ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT
268B MAMMOTH ROAD
LONDONDERRY, NH 03053
DATE: OCTOBER 21, 2009
CASE NO.: $\quad 7 / 15 / 2009-2$ (REHEARING)
APPLICANT: ROBERT E. COOK, JR. 33 LONDONDERRY ROAD, \#13
LONDONDERRY, NH 03053
LOCATION: 38 BREWSTER ROAD, 13-125, AR-I
BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: VICKI KEENAN, CHAIR
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, VOTING ALTERNATE
MATTHEW NEUMAN, VOTING ALTERNATE
JOE GREEN, VOTING ALTERNATE
YVES STEGER, ACTING CLERK
ALSO PRESENT: RICHARD CANUEL, SENIOR BUILDING INSPECTOR/ ZONING OFFICER

REQUEST:
EQUITABLE WAIVER OF DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF RSA 674:33-a FOR VIOLATION OF THE SIDELINE SETBACK DISTANCE REQUIRED BY SECTION 2.3.1.3.3 OF THE ZONING ORDINANCE.

PRESENTATION: Chair Keenan entertained a motion to adjourn the meeting temporarily for the Zoning Board members to attend a non-meeting in the Woodmont Orchard conference room for the purposes of reviewing correspondence from Town Counsel and having a conference call if need be. M. Neuman so moved. J. Smith seconded. The motion was approved, 5-0-0.

The Board reconvened the meeting approximately ten minutes later. Chair Keenan presented the meeting procedures to the public.

Acting Clerk Yves Steger read Case No. 7/15/2009-1 (REHEARING) into the record with four previous cases listed. He then read Exhibit " $G$ " into the record, a letter from the abutter at 36 Brewster Road.

Voting member Jim Smith recused himself from hearing the case, stating he was the Building Inspector when the building permit for the house in question was issued. Although he did not
perform any inspections, he felt it was in the best interest to recuse himself. The consensus of the entire Board was to allow him to do so.

VICKI KEENAN: So please state your name and...
BILL MASON: Good evening, Madam Chairman, my name is Bill Mason. I'm an attorney from Salem, New Hampshire. I represent Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook is here with me tonight. I have handed out to you just some information, just sort of a summary of information in terms of what historically has gone on [see Exhibit " H "]. I think many of the Board members have heard this at various times in the past three or four months, so we basically know what the issue is. We're here for an equitable waiver this evening. I can go through the criteria or go through the matters that I handed out to you, depending on which order you prefer that I address them. Perhaps if I go through the materials that I handed you before I address the criteria, that might be helpful in understanding the series of events that transpired on this particular piece of land. For the record, so you'll know, Mr. Cook is a machinist, okay? And he manages a tool and die or a machine company here in Londonderry and a number of years ago, purchased this lot and through other counsel, got a variance to construct a home on this lot which was...the history of the lot was read into the record by the Secretary, I guess, in this particular instance. And as part of that process, he was his own...he was the owner/builder in this, in that he hired licensed contractors to construct this home for him and utilizing engineered materials that were provided both to the Town and to himself to obtain a subsurface disposal system permit for this particular lot. Evidently, that contractor used that material to stake out where the foundation went and began construction from there. And construction progressed from the foundation man that he hired through the finish guy that finished the interior of the house. And at the time the house was ready for a certificate of occupancy, he was asked to provide the certified plot plan and when he provided the certified plot plan, which is the first document you have in your packet, it was discovered that the house did not meet the fifteen (15) foot setback from each of the property lines. It was eleven point seven (11.7) feet, if you're standing and looking at his home, it was eleven point seven (11.7) feet on the left hand side and it was thirteen point four (13.4) feet on the right hand side, which is Mr. Holland's side. So he was about eighteen (18) inches too close to the boundary line between he and Mr. Holland and so he was advised to get an equitable waiver which is the process that he has undergone. So I provided with you a copy of the certified plot plan that establishes from the foundation to the side lot lines where his house currently exists. I think it's important to note, and it doesn't show on this plan, that to the left hand side of his property, there's a three (3) car garage which is about ten (10) feet from the property line and to the right hand side, which is Mr. Holland's property, he is about ten (10) feet from the property line, so neither one of those structures meets the fifteen (15) foot side lot line setback requirement. The next piece of paper that...the next document you have in your packet is just a copy of the building permit that was issued by the Town of Londonderry in order to construct the dwelling. The next is the application for the building permit. The only reason I included that is because if you look at the top portion of the building permit, it talks about inspections required and it starts with foundation, rough frame, rough electrical, rough plumbing, electrical service, insulation, bed bottom, leachfield, and it goes on and on and on. And all of these inspections Mr. Cook had performed on his property, starting with the first one
which was the foundation, and I only point that out because in terms of good faith, I want the Board to understand that he tried to comply with everything that he was asked to do by the Town in order to comply with the construction requirements. And he did that up until the discovery at the certificate of occupancy that the certified plot plan revealed the issue that we're here before you tonight. The next document I have is a document entitled "Londonderry Building Department" and the only reason I included that is for two reasons. One, you'll notice that it's dated July 16, 2009, which was the day after Mr. Cook was before this Board to try and straighten out this problem with the nonconformance with the setbacks. And in order to get a building permit now in the Town of Londonderry, you'll receive this bold notice that tells you that a certification of the foundation is required for construction and "the Building Department shall require this document to be submitted to our office prior to the foundation inspection." So, clearly, there was a recognition by the Building Department that this information was critical to their department for enforcement of their Building Department regulations and rightfully so. As was commented on in prior meetings before this Board, there is a recognition that this is a narrow lot. It's as obvious to the applicant as it is to the Building Department and when I make my comments later on with regard to what my client attempted to do in order to comply with those requirements, hopefully you will see that somewhere the ball got dropped a little bit in terms of nipping this in the bud before we got to a final occupancy permit in terms of establishing where this building was sited on the lot. The next document I have, and the Secretary has the original of that, I provided you with a copy, addresses the issue with regard to property valuations and some side setback issues which basically, on a summary basis, in terms of what this letter says, is that this structure on this lot is not detrimental to the marketability of properties in the area. What you have here is you have, and you have it in Derry, you have it in Atkinson, you have it in Windham, you have it in Salem, you have smaller lots with older structures on them that are being purchased and with today's technology, are being basically razed and new structures being put on them, so you end up with, to one degree or another, you end up with communities around these ponds, whether it's Scobie Pond, Cobbetts Pond, Arlington Pond, Big Island Pond, whatever it is, you end up with a mixture of what used to be seasonal cottages that are slowly being turned into year-round homes and that's basically what you have here. So, I would suggest to the Board, as it reviews this document, that what Mr. Cook has done with regard to this, the development of this particular lot, perhaps raises the values of properties in the neighborhood, doesn't diminish the value of properties in the neighborhood. And I think this letter from the appraiser supports that position. Now, with regard to the elements of a dimensional waiver, unless you have a question, I will go to that now. If you have questions, I'll address those now, however you want to handle it, ma'am.

VICKI KEENAN: I think if you have anything else you want to say to the Board, I would ask you to present it now but also spend some time and go through your application, please. Okay?

BILL MASON: Okay. There are basically four (4) elements, in order to get an equitable waiver, okay? The first is, "explain the violation was not noticed or discovered by any owner, former owner, owner's agent or representative or municipal official until after the structure in violation had been substantially completed or until after a lot or other subdivision of land in violation had been subdivided by conveyance to a bond fide purchaser." The long and the short of it is

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OCT 21 REHEARING OF CASE NO JULY 15 09-2-COOK EQUITABLE WAIVER

Mr. Cook, when he reviewed his deed, believed he had fifty nine (59) feet of frontage on Scobie Pond Road and the deed, which should be part of your packet by an earlier submission, indicates that he had ninety (90) or ninety two (92) feet of shoreline frontage along Scobie Pond. So basically, with fifty nine (59) feet of lot width, he had a house that would comply, okay, sited in the middle of the lot, which would comply with your side setback regulations that you have in this town. The certified plot plan indicates a slight narrowing of the lot, which results in aneighteen (18) inch or a seventeen (17) inch deficiency on the left hand side of the lot and probably a little more than a three (3) foot deficiency...I mean, on the right hand side of the lot, a little more than a three (3) foot deficiency on the left hand side of the lot. So that it is not something that he noticed, it's not something that her contractor noticed, and it's not something that, I think, any Town official noticed in the multiple inspections that took place during the course of constructing this house because had it been, we would have stopped and done something different. I guess the point I'm really trying to emphasize is he didn't build this house knowing that he had a violation or in spite of what your building codes are, he continued to build this house with the expectation that the building he was building was conforming as it was sited on the lot, based on the engineering material that he was provided with and that his contractor or contractors as they built the house used to at least build it or get it built from the ground up, which you start with the foundation. It says "explain how the violation was not an outcome of ignorance of the law or ordinance [or] failure to inquire..." I can't pronounce the next word, "...obfuscation, misrepresentation or bad faith on the part of the owner...but was instead...by either a good faith error in measurement or calculation made by the [sic] owner or the [sic] owner's agent. And I think I touched on that earlier in my earlier comments. He believed he had, in good faith, he believed he had a lot that was fifty nine (59) feet in width, okay? And he was presented information, produced by others, professionals, produced by others, either to get a septic system approved or for other purposes, okay, that indicated he had a lot that was fifty nine (59) feet in width so that when he built this, alright, he built it in good faith, believing that he had a lot that was fifty nine (59) feet wide and it's not an ignorance of the law. He understands what the setback requirements are. He didn't design a house that would not fit on a lot that was fifty nine (59) feet in width, alright? So, it's not ignorance of the law or a failure to inquire. It is a good faith error in terms of relying on documentation provided to him that said he had a lot fifty nine (59) feet wide and that's the house that he built on there. It says "explain how the physical or dimensional violation does not constitute a public or private nuisance, nor diminish the value of other properties [sic] in the area, or [sic] interfere with or adversely affect any present or permissible future uses of...such property." The property is zoned for a single family residence. That's what's on there right now. It'll continue to be used for that. I provided you with some documentation from the appraiser with regard to abutting properties. He has satisfied all of the Town regulations with regard to the inspections. He has had the DES come down just to confirm that he is compliant with regard to activities near the shore of Scobie Pond and he is compliant with all of those. I don't believe that your file will reflect any violations, and Mr. Cook can probably tell you most recently when somebody from the State came down because this particular case has gotten a fair amount of press and there's been follow up, there have been follow up inspections and everything that he's doing is compliant with DES' requirements and so they're comfortable with him and what he has done. And then the next says "explain how, due to the degree of past construction or investment
made in ignorance if the facts constituting the violation, the cost of correction so far outweighs the [sic] public benefit to be gained, that it would be inequitable to require that the violation be corrected [sic]." Mr. Cook purchased the lot, got a construction loan, built the house, had it inspected and at the eleventh hour, this particular issue came up and from the file that I've reviewed and the documents that I have looked at, this is a classic case for which an equitable waiver statute was created, alright? You had somebody that in good faith built something, had it inspected by the Town and what he thought was fifty nine (59) feet was fifty five (55) feet, alright? And so we have a seventeen (17) inch problem on one side and we have a three and a half (3.5) foot problem on the other side and that's what, I think, this is all about. There is nothing that I have seen or that I have reviewed that indicates that Mr. Cook did anything but follow the procedures outlined by the Town, nor did he do something deliberate, knowing that it was not compliant with what the Town's regulations were. So, in summary, I think that he's complied with the criteria and it should be granted. That's, I guess, the bottom line.

VICKI KEENAN: Do you have anything else you want to share with the Board?
BILL MASON: No, ma'am. No.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay. Seeing that, we will bring it back to the Board to ask questions. So, if you could just raise your hand and we'll try to make sure everybody gets everything, ask everything they want to ask. Yeah?

YVES STEGER: May I?
VICKI KEENAN: Yves, of course.
YVES STEGER: Okay, so essentially, your contention is that in good faith, Mr. Cook took the oblique line of fifty nine (59) feet and thirty three (33) inches as the size of the lot as opposed to the fifty five (55). And that's good faith error?

BILL MASON: Well, no, what he had is he had documentation created by others, engineers, created by others in order to get the septic system approval, okay?

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.

BILL MASON: And that, okay, that documentation was used in good faith in his application for a building permit, which was submitted to the Town and he got the State approval and he got that. Now, if that document said that the lot width was fifty five (55) feet, he wouldn't have built what he built, alright? That document indicated fifty nine (59) feet and he relied on that. In good faith.

