, and its subsidiaries, and their respective predecessor entities for the applicable periods, considered as a single enterprise. All references to "Boston Properties, Inc." in this prospectus and the Form S-3 refer to Boston Properties, Inc., a Delaware corporation and the sole general partner of BPLP.

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RISK FACTORS

Before you invest in our debt securities, you should be aware that there are risks in making the investment, including those described below. You should consider carefully these risk factors together with all of the information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus before you decide to purchase our debt securities. The risks described below, and statements found elsewhere in this prospectus, contain forward-looking statements. You should read the explanation of the qualifications and limitations on forward-looking statements discussed on page 14.

Our performance and value are subject to risks associated with our real estate assets and with the real estate industry.

Our economic performance and the value of our real estate assets, and consequently the value of the debt securities, are subject to the risk that if our office, industrial and hotel properties do not generate revenues sufficient to meet our operating expenses, including debt service and capital expenditures, our cash flow and ability to make interest payments to holders of the debt securities will be adversely affected. The following factors, among others, may adversely affect the income generated by our office, industrial and hotel properties:

downturns in the national, regional and local economic climate;

- competition from other office, hotel and other commercial buildings;
- local real estate market conditions, such as oversupply or reduction in demand for office, hotel or other commercial space;
- changes in interest rates and availability of financing;
- vacancies, changes in market rental rates and the need to periodically repair, renovate and relet space;
- increased operating costs, including insurance expenses, utilities, real estate taxes, and heightened security costs;
- civil disturbances, earthquakes and other natural disasters, or terrorist acts or acts of war which may result in uninsured or underinsured losses;
- significant expenditures associated with each investment, such as debt service payments, real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs which are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in revenues from a property; and
- ability to collect rents from tenants.

We are dependent upon the economic climates of our four core markets—Boston, Washington, D.C., midtown Manhattan and San Francisco.

Over 90% of our revenues in fiscal year 2002 and the first half of 2003 were derived from properties located in our four core markets: Boston, Washington, D.C., midtown Manhattan and San Francisco. As a result of the current slowdown in economic activity, there has been an increase in vacancy rates for office properties in these markets. A continued downturn in the economies of these markets, or the impact that the downturn in the overall national economy may have upon these economies, could result in further reduced demand for office space. Because our portfolio consists primarily of office buildings (as compared to a more diversified real estate portfolio), a decrease in demand for office space in turn could adversely affect our results from operations. Additionally, there are submarkets within our core markets that are dependent upon a limited number of industries. For example, in our Washington, D.C. market we focus on leasing office properties to governmental agencies, in our midtown Manhattan market we focus on leasing properties to financial, legal and other

professional firms and in our suburban Boston submarket we focus on leasing office buildings to companies in the technology sector. A significant downturn in one or more of these industries could also adversely affect our results of operations.

Our investment in property development may be more costly than anticipated.

We have a significant development pipeline and intend to continue to develop and substantially renovate office, industrial and hotel properties. Our current and future development and construction activities may be exposed to the following risks:

- we may be unable to proceed with the development of properties because we cannot obtain financing on favorable terms;
- we may incur construction costs for a development project which exceed our original estimates due to increases in interest rates and increased materials, labor or other costs, which could make completion of the project less profitable because we may not be able to increase rents to compensate for the increase in construction costs;
- we may be unable to obtain, or face delays in obtaining, required zoning, land-use, building, occupancy, and other governmental permits and authorizations, which could result in increased costs and could require us to abandon our activities entirely with respect to a project;
- we may abandon development opportunities after we begin to explore them and as a result we may fail to recover expenses already incurred;
- we may expend funds on and devote management's time to projects which we do not complete; and
- we may be unable to complete construction of a property on schedule.

Investment returns from our developed properties may be lower than anticipated.

Our developed properties may be exposed to the following risks:

- we may lease developed properties at below projected rental rates; and
- occupancy rates and rents at newly completed properties may fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including market and economic conditions, and may result in our investment not being profitable.

Our use of joint ventures may limit our flexibility with jointly owned investments.

In appropriate circumstances, we intend to develop and acquire properties in joint ventures with other persons or entities when circumstances warrant the use of these structures. We currently have five joint ventures which are not consolidated with our financial statements. Our share of the aggregate revenue of these joint ventures represents approximately 2.1% of our total revenue (the sum of our total consolidated revenue and our share of such joint venture revenue). We could become engaged in a dispute with any of our joint venturers which might affect our ability to operate a property. In addition, our joint venture partners may

have different objectives than we do regarding the appropriate timing and pricing of any sale or refinancing of properties. Finally, in many instances, our joint venture partners have competing interests in our markets that could create conflict of interest issues.

We face risks associated with property acquisitions.

Since the initial public offering of Boston Properties, Inc., our general partner, we have made acquisitions of large properties and portfolios of properties. We intend to continue to acquire properties and portfolios of properties, including large portfolios that could increase our size and result

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in alterations to our capital structure. Our acquisition activities and their success are subject to the following risks:

- we may be unable to finance acquisitions on favorable terms;
- acquired properties may fail to perform as expected;
- the actual costs of repositioning or redeveloping acquired properties may be higher than our estimates;
- acquired properties may be located in new markets where we may face risks associated with a lack of market knowledge or understanding of the local economy, lack of business relationships in the area and unfamiliarity with local governmental and permitting procedures; and
- we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations, and as a result our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We have acquired in the past and in the future may acquire properties or portfolios of properties through tax deferred contribution transactions in exchange for partnership interests in BPLP. This acquisition structure has the effect, among others, of reducing the amount of tax depreciation we can deduct over the tax life of the acquired properties, and typically requires that we agree to protect the contributors' ability to defer recognition of taxable gain through restrictions on our ability to dispose of the acquired properties or the allocation of partnership debt to the contributors to maintain their tax basis or both.

Acquired properties may expose us to unknown liabilities.

We may acquire properties subject to liabilities and without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, with respect to unknown liabilities. As a result, if a liability were asserted against us based upon ownership of those properties, we might have to pay substantial sums to settle it, which could adversely affect our cash flow. Unknown liabilities with respect to properties acquired might include:

- liabilities for clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination;
- claims by tenants, vendors or other persons against the former owners of the properties;
- liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business; and
- claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties.

Competition for acquisitions may result in increased prices for properties.

We plan to continue to acquire properties as we are presented with attractive opportunities. We may be competing for acquisition opportunities with other investors and such competition may adversely affect us by subjecting us to the following risks:

- we may be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other well-capitalized real estate investors, including both publicly traded real estate investment trusts and institutional investment funds;
- even if we enter into an acquisition agreement for a property, the agreement will usually be subject to customary conditions to closing, including completion of due diligence investigations to our satisfaction, which may not be satisfied; and
- even if we are able to acquire a desired property, competition from other real estate investors may significantly increase the purchase price.

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We face potential difficulties or delays renewing leases or re-leasing space.

We derive most of our income from rent received from our tenants. If a tenant experiences a downturn in its business or other types of financial distress, it may be unable to make timely rental payments. Also, when our tenants decide not to renew their leases or terminate early, we may not be able to re-lease the space. Even if tenants decide to renew, the terms of renewals or new leases, including the cost of required renovations or concessions to tenants, may be less favorable than current lease terms. As a result, our cash flow could decrease and our ability to make interest payments to holders of the debt securities could be adversely affected.

We face potential adverse effects from major tenants' bankruptcies or insolvencies.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of a major tenant may adversely affect the income produced by our properties. Our tenants could file for bankruptcy protection or become insolvent in the future. We cannot evict a tenant solely because of its bankruptcy. On the other hand, a bankrupt tenant may reject and terminate its lease with us. In such case, our claim against the bankrupt tenant for unpaid and future rent would be subject to a statutory cap that might be substantially less

than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease, and, even so, our claim for unpaid rent would likely not be paid in full. This shortfall could adversely affect our cash flow and results of operations.

We may have difficulty selling our properties which may limit our flexibility.

Large and high-quality office, industrial and hotel properties like the properties that we own could be difficult to sell. This may limit our ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, federal tax laws limit our ability to sell properties that we have owned for fewer than four years and this may affect our ability to sell properties without adversely affecting our ability to make interest payments to the holders of the debt securities. These restrictions reduce our ability to respond to changes in the performance of our investments and could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to dispose of some of our properties is constrained by their tax attributes. Properties which we developed and have owned for a significant period of time or which we acquired through tax deferred contribution transactions in exchange for partnership interests in BPLP often have a low tax basis. If we dispose of these properties outright in taxable transactions, we will recognize a significant amount of taxable gain, which in turn would impact our cash flow under the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code for REITs like Boston Properties, Inc. In some cases, we are restricted from disposing of properties contributed in exchange for our partnership interests under tax protection agreements with the contributors of the properties. To dispose of low basis or tax-protected properties efficiently we often use like-kind exchanges, which qualify for non-recognition of taxable gain, but can be difficult to consummate and result in the property for which the disposed assets are exchanged inheriting their low basis and other tax attributes (including tax protection covenants).

Our properties face significant competition.

We face significant competition from developers, owners and operators of office, industrial and other commercial real estate, including sublease space available from our tenants. Substantially all of our properties face competition from similar properties in the same market. Such competition may affect our ability to attract and retain tenants and may reduce the rents we are able to charge. These competing properties may have vacancy rates higher than our properties, which may result in their owners being willing to make space available at lower prices than the space in our properties.

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Because of the ownership structure of our three hotel properties, we face potential adverse effects from changes to the applicable tax laws.

We own three hotel properties. However, under the Internal Revenue Code, REITs like Boston Properties, Inc. are not allowed to operate hotels directly or indirectly. Accordingly, we lease our hotel properties to our taxable REIT subsidiary, or TRS. As lessor, we are entitled to a percentage of the gross receipts from the operation of the hotel properties. Marriott International, Inc. manages the hotels under the Marriott® name pursuant to a management contract with the TRS as lessee. While the TRS structure allows the economic benefits of ownership to flow to us, the TRS is subject to tax on its income from the operations of the hotels at the federal and state level. In addition, the TRS is subject to detailed tax regulations which affect how it can be capitalized and operated. If the tax laws applicable to taxable REIT subsidiaries are modified, we may be forced to modify the structure for owning our hotel properties, and such changes may adversely affect the cash flows from our hotels. In addition, the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Treasury Department and Congress frequently review federal income tax legislation and we cannot predict whether, when or to what extent new federal tax laws, regulations, interpretations or rulings will be adopted. Any of such legislative action may prospectively or retroactively modify the tax treatment of the TRS and, therefore, may adversely affect our after-tax returns from our hotel properties.

Because we own three hotel properties, we face the risks associated with the hospitality industry.

Because the lease payments we receive under the leases for the three hotels we own are based on a participation in the gross receipts of the hotels, if the hotels do not generate sufficient receipts, our cash flow would be decreased, which could reduce the amount of cash available for making interest payments to holders of the debt securities. The following factors, among others, are common to the hotel industry, and may reduce the receipts generated by our hotel properties:

- our hotel properties compete for guests with other hotels, a number of which have greater marketing and financial resources than our hotel-operating business partners;
- if there is an increase in operating costs resulting from inflation and other factors, our hotel-operating business partners may not be able to offset such increase by increasing room rates;
- our hotel properties are subject to the fluctuating and seasonal demands of business travelers and tourism; and
- our hotel properties are subject to general and local economic and social conditions that may affect demand for travel in general, including war and terrorism.

In addition, because all three of our hotel properties are located within a two-mile radius in downtown Boston and Cambridge, they are all subject to the Boston market's fluctuations in demand, increases in operating costs and increased competition from additions in supply.

Compliance or failure to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other similar laws could result in substantial costs.

The Americans with Disabilities Act generally requires that public buildings, including office buildings and hotels, be made accessible to disabled persons. Noncompliance could result in the imposition of fines by the federal government or the award of damages to private litigants. If, pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, we are required to make substantial alterations and capital expenditures in one or more of our properties, including the removal of access barriers, it could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations, as well as the amount of cash available for interest payments to holders of the debt securities.

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Our properties are subject to various federal, state and local regulatory requirements, such as state and local fire and life safety requirements. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we could incur fines or private damage awards. We believe that our properties are currently in material compliance with all of these regulatory requirements. However, we do not know whether existing requirements will change or whether compliance with future requirements will require significant unanticipated expenditures that will affect our cash flow and results of operations.

Some potential losses are not covered by insurance.

We carry insurance coverage on our properties of types and in amounts that we believe are in line with coverage customarily obtained by owners of similar properties. In response to the uncertainty in the insurance market following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the federal Terrorism Risk Insurance Act was enacted in November 2002 to require regulated insurers to make available coverage for certified acts of terrorism (as defined by the statute) under property insurance policies. On March 1, 2003 we renewed our "all risk" property insurance program which includes coverage for acts of terrorism (as defined by the statute) on an occurrence basis up to our policy limits, which we consider commercially reasonable. We continue to monitor the state of the insurance market in general, and the scope and cost of coverage for acts of terrorism in particular, but we can not anticipate what coverage will be available on commercially reasonable terms in future policy years.

We carry earthquake insurance on our properties located in areas known to be subject to earthquakes in an amount and subject to deductibles and self-insurance that we believe are commercially reasonable. However, the amount of our earthquake insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover losses from earthquakes. As a result of increased costs of coverage and decreased availability, the amount of third party earthquake insurance we have been able to purchase in the marketplace upon commercially reasonable terms has been reduced. In addition, we may discontinue earthquake insurance on some or all of our properties in the future if the premiums exceed our estimation of the value of the coverage.

In January 2002, we formed a wholly-owned insurance subsidiary, IXP, Inc., to act as a captive insurance company and be one of the elements of our overall insurance program. IXP acts as a primary carrier with respect to a portion of our earthquake insurance coverage for our Greater San Francisco properties. Insofar as we own IXP, we are responsible for its liquidity and capital resources, and the accounts of IXP are part of our consolidated financial statements. If we experience a loss and IXP is required to pay under its insurance policy, we would ultimately record the full amount of the loss. Therefore, insurance coverage provided by IXP should not be considered as the equivalent of third party insurance, but rather as a modified form of self-insurance. In the future, IXP may provide additional or different coverage, as a reinsurer or a primary insurer, depending on the availability and cost of third party insurance in the marketplace and the level of self insurance that we believe is commercially reasonable.

There are other types of losses, such as from wars, acts of bio-terrorism or the presence of mold at our properties, for which we cannot obtain insurance at all or at a reasonable cost. With respect to these losses and losses from non-certified acts of terrorism, earthquakes or other catastrophic events, if we experience a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties, as well as the anticipated future revenues from those properties. Depending on the specific circumstances of each affected property, it is possible that we could be liable for mortgage indebtedness or other obligations related to the property. Any such loss could materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition and results of operations.

Potential liability for environmental contamination could result in substantial costs.

