## Town of Cape Elizabeth Minutes of the December 28, 2010, Zoning Board Meeting

Members Present:

Peter Black Peter Howe
Jay Chatmas Thomas Kinley

Also present were the Code Enforcement Officer, Bruce Smith, and Recording Secretary, Carmen Weatherbie.

**A. Call to Order** – Meeting was called to order by Acting Chairman Jay Chatmas at 7:09 pm. There were four Zoning Board members present; enough for a quorum. The item on the agenda was an administrative appeal. For passage of an administrative appeal there needs to be a simple majority of the members present.

**B.** Approve the Minutes of September 28, 2010 – A motion to approve the minutes was made by Mr. Kinley; seconded by Mr. Black. All were in favor.

C. Old Business – None.

**D. New Business** – To hear the administrative appeal of David and Tracey Weatherbie, 14 Stonegate Road, Tax Map U50, Lot 24 of the Code Enforcement Officer's decision to approve an amendment to the Stonegate Subdivision and the issuance of a building permit (permit #110181 issued on November 1, 2010 for a single family dwelling at 6 Stonegate Road, Tax Map U31, Lot 9D.)

Chairman Chatmas asked Mr. Smith to provide some background information. Mr. Smith stated that Patricia Dunn, was representing him on behalf on the town and she would give an overview.

Patricia Dunn, an attorney with Jensen, Baird, Gardner and Henry of Portland, stepped to the podium. She stated she was representing the Code Enforcement Officer in this administrative appeal. The appeal was filed pursuant to the issuance of a building permit by the Code Enforcement Officer for a parcel of land known as 6 Stonegate Road. The appeal was filed within the requisite 30-day period. The appellants have raised several issues. One is whether this property should be subject to subdivision review. Within this last week, concerns have been raised about subdividing the original lot into three lots in the future. We are here tonight concerning the issuance of a permit for one lot; nothing has been requested or issued for a third lot. Whether there will need to be subdivision review for a possible third lot is not yet an issue. We are here for the issue of issuing a building permit for one lot that was carved out of another property on Mitchell Road, which abuts Stonegate Road.

Chairman Chatmas stated that one board member, Peter Howe, would like to make a statement about an association with the property owner.

Mr. Howe stated that Mr. Pillsbury is both a neighbor of his and in his role as a real estate broker has represented Mr. Howe as a buyer's broker, although he has not found

Mr. Howe a property yet. Mr. Howe has read the statutory and case law tests pertaining to conflict of interest and stated he can serve without bias in this matter and he meets the criteria for no conflict of interest under both of those statutes. He just wanted this affiliation on the record.

Chairman Chatmas stated that in a small town, it is not uncommon for board members to have an association with someone relevant to an agenda item. The chairman asked if anyone present would like to make a statement. Hearing none, Chairman Chatmas called David or Tracey Weatherbie, or their representative, to the podium to present their administrative appeal.

Hugh Campbell who resides, with his family, at 24 Stonegate Road stated that David and Tracy Weatherbie asked him to speak on their behalf, since they were out of town on a prior commitment. Mr. Campbell stated he was also here as a property owner in Stonegate, as were many others in the audience. This appeal comes as no surprise to the neighborhood. They decided it was best for David and Tracey to file the appeal, due to their location next to the property. He thought they also had a unique perspective, a neighborhood perspective, which he thought was supported by law in this case. He agreed with Mr. Smith's attorney that there were many issues. He said he would try to clarify them into three issues:

First whether or not an illegal subdivision was created at 370 Mitchell Road, which is the property that borders the Stonegate entrance, the south entrance.

The second issue is whether the buffer property between the two-acre property and Stonegate Road is intended to be a buffer for the Stonegate subdivision.

And the last issue would be whether, if it is not intended to be a buffer, whether subdivision review is required as an amendment to the Stonegate subdivision because the driveways come on to Stonegate Road and cut through the buffer.

Speaking to the first issue, whether the lot at 370 Mitchell Road is in the subdivision. From the neighborhood perspective, when someone wants to put two houses next to your house and clear the lot, you would expect the town or the neighbor to talk to you about what is happening and what are your concerns and how can we make this work. He thought that was what the law supports. In this particular case, Mr. Wovkonish, who owned the two-acre property with a single-family residence, on September 13<sup>th</sup>, cut three deeds to himself. He split the property into an approximate half acre property with the residence that existed on that property and two more properties, one about one-half acre and one about one acre, that border the entrance to the subdivision. Two days after Mr. Wovkonish split this property he deeded it to the developers and subsequently they applied for the building permit. At the same time driveway permits were issued. One of the neighbors, Mr. Stier has brought a procedure before the Town Council to review that decision. There were similar issues between the two appeals. The building permit was issued for 6 Stonegate, but all three deeds were submitted, as he understood the public records. The whole buffer has been cleared and the acre lot has been cleared. He was not sure how the one-acre lot was cleared if the building permit was issued for only 6 Stonegate.

The town's reason that a subdivision review was not required was because there was a residential exemption. The definition under the law requires that one of the lots must be a single family residence, that has been the subdivider's principal residence, for a period of at least five years immediately preceding the division of property. During the course of searching public records, we came upon a letter from the town assessor which appears to have been requested by Mr. Wovkonish, which states that a year before he split the property Mr. Wovkonish was a resident of Sarasota, Florida. The letter is dated September 24, 2009. Again, the statue required uninterrupted primary residence at the property.