YVES STEGER: Okay, so we're gonna take the fifty nine (59) as a base. You mentioned that there were multiple inspections. I'm trying to find out, there are essentially two documents,
actually, there are three documents that show the size of the house. There is the first one that was the leachfield approval, which shows actually a smaller house than was built, correct?

BILL MASON: What you have, and I want to make sure we're clear on that, what you have is when you have a submission for a leachfield...

YVES STEGER: Yup.
BILL MASON: ...they just use a...they use a box, okay?
YVES STEGER: I understand.
BILL MASON: But they don't use your house design. They use a box and the number of bedrooms that this box is gonna have in it...

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.
BILL MASON: ...for your leachfield, okay?
YVES STEGER: Okay.
BILL MASON: What I'm saying to you is that he used that document with regard to the width of his lot, not with regard to the size of his house.

YVES STEGER: Okay. No, I understand. So Mr. Cook believes he has fifty nine (59) feet.
BILL MASON: Correct.
YVES STEGER: And he has a house that is drawn where the house itself is twenty eight (28) feet, correct?

BILL MASON: Twenty eight (28) feet in width, yes, sir.
YVES STEGER: And where is the first time that a plan was submitted to the Town?
BILL MASON: He would have to submit a set of building plans to get a building permit in the first instance. He has to submit a...and it tells you...

YVES STEGER: So, do we have a copy of the...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Original?
YVES STEGER: ...the original of the building permits? Just wanna know, you know, what he thinks he was...

BILL MASON: I have, in your packet, on page two (2), there is a building permit issued to build a twenty eight (28) by sixty two (62) single family dwelling. That would be page number two (2).

YVES STEGER: Correct. That doesn't show...

BILL MASON: So he would have submitted a set of plans to the Building Department...
VICKI KEENAN: It doesn't show on the building permit any dimensions. What I think Yves is looking for is the drawings that were submitted to the Building Department.

YVES STEGER: Is there a lot plan with the house sited on the lot?
VICKI KEENAN: Did you bring those drawings?
YVES STEGER: That was provided at the same time as that application?
BILL MASON: I do not believe, okay, I don't believe that as a part of your building permit process, that you have to submit the plans of the house and where it's gonna be located on the lot. You have to submit a set of plans, I understand that.

YVES STEGER: Okay.
BILL MASON: But you can't submit where it's gonna be on the lot...
YVES STEGER: Okay.
BILL MASON: ...until you build it.
YVES STEGER: No, I understand. Okay, so...
BILL MASON: You have the lot...
YVES STEGER: So he got permission to build a twenty eight (28) foot lot... a thirty (30) foot house...

BILL MASON: Twenty eight (28) by sixty two (62), yes, sir.
YVES STEGER: Which, on a fifty nine (59) foot lot with thirty (30) feet of setbacks would have been okay, correct?

BILL MASON: Correct.

YVES STEGER: Now, who decided on the foundation?

BILL MASON: His foundation contractor, I assume. In response to these questions, Mr. Cook is not a builder. Mr. Cook hired licensed builders in different trades to do this house for him.

YVES STEGER: No, I understand. I understand. He is essentially his own contractor and he has other people that contract for him.

BILL MASON: Correct.

YVES STEGER: He paid an architect to draw the plans and then he's asking somebody else to create the foundation. Now, he must have given some instruction to those people. I mean, if the guys, 'Well, I'm gonna put the foundation across and going on both sides of my property,' I'm quite sure he would have said that doesn't make sense, correct?

BILL MASON: If you have a house that's twenty eight (28) feet wide and you have a lot that you believe is fifty nine (59) feet wide...

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.

BILL MASON: ...you would, and I'm not gonna speak for him, and I'm not a builder either, but I would probably say with a fifteen (15) foot setback, you need to center the foundation on the lot in order to meet your side setback requirements.

YVES STEGER: I'm trying to find out how much care did Mr. Cook make explaining to his contractor before they poured a foundation that they didn't put it askew or too much closer to one side?

BILL MASON: Perhaps he can respond.
YVES STEGER: Do you have some instructions to the people who did your foundation that will essentially tell them, 'hey, this is a narrow lot, be careful putting in the...'

ROBERT COOK: Right, I told them it has to be in the center of the lot.
YVES STEGER: Yes. Do you have any evidence of that. Do you have drawings or anything?

ROBERT COOK: No, I just told him.
YVES STEGER: Okay.
ROBERT COOK: I just told him, you know?
VICKI KEENAN: Can I...?

YVES STEGER: Yeah, go ahead.
VICKI KEENAN: Do you have a drawing that you provided to your foundation contractor indicating your...

ROBERT COOK: Yeah, and you have that. It's just the size of the foundation.
VICKI KEENAN: That first drawing here?
ROBERT COOK: No, no. It's in the packet that you had before with all my house drawings. There's a drawing in there that has the foundation size. It's not a location, okay? Just the foundation size and I said 'This has to go in the center of the lot.'

YVES STEGER: Okay. Now, so the foundation are complete. What is the next step?
ROBERT COOK: You call for an inspection.
BILL MASON: Inspection.
YVES STEGER: Okay. What does the Town inspection consist of?
ROBERT COOK: They come and inspect the foundation and...
YVES STEGER: Do they measure it?
ROBERT COOK: Pardon me?

YVES STEGER: Do they measure it?
ROBERT COOK: I couldn't answer that. I'm not an inspector. I don't know. And I wasn't present, so, I mean, I honestly couldn't tell you that. I mean, my guess is that they probably do because if they got a building permit that has a size of a house...so I would imagine that they must measure to make sure that you put in exactly what you told them you were gonna.

BILL MASON: You can't...in most communities, and I believe it's this way in Londonderry, and the Building Inspector can tell you, you can't go on to rough frame a house until they've signed off on the foundation. They have to come, they have to look at the foundation. Correct? And they have to sign off and then you go on to rough framing.

VICKI KEENAN: Can I ask Jaye a question? Jaye, where's the deed plan that they referenced that shows the measurement? I just wanted to check that.

JAYE TROTTIER: It would be in the "exhibits" file and then there's a pdf of all of Mr. Cook's exhibits from the July and August meetings. And it's towards the end of that packet, before you get to the pictures. Exhibit "C."

VICKI KEENAN: Do you have a question, Mike? While I'm...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah, I just think what we're trying to find out, was there a drawing, an architectural drawing before this all started? In other words, I understand what Mr. Cook is saying and of course, based on this, you know, this is definitely an honest mistake here on the fifty nine (59), but this is a plot plan that kind of come in after the fact. Was there a set of drawings that kind of laid this whole plot out prior to the start of the first step that you took?

ROBERT COOK: No. There was just the house plans that I presented to the Town for the permit.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Okay, and what did you use to instruct your foundation person to pop that in the middle of the lot?

BILL MASON: We told him...and correct me if I'm wrong, from what Mr. Cook told me, we had a set of house plans and the foundation gentleman was told to center the foundation on the lot.

## MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Okay.

ROBERT COOK: Right.
BILL MASON: Okay.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Without...I'm just trying to get an idea...
ROBERT COOK: Well, I asked him, I said it's gotta be on the center of the lot and he said 'No problem, we do this every day,' and the excavator said, 'Not an issue. I'll shoot my lines and we'll..."

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: So, what you're saying is you just told, kind of, and trusted it to...
ROBERT COOK: Yes. Right.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: ...to the person that did the foundation?
ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: That hopefully, I guess, that they knew what the...

ROBERT COOK: Well, that's what I hired them for is for their knowledge.
BILL MASON: Typically...
ROBERT COOK: I do have a foundation drawing if you wanted to see it.
VICKI KEENAN: I found it.

ROBERT COOK: Oh, okay.
BILL MASON: And typically, foundation guys and excavation guys have their own transits and they do their own field work in order to make sure that the foundation is at the correct grade and all of those sorts of things, so...

YVES STEGER: So, if I may, if the foundation people have received the instruction to put a twenty eight (28) foot house in the middle of this lot...

ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.

YVES STEGER: ...I've never poured foundations, so I'm sorry, I'm ignorant, but I would say the first thing to find out where the middle of the lot is would have been to put something and measure the length of the width of, and then take half of it, say that's the center, now I have fourteen (14).

ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.

YVES STEGER: How come they didn't discover that they had only fifty five (55) at that time?
ROBERT COOK: I have no idea. I have no idea why they didn't.
YVES STEGER: Because, I mean, if they had done their job the way you instructed them...
ROBERT COOK: Right.
YVES STEGER: ...I mean, they should have said...
ROBERT COOK: Exactly.
YVES STEGER: ...you don't have fifty nine (59). You have only fifty five (55) and...
ROBERT COOK: Exactly. Exactly. But they didn't. And they set all the...they set pins and then they dug and then they put in a foundation.

YVES STEGER: Okay. Alright, so now the foundation is in place...
ROBERT COOK: And I'm wondering if they did the same thing by taking the fifty nine (59) feet and just measure it, center it up at the top and run a line down. That's what I'm wondering, if that's what they did. If they centered it at the top of the lot and ran a line down and centered the foundation on it.

YVES STEGER: That would be very unlikely.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah, and again, I'm just trying to figure out where they got their initial measurement. What did they use?

ROBERT COOK: Well, they used the drawing for the septic. Everyone used that as original for their sizes.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Is this the drawing for the septic, here?
MATT NEUMAN: Yeah.

ROBERT COOK: Yeah, and it shows fifty nine point three-three (59.33).
YVES STEGER: No, I understand that. And we're gonna agree that the fifty nine (59) is a good faith error that you made.

ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.

YVES STEGER: I don't think we have...that is the discussion. I'm trying to go now through the fact, because you started with something which is the leachfield plan, which does not really say anything more than you think you have fifty nine (59).

ROBERT COOK: Right.
YVES STEGER: But it doesn't show anything including the house.
ROBERT COOK: Right.
YVES STEGER: Based on that, you say I have a house that can be twenty eight (28) feet. Now, the building permit does not contain any plans except the house that says it's twenty eight (28).

ROBERT COOK: Right. No, exactly. Right.
YVES STEGER: It doesn't say how you're gonna put it on the thing.

RICHARD CANUEL: Right. Mm-hmm.
YVES STEGER: So the Town doesn't know anything. Next step, you have the foundation and they don't discover the fact that you have only fifty five (55) at that time.

ROBERT COOK: Right.
YVES STEGER: Did you have the foundation surveyed at that time?
ROBERT COOK: No.
BILL MASON: No.

YVES STEGER: Was there a foundation plan made available to the Town when they came and...?

ROBERT COOK: They had all that, yes. A foundation plan.
BILL MASON: To answer your question, they had a foundation plan but, to speak directly to what your question is, they did not require my client to provide a certified location of the foundation after it was poured.

YVES STEGER: Okay.
BILL MASON: Okay? You'll notice that now it has become, as of July $16^{\text {th }}$, it has now become a policy...

YVES STEGER: Yeah. It should be because we don't want anybody else to get...
BILL MASON: ...and that probably should be done. If they had asked...
YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.

BILL MASON: ...'cause he complied with every request that they made in every inspection.
YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.
BILL MASON: If they had said, 'Listen, before you rough frame this, you gotta give me a certified plan after you pour your footings or your foundation in,' we would have done that. We would have found the problem. We wouldn't be here now. We would have done one of two things, we would have either been before you earlier saying, 'Listen, this is what we found when we...after we poured the foundation...'

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.

BILL MASON: '...this is what we found, this is the relief,' and you would have said to us, 'Okay,' or you would have said to us, 'Take up the foundation 'cause it's only a foundation and do something different.' We're here now 'cause we didn't find this out until the end of the process.

YVES STEGER: I understand. Richard, could you explain to us what the foundation inspection consists of?

RICHARD CANUEL: Well, when we show up to a site to do a foundation inspection, we're looking for the structural conformity of the foundation in compliance with the provisions of the building code. We don't show up to the site with a transit, we don't determine where the property lines are or the location of the building. That is left to a professional surveyor to determine. That is why, as part of our building regulations, we require that certified foundation plan. So, basically, we're looking at the foundation to determine that the foundation is installed in accordance to the permit that was issued, the size of the foundation that was proposed for the house, and that the foundation itself meets the structural provisions of the building code.

YVES STEGER: So essentially the Town does not warrant that the foundation actually meets setbacks?

RICHARD CANUEL: Not whatsoever.
YVES STEGER: Okay. Is that written somewhere in the Town instructions?
RICHARD CANUEL: Yes. That is written in our local building regulations. That a certified foundation plan has to be submitted for the property.

