

CELEBRATING OVER 35 YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR CLIENTS

November 23, 2020

Bonnie MacKinnon, Chair Zoning Board of Adjustment Town of Nottingham 139 Stage Road Nottingham, NH 03290

Re: Map 40, Lot 1, Gile Road (the "Property")

Application for Variance

Dear Chair MacKinnon and Board Members:

Enclosed please find an original and six (6) copies of Application for Variance together with the supporting materials. Also enclosed is a check in the amount of \$325.00 for filing fees. The Applicant proposes a seven (7) lot subdivision of the Property which requires less than 3,000 sq. ft. of wetland impacts to accommodate crossings to access to several lots.

We respectfully request that this matter be placed on the Board's December meeting agenda. In the meantime, if you have any questions do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours, DONAHUE, TUCKER & CIANDELLA, PLLC



Justin L. Pasay JLP/sac Enclosures

cc: Joseph Falzone
Beals Associates
Gove Environmental

S:\GA-GL\Gile Road - Office Account, LLC\ZBA\2020 11 23 ZBA letter.docx

DONAHUE, TUCKER & CIANDELLA, PLLC
16 Acadia Lane, P.O. Box 630, Exeter, NH 03833
111 Maplewood Avenue, Suite D, Portsmouth, NH 03801
Towle House, Unit 2, 164 NH Route 25, Meredith, NH 03253
83 Clinton Street, Concord, NH 03301

LIZABETH M. MACDONALD JOHN J. RATIGAN DENISE A. POULOS ROBERT M. DEROSIER CHRISTOPHER L. BOLDT SHARON CUDDY SOMERS DOUGLAS M. MANSFIELD KATHERINE B. MILLER CHRISTOPHER T. HILSON HEIDI J. BARRETT-KITCHEN JUSTIN L. PASAY ERIC A. MAHER BRENDAN A. O'DONNELL ELAINA L. HOEPPNER WILLIAM K. WARREN

RETIRED
MICHAEL J. DONAHUE
CHARLES F. TUCKER
ROBERT D. CIANDELLA
NICHOLAS R. AESCHLIMAN



TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM 139 Stage Road, P.O. Box 114, Nottingham, NH 03290 - email: plan.zone@nottingham-nh.gov Tel (603) 679-9597 Fax (603) 679-1013 Zoning Board of Adjustment Application for Appeal- VARIANCE

PLEASE READ THE APPLICATION RULES AND GUIDELINES BEFORE COMPLETING THE APPLICATION

LOCATION OF PROPERTY:	500007 Tudioss	Gile Road		
	Tax Map	1	Lot	Sub-Lot
Applicant's information:	1 ax map		LO	Sub-Lot
Name(s): Joseph Falzone			·	
Address: 7B Emery Lane, Stratha	ım, NH 03885	Phone #: 60	03-772-9400	
		E-mail: jfalz	zone@weinvestin	land.com
Owner(s) information (if same a	s applicant write sam	ue):		
Name(s): Diane Monti				
Address: 200 S. Banana River Bo	ulevard #2407	Phone #:		
Cocoa Beach, FL 32932		E-mail:		
Representative's information (i	fapplicable):			
Name(s): Justin L. Pasay, Esq.,		Ciandella		
Address: 111 Maplewood Avenu		Phone #: 60:	3-766-1686	
Portsmouth, NH 03801		E-mail: jpass	ay@dtclawyers.co	om
Lot Dimensions: Front1880'				Side <u>West 12</u>
Lot Dimensions: Front 1880' Lot Area: Acres 61.50 acres	S			Side <u>West 12</u>
Property information: Lot Dimensions: Front1880' Lot Area: Acres61.50 acres Present Use of Propertyvacant Proposed Use of Property71	S			Side <u>West 12</u>
Lot Dimensions: Front1880'	ot Subdivision ent deed and tax car the signer shall providue.	quare Feet 2,67 d for this propose a letter signed to of this application	erty. I by all the prope	
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Lot Dimensions: Front1880' Lot Area: Acres61.50 acres Present Use of Propertyvacant Proposed Use of Property71 Please provide a copy of the rec The signer shall be the owner; or a signer permission to represent the I certify that the information provided is OWNER(S)	Lot Subdivision ent deed and tax car the signer shall provid owner in presentation to the best of my knowled the y, Esq.	quare Feet _2,67	erty. I by all the prope	erty owners giving the