Under federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, we may be required to investigate and clean up the effects of releases of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products at our properties simply because of our current or past ownership or operation of the real estate. If unidentified environmental problems arise, we may have to make substantial payments which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to make interest payments to holders of the debt securities because:

- as owner or operator we may have to pay for property damage and for investigation and clean-up costs incurred in connection with the contamination;
- the law typically imposes clean-up responsibility and liability regardless of whether the owner or operator knew of or caused the contamination;
- even if more than one person may be responsible for the contamination, each person who shares legal liability under the environmental laws may be held responsible for all of the clean-up costs; and
- governmental entities and third parties may sue the owner or operator of a contaminated site for damages and costs.

These costs could be substantial and in extreme cases could exceed the value of the contaminated property. The presence of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products or the failure to properly remediate contamination may materially and adversely affect our ability to borrow against, sell or rent an affected property. In addition, applicable environmental laws create liens on contaminated sites in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs in connection with a contamination. Changes in laws increasing the potential liability for environmental conditions existing at our properties, or increasing the restrictions on the handling, storage or discharge of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products or other actions may result in significant unanticipated expenditures.

Environmental laws also govern the presence, maintenance and removal of asbestos. Such laws require that owners or operators of buildings containing asbestos:

- properly manage and maintain the asbestos;
- notify and train those who may come into contact with asbestos; and
- undertake special precautions, including removal or other abatement, if asbestos would be disturbed during renovation or demolition of a building.

Such laws may impose fines and penalties on building owners or operators who fail to comply with these requirements and may allow third parties to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos fibers. Some of our properties are located in urban, industrial and previously developed areas where fill or current or historic industrial uses of the areas have caused site contamination.

It is our policy to retain independent environmental consultants to conduct Phase I environmental site assessments and asbestos surveys with respect to our acquisition of properties. These assessments generally include a visual inspection of the properties and the surrounding areas, an examination of current and historical uses of the properties and the surrounding areas and a review of relevant state, federal and historical documents, but do not involve invasive techniques such as soil and ground water sampling. Where appropriate, on a property-by-property basis, our practice is to have these consultants conduct additional testing, including sampling for asbestos, for lead in drinking water, for soil contamination where underground storage tanks are or were located or where other past site usages

create a potential environmental problem, and for contamination in groundwater. Even though these environmental assessments are conducted, there is still the risk that:

- the environmental assessments and updates did not identify all potential environmental liabilities;
- a prior owner created a material environmental condition that is not known to us or the independent consultants preparing the assessments;
- new environmental liabilities have developed since the environmental assessments were conducted; and
- future uses or conditions such as changes in applicable environmental laws and regulations could result in environmental liability for us.

Inquiries about indoor air quality may necessitate special investigation and, depending on the results, remediation beyond our regular indoor air quality testing and maintenance programs. Indoor air quality issues can stem from inadequate ventilation, chemical contaminants from indoor or outdoor sources, and biological contaminants such as molds, pollen, viruses and bacteria. Indoor exposure to chemical or biological contaminants above certain levels can be alleged to be connected to allergic reactions or other health effects and symptoms in susceptible individuals. If these conditions were to occur at one of our properties, we may need to undertake a targeted remediation program, including without limitation, steps to increase indoor ventilation rates and eliminate sources of contaminants. Such remediation programs could be costly, necessitate the temporary relocation of some or all of the property's tenants or require rehabilitation of the affected property.

We face risks associated with the use of debt to fund acquisitions and developments, including refinancing risk.

We are subject to the risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risk that our cash flow will be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest. We anticipate that only a small portion of the principal of our debt will be repaid prior to maturity. Therefore, we are likely to need to refinance at least a portion of our outstanding debt as it matures. There is a risk that we may not be able to refinance existing debt or that the terms of any refinancing will not be as favorable as the terms of our existing debt. If principal payments due at maturity cannot be refinanced, extended or repaid with proceeds from other sources, such as new equity capital, our cash flow will not be sufficient to repay all maturing debt, including the debt securities, in years when significant "balloon" payments come due or debt securities mature.

We have agreements with a number of limited partners of BPLP who contributed properties in exchange for partnership interests that require BPLP to maintain secured debt on certain of our assets and/or allocate partnership debt to such limited partners to enable them to continue to defer recognition of their taxable gain with respect to the contributed property. These tax protection and debt allocation agreements may restrict our ability to repay or refinance debt.

An increase in interest rates would increase our interest costs on variable rate debt and could adversely impact our ability to refinance existing debt.

As of June 30, 2003, we had approximately \$308.3 million of, and may incur more, indebtedness that bears interest at variable rates. Accordingly, if interest rates increase, so will our interest costs, which may adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to pay principal and interest on our debt. Further, rising interest rates could limit our ability to refinance existing debt when it matures. We may from time to time enter into agreements such as interest rate swaps, caps, floors and other interest rate hedging contracts with respect to a portion of our variable rate debt. While these agreements may lessen the impact of rising interest rates on us, they also expose us to the risk that other parties to the agreements will not perform or that the agreements will not perform or that the agreements will be unenforceable.

Our subsidiaries' creditors are entitled to payment of amounts owed to them before our subsidiaries may pay any dividends or distributions to us.

We hold a substantial portion of our properties through subsidiaries. We, therefore, depend on cash distributions to us by our subsidiaries for a large portion of our revenue. The creditors of each subsidiary are entitled to payment of the subsidiary's obligations to them, when due and payable, before the subsidiary may make distributions to us. Thus, our ability to pay interest on and principal of the debt securities depends in part on our subsidiaries' ability to satisfy their obligations to their creditors and to subsequently make distributions to us. In addition, we may participate in any distribution of the assets of any of our subsidiaries upon the liquidation, reorganization or insolvency of the subsidiary, and consequently, holders of the debt securities may participate in those assets, only after claims of the creditors, including secured creditors and trade creditors, if any, of that subsidiary are satisfied.

Covenants in our debt agreements could adversely affect our financial condition.

The mortgages on our properties contain customary covenants such as those that limit our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage the applicable property or to discontinue insurance coverage. Our credit facilities and unsecured debt securities contain customary restrictions, requirements and other limitations on our ability to incur indebtedness, including total debt to asset ratios, secured debt to total asset ratios, debt service coverage ratios and

minimum ratios of unencumbered assets to unsecured debt which we must maintain. Our continued ability to borrow under our credit facilities is subject to compliance with our financial and other covenants. In addition, our failure to comply with such covenants could cause a default under the applicable debt agreement, and we may then be required to repay such debt with capital from other sources. Under those circumstances, other sources of capital may not be available to us, or be available only on unattractive terms. Additionally, in the future our ability to satisfy current or prospective lenders' insurance requirements may be adversely affected if lenders generally insist upon greater insurance coverage against acts of terrorism than is available to us in the marketplace or on commercially reasonable terms.

We rely on debt financing, including borrowings under our credit facilities, issuances of unsecured debt securities and debt secured by individual properties, to finance our acquisition and development activities and for working capital. If we are unable to obtain debt financing from these or other sources, or to refinance existing indebtedness upon maturity, our financial condition and results of operations would likely be adversely affected. If we breach covenants in our debt agreements, the lenders can declare a default and, if the debt is secured, can take possession of the property securing the defaulted loan. In addition, our unsecured debt agreements contain specific cross-default provisions with respect to specified other indebtedness, giving the unsecured lenders the right to declare a default if we are in default under other loans in some circumstances. Defaults under our debt agreements could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our degree of leverage could limit our ability to obtain additional financing or affect the market price of the debt securities.

On June 30, 2003, we had approximately \$4.8 billion in total indebtedness outstanding on a consolidated basis (excluding unconsolidated joint venture debt). Debt to market capitalization ratio, which measures total debt as a percentage of the aggregate of total debt plus the market value of outstanding equity securities, is often used by analysts to gauge leverage for equity REITs such as Boston Properties, Inc. Our market value is calculated using the closing stock price per share of common stock of Boston Properties, Inc. Using the closing stock price of \$43.80 per share of common stock of Boston Properties, Inc. on June 30, 2003, multiplied by the sum of (i) the actual aggregate number of outstanding common partnership units of BPLP (including common partnership units held by Boston Properties, Inc.) and (ii) the number of common partnership units issuable upon conversion of preferred partnership units of BPLP, our debt to market capitalization ratio was approximately 46.5% as of June 30, 2003.

Our degree of leverage could affect our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, development or other general corporate purposes. Our degree of leverage could also make us more vulnerable to a downturn in business or the economy generally. There is a risk that changes in our debt to market capitalization ratio, which is in part a function of the stock price of Boston Properties, Inc., or our ratio of indebtedness to other measures of asset value used by financial analysts may have an adverse effect on the market price of the debt securities.

Failure of Boston Properties, Inc. to qualify as a REIT would have a material adverse effect on BPLP.

BPLP, in general, and the holders of our limited partnership interests and the debt securities, in particular, must rely on Boston Properties, Inc., as our general partner, to manage the affairs and business of BPLP. Boston Properties, Inc. is subject to certain risks that may affect its financial and other conditions, including particularly adverse consequences if it fails to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. While Boston Properties, Inc. intends to operate in a manner that will allow it to continue to qualify as a REIT, we cannot assure you that it will remain qualified as such in the future. This is because qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as to which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations, and involves the determination of facts and circumstances not entirely within our control. In addition, future legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may significantly change the tax laws or the application of the tax laws with respect to qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or the federal income tax consequences of such qualification. If Boston Properties, Inc. fails to qualify as a REIT, it will face serious tax consequences which will directly and adversely impact BPLP and may substantially reduce the funds available for payment of interest to holders of the debt securities, and it may be barred from qualifying as a REIT for four years following such failure.

In order to maintain the REIT status of our general partner, Boston Properties, Inc., we may be forced to borrow funds on a short-term basis during unfavorable market conditions.

In order to maintain the REIT status of our general partner, Boston Properties, Inc., we may need to borrow funds on a short-term basis to meet the REIT distribution requirements, even if the then prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings. To qualify as a REIT, Boston Properties, Inc. generally must distribute to its stockholders at least 90% of its net taxable income each year, excluding capital gains. In addition, Boston Properties, Inc. will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which dividends paid by it in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of its ordinary income, 95% of its capital gain net income and 100% of its undistributed income from prior years. Boston Properties, Inc. may need short-term debt to fund required distributions as a result of differences in timing between the actual receipt of income and the

recognition of income for federal income tax purposes, or the effect of non-deductible capital expenditures, the creation of reserves or required debt or amortization payments.

Our success depends on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed.

We depend on the efforts of key personnel, particularly Mortimer B. Zuckerman, Chairman of the board of directors of Boston Properties, Inc., and Edward H. Linde, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Boston Properties, Inc. Among the reasons that Messrs. Zuckerman and Linde are important to our success is that each has a national reputation which attracts business and investment opportunities and assists us in negotiations with lenders. If we lost their services, our relationships with lenders, potential tenants and industry personnel may diminish. In addition, Mr. Zuckerman has substantial outside business interests which could interfere with his ability to devote his full time to our business and affairs.

The two Executive Vice Presidents, Chief Financial Officer and other executive officers of Boston Properties, Inc. who serve as managers of our regional offices have strong reputations. Their reputations aid us in identifying opportunities, having opportunities brought to us, and negotiating with tenants and build-to-

suit prospects. While we believe that we could find replacements for these key personnel, the loss of their services could materially and adversely affect our operations because of diminished relationships with lenders, prospective tenants and industry personnel.

Conflicts of interest exist with holders of our limited partnership interests.

Sales of properties and repayment of related indebtedness will have different effects on some of our securityholders.

Some holders of our limited partnership interests, including Messrs. Zuckerman and Linde, would incur adverse tax consequences upon the sale of some of our properties and on the repayment of related debt which differ from the tax consequences to us. Consequently, those holders of our limited partnership interests may have different objectives regarding the appropriate pricing and timing of any such sale or repayment of debt. While Boston Properties, Inc. has exclusive authority under our limited partnership agreement to determine when to refinance or repay debt or whether, when, and on what terms to sell a property, subject, in the case of certain properties to the contractual commitments described below, any such decision would require the approval of Boston Properties, Inc.'s board of directors. As directors and executive officers of Boston Properties, Inc., Messrs. Zuckerman and Linde have substantial influence with respect to any such decision. Their influence could be exercised in a manner inconsistent with the interests of some of our other securityholders, including in a manner which could prevent completion of a sale of a property or the repayment of indebtedness.

Agreement not to sell some properties.

Under the terms of our limited partnership agreement, we have agreed not to sell or otherwise transfer some of our properties, prior to specified dates, in any transaction that would trigger taxable income, without first obtaining the consent of Messrs. Zuckerman and Linde. However, we are not required to obtain their consent if, during the applicable period, each of them does not hold at least 30% of his original interest in BPLP, or if those properties are transferred in a nontaxable event. In addition, we have entered into similar agreements with respect to other properties that we have acquired in exchange for our limited partnership interests. Under those agreements, we are responsible for the reimbursement of tax costs to the prior owners if the subject properties are sold in a taxable sale. Our obligations to the prior owners are generally limited in time and only apply to actual damages suffered. As of June 30, 2003, there were a total of 30 properties subject to these restrictions, which account for approximately 47.6% of our total revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2003.

We have also entered into agreements providing prior owners with the right to guarantee specific amounts of indebtedness and, in the event that the specific indebtedness they guarantee is repaid or reduced, additional and/or substitute indebtedness. These agreements may hinder actions that we may otherwise desire to take to repay or refinance guaranteed indebtedness because we would be required to make payments to the beneficiaries of such agreements if we violate these agreements.

Messrs. Zuckerman and Linde will continue to engage in other activities.

Messrs. Zuckerman and Linde have a broad and varied range of investment interests. Either one could acquire an interest in a company which is not currently involved in real estate investment activities but which may acquire real property in the future. However, pursuant to each of their employment agreements, Messrs. Zuckerman and Linde will not, in general, have management control over such companies, and therefore, they may not be able to prevent one or more such companies from engaging in activities that are in competition with our activities.

We did not obtain new owner's title insurance policies in connection with properties acquired during the initial public offering of Boston Properties, Inc.

We acquired many of our properties from our predecessors at the completion of the initial public offering of Boston Properties, Inc., our sole general partner, in June 1997. Before we acquired these properties each of them was insured by a title insurance policy. We did not, however, obtain new owner's title insurance policies in connection with the acquisition of these properties. Nevertheless, because in many instances we acquired these properties indirectly by acquiring ownership of the entity which owned the property and those owners remain in existence as our subsidiaries, some of these title insurance policies may continue to benefit us. Many of these title insurance policies may be for amounts less than the current values of the applicable properties. If there was a title defect related to any of these properties, or to any of the properties acquired at the time of the initial public offering of Boston Properties, Inc., that is no longer covered by a title insurance policy, we could lose both our capital invested in and our anticipated profits from such property. We have obtained title insurance policies for all properties that we have acquired after the initial public offering of Boston Properties, Inc.

We face possible adverse changes in tax laws.

From time to time changes in state and local tax laws or regulations are enacted, which may result in increase in our tax liability. The shortfalls in tax revenues for states and municipalities in recent years have led and may continue to lead to an increase in the frequency and scope of such changes and to increases in the number of tax audits initiated by such jurisdictions. We also face the risk that tax authorities may challenge certain aspects of our acquisition, operation or disposition of properties. If such challenges are successful, we may be required to pay additional taxes on our assets or income and may be assessed interest and penalties on such additional taxes. These increased tax costs could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make interest payments to holders of the debt securities.