YVES STEGER: No, I'm talking about...that is now. Before that.
RICHARD CANUEL: That's always been in our building regulations, for a number of years.
YVES STEGER: Okay.
RICHARD CANUEL: The only thing that's changed is, you know, an in-office policy change as a result of this, of course. I've informed staff that we will request to have that certified foundation plan in hand before we would even schedule a foundation inspection at this point in time but, you know, that doesn't help the situation now but...

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.
MATT NEUMAN: So the only thing that's new is that you have this bulletin now.

RICHARD CANUEL: That's right. Yeah.

YVES STEGER: So, essentially, you're also contending that further good faith is the fact that Mr. Cook felt that the Town was actually approving the position and the size and the setbacks while that is not the case, correct?

BILL MASON: And that's not what I'm saying. And the Building Inspector is correct. We're not asking the Town to certify this, okay? We're talking about the factual events that took place out in the field, okay?

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.
BILL MASON: Alright? And we understand it was a narrow lot. It's as obvious to the applicant as it is to the Town Building Official, okay, that comes out and looks at your foundation and this is not a blame game thing. This is saying we thought we had fifty five (55) feet and we didn't. We had something narrower than that. And we're not saying the Town certified, okay? We're not saying that the Town certified that it was properly sited or that they knew that on this narrow lot, that it was noncompliant or anything of that. What we're saying is that we went through the process, 'cause we have nothing to hide, we went through the process of having those inspections that are required done and it was with an expectation that we had a lot fifty five (55) in width.

ROBERT COOK: Fifty nine (59).
BILL MASON: Fifty nine (59) feet in width, I'm sorry. Fifty nine (59) feet in width and that we had a...forget about the size of the house on the septic system design. The septic system design, it has to have some. It has to have some merit or relevancy or accuracy with regard to the size of the lot that you're putting a septic system on.

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm

BILL MASON: So it should have the boundaries accurately reflected. So forget about whether you're putting a little house or a big house, if I get a septic system designed, whether it's on an older lot or an a recent subdivision and it says this is what my lot size is, I rely on that, I mean, because this is what...there has to be a degree of accuracy when you submit this stuff to the State to get a septic system approved. There has to be a degree of accuracy. And, you know, should he have gotten a second opinion? Well, you know, we can all say that maybe he should have. Was he unreasonable in relying on the document that he did? I say that he wasn't, 'cause I've relied on those documents in other matters, in other situations and they need to have a degree of accuracy when you submit them, so...

YVES STEGER: So when you submitted for the building permit, you mentioned twenty eight (28) feet. Did you have a building permit for the deck?

BILL MASON: On this application I sent to you?
ROBERT COOK: No.

BILL MASON: Those are separate.

ROBERT COOK: Right, those are separate.
YVES STEGER: Have you received a building permit for the deck?
ROBERT COOK: Yes. Yes.
YVES STEGER: Separately?
ROBERT COOK: Yes.

BILL MASON: Yes.
VICKI KEENAN: When you planned the deck and sort of, that walkway that's on the right side of the property if you're standing in the driveway...

ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.
VICKI KEENAN: ... at that point, did it occur to you that that would be...were you still under the assumption that your lot was fifty nine (59) feet?

ROBERT COOK: Yes. Yeah, throughout the whole process, until the very end.
YVES STEGER: Well, actually, your house is thirty two (32) feet.
ROBERT COOK: No.

YVES STEGER: Yes.

ROBERT COOK: Well, the deck is...that.
YVES STEGER: The deck is a structure.
ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.

YVES STEGER: So, it's part of the house. So your house is thirty two (32) feet, which is too big, even if you have fifty nine (59) feet.

ROBERT COOK: Oh, right, but I would have never...I would never...I mean, my knowledge, I would never count the deck as part of the house. I count the house as living space, but...

BILL MASON: Yeah.

ROBERT COOK: But that's me, because...

YVES STEGER: You don't know that...

ROBERT COOK: I don't do this for a living.
VICKI KEENAN: On your building permit, it clearly states, on the second page of your handout, that the build was twenty eight (28) by sixty two (62) single family dwelling.

ROBERT COOK: Right.
BILL MASON: Correct. Correct.

VICKI KEENAN: Note, in big bold letters, "this permit DOES NOT include a porch or deck. A separate permit will be required for those structures."

BILL MASON: Correct. And he applied for those and he got those.
VICKI KEENAN: Richard, is it...

YVES STEGER: Do you have those?
VICKI KEENAN: ...clearly written in our building rules that a deck or structure is considered part of the dwelling?

RICHARD CANUEL: If it's attached to the dwelling, yes.
YVES STEGER: Of course, yes.
BILL MASON: Yes.
ROBERT COOK: Yeah, well...

YVES STEGER: I'm sorry?

ROBERT COOK: I don't...I didn't know that. I don't...
YVES STEGER: That's ignorance of the law.

ROBERT COOK: No...

BILL MASON: We applied for the permit and they granted the permit. I assume that when the permit was applied for, I assume that there was a site inspection done in terms of what they were going to build and the permit for the deck was issued. A deck, typically, is not included as living area. When we deal with shoreline protection issues on bodies of water, you're allowed to have an uncovered deck. You're allowed to have an uncovered deck up to twelve (12) feet into the shoreline protection area because it's an open deck and it's not considered living area, so...

YVES STEGER: Richard, do we have copies of the deck permit?
RICHARD CANUEL: Yes.

VICKI KEENAN: Could we see that?
YVES STEGER: Could we see that?
RICHARD CANUEL: Yes.

VICKI KEENAN: Is that in this package, Jaye?
JAYE TROTTIER: No.
YVES STEGER: Because...I don't have a problem with twenty eight (28) feet...
BILL MASON: We had talked before in an earlier hearing, okay, about that deck, or the deck along the side of the house.

VICKI KEENAN: I think...

BILL MASON: If that becomes an issue, we can deal with that this evening, okay?
VICKI KEENAN: It is. We have to deal with it. We're in a rehearing, so...
BILL MASON: Okay.
VICKI KEENAN: We're gonna re-address and revisit everything. So, if the Board asked a question about a deck, I would ask that you address the question, okay? And not rely on previous meetings.

BILL MASON: Okay.
VICKI KEENAN: So give us just a second to take a look at this drawing.

BILL MASON: Yes, ma'am. Yes, ma'am.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay.
[pause]

VICKI KEENAN: This is the aerial?

YVES STEGER: Yes, but it doesn't show the fact that it encroaches further into the setback.
VICKI KEENAN: Yeah, but it does say it's thirty two (32) feet.
YVES STEGER: Yes.
VICKI KEENAN: Right.
YVES STEGER: Yes.
[pause]
VICKI KEENAN: I'm struggling with the instruction provided to the foundation contractor in placing the foundation. You say you were the general contractor on this project and I think, if it were me, and the amount of money that I was investing, my own personal funds, investing in this project, there would have been more than instruction, 'Just place this foundation on the center of the lot,' so, what I'd like to know is how do you understand, or what do you know about the method by which they measured and the locations in which to pour the footings and place the foundation? Because that I'm not very clear on.

ROBERT COOK: Well, I told them to put it in the center of the lot.
VICKI KEENAN: Mm-hmm.

ROBERT COOK: And they said, 'Not a problem, we do this all the time.' And the excavator said, 'Not an issue, I'll shoot the line and put it on center.' And that's what they were supposed to do and that's what they did but no one ever said that the lot narrowed.

VICKI KEENAN: So...
ROBERT COOK: And that's why I tend to believe that they took the fifty nine three-three (59.33), went to the center and shot a line to put the foundation in.

VICKI KEENAN: Explain to me, "shot the line." So, they went to the center of your lot, they shot a line, they...

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Straight down...
VICKI KEENAN: ...put it side to side at the lot, put a string out and built fourteen (14) feet on either side...

ROBERT COOK: Well, they do it was a transit, probably. They did it with a transit, probably, I would think. You know, I can't honestly say that but I would think that, 'cause, I mean, if they went pin to pin and went to the center and ran a string down, I mean, they'd have to, you know, shoot from the center or something...

VICKI KEENAN: But they would have a marker, right?
ROBERT COOK: ...and have a marker.

VICKI KEENAN: To determine where that center point is? I mean, if you have to measure how...

ROBERT COOK: Right, they'd have to measure pin to pin.
VICKI KEENAN: Right.
ROBERT COOK: And then, you know, this is the center, right.
VICKI KEENAN: So, do you think at that point, when they were shooting that line and measuring where the center line was, they would have been able to determine at that point they didn't have fifty nine (59) feet? 'Cause they have to measure it to find the center point.

ROBERT COOK: Right, and if they measured, like I said, if they measured the front of the lot, from pin to pin, it would have given them the fifty nine point three-three (59.33).

VICKI KEENAN: The front of the lot on the street?

BILL MASON: Correct.

ROBERT COOK: Right.
VICKI KEENAN: So, you're saying that the lot, then, sort of narrows as it goes...
ROBERT COOK: Right.
YVES STEGER: No, no, no, no.

VICKI KEENAN: Okay.

YVES STEGER: Look, it's just, that is oblique and the rest is fifty five (55).
VICKI KEENAN: Got it. Okay.
YVES STEGER: Okay?
VICKI KEENAN: I got it.
ROBERT COOK: Yeah.

YVES STEGER: So, even if they think fifty nine (59), okay...
ROBERT COOK: So they...
YVES STEGER: ...and you go...

ROBERT COOK: They split the fifty nine three-three (59.33) and then that's how they ran the center of the foundation.

VICKI KEENAN: From the front of the lot.
YVES STEGER: From where?
ROBERT COOK: If they split the fifty nine three-three (59.33)...
YVES STEGER: I understand.

ROBERT COOK: Right. So they...

YVES STEGER: Now, you are in the middle of your lot.
ROBERT COOK: Right.
YVES STEGER: You're not anymore at the fifty nine (59). You're here.
ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.

YVES STEGER: How do you measure where the center is?
ROBERT COOK: I honestly can't tell you. I'm just surmising what they did. You asked me what they did, I'm surmising that they split the fifty nine point three-three (59.33) and just ran a line down.

VICKI KEENAN: The center of the lot?

ROBERT COOK: Right.
VICKI KEENAN: From pond to roadway?
ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.
[pause]
VICKI KEENAN: So, I guess, back to what Yves was saying about the foundation being...just, let's assume, alright, that the lot was fifty nine (59) feet based on what you're saying at that point and that all of that was done in good faith. You have a twenty eight (28) foot foundation, plus thirty (30) feet on either side for setbacks. That gets you to fifty eight (58) feet. When you add your decks, that's get you, and I did the quick and dirty math, maybe somebody can check it for me, to sixty two (62) feet. That clearly takes you over your setback limits at that point.
Wouldn't, at that point, doing those measurements, you would have sort of gone back to check everything, knowing that you would be going over your setback limits with your appurtenances, such as your decks and your walkways? And with it sort of clearly stated in our building regulations that decks and walkways are considered, as long as their attached to the home, part of the dwelling?

ROBERT COOK: The builder who built them said it wasn't, so...

BILL MASON: And...
ROBERT COOK: And he builds in Londonderry all the time.
BILL MASON: And it some communities, and I thought Londonderry was the same way, if you have a walkway that's an entryway, okay, and it's uncovered, it's not considered part of the structure, so it's not factored into the setback. That's the way it is in Windham...

YVES STEGER: I wasn't talking about the walkway. I was talking about the deck itself, which is attached to the house and a pretty significant one because it is pretty high and a long post and so on and even the building permit here shows thirty two (32) feet.

ROBERT COOK: Right.
BILL MASON: Right.

YVES STEGER: So, thirty two (32) plus thirty (30) is sixty two (62).
ROBERT COOK: Oh, because it's for the deck, they wanted the size of the deck.

YVES STEGER: Yes, correct.

ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.

YVES STEGER: Which is part of your structure.
ROBERT COOK: But I wasn't...
YVES STEGER: And on your house is...
ROBERT COOK: I wasn't told it was part of the house. The builder who built it told me he builds in Londonderry all the time and told me that, you know, you're all set, we're just gonna put a four (4) foot walkway up and a deck.

VICKI KEENAN: Richard, where does it say in our building rules and regs about decks and what they're defined as?

RICHARD CANUEL: You would have to look at the definitions in our zoning ordinance for what a structure is.

YVES STEGER: Let's do that.

VICKI KEENAN: Let's take just a second, if you would.
[pause]
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: "Structure," on one fifty five (155).
VICKI KEENAN: Where are you?
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: One fifty five (155).
YVES STEGER: Where is it?
VICKI KEENAN: At one fifty five (155)?
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah. Gotta go back here.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay, I have that in my...

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Okay.
VICKI KEENAN: Can you read that for us?