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	eral enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in an unnecessary hardship: A. For purposes of this subparagraph, "unnecessary hardship" means that, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area:
	(i) No fair and substantial relationship exists between the general public purposes of the ordinance provision and the specific application of that provision to the property; and
	see attached
	ii) The proposed use is a reasonable one.
•	see attached
F	3. If the criteria in subparagraph (A) are not established, an unnecessary hardship will be deemed to exist if, and only if, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area, the property cannot be reasonably used in strict conformance with the ordinance, and a variance is therefore necessary to enable a reasonable use of it.
	see attached

6				
□ I understand that I	MUST appear in person a	t the public hearing		
		OR		
If I cannot appear		in whiting below to a	oot on my bobolfi	
I hereby designate	the representative or agent, Justin L. Pasay, Esq.		et on my benan.	.
				
	represent me as a represe see enclosed authorizatio		oursuance of this appeal	•
Froperty Owner(s) _	Signature	Date	Signature	Date
Property Owner(s) _				
, , , , , ,	Signature	Date	Signature	Date
Property Owner(s) _	Signature	Date	Signature	Date
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Property Owner(s) _	Signature	Date	Signature	Date
			_	
			-	

LIST OF ABUTTERS

The following is a list of all abutting property owners concerned in this appeal. An abutter is any person whose property is located in New Hampshire and adjoins or is directly across the street or stream from the land under consideration. The Land Use Office can assist you in determining your abutters, but YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE CORRECT OWNER AND MAILING INFORMATION. When verifying the correct owner and mailing information, you are required to use the assessing information. You are ultimately responsible for your own list of abutters. This information is necessary to properly notify all interested parties with certified notices. FAILURE TO PROVIDE COMPLETE INFORMATION ON ABUTTERS WILL RESULT IN THE APPLICATION BEING RETURNED AND MAY DELAY THE SCHEDULING OF YOUR HEARING.

**PRINT THREE ADDRESS LABELS PER ABUTTER INCLUDING THE APPLICANT, OWNER & PROFESSIONAL(S) **

Applicant(s) Name see enclosed abutter list and labels	Address
see enclosed abutter list and labels	
2. Owner Name	Address
3. Professional(s) Name	Address

MAP/ LOT/ SUB-LOT	ABUTTER(S) NAME	MAILING ADDRESS
4.		
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TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM

ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

139 Stage Road, P.O. Box 114, Nottingham, NH 03290 - email: plan.zone@nottingham-nh.gov Tel (603) 679-9597 Fax (603) 679-1013

AUTHORIZATION TO ENTER UPON SUBJECT PROPERTY

The property owner(s), by the filing of this application, hereby give permission for the members of the Nottingham Planning Board and such agents or employees of the Town as the Nottingham Planning Board may authorize, to enter upon the property which is the subject of this application at any reasonable time for the purpose of such examinations, surveys, tests and/or inspections as may be appropriate to enable this application to be processed.

I/We hereby waive and release any claim or right I/we may now or hereafter possess against any of the above individuals as a result of any examinations, surveys, tests and/or inspections conducted on my/our property in connection with this application. This authorization expires in one year from date of signature

Property Owner(s)	Signature	11/23/2020	Signature	Date
Property Owner(s)	Signature	Date	Signature	Date
Property Owner(s)	Signature	Date	Signature	Date
Property Owner(s)	Signature	Date	Signature	Date

VARIANCE APPLICATION FOR JOSEPH FALZONE (the "Applicant")

The Applicant requests a variance from Article III, Section B(4) of the Zoning Ordinance to accomplish a proposed seven-lot subdivision on property on Gile Road identified Town Tax Map 40, Lot 1 (**the "Property"**), to include approximately 2,990 s.f. of wetlands impact caused by three crossings that will be used to access proposed lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, where wetland impacts of this nature are prohibited by Article III, Section B(4) of the Zoning Ordinance.

A. Introduction

The Property is 61.5 acres in size and situated in the western portion of Nottingham within the Town's Residential – Agricultural Zoning District (the "R/A District"), where single family residential development is permitted by right. In the R/A District, the minimum lot size is 2 acres, the minimum frontage is 200', and the minimum open space requirement is 60%. The building setbacks are 50' (front), 50' (side & rear), 50' (poorly drained soils), 75' (very poorly drained soils), and 75' (leach field setbacks). The Property is surrounded to the southwest and northwest by single-family residential properties and to the northeast by a large unimproved 101-acre tract identified as Town Tax Map 25, Lot 18.

By way of brief background, the Applicant has been actively pursuing subdivision of the Property since January of 2019. In that month, the Applicant filed a proposed 18-lot design for both a cluster and conventional subdivision of the Property with a proposed new subdivision road for design review with the Planning Board. That proposal was not well-received by the public or the Planning Board due to the number of proposed new homes and the perceived traffic impact, among other things.