Purchasers of our debt securities may not be able to sell the debt securities because there may not be an active trading market for the debt securities.

Each series of the debt securities is a new issue of securities with no established trading market. We do not intend to list the debt securities on any securities exchange. An active trading market for the debt securities may not develop or last, in which case the trading price of the debt securities could be adversely affected. If an active trading market does develop, the debt securities may trade at prices higher or lower than their initial offering price. The trading price of the debt securities will depend on many factors, including:

- prevailing interest rates;
- the market for similar securities;
- general economic conditions; and

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-3 that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, utilizing a shelf registration process. Under this shelf process, we may sell the debt securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings up to a total dollar amount of \$1.0 billion. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the debt securities we may offer. Each time we sell our debt securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with additional information described below under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

BPLP and Boston Properties, Inc. are subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and in accordance with the Exchange Act, file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements (in the case of Boston Properties, Inc.) and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document we file at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. Our SEC filings are also available to the public from the SEC's Web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, our SEC filings are available at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, which is located at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. Our SEC filings are available at the NYSE because the common stock of Boston Properties, Inc., our general partner, is listed on the NYSE under the symbol "BXP."

Boston Properties, Inc. has a Web site located at <http://www.bostonproperties.com>. The information on Boston Properties, Inc.'s Web site is not a part of this prospectus.

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to these documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede the information already incorporated by reference. We incorporate by reference the following documents:

- our Registration Statement on Form 10 filed on March 6, 2003 (our "Form 10"), including all amendments (File No. 0-50209); provided, that the audited financial statements contained in our Form 10 have been superceded by the financial statements included in our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 13, 2003, which is incorporated below;
- our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q filed on June 2, 2003 for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 and filed on August 14, 2003 for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 (File No. 0-50209);
- Boston Properties, Inc. and BPLP's joint Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 14, 2003 (File No. 1-13087);
- our Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 13, 2003 (File No. 0-50209); and
- all documents filed by BPLP and Boston Properties, Inc. with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act after the date of this prospectus and prior to the termination of this offering.

Upon request, we will provide, without charge, to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom a copy of this prospectus is delivered a copy of the documents incorporated by reference in this

prospectus. You may request a copy of the filings listed above, and any exhibits we have specifically incorporated by reference as an exhibit in this prospectus, by writing or telephoning us at the following:

Boston Properties, Inc.
111 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02199-7610
Attention: Investor Relations
(617) 236-3300

This prospectus is part of a registration statement we filed with the SEC. We have incorporated exhibits into the registration statement. You should read the exhibits carefully for provisions that may be important to you.

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or in the documents incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus or the date of those documents.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, including the information incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and any prospectus supplement may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws principally, but not only, under the captions "Business and Growth Strategies," "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." We caution investors that any forward-looking statements in this prospectus, or which management may make orally or in writing from time to time, are based on management's beliefs and assumptions made by, and information currently available to, management. When used, the words "anticipate," "believe," "expect," "intend," "may," "might," "plan," "estimate," "project," "should," "will," "result" and similar expressions which do not relate solely to historical matters are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance, which may be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties and factors that are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. We caution you that, while forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs when we make them, they are not guarantees of future performance and are impacted by actual events when they occur after we make such statements. We expressly disclaim any responsibility to update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Accordingly, investors should use caution in relying on past forward-looking statements, which are based on results and trends at the time they are made, to anticipate future results or trends.

Some of the risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements include, among others, the following:

- general risks affecting the real estate industry (including, without limitation, the inability to enter into or renew leases, dependence on tenants' financial condition, and competition from other developers, owners and operators of real estate);
- risks associated with the availability and terms of financing and the use of debt to fund acquisitions and developments; failure to manage effectively our growth and expansion into new markets or to integrate acquisitions successfully;

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- risks and uncertainties affecting property development and construction (including, without limitation, construction delays, cost overruns, inability to obtain necessary permits and public opposition to such activities);
 - risks associated with downturns in the national and local economies, increases in interest rates, and volatility in the securities markets; costs of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other similar laws;
 - potential liability for uninsured losses and environmental contamination;
 - risks associated with the potential failure of Boston Properties, Inc. to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and possible adverse changes in tax and environmental laws; and
 - risks associated with our dependence on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed.

The risks included here are not exhaustive and you should be aware that there may be other factors which could adversely affect our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor can it assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. Investors should also refer to our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for future periods and current reports on Form 8-K as we file them with the SEC, and to other material we may furnish to the public from time to time through Forms 8-K or otherwise. We do not promise to update any forward-looking statements to reflect changes in underlying assumptions or factors, new information, future events or other changes and you should not rely upon these forward-looking statements after the date of this prospectus.

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ABOUT BOSTON PROPERTIES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Boston Properties Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership, which we call "BPLP," is the entity through which Boston Properties, Inc., a fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust, or "REIT," conducts substantially all of its business and owns (either directly or through subsidiaries) substantially all of its assets. Boston Properties is one of the largest owners and developers of office properties in the United States.

Our properties are concentrated in four core markets: Boston, Washington, D.C., midtown Manhattan and San Francisco. We have full-service offices in Boston, New York City, Washington, D.C., San Francisco and Princeton, New Jersey, and achieve efficiencies of scale by operating a centralized financial control and data center at our Boston headquarters that is responsible for operating budgets, billing and payments for all of our existing and development properties.

We focus on major markets with high barriers to entry, where we can attract high quality, financially stable tenants who favor state-of-the-art office buildings with long-term leases, and which produce the highest rental rates. Our average lease term of 7.1 years at June 30, 2003, which results in low roll-over of leases (leases for only 2.49% of the total square feet from our Class A office properties will expire during the six-month period ending December 31, 2003) and predictable cash flows, coupled with our diversified tenant roster, provides us with a relatively stable revenue base through economic cycles. We pursue a strategy of long-term ownership of the highest quality Class A office properties, with the objective of becoming a dominant landlord in our core markets. Our financing strategy centers on strong relationships with multiple sources of capital in each segment of the capital markets, which leads to superior access to equity and debt capital with a long average tenor of debt.

Boston Properties, Inc. is our sole general partner and at June 30, 2003 the owner of an approximately 76.6% economic interest in BPLP. Economic interest was calculated as the number of common partnership units of BPLP owned by Boston Properties, Inc. as a percentage of the sum of (i) the actual aggregate

number of outstanding common partnership units of BPLP and (ii) the number of common partnership units issuable upon conversion of outstanding preferred partnership units of BPLP. This structure is commonly referred to as an umbrella partnership REIT or "UPREIT." Boston Properties, Inc.'s general and limited partnership interests in BPLP entitles it to share in cash distributions from, and in the profits and losses of, BPLP in proportion to its percentage interest therein and entitles it to vote on all matters requiring a vote of the limited partners. The other limited partners are persons who contributed their direct or indirect interests in certain properties to us in exchange for common or preferred units of limited partnership interest in BPLP either in connection with Boston Properties, Inc.'s initial public offering in 1997 or in subsequent transactions.

BPLP and Boston Properties, Inc. were formed to succeed to the real estate development, redevelopment, acquisition, operating and leasing businesses associated with a predecessor company founded by Messrs. Mortimer B. Zuckerman and Edward H. Linde in 1970. We believe that we have created significant value for our tenants and investors by developing well-located properties that meet the demands of today's office tenants, redeveloping underperforming assets, and continuously improving the marketing and management of our assets.

Our principal executive office is located at 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199, and our telephone number at that address is (617) 236-3300. In addition, we have regional offices at 401 9th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20004; 599 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10022; Four Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, California 94111; and 302 Carnegie Center, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for each of the periods indicated is as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2003	Year Ended December 31, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2000	Year Ended December 31, 1999	Year Ended December 31, 1998
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	2.19	2.48	1.54	1.52	1.54	1.93

The ratios of earnings to fixed charges were computed by dividing earnings by fixed charges. Earnings consist of income before minority interests in property partnerships, income from unconsolidated joint ventures, income from discontinued operations, gain on sale of real estate from discontinued operations, cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle and preferred distributions, plus amortization of interest capitalized, distributions from unconsolidated joint ventures, and fixed charges, minus interest capitalized and preferred distributions. Fixed charges consist of interest expensed, which includes credit enhancement fees and amortization of loan cost fees, interest capitalized, and preferred distributions.

HOW WE INTEND TO USE THE PROCEEDS

Unless we provide otherwise in a supplement to this prospectus, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of our debt securities for one or more of the following:

- the acquisition, development and improvement of properties;
- the repayment and refinancing of debt;
- capital expenditures;
- working capital; and
- other general corporate purposes.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES

We may issue senior or subordinated debt securities. Each series of debt securities may have different terms. The senior debt securities, at one or more times in one or more series, will constitute part of our senior debt and will rank on a parity with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt. The subordinated debt securities will be subordinate and junior in right of payment to all of our senior indebtedness. The senior debt securities will be issued under an indenture, dated as of December 13, 2002, between us and The Bank of New York, as trustee, as amended or supplemented from time to time. We will refer to any such indenture throughout this prospectus as the "senior indenture." The subordinated debt securities will be issued under a separate indenture, dated as of a date prior to such issuance, between us and a trustee, as amended or supplemented from time to time. We will refer to any such indenture throughout this prospectus as the "subordinated indenture" and to a trustee under any senior or subordinated indenture as the "trustee." The senior indenture and the subordinated indenture are sometimes collectively referred to in this prospectus as the "indentures." The indentures will be subject to and governed by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. We included copies of the indentures as exhibits to our registration statement and they are incorporated into this prospectus by reference. Except as otherwise indicated, the terms of the indentures are identical.

The aggregate initial offering price of the debt securities that we may issue will not exceed \$1.0 billion. If we issue debt securities at a discount from their principal amount, then, for purposes of calculating the aggregate initial offering price of the offered securities issued under this prospectus, we will include only the initial offering price of the debt securities and not the principal amount of the debt securities.

We have summarized below the material provisions of the indentures and the debt securities, or indicated which material provisions will be described in the related prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement relating to any particular securities offered will describe the specific terms of the securities, which may be in addition to or different from the general terms summarized in this prospectus. Because the summary in this prospectus and in any prospectus supplement

does not contain all of the information that you may find useful, you should read the documents relating to the securities that are described in this prospectus or in any applicable prospectus supplement. Please read "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 13 to find out how you can obtain a copy of those documents.

The applicable prospectus supplement will also contain the terms of a given offering, the initial offering price and our net proceeds. Where applicable, a prospectus supplement will also describe any material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the debt securities offered and indicate whether the securities offered are or will be listed on any securities exchange.

As used under this caption, the term "debt securities" includes the debt securities being offered by this prospectus and all other debt securities issued by us under the indentures.

General

The indentures:

- do not limit the amount of debt securities that we may issue;
- allow us to issue debt securities in one or more series;
- do not require us to issue all of the debt securities of a series at the same time;
- allow us to reopen a series to issue additional debt securities without the consent of the holders of the debt securities of such series; and
- provide that the debt securities will be unsecured.

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Unless we give you different information in the applicable prospectus supplement, the senior debt securities will be our unsubordinated obligations and will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. Payments on the subordinated debt securities will be subordinated to the prior payment in full of all of our senior indebtedness, as described under "Description of Debt Securities—Subordination" beginning on page 28 and in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Each indenture provides that we may, but need not, designate more than one trustee under an indenture. Any trustee under an indenture may resign or be removed and a successor trustee may be appointed to act with respect to the series of debt securities administered by the resigning or removed trustee. If two or more persons are acting as trustee with respect to different series of debt securities, each trustee shall be a trustee of a trust under the applicable indenture separate and apart from the trust administered by any other trustee. Except as otherwise indicated in this prospectus, any action described in this prospectus to be taken by each trustee may be taken by each trustee with respect to, and only with respect to, the one or more series of debt securities for which it is trustee under the applicable indenture.

The prospectus supplement for each offering will provide the following terms, where applicable:

- the title of the debt securities and whether they are senior or subordinated;
- the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities being offered, the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities outstanding as of the most recent practicable date and any limit on their aggregate principal amount, including the aggregate principal amount of debt securities authorized;
- the price at which the debt securities will be issued, expressed as a percentage of the principal;
- the portion of the principal payable upon declaration of acceleration of the maturity, if other than the principal amount;
- the date or dates, or the method for determining the date or dates, on which the principal of the debt securities will be payable;
- the fixed or variable interest rate or rates of the debt securities, or the method by which the interest rate or rates is determined;
- the date or dates, or the method for determining the date or dates, from which interest will accrue;
- the dates on which interest will be payable;
- the record dates for interest payment dates, or the method by which we will determine those dates;
- the persons to whom interest will be payable;
- the basis upon which interest will be calculated if other than that of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months;
- any make-whole amount, which is the amount in addition to principal and interest that is required to be paid to the holder of a debt security as a result of any optional redemption or accelerated payment of such debt security, or the method for determining the make-whole amount;
- the place or places where the principal of, and any premium (or make-whole amount) and interest on, the debt securities will be payable;
- where the debt securities may be surrendered for registration of transfer or exchange;

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- where notices or demands to or upon us in respect of the debt securities and the applicable indenture may be served;
- the times, prices and other terms and conditions upon which we may redeem the debt securities;
- any obligation we have to redeem, repay or purchase the debt securities pursuant to any sinking fund or analogous provision or at the option of holders of the debt securities, and the times and prices at which we must redeem, repay or purchase the debt securities as a result of such an obligation;
- the currency or currencies in which the debt securities are denominated and payable if other than United States dollars, which may be a foreign currency or units of two or more foreign currencies or a composite currency or currencies, and the terms and conditions relating thereto, and the manner of determining the equivalent of such foreign currency in United States dollars;
- whether the principal of, and any premium (or make-whole amount) or interest on, the debt securities of the series are to be payable, at our election or at the election of a holder, in a currency or currencies other than that in which the debt securities are denominated or stated to be payable, and other related terms and conditions;
- whether the amount of payments of principal of, and any premium (or make-whole amount) or interest on, the debt securities may be determined according to an index, formula or other method and how such amounts will be determined;
- whether the debt securities will be in registered form, bearer form or both and (1) if in registered form, the person to whom any interest shall be payable, if other than the person in whose name the security is registered at the close of business on the regular record date for such interest, or (2) if in bearer form, the manner in which, or the person to whom, any interest on the security shall be payable if otherwise than upon presentation and surrender upon maturity;
- the identity of the depository for securities in registered form, if such series are to be issuable as a global security;
- any restrictions applicable to the offer, sale or delivery of securities in bearer form and the terms upon which securities in bearer form of the series may be exchanged for securities in registered form of the series and vice versa if permitted by applicable laws and regulations;
- whether any debt securities of the series are to be issuable initially in temporary global form and whether any debt securities of the series are to be issuable in permanent global form with or without coupons and, if so, whether beneficial owners of interests in any such permanent global security may or shall be required to exchange their interests for other debt securities of the series, and the manner in which interest shall be paid;
- the date as of which any debt securities in bearer form or in temporary global form shall be dated if other than the original issuance date of the first security of the series to be issued;
- the applicability, if any, of the defeasance and covenant defeasance provisions described in this prospectus or in the applicable indenture;
- whether and under what circumstances we will pay any additional amounts on the debt securities in respect of any tax, assessment or governmental charge and, if so, whether we will have the option to redeem the debt securities in lieu of making such a payment;
- the circumstances, if any, under which beneficial owners of interests in the global security may obtain definitive debt securities and the manner in which payments on a permanent global debt security will be made if any debt securities are issuable in temporary or permanent global form;

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- any provisions granting special rights to holders of securities upon the occurrence of such events as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement;
 - the name of the applicable trustee and the nature of any material relationship with us or with any of our affiliates, and the percentage of debt securities of the class necessary to require the trustee to take action;
 - any deletions from, modifications of, or additions to our events of default or covenants, and any change in the right of any trustee or any of the holders to declare the principal amount of any of such debt securities due and payable; and
 - any other terms of such debt securities not inconsistent with the provisions of the applicable indenture.