Second argument is the deed to the buffer property (area identified on map) was part of the subdivision. The property has been maintained by private funds from the neighborhood for over two decades. That area is now cleared and two driveways run through it. The deed specifically made the grant of the Stonegate Road subject to the covenants and restrictions of Stonegate neighborhood. As part of those covenants and restrictions there is the Stonegate Homeowner's Association, which is charged with maintaining that buffer. If you look to the subdivision law, it requires that buffers be created where there is a subdivision. That entrance is vital to the 65 families that live in Stonegate. One family would go by that entrance 1,000 times a year. So it is a very vital, important part of the neighborhood. The association treasurer, for the last three years has a budget of 10 to 12 thousand dollars that we use on all the property, buffers and landscaping in the neighborhood to continue the aesthetics. The town right-of-way to maintain the roads is probably about 10 to 15 feet on that parcel and the remainder of the property is the buffer created under subdivision law.

Lastly, if you do not find that this property was for the use and benefit of the neighborhood and maintained as such, we submit this is an amendment to the subdivision of Stonegate to have two driveways coming out onto Stonegate Road which encompasses the subdivision. Let us know if you don't think this property was to be a buffer for the neighborhood.

These are our three issues. There are many residents from the neighborhood here tonight. Mr. Campbell asked if there were any questions.

Chairman Chatmas had some questions. Regarding the first point, it was his understanding that Mr. Wovkonish lived on the property for a number of years. Mr. Campbell responded the deed is dated 1972. Dr. Chatmas said that it was his understanding that Mr. Wovkonish lived there until just prior to the sale. Mr. Campbell said they initially thought the intent of the statue was not being met because he was not planning to continue to live there. Then they came upon the assessor's letter, which clearly states he was a resident of Sarasota, Florida, a year before that. The statue says uninterrupted for five years.

Chairman Chatmas stated that he was not sure what the residency requirements are for Florida; but for Maine, if he resided in Maine for six months and one day; he would be considered a resident of Maine. But we don't know that; we could ask him for an affidavit of residency. That is not the issue for tonight. For clarification, if he was a resident of that property, he would have a right to split off two additional lots from his homestead. This only becomes relevant if he was not a resident for six months, in that

the third lot would not be eligible to be created. He could only take his one lot and split off another lot, as long as that lot was conforming. Apparently these three lots are all conforming. All have 100 feet of frontage on a town road and meet the square feet requirements. The issue before us tonight is whether the building permit was issued properly. Whether he was or was not a resident, the building permit appears to be valid.

As far as whether clearing can begin on a site without a building permit, that is not our jurisdiction.

The second point: the developer has apparently put in a construction drive access to get to the site to start construction.

There was discussion about clearing of the third lot and the width of Stonegate Road (about 30 feet). Mr. Smith said that the deeded area was 135 feet wide, with 50 feet of right-of-way, and was 80 feet from the property line. Mr. Campbell stated trees and brushes were removed; however, there was a selection process with the Director of Public Works being involved. More discussion about the vegetation removed concluded it was mostly natural with maybe a few rhododendrons.

Chairman Chatmas asked if there were any restrictions recorded for a buffer for decorative or restrictive purposes when the road and right-of-way was deeded to the town. Mr. Campbell replied the language of the deed states that it is subject to the Declarations of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions recorded in the registry, which are the Stonegate Covenants and Restrictions. They were also reliant upon the Subdivision Regulations, Section 16-3-1 Subdivision Design. Article 3 of the Covenants of the Stonegate Association states that the association is responsible for maintaining, repairing and replacing the stonewalls and landscaping within the road right-of-way and such maintenance is not the responsibility of the Town of Cape Elizabeth. Article 5 states the provisions of Article 3 shall not be amended without the approval of the Cape Elizabeth Planning Board. The practice, for the last twenty years has been for the homeowners' association to maintain the vegetation throughout the development.

Dr. Chatmas said he understood that driveways can traverse city owned land. Since the lot is accessed from Stonegate Road and the buffer is owned by the town, the property owners have the right to traverse that area.

Mr. Campbell said they maintain that the Subdivision Regulations should have more weight because this area is a buffer for the development.

Mr. Black asked if the buffer was described on Exhibit A of the subdivision plan submitted by Rachel Stamieszkin. Mr. Campbell did not know. Mr. Black asked if any stonewalls or landscaping were removed by the construction project. Mr. Campbell replied, that the stonewall is still there. As far as exactly what vegetation was removed, others would need to be consulted.

Mr. Black asked if anybody had looked at the deed to see if there were any deed restrictions on the deed granting the right-of-way. Mr. Campbell replied that the restrictions were subject to the covenants of the neighborhood and the subdivision law that applies to buffers.

Mr. Kinley asked: Are you saying that because they are cutting a driveway across the buffer, then the whole parcel of land that they are developing should have been part of the covenant as well? Where did they violate the covenant by putting a driveway across it? Mr. Campbell replied by destroying the landscaping in the buffer. And you have two houses that are not subject to the covenants and restrictions as the other 65 houses. Also the destruction of uniformity sought to be created by the subdivision. This area is an integral part of the neighborhood.