Recently, the Applicant presented a 14-lot conventional subdivision design, depicted in Enclosure 1, and a seven-lot conventional subdivision design, depicted in Enclosure 2, to the Planning Board and the Conservation Commission. The 14-lot design would necessitate a new subdivision road but would create no wetland impact and require no relief from the Zoning Board of Adjustment. In the alternative, the seven-lot plan proposes lots with frontage along Gile Road and no new subdivision road. See Enclosure 2. Five driveways would be utilized to access the seven lots as proposed lots 2 and 3, and 4 and 5, are accessed via shared driveways. However, those two shared driveways, and the proposed driveway for Lot 6, require wetland crossings to access the upland buildable areas on those lots. Enclosure 2. More specifically, the Lot 2/3 shared drive would create a +/- 450 s.f. wetland impact, the shared driveway for Lots 3/4 would create a +/- 970 s.f. wetland impact, and the driveway for Lot 6 would create a +/- 1,570 s.f. wetland impact (collectively, the "Wetland Impacts"). Wetland impacts of this nature are prohibited by the Town's Wetland Conservation Areas. Zoning Ordinance, Article III, Section B(4). To offset these impacts, the Applicant proposes to utilize "eco-passages" for each of the wetland crossings as depicted and described in **Enclosure 3**. These eco-passages are specialized wildlife tunnels which maintain continuity of wetland areas. See Enclosure 3.

On October 19 of this year, the Applicant presented his two potential designs for the Property to the Town's Conservation Commission. After discussion, the Conservation

Commission unanimously endorsed the seven-lot plan, as well as the Applicant's commitment to using "ecopassages" at the wetland crossing sits and including a deed restriction for Lot 7 that would prevent further subdivision of same. See Enclosure 4.

On October 28, the Applicant presented his two potential designs for the Property to the Planning Board. After review and discussion, the Planning Board conducted a straw-poll and unanimously voted to support the seven-lot design. The Planning Board's preference for the seven-lot proposal was rooted in a lack of substantial wetland impact, less road infrastructure, and less potential noise than the 14-lot concept. On the contrary, the Planning Board felt that the 14-lot plan would cause problems with enforcement regarding wetland impacts by homeowners and would have a higher impact on Town services. Similarly, the vast majority if abutters who attended the hearings preferred the seven-lot plan.

In light of the Conservation Commission and Planning Board comments, the Applicant has decided to pursue the seven-lot design and seeks a variance from Article III, Section B(4) as described with regard to the proposed 2,990 s.f. of Wetlands Impacts, as described below. The caveat is that should this requested variance relief be denied, the Applicant will pursue the 14-lot plan, which is why this application frequently compares and contrasts the two plans.

Because the Applicant's proposal would not be inconsistent with the essential character of the surrounding area, will not compromise the public health in any way, will provide substantial justice, will not compromise the property values of surrounding properties, and because there is no rational connection between the general intent of the Zoning Ordinance and the implied intent of the Wetlands Conservation Area ordinance and its application to the Property under the unique circumstances of this case, as outlined below, we respectfully request that these variances be granted.

B. Variance Criteria

Pursuant to RSA 674:33, to obtain a variance in New Hampshire, an applicant must show that: (1) the variance will not be contrary to the public interest; (2) the spirit of the ordinance is observed; (3) substantial justice is done; (4) the values of surrounding properties are not diminished; and (5) literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in an unnecessary hardship, where said term means that, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area: no fair and substantial relationship exists between the general public purposes of the ordinance provision and the specific application of that provision to the property; and the Proposed use is a reasonable one; or if, and only if, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area, the property cannot be reasonably used in strict conformance with the ordinance, and a variance is therefore necessary to enable a reasonable use of it. See RSA 674:33, I (b).

1. The variances will not be contrary to the public interest.

The New Hampshire Supreme Court has indicated that the requirement that a variance not be "contrary to the public interest" is coextensive and related to the requirement that a variance be consistent with the spirit of the ordinance. See Chester Rod & Gun Club v. Town of

Chester, 152 N.H. 577, 580 (2005); Malachy Glen Associates, Inc. v. Town of Chichester, 155 N.H. 102, 105-06 (2007); and Farrar v. City of Keene, 158 N.H. 684, 691 (2009). A variance is contrary to the public interest only if it "unduly, and in a marked degree conflicts with the ordinance such that it violates the ordinance's basic zoning objectives." Chester Rod & Gun Club, 152 N.H. at 581; Farrar, 158 N.H. at 691. See also Harborside Associates, L.P. v. Parade Residence Hotel, LLC, 162 N.H. 508, 514 (2011) ("[m]ere conflict with the terms of the ordinance is insufficient.") Moreover, these cases instruct boards of adjustment to make the determination as to whether a variance application "unduly" conflicts with the zoning objectives of the ordinance "to a marked degree" by analyzing whether granting the variance would "alter the essential character of the neighborhood" or "threaten the public health, safety or welfare" and to make that determination by examining, where possible, the language of the Zoning Ordinance.