We may issue debt securities at a discount below their principal amount and provide for less than the entire principal amount thereof to be payable upon declaration of acceleration of the maturity thereof. We will refer to any such debt securities throughout this prospectus as "original issue discount securities." The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the material federal income tax consequences and other relevant considerations applicable to original issue discount securities.

We also may issue indexed debt securities. Payments of principal of, and premium and interest on, indexed debt securities are determined with reference to the rate of exchange between the currency or currency unit in which the debt security is denominated and any other currency or currency unit specified by us, to the relationship between two or more currencies or currency units or by other similar methods or formulas specified in the prospectus supplement.

Except as described under "Description of Debt Securities—Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets" beginning on page 23 or as may be set forth in any prospectus supplement, the debt securities will not contain any provisions that (1) would limit our ability to incur indebtedness or (2) would afford holders of debt securities protection in the event of (a) a highly leveraged or similar transaction involving us or any of our respective affiliates or (b) a change of control or reorganization, restructuring, merger or similar transaction involving us that may adversely affect the holders of the debt securities. In the future, we may enter into transactions, such as the sale of all or substantially all of our assets or a merger or consolidation, that may have an adverse effect on our ability to service our indebtedness, including the debt securities, by, among other things, substantially reducing or eliminating our assets.

Neither governing law, nor our governing instruments, define the term "substantially all" as it relates to the sale of assets. Consequently, to determine whether a sale of "substantially all" of our assets has occurred, a holder of debt securities must review the financial and other information that we have disclosed to the public.

We will provide you with more information in the applicable prospectus supplement regarding any deletions, modifications, or additions to the events of default or covenants that are described below, including any addition of a covenant or other provision providing event risk or similar protection.

Payment

Unless we give you different information in the applicable prospectus supplement, the principal of, and any premium (or make-whole amount) and interest on, any series of the debt securities will be payable at the corporate trust office of the applicable trustee. We will provide you with the address of the trustee in the applicable prospectus supplement. We may also pay interest by mailing a check to the address of the person entitled to it as it appears in the applicable register for the debt securities or by wire transfer of funds to that person at an account maintained within the United States.

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All monies that we pay to a paying agent or a trustee for the payment of the principal of, and any premium (or make-whole amount) or interest on, any debt security will be repaid to us if unclaimed at the end of two years after the obligation underlying payment becomes due and payable. After funds have been returned to us, the holder of the debt security may look only to us for payment, without payment of interest for the period which we hold the funds.

Denomination, Interest, Registration and Transfer

Unless otherwise described in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities of any series will be issuable in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000.

Subject to the limitations imposed upon debt securities that are evidenced by a computerized entry in the records of a depository company rather than by physical delivery of a note, a holder of debt securities of any series may:

- exchange them for any authorized denomination of other debt securities of the same series and of a like aggregate principal amount and kind upon surrender of such debt securities at the corporate trust office of the applicable trustee or at the office of any transfer agent that we designate for such purpose; and
- surrender them for registration of transfer or exchange at the corporate trust office of the applicable trustee or at the office of any transfer agent that we designate for such purpose.

Every debt security surrendered for registration of transfer or exchange must be duly endorsed or accompanied by a written instrument of transfer, and the person requesting such action must provide evidence of title and identity satisfactory to the applicable trustee or transfer agent. Payment of a service charge will not be required for any registration of transfer or exchange of any debt securities, but we or the trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge payable in connection therewith. If in addition to the applicable trustee, the applicable prospectus supplement refers to any transfer agent initially designated by us for any series of debt securities, we may at any time rescind the designation of any such transfer agent or approve a change in the location through which any such transfer agent acts, except that we will be required to maintain a transfer agent in each place of payment for such series. We may at any time designate additional transfer agents for any series of debt securities.

Neither we nor any trustee shall be required to:

- issue, register the transfer of or exchange debt securities of any series during a period beginning at the opening of business 15 days before the day that the notice of redemption of any debt securities selected for redemption is mailed and ending at the close of business on the day of such mailing;
- register the transfer of or exchange any debt security, or portion thereof, so selected for redemption, in whole or in part, except the unredeemed portion of any debt security being redeemed in part; and
- issue, register the transfer of or exchange any debt security that has been surrendered for repayment at the option of the holder, except the portion, if any, of such debt security not to be so repaid.

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Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets

The indentures provide that we may, without the consent of the holders of any outstanding debt securities, (1) consolidate with, (2) sell, lease or convey all or substantially all of our assets to, or (3) merge with or into, any other entity provided that:

- either we are the continuing entity, or the successor entity, if other than us, is an entity organized and existing under the laws of the United States and assumes our obligations (A) to pay the principal of, and any premium and interest on, all of the debt securities and (B) to duly perform and observe all of our covenants and conditions contained in each indenture;
- immediately after giving effect to the transaction and treating any indebtedness that becomes our obligation or the obligation of any of our subsidiaries as having been incurred by us or by such subsidiary at the time of the transaction, no event of default under the indentures, and no event which, after notice or the lapse of time, or both, would become such an event of default, occurs and continues; and
- an officers' certificate and legal opinion covering such conditions are delivered to each trustee.

Covenants

Existence. Except as permitted under "Description of Debt Securities—Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets" above, the indentures require us to do or cause to be done all things necessary to preserve and keep in full force and effect our existence, rights and franchises. However, the indentures do not require us to preserve any right or franchise if the board of directors of Boston Properties, Inc. determines that any right or franchise is no longer desirable in the conduct of our business.

Maintenance of properties. If we determine that is necessary in order to properly and advantageously carry on our business, the indentures require us to:

- cause all of our material properties used or useful in the conduct of our business or the business of any of our subsidiaries to be maintained and kept in good condition, repair and working order, normal wear and tear, casualty and condemnation excepted, and supplied with all necessary equipment; and
- cause to be made all necessary repairs, renewals, replacements, betterments and improvements thereof.

However, the indentures do not prohibit us or our subsidiaries from (1) permanently removing any property that has been condemned or suffered a casualty loss, if it is in our best interests, or (2) selling or otherwise disposing of our respective properties for value in the ordinary course of business.

Insurance. The indentures require our insurable properties to be insured against loss or damage in an amount deemed reasonable by the board of directors of Boston Properties, Inc., our general partner, with insurers of recognized responsibility.

Payment of taxes and other claims. The indentures require us to pay, discharge or cause to be paid or discharged, before they become delinquent:

- all taxes, assessments and governmental charges levied or imposed on us, our subsidiaries or our subsidiaries' income, profits or property; and
- all lawful claims for labor, materials and supplies which, if unpaid, might by law become a lien upon our or our subsidiaries' property.

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However, we will not be required to pay, discharge or cause to be paid or discharged any such tax, assessment, charge or claim whose amount, applicability or validity is being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings.

Provision of Financial Information. The indentures require us to (1) within 15 days of each of the respective dates by which we are required to file annual reports, quarterly reports and other documents with the SEC, file copies of such reports and documents with the trustee and (2) within 30 days after the filing of such reports and documents with the Trustee, mail to all holders of debt securities, as their names and addresses appear in the applicable register for such debt securities summary of the annual reports, quarterly reports and other documents that we file with the SEC under Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Additional covenants. The applicable prospectus supplement will set forth any additional covenants of BPLP relating to any series of debt securities.

Events of Default, Notice and Waiver

Unless the applicable prospectus supplement states otherwise, when we refer to "events of default" as defined in the indentures with respect to any series of debt securities, we mean:

- default in the payment of any installment of interest on any debt security of such series continuing for 30 days;
- default in the payment of principal of, or any premium (or make-whole amount) on, any debt security of such series at its maturity;
- default in making any sinking fund payment as required for any debt security of such series;
- default in the performance or breach of any other covenant or warranty of BPLP contained in the indenture continuing for 60 days after written notice to BPLP as provided in the applicable indenture;
- acceleration of, or failure to pay at maturity (including any applicable grace period), any recourse indebtedness by BPLP with at least \$50,000,000 in principal amount outstanding, which acceleration or failure to pay is not rescinded or annulled or such indebtedness paid, in each case within 10 days after the date on which written notice thereof shall have first been given to BPLP as provided in the applicable indenture;
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of BPLP or any subsidiary of BPLP that is an obligor or guarantor of any indebtedness that is also recourse indebtedness of BPLP with at least \$50,000,000 in principal amount outstanding; and
- any other event of default provided with respect to a particular series of debt securities.

If an event of default occurs and is continuing with respect to debt securities of any series outstanding, then the applicable trustee or the holders of 25% or more in principal amount of the debt securities of that series will have the right to declare the principal amount of all the debt securities of that series to be due and payable. If the debt securities of that series are original issue discount securities or indexed securities, then the applicable trustee or the holders of 25% or more in principal amount of the debt securities of that series will have the right to declare the portion of the principal amount as may be specified in the terms thereof to be due and payable. However, at any time after such a declaration of acceleration has been made, but before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained by the applicable trustee, the holders of at least a majority in principal

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amount of outstanding debt securities of such series or of all debt securities then outstanding under the applicable indenture may rescind and annul such declaration and its consequences if:

- we have deposited with the applicable trustee all required payments of the principal, any premium (or make-whole amount), and interest, plus applicable fees, expenses, disbursements and advances of the applicable trustee; and
- all events of default, other than the non-payment of accelerated principal, or a specified portion thereof, and any premium (or make-whole amount), have been cured or waived.

The indentures also provide that the holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series or of all debt securities then outstanding under the applicable indenture may on behalf of all holders waive any past default with respect to such series and its consequences, except a default:

- in the payment of the principal, any premium (or make-whole amount) or interest;
- in respect of a covenant or provision contained in the applicable indenture that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of the outstanding debt security that is affected by the default; or
- in respect of a covenant or provision for the benefit or protection of the trustee, without its express written consent.

The indentures require each trustee to give notice to the holders of debt securities within 90 days of a default unless such default has been cured or waived. However, the trustee may withhold notice if specified responsible officers of such trustee consider such withholding to be in the interest of the holders of debt securities. The trustee may not withhold notice of a default in the payment of principal, any premium or interest on any debt security of such series or in the payment of any sinking fund installment in respect of any debt security of such series.

The indentures provide that holders of debt securities of any series may not institute any proceedings, judicial or otherwise, with respect to such indenture or for any remedy under the indenture, unless the trustee fails to act for a period of 60 days after the trustee has received a written request to institute proceedings in respect of an event of default from the holders of 25% or more in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of such series, as well as an offer of indemnity reasonably satisfactory to the trustee. However, this provision will not prevent any holder of debt securities from instituting suit for the enforcement of payment of the principal of, and any premium (or make-whole amount) and interest on, such debt securities at the respective due dates thereof.

The indentures provide that, subject to provisions in each indenture relating to its duties in the case of a default, a trustee has no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers at the request or direction of any holders of any series of debt securities then outstanding under the indenture, unless the holders have offered to the trustee reasonable security or indemnity. The holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series or of all debt securities then outstanding under an indenture shall have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the applicable trustee, or of exercising any trust or power conferred upon such trustee. However, a trustee may refuse to follow any direction which:

- is in conflict with any law or the applicable indenture;
- may involve the trustee in personal liability; or
- may be unduly prejudicial to the holders of debt securities of the series not joining the proceeding.

Within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, we will be required to deliver to each trustee a certificate, signed by one of our several specified officers stating whether or not that officer has knowledge of any default under the applicable indenture. If the officer has knowledge of any default, the notice must specify the nature and status of the default.

Modification of the Indentures

The indentures provide that modifications and amendments may be made only with the consent of the affected holders of at least a majority in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities issued under that indenture. However, no such modification or amendment may, without the consent of the holders of the debt securities affected by the modification or amendment:

- change the stated maturity of the principal of, or any premium (or make-whole amount) on, or any installment of principal of or interest on, any such debt security;
- reduce the principal amount of, the rate or amount of interest on or any premium (or make-whole amount) payable on redemption of any such debt security;
- reduce the amount of principal of an original issue discount security that would be due and payable upon declaration of acceleration of the maturity thereof or would be provable in bankruptcy, or adversely affect any right of repayment of the holder of any such debt security;
- change the place of payment or the coin or currency for payment of principal of, or any premium (or make-whole amount) or interest on, any such debt security;
- impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to any such debt security;
- reduce the percentage in principal amount of any outstanding debt securities necessary to modify or amend the applicable indenture with respect to such debt securities, to waive compliance with particular provisions thereof or defaults and consequences thereunder or to reduce the quorum or voting requirements set forth in the applicable indenture; and
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modify any of the foregoing provisions or any of the provisions relating to the waiver of particular past defaults or covenants, except to increase the required percentage to effect such action or to provide that some of the other provisions may not be modified or waived without the consent of the holder of such debt security.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series may, on behalf of all holders of debt securities of that series, waive, insofar as that series is concerned, our compliance with material restrictive covenants of the applicable indenture.

BPLP and the respective trustee may make modifications and amendments of an indenture without the consent of any holder of debt securities for any of the following purposes:

- to evidence the succession of another person to us as obligor under such indenture;
- to add to the covenants of BPLP for the benefit of the holders of all or any series of debt securities or to surrender any right or power conferred upon us in such indenture;
- to add events of default for the benefit of the holders of all or any series of debt securities;
- to add or change any provisions of an indenture (1) to facilitate the issuance of, or to change or eliminate restrictions on the payment of principal of, or premium (or make-whole amount) or interest on, debt securities in bearer form, or (2) to permit or facilitate the issuance of debt securities in uncertificated form, provided that such action shall not adversely affect the interests of the holders of the debt securities of any series in any material respect;

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- to change or eliminate any provisions of an indenture, provided that any such change or elimination shall become effective only when there are no debt securities outstanding of any series created prior thereto which are entitled to the benefit of such provision;
 - to secure the debt securities;
 - to establish the form or terms of debt securities of any series;
 - to provide for the acceptance of appointment by a successor trustee or facilitate the administration of the trusts under an indenture by more than one trustee;
 - to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency in an indenture, provided that such action shall not adversely affect the interests of holders of debt securities of any series issued under such indenture; and
 - to supplement any of the provisions of an indenture to the extent necessary to permit or facilitate defeasance and discharge of any series of such debt securities, provided that such action shall not adversely affect the interests of the holders of the outstanding debt securities of any series.