Mr. Howe remembered that when the subdivision initially began, the developer stripped the property and then landscaped the lots as part of the development process. Couldn't this developer do the same thing to make this fit in with the neighborhood? Mr. Campbell said the lots that were stripped were intended to be developed and were subject to the covenants and restrictions. This lot was intended to be a buffer. The town helped plan this development and this is the opposite – it is not being planned. He submitted that it is not appropriate to strip this land because of its intended purpose. Do we have to go before the Planning Board, so that we're not responsible to maintain it? He saw it as essentially becoming part of their front yards.

Mr. Black asked if the driveways had gone out to Mitchell Road, would there be a problem with the building permit? As he saw it, this does not appear to be a building permit issue but a driveway permit issue. The Code Enforcement Officer was presented with a valid driveway permit that he does not have jurisdiction over. He just needed to see whether the developer's building application was proper. So, isn't your issue with the placement of the driveway? Isn't that what you need to challenge?

Mr. Campbell replied yes, this is a little messy. This is our issue, it's attached to the building permit file, it is part of the site plan, it's part of the driveway permit. He understood about the duties of check and balances and the duties of each department. But the Planning Board created this neighborhood and he submitted this should be consistent with the plans for the neighborhood.

Chairman Chatmas stated his personal opinion, as a resident, not as a board member, it would aggravate me if a developer came in and took down trees and disrupted my previous natural entrance to my neighborhood. That personal opinion aside, as the board, we are representing you, trying to make the appeal work; we are on your side. We are not running defense for the Code Officer. We are here to hear your appeal and if it works we want it to work. He was having trouble finding a legal reason that the permit was issued incorrectly. Residency status and the number of lots allowed do not affect the building permit in any way. The lot that is being built on meets all state and local code requirements for a conforming lot. Regarding the right-of-way, since that 134 feet was deeded to the town, it was his understanding that a lot owner has the right to get to his lot and if that requires putting a driveway through a previously vegetative area that is perfectly acceptable in our town. He would certainly expect any developer to dress up his front yard to sell the property. Again, that does not apply to the building permit and that's our only object here. Was the building permit issued in error? So far, he did not see any evidence that it was.

The last point, to be made by Mr. Campbell, would be an amendment to the subdivision. This has to do with Section 16-2-5 of the town ordinance. Significant changes to the buffer could be addressed by the Planning Board and this should trigger Planning Board review.

Chairman Chatmas asked the town's lawyer, Mr. John Wall, to step to the podium to comment.

John Wall of Monaghan Leahy LLP, said he was here to represent the Zoning Board of Appeals in this matter. It was his opinion that in absence of express restriction in either the deed or the covenants, if they are incorporated, that prohibits the town from acting with this parcel, as it would otherwise act with any other deeded parcel to the town. That the town has the right to, among other things, allow the driveway opening, with regard for this particular lot. Otherwise what you are doing with it is a conveyance, which is subject to rights, which are reserved by the owners of the subdivision. They have the right to go in and do certain things and the town does not have the responsibility perhaps to maintain. But there is nothing in either that provision or the deed itself, which says that the town is restricted from either opening a portion of the vegetation to allow a driveway or some other type of action.

Mr. Campbell asked for clarification on whether this was an amendment change that would trigger Planning Board Review.

Mr. Smith stated that he did quite a bit of research of the subdivision. The map on the right shows buffers, wetland buffers, and open space, but it does not show any protection for the right-of-way. He thought that 134+ feet that are shown here was probably part of the original configuration of the lot and he imagined the developer did not find any practical use for that, so he deeded the whole 134 feet instead of having a strip of land that was not for other uses. Although, he could not find the minutes, he could not find anything in the plans that even mentions this 134 feet. If you look at the first page of the covenants, they state that "Now therefore, declarant hereby declares that the property described above, excepting Lot No. 52, that area shown as "Common Open Space" on the Plan, and those areas shown as roads on the Plan shall be held, sold and conveyed subject to the following easements, restrictions, covenants, and conditions..." It was clear to him that the road system did not have anything to do with the covenants. It would be very unusual for a road that is to be turned over to the town as a public way to be included in the covenants. If it were a private road, the association would have taken that on when the developer left.

As far as Mr. Mally's reliance on me for driveways, Mr. Smith said, he does ask if it is clear of any other approvals before he issues a driveway permit. He asked if there needed to be any kind of review by Planning Board and Mr. Smith replied no. He issued a driveway permit on this right-of-way, just as he would have done on any right-of-way, just as he has done thousands of times. It just happens to be a wide right-of-way, and that's where the concern is. The town would not get into a situation where they would have to rely on somebody else to grant authorization to maintain the area unless it was agreed to in the deed. Mr. Smith said he did not see that.

As far as vegetation being cleared on the lot itself, anybody has a right, regardless of division, to take all the vegetation off their own property. There is no law saying they can't, unless there is a wetlands issue or some other issue that disallows that. So, Mr. Smith said, he didn't think it was an issue.

There is a landscape plan that clearly shows the areas adjacent to Mitchell Road where the signage and a rock wall are. Mr. Smith said, it really doesn't cover anything beyond the rhododendron that is on the end; and that is still there. He didn't believe the landscape plan had been violated at all.

Chairman Chatmas asked about Lot No. 52, whether it coincides with the 134 feet. Mr. Smith said he wasn't sure what Lot 52 was; it may have been property outside the Stonegate realm. Mr. Campbell added the covenants were recorded two years before the deeds of the town. So the deeds are a subsequent expression of the party's intent. The covenants say this is excluded, but you have deeds years later that say they are subject to the covenants. He submitted that they are subject to the covenants; it is clearly in the deed. So, it must mean something. What does the town think it means?