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Sure. Alright, "structure," it's page one fifty five (155). "Anything constructed, the use of which requires permanent location on the ground, or attached to something having permanent location on the ground. Antenna, awnings, driveways, exterior light fixtures, fire hydrants, gardens, mailboxes, parking surfaces, retaining walls less than three (3) feet in height, survey monuments, temporary storage areas, walks, and similar minor structures," alright, "shall not be considered structures for bulk regulation purposes." Okay, here we go, "In addition, unenclosed ground level decks, and unenclosed elevated decks which project no more than ten (10) feet from the principal structure, shall not be considered structures for lot coverage purposes when constructed onto a single-family attached dwelling." Is that telling us it is not to be...?

VICKI KEENAN: No, it's saying that it is a structure.

## MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Okay.

YVES STEGER: It is not?

VICKI KEENAN: It is considered part of the structure. It said, "in addition, unenclosed decks..."

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah, let me read it again. "In addition, unenclosed ground level decks, and unenclosed elevated decks which project no more than ten (10) feet from the principal structure..."

YVES STEGER: Shall not be, shall not be...
VICKI KEENAN: Shall not be...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: "...considered structures for lot coverage purposes when constructed onto a single-family attached dwelling." So...

MATT NEUMAN: How big is the deck, though?
VICKI KEENAN: It is...

YVES STEGER: Four (4) feet.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: "...which project no more than ten (10) feet..."
VICKI KEENAN: Thirty two (32) feet long, four (4) feet wide. So it...
YVES STEGER: Oh, wait a minute, no. The deck is twelve (12) feet.
MATT NEUMAN: So it looks like a walkway...

YVES STEGER: No, no. I'm talking about the deck itself.
MATT NEUMAN: Right. The walkway isn't part of it.
YVES STEGER: Correct.

VICKI KEENAN: Right.

YVES STEGER: The walkway is not.
VICKI KEENAN: But the deck is.

YVES STEGER: But the deck is twelve (12) feet, so it's definitely more than the ten (10) feet, so it is a structure.
[pause]
MATT NEUMAN: I have a question. Now, you had construction financing?
BILL MASON: Yes.

ROBERT COOK: Yes.
MATT NEUMAN: There was a lender involved? Did the lender require inspections for disbursement of funds?

BILL MASON: I'm sure they did, yes.
MATT NEUMAN: Did they require a foundation plan, a plot plan, at any point?
ROBERT COOK: No.

MATT NEUMAN: That wasn't part of their closing requirements?

ROBERT COOK: Nope.
MATT NEUMAN: I know, I...that's what I do for a living, is I do closings.
ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.
MATT NEUMAN: And a lot of construction lenders require a plot plan, at least at some point, to be done. I'm just a little surprised. I can't say to your specific loan...

ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.
MATT NEUMAN: ...that that wasn't a requirement. But it may be something you wanna go back and look at your actual closing papers...

ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.
MATT NEUMAN: ...and you may have, in fact, paid for a plot plan that quite possibly wasn't done or was done and wasn't told or the results weren't given to you.

ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.
MATT NEUMAN: So, you may want to inquire to that.
ROBERT COOK: Okay.
[pause]
VICKI KEENAN: Are there any more questions of the Board?
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: No.
VICKI KEENAN: No? Okay, seeing none, we are going to open it up for public comment. So, all those who are opposed to this application, I would ask that, one at a time, come up to the microphone, state your name and address and just speak clearly for us and that if you are coming up to speak, that you provide us with new information and not really reiterate things that we've heard before, if you would, please. Okay, so is there anyone in the audience that's opposed to this application that would like to speak now? Come on up.

ERIC HOLLAND: Hi, my name is Eric Holland, I live at 36 Brewster Road. I have pictures [Exhibits "I" through "M"], I don't how the best way is to do this, I should have made more of them...

VICKI KEENAN: If you...
ERIC HOLLAND: Do you want me to tell you what they are and bring them up?
VICKI KEENAN: Yeah, and we can pass them down the line.
ERIC HOLLAND: Okay. Or I'll tell you...go two by two...First of all, I wanna say one thing. This whole thing isn't rocket science. I mean, a measuring tape would have been...I mean, Mr. Cook was told about the small size of this lot many, many times and, I mean, we're talking about, he could have used a tape measure and measured where it is. It's not a complex thing. This picture...and by the way, Mr. Cook is, I believe, an engineer and his machine shop makes
medical instruments, which are measured in, I believe, microns, so it's not a thing, I think, would be above, you know, his ability. This is a picture of...basically, just to remind you what it looks like, this is where the lot line is, up at the top, and it goes down, you can see how close it is.
[pause]
ERIC HOLLAND: One of the other...this one, underneath that side deck are two huge air conditioner/heat pump systems that I can hear inside my house with the doors and windows closed, okay? I won't go over every single picture. Another picture is drainage. I have a lot of drainage problems because this wall was built up. I don't know if you saw the retaining wall that was built on my side and that there's drains coming out of that and all of a sudden, I'm having drain problems. I have sand bags in my driveway, I have a pipe that comes right onto my property, which I don't know if that's legal.

VICKI KEENAN: Joe, can you pass those back?
JOE GREEN: Sure.
ERIC HOLLAND: The deck is, in my estimation, eleven (11) feet too close and his foundation's seven (7) feet too close. I mean, you can see by that picture, how that goes down. I don't know, did anyone go down to the water and look at the pin, at the water on his lot and my lot? It's way over. I mean, it...the other...I mean, it just doesn't seem that it was very complicated to me and simply using a tape measure, he could have avoided this whole thing. The other fact is that everybody that's come to my house, my family's been in real estate for thirty (30) years, they all, everybody that comes there, it's basically built on top of me, everyone comments, even delivery people. You know, the value of my house has been adversely affected and the drainage problems and I just don't...that's pretty much all I have to say. Thank you.

VICKI KEENAN: Thank you. Is there anyone else in the audience that would like to speak or...?

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah, I wanted to see the drainage stuff.
VICKI KEENAN: Yeah, I'm sorry.
JIM SMITH: I'd like to make a couple comments and ask a couple questions. One of the questions I have, when he said the centered the house on the lot, did he inform the foundation gentleman that there was, in fact, a fifteen (15) foot side setback? You know, instead of just saying he had to center it in the lot? The other question or other point I would raise about the foundation gentleman, as far as I know, no evidence has been given that he was, in fact, a licensed surveyor and really qualified to determine the size and location of a foundation. Typically, that's done by a surveyor. Are the lot lines identified by monumentation at the front and back, so that the lot lines can be actually determined? Was he aware that the required
certified plot plan was, in fact, required at the point that the footings was installed? That's clearly stated in the building code amendments, which are available for anybody who wants to look at the regulations that we have for the Town of Londonderry. Okay, thank you.

VICKI KEENAN: So, Jim, could you just start with your first question and we'll direct it to the applicant...

JIM SMITH: Okay, the first question was, when he told the foundation gentleman, did he inform them that there was a fifteen (15) foot required setback in locating the foundation, versus just stating 'Center it in the lot'?

ROBERT COOK: Yes, and they told me it was a fifteen (15) foot setback.
VICKI KEENAN: Your foundation contractor did?
ROBERT COOK: Right, and the excavator. I said it and they both said it.
JIM SMITH: Okay. Was the foundation gentleman certified as a surveyor to be qualified to actually locate the foundation?

ROBERT COOK: I don't know that.

JIM SMITH: Okay. Are the lot lines identified by monumentation on the four corners?
ROBERT COOK: Yes.
JIM SMITH: Were you aware that the required certification of the foundation was, in fact, required under the building code to be submitted when the footings were installed, which is clearly stated in the building code and the amendments as the Town of Londonderry has in their ordinance?

ROBERT COOK: No, and you also said that you gave me one, which you never did. Your office never informed me or gave me one but you stated before that you did.

JIM SMITH: Okay. Well, the point I'm raising is, he's under the... he should have inquired on something like that.

VICKI KEENAN: Okay. Thank you.
JIM SMITH: Thank you.
VICKI KEENAN: Is there anyone else in the audience?

BILL MASON: Just to respond to that, okay, public servants have an obligation, okay, to enforce the regulations and to inform the public, okay? So if there's...they don't have any...there's no problem with....when you say to a building official, 'What do I have to do to get a building permit?', they tell you what you have to do, okay? 'And we will give you a permit.' They also tell you the inspections you have to have and what needs to get done before you can continue on building your house. The point I'm trying to make is, Mr. Cook did not ignore any of those and tried to comply with everything he was directed to do. He didn't not get a certified location on his foundation because he wanted to build the house and then be back here eight (8) or nine (9) months later, fighting this fight, okay? If he was told to do that...everything he was told to do by the Building Department in order to build his house, he did. Every permit he was required to get, he got. Every inspection, he got, alright? So, this is not something that subterfuge had took place in the middle of the night because he needed an extra seventeen (17) inches on one side of his house or three (3) feet on the other side of his house. He thought he was doing the right thing. He thought he was relying on contractors who work in Londonderry, who say they know what they're doing, and understand where the house needed to be sited. That's what he did, okay? Nothing more than that.

VICKI KEENAN: Is there anyone else in the public that would like to speak in favor or against this applicant? Sure, come on up.

CHARLIE EVANS: I just didn't know which side you were looking for, in favor or opposed or both?

VICKI KEENAN: I think we'll take everybody at this point.
CHARLIE EVANS: Okay. My name is Charlie Evans, I live on 11 Wilson Road in
Londonderry. And I've known Bob Cook for a long time and I think what it comes down to is, you know, we're talking about who did what and what contractor did what, I think what it comes down to is the Board has to decide if he made an error in bad faith...I mean, I'm sorry, if he made an honest mistake and didn't exercise bad faith and didn't try to do something wrong to get his house bigger than it should be or closer to the lot line than it should be and I think that it's pretty clear to me, from the length of time I've known him that this is an honest mistake. There's nothing he...this is not a position he wanted to be in. I'm sure he's beat himself up more than the Board or anybody else has about being in this position because it's certainly not a place he wants to be. Secondly, if you look at that neighborhood, and I'm sure there's other houses that don't meet the setbacks, if you drive down the neighborhood and look at the houses, you can't...it's not evident to you by driving by that this one is encroaching by seventeen (17) inches and this one is not or this one is encroaching by five (5) feet. I mean, it's not apparent, it's not...I don't think it's a huge deal. The other thing is, when you folks read the regulation about decks, my understanding, I've always been under the impression, I've done a fair amount of building in town, that a deck was not part of...the foundation is what you have to meet the setback with, not with a deck. And I think the language about the deck being larger than ten (10) feet refers to the deck on the side line. I think the twelve (12) foot deck Mr. Cook has faces the lake. I don't think that it faces the side lines and his walkway, I don't think meets, you know, falls under the
criteria that you have fall inside the fifteen (15) foot setback. I think if you read the language again, you know, the Board seemed to be on the fence of whether or not a deck was...should meet the setbacks. You know, some talk about a deck width of more than twelve (12) feet. I think someone said the deck is more than ten (10) feet. It's twelve (12) feet. But the twelve (12) foot deck, I believe, faces the lake. It's not facing the side line, so I don't know if that's part of the encroachment that you'd be looking at.

YVES STEGER: The deck is twelve (12) by thirty two (32).
CHARLIE EVANS: Correct, but not on the side line.
YVES STEGER: So any dimension is bigger than ten (10). So, it meets exactly the intent of the zoning regulation and in this discussion, we don't...the twelve (12) feet are only important because they are more than ten (10), in which case, they would not apply. Because it is twelve (12), it does apply and they encroach into the setback much more than the house, which is twenty eight (28).

CHARLIE EVANS: I think there's some gray area there, but...
BILL MASON: Right.
CHARLIE EVANS: Anyway, I think that the basic criteria of this is did he act in bad faith and I don't believe that he did.

VICKI KEENAN: Okay. Thank you. Is there anyone else in the audience? Come up.
JOE MCCARRON: I'm Joe McCarron from the Bank of New England. I gave him the construction loan. We depend on....we now have a new rule, similar to Londonderry's Building Department, because we rely on the towns that we lend in to follow the construction and the building codes, et cetera. You know, we have inspections that go on. I'm a licensed builder in Massachusetts. I came in after the fact of the house being up, as far as this particular loan falling in my book, but, again, we relied on the Town inspections and then we had a separate engineering company that comes out and inspects. But they inspect, you know, the dollars going into the property, not the side yards. But that was just to answer Mr. Neuman's...