Voting

The indentures provide that in determining whether the holders of the requisite principal amount of outstanding debt securities of a series have given any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent or waiver under the indentures or whether a quorum is present at a meeting of holders of debt securities:

- the principal amount of an original issue discount security that shall be deemed to be outstanding shall be the amount of the principal thereof that would be due and payable as of the date of such determination upon declaration of acceleration of the maturity thereof;
- the principal amount of any debt security denominated in a foreign currency that shall be deemed outstanding shall be the United States dollar equivalent, determined on the issue date for such debt security, of the principal amount or, in the case of an original issue discount security, the United States dollar equivalent on the issue date of such debt security of the amount determined as provided in the preceding bullet point;
- the principal amount of an indexed security that shall be deemed outstanding shall be the principal face amount of such indexed security at original issuance, unless otherwise provided for such indexed security under such indenture; and
- debt securities owned by us or any other obligor upon the debt securities or by any affiliate of ours or of such other obligor shall be disregarded.

The indentures contain provisions for convening meetings of the holders of debt securities of a series. A meeting will be permitted to be called at any time by the applicable trustee, and also, upon request, by us or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of such series, in any such case upon notice given as provided in such indenture. Except for any consent that must be given by the holder of each debt security affected by the modifications and amendments of an indenture described above, any resolution presented at a meeting or adjourned meeting duly reconvened at which a quorum is present may be adopted by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series represented at such meeting.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, except as referred to above, any resolution relating to a request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action that may be made, given or taken by the holders of a specified percentage, which is less than a majority, of the aggregate

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principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series may be adopted at a meeting or adjourned meeting duly reconvened at which a quorum is present by the affirmative vote of such specified percentage.

Any resolution passed or decision taken at any properly held meeting of holders of debt securities of any series will be binding on all holders of such series. The quorum at any meeting called to adopt a resolution, and at any reconvened meeting, will be persons holding or representing a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series. However, if any action is to be taken relating to a consent or waiver which may be given by the holders of at least a specified percentage in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series, the persons holding such percentage will constitute a quorum.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the indentures provide that if any action is to be taken at a meeting with respect to any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver and other action that such indenture expressly provides may be made, given or taken by the holders of a specified percentage in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities affected by such action, or of the holders of such series and one or more additional series:

- there shall be no minimum quorum requirement for such meeting; and
- the principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of such series that vote in favor of such request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action shall be taken into account in determining whether such request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action has been made, given or taken under such indenture.

Subordination

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, subordinated securities will be subject to the following subordination provisions.

Upon any distribution to our creditors in a liquidation, dissolution or reorganization, the payment of the principal of and interest on any subordinated securities will be subordinated to the extent provided in the applicable indenture in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all senior debt. However, our obligation to make payments of the principal of and interest on such subordinated securities otherwise will not be affected. No payment of principal or interest will be permitted to be made on subordinated securities at any time if a default on senior debt exists that permits the holders of such senior debt to accelerate its maturity and the default is the subject of judicial proceedings or we receive notice of the default. After all senior debt is paid in full and until the subordinated securities are paid in full, holders of subordinated securities will be subrogated to the rights of holders of senior debt to the extent that distributions otherwise payable to holders of subordinated securities have been applied to the payment of senior debt. The subordinated indenture will not restrict the amount of senior debt or other indebtedness of BPLP and its subsidiaries. As a result of these subordination provisions, in the event of a distribution of assets upon insolvency, holders of subordinated securities may recover less, ratably, than our general creditors.

The term "senior debt" will be defined in the applicable indenture as the principal of and interest on, or substantially similar payments to be made by us in respect of, the following, whether outstanding at the date of execution of the applicable indenture or subsequently incurred, created or assumed:

- indebtedness incurred by us for money borrowed or represented by purchase-money obligations;
- indebtedness incurred by us evidenced by notes, debentures, bonds, or other securities issued under the provisions of an indenture, fiscal agency agreement or other agreement;
- our obligations as lessee under leases of property either made as part of any sale and leaseback transaction to which we are a party or otherwise;

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- indebtedness of partnerships and joint ventures which is included in our consolidated financial statements;
 - indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of others in respect of which we are liable contingently or otherwise to pay or advance money or property or as guarantor, endorser or otherwise or which we have agreed to purchase or otherwise acquire; and
 - any binding commitment we have to fund any real estate investment or to fund any investment in any entity making such real estate investment.

In each case, the following will not be senior debt:

- any such indebtedness, obligation or liability referred to in the preceding clauses (1) that is outstanding and (2) the instrument creating or evidencing such indebtedness, obligation or liability provides that the same is not superior to or ranks on an equal basis with the subordinated securities with respect to right of payment;
- any such indebtedness, obligation or liability that is subordinated to indebtedness incurred by us to substantially the same extent as or to a greater extent than the subordinated securities are subordinated; and
- the subordinated securities.

No restrictions will be included in any indenture relating to subordinated securities upon the creation of additional senior debt.

If this prospectus is being delivered in connection with the offering of a series of subordinated securities, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the information incorporated in this prospectus by reference will set forth the approximate amount of senior debt outstanding as of the end of our most recent fiscal quarter.

Discharge, Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, the indentures allow us to discharge our obligations to holders of any series of debt securities issued under any indenture when:

- either (1) all securities of such series have already been delivered to the applicable trustee for cancellation; or (2) all securities of such series have not already been delivered to the applicable trustee for cancellation but (A) have become due and payable, (B) will become due and payable within one year, or (C) if redeemable at our option, are to be redeemed within one year, and we have irrevocably deposited with the applicable trustee, in trust, funds in such currency or currencies, currency unit or units or composite currency or currencies in which such debt securities are payable, an

amount sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness on such debt securities in respect of principal (and any premium or make-whole amount) and interest to the date of such deposit if such debt securities have become due and payable or, if they have not, to the stated maturity or redemption date;

- we have paid or caused to be paid all other sums payable; and
- we have delivered to the trustee an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel stating the conditions to discharging the debt securities have been satisfied.

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, the indentures provide that, upon our irrevocable deposit with the applicable trustee, in trust, of an amount, in such currency or currencies, currency unit or units or composite currency or currencies in which such debt securities are payable at stated maturity, or government obligations, or both, applicable to such debt securities, which through the scheduled payment of principal and interest in accordance with their terms will provide

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money in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of, and any premium (or make-whole amount) and interest on, such debt securities, and any mandatory sinking fund or analogous payments thereon, on the scheduled due dates therefor, we may elect either:

- to defease and be discharged from any and all obligations with respect to such debt securities; or
- to be released from our obligations with respect to such debt securities under the applicable indenture or, if provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, our obligations with respect to any other covenant, and any omission to comply with such obligations shall not constitute an event of default with respect to such debt securities.

Notwithstanding the above, we may not elect to defease and be discharged from the obligation to pay any additional amounts upon the occurrence of particular events of tax, assessment or governmental charge with respect to payments on such debt securities and the obligations to register the transfer or exchange of such debt securities, to replace temporary or mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities, to maintain an office or agency in respect of such debt securities, or to hold monies for payment in trust.

The indentures only permit us to establish the trust described in the paragraph above if, among other things, we have delivered to the applicable trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that the holders of such debt securities will not recognize income, gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such defeasance or covenant defeasance and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such defeasance or covenant defeasance had not occurred. Such opinion of counsel, in the case of defeasance, will be required to refer to and be based upon a ruling received from or published by the Internal Revenue Service or a change in applicable federal income tax law occurring after the date of the indenture. In the event of such defeasance, the holders of such debt securities would be able to look only to such trust fund for payment of principal, any premium (or make-whole amount), and interest.

When we use the term "government obligations," we mean securities that are:

- direct obligations of the United States or the government that issued the foreign currency in which the debt securities of a particular series are payable, for the payment of which its full faith and credit is pledged; or
- obligations of a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the United States or other government that issued the foreign currency in which the debt securities of such series are payable, the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by the United States or such other government, which are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof and shall also include a depository receipt issued by a bank or trust company as custodian with respect to any such government obligation or a specific payment of interest on or principal of any such government obligation held by such custodian for the account of the holder of a depository receipt. However, except as required by law, such custodian is not authorized to make any deduction from the amount payable to the holder of such depository receipt from any amount received by the custodian in respect of the government obligation or the specific payment of interest on or principal of the government obligation evidenced by such depository receipt.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, if after we have deposited funds and/or government obligations to effect defeasance or covenant defeasance with respect to debt securities of any series, (1) the holder of a debt security of such series is entitled to, and does, elect under the terms of the applicable indenture or the terms of such debt security to receive payment in a currency, currency unit or composite currency other than that in which such deposit has been made in respect of such debt security, or (2) a conversion event occurs in respect of the currency, currency unit

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or composite currency in which such deposit has been made, the indebtedness represented by such debt security will be deemed to have been, and will be, fully discharged and satisfied through the payment of the principal of, and premium (or make-whole amount) and interest on, such debt security as they become due out of the proceeds yielded by converting the amount so deposited in respect of such debt security into the currency, currency unit or composite currency in which such debt security becomes payable as a result of such election or such cessation of usage based on the applicable market exchange rate.

When we use the term "conversion event," we mean the cessation of use of:

- a currency, currency unit or composite currency both by the government of the country that issued such currency and for the settlement of transactions by a central bank or other public institutions of or within the international banking community;
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the European Currency Unit both within the European Monetary System and for the settlement of transactions by public institutions of or within the European Communities; or

- any currency unit or composite currency other than the European Currency Unit for the purposes for which it was established.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, all payments of principal of, and premium (or make-whole amount), if any, and interest on, any debt security that is payable in a foreign currency that ceases to be used by its government of issuance shall be made in United States dollars.

In the event that (1) we effect covenant defeasance with respect to any debt securities and (2) such debt securities are declared due and payable because of the occurrence of any event of default, the amount in such currency, currency unit or composite currency in which such debt securities are payable, and government obligations on deposit with the applicable trustee, will be sufficient to pay amounts due on such debt securities at the time of their stated maturity but may not be sufficient to pay amounts due on such debt securities at the time of the acceleration resulting from such event of default. However, we would remain liable to make payments of such amounts due at the time of acceleration.

The applicable prospectus supplement may further describe the provisions, if any, permitting such defeasance or covenant defeasance, including any modifications to the provisions described above, with respect to the debt securities of or within a particular series.

Conversion Rights

The terms and conditions, if any, on which debt securities being offering are convertible into partnership interests or other securities will be set forth in an applicable prospectus supplement. Such terms will include the conversion price, the conversion period, provisions as to whether conversion will be at the option of the holder or BPLP, the events requiring an adjustment of the conversion price and provisions affecting conversion in the event that the debt securities are redeemed.

Global Securities

The debt securities of a series may be issued in whole or in part in the form of one or more global securities that will be deposited with, or on behalf of, a depository identified in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to such series. Global securities, if any, issued in the United States are expected to be deposited with The Depository Trust Company, or "DTC," or its nominee, as depository. This means that we will not issue certificates to each holder of a beneficial interest in the debt securities. Each global security will be issued as fully registered securities in the name of DTC. DTC will keep a computerized record of its participants, such as your broker, whose clients have

purchased debt securities. Each participant will then keep a record of its clients who purchased the debt securities.

We may issue global securities in either registered or bearer form and in either temporary or permanent form. We will describe the specific terms of the depository arrangement with respect to a series of debt securities in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to such series. We expect that unless the applicable prospectus supplement provides otherwise, the following provisions will apply to depository arrangements.

Once a global security is issued, the depository for such global security or its nominee will credit on its book-entry registration and transfer system the respective principal amounts of the individual debt securities represented by such global security to the accounts of participants that have accounts with such depository. Such accounts shall be designated by the underwriters, dealers or agents with respect to such debt securities or by us if we offer such debt securities directly. Ownership of beneficial interests in such global security will be limited to participants with the depository or persons that may hold interests through those participants.

We expect that, under procedures established by DTC, ownership of beneficial interests in any global security for which DTC is the depository will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to beneficial interests of participants with the depository) and records of participants (with respect to beneficial interests of persons who hold through participants with the depository). Neither we nor the trustee will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records of DTC or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records of DTC or any of its participants relating to beneficial ownership interests in the debt securities.

So long as the depository for a global security or its nominee is the registered owner of such global security, such depository or such nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the debt securities represented by the global security for all purposes under the applicable indenture. Except as described below or in the applicable prospectus supplement, owners of beneficial interest in a global security will not be entitled to have any of the individual debt securities represented by such global security registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of any such debt securities in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders thereof under the applicable indenture. Beneficial owners of debt securities evidenced by a global security will not be considered the owners or holders thereof under the applicable indenture for any purpose, including with respect to the giving of any direction, instructions or approvals to the trustee under the indenture. Accordingly, each person owning a beneficial interest in a global security with respect to which DTC is the depository must rely on the procedures of DTC and, if such person is not a participant with the depository, on the procedures of the participant through which such person owns its interests, to exercise any rights of a holder under the applicable indenture. We understand that, under existing industry practice, if DTC requests any action of holders or if an owner of a beneficial interest in a global security desires to give or take any action which a holder is entitled to give or take under the applicable indenture, DTC would authorize the participants holding the relevant beneficial interest to give or take such action, and such participants would authorize beneficial owners through such participants to give or take such actions or would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners holding through them.

Payments of principal of, and any premium (or make-whole amount) and interest on, individual debt securities represented by a global security registered in the name of a depository or its nominee will be made to or at the direction of the depository or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered owner of the global security under the applicable indenture. Under the terms of the applicable indenture, we and the trustee may treat the persons in whose name debt securities, including a global security, are registered as the owners thereof for the purpose of receiving such payments.

Consequently, neither we nor the trustee have or will have any responsibility or liability for the payment of such amounts to beneficial owners of debt securities including principal, any premium (or make-whole amount) or interest. We believe, however, that it is currently the policy of DTC to immediately credit the accounts of relevant participants with such payments, in amounts proportionate to their respective holdings of beneficial interests in the relevant global security as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. We also expect that payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in such global security held through such participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the account of customers in bearer form or registered in street name, and will be the responsibility of such participants. Redemption notices with respect to any debt securities represented by a global security will be sent to the depository or its nominee. If less than all of the debt securities of any series are to be redeemed, we expect the depository to determine the amount of the interest of each participant in such debt securities to be redeemed to be determined by lot. Neither we, the trustee, any paying agent nor the security registrar for such debt securities will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the global security for such debt securities or for maintaining any records with respect thereto.

Neither we nor the trustee will be liable for any delay by the holders of a global security or the depository in identifying the beneficial owners of debt securities, and we and the trustee may conclusively rely on, and will be protected in relying on, instructions from the holder of a global security or the depository for all purposes. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC.

