

City of Rochester, New Hampshire

Zoning Board of Adjustment

Variance Application

TO: BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT CITY OF ROCHESTER

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

CASE NO. 2-23-6

DATE FILED 11823

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

NOV 08 2023

z	ONING BOARD CLERK
Applicant: Daniel LaGrange C/O Brett W. Allard, Esq., Shaughnessy Allard, PLLC	
E-mail: brett@salaw-nh.com Phone; (603) 644	I-4357 x3
Applicant Address: 24 Eastman Avenue, Suite C3, Bedford, NH 03110	
Property Owner (if different): Same	
Property Owner Address: Same	
Variance Address: 57-59 Cross Road	
Map Lot and Block No: Tax Map 205, Lot 34	
Description of Property: 1.22 acres - see attached plan.	
Proposed use or existing use affected: Single-family use proposed on new lot; two-family	use to remain on existing house lot
The undersigned hereby requests a variance to the terms of the Rochester Zoning Or	dinance, Ch. 275, Section 19.1 Table 19-4
and asks that said terms be waived to permit a two-lot subdivision, as shown on the	enclosed plan and described in the
enclosed narrative.	
The undersigned alleges that the following circumstances exist which prevent the protective strict terms of the Zoning Ordinance and thus constitute grounds for a variance. presenting my case the testimony should be confined to the 5 criteria and how	l understand that while
Signed: Brett W. Allard, Esq., Attorney for the Applicant/Owner	Date: US/23



City of Rochester, New Hampshire

Zoning Board of Adjustment

Variance Criteria

1) Granting the variance would not be contrary to the public interest because:
See attached.
*
2) If the variance were granted, the spirit of the ordinance would be observed because:
See attached.
3) Granting the variance would do substantial justice because:
See attached.
4.) If the variance were granted, the values of the surrounding properties would not be diminished because:
See attached.
*
 5.) Unnecessary Hardship: a. Owning to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area, denial of the variance would result in an unnecessary hardship because:
See attached.
And: ii. The proposed use is a reasonable one because:
See attached.
b. Explain how, if the criteria in subparagraph (A) are not established, an unnecessary hardship will be deemed to exist if, and only if, owning to the special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area, the property cannot be reasonably used in the strict conformance with the ordinance, and a variance is therefore necessary to enable reasonable use of it.
N/A

Introduction

Daniel LaGrange (the "Applicant") proposes a two-lot subdivision of his property situated at 57-59 Cross Road (Tax Map 205, Lot 34). The property is situated at the corner of Cross Road and Stacy Drive in the Agricultural ("AG") District. The lot is currently connected to municipal water and serviced by a private septic system. The existing property is approximately 1.22 acres (53,062 square feet) and has approximately 119.60 feet of frontage on Cross Road and approximately 247.98 feet of frontage on Stacy Drive. The property currently maintains a two-family duplex and two sheds on the southerly half of the lot. Driveway access is via a curb cut on Cross Road.

As shown on the enclosed plan, Proposed Lot 34 will consist of approximately 0.62 acres (26,872 square feet). Proposed Lot 34 will retain the existing duplex, sheds, driveway/curb cut, and 119.60 feet of frontage on Cross Road. Proposed Lot 34 will also have approximately 97.97 feet of frontage on Stacy Drive. Proposed Lot A will consist of approximately 0.60 acres (26,191 square feet) with approximately 150.01 feet of frontage on Stacy Drive. The Applicant anticipates Proposed Lot A being improved in the future with a single-family dwelling, and driveway access would be via a curb cut on Stacy Drive.

Section 275-19.1 and Table 19-A of the zoning ordinance (the "Dimensional Standards") require a minimum lot size of 45,000 square feet for lots improved with two-family dwellings in the AG District that are on municipal water but not municipal sewer. Accordingly, the Applicant requests a variance to permit the proposed two-lot subdivision with Proposed Lot 34 having 26,872 square feet of area where 45,000 square feet is required. The Dimensional Standards also require 150 feet of minimum lot frontage for lots improved with two-family dwellings in the AG District. While Proposed Lot 34 has approximately 217.57 feet of total frontage, 119.60 feet is on Cross Road and 97.97 feet is on Stacy Drive, and the frontage definitions in the zoning ordinance preclude adding together frontages on separate public streets to satisfy the minimum requirement. Accordingly, the Applicant requests a variance to permit the proposed two-lot subdivision with Proposed Lot 34 having 119.60 feet of frontage where 150 feet is required.