MATT NEUMAN: And you don't require a plot plan?
JOE MCCARRON: Excuse me?
MATT NEUMAN: You don't require a plot plan at any point?
JOE MCCARRON: Typically...now we do. But typically, it's the town's...most of the towns in Massachusetts, again, and like Londonderry, you know, we were under the impression that it's a footing issue. That's my own piece of it. That you certify the footing and then, you know, at
that point in time, if you have to move that footing, it's not huge dollars like it is at this point in the process. So, I just wanted to add that. Thank you.

VICKI KEENAN: Thank you.
ROBERT COOK: Thank you.
VICKI KEENAN: Anyone else? Last chance. Okay, seeing none, we will close the...
YVES STEGER: But we can still ask questions?
VICKI KEENAN: We can still ask questions. We'll close the public, sort of, comment section.
YVES STEGER: No, I would like still to ask questions of the...
VICKI KEENAN: Of the applicant?
YVES STEGER: Yes.
VICKI KEENAN: Yeah, I mean...
YVES STEGER: Oh, okay, I'm sorry.
VICKI KEENAN: I'm just closing the, sort of, public comment portion.
BILL MASON: Yeah...
VICKI KEENAN: Just a moment, please.
BILL MASON: Oh.
VICKI KEENAN: And so, just so you all understand who are sitting out there, there are no more comments from the public as it relates to this case. So now we will bring it back to the Board and we have some more questions of the applicant, so, Yves, if you could start with your question, please.

BILL MASON: Just a point. Could we look at the pictures that Mr. Holland submitted? We haven't seen those. In case you ask us a question about one of those pictures. We have not seen those.

VICKI KEENAN: Sure.
YVES STEGER: My question is when was the deck built?

ROBERT COOK: It was completed towards the end of the house.
YVES STEGER: When is that?

ROBERT COOK: Hmm?
YVES STEGER: When was that?
ROBERT COOK: In July.
VICKI KEENAN: Of 2009?

ROBERT COOK: Yeah.

YVES STEGER: You applied for the deck the day after your first hearing here.
ROBERT COOK: Hmm?

VICKI KEENAN: July 15 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, I think, was our first hearing and the permit was when?
YVES STEGER: No, it was 7/15 and...

VICKI KEENAN: Yeah.
YVES STEGER: ...the building permit for the deck was made on $7 / 16$.
ROBERT COOK: Right. Richard said I need to get the permit for that and he says, 'Come in, fill it out,' and I did.

YVES STEGER: You didn't know that you needed a permit?
ROBERT COOK: It...yeah, I mean, I guess I did but they put it in and then I went...I had to go to the Town for a permit.

VICKI KEENAN: What were the dates of the actual physical construction of the deck?
ROBERT COOK: Oh, I couldn't tell you. It was framed and then there was railings put on...
VICKI KEENAN: Approximate.
ROBERT COOK: ...I mean it would all be...it was done before the permit, I'm not telling you it wasn't.

MATT NEUMAN: But after the plot plan was done?

ROBERT COOK: Pardon me?
MATT NEUMAN: After the plot plan was done? Showing the dimensions?
ROBERT COOK: Yeah. Mm-hmm.
VICKI KEENAN: So the deck was built after the Duval survey was complete?
YVES STEGER: No, actually, it isn't.
ROBERT COOK: No, no, no. It was there.
YVES STEGER: On 6/11...
ROBERT COOK: Yeah, it was there.
YVES STEGER: ...it was already there...
ROBERT COOK: Right.
VICKI KEENAN: Got it.
YVES STEGER: ...so your deck was there by June.
ROBERT COOK: Right.
VICKI KEENAN: Right.
YVES STEGER: Not July.
ROBERT COOK: And I said, it wasn't...I said it wasn't...it was there and we had to get the permit.

RICHARD CANUEL: I asked Mr. Cook to apply for the permit for the deck so that we would have the information of the deck to verify the deck construction.

VICKI KEENAN: Okay. Are there any more questions for the applicant? We can always more questions during deliberation. So I think we'll bring it back to the Board. I will ask the Board that as we sort of go through our deliberations and we have these discussions, as you are sort of communicating findings that you think will be relevant in making a decision on this case, that you write them on the worksheets that I've given to you so that we don't forget them and we come back and we state them with our future motion. Because this is very important that we are very clear as to the reasons why we're making this certain decision that we're gonna be
making, okay? So as we're going through, maybe we can assign somebody to be a scribe? Who has nice handwriting?

## MATT NEUMAN: Not me. It's terrible.

VICKI KEENAN: I'll do it.

## DELIBERATIONS:

VICKI KEENAN: Okay. Alright, so what I think, maybe, for us, to start out with and you tell me if you feel differently is why don't we go through our equitable waiver of dimensional requirements worksheet...

YVES STEGER: Absolutely.
VICKI KEENAN: ...and we'll sort of read through each one and have discussion about each and...

MATT NEUMAN: Sounds good.
VICKI KEENAN: It should be interesting. Okay. Number one (1), "Explain the violation was noticed [sic] or discovered by any owner, former owner, owner's agent or representative or municipal official until after a structure in violation had been substantially complete [sic], or until after a lot or other division of land in violation had been subdivided," et cetera. I think...

YVES STEGER: That it's clear.
VICKI KEENAN: It's very clear. I think it was clearly not discovered until...
YVES STEGER: Yeah, it was discovered when he came with a plan and...
VICKI KEENAN: Right.
YVES STEGER: And the Town refused the certificate of occupancy, so I think one (1) is definitely...

VICKI KEENAN: Pass.
YVES STEGER: Yes.

VICKI KEENAN: So, I'm gonna just make notes as we do this. So, "determined at time of certified plot plan."

MATT NEUMAN: Mm-hmm.

YVES STEGER: Certificate of occupancy and at that time, and that's when, actually, the plot is dated 6/11/09 and the house was built long before that. And the deck.

VICKI KEENAN: "...which [inaudible] post construction." Okay. I'm going to skip over number two (2) for the moment, 'cause I think that's gonna require the most...

YVES STEGER: Good choice. Good choice.
VICKI KEENAN: ...deliberation. So let's just be clear on the rest of them. Number three (3), "Explain how the physical or dimensional violation does not constitute a public or private nuisance, nor diminish the value of other property in the area, nor interfere with or adversely affect any present or permissible future uses of any such property." Why don't we start with you, Yves, if you have any comments.

YVES STEGER: Well...as usual, property values are very, very difficult to prove and it's mostly emotional, as we have seen in other cases, including a famous one. Clearly, people that are around that property are not gonna be happy. I mean, I wouldn't feel happy either. But all the properties themselves are noncompliant and that's just because it was like that when those things were built. It's just the difference is that this one is a new building and so we apply different rules that were applied before. So, I think it's gonna be difficult. I'm quite sure that people could argue one way or the other one, but as far as I'm concerned, it's gonna be very difficult. And I feel bad for the people around that, but does it make it really much bigger? I mean, let's say that it was really...assuming that it is twenty five (25) minus thirty (30), imagine that a house was twenty five (25), meets all the setback requirement and it is less than thirty (30) feet high, it's gonna be a problem for the people that are on both sides. There's no doubt about it. Now, does it make it much, much worse because it is now thirty two (32) feet instead of...yes, maybe. I mean, twenty eight (28) instead of twenty five (25) for the house and the big portion, thirty two (32) for the deck. Mmm, yes, maybe. But I'm not sure that I can use that to essentially deny on that ground alone.

VICKI KEENAN: I, sort of, and we'll go down the line, a couple comments I have. I would ask the Board this question: If the house were positioned, both the foundation, the structure itself and the deck, within the setback limits, would this stated diminution of value on the adjacent property, would that go away? Would that property value go up if the house were pushed back within those setback limits? I don't know the answer to that. I guess...

YVES STEGER: I'm saying I don't think so.
VICKI KEENAN: I would say probably not. I think a house in compliance on that lot would have the same impact as this existing house. Jaye, just for the record, Masiello Group had submitted what their professional appraisal on 36 Brewster Road [see Exhibit "N"].

JAYE TROTTIER: Mm-hmm.

VICKI KEENAN: And I wanted to make sure that the Board...I can't recall if that was...I wanna make sure that that was part of the public record because I think that came in after our last meeting.

YVES STEGER: Yes, it was.

JAYE TROTTIER: It was one of the letters, yup.
VICKI KEENAN: Everybody saw that? Just to make sure that all of the facts are laid out on the table and all of the exhibits have been put forth. Okay. So that's all I have to say. So, in other words, I don't have an opinion that any property values are impacted by the current structure. Mike?

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: I tend to agree. I think you could have an argument on either side of that. If it was, like you said, if it met all the setbacks, my personal opinion, I think the values around him may even go up but that has nothing to do here. It was the first time the drainage thing, you know, that was news to me and actually, the...

VICKI KEENAN: Air conditioning...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: ...heat pumps and stuff, so...I don't know, does that bring anything up with the nuisance issue here but the pictures didn't really show. I didn't see much erosion from the drain but...

MATT NEUMAN: Can we get some clarification on that, though?
VICKI KEENAN: Sure.
MATT NEUMAN: The picture that shows that pipe?
ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm.
MATT NEUMAN: What exactly that is and what's coming out of that pipe?
ROBERT COOK: That pipe...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: What is that? Yeah, good question.
ROBERT COOK: That pipe comes from my roof drain.
MATT NEUMAN: Mm-hmm.

ROBERT COOK: And it comes down underground and just bleeds out at the wall onto rocks that I have below there which directs the water down my property line and that pipe is probably thirteen (13) feet in from my property line. So saying that it could pour in onto his property is, in all honesty, a fallacy. It's thirteen (13) feet in from the property line and it's directed to go down through the trees on my property.

MATT NEUMAN: How is that directed? Just by the rocks or...?
ROBERT COOK: Just by the lay of the rock, right.
MATT NEUMAN: Is that something that was naturally like that or that you put those, positioned those rocks there?

ROBERT COOK: I put those rocks in but it was, you know, when it was raining, I went there in the rain and saw where it was and put some rocks down there, primarily because of, you know, I did it just because of, you know how you put your roof lines coming down on your flowers and you put rocks there so that it's not digging the land up? And that's why I did it. That's why I put the rocks there but the natural flow goes into the trees. Not anywhere else.

MATT NEUMAN: Richard, with discharge like this from...I mean, does that come into play as far as the setback and is it...how that works?

RICHARD CANUEL: Well, there are no provisions in our ordinance that actually prevents someone from doing that.

MATT NEUMAN: Oh.

RICHARD CANUEL: If it were a case where Mr. Cook was purposefully discharging runoff onto the adjacent property, then we could make the argument that a nuisance is caused and damage is caused to the adjacent property. Where the drain discharges onto Mr. Cook's property and it runs naturally from there, it's a hard argument to say that there's a nuisance caused to the adjacent property because of that.

VICKI KEENAN: Could we require some sort of mitigation? I mean, depending on how we vote, as a condition of such, could we require mitigation on the HVAC or the drainage? I'm just...

YVES STEGER: Well, we're only here as a setback issue.
VICKI KEENAN: Yeah.
YVES STEGER: Pure measurement.

VICKI KEENAN: I know. Right.

YVES STEGER: Even if the house was meeting the setbacks, you could have a runoff problem, okay?

MATT NEUMAN: But this is causing a nuisance. I mean, that's gonna...
VICKI KEENAN: But it all comes down...
YVES STEGER: You're gonna have to equate the nuisance to the setback violation as opposed to the natural runoff conditions.

VICKI KEENAN: But it all comes down to equity and fairness at the end of the day, right?

## YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.

VICKI KEENAN: And sort of a balance of a number of different issues and I sort of see this as, you know, tearing down the house, and this is something I was gonna say later, but I'll say it now, is that tearing down the house fair or is it...if we determine that under one, two, three, four, particularly number two (2), which is the ignorance of law, failure to inquire, that there was nothing in bad faith and we don't see anything there, then we get to this sort of issue with equity and fairness, and we do grant an equitable waiver, and I'm struggling here getting my words out. What time is it, ten o'clock? Is it also fair that we require Mr. Cook to mitigate these issues that are a nuisance to 36 Brewster Road, which is the noise from the HVAC and then the drainage problem, so, I guess, after all of that, very elegantly said, are there means by which you could mitigate those issues?

ROBERT COOK: Yes. I've looked at it and had a landscape person look at it 'cause we talked here before about landscaping, trees, whatever and I could put arborvitaes along that side there which blocks all of that. There's also a sound barrier and that's stated to me by a landscape engineer. It works as a sound barrier also and I have the chance to acquire some mature that are ten (10) feet tall right now, but they'll grow to twenty (20) feet.

YVES STEGER: Okay. We actually, during a previous hearing on this one, we discussed the fact that if we approve the equitable waiver, this Board can put restrictions or requirements at any time.