If a depository for any debt securities is at any time unwilling, unable or ineligible to continue as depository and we do not appoint a successor depository within 90 days, we will issue individual debt securities in exchange for the global security representing such debt securities. In addition, we may at any time and in our sole discretion, subject to any limitations described in the prospectus supplement relating to such debt securities, determine not to have any of such debt securities represented by one or more global securities and in such event will issue individual debt securities in exchange for the global security or securities representing such debt securities. Individual debt securities so issued will be issued in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000.

The debt securities of a series may also be issued in whole or in part in the form of one or more bearer global securities that will be deposited with a depository, or with a nominee for such depository, identified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Any such bearer global securities may be issued in temporary or permanent form. The specific terms and procedures, including the specific terms of the depository arrangement, with respect to any portion of a series of debt securities to be represented by one or more bearer global securities will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

No Recourse

No recourse under or upon any obligation, covenant or agreement contained in any indenture or the debt securities, or because of any indebtedness evidenced thereby, shall be had (1) against Boston Properties, Inc. or any other past, present or future partner in BPLP, (2) against any other person or entity which owns an interest, directly or indirectly, in any partner of BPLP, or (3) against any past, present or future shareholder, employee, officer or director, as such, of BPLP or Boston Properties, Inc. or any successor under any rule of law, statute or constitutional provision or by the enforcement of any assessment or by any legal or equitable proceeding or otherwise. Each holder of debt securities waives and releases all such liability by accepting the debt securities. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for the issue of the debt securities.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to an investment in our debt securities.

The federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our debt securities depend to a high degree on the specific rights and terms of the debt securities issued. If we offer one or more additional series of debt securities, information about any income tax consequences to holders of those particular debt securities will be included in the documents pursuant to which they are offered to the extent required by applicable law.

Because this is a summary that is intended to address only material federal income tax consequences relating to the ownership and disposition of our debt securities that will apply to all holders, it may not contain all the information that may be important to you. As you review this discussion, you should keep in mind that:

- the tax consequences to you may vary depending on your particular tax situation;
- special rules that are not discussed below may apply to you if, for example, you are a tax-exempt organization, a broker-dealer, a non-U.S. person, a trust, an estate, a regulated investment company, a financial institution, an insurance company, or otherwise subject to special tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code;
- this summary does not address state, local or non-U.S. tax considerations;
- this summary deals only with holders of debt securities that hold debt securities as "capital assets" within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code; and
- this discussion is not intended to be, and should not be construed as, tax advice.

You are urged both to review the following discussion and to consult with your own tax advisor to determine the effect of ownership and disposition of our debt securities on your individual tax situation, including any state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences.

The information in this section is based on the current Internal Revenue Code, current, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, the legislative history of the Internal Revenue Code, current administrative interpretations and practices of the Internal Revenue Service, or "IRS," including its practices and policies as endorsed in private letter rulings, which are not binding on the IRS except in the case of the taxpayer to whom a private letter ruling is addressed, and existing court decisions. Future legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations and court decisions could change current law or adversely affect existing interpretations of current law. Any change could apply retroactively. We have not obtained any rulings from the IRS concerning the tax treatment of the matters

discussed below. Thus, it is possible that the IRS could challenge the statements in this discussion, which do not bind the IRS or the courts, and that a court could agree with the IRS.

Taxation of holders of debt securities and potential tax consequences of their investment in the debt securities

Taxation of Holders Who Are U.S. Persons

The discussion in this section applies only to holders of our debt securities who are U.S. persons. A U.S. person is a person who is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation, partnership, or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any state or under the laws of the District of Columbia, unless, in the case of a partnership, Treasury regulations provide otherwise;

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- an estate which is required to pay U.S. federal income tax regardless of the source of its income; or
 - a trust whose administration is under the primary supervision of a U.S. court and which has one or more U.S. persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, to the extent provided in Treasury regulations, some trusts in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as U.S. persons prior to this date that elect to continue to be treated as U.S. persons, are also considered U.S. persons.

Stated interest and market discount

You must generally include the interest on our debt securities in ordinary income:

- when it accrues, if you use the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes; or
- when you receive it, if you use the cash method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

You should be aware that the holding and disposition of our debt securities may be affected by the market discount provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These rules generally provide that if a holder of a debt instrument purchases it at a market discount and thereafter recognizes gain on a disposition of the debt instrument, including a gift or payment on maturity, the lesser of such gain or appreciation, in the case of a gift, and the portion of the market discount that accrued while the debt instrument was held by such holder will be treated as ordinary interest income at the time of the disposition. For this purpose, a purchase at a market discount includes a purchase after original issuance at a price below the debt instrument's stated principal amount. The market discount rules also provide that a holder who acquires a debt instrument at a market discount and who does not elect to include such market discount in income on a current basis may be required to defer a portion of any interest expense that may otherwise be deductible on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry such debt instrument until the holder disposes of the debt instrument in a taxable transaction.

A holder of a debt instrument acquired at a market discount may elect to include the market discount in income as the discount thereon accrues, either on a straight-line basis or, if elected, on a constant interest rate basis. The current inclusion election, once made, applies to all market discount obligations acquired by such holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. If a holder of our debt securities elects to include market discount in income in accordance with the preceding sentence, the foregoing rules with respect to the recognition of ordinary income on a sale or particular other dispositions of such debt securities and the deferral of interest deductions on indebtedness related to such debt securities would not apply.

Amortizable bond premium

Generally, if the tax basis of an obligation held as a capital asset exceeds the amount payable at maturity of the obligation, such excess may constitute amortizable bond premium that the holder may elect to amortize under the constant interest rate method and deduct the amortized premium over the period from the holder's acquisition date to the obligation's maturity date. A holder who elects to amortize bond premium must reduce the tax basis in the related obligation by the amount of the aggregate deductions allowable for amortizable bond premium.

The amortizable bond premium deduction is treated as an offset to interest income on the related note for federal income tax purposes. You are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the consequences of the treatment of such premium as an offset to interest income for federal income tax purposes.

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Disposition

In general, you will recognize gain or loss upon the sale, exchange, redemption, payment upon maturity or other taxable disposition of our debt securities. The gain or loss is measured by the difference between (a) the amount of cash and the fair market value of property received and (b) your tax basis in our debt security as increased by any market discount previously included in income and decreased by any amortizable bond premium deducted over the term of such debt security. However, the amount of cash and the fair market value received excludes cash or other property attributable to the payment of accrued interest not previously included in income, which amount will be taxable as ordinary income. Subject to the market discount and amortizable bond premium rules above, any such gain or loss will generally be long-term capital gain or loss, provided our debt securities are a capital asset in your hands and you have held our debt securities for more than one year.

Backup withholding

You may be subject to a 28% backup withholding tax when you receive interest payments on our debt securities or proceeds upon the sale or other disposition of our debt securities. Certain holders (including, among others, corporations and certain tax-exempt organizations) are generally not subject to backup withholding. In addition, the 28% backup withholding tax will not apply to you if you provide your taxpayer identification number ("TIN") in the prescribed manner unless:

- the IRS notifies us or our agent that the TIN provided is incorrect;
- you fail to report interest and dividend payments that you receive on your tax return and the IRS notifies us or our agent that withholding is required; or
- you fail to certify under penalties of perjury that you are not subject to backup withholding.

If the 28% backup withholding tax does apply to you, you may use the amounts withheld as a refund or credit against your United States federal income tax liability as long as you provide certain information to the IRS. A holder of our debt securities who does not provide us with his current taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the Commissioner of the IRS. Any amount paid as backup withholding will be creditable against your income tax liability.

We will report to you and the IRS the amount of any interest or dividends paid and any amount withheld with respect to our debt securities during the calendar year.

Taxation of Holders Who Are Non-U.S. Persons

The discussion in this section applies to holders of our debt securities who are not U.S. persons, such as nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations.

Payments of principal and interest on our debt securities beneficially owned by you will not be subject to United States federal withholding tax; provided, in the case of interest:

- each of the following conditions is met:
 - (i) you do not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the capital or profits interest in BPLP;
 - (ii) you are not a controlled foreign corporation that is related, directly or indirectly, to BPLP or Boston Properties, Inc., and
 - (iii) either (x) you provide an IRS Form W-8BEN certifying to the person otherwise required to withhold United States federal income tax from such interest that you are not a U.S. person and provide your name and address, or (y) the certification procedures set forth in Treasury regulations Section 1.871-14(c)(2) are otherwise satisfied; or

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- you are entitled to the benefits of an income tax treaty under which the interest is exempt from United States federal withholding tax and you or your agent provides an IRS Form W-8BEN claiming the exemption; or
 - you conduct a trade or business in the United States to which the interest is effectively connected and you or your agent provides an IRS Form W-8ECI;

provided that in each such case, the relevant certification or IRS Form is delivered pursuant to applicable procedures and is properly transmitted to the person otherwise required to withhold United States federal income tax, and none of the persons receiving the relevant certification or IRS Form has actual knowledge that the certification or any statement on the IRS Form is false.

You will not be subject to United States federal withholding tax on any gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our debt securities unless the gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by you in the United States or, in the case of an individual, you are present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year in which the sale, exchange or other disposition occurs and certain other conditions are met.

If you engage in a trade or business in the United States, and if interest on our debt securities (or gain realized on their sale, exchange or other disposition) is effectively connected with the conduct by you of such trade or business, you will generally be subject to regular United States income tax on such effectively connected income in the same manner as if you were a U.S. person. In addition, if you are a foreign corporation, you may be subject to a 30% branch profits tax (unless reduced or eliminated by an applicable treaty) on your effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to certain adjustments. For purposes of the branch profits tax, interest on, and any gain recognized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of, our debt securities will be included in your effectively connected earnings and profits if such interest or gain, as the case may be, is effectively connected with the conduct by you of a trade or business in the United States.

You should be aware that if you do not properly provide the required IRS form, or if the IRS form (or, if permissible, a copy of such form) is not properly transmitted to and received by the U.S. person otherwise required to withhold United States federal income tax, interest on our debt securities may be subject to United States withholding tax at a 30% rate. Such tax, however, may in certain circumstances be allowed as a refund or as a credit against your United States federal income tax.

Classification of Boston Properties, Inc. as a REIT

Our general partner, Boston Properties, Inc., has elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. A REIT generally is not subject to federal income tax on the income that it distributes to stockholders if it meets the applicable REIT distribution requirements and other requirements for qualification.

We believe that Boston Properties, Inc. is organized and has operated in a manner to qualify as a REIT, but there can be no assurance that Boston Properties, Inc. has qualified or will remain qualified as a REIT. Goodwin Procter LLP, our tax counsel, has provided an opinion, dated August 8, 2003, that, based upon and subject to the assumptions and other matters stated in the opinion, commencing with the taxable year ending December 31, 1997, Boston Properties, Inc.'s form of organization and operations are such as to enable it to qualify as a "real estate investment trust" under the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon Boston Properties, Inc.'s ability to meet, through actual annual (or in some cases quarterly) operating results, requirements relating to income, asset ownership, distribution levels and diversity of share ownership, and the various other REIT qualification requirements imposed under the Internal Revenue Code. Goodwin Procter LLP has not and will not independently review these results on an independent basis. Given the complex nature of the REIT qualification requirements, the ongoing importance of factual

determinations and the possibility of future changes in Boston Properties, Inc.'s circumstances, there can be no assurance that Boston Properties, Inc.'s actual operating results will satisfy the requirements for taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code for any particular taxable year.

So long as it qualifies for taxation as a REIT, Boston Properties, Inc. generally will not be subject to federal corporate income tax on its net income that is distributed currently to its stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates "double taxation" (that is, taxation at both the corporate and stockholder levels) that generally results from an investment in a regular corporation. However, Boston Properties, Inc. will be subject to federal income tax as follows:

- It will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed "REIT taxable income." REIT taxable income is the taxable income of the REIT subject to specified adjustments, including a deduction for dividends paid;
- Under some circumstances, it may be subject to the "alternative minimum tax" on its items of tax preference;
- If it has net income from the sale or other disposition of "foreclosure property" that is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, or other nonqualifying income from foreclosure property, Boston Properties, Inc. will be subject to tax at the highest corporate rate on this income;
- Boston Properties, Inc.'s net income from "prohibited transactions" will be subject to a 100% tax. In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business other than foreclosure property;
- If it fails to satisfy either the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test discussed below, but nonetheless maintains its qualification as a REIT because other requirements are met, Boston Properties, Inc. will be subject to a tax equal to the gross income attributable to the greater of either (1) the amount by which 75% of its gross income exceeds the amount of its income qualifying under the 75% test for the taxable year or (2) the amount by which 90% of its gross income exceeds the amount of its income qualifying for the 95% income test for the taxable year, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect its profitability;
- Boston Properties, Inc. will be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the sum of amounts actually distributed and amounts retained for which federal income tax was paid, if it fails to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of:
 - (1) 85% of its REIT ordinary income for the year;
 - (2) 95% of its REIT capital gain net income for the year; and
 - (3) any undistributed taxable income from prior taxable years;
- Boston Properties, Inc. will be subject to a 100% penalty tax on some payments it receives (or on certain expenses deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary) if arrangements among Boston Properties, Inc., its tenants and its taxable REIT subsidiaries are not comparable to similar arrangements among unrelated parties; and
- If Boston Properties, Inc. should acquire any asset from a "C" corporation in a carry-over basis transaction and it subsequently recognizes gain on the disposition of such asset during the ten-year period beginning on the date on which it acquired the asset, then, to the extent of any built-in gain, such gain will be subject to tax at the highest regular corporate rate. Built-in gain means the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset as of the beginning of the applicable recognition period over (b) the adjusted basis in such asset as of the beginning of such recognition period.

Requirements for Qualification as a REIT

Boston Properties, Inc. elected to be taxable as a REIT for federal income tax purposes for its taxable year ended December 31, 1997. In order to have so qualified, Boston Properties, Inc. must have met and continue to meet the requirements discussed below, relating to its organization, sources of income, nature of assets and distributions of income to stockholders.

The Internal Revenue Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association:

- (1) that is managed by one or more trustees or directors;

- (2) the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares, or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest;
- (3) that would be taxable as a domestic corporation, but for Sections 856 through 859 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (4) that is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (5) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons;
- (6) during the last half of each taxable year not more than 50% in value of the outstanding shares of which is owned directly or indirectly by five or fewer individuals, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include specified entities;
- (7) that makes an election to be taxable as a REIT, or has made this election for a previous taxable year which has not been revoked or terminated, and satisfies all relevant filing and other administrative requirements established by the IRS that must be met to elect and maintain REIT status;
- (8) that uses a calendar year for federal income tax purposes and complies with the recordkeeping requirements of the Internal Revenue Code and regulations promulgated thereunder; and
- (9) that meets other applicable tests, described below, regarding the nature of its income and assets and the amount of its distributions.

Conditions (1), (2), (3) and (4) above must be met during the entire taxable year and condition (5) above must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than 12 months. For purposes of determining stock ownership under condition (6) above, a supplemental unemployment compensation benefits plan, a private foundation and a portion of a trust permanently set aside or used exclusively for charitable purposes generally are each considered an individual. A trust that is a qualified trust under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) generally is not considered an individual, and beneficiaries of a qualified trust are treated as holding shares of a REIT in proportion to their actuarial interests in the trust for purposes of condition (6) above.