The Dimensional Standards require a minimum lot size of 30,000 square feet for lots improved with single-family dwellings in the AG District that are on municipal water but not municipal sewer. Accordingly, the Applicant requests a variance to permit the proposed two-lot subdivision with Proposed Lot A having 26,191 square feet of area where 30,000 square feet is required. Proposed Lot A is fully compliant with the Dimensional Standard's 150-foot minimum frontage requirement applicable to lots improved with single-family dwellings in the AG District.

For the reasons set forth below, the Applicant submits that he has satisfied the five variance criteria and requests that the Board grant within-requested variances.

1 & 2. Granting the variances will not be contrary to the public interest and will be consistent with the spirit of the ordinance.

For a variance to be contrary to the public interest, the proposal has to conflict with the ordinance so much that it violates the ordinance's basic zoning objectives. See Farrar v. City of Keene, 158 N.H. 684 (2009). The relevant tests are (1) whether the proposal will alter the essential character of the neighborhood; and (2) whether it threatens the public health, safety or welfare. Id. Because it is in the public's interest to uphold the spirit of the ordinance, the Supreme Court has held that these two criteria are related. Id. If you meet one test you almost certainly meet the other. Id. As such, the Applicant addresses these two criteria together.

The general purpose of minimum lot size and frontage requirements are to minimize overcrowding and congestion, ensure that lots will have sufficient buildable area and sufficient areas for sanitary facilities, and ensure that lots have safe and sufficient access to the greater roadway network. Since the property is serviced by municipal water, the lot can support the Applicant's proposal because no additional land needs to be dedicated to a well and resulting well radius buffer, and there is adequate land for a second septic system on Proposed Lot A. This is particularly the case because there are no wetlands on the property – the existing lot is entirely dry upland. Proposed Lot 34 will maintain its existing driveway curb cut off Cross Road and a new driveway curb cut can be safely constructed on Stacy Drive for Proposed Lot A. Moreover, the proposal will not alter the essential character of the neighborhood or threaten public health and safety because both the existing two-family dwelling and proposed single-family dwelling are permitted by right in the AG District and are consistent with the character of the area, which is primarily residential. There will not be any overcrowding or congestion in the neighborhood if the variances are granted. Indeed, as set forth in more detail below, many other properties in the area are similar or smaller in size than both proposed lots. There will be no adverse impact or injury to any public rights if the variances are granted. Therefore, granting the variances would not be contrary to the public interest and will be consistent with the spirit of the zoning ordinance.

3. Granting the variances would do substantial justice.

The Supreme Court has held that measuring substantial justice requires balancing public and private rights. "Perhaps the only guiding rule is that any loss to the individual that is not outweighed by a gain to the general public is an injustice." Harborside Assocs., L.P. v. Parade Residence Hotel, LLC, 162 N.H. 508, 515 (2011). There is no injury to the public if the variances are granted. There is no gain to the public if the variances are denied. There is only loss to the Applicant if the variances are denied. Therefore, when balancing public and private rights, the loss to the Applicant if the variances are denied outweighs any loss or injury to the public if the variances are granted. Further, as discussed in more detail below relative to the size of other lots in the area, the proposed subdivision is "appropriate for the area". Granting variances for requests that are appropriate for the area does substantial justice. See U-Haul Co. of New Hampshire & Vermont v. City of

Concord, 122 N.H. 910, 913 (1982). Therefore, granting the variances would do substantial justice.