The general purposes of the Zoning Ordinance are to protect the public health, safety, convenience and welfare of the residents of Nottingham, to preserve the Town's rural character, to insure the land use is consistent with the capability of the land to support such use with regard to ecological and aesthetic consideration and to ensure that land use does not have a deleterious effect on other property. See Zoning Ordinance, Article I, Section (B). While there is no express purpose section for Article III, Section B, regulating the Town's Wetland Conservation Areas, the general intent of these regulations is to protect environmentally sensitive wetland and wildlife areas.

Here, the Wetland Impacts are only related to crossing which will provide access to the Property's uplands, not site development, and they will be mitigated by eco-passages which will preserve wetland function and value by protecting wetland continuity and access for wildlife. Further, the Wetland Impacts will facilitate the creation of a seven-lot subdivision, which will avoid the creation of a 14-lot subdivision with significantly more impervious surface, new residences, and additional density. In this sense, the seven-lot proposal is consistent with the stated public purposes of the Zoning Ordinance and the implied purposes of the Wetlands Conservation Areas ordinance as unanimously found by both the Conservation Commission and Planning Board because this proposal:

- Protects the public health, safety and welfare by providing reasonable access to the upland areas of the Property for a reasonable number of new residences which will advance the Applicant's real property rights;
- Preserves the Gile Road and the Town's rural character by developing only seven lots where 14 would be permitted by right, which lots will be significantly larger in size than the required 2-acre minimum requirement and most of the residential properties in the area;
- Voluntarily restricts future subdivision and development of the large, 35.36 acre Lot 7;
- Insures the land use is consistent with the capability of the land to support the use by minimizing the development beyond what is permitted by right and permitting Wetland Impacts in a reasonable way, and only insofar as they provide access to uplands;
- Causes no deleterious effect on other property; and
- Acknowledges the sensitivity of the Wetlands Conservation Areas by utilizing ecopassages that will protect the wetlands and preserve access continuity for wildlife.

Based on these realities, the proposed variance will not be contrary to the public interest advanced by the general purposes of the Zoning Ordinance and the implied purposes of the Wetlands Conservation Area ordinance because strictly enforcing the ordinance will not advance its purpose. In other words, the variance will not "unduly" or "in a marked degree" conflict with the ordinance such that it violates the ordinance's basic zoning objectives, because the Zoning Ordinance's basic zoning objectives, and the implied objectives of the Wetlands Conservation Areas ordinance, are met by the proposal. See Chester Rod & Gun Club, 152 N.H. at 581; Farrar, 158 N.H. at 691; Harborside Associates, L.P. 162 N.H. at 514.

Beyond this, the proposed variance will not impact the essential character of the area. The Wetland Impacts themselves are being mitigated to the extent it is possible by use of the eco-passages. With respect to the subdivision itself, the seven-lot proposal is precisely in keeping with the character of the neighborhood because the proposed lots are substantially similar to, or larger than, the vast majority of lots in area. More specifically, of the seven lots to the southwest of the Property between the Property and Gile Road, five out of seven are substantially less than 3.5 acres in size. Similarly, of the nine properties to the northwest side of Gile Road before its intersection with McCrillis Road, eight are less than three acres in size, and the one outlier is 3.11 acres in size. The northeast side of Gile Road before its intersection with McCrillis Road contains lots that are similar in size to those proposed by the seven-lot subdivision. Further, the Applicant proposes to voluntarily limit further subdivision of Lot 7 which will help preserve the rural character of the area indefinitely.

Finally, the variance will not threaten the public health or safety because the Wetland Impacts are only providing access to five of the lots, are helping to avoid a 14-lot subdivision which could be developed by right and which would create significantly more impervious surface area and would impact Town resources more than the current proposal, and because the Wetland Impacts are being mitigated to the extent its possible by use of the eco-passages which will protect the wetlands and preserve access continuity for wildlife. The Applicant presumes that is why not only the Conservation Commission and the Planning Board, but also the general public, endorsed the seven-lot proposal over the 14-lot proposal.

Because the seven-lot subdivision proposal advances the general purposes of the Zoning Ordinance and the implied purposes of the Wetlands Conservation Area ordinance, and because the Applicant's proposal is consistent with the character of the neighborhood and will not threaten the public's health or safety, granting the variance will not be contrary to the public interest.