Mr. Smith said a buffer usually serves some kind of purpose, such as a site plan shielding a business from a light, or parking area. If there is a buffer in a subdivision it should serve some purpose. He was not sure why the Planning Board would be concerned about a buffer to a vacant area that is not unlike what was there to begin with. He could understand the landscape area, that is typical. There is no indication in the files, that he had reviewed four times, to show that's what the Planning Board wanted.

Chairman Chatmas asked if putting a driveway from Stonegate Road to a lot requires Planning Board approval. Mr. Smith responded not on a public right-of-way. If the developer had put in even a three foot strip of land as a walking path, that he wanted to hold on to control of or pass along to the subdivision, then we would have to deal with him because he owned the strip. But there is nothing to indicate that was intended. Chairman Chatmas asked if there were no restrictions, then Planning Board review is not necessary to put in a driveway; is that correct? Mr. Smith replied that planning boards do not have to review driveways on right-of-ways.

Chairman Chatmas inquired of Mr. Campbell from what you have indicated to us, other then the term buffer, there appears to be no other restrictions on that land; is that correct? Mr. Campbell referred back to Section 16-2-5; why is running a driveway onto Stonegate Road, not an amendment to Stonegate under Section 16-2-5, which addresses a public way. Section 16-2-5 says amendment to the subdivision requires a Planning Board review.

Mr. Smith said he believed the reason that wording was there, was to clarify what a de minimus change was from what would require something more than a de minimus change; so that there was clear guidance as to what a de minimus change was, and no more than that.

Mr. Campbell contended that this is not a de minimus change but a significant change because the guidance is we're just putting in a driveway and chopping down a couple trees. He felt this was not a de minimus change and required a Planning Board review.

Chairman Chatmas asked Mr. Smith if there were any restrictions for a developer clearing trees on town property. Mr. Smith said it was pretty much common practice, over the years, for individuals to do what they want, as long as it is not a safety, sight distance, or where to put the snow issue. As long as none of that has been compromised, people put up fences, rock walls, vegetation, and maintain that area knowing the town may ask them to undo whatever they've done. Usually the area is only 15 or 20 feet, here there is 80 feet.

Mr. Campbell asked if any other subdivision in town has a driveway running through their entrance. He feels this requires different analysis.

Mr. Smith replied that the Planning Board is very sensitive when they make lots that may be beyond the subdivision that the lot has a right to come off that road with a driveway. They did not do that here because the frontage was already there. If that lot had been a back lot without frontage, there could have been a requirement that a 50-foot area be set aside access for future development.

Mr. Campbell asked if they wouldn't be sensitive to a change in the subdivision under Section 16-2-5.

Mr. Kinley asked Mr. Campbell if he felt that the building permit made changes to the subdivision. Mr. Campbell replied yes. Mr. Kinley asked if the building permit gave the driveway permit. Mr. Campbell said that was a legal issue. Mr. Kinley asked if the buffer, driveway issue was before the Town Council right now. Mr. Campbell said it was. Mr. Kinley pointed out that that was a separate issue from the building permit. Mr. Campbell was asking this board to say that there was a violation of the subdivision because of the building permit, when the lot that the building permit was given to has nothing to do with the subdivision.

But the access does, replied Mr. Campbell. Mr. Kinley stated that the building permit did not give access to the lot, which takes it out of our jurisdiction. Mr. Campbell said if you take the access away, the lot is outside the subdivision.

Mr. Smith recapped the three issues: One is the lot division, two, the issuance of a building permit, and three, the amendment to the subdivision.

After some discussion of the above, Mr. Black summarized the task before the board was to determine if adding the two driveways was a change from Exhibit A, the original Subdivision Plan for Stonegate, filed by Rachel Stamieszkin.

It was agreed that the Section 16-2-5 was applicable.

There was discussion about Lots 9 A, B, C on town map U50.

Mr. Campbell stated that this did not have anything to do with the covenants. It has to do with access off of Stonegate Road.

The board discussed how an amendment, if needed or not needed, would impact the building permit. Mr. Campbell drew the board's attention to paragraph 12 (b) of the Weatherbie's appeal.

Chairman Chatmas asked the town attorney his interpretation of Section 16-2-5 (b) (2) and about the rule of adverse possession as far as the homeowner's right concerning putting a driveway across that strip.

John Wall took the podium and said that he did research on this point expecting to find clear law on what constitutes a change to a final subdivision plan, in the context of an abutter to a subdivision requesting entry into a public road; whether that request constitutes a change to an approved final subdivision plan. Finding none, it would be his opinion that such a request by an abutter to a subdivision, would not implicate a change to a final subdivision plan. Therefore, the issue being raised is obviated because we are not talking about a change to a subdivision plan.

Mr. Wall continued by saying that adverse possession issues or prescriptive use do not apply against municipalities. Since we are talking about the right to access a lot that is outside the subdivision, attempting to access a public roadway, he did not see that it was changing any legal rights with respect to the public way. Therefore it would not be precluded as a non-de minimus change.

Chairman Chatmas asked for clarification as to whether an amendment was required. Mr. Wall said he believes it would not. Dr. Chatmas surmised that it would make sense that an owner of a buildable lot of record would be able to have access to that lot from a public right-of-way. Mr. Wall replied that was a fair observation.