4. The values of surrounding properties will not be diminished.

If the variances are granted, the lot will remain consistent with the residential character of the other lots in the neighborhood such that there will be no adverse effect on surrounding property values. There are no proposed external changes in connection with this application relative to Proposed Lot 34 because the two-family dwelling, sheds, and related infrastructure already exist in their current footprints. If the variances are granted, the only proposed external change in connection with this application is the addition of a single-family dwelling and related infrastructure on Proposed Lot A. The proposed single-family dwelling fits entirely within the building envelope and there is sufficient frontage for a new driveway curb cut on Stacy Drive. The Applicant is not seeking to build any new structures within any abutter setbacks such that the values of abutting properties could be compromised. Therefore, surrounding property values will not be diminished. Moreover, if the variances are granted, the Applicant will be required to seek subdivision approval from the Planning Board, which will further ensure that surrounding property values will not be diminished.

5. Unnecessary hardship.

Unnecessary hardship will be found when the subject property has special conditions or circumstances that distinguish it from other properties in the area and (1) there is no fair and substantial relationship between the purpose of the ordinance and the specific application of the ordinance as applied to the property; and (2) the proposed use is reasonable. See RSA 674:33.

The existing property is distinguishable from other properties in the area. Most importantly, particularly in the context of variance requests to allow for a subdivision, the property is much larger than the overwhelming majority of other lots in the area. See Rancourt v. City of Manchester, 149 N.H. 51 (2003) (affirming the ZBA's decision to grant a variance because the fact that the subject lot was larger than most surrounding lots in the area constituted a special condition of the property justifying a finding of hardship). By way of example, the existing property is approximately 1.22 acres. According to the Town's GIS tax map data, there are ten (10) developed residential lots with driveway access off Cross Road in the vicinity of the Applicant's property east of the Spaulding Turnpike overpass. None of these lots exceed 0.69 acres. Further, there are seven (7) lots with driveway access off Stacy Drive just north of the Applicant's property. None of these lots exceed 0.65 acres, and most are smaller. As such, the Applicant's property – when viewed in the context of the surrounding area – appears to be a double or triple lot. The Applicant's lot is also unique in that it is a corner lot with frontage on two public streets that also abuts a State highway.

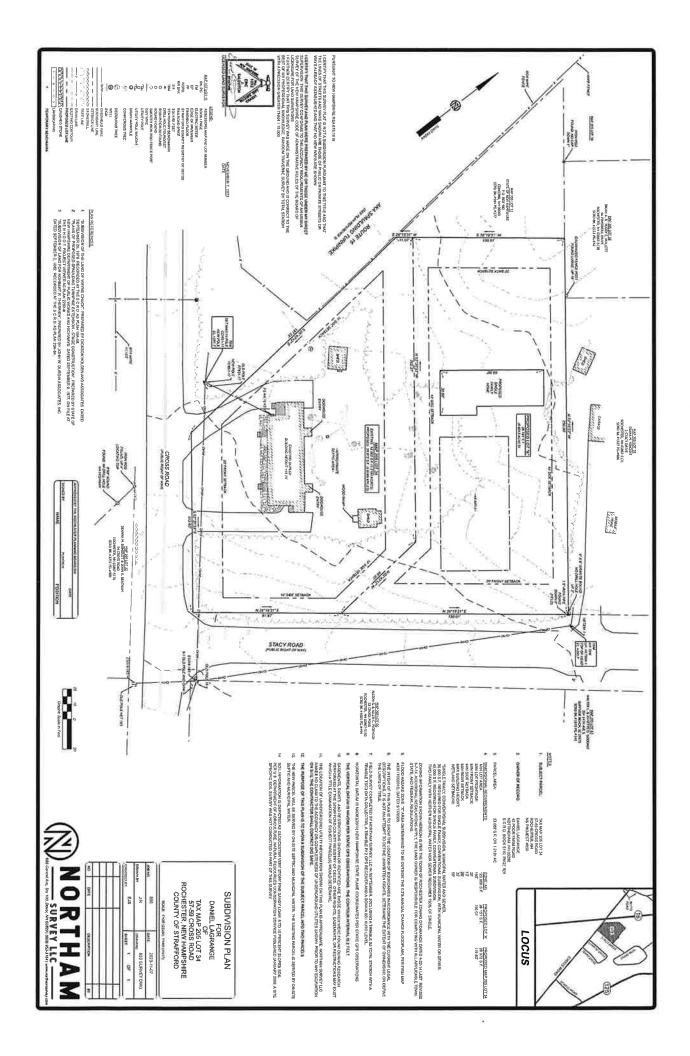
¹ The Applicant's lot abuts the State's Route 16 Spaulding Turnpike right-of-way and, as such, there are no other lots on Cross Road west of the Applicant's lot before reaching the overpass.