2. The spirit of the Ordinance is observed.

As referenced in Section 1, above, the requested variance observes the general purposes of the Zoning Ordinance and the implied purposes of the Wetlands Conservation Area ordinance as well as New Hampshire jurisprudence regarding the "public interest" prong of the variance criteria because the proposed Wetlands Impact will facilitate a seven-lot subdivision design which will be consistent with the character of the area and will not threaten the public health, safety, or welfare, which is why this proposal enjoys unanimous support from the Conservation Commission and Planning Board when compared to the 14-lot concept. As the New Hampshire

Supreme Court has indicated in both Chester Rod & Gun Club and in Malachy Glen, the requirement that the variance not be "contrary to the public interest" is coextensive and is related to the requirement that the variance be consistent with the spirit of the ordinance. See Chester Rod & Gun Club, 152 N.H. at 580. A variance is contrary to the spirit of the ordinance only if it "unduly, and in a marked degree conflicts with the ordinance such that it violates the ordinance's basic zoning objectives." Chester Rod & Gun Club, 152 N.H. at 581; Farrar, 158 N.H. at 691.

As discussed above, the requested variance is consistent with the general purposes of the Zoning Ordinance and the implied purposes of the Wetlands Conservation Area ordinance because of the reasons stated in Section 1. As a result, for the reasons stated above, the Applicant respectfully asserts that it would be reasonable and appropriate for the Board of Adjustment to conclude that the requested variance will observe the spirit of the Zoning Ordinance.

3. Substantial justice is done.

As noted in Malachy Glen, supra, "perhaps the only guiding rule [on this factor] is that any loss to the individual that is not outweighed by a gain to the general public is an injustice." Malachy Glen, supra, citing 15 P. Loughlin, New Hampshire Practice, Land Use Planning and Zoning § 24.11, at 308 (2000) (quoting New Hampshire Office of State Planning, The Board of Adjustment in New Hampshire, A Handbook for Local Officials (1997)). In short, there must be some gain to the general public from denying the variance that outweighs the loss to the Applicant from its denial.

In this case, the public does not stand to gain anything from denying the variance requested. First, preservation of the sensitive wetland and wildlife areas by use of the ecosystem advances the public interest. Further, the public, by its own statements at the underlying Conservation Commission and Planning Board meetings, will be aggrieved by the denial of the requested variance because it will lead to the development of the Property with the 14-lot design, which the public has rejected. Moreover, development of the 14-lot concept will, as the Planning Board noted, lead to potential enforcement issues with individual property owners impacting wetlands, and will cause more of a demand on Town services and infrastructure, which, while permitted by right, may be contrary to the desires of the public and abutters.

On the contrary, the requested variance will facilitate the more conservative seven-lot subdivision of the land in a manner that is environmentally sensitive and reasonable. This outcome will not only benefit the Applicant, who desires to exercise his reasonable real property rights, but the public and abutters, as they have expressly stated.

As there is no gain to the general public from denying the variance that outweighs the loss to the Applicant from its denial, granting the requested variance will accomplish substantial justice.

4. The proposal will not diminish surrounding property values.

Given the nature of the neighborhood as described above, none of the surrounding properties will suffer any diminution in value. First, the Wetland Impacts will not have any impact on surrounding properties. Beyond this, and as depicted in **Enclosure 2**, the upland areas within which the single-family residences will be built on each of the seven lots are in the northeast portion of each lot. These areas are closest in proximity to Tax Map 25, Lot 18, which is a large undeveloped lot. Further, the proposed residences will be difficult to discern from the road. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Board of Adjustment find that the requested variance will not diminish surrounding property values.

5. Literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in an unnecessary hardship.

As set forth in the provisions of RSA 674:33, I, there are two options by which the Board of Adjustment can find that an unnecessary hardship exists:

- (A) For purposes of this subparagraph, "unnecessary hardship" means that, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area:
- (i) No fair and substantial relationship exists between the general public purposes of the ordinance provision and the specific application of that provision to the property; and
 - (ii) The Proposed use is a reasonable one.

or,

(B) If the criteria in subparagraph (A) are not established, an unnecessary hardship will be deemed to exist if, and only if, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area, the property cannot be reasonably used in strict conformance with the ordinance, and a variance is therefore necessary to enable a reasonable use of it.

The "special conditions" of the Property for purposes of this variance criterion include its large size, the location of the uplands on the Property, and the location of the wetlands on the Property. More specifically, there are wetlands in close proximity to Gile Road which make subdivision of the Property to accommodate lots with frontage along Gile Road, an impossibility without variance relief from Article III, Section B(4). Rather, by virtue of the upland areas on the central and eastern/northeastern areas of the Property, the only way to avoid all wetland impacts is to create a new subdivision road off of Gile Road to access the upland area, which his depicted in the 14-lot plan, which plan has been reviewed by the Conservation Commission, Planning Board and general public and is disfavored by same. See Enclosure 1.