Mr. Howe offered that he would find it strange that the town could actually give up a taxpayer's rights on a taxpayer-supported street to a private association. It seems the association wants it both ways: They want the taxpayers to pay for and maintain the road while maintaining their own restrictions on that road. That just doesn't seem right.

Chairman Chatmas asked if there were any additional comments from board members. Finding none. Dr. Chatmas said he'd like to take comments from the audience; first, those in support and then those in opposition to the administrative appeal.

Bob Stier, of 9 Rock Crest Drive, just around the corner from the entrance of Stonegate, wanted to revisit what is wrong with issuing the building permit. Put aside the issue of the driveway, which is the subject of his own appeal before Town Council. The residents of Stonegate simply want their expectations to be honored, that the law will be followed. Maine Statute, Title 30A, Section 4406, Subsection 1 says no person may sell, lease, develop, build upon or convey for consideration or offer or agree to lease, sell, develop, build upon or convey for consideration any land or dwelling unit in a subdivision that has not been approved by the municipal reviewing authority. Was this in a subdivision? There can be no doubt that the land that Wovkonish had was divided

into three parcels. Under the law that was a subdivision. And a subdivision must be approved before it can be built upon.

Chairman Chatmas stated that we have already established that in the State of Maine a homeowner that has established five years of residency on the property can split off two lots. No one challenged that statement.

Mr. Stier said there were some nuances to that. Nearly a year before Wovkonish split his lot, he asked the town to remove his homestead exemption, as he was a resident of Sarasota, Florida. Chairman Chatmas said that was already addressed. Again, we are just addressing the building permit.

Mr. Stier stated that there are exceptions to the definition of subdivision. Title 30A Section 4401 was mentioned, concerning residency for five years.

There was a discussion concerning number of lots and whether the exception applies. Mr. Stier contended Planning Board review was required before a building permit could be issued.

Joe Stevens of 7 Granite Ridge Road addressed Town Ordinance Section 16-2-5 (a) Scope: Any change in an approved final subdivision plan goes back to the Planning Board. Accessing Stonegate Road constitutes "any" change to the subdivision plan. He also believes that removing the landscaping and buffering constitutes "any" change. Stonegate Road, though deeded to the town, is part of the original subdivision, clearly is any change to the approved plan. De minimus changes can also go before the Planning Board and with such interest maybe its not a de minimus change. Mr. Stevens did not think case law could provide an answer to issue. The statue says "any" change should go before the Planning Board. He voiced that this should.

Mr. Wall responded to a question brought by the Chairman, that these lots were not in the original subdivision plan. Mr. Smith agreed. Exhibit A does not show the lots included.

Piotr Stamieszkin of 5 Granite Ridge Road questioned whether the two new lots were part of Stonegate. He noted that the developer has marketed the properties as a new development in Stonegate. Consequently, if it is marketed as a new development the intention is that it is a part of Stonegate; therefore it is an amendment to the subdivision. Therefore it should go to the Planning Board. If they had just been marketed as just two lots an argument would not exist.

Carolyn Homa of 4 Rock Crest Drive stated that this change will adversely affect her investment in Cape Elizabeth. Each lot in the subdivision was carefully planned, giving a park like feel with the green belt wrapping around between the properties. She said the residents are prohibited from removing trees greater than eight inches in caliper. They are also prohibited from cutting within 15 feet from another lot or 30 feet from a streetlight. Article 5 says these restrictions should not be amended without the approval of the Planning Board. She feels like the town is not here to protect us.

Chairman Chatmas said that the restriction on cutting trees was part of a subdivision requirement and that does not apply town wide unless you are in a shoreland protection zone.

There was a discussion about cutting trees.

Patricia Brigham of 34 Rock Crest Drive asked how can issues like this be resolved? She attended the Town Council meeting that adjourned to get more information. The residency status still is not clarified. This is a change to the entrance. We did not get notification that this was happening. If the driveway could have been off Mitchell Road we would be home by now. We have been paying to maintain town owned property with private funds. The property is being marketed as part of Stonegate. Ms. Brigham suggested everybody work/talk together.

Chairman Chatmas repeated that the appeal to the Zoning Board was to determine if the building permit was issued appropriately.

Daryl Negele of 35 Rock Crest Drive stated the entrance is absolutely ruined and she was embarrassed this holiday season when her guests commented on the entrance. The town has destroyed the entrance and she is disappointed. Whatever house is built should conform to the standards of Stonegate. She thinks this is unfair.

Chairman Chatmas observed three side issues that were brought up, and have been mentioned before, none of which pertain to the issue before the board tonight; however, they are points: Why were more trees than needed to create a drive taken down? Second, why are these being marketed as Stonegate properties? And third, why was the driveway put off Stonegate Road, not Mitchell Road? If he were a homeowner, he would also ask those questions. The Zoning Board does not have jurisdiction over any of those, because that is not the issue. The issue is one, singular item, was the building permit issued correctly or incorrectly.

Thomas Brigham of 34 Rock Crest Drive asked for this to be looked at with some common sense. Once you turn onto Stonegate Road and pass the Stonegate sign, these properties are being positioned as being part of the Stonegate Subdivision. They look like they are part of the Stonegate Subdivision. They ought to be treated that way. They were not part of the original subdivision plan so they should be looked at as if they are an amendment to that plan, whether technically part of the plan or not. This should have been considered prior to issuing the building permit.