Owing to these special conditions, among others, relative to other properties in the area, there is no fair and substantial relationship between the purpose of the zoning ordinance's minimum lot size and frontage requirements and their application here. The fact that the Applicant's property is a larger corner lot consisting entirely of dry upland with frontage on multiple public streets and is tied into municipal water make it particularly suitable for the proposed subdivision. No additional land needs to be dedicated to a well and resulting well radius buffer, there is adequate land for a second septic system on Proposed Lot A, and the proposed single-family dwelling on same fits entirely within the building envelope. As such, the Applicant's lot can support the proposed subdivision. Proposed Lot 34 will maintain its existing driveway curb cut off Cross Road, so granting a frontage variance for Lot 34 will not affect its safe and sufficient access that will remain unchanged. A new driveway curb cut can be safely constructed on Stacy Drive for Proposed Lot A – which meets the minimum frontage requirement – so there will be safe and sufficient access to both lots. Indeed, even after the subdivision, both proposed lots will be similar to or larger than most other lots in the area, so there will not be any overcrowding or congestion in the area if the variances are granted. In other words, notwithstanding strict application of the restrictions in the zoning ordinance, this property is particularly well suited for a two-lot subdivision vis-à-vis other properties in the area.

Accordingly, the purposes that the zoning ordinance seeks to protect are not in any way threatened if the variances are granted. Therefore, even though the proposed subdivision requires these variances, the purposes that the zoning ordinance seeks to protect will be preserved.

The proposed use is reasonable.

For all the foregoing reasons, the proposed use is reasonable. Moreover, single-family and two-family uses are permitted by right in the AG District, and permitted uses are *per se* reasonable. See Malachy Glen Assocs., Inc. v. Town of Chichester, 155 N.H. 102, 107 (2007).



ZONING

275 Attachment 6

City of Rochester

Table 19-A Dimensional Standards - Residential Districts [Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. II)]

		Lots			Setbacks	ıcks			11	Other			Standards, Notes and References
	Minimum Lot	Minimum	Minimum Lot Area/	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Minimum	Maximum	Movimum	Maximum	Minimum Building Height	Maximum Building Hoight	A 'l' " maone thans is no dimoneional etandard
Residential Districts	(square feet)	(feet)	(square feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	Footprint	Lot Coverage	Stories	(feet)	(feet)	for this item
Residential-1 (R1)													
Single-family	000,01	100	ĵ	10		10	20	30%	35%			35	Scc Article 19, Dimensional Standards
All other uses	000"01	001	1	01		01	20	30%	35%			35	
Residential-2 (R2)									30				
Single-family	000'9	09	1	10		89	20	30%	35%			35	See Article 19, Dimensional Standards
Two-family	9,000	80	1	10		8	20	30%	45%			35	See Artiele 19, Dimensional Standards
Three- and four-family	12,000 and 15,000	80	1	15		10	25	30%	%09			35	See Article 19, Dimensional Standards
Five- or more family	30,000	100	5,000 or 7,500	15		10	25	30%	%09			35	See Artiele 19, Dimensional Standards
All other uses	9,000	80	1	10		8	20	30%	35%			35	
Neighborhood Mixed Use (NMU)													
All uses	000'9	09			25	51	20		%06	3	20	20	See Article 19, Dimensional Standards
Agricultural (AG)													
Single-family, conventional subdivision, municipal water and sewer	20,000	150	1	20		01	20	30%	35%			35	See Article 19, Dimensional Standards
Single-family, conventional subdivision, municipal water or sewer	30,000	150	1	20		10	20	30%	35%			35	See Article 19, Dimensional Standards
Single-family, conventional subdivision, neither municipal water nor sewer	45,000	150	t	20		10	20	30%	35%			35	See Artiele 19, Dimensional Standards
Two-family	150% of single	150	1	20		10	20	30%	40%				See Article 19, Dimensional Standards
Single-family dwelling - conservation subdivision	000'9	09	ţ	20		10	20		35%			35	See Article 33, Conservation Subdivisions
All other uses	45,000	150	5,000 or 7,500	20		10	20		40%			35	