Protection from Stock Concentration

In order to protect Boston Properties, Inc. from a concentration of ownership of stock that would cause it to fail condition (6) above, Boston Properties, Inc.'s charter provides that stock owned, or deemed to be owned or transferred to a shareholder in excess of certain ownership limits will automatically be converted into Excess Stock (as defined below) and transferred to a charity for resale. The original shareholder is entitled to receive certain proceeds from such a resale. Excess Stock is a separate class of Boston Properties, Inc.'s capital stock that is entitled to no voting rights but shares ratably with the common stock in dividends and rights upon dissolution. Because of the absence of authority on this issue, however, Boston Properties, Inc. cannot assure you that the operation of the

Excess Stock or other provisions contained in its charter will, as a matter of law, prevent a concentration of ownership of stock in excess of the applicable ownership limits from causing Boston Properties, Inc. to violate condition (6) above. If there were such a concentration of ownership and the operation of the Excess Stock or other provisions contained in Boston Properties, Inc.'s charter were not held to cure such violation, Boston Properties, Inc. would be disqualified as a REIT. In rendering its opinion that Boston Properties, Inc. is organized in a manner that permits it to qualify as a REIT, Goodwin Procter LLP is relying on Boston Properties, Inc.'s representation that the ownership of its stock (without regard to the Excess Stock provisions) satisfies condition (6) above. Goodwin Procter LLP expresses no opinion as to whether, as a matter of law, the Excess Stock or other provisions contained in Boston Properties, Inc.'s charter preclude it from failing condition (6) above.

To monitor its compliance with condition (6) above, a REIT is required to send annual letters to its stockholders requesting information regarding the actual ownership of its shares. If Boston Properties, Inc. complies with the annual letters requirement and it does not know or, exercising reasonable diligence, would not have known of its failure to meet condition (6) above, then it will be treated as having met condition (6) above.

To qualify as a REIT, Boston Properties, Inc. cannot have at the end of any taxable year any undistributed earnings and profits that are attributable to a non-REIT taxable year. Boston Properties, Inc. does not believe that it has any non-REIT earnings and profits and believes that it therefore satisfies this requirement.

Qualified REIT Subsidiaries

If a REIT owns a corporate subsidiary that is a "qualified REIT subsidiary," the separate existence of that subsidiary will be disregarded for federal income tax purposes. Generally, a qualified REIT subsidiary is a corporation, other than a taxable REIT subsidiary (discussed below), all of the stock of which is owned by the REIT. All assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the qualified REIT subsidiary will be treated as assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the REIT itself. A qualified REIT subsidiary of Boston Properties, Inc. will not be subject to federal corporate income taxation, although it may be subject to state and local taxation in some states.

Taxable REIT Subsidiaries

A "taxable REIT subsidiary" of Boston Properties, Inc. is a corporation in which Boston Properties, Inc. directly or indirectly owns stock and that elects, together with Boston Properties, Inc., to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary under Section 856(l) of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, if one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries owns, directly or indirectly, securities representing 35% or more of the vote or value of a subsidiary corporation, that subsidiary will also be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary of Boston Properties, Inc. A taxable REIT subsidiary is a corporation subject to federal income tax, and state and local income tax where applicable, as a regular "C" corporation.

Generally, a taxable REIT subsidiary can perform some impermissible tenant services without causing Boston Properties, Inc. to receive impermissible tenant services income under the REIT income tests. However, several provisions regarding the arrangements between a REIT and its taxable REIT subsidiaries ensure that a taxable REIT subsidiary will be subject to an appropriate level of federal income taxation. For example, a taxable REIT subsidiary is limited in its ability to deduct interest payments in excess of a certain amount made to Boston Properties, Inc. In addition, Boston Properties, Inc. will be obligated to pay a 100% penalty tax on some payments that it receives or on certain expenses deducted by the taxable REIT subsidiary if the economic arrangements between Boston Properties, Inc., its tenants and the taxable REIT subsidiary are not comparable to similar arrangements among unrelated parties.

Ownership of Partnership Interests by a REIT

A REIT that is a partner in a partnership will be deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership and will be deemed to earn its proportionate share of the partnership's income. The assets and gross income of the partnership retain the same character in the hands of the REIT for purposes of the gross income and asset tests applicable to REITs as described below. Thus, Boston Properties, Inc.'s proportionate share of the assets and items of income of BPLP, including BPLP's share of the assets and liabilities and items of income with respect to any partnership in which it holds an interest will be treated as Boston Properties, Inc.'s assets and liabilities and its items of income for purposes of applying the requirements described in this prospectus. Boston Properties, Inc. has control over BPLP and substantially all of the partnerships and limited liability company subsidiaries of BPLP and intends to operate them in a manner that is consistent with the requirements for the qualification of Boston Properties, Inc. as a REIT.

Income Tests Applicable to REITs

To qualify as a REIT, Boston Properties, Inc. must satisfy two gross income tests. First, at least 75% of its gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, for each taxable year must be derived directly or indirectly from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property, including "rents from real property," gains on the disposition of real estate, dividends paid by another REIT and interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property, or from some types of temporary investments. Second, at least 95% of its gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, for each taxable year must be derived from any combination of income qualifying under the 75% test and dividends, interest, some payments under hedging instruments and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities and some hedging instruments.

Rents received by Boston Properties, Inc. will qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the gross income requirements for a REIT described above only if several conditions are met. First, the amount of rent must not be based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term "rents from real property" solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales. Second, rents received from a "related party tenant" will not qualify as rents from real property in satisfying the gross income tests unless the tenant is a taxable REIT subsidiary and at least 90% of the property is leased to unrelated tenants and the rent paid by the taxable REIT subsidiary is substantially comparable to the rent paid by the unrelated tenants for comparable space. A tenant is a related party tenant if the REIT, or an actual or constructive owner of 10% or more of the REIT, actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the tenant. Third, if rent attributable to personal property, leased in connection with a lease of real property, is greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease, then the portion of rent attributable to the personal property will not qualify as rents from real property.

Generally, for rents to qualify as rents from real property for the purpose of satisfying the gross income tests, Boston Properties, Inc. may provide directly only an insignificant amount of services, unless those services are "usually or customarily rendered" in connection with the rental of real property and not otherwise considered "rendered to the occupant." Accordingly, Boston Properties, Inc. may not provide "impermissible services" to tenants (except through an independent contractor from whom it derives no revenue and that meets other requirements or through a taxable REIT subsidiary) without giving rise to "impermissible tenant service income." Impermissible tenant service income is deemed to be at least 150% of Boston Properties, Inc.'s direct cost of providing the service. If the impermissible tenant service income exceeds 1% of Boston Properties, Inc.'s total income from a property, then all of the income from that property will fail to qualify as rents from real property. If the total amount of impermissible tenant service income from a property does not exceed

1% of Boston Properties, Inc.'s total income from the property, the services will not "taint" the other income from the property (that is, it will not cause the rent paid by tenants of that property to fail to qualify as rents from real property), but the impermissible tenant service income will not qualify as rents from real property.

Boston Properties, Inc. has not charged, and does not anticipate charging, rent that is based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. Boston Properties, Inc. has not derived, and does not anticipate deriving, rent attributable to personal property leased in connection with real property that exceeds 15% of the total rents.

Any gain realized by Boston Properties, Inc. on the sale of any property held as inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. Under existing law, whether the property is held as inventory or primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business is a question of fact that depends on all the facts and circumstances of a particular transaction. Boston Properties, Inc. intends to hold its properties for investment with a view to long-term appreciation, to engage in the business of acquiring, developing, owning and operating properties, and to make occasional sales of properties as are consistent with its investment objectives. Boston Properties, Inc. cannot provide any assurance, however, that the IRS might not contend that one or more of these sales are subject to the 100% penalty tax.

If it fails to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, Boston Properties, Inc. may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for that year if it is entitled to relief under the Internal Revenue Code. These relief provisions generally will be available if Boston Properties, Inc.'s failure to meet the tests is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, Boston Properties, Inc. attached a schedule of the sources of its income to its federal income tax return and any incorrect information on the schedule is not due to fraud with intent to evade tax. It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances Boston Properties, Inc. would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if Boston Properties, Inc. fails to satisfy the gross income tests because nonqualifying income that it intentionally incurs exceeds the limits on nonqualifying income, the IRS could conclude that the failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable cause. If these relief provisions are inapplicable to a particular set of circumstances involving Boston Properties, Inc., Boston Properties, Inc. will fail to qualify as a REIT. As discussed under "—Classification of Boston Properties Inc. as a REIT," even if these relief provisions apply, a tax would be imposed based on the amount of nonqualifying income.

Asset Tests Applicable to REITs

At the close of each quarter of our taxable year, Boston Properties, Inc. must satisfy four tests relating to the nature of its assets:

at least 75% of the value of its total assets must be represented by real estate assets, cash, cash items and government securities. Real estate assets include, for this purpose, stock or debt instruments held for less than one year purchased with the proceeds of an offering of Boston Properties, Inc.'s shares or long-term debt;

- (2) not more than 25% of its total assets may be represented by securities other than those in the 75% asset class;
- (3) except for equity investments in REITs, qualified REIT subsidiaries, or taxable REIT subsidiaries or other securities that qualify as "real estate assets" for purposes of the test described in clause (1); the value of any one issuer's securities owned by Boston Properties, Inc. may not exceed 5% of the value of Boston Properties, Inc.'s total assets; Boston Properties, Inc. may not own more than 10% of any one issuer's outstanding voting

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securities; and Boston Properties, Inc. may not own more than 10% of the value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer; and

- (4) not more than 20% of Boston Properties, Inc.'s total assets may be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Securities for purposes of the asset tests may include debt securities. However, debt of an issuer will not count as a security for purposes of the 10% value test if the debt securities are "straight debt" as defined in Section 1361 of the Internal Revenue Code and (1) the issuer is an individual, (2) the only securities of the issuer that the REIT holds are straight debt or (3) if the issuer is a partnership, the REIT holds at least a 20% profits interest in the partnership.

With respect to each issuer in which Boston Properties, Inc. currently owns an interest that does not qualify as a REIT, a qualified REIT subsidiary or a taxable REIT subsidiary, Boston Properties, Inc. believes that its pro rata share of the value of the securities, including debt, of any such issuer does not exceed 5% of the total value of its assets and that it complies with the 10% voting securities limitation and 10% value limitation with respect to each such issuer. In this regard, however, Boston Properties, Inc. cannot provide any assurance that the IRS might not disagree with its determinations.

After initially meeting the asset tests at the close of any quarter, Boston Properties, Inc. will not lose its status as a REIT if it fails to satisfy the 25%, 20% and 5% asset tests and the 10% value limitation at the end of a later quarter solely by reason of changes in the relative values of its assets. If the failure to satisfy the 25%, 20% or 5% asset tests or the 10% value limitation results from an acquisition of securities or other property during a quarter, the failure can be cured by disposition of sufficient non-qualifying assets within 30 days after the close of that quarter. Boston Properties, Inc. intends to maintain adequate records of the value of its assets to ensure compliance with the asset tests and to take any available actions within 30 days after the close of any quarter as may be required to cure any noncompliance with the 25%, 20% or 5% asset tests or 10% value limitation. If it were to fail to cure noncompliance with the asset tests within this time period, Boston Properties, Inc. would cease to qualify as a REIT.

Annual Distribution Requirements Applicable to REITs.

To qualify as a REIT, Boston Properties, Inc. is required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to its stockholders each year in an amount at least equal to (1) the sum of (a) 90% of its REIT taxable income, computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and its net capital gain, and (b) 90% of the net income, after tax, from foreclosure property, minus (2) the sum of certain specified items of noncash income. In addition, if it recognizes any built-in gain, Boston Properties, Inc. will be required, under Treasury regulations, to distribute at least 90% of the built-in gain, after tax, recognized on the disposition of the applicable asset. See "—Classification of Boston Properties Inc. as a REIT" for a discussion of the possible recognition of built-in gain. These distributions must be paid either in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before Boston Properties, Inc. timely files its tax return for the prior year and if paid with or before the first regular dividend payment date after the declaration is made.

Boston Properties, Inc. believes that it has made and intends to continue to make timely distributions sufficient to satisfy the annual distribution requirements.

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It is expected that Boston Properties, Inc.'s REIT taxable income has been and will be less than its cash flow due to the allowance of depreciation and other noncash charges in computing REIT taxable income. Accordingly, Boston Properties, Inc. anticipates that it will generally have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable it to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement. It is possible, however, that Boston Properties, Inc., from time to time, may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet this distribution requirement or to distribute such greater amount as may be necessary to avoid income and excise taxation, due to timing differences between (a) the actual receipt of income and the actual payment of deductible expenses and (b) the inclusion of such income and the deduction of such expenses in arriving at Boston Properties, Inc.'s taxable income, or as a result of nondeductible expenses such as principal amortization or capital expenditures in excess of noncash deductions. In the event that such timing differences occur, Boston Properties, Inc. may find it necessary to arrange for borrowings or, if possible, pay taxable stock dividends in order to meet the dividend requirement.

Under some circumstances, Boston Properties, Inc. may be able to rectify a failure to meet the distribution requirement for a year by paying dividends to stockholders in a later year, which may be included in its deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. We will refer to such dividends as "deficiency dividends." Thus, Boston Properties, Inc. may be able to avoid being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. It will, however, be required to pay interest based upon the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends.

To the extent that Boston Properties, Inc. does not distribute all of its net capital gain or distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of its REIT taxable income, as adjusted, it is subject to tax on these amounts at regular corporate tax rates.

Boston Properties, Inc. will be subject to a 4% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the sum of amounts actually distributed and amounts retained for which federal income tax was paid, if it fails to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of:

- (1) 85% of its REIT ordinary income for the year;
- (2)

95% of its REIT capital gain net income for the year; and

- (3) any undistributed taxable income from prior taxable years.

A REIT may elect to retain rather than distribute all or a portion of its net capital gains and pay the tax on the gains. In that case, a REIT may elect to have its stockholders include their proportionate share of the undistributed net capital gains in income as long-term capital gains and receive a credit for their share of the tax paid by the REIT. For purposes of the 4% excise tax described above, any retained amounts would be treated as having been distributed.

Failure of Boston Properties, Inc. to Qualify as a REIT

If Boston Properties, Inc. fails to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year and the relief provisions do not apply, it will be subject to tax on its taxable income at regular corporate rates, including any applicable alternative minimum tax. Distributions to stockholders in any year in which Boston Properties, Inc. fails to qualify will not be deductible by it nor will they be required to be made. In such event, to the extent of current or accumulated earnings and profits, all distributions to stockholders will be dividends, taxable as regular corporate dividends, and subject to limitations of the Internal Revenue Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Unless it is entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, Boston Properties, Inc. also will be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances it would be entitled to such statutory relief. For example, if Boston Properties, Inc. fails to satisfy the gross income tests because nonqualifying income that we intentionally incur exceeds the limit on such income, the IRS

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could conclude that Boston Properties, Inc.'s failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable cause.