After finding no additional speakers in support of the appeal, the Chairman called, at 9:40 PM, a five-minute adjournment.

The meeting reconvened at 9:46PM.

The Chairman called for those in support of the appeal.

Tom Auger of 388 Mitchell Road, on the corner of Mitchell and Stonegate, came to the podium. His house is directly across from the one being built. His backyard faces that house directly. Three years ago he had a natural buffer on the Stonegate Road side of

his property that was 200 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 8 feet high during the summer, which isolated his yard. He was approached by a person from Stonegate, who asked if they could selectively cut out the bittersweet. After a discussion, he said he was OK with the removal of just the bittersweet; he did not want his buffer destroyed. He came home from work a week later to find that a bulldozer had run down the entire length of his yard, totally wiping out that buffer. So he asked how they could not care about his buffer, but the buffer across the street was very important.

He said no reason was given and that they acted very surprised that a bulldozer had been bought in. He was very angry. He called the police department and filed a police report. To be a good neighbor, he talked to them about putting up a stockade fence. They said they wanted it to be left natural. So he said he'd buy some trees; which he did. They said they would buy some trees. He spent about \$1,000 putting in several trees and bushes, but feels he'll never get his buffer back. They told him they'd put some trees in; they put in about 15 small plants, which do not help the buffer. They told him they would put down some mulch; it's been left like that for two years. This buffer was on town land. The bulldozer cut up some of his lawn and that was never repaired.

Rachel Stamieszkin of 5 Granite Ridge Road stated she was the person who knocked on Tom's door to ask if they could clear the invasive bittersweet because it was killing the trees. Tom thought that was fine. We hired a contractor who came in with a bulldozer, which was a little surprising. He encroached on Tom's property about two feet long and one foot wide. We worked with Tom to replant. We spent more than \$2,000 on those replantings. We could not afford anymore; we had depleted our funds. So it wasn't until the next year that we mulched. We planted with many rhododendron plants, eight-foot high hemlocks, we all donated lilacs into that area.

The two substantive things Mrs. Stamieszkin heard tonight about building permits are: It seems that building permits are not to be issued on subdivided properties before going to the Planning Board if there are three properties that constitute a subdivision. There are actual deeds recorded for each of those three properties. The building permit should not have been issued until the legality of the properties was substantiated. Second, she thinks that the changes made at the entrance with the two new lots and the driveways and trees cut down do constitute a change to our subdivision. The road, the entranceway and the buffer were all approved as part of the subdivision and we would ask that this be sent to the Planning Board as a subdivision change.

 Chairman Chatmas asked Mr. Smith to respond to the first point. Mr. Smith said if we find that he didn't meet the standards, there is no question, it will go before the Planning Board. The building permit can still be issued regardless if the issue has to go before the Planning Board or not. The attorney has already gone on record stating that fact.

Patricia Dunn stated that the fact that there may be an issue with the third lot, does not preclude the issuance of a building permit on one lot, because there is a right to establish one lot. Until we get to the issuance of a building permit for the third lot there is not an issue to be addressed. Yes, the deeds may have been assigned, but at this point there is only one lot for which a building permit has been requested. The owner has the right to cut off one lot. The ultimate configuration is dependant upon what Mr. Smith's investigation determines. Ultimately, this may be just two lots or may be the

requirements have been met to meet the exemption under the statue, that is three lots that don't require subdivision. She believes there is case law to that effect.

David Lourie of 189 Spurwink Avenue in Cape Elizabeth, an attorney representing Early Bird Group, that is Steve Richard and Rusty Pillsbury, came to the podium and said we are here to answer your questions. The degree of cutting was overstated; there may have been six to eight actual trees taken out. Most of what was taken out was bittersweet and other invasives, which should be removed.

Buffers are typically to protect the neighboring property from development. Wovkonish lived on this property for about 35 years. He is in Thailand right now so he is not available to answer your questions or give an affidavit. We did get a statement from his lawyer about his residency. He said he continued to live there until September 30, 2010. That's when he packed up his wife and family and vacated the residence for the first time. He never actually lived in Florida in 2009. He brought property down there, but never actually moved until 2010. When we need a third building permit we will supply whatever paperwork is required. After purchasing the Sarasota property, to avoid any state law conflicts, Mr. Wovkonish withdrew his Cape Elizabeth homestead exemption. He never resided in Florida until his arrival in October 2010.

Before the Stonegate development went in, Wovkonish had a nice wooded lot, until the road was built behind, opening up his land, in a negative sense. It put a major intersection very close to his existing driveway. Because of sight distance, you cannot put a driveway to this new lot off Mitchell Road without destroying the old Wovkonish residence. Long before homes were built in Stonegate, Mr. Wovkonish had the reasonable expectation that he could divide his lot up and connect to this new road.

The courts do not read into deeds for intent. Restrictions must be spelled out and they are interpreted narrowly, in favor of the use of property. This is an appeal. The appellants have the burden of proof. Mr. Lourie read a statement faxed from Wovkonish dated September 24, 2010, stating that he had lived at 370 Mitchell Road as his principal residence from August 4, 1972 until September 30, 2010. After purchasing the Sarasota property, to avoid any state law conflicts, he said he withdrew his Cape Elizabeth homestead exemption. He never resided in Florida until his arrival in October 2010. In creating two additional lots for his Cape Elizabeth residence he worked closely with town officials and took only steps that had been reviewed by the town.