VICKI KEENAN: Okay, that was my question.
YVES STEGER: Yes, absolutely.
VICKI KEENAN: Much better said than I said.
YVES STEGER: Because there was a question about, can this Board do that?

VICKI KEENAN: Yeah, that was my question.
YVES STEGER: Because this is not a variance. I mean, it's usual that we put, when we approve a special exception or a variance, you know, either use or area, we put restrictions and people said, 'well what about equitable waiver?' And there is nothing in the statute that says that we cannot do that.

VICKI KEENAN: Great.

YVES STEGER: And just in the...
VICKI KEENAN: That's important.
YVES STEGER: You know, just to be fair to everybody.
VICKI KEENAN: Mm-hmm. I think that's important. Okay. That's good to know. Matthew? [pause]

MATT NEUMAN: I think that covers everything for me.
VICKI KEENAN: Joe?
JOE GREEN: I just have a question to Mr. Holland. Just in regards to the Better Homes and Gardens real estate letter that you have here from Rick Hatton? I just wondered how he assessed that there was a forty thousand $(40,000)$ dollar reduction in the sale price. Did you know how he brought that number up? How he calculated that number?

VICKI KEENAN: Could you come up to the microphone, please to answer the question? Thank you. Just a moment. Just for a point of order, can we...

ERIC HOLLAND: I'm not aware of how he...

VICKI KEENAN: Wait just a moment, Mr. Holland. Point of order, can we ask questions of the public once the public session has been closed?

RICHARD CANUEL: Well, that's the Board's discretion. I mean, you're not asking for public comment, you're asking response to an inquiry, so...

VICKI KEENAN: I think we should allow the question. I think it's important.
YVES STEGER: Alright.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: I think also because he brought a couple facts into light here, you know...

VICKI KEENAN: Yup. Okay, I'm sorry to interrupt you.
ERIC HOLLAND: I'm not aware of how he did that. I know he's been working in real estate a long time. I know that everybody that's seen pictures or been to my house thinks it's atrocious. I don't know how he came up with that. He's an expert and I didn't inquire as to how he came up with that figure.

JOE GREEN: If we had more of, 'okay, this is what happened during this scenario...'
VICKI KEENAN: Mm-hmm.
JOE GREEN: This particular house was, you know, devalued less than this house because of the proximity. It seems like the letter almost helped what we were talking about earlier, saying whether it would be fifteen (15) closer or less or...

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.
JOE GREEN: It's not gonna make much of a difference because the letter just said that size of house, regardless of how close it was.

VICKI KEENAN: I agree.
JOE GREEN: So it really didn't help us in determining whether it be...
YVES STEGER: That's correct.
VICKI KEENAN: Mm-hmm.
JOE GREEN: Right, so...
YVES STEGER: That is correct. Which actually relates to what I said exactly, you know?
JOE GREEN: That's to prove your point a little better.
VICKI KEENAN: Right.
YVES STEGER: It would be a problem even if it was compliant.
VICKI KEENAN: Right. I agree.

JOE GREEN: That's right. So, in his professional opinion, it still would have been a problem, so...

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm. Okay.
JOE GREEN: Thank you.
VICKI KEENAN: Thank you, Joe. So, I guess...
ERIC HOLLAND: Is that it?
VICKI KEENAN: Thank you.
JOE GREEN: Thank you.
VICKI KEENAN: So I think we're all in agreement that there's not an issue, that the fact that the property is over the setback limit impacts value, but I would really ask the Board to seriously consider mitigation related to drainage and to HVAC.

MATT NEUMAN: Absolutely.
VICKI KEENAN: I think that's...as we go forward, I think it's reasonable and warranted. So I hope somebody's writing this down 'cause I'm not fulfilling my scribe duties very well. And then when we do notes, we'll all sort of chime in. Number four (4), "Explain how, due to the degree of past construction or investment made in ignorance of the facts constituting the violation, the cost of correction so far outweighs any public benefit to be gained, that it would inequitable to require the violation to be corrected."

YVES STEGER: There is no doubt about that.

VICKI KEENAN: That is clear as day.
JOE GREEN: I agree.
YVES STEGER: Mr. Cook gave, you know, estimates of construction costs. There's no doubt that that is true.

VICKI KEENAN: I agree. Anyone else have anything to say on that?
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: No.

MATT NEUMAN: No.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay. Let's see...

YVES STEGER: Now we have to go back to two (2).
VICKI KEENAN: I know. Let me just make sure we haven't missed anything else. Okay, so back to what I think is probably the meat of this discussion, which is "Explain how the violation was not an outcome of ignorance of the law or ordinance, failure to inquire," everyone has trouble pronouncing this word, "obfuscation, misrepresentation, or bad faith on the part of any owner, owner's agent or representative," which would include the contractors under hire, "but was instead caused by either a good faith error in measurement or calculation made by an owner or owner's agent, or by an error in the [sic] ordinance interpretation or...made by a municipal official in the process of issuing a permit over which the [sic] official had authority." Why don't we start with Joe at that end.

JOE GREEN: I think it was very clear, you made a point earlier about the deck and it's very, very clear in our ordinances that that is part of the structure, so regardless of any variances or overs or unders, if you were just to use simple mathematics to add, you would be in violation of that, so, I think it's very simple to say that it was in violation.

## VICKI KEENAN: On the deck.

JOE GREEN: On the deck.
VICKI KEENAN: Yeah, I agree. Matt?
MATT NEUMAN: It's pretty clear. I mean, from everything, it appears that Mr. Cook relied upon people that he hired to do the math and that's where he based everything off of.
Obviously, he should have done a little more homework but it doesn't look like that was done...it doesn't appear that, you know, there was the bad faith.

YVES STEGER: Well...so, we have accepted that in good faith, he thought he had fifty nine (59) feet, okay?

MATT NEUMAN: Mm-hmm.
YVES STEGER: So, we all accept that.

## MICHAEL GALLAGHER: I don't.

YVES STEGER: Never...yeah, I accept the fifty nine (59) feet.
JOE GREEN: He said he...
VICKI KEENAN: That he thought...

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: No, no, no, I'm sorry. I wasn't saying...

YVES STEGER: Okay. We accept the fifty nine (59) feet. That's a good faith error. Putting a thirty two (32) foot structure is..

VICKI KEENAN: Right.

YVES STEGER: ...and he said he didn't know. That's ignorance of the law.
ROBERT COOK: No, I...

YVES STEGER: It's on the record.
VICKI KEENAN: ...you wanna finish your...
YVES STEGER: Yeah.

VICKI KEENAN: Okay.
YVES STEGER: So, in that case, there is definitely ignorance of the law because...and actually, it's very bizarre that, essentially he gets that structure attached, which makes it break more even than the twenty eight (28) which we can accept. I'm ready to accept the twenty eight (28) foot...

VICKI KEENAN: I agree.

YVES STEGER: , ... but I am not ready to accept the thirty two (32) feet and in addition, he gets only a permit after he has already been in front of this Board.

VICKI KEENAN: For the deck. When it clearly says in the initial permit for the house...

YVES STEGER: Exactly.
VICKI KEENAN: ...that it is not...
YVES STEGER: Exactly. So...
VICKI KEENAN: ...the deck is not part of the initial permit.
MATT NEUMAN: The deck is a huge issue.

VICKI KEENAN: Yeah. Without a doubt.
YVES STEGER: So there is definitely ignorance of the law and there is definitely failure to inquire. I mean, the number of times where he could reasonably, knowing that this was a very
small lot, have talked to people, asked people to measure it. The first time this whole thing is measured for the first time is in June '09 and the building is already done. So, as far as I'm concerned, it's...I accept the good faith for the fifty nine (59) feet...

VICKI KEENAN: Mm-hmm.
YVES STEGER: ... and I would have accepted the twenty eight (28) foot for the house.
MATT NEUMAN: So, for the foundation...

YVES STEGER: For the foundation, I'm not even arguing with the foundation.

MATT NEUMAN: Mm-hmm.
YVES STEGER: The thirty two (32) feet for the deck, I'm not ready to do that.
VICKI KEENAN: And the walkway.
MATT NEUMAN: Yup.
YVES STEGER: That's definitely ignorance of the law.
MATT NEUMAN: I would agree with that.
VICKI KEENAN: I'm gonna ask a question of Mr. Cook. Can you make modifications to the deck and the walkway that exceed the twenty eight (28) feet or the boundaries of the foundation?

ROBERT COOK: Oh, there's gonna be mod...to the four (4) foot walkway?

VICKI KEENAN: Right. And also the deck.
ROBERT COOK: Yeah.
VICKI KEENAN: Which extends beyond the twenty eight (28) feet.
ROBERT COOK: Yeah, I mean, you can cut it off, right.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: So, maybe bring it...

MATT NEUMAN: [inaudible] eliminate...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: I'm sorry.

VICKI KEENAN: What's that?
MATT NEUMAN: Eliminate that four (4) foot walkway?
ROBERT COOK: Well, you can't eliminate it because it's an entranceway to the house. So you'd have to leave a section of it.

MATT NEUMAN: How much of a section?
ROBERT COOK: Ten (10) feet.
MATT NEUMAN: So not to the entire...not to the end of the...
BILL MASON: No.
ROBERT COOK: Right. Right, you could take out the end.
VICKI KEENAN: Richard, can I ask a question? On the walkway, just a point of clarification. The walkway...there's the deck and then there's the walkway. Are they both...the walkway does not exceed ten (10) feet...

ROBERT COOK: Right.
RICHARD CANUEL: Mm-hmm.
VICKI KEENAN: ...from the house. But the deck does. Are they considered...?
MATT NEUMAN: Considered one?
VICKI KEENAN: Yeah.
RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah.
MATT NEUMAN: Because they're connected?
RICHARD CANUEL: I would look at it as one because it's connected.
VICKI KEENAN: Because the walkway connects to the deck.
RICHARD CANUEL: The walkway does connect to the deck for access to the deck, yeah. It's part of the deck.

VICKI KEENAN: Can you modify the walkway and the deck so that...

ROBERT COOK: Yes.

VICKI KEENAN: ...you can comply...[inaudible]
ROBERT COOK: Now the other point I was trying to make earlier when you stopped me was that he said it's on the record, it's also on the record that the builder told me, and he builds in Londonderry all the time, and I was told this is not an issue, it's a deck, it's not the house. And that's what I based that on.

VICKI KEENAN: We understand that.

ROBERT COOK: And that's on the record from before.

VICKI KEENAN: But I think my question is, really, can you comply?
ROBERT COOK: No, and my understand to that is yes...
VICKI KEENAN: Okay.
ROBERT COOK: ...but to Yves' thing, it is on the record that I said that the builder told me that that was alright.

YVES STEGER: You are the person that is supposed to know the law.
ROBERT COOK: I understand that.

YVES STEGER: Okay?
ROBERT COOK: But I...

YVES STEGER: You cannot put that responsibility on everybody around you.
ROBERT COOK: I put it on the people I hired to do the right thing.

VICKI KEENAN: So, I think from my perspective on this, I think there was some major problems with the deck. You know, bad faith? I don't know. Ignorance? For sure. Failure to inquire? Absolutely. The math is very simple. I'm terrible at math and if I can do it, it's pretty clear. And I think that, you know, the cost to take down a few feet of the deck, you know, I'm torn as to whether it's worth it.

MATT NEUMAN: Well, I think it may be worth it to the abutter.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yes. Exactly.

VICKI KEENAN: Yeah. No, I...yeah.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: I think because it is...

VICKI KEENAN: We're talking about what [inaudible]...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: ...that the setbacks are not met, I think...
YVES STEGER: Actually, given the way the house has been built like that...
VICKI KEENAN: On an angle.
YVES STEGER: It's that portion that encroaches even more...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yes.
VICKI KEENAN: Yes.
YVES STEGER: ...than the big deck itself.
VICKI KEENAN: Right.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Well, you look at that picture also, that...
VICKI KEENAN: That corner.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: ....I mean, you've got to admit...
JOE GREEN: It's crooked.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: ...that that deck and everything dwarfs that...
JOE GREEN: It's crooked, yeah.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: ...that other house.
YVES STEGER: So, if we cut everything, including the access deck...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: You're right. It does...
YVES STEGER: ...we would be at twenty eight (28).
VICKI KEENAN: Right.

ROBERT COOK: You say "dwarfs." It dwarfs it because it's a small house and built at the bottom of a hill.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: And that's, you know something, there's something to that. Yeah, I...but...

MATT NEUMAN: You know, so, in regards to that,to that walkway/deck part. How far into the house is the entrance?

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: It's kind of toward the end.

ROBERT COOK: I'd imagine that it's...