NOTES:
Note 1: For lots that adjoin a residential district, the side setback on the side adjoining the residential district shall be the larger of the required side setback in the subject commercial zone or the adjoining residential zone.
Note 2: For lots without both water and sewer, 10,000 square feet of lot area is required per additional dwelling unit beyond one.





57-59 Cross Road

City of Rochester, NH 1 inch = 80 Feet



www.cai-tech.com

November 15, 2023 0 80 160 240



Data shown on this map is provided for planning and informational purposes only. The municipality and CAI Technologies are not responsible for any use for other purposes or misuse or misrepresentation of this map.

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Land Use 1020 Print Date 6/5/2023 12:12:22 PM 17 10 6537 FFL (1,440 sf) Account # Bldg # 1 30 ಕ ಕ 136,949 1,068 1,334 900 2,100 1,700 Card # Sec # Appr. Value Undepreciated Value (96 sr)² 12 WDK 6 0.75 0.87 0.75 50.79 89.16 21.35 17.10 Cost to Cure Ovr Comment

ARD ITEMS(L) / XF - BUILDING EXTRA FEATURES(B) **Unit Cost** 12 14.80 28.15 28.15 **Unit Price** Parcel ID 0205/ 0034/ 0000/ / CONSTRUCTION DETAIL (CONTINUED Building #
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% Owner 1,536 0 0 1,536 Complex # 160,844 56 90,100 BUILDING SUB-AREA SUMMARY SECTION Eff Area 888 1966 AG 1.000 4 BLUE CONDO DATA 2000 1995 1960 1,699 35 1,536 50 78 Floor Area MARKE Code Grade Condition Misc Imp Ovr Comment Cost to Cure Ovr 汦 ≶ H 00 **Building Value New** Dep % Ovr Dep Ovr Comment Depreciation Code Remodel Rating Year Remodeled Functional Obsol Economic Obsol Condo Location Depreciation % Central Vac Nbhd Modifier MH Make MH Serial # Color;Mdl #;D COST Adjust Type 1,536 1,536 Percent Good Misc Imp Ovr Element Frend Factor Condo Main Living Area Condition % Condo Floor Special Adj шош Year Built RCNLD 5 2 5 Ttl Gross Liv / Lease Area 1ST FLOOR FRAME SHED BULKHEAD/FRAM WOOD DECK RIB/CORR MTL WOOD CONC BLOCK TEX 1 11 OIL FORCED W/A Description DIM 1 525 SEPARATE TYPICAL AVERAGE 57-59 CROSS RD AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION DETAIL DUPLEX AVG. (-) GABLE Description NONE SAME Onty ENCL PORCH 07 02 SAME 100.00 01 01 SHED FRAME SHED FRAME Description Property Location Vision ID 6537 CANOPY Roof Structure Roof Cover Interior/Exterio Extra Fixture(s Exterior Wall 1 Finished Bsmt Extra Kitchen(Interior Wall 1 Interior Floor 1 Basement Flo Bsmt Garage otal Rooms Full Bath(s) 3/4 Bath(s) Half Bath(s) Fireplace(s) AC Percent Rec Room Heat Fuel Heat Type Foundation Kitchen(s) Bedrooms Insulation % Heated WS Flues Code Electric Grade Stories Code Frame FBLA Units View FF STG WDK 522