Mr. Lourie said he spoke with Mr. Bob Malley who agreed that another driveway could not be put in between the existing driveway and Stonegate Road because of sight distance. Drawbacks of a shared driveway were noted.

Mr. Smith said Wovkonish and his attorney, Mr. Charles Kahill, knew the requirements before the lot was divided.

Rusty Pillsbury of 76 Two Lights Road stated he was half of the Early Bird Group. Steve Richard was his business partner. He stated he wanted to clear up a few points mentioned tonight. We barely pulled any shrubs or trees off the first lot, the one that is being constructed. And we did not touch the second lot. We took some trees out of the so-called buffer, at the instruction of Bob Malley. We took approximately six to eight

tree downs that were being choked out by the bittersweet. We are not done yet; we pride ourselves on the quality of our properties. We are not done with the landscaping or the driveways. It will look just fine. It is almost offensive for people to say these designs are inferior. He has been a state certified property appraiser for 25 years and does not believe these homes will bring down the value for the other residents. We tried to compromise with the association; they are just being unreasonable. The property was for sale for at least two years. Anyone could have bought it. The association could have bought it and controlled it; they didn't. This property is not part of Stonegate, it is just accessed via a public road, Stonegate Road. We will restore the buffer area with non-invasive landscaping; it will be presentable.

Mr. Black asked about the MLS listing that refers to Stonegate. Mr. Pillsbury replied that it's just a reference for the neighborhood, like Broad Cove. Mr. Pillsbury said they offered to join the association; the association does not want this house in the association or associated with Stonegate Road.

Mr. Lourie returned to the podium to say that if his clients had to go though the expense of the subdivision process there is enough property to have four lots not just three.

Not finding any more comments the public discussion was closed. Chairman Chatmas asked for comments from the board members.

 Chairman Chatmas stated he could see no clear legal reasons why this permit should not have been issued. He understands all the points that were brought up and sympathizes with those present. From the code standpoint/legal standpoint he can see no clear evidence why this appeal should be approved. We can't make decisions based on personal opinions. Based on the arguments of both sides, this building permit was issued properly.

Mr. Black stated he could see why there was concern about this site. The duties of the board are very limited. We just have to review the Code Enforcement Officer's job for mistakes. Regarding the subdivision issue, it seems that he did a reasonable investigation. He asked around, he consulted town records, he confirmed that Mr. Wovkonish lived on this lot on Mitchell Road since the 70's before dividing into two additional lots. That seemed to be a reasonable amount of evidence to conclude that it was proper to divide these lots without going to the Planning Board. On the buffer issue, the disconnect is looking at the practical reality verses the legal reality. What the ordinance tells us to do is consult the subdivision plan, not the subdivision as it may have existed or developed over the years. When he looks at the subdivision plan, the Wovkonish lot is not in the plans; so it is not part of the subdivision. It may feel that way, but it is not part of the subdivision. The subdivision plan does not refer to any landscaping or easement for a buffer; it just looks like a road. The subdivision plan does not suggest that it should be reserved for landscaping. When he drove to the site today he saw that the signs and the stonewall that are referred to in the subdivision's covenants are still there and the landscaping is still there. There is some natural vegetation that has been removed; but it is not clear to me that that violates the covenants. He does not see that the changes being made are changes to the subdivision plan.

Finally, Mr. Black said that the Code Enforcement Officer was presented with a valid driveway permit issued by Public Works. There were a lot of issues involved with that decision. The Code Enforcement Officer did not have to rethink the driveway issue.

Mr. Howe stated that the permit was properly issued.

Mr. Kinley stated he was looking for an opportunity or a door to be opened that there was a case; however, he does not believe that that occurred. He stated that he believes that the permit was issued appropriately. He doesn't believe the subdivision statue was violated by the two driveways as much as he would like to side with the Stonegate folks; he's not going to be able to tonight.

There was a discussion about stating motions in the affirmative.

Mr. Kinley moved to approve the administrative appeal of David and Tracey Weatherbie, 14 Stonegate Road, Tax Map U50, Lot 24 of the Code Enforcement Officer's decision to approve an amendment to the Stonegate Subdivision and the issuance of a building permit (permit #110181 issued on November 1, 2010 for a single family dwelling at 6 Stonegate Road, Tax Map U31, Lot 9D.) Mr. Howe seconded it. No board members were in favor. All board members were opposed. Chairman Chatmas stated that the administrative appeal was denied; we deem the building permit to be valid.

A ten-minute break was called.

## FINDINGS OF FACT:

1. The current owner of 6 Stonegate Road (Tax Map U31, Lot 9D) (the "Property") is Early Bird Group, LLC ("Owner"). Graham Pillsbury acts as the owner's authorized member.

2. The Property is bounded on its westerly side by Mitchell Road and on its southerly side by the Stonegate Road right-of-way.

35 3. On October 28, 2010, the Town's Public Works Director approved a driveway permit connecting the Property with Stonegate Road.

4. On November 1, 2010, Code Enforcement Officer Bruce Smith issued a building permit for the Property (Permit No. 110181), for the construction of a single-family residence on the Property.

5. On November 30, 2010, David and Tracie Weatherbie of 14 Stonegate Road (the"Appellants") filed an appeal of the building permit.

45 6. The Appellants' home is located within the Stonegate subdivision, the plan for which
46 was recorded in the Cumberland County Registry of Deeds in three phases on June 5,
47 1986, September 23, 1986, and November 9, 1992.