Here, there is no fair and substantial relationship between the general public purposes of the ordinance, which are to preserve the Town's rural character, insure consistent land uses, avoid deleterious effects on other property, and the implied purposes of the Wetlands Conservation Areas ordinance, which are to protect environmentally sensitive wetland and wildlife areas, and their specific application to the Property because strict enforcement of Section

III, Article B(4) will lead to the Applicant's development of a by-right 14-lot subdivision which will have considerably more impervious surface area, twice as many residential homes, and will create more of a demand on the Town's services. Moreover, the Applicant's use of the ecopassages and the restriction on future development of Lot 7 further mitigates the impact caused by the seven-lot proposal.

In other words, strictly enforcing the terms of Article III, Section (4) will *not* advance the general purposes of the Zoning Ordinance, or the specific implied purposes of Article III, Section B(4).

Finally, the proposed use is reasonable. As noted above, the seven-proposed lots will be consistent with, if not substantially larger than most residential properties in the area and the residences to be developed on same will barely be discernable from Gile Road. This use is consistent with the underlying Zoning District and consistent with the underlying area of Nottingham.

The Applicant respectfully reminds the Board of Adjustment that the mere fact that the Applicant is seeking a variance from the express provisions of the Zoning Ordinance is not a valid reason for denying the variance. See Malachy Glen Associates, Inc. v. Town of Chichester, 155 N.H. 102, 107 (2007); see also Harborside Associates, 162 N.H. at 2011 ("mere conflict with the terms of the ordinance is insufficient").

Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully asserts that its application complies with the standard for Option A of the unnecessary hardship criterion and the Board of Adjustment should so find.

C. Conclusion

The Applicant respectfully submits that all five criteria for the variance as requested have been met such that its Variance Application should be granted.



Government of Canada

Gouvernement du Canada

EXHIBIT Series Series

Parks Canada

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→ New ecopassages



Bruce Peninsula National Park



New ecopassages to help critters cross the road

Wildlife is benefitting from the installation of ecopassages at Bruce Peninsula National Park.

Eco-passages are specialized wildlife tunnels which allow animals to safely cross busy roads. They are especially important in areas where a road fragments critical habitat and prevents animals from reaching their breeding grounds.

Our scientists have identified seven high priority locations for ecopassages in Bruce Peninsula National Park. These are areas where we've traditionally seen a high number of road deaths or injuries to reptiles and amphibians because of cars, also known as "hotspots".

Animals which try to cross the road in these areas will encounter a specialized fence. Snakes, turtles and small mammals such as rodents are not able to crawl over, or dig under these fences. Instead they are redirected to a tunnel. These tunnels are specially designed to be more attractive to reptiles and amphibians by allowing sunlight through the top so these cold blooded creatures (ectotherms) don't have to go into cold, dark places to get where they are going.

We continue to monitor how well this system works, and so far, results are positive. We have already photographed many different animals using these tunnels and have made improvements to the original design we started using in 2012. We are confident we are on the right path to help at risk species such as snapping turtle, massasauga rattlesnake, eastern ribbon snake and several others.



The fencing leads animals to the opening and each end of the ecopassage.

Next time you visit us at Bruce Peninsula **National Park** watch for the metal grates on the roads. Those are your sign that we're working hard to help protect the creatures which

share this



Specialized fence to direct animals

magnificent place with us.



Date modified: 2019-05-18

EXHIBIT



October 20, 2020

To: Nottingham Planning Board

From: Nottingham Conservation Commission

Re: Case #20-005-DR, Tax Map 40, Lot 1

Mr. Grotenhuis and other Members of the Board:

At the Conservation Commission meeting October 19, 2020, Mr. Joseph Falzone, Developer, presented two subdivision designs for Tax Map 40, Lot 1.

One design is for a seven (7) lot subdivision, all lots would front onto Gile Road (East). Lots 1 through 6 would range in size from 2.61 acres to 5.29 acres. Lot 7 would be 35.73 acres. There are three wetland crossings proposed, one for Lot 3 and shared driveways for Lots 4 & 5 and Lots 6 & 7. Total wetland impacts with this seven (7) lot design is approximately 3000 sq. ft. Mr. Falzone would install "ecopassages" at these impact sites to facilitate the passage of wildlife following the wetland system. https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/pn-np/on/bruce/nature/conservation/rtr/ecopass Furthermore,

https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/pn-np/on/bruce/nature/conservation/rtr/ecopass Furthermore, Mr. Falzone will include deed restrictions for Lot 7 that would prevent further subdivision if the abutting lot is to be subdivided in the future.