Other Tax Consequences

Boston Properties, Inc., BPLP, and holders of our debt securities may be subject to state and local taxation in various state or local jurisdictions, including those in which we or they transact business or reside. The foreign, state and local tax treatment of Boston Properties, Inc., BPLP, and holders of our debt securities may not conform to the federal income tax consequences discussed above. Consequently, prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect of state and local tax laws on an investment in our debt securities.

HOW WE PLAN TO SELL THE DEBT SECURITIES

We may sell the securities in any one or more of the following ways:

- directly to investors;
- to investors through agents;
- to dealers;
- through underwriting syndicates led by one or more managing underwriters; and
- through one or more underwriters acting alone.

Any underwritten offering may be on a best efforts or a firm commitment basis.

The distribution of the debt securities may be effected from time to time in one or more transactions:

- at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed;
- at market prices prevailing at the time of sale;
- at prices related to such prevailing market prices; or
- at negotiated prices.

Any of the prices may represent a discount from the prevailing market prices.

In the sale of the securities, underwriters or agents may receive compensation from us or from purchasers of the securities, for whom they may act as agents, in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Underwriters may sell the securities to or through dealers, and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters, dealers and agents that participate in the distribution of the securities may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act of 1933, and any discounts or commissions they receive from us and any profit on the resale of securities they realize may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. The applicable prospectus supplement will, where applicable:

- identify any such underwriter or agent;
- describe any compensation in the form of discounts, concessions, commissions or otherwise received from us by each such underwriter or agent and in the aggregate to all underwriters and agents;
-

identify the amounts underwritten; and

- identify the nature of the underwriter's obligation to take the securities.

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Unless otherwise specified in the related prospectus supplement, each series of debt securities will be a new issue with no established trading market. We may elect to list any series of debt securities on an exchange, but we are not obligated to do so. It is possible that one or more underwriters may make a market in a series of securities, but such underwriters will not be obligated to do so and may discontinue any market making at any time without notice. Therefore, no assurance can be given as to the liquidity of, or the trading market for, any series of debt securities.

Until the distribution of the securities is completed, rules of the SEC may limit the ability of any underwriters and selling group members to bid for and purchase the securities. As an exception to these rules, underwriters are permitted to engage in some transactions that stabilize the price of the securities. Such transactions consist of bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the securities.

If any underwriters create a short position in the securities in an offering in which they sell more securities than are set forth on the cover page of the applicable prospectus supplement, the underwriters may reduce that short position by purchasing the securities in the open market.

The lead underwriters may also impose a penalty bid on other underwriters and selling group members participating in an offering. This means that if the lead underwriters purchase securities in the open market to reduce the underwriters' short position or to stabilize the price of the securities, they may reclaim the amount of any selling concession from the underwriters and selling group members who sold those securities as part of the offering.

In general, purchases of a security for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position could cause the price of the security to be higher than it might be in the absence of such purchases. The imposition of a penalty bid might also have an effect on the price of a security to the extent that it were to discourage resales of the security before the distribution is completed.

We do not make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above might have on the price of the securities. In addition, we do not make any representation that underwriters will engage in such transactions or that such transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

Under agreements into which we may enter, underwriters, dealers and agents who participate in the distribution of the securities may be entitled to indemnification by us against some liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Underwriters, dealers and agents may engage in transactions with us, perform services for us or be our tenants in the ordinary course of business.

If indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will authorize underwriters or other persons acting as our agents to solicit offers by particular institutions to purchase securities from us at the public offering price set forth in such prospectus supplement pursuant to delayed delivery contracts providing for payment and delivery on the date or dates stated in such prospectus supplement. Each delayed delivery contract will be for an amount no less than, and the aggregate principal amounts of securities sold under delayed delivery contracts shall be not less nor more than, the respective amounts stated in the applicable prospectus supplement. Institutions with which such contracts, when authorized, may be made include commercial and savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, investment companies, educational and charitable institutions and others, but will in all cases be subject to our approval. The obligations of any purchaser under any such contract will be subject to the conditions that (a) the purchase of the securities shall not at the time of delivery be prohibited under the laws of any jurisdiction in the United States to which the purchaser is subject, and (b) if the securities are being sold to underwriters, we shall have sold to the underwriters the total principal amount of the securities less the principal amount thereof covered by the contracts. The underwriters and such other agents will not have any responsibility in respect of the validity or performance of such contracts.

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To comply with applicable state securities laws, the securities offered by this prospectus will be sold, if necessary, in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, securities may not be sold in some states unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirement is available and is complied with.

EXPERTS

The audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002 incorporated in this prospectus by reference to Boston Properties Limited Partnership's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 13, 2003 and the combined statement of revenue over certain operating expenses of 399 Park Avenue for the year ended December 31, 2001 incorporated in this prospectus by reference to Boston Properties Limited Partnership's Form 10 filed on March 6, 2003, including all amendments through May 13, 2003, have been so incorporated in reliance on the reports of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

LEGAL OPINIONS

The validity of the debt securities we are offering and the qualification of Boston Properties, Inc. as a "real estate investment trust" under the Internal Revenue Code will be passed upon for us by Goodwin Procter LLP, Boston, Massachusetts. Gilbert G. Menna, the sole stockholder of Gilbert G. Menna, P.C., a partner of Goodwin Procter LLP, serves as one of Boston Properties, Inc.'s Assistant Secretaries. Certain partners of Goodwin Procter LLP together own approximately 20,000 shares of Boston Properties, Inc.'s common stock.

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You should only rely on the information contained in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement or any document incorporated by reference. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different or additional information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents.

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\$1,000,000,000

Boston Properties Limited Partnership

Debt Securities

PROSPECTUS

, 2003

PART II. INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 14. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.

The expenses in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered will be borne by Boston Properties, Inc. and are set forth in the following table (all amounts except the SEC registration fee are estimated):

SEC registration fee	\$	80,900
Legal fees and expenses (other than Blue Sky)		250,000
Trustee fees		50,000
Accounting fees and expenses		200,000
Printing fees and expenses		150,000
Miscellaneous		19,100
Total	\$	750,000

Item 15. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

The Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act provides that a limited partnership has the power to indemnify and hold harmless any partner or other person from and against any and all claims and demands whatsoever, subject to such standards and restrictions, if any, as are set forth in its partnership agreement.

The applicable partnership agreement of BPLP generally provides that the general partner and any person acting on its behalf will incur no liability to BPLP or any limited partner for any act or omission within the scope of the general partner's authorities, provided the general partner's or such other person's action or omission to act was taken in good faith and in the belief that such action or omission was in the best interests of the Company and its affiliates, and provided further, that the general partner's or such other person's actions or omissions shall not constitute actual fraud or gross negligence or deliberately dishonest conduct.

The partnership agreement also provides for the indemnification of the general partner and its affiliates and any individual acting on their behalf from any loss, damage, claim or liability, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses, incurred by them by reason of any act performed by them in accordance with the standards set forth above or in enforcing the provisions of this indemnity.

Boston Properties, Inc.'s certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide certain limitations on the liability of our directors and officers for monetary damages to Boston Properties, Inc. Boston Properties, Inc.'s certificate of incorporation and bylaws obligate Boston Properties, Inc. to indemnify its directors and officers, and permit Boston Properties, Inc. to indemnify its employees and other agents, against certain liabilities incurred in connection with their service in such capacities. These provisions could reduce the legal remedies available to Boston Properties, Inc. and its stockholders against these individuals.

Boston Properties, Inc.'s certificate of incorporation limits the liability of its directors and officers to Boston Properties, Inc. to the fullest extent permitted from time to time by the Delaware General Corporation Law. The Delaware General Corporation Law permits, but does not require, a corporation to indemnify its directors, officers, employees or agents and expressly provides that the indemnification provided for under the Delaware General Corporation Law shall not be deemed exclusive of any indemnification right under any bylaw, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise. The Delaware General Corporation Law permits indemnification against expenses and certain other liabilities arising out of legal actions brought or threatened against such persons for their conduct on

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behalf of the corporation, provided that each such person acted in good faith and in a manner that he reasonably believed was in or not opposed to the corporation's best interests and in the case of a criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. The Delaware General Corporation Law does not allow indemnification of directors in the case of an action by or in the right of the corporation (including stockholder derivative suits) unless the directors successfully defend the action or indemnification is ordered by the court.

Boston Properties, Inc.'s certificate of incorporation contains a provision permitted by Delaware law that generally eliminates the personal liability of directors for monetary damages for breaches of their fiduciary duty, including breaches involving negligence or gross negligence in business combinations, unless the director has breached his or her duty of loyalty, failed to act in good faith, engaged in intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, paid a dividend or approved a stock repurchase in violation of the Delaware General Corporation Law or obtained an improper personal benefit. The provision does not alter a director's liability under the federal securities laws. In addition, this provision does not affect the availability of equitable remedies, such as an injunction or rescission, for breach of fiduciary duty.

Boston Properties, Inc.'s bylaws provide that our directors and officers will be, and, in the discretion of our board of directors, non-officer employees may be, indemnified by us to the fullest extent authorized by Delaware law, as it now exists or may in the future be amended, against all expenses and liabilities actually and reasonably incurred in connection with service for or on behalf of Boston Properties, Inc. Our bylaws also provide that the right of directors and officers to indemnification shall be a contract right and shall not be exclusive of any other right now possessed or hereafter acquired under any bylaw, agreement, vote of stockholders, or otherwise.

Boston Properties, Inc. has entered into indemnification agreements with each of its directors and executive officers. The indemnification agreements require, among other matters, that we indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by law and advance to the directors and officers all related expenses, subject to reimbursement if it is subsequently determined that indemnification is not permitted. Under these agreements, we must also indemnify and advance all expenses incurred by directors and officers seeking to enforce their rights under the indemnification agreements and may cover directors and officers under our directors' and officers' liability insurance. Although the form of indemnification agreement offers substantially the same scope of coverage afforded by law, it provides additional assurance to directors and officers that indemnification will be available because, as a contract, it cannot be modified unilaterally in the future by Boston Properties, Inc.'s board of directors or its stockholders to eliminate the rights it provides. It is the position of the Securities and Exchange Commission that indemnification of directors and officers for liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933 is against public policy and unenforceable pursuant to Section 14 of the Securities Act of 1933.

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Item 16. Exhibits.

Exhibit No.	Description
1.1*	Form of Underwriting Agreement
4.1	Senior Debt Indenture, including as an exhibit thereto the form of note (Incorporated by reference to Boston Properties, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on December 13, 2002)
4.2***	Form of Subordinated Debt Indenture, including as an exhibit thereto the form of note
5.1***	Opinion of Goodwin Procter LLP as to the legality of the securities being registered
8.1***	Opinion of Goodwin Procter LLP as to certain tax matters
12.1**	Calculation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges
23.1**	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Independent Accountants
23.2***	Consent of Goodwin Procter LLP (included in Exhibit 5.1 hereto)
24.1***	Powers of Attorney (included on the signature page of this registration statement)
25.1***	Statement of Eligibility of Trustee for Senior Debt Indenture on Form T-1

* To be filed by amendment or incorporated by reference subsequent to the effective date of this registration statement.

** Filed herewith.

*** Previously filed.

Item 17. Undertakings.

(a) Boston Properties Limited Partnership hereby undertakes:

(1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:

(i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement; and

(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

provided, however, that paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in periodic reports filed by the undersigned registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement;

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(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof; and

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

(b) The registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof.

(c) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

(d) The registrant hereby undertakes to file an application for the purpose of determining the eligibility of the trustee to act under subsection (a) of Section 310 of the Trust Indenture Act in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commission under Section 305(b)(2) of the Trust Indenture Act.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form S-3 and has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Boston, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on this 27th day of August, 2003.

BOSTON PROPERTIES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

By: Boston Properties, Inc.

By: /s/ DOUGLAS T. LINDE

Name: Douglas T. Linde
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the date indicated. Each person listed below has signed this Registration Statement as an officer or director of Boston Properties, Inc., in its capacity as general partner of BPLP.

Signature

Title

Date

*	Chairman of the Board of Directors	August 27, 2003
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Mortimer B. Zuckerman		
*	President and Chief Executive Officer, Director (Principal Executive Officer)	August 27, 2003
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Edward H. Linde		
/s/ DOUGLAS T. LINDE	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	August 27, 2003
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Douglas T. Linde		
*		
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Alan J. Patricof	Director	August 27, 2003
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Lawrence S. Bacow	Director	August 27, 2003
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Martin Turchin	Director	August 27, 2003

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Richard E. Salomon	Director	August 27, 2003
*		
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William M. Daley	Director	August 27, 2003
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David A. Twardock	Director	August 27, 2003

*By: /s/ DOUGLAS T. LINDE

Douglas T. Linde
Attorney-in-Fact

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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* To be filed by amendment or incorporated by reference subsequent to the effective date of this registration statement.

** Filed herewith.

*** Previously filed.

2,735 1,848
 972 -- Fixed
 charges (see
 below)
 170,948
 316,835
 306,709
 275,607
 242,199
 124,164
 Subtract:
 Interest
 capitalized
 (9,054)
 (22,510)
 (59,292)
 (37,713)
 (16,953)
 (6,933)
 Preferred
 distributions
 (12,802)
 (31,258)
 (36,026)
 (32,994)
 (32,111)
 (5,830) -----

 Total
 earnings
 \$374,676
 \$786,311
 \$472,858
 \$418,215
 \$372,222
 \$240,095
 =====
 =====
 =====
 =====
 =====
 =====

Fixed
 charges:
 Interest
 expensed
 \$149,092
 \$263,067
 \$211,391
 \$204,900
 \$193,135
 \$111,401
 Interest
 capitalized
 9,054 22,510
 59,292 37,713
 16,953 6,933
 Preferred
 distributions
 12,802 31,258
 36,026 32,994
 32,111 5,830

 Total fixed
 charges
 \$170,948
 \$316,835
 \$306,709
 \$275,607
 \$242,199
 \$124,164
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Ratio of
earnings to
fixed charges
2.19 2.48
1.54 1.52
1.54 1.93
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The ratio of earnings to fixed charges was computed by dividing earnings by fixed charges. Earnings consist of income before minority interests in property partnerships, income from unconsolidated joint ventures, discontinued operations, cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle and preferred distributions, plus amortization of interest capitalized, distributions from unconsolidated joint ventures, and fixed charges, minus interest capitalized and preferred distributions. Fixed charges consist of interest expensed, which includes credit enhancement fees and amortization of loan costs, interest capitalized, and preferred distributions.

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in this Registration Statement on Form S-3 of our report on the financial statements of Boston Properties Limited Partnership dated February 28, 2003, except for Notes 16 and 26, as to which the date is May 22, 2003, relating to the financial statements, which appears in Boston Properties Limited Partnership's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2003. We also consent to the reference to us under the caption "Experts" in such Registration Statement.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Boston, Massachusetts
August 26, 2003