MATT NEUMAN: Is it towards the end where the...?

ROBERT COOK: Right, yeah. It's towards the garage. Right. So I'm gonna guess that the doorway...probably six (6) to eight (8) feet? I'm gonna guess.

MATT NEUMAN: So...

ROBERT COOK: So that's why I said if you left ten (10) feet...
MATT NEUMAN: Right.

BILL MASON: Yeah, let me make it simple. I mean, we would agree that the walkway that leads to the entrance to the house would be terminated just beyond the entrance to the house and that we would remove two (2) feet from the deck at the end.

ROBERT COOK: Well, no, you move it all the way down...
YVES STEGER: Four (4) feet.

VICKI KEENAN: It would be more than that.

MATT NEUMAN: Yeah, you need to remove the four (4) feet from the...

ROBERT COOK: Right, all the way down, making the deck twenty eight (28) feet.
BILL MASON: No, no, no, no. I'm sorry.
MATT NEUMAN: Yup, so that...

BILL MASON: What I'm saying is we're gonna terminate the walkway at the entrance to the house, remove the balance of the walkway and then take the deck in four (4) feet or whatever, to bring to twenty eight (28) feet, to bring it to the same width as the house.

VICKI KEENAN: To the same dimensions of the house.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: To get to the lot lines, within the fifteen (15) on each side and...
MATT NEUMAN: Right, 'cause I don't know that once you eliminate that that you have to eliminate the width of the deck.
[overlapping comments]
VICKI KEENAN: The depth toward the water.
MATT NEUMAN: Correct.

BILL MASON: Because that's...
[overlapping comments]
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah, that's fine. That's...
MATT NEUMAN: As long as the width is [inaudible], you don't have to worry about the twelve (12) to ten (10) or anything like that.

BILL MASON: Right.
VICKI KEENAN: I agree. Yeah.
MATT NEUMAN: Yeah, that's the...that four (4) feet, I guess, is the...
VICKI KEENAN: Are we asking him to reduce...because the property still sits like this, so it's probably within the dimensions of the foundation that the deck would sit and not beyond that?

YVES STEGER: No.
VICKI KEENAN: It would be more than that, correct?
YVES STEGER: Oh, yeah.
VICKI KEENAN: Because it would have to come in because of the way it sits on the lot.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Right, and I think that if the side walkway was removed up until reasonable entrance and exit...

ROBERT COOK: Right.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: ...to the entry, and then out on the deck, get within the fifteen (15) feet of each side...

VICKI KEENAN: Get [inaudible]. I agree
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: ...and I think that...
YVES STEGER: 'Cause you see the...the house plans that were submitted for the building have no deck. They have a deck in the back which is only ten (10) feet and twenty eight (28) feet.

VICKI KEENAN: Right. Go ahead.
ROBERT COOK: The plan submitted had the deck.
YVES STEGER: Yes.
ROBERT COOK: And the...okay. I thought you said...
YVES STEGER: Ten (10) feet long and the size of the house.
VICKI KEENAN: The deck.
YVES STEGER: Not thirty two (32) feet.
VICKI KEENAN: The deck is actually bigger than...as an addition on the plan.
ROBERT COOK: No, it was never bigger. It's always been the same. I can show you the original set that was given to the Town.

VICKI KEENAN: Could you bring those up? 'Cause we're looking at our drawings online and it shows it...

YVES STEGER: We have it in front of us.
VICKI KEENAN: Looks like it's the same thing.
ROBERT COOK: It shows the deck here and the four (4) foot there.
MATT NEUMAN: Yeah.

VICKI KEENAN: The dimensions there.
ROBERT COOK: That's the house.
MATT NEUMAN: We have...
[overlapping comments]
YVES STEGER: Deck and entry.
MATT NEUMAN: And it shows the thirty two (32) feet.
ROBERT COOK: And if you look there, it shows it.
VICKI KEENAN: But it shows dimensions here, eight (8) by twenty eight (28).
[indistinct conversations]
YVES STEGER: That is the diagram but that is the measurement.
ROBERT COOK: And that...okay, that changed.
YVES STEGER: So there is nothing here...
ROBERT COOK: And this...I understand what you're saying there but here...
VICKI KEENAN: Can you go speak into the microphone for the record, please? Thank you.
ROBERT COOK: I understand what you're saying on the floor plan. The floor plan drawing did not show the deck but if you look at the outside of the house, which was supplied, shows the four (4) foot deck and the deck in the front. So, what you're looking at here is a floor plan, not a deck drawing. The deck is showed on these drawings.

YVES STEGER: No, I understand.
ROBERT COOK: This is a full package that was given. So, because it's not on the floor plan doesn't mean it wasn't there.

VICKI KEENAN: Right, but the dimensions of the deck, which are considered part of the structure are not...the way it was built, do not comply with the drawings that you submitted. You submitted showing dimensions of the deck being eight (8) by ten (10) without the walkway.

ROBERT COOK: No, I understand that. I understand that. Right.

VICKI KEENAN: And that something far different was constructed there.
ROBERT COOK: Mm-hmm. And...right. Okay.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay.

ROBERT COOK: That was a mistake on that.

VICKI KEENAN: Okay.
ROBERT COOK: That was never intended to be that, so, it's a mistake in my checking it or whatever but...

VICKI KEENAN: Okay. So, I somewhat believe the deck needs to be brought within compliance of the setbacks.

MATT NEUMAN: I agree.
VICKI KEENAN: 'Cause I don't think, in this case, had they come before us, we would have granted a variance for that deck. I don't know, maybe I'm wrong, but, that's how I feel about it.

YVES STEGER: With everything I'm discovering, I'm starting to get more and more in the direction of bad faith because we have dimensional plans here that have been submitted officially to the Town and then that's not what is built, okay? Plus the deck, the permit is done after they start the first hearing here. C'mon, we're seeing a pattern here, don't we?

JOE GREEN: I do.
VICKI KEENAN: No, the deck was built before the first hearing here.
YVES STEGER: No, the permit was not...
VICKI KEENAN: Oh, the permit, I agree.

YVES STEGER: ...was not requested and the permit is only for the structure but doesn't show the impact on the setbacks. I'm starting to have problems.

VICKI KEENAN: I have a question. So if the deck was designed at eight (8) feet by twenty eight (28) feet, how did it get built much bigger than that and totally changed after the fact, if that's what your permit was for?

ROBERT COOK: It was told to change it on the drawing and she didn't. And I didn't realize it.

VICKI KEENAN: Okay.
ROBERT COOK: In the very beginning, it was always gonna be twelve (12) feet and the girl who did the drawings off of my drawings didn't change it.

VICKI KEENAN: What did the builder use to build the deck in its current layout today? Did you give them drawings to build that current deck? 'Cause I don't see drawings here to show them the dimensions that were to be built based on the current deck.

ROBERT COOK: He just used the house drawings but I always maintained that he said 'How big's the deck?' I said it's twelve (12) foot by twenty eight (28) and then the walkway.

VICKI KEENAN: But there were no drawings actually given to the contractor to use in building the deck?

ROBERT COOK: Well, the...

JOE GREEN: It says ten (10) feet...
ROBERT COOK: He had the drawings of the house.

VICKI KEENAN: Yeah.
JOE GREEN: [inaudible].
ROBERT COOK: That's what he used.

VICKI KEENAN: But then he would have a built a deck...

ROBERT COOK: No, no. And I've always maintained...I thought that that number was changed.

MATT NEUMAN: Then there is a deck drawing that was in with your exhibits.

ROBERT COOK: Right. They had asked me for a deck drawing, which I did for them at one of the meetings.

MATT NEUMAN: Oh, that was for the second meeting?

ROBERT COOK: Right, yeah.
MATT NEUMAN: Yeah.

YVES STEGER: That's actually part of the application for the deck permit. But that only came after the first meeting.

VICKI KEENAN: And after the deck was already built.
JOE GREEN: But to answer your question, in the Building Department file docs, there's a drawing that says ten (10) feet.

VICKI KEENAN: But that was filed after the deck was already built.
JOE GREEN: Right. I'm just saying that the variance, to your point...
VICKI KEENAN: Yeah.
YVES STEGER: Sorry?
JOE GREEN: ...the difference between the ten (10) and the twelve (12). To your point.
YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: This was filed after?

VICKI KEENAN: Yeah, 7/16 of '09, the deck permit.
YVES STEGER: And our first meeting was the 7 of the 15.
VICKI KEENAN: July 15 th. And Richard had mentioned...Richard, why don't you explain that one more time.

RICHARD CANUEL: I asked Mr. Cook to submit the permit application for the deck just so that we would have the deck construction to refer to as part of the record.

VICKI KEENAN: On record.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Just so I'm clear...and he submitted a plan for a specific size deck or...?

RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah, that's the plan that we have there with the recent permit.
YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Oh, the floor plan is what he submitted, is what you're saying, Richard? Or what...

RICHARD CANUEL: No, there should be a deck construction plan as part of that...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Right here.
RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah, that's it.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: I meant to say what Mr. Cook was calling the floor plan, right...okay. So that doesn't jibe with that, either.

MATT NEUMAN: No. Can I see that?
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Sure. Yeah, but that's only two (2) feet.
VICKI KEENAN: Richard, can we say that, you know, that the foundation and the house itself was built in error but in good faith but the deck wasn't and make a decision based on that?

RICHARD CANUEL: Oh, you can, sure.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay. Those would just be findings, correct?
RICHARD CANUEL: Yes. Yes Yup, and, you know, you could make, as a condition as part of your decision, is that the deck be modified to comply with the setbacks...

VICKI KEENAN: Okay.
RICHARD CANUEL: ...comparatively with the house as it sits now.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay. Alright. I would entertain a motion at this point and I would ask that any...Yeah, sure.

JOE GREEN: I have one more question. If the deck were removed, just hypothetically, would it be in compliance...I'm just trying to...it still wouldn't be in compliance, right?

YVES STEGER: No.
VICKI KEENAN: No. The foundation still sits...
JOE GREEN: I understand, but wouldn't that be a little bit closer to where we want it to be?

## VICKI KEENAN: Mm-hmm.

YVES STEGER: Yes, it would but essentially, the whole discussion that we have here is we have accepted that, in good faith, Mr. Cook thought he had fifty nine (59) feet and so, if it was a house with twenty eight (28) feet, we probably could accept in good faith that that was the
error. But now with the deck, which is built differently than what was submitted to the Town, and with a permit that comes after the fact, I mean, and the fact that the didn't know that a structure was part, we're not meeting...

JOE GREEN: The criteria.
YVES STEGER: ...the criteria.
JOE GREEN: Number two (2), yeah.
YVES STEGER: That's what I'm...
VICKI KEENAN: I know.
YVES STEGER: So, we have two choices. We can either deny or we can accept with a
restriction that all of the four (4) feet have to go away because then it meets our definition of the good faith. And that's essentially meeting the law.

JOE GREEN: But we have to have all four meet, correct?
YVES STEGER: Yes.

JOE GREEN: And two (2) clearly does not, so we could never accept that.
YVES STEGER: What do you mean?
JOE GREEN: Number two doesn't...
YVES STEGER: Yes, number two...
MATT NEUMAN: He's saying if you eliminate the deck.
YVES STEGER: The only problem is the thirty two (32) feet.
JOE GREEN: We still have ignorance of the law and failure to inquire.
VICKI KEENAN: But I think what Richard was saying is that, remember the whole thing about fairness and equity is all a part of this.

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.
JOE GREEN: Right.

VICKI KEENAN: And I don't believe that the errors in the foundation and the home itself, the structure of the home, were done in bad faith. I don't have any evidence of that. I think that the structure of the deck, I'm not convinced was not done in bad faith and...

JOE GREEN: Yeah, but could I stop you there...
VICKI KEENAN: But, I know, and that's why I'm asking Richard is, how can we split findings?
JOE GREEN: We just established, let me, point of clarification here, we just established that the structure includes the deck. So we can't get away from that. We've already talked about that. It's twelve (12) feet. It's part of the structure, okay? So, we already established that building that structure, now which includes the deck, there was ignorance of the law and there was failure to inquire. So that's what we're proving here. To me, it's very clear. I know, I understand what your point is but we're going off of laws and regulations that were written long before we were sitting here, so I think that we have to respect those and understand why they were written. So, we already established clearly that the deck is part of the structure, so we can't get around that, even if we want to or not, if our hearts say we should, we can't get around it, it's the law. So it's part of the structure. So I'm just trying to... point of clarification there.