The second design for fourteen (14) lots would feature a cul-de-sac entering from Gile Road with a single potential wetland impact at the entrance. None of the proposed lots would impact wetlands. Five (5) of the proposed lots would be under 2.10 acres in size. Eight (8) lots would range from 2.62 to 5.29 acres in size. The largest single lot to be located at the end of the cul-de-sac bulb would be 16.42 acres.

Following the presentation there was much discussion among the Commission members and Mr. Falzone. After everyone's concerns and questions were addressed, a poll was taken to determine the Commission's favored proposed subdivision design. All five (5) members were unanimously in favor of the seven (7) lot proposal because it preserved more open space and there would be more overall protection for the wetland complex with fewer houses.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this proposal on behalf of the town of Nottingham.

Samuel Demeritt, Conservation Commission Chair

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- Book 2055 Page 0359 ,

(Statutory Form of) WARRANTY DEED:

2055 359

We, JOHN A. DeMARCHI and MARKE DeMARCHI, brother and sister, as joint tenants with rights of survivorship, of Tewasbury, County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

for consideration paid,

grant to ROMEO DIRERTO and MARY DIBERTO, husband and wife as joint tenant with rights of aurylvorship, of R. F. D. #1, Newswrket, Rockingham Gounty, N.H. WITH WARRANTY COVENANTS

A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon/situated in Nottingham County of Rockingham, and State of New Hampshire, and lying on both sides of the highway leading from McCrallis corner, so-called, to Wadleigh's Falls in Lee, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the Easterly side of said road leading to Wadleights Falls at the Northeasterly corner of the premises herein conveyed and at a stone wall; thence 8 57° 21° W 120 feet, more or less, to a corner in the stone wall; thence turning and running 8 32° 58' E 1975 feet, more or less, by land of Capt. Wayland following said stone wall to a corner in the atone wall; thence continuing S. 32° 58' E. by a stone wall and other land of said Capt. Wayland 1042 feet, more or less to a wire fence at land of the Ben Lang Estate; thence Southerly a short distance to a stone wall; thence turning and running S 32° 20' E. following said stone wall on land of said Lang Estate 470 feet, more or less, to a corner in said stone wall at other land of said Land Estate; thence turning and running S. 52" 08 W. by a stone wall and by a wire fence by other land of said Lang Estate 924 feet to a stone wall at mad of one Walker; thence turning and following said stone wall and land of said Walker and land of Ethel H. Dane, N. 33° O'. W. 1875 feet, more or less, to a stone wall; thence turning and running 5 85° 0° W. following said stone well 104 feet, more or less to another corner in the stone wall and the Wadleigh's Falls Road; thence crossing said 50 foot readway and beginning on the opposite side of said read at the graveyard; thence Westerly 43 feet, more or line and thence Southerly 22 feet, more or less around said graveyard to a stone wall at land of Ethel H. Dane; thence following said stone all and a wire feace by land of said Dane 8 85° 0° W. 1060 feet, more or less, to a corner at an old stone wall; thence running N. 25° 0° W. 1352 feet, more or less, following said old stone wall in part and in part by a wire fence by land of said Ethel H. Dane, to a corner at the beginning of another stone wall; thence turning and running N. 50° E. following said stone wall and land formerly of one Kelsey 1077 feet, more or less, to a point at a wire fence at land of Shumate; thence continuing in the same line following said wire fence by said Shumate land 560 feet, more or less, to a point at land of George Allison; thence turning and running S 34° E, 132 feet, more or less by land of George Allison to a stone wall; thence following a

Kenneth C. Lutham Attorney At Law 1 Pleasant Street Reading, Mass. 01867



EN S 28 MTI

Book 2055 Page 0360

curved stone wall in a Southerly direction 460 feet, more or less, to a point; thence turning and running Hortherly 78" E. by land of Robert McGowen 300 feet, more or less, to the stone wall at Wadleigh's Falls Road. The point of beginning being on the opposite side of said road slightly Northeast of this particular point.

Being the same premises conveyed to said Grantors by deed of MILDRED G. JONES, widow, dated December 80, 1962, and duly recorded in Bookingham County Registry of Deeds, Sook 1655, Page 477 and 478.

Witness our hands and seals, this 3/t day of Alcumber

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS:

Hiddlesex, se.

December 31 . 1970 .