7. Stonegate residents William J. Orcutt of 18 Stonegate Road, Hugh Campbell of 24
 Stonegate Road, Thomas and Patricia Brigham of 34 Rock Crest Drive, and Jerry and
 Addy Harkay of 23 Stonegate Road have submitted statements in support of this appeal
 claiming that the approval of the subject building permit will adversely affect their
 investment in and reliance upon the Stonegate subdivision approval. Rachel
 Stamieszkin, President of the Stonegate Homeowner's Association, submitted a detailed
 statement in support of this appeal.

8. Notice of this appeal was provided to the Owner on December 15, 2010.

9. Zoning Board of Appeals member Peter Howe disclosed at the outset of the hearing that the current owner of the Property is his neighbor and has worked with him in the past as a buyer's broker. He indicated that he did not believe he had a conflict of interest under Maine's statutes or under the case law. In addition, he indicated that he felt he could be fair and impartial notwithstanding his prior relationship with the owner. The acting Board chair expressed his view that he did not see any reason for recusal and none of the other Board members expressed a different view. The Board chair invited public comment on the issue and no one present objected to Mr. Howe's participation as a Board member or sought his recusal.

10. The Appellants presented three arguments in support of their appeal: (1) that the Property is part of an illegal subdivision upon which a building permit may not issue; (2) that the changes to the "buffer" prompted by the development of the lot were precluded by the documents that created the subdivision; and (3) that the issuance of the building permit constituted an amendment to the Stonegate subdivision, which requires Planning Board review.

11. As of September 10, 2010, Peter I. Wovkonish was the owner of a parcel of property located at 370 Mitchell Road (Tax Map U31, Lot 9B) consisting of approximately two acres of land and a single-family house. This property abuts the Stonegate subdivision but was never owned by the developers of the Stonegate subdivision, nor otherwise included within the plans for this subdivision.

13. On September 10, 2010, Mr. Wovkonish out-conveyed to himself two parts of Lot 9B. The first out-conveyance consists of approximately 47,831 square feet, contains 200.31 feet of frontage on Stonegate Road, and is currently assigned the street address 10 Stonegate Road and Tax Map U31, Lot 9E ("Lot 9E"). The second out-conveyance, which is the property at issue in this appeal, consists of approximately 21,938 square feet, contains 117.66 feet of frontage on Mitchell Road and 189.71 feet of frontage on Stonegate Road, and is currently assigned the street address 6 Stonegate Road and Tax Map U31, Lot 9D.

14. On September 15, 2010, Mr. Wovkonish conveyed the remainder of Lot 9B (370 Mitchell Road) to Graham S. Pillsbury and Stephen H. Richard, and conveyed Lots 9D (the Property) and 9E to Early Bird Group, LLC, of which Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. Richard are members.

15. Lot 9E is currently undeveloped.

1 16. Stonegate Road is a public way conveyed to Cape Elizabeth by Stonegate
2 Associates by warranty deed dated December 5, 1989 and recorded in the Cumberland
3 County Registry of Deeds at Book 9015, pg. 16. Stonegate Associates recited in its
4 deed of Stonegate Road that the conveyance was subject to a Declaration of
5 Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions.

17. The grant of Stonegate Road by Stonegate Associates to the Town is approximately 135 feet wide from its entrance at Mitchell Road back through area at issue in this appeal. The paved Stonegate Road is approximately 30 feet wide, with vegetation on both sides.

18. The driveway to the Property is laid over approximately twenty-five feet of the Property and approximately seventy feet of vegetation in the Stonegate Road right-of-way before connecting with the paved road.

The Board was provided with the following additional testimony and evidence on December 28, 2010: Paragraph 2 of the Stonegate Declaration excludes the roads in the subdivision from the restrictive covenants in that Declaration.

Mr. Black motioned that the Findings of Fact be approved. Mr. Kinley seconded the motion.

## CONCLUSIONS:

Based on the record evidence presented to the Board and the Board's findings of fact thereon, the Board concluded as follows:

A. The Appellants failed to meet their burden of demonstrating that the issuance of the building permit implicated a subdivision that required approval by the Planning Board.

B. The Appellants failed to meet their burden of demonstrating that the changes to the so-called "buffer" prompted by the development of the subject lot were precluded by the documents that created the subdivision.

C. The Appellants failed to meet their burden of demonstrating that the issuance of the building permit constituted an amendment to the Stonegate subdivision, such that Planning Board review would be required.

DECISION: Based on these Findings of Fact and Conclusions, and by a vote on December 28, 2010 of 0 for and 4 against on a motion to approve the appeal, the Zoning Board of Appeals denied the appeal of Building Permit No. 110181.

Any aggrieved party has the right to appeal this decision to the Maine Superior Court pursuant to Maine Rule of Civil Procedure 80B within thirty days after notice of the Zoning Board of Appeals Decision.

**E. Communications -** Chairman Chatmas ended his final meeting by saying he had enjoyed his 11 years on the board. He thanked the board members and recording secretaries for their support, Mr. Smith for his guidance and the town for the opportunity.

Mr. Kinley also stated that this would be the last meeting of his one-year term. He is moving back to Vermont at the end of 2011.

Mr. Smith thanked them both; the town appreciated their service.

**F. Adjournment** – Motion by Mr. Howe to adjourn; seconded by Mr. Black. All were in favor. Meeting adjourned at 10:52 pm.