VICKI KEENAN: And I appreciate that but I think we have to remember this is what we're...if this is the way we're gonna go, what we're asking this man to do is to tear down his home he just built. So, we have to really think about how we're affecting the people around him and whether the impact on them really outweighs him having to tear down this house. And you have to think about fairness. And I think by Richard saying that we can make a decision with mitigation, I think is what ends up being equitable, what ends up being fair at the end of the day.

JOE GREEN: Mm-hmm.
VICKI KEENAN: And, we just...
JOE GREEN: If that's the case. I came into this session thinking that...
VICKI KEENAN: Yeah.
JOE GREEN: ...we had to disapprove or approve four things. It was very simple for us. I understand everything that you just said...

VICKI KEENAN: Yeah.
JOE GREEN: ...and it's really heart wrenching but unfortunately, we had to make four decisions.

VICKI KEENAN: The four points of law. I...

JOE GREEN: And we cannot make two (\#2).
VICKI KEENAN: Yup.
JOE GREEN: So the question to you is, if we cannot make two, how can we make any restrictions? If we can't...

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.
JOE GREEN: If we say yes to four, then we can make the restrictions. But if we can't say yes to four, legally, how are we gonna make restrictions? And that's my question.

RICHARD CANUEL: Well, you can make the determination that the house, as it sits on the lot, meets the criteria.

## VICKI KEENAN: Of an equitable waiver.

RICHARD CANUEL: ...of the equitable waiver. The deck creates more of an encroachment. As part of that condition of your approval and your determination that the house meets the equitable waiver requirements, to reduce the deck to comply with that encroachment that the house offers.

YVES STEGER: So, yes, but that would be if it was only the good faith error in measurement and we have already accepted that there was a good faith error in measurement...

## MICHAEL GALLAGHER: On the house.

YVES STEGER: ...for the house itself, okay?

## RICHARD CANUEL: That's right.

YVES STEGER: Because it was twenty eight (28) and with twenty eight (28), there would be no issues. But in this case, there was much more than that, so personally, I cannot approve. There was ignorance of the law and there was definitely failure to inquire. And for those two reasons, it doesn't matter. All the others. You have to meet the points of law.

JOE GREEN: And we're not gonna meet that second point of law. So, I mean, that's the issue, again, going back and I hate to reiterate...

YVES STEGER: And remember, I was in your position when I voted the last time.
VICKI KEENAN: I know.

YVES STEGER: Remember?

VICKI KEENAN: I do.

YVES STEGER: I voted 'for.'
VICKI KEENAN: I know.
YVES STEGER: And everything I have heard during this session today makes me change my mind.

VICKI KEENAN: But the mitigation sort of...I think it gets us there and remember, we're going back to equity. We're going back to fairness. And that is a big piece of this that we have to really think about. And I think that we're correcting, sort of, this issue with point two (2) with mitigation. We're making it fair. We're making it right. I'm sorry, we're closed for further comment.

BILL MASON: Okay. I just had a suggestion.
MATT NEUMAN: And Richard, let me ask you this. If we had the side entranceway or whatever, that completely eliminated, that deck, that four (4) feet, completely, can he still get a certificate of occupancy? Because that is eliminating an entryway.

RICHARD CANUEL: If the Board votes to grant the equitable waiver, he can obtain a certificate of occupancy.

VICKI KEENAN: ‘Cause the foundation still remains noncompliant.
RICHARD CANUEL: That's right. That right.

JOE GREEN: Can I ask another question? Have Boards ever done this the way we're trying to do it? It seems like accept an equitable waiver of dimension without meeting the criteria.

RICHARD CANUEL: The Board has to determine that it meets the criteria. It has to meet all four points or the Board cannot grant the equitable waiver.

JOE GREEN: So that's what...
RICHARD CANUEL: So you need to make that determination.
JOE GREEN: Yeah, I really feel strongly that we need to make that determination and we have to understand that there's a law here that states very clearly that we include that twelve (12) foot structure. So, to me, I'm just saying, we need to make things a little bit more simpler than...
we're getting into a lot of tangents and going off on a lot of different directions here because it's such an emotional decision, so...

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.

RICHARD CANUEL: Well, like I say, if you determine that the house itself meets the criteria for the equitable waiver, without even considering the deck...

YVES STEGER: Yes.
RICHARD CANUEL: ...and it meets those four points of criteria...

YVES STEGER: Yes.

RICHARD CANUEL: ...you're there.
YVES STEGER: That's a very, very good point.
RICHARD CANUEL: You're there.

YVES STEGER: Yes.

RICHARD CANUEL: the deck is now an issue because it encroaches as well, more so than the building itself does.

YVES STEGER: I agree.

VICKI KEENAN: So we could grant an equitable...
RICHARD CANUEL: So if you've already made the determination, I didn't mean to interrupt you...

VICKI KEENAN: No, that's okay.
RICHARD CANUEL: If you're already making the determination that the house meets the criteria for the equitable waiver...

YVES STEGER: Yup.
RICHARD CANUEL: ...you're done.
VICKI KEENAN: So we could...

RICHARD CANUEL: You can add the criteria that the deck be reduced to comply with the same encroachment as the house does.

YVES STEGER: Yeah.
RICHARD CANUEL: And you're done.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay.
YVES STEGER: Yes. I feel good about that.
VICKI KEENAN: I do, too.

RICHARD CANUEL: Yes.

YVES STEGER: I cannot accept the equitable waiver.
VICKI KEENAN: Right.
YVES STEGER: It does not meet it when the deck is there. Without the deck...

VICKI KEENAN: I agree.
YVES STEGER: ...those four feet are gone...
VICKI KEENAN: Yup.
YVES STEGER: ...and it meets the good faith error in measurement and I don't have a problem.
JOE GREEN: So we have to come back to this four.
YVES STEGER: Without it...
JOE GREEN: We would have to come back to this four after it's changed, right?
YVES STEGER: No.

MATT NEUMAN: No.

VICKI KEENAN: No, he would just then have to comply with those restrict...
YVES STEGER: He has to comply with the requirements that we were gonna to put into the...

VICKI KEENAN: The requirements.

JOE GREEN: On conditional approval.

YVES STEGER: ...in the conditions, yes.
VICKI KEENAN: Right.
JOE GREEN: Right.
VICKI KEENAN: So, I guess at this point, if someone is ready to make motion, I would ask that you make the motion, you sort of state the findings for points one, two, three and four, why you think it's a pass or fail, and then add the requirements in addition to that, which, what we talked about is the removal of the deck and the walkway and the drainage, mitigation of the drainage issue and HVAC nuisance or noises.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Do we need to discuss the mitigation portion prior or...?
VICKI KEENAN: I don't think anybody in here is an engineer who could...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Right.
VICKI KEENAN: ...yeah, tell us what the mitigation is.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: So how...? How are we going to...?
[overlapping comments]
MATT NEUMAN: ...ask Richard [inaudible] if that's gonna be the issue.

RICHARD CANUEL: You mean in relationship to the drainage issue?

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: The drainage, the noise...
YVES STEGER: Yes, the noise and the drainage.
RICHARD CANUEL: Well, the drainage and the noise issue, that's the first I hear of this, too...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: And that was just brought up by an abutter, so...

RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah, that's the first I hear of it. That should be more of an enforcement issue, you know, for me to address directly.

MATT NEUMAN: I like that.

VICKI KEENAN: Okay.

RICHARD CANUEL: Not necessarily something that would be part of the equitable waiver because it has really nothing to do with the structure per se.

YVES STEGER: Okay.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay.
RICHARD CANUEL: So, you know, that would be something...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Oh, you can address the noise part, too, Richard?
VICKI KEENAN: And the drainage?
RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah, if it's considered a nuisance, yes.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Okay.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay.
YVES STEGER: Okay.
RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah. Sure.
VICKI KEENAN: Alright, that's good to know. Alright, so let's scratch that.
JOE GREEN: The conditions are based off of the deck.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: So we don't have to deal with the drainage or the...or we can put it in there based on...we just...do we need to put that in our findings, Richard?

RICHARD CANUEL: I don't believe so because, you know, both the drainage and noise issue has nothing to do with the location of the structure whatsoever.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Okay, that makes sense.
VICKI KEENAN: And it's on public record at this point...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah, right. Okay.
VICKI KEENAN: Okay.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Is that alright?

VICKI KEENAN: Good.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: So...
YVES STEGER: I knew you were going to do that.
[laughter]
YVES STEGER: Let me think about it. Let me think about it seriously.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: So we have to determine the deck. We've already determined that the house, as itself...equitable waiver for that, so...

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm. Yup. Anything that is beyond the twenty eight (28) feet has to go because we are accepting the twenty eight (28) feet as a good faith error in measurement.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: So we can determine that the deck in the back...

YVES STEGER: And the walkway.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: ...and the walkway, well, I think the walkway...you know, get rid of it at a minimum from the entrance on down and then bring the deck...

YVES STEGER: To the house.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah.
YVES STEGER: As it was in the original plan that was submitted for...
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah, make sure that deck gets...
YVES STEGER: It has to meet what was submitted.

VICKI KEENAN: I mean, I don't really care how he fixes it, as long as he complies, right?
YVES STEGER: Yup.
VICKI KEENAN: Within the setback limits.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah.

VICKI KEENAN: So, I don't think we have to tell him he has to build it that way. He just has to comply with the setback limits.

YVES STEGER: Mm-hmm.
VICKI KEENAN: And that nothing...right?
YVES STEGER: No, no, no. We will never meet the setback limits.

MATT NEUMAN: Right, because we're already...
VICKI KEENAN: With the deck?

YVES STEGER: No, even without the deck, it doesn't...

VICKI KEENAN: Oh, that's right. I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Thank you.

YVES STEGER: We're already beyond that, so, no.
MATT NEUMAN: Right.
VICKI KEENAN: So maybe we need to put a measurement then of the foundation, that it's not more than five (5) feet, five (5) inches within the setback. I don't know, can that be achieved that way?

YVES STEGER: No, essentially, we agree...

VICKI KEENAN: Yeah.
YVES STEGER: ...that there is a good faith of measurement that has allowed him to build a twenty eight (28) foot house on a lot where there is not enough room, okay?

VICKI KEENAN: Okay.
YVES STEGER: However, all the additions, deck and others, that expand more than four (4) feet were not submitted for the building permit are beyond a good faith error in measurement. And for that reason, essentially, anything that is beyond the twenty eight (28) feet for the house has to go.

## VICKI KEENAN: Okay.

YVES STEGER: Do you think that's fair?
MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Yeah, I think...yeah.

VICKI KEENAN: I think that's right.
MATT NEUMAN: Yeah.

VICKI KEENAN: Yeah.

YVES STEGER: Okay.

VICKI KEENAN: Okay. Go through your four points in terms of why you find for or against...
YVES STEGER: Yes, I'm going to go through all of them in all details, even though for an approval, it's less important than when you reject. I move that we grant case number $7 / 15 / 2009-2$, equitable waiver of dimensional requirements, based on the following findings: the violation was not noticed until after the building was completed, at the time a full site plan was submitted for the certificate of occupancy; two, the violation was the outcome in a good faith error measurement initiated by a misunderstanding of the size of the lot, based on preexisting lot plans; it does not create a public or private nuisance beyond what it would have been if it had met the setback requirements; and definitely, due to the degree of past construction and investment, any benefits far outweighed the cost to Mr. Cook [sic]. However, our findings indicate that the good faith applies only to what has been presented as a building permit, which is a twenty eight (28) foot house with a deck and as such, any extension beyond twenty eight (28) foot, either as a deck or a walkway, needs to be removed.

VICKI KEENAN: Is there a second to that motion?
JOE GREEN: I'll second that motion.
VICKI KEENAN: There is a motion to grant the equitable waiver with the findings and the conditions as presented, requirements, and a second. Any further discussion regarding the motion? Richard, do you have anything to add before we make a motion? Okay. All those in favor, signify by saying 'aye.'

JOE GREEN: Aye.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER: Aye.
MATT NEUMAN: Aye.
YVES STEGER: Aye.
VICKI KEENAN: Aye. Opposed? Abstentions?
[no response either opposed or abstaining]

RESULT: THE MOTION TO GRANT CASE NO. 7/15/2009-2 WITH RESTRICTIONS WAS APPROVED, 5-0-0.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

YVES STEGER, ACTING CLERK
TYPED AND TRANSCRIBED BY JAYE A TROTTIER, SECRETARY
APPROVED NOVEMBER 18, 2009 WITH A MOTION MADE BY JIM SMITH, SECONDED BY MIKE GALLAGHER AND APPROVED 3-0-1 WITH LARRY O'SULLIVAN ABSTAINING AS HE HAD NOT ATTENDED THE MEETING.