Then personally appeared John A. DeMarchi and Marie DeMarchi above-named, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deeds, before me,

Karwath C. Jathan Attorney At Law 1 Pleasant Street Reading, Mass. 01857

OWNER INFORMATION MONTL DIANE	ORMATION Date	Date F	Book Page 7	SALES HISTORY Type Price (ISTORY Price Grantor			-	PICI	PICTURE ***	
200 S BANANA RIVER BLVD #2407) #2407										
COCOA BEACH, FL 32931								***************************************			
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Zone: R-AG RES/AGR DIST	Minimum Acreage: 2.00	Mini	num Frontage: 200					Site: UND/N	Site: UND/WDS Driveway: UNDEVELOPED Road: PAVED	VDEVELOPED R	load: PAV
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											 C								District Percentage	TIGTRICTS	CH F BOAD
	Temporary:	Functional: Economic:	Year Built: Condition For Age: Physical:	2020 BASE YEAR BUILDING VALUATION				BUILDING SUB AREA DETAILS		Stories:	Quality: Com. Wall:	A/C:	Extra Kitchens:		Floor:	Int	Ext	Roof	Model:		NOTTINGHAM
:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			SWALUATION				DETAILS	Base Type:			Generators:	Fireplaces:	Five			1-1			TIMES. TOTAL	Printad: 10/73/7070

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION

I, Joseph Falzone, option holder for property depicted on Tax Map 40, Lot 1, do hereby authorize Donahue, Tucker and Ciandella, PLLC, to execute any land use applications to the Town of Nottingham and to take any action necessary for the application and permitting process, including but not limited to, aftendance and presentation as public hearings, of the sould property. Joseph Falzone having been previously authorized to proceed with the permitting process by property owner Diane Monti (see attached prior authorization).

TOWN REPORT

Dated: 40117, 2020
Streng:

Doxonh Fahring

SENSA CINGILE ROAD - OFFICE ACCOUNT; LLCNZBANEDITER OF AUCHORDZANION DOLA

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION

I, Diane Monti, owner of 61.5 acres of land located on Gile Road Nottingham NH shown on Nottingham town map #40 as lot 1 do hereby authorize Beal's Associates, PLLC, 70 Portsmouth Avenue, Stratham, NH, and Joseph Falzone of Stratham, NH to act on my behalf in all matters to be discussed at the Planning Board hearings and any other Land Use Board approval hearings or State/Federal Permitting Agencies concerning the property previously mentioned.

I hereby appoint Beal's Associates, PLLC and Joseph Falzone to act on my behalf in the permitting process.

Witness

Dete

Diane Monte 1/9/2019

DIANE MONTI PROPERTY, GILE ROAD, TAX MAP 40, LOT 1 ABUTTER LIST

OWNER: 40/1 Diane Monti 200 S. Banana River Boulevard #2407 Cocoa Beach, FL 32931 APPLICANT: Joseph Falzone 7B Emery Lane Stratham, NH 03885 ABUTTERS: Edward & Suzanne Davis 25/18 & 25/18-A 126 Gile Road Nottingham, NH 03290 39/11 Richard & Carrie Pascoe 125 Gile Rd. Revocable Trust 125 Gile Road Nottingham, NH 03290 40/2 - 1John Nasser Nasser Revocable Trust 154 Gile Road Nottingham, NH 03290 40/2-2 John Butler 152 Gile Road Nottingham, NH 03290 40/2 - 3Richard & Daniel Bacon Bacon Irrevocable Trust 167 Gile Road Nottingham, NH 03290 40/2 - 1BSandra Potter Potter Revocable Trust 156 Gile Road Nottingham, NH 03290 40/2-1CAdam & Colleen Rosenthal 162 Gile Road Nottingham, NH 03290 40/4 Richard & Ann Bacon 167 Gile Road Nottingham, NH 03290 Conrad & Kathy Mandsager 40/5

174 Gile Road

Nottingham, NH 03290

40/12

Robert Diberto 334 Route 108 Madbury, NH 03820

40/14 (duplicate)

Diane Monti

200 S. Banana River Boulevard #2407

Cocoa Beach, FL 32931

ATTORNEY:

Justin L. Pasay, Esq.

Donahue, Tucker & Ciandella, PLLC

111 Maplewood Avenue Portsmouth, NH 03801

ENGINEERING:

Beals Associates, PLLC

70 Portsmouth Avenue, 3rd Floor

Stratham, NH 03885

SOIL SCIENTIST:

Gove Environmental

8 Continental Drive, Bldg. 2 Unit H

Exeter, NH 03833

S:\GA-GL\Gile Road - Office Account, LLC\ZBA\2020 11 20 ABUTTERS LIST.docx







