



TOWN OF DURHAM
ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT
8 NEWMARKET RD
DURHAM, NH 03824
PHONE: 603/868-8064
www.ci.durham.nh.us

VARIANCE

Prior to seeking a variance, the property owner must have been denied a building permit by the Building Inspector or denied an approval by the Planning Board.

Name of Applicant Pike Family Revocable Trust

Address: 275 Packers Falls Road, Durham, NH

Phone # _____ Email: _____

Owner of Property Concerned same

(If same as above, write "Same")

Address: same

(If same as above, write "Same")

Location of Property: 279 Packers Falls Road

(Street & Number)

Tax Map & Lot number Map 14, Lot 10-2

A Variance is requested from Article(s) 175 Section(s) 54 (Table of Dim.) of the Zoning Ordinance to permit:

a new boundary line for a pork chop subdivision lot to be located 34.48' from the existing house on the lot.

All applications must include a statement explaining how the applicant meets each of the five (5) statutory requirements for granting a variance, (A) through (E), which are found on page 2. (See page 3 for guidance.) The Zoning Board of Adjustment may consider the variance application incomplete if these five statements have not been addressed. In addition all applications must be accompanied by adequate plans and exhibits.

RSA 674:33 Powers of the Zoning Board of Adjustment:

I(a)The zoning board of adjustment shall have the power to:

- (1) Hear and decide appeals if it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement of any zoning ordinance adopted pursuant to RSA 674:16; and
- (2) Authorize, upon appeal in specific cases, a **variance** from the terms of the zoning ordinance if:
 - (A) **The variance will not be contrary to the public interest;**
 - (B) **The spirit of the ordinance is observed;**
 - (C) **Substantial justice is done;**
 - (D) **The values of surrounding properties are not diminished; and**
 - (E) **Literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in an unnecessary hardship.**

- (b)(1) For purposes of this subparagraph I(a)(2)(E), "**unnecessary hardship**" means that, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area:
- (A) No fair and substantial relationship exists between the general public purposes of the ordinance provision and the specific application of that provision to the property; and
 - (B) The proposed use is a reasonable one.

(2) If the criteria in subparagraph (1) are not established, an unnecessary hardship will be deemed to exist if, and only if, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area, the property cannot be reasonably used in strict conformance with the ordinance, and a variance is therefore necessary to enable a reasonable use of it.

(3)The definition of "unnecessary hardship" set forth in subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall apply whether the provision of the ordinance from which a variance is sought is a restriction on use, a dimensional or other limitation on a permitted use, or any other requirement of the ordinance.

EXPIRATION PERIOD FOR VARIANCES

Any Variances granted shall be valid if exercised within **2 years** from the date of final approval, or as further extended by local ordinance or by the zoning board of adjustment for good cause, provided that no such variance shall expire within 6 months after the resolution of a planning application filed in reliance upon the variance.

VARIANCE CRITERIA GUIDELINES

<p>Statutory Requirements (RSA 674:33, I(b))</p> <p><i>APPLICANT MUST SATISFY ALL OF THE FOLLOWING</i></p>	<p>Explanation</p>
<p>1. The variance is not contrary to the public interest.</p>	<p>The proposed use must not conflict with the explicit or implicit purpose of the ordinance, and must not alter the essential character of the neighborhood, threaten public health, safety, or welfare, or otherwise injure “public rights.”</p>
<p>2. The spirit of the ordinance is observed.</p>	<p>As it is in the public’s interest to uphold the spirit of the ordinance, these two criteria are related.</p>
<p>3. Substantial justice is done.</p>	<p>The benefit to the applicant should not be outweighed by harm to the general public.</p>
<p>4. The values of surrounding properties are not diminished.</p>	<p>Expert testimony on this question is not conclusive, but cannot be ignored. The board may also consider other evidence of the effect on property values, including personal knowledge of the members themselves.</p>
<p>5. Literal enforcement of the ordinance would result in unnecessary hardship. Unnecessary hardship can be shown in either of two ways:</p> <p>First is to show that because of special condition of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area:</p> <p>(a) There is no fair and substantial relationship between the general public purposes of the ordinance provision and the specific application of that provision to the property; and</p> <p>(b) The proposed use is a reasonable one.</p> <p><i>Alternatively</i>, unnecessary hardship exists if, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area, the property cannot be reasonably used in strict conformance with the ordinance, and a variance is therefore necessary to enable a reasonable use of it.</p>	<p>The applicant must establish that the property is burdened by the zoning restriction in a manner that is distinct from other land in the area.</p> <p>(a) Determine the purpose of the zoning restriction in question. The applicant must establish that, because of the special conditions of the property, the restriction, as applied to the property, does not serve that purpose in a “fair and substantial” way.</p> <p>(b) The applicant must establish that the special conditions of the property cause the proposed use to be reasonable. The use must not alter the essential character of the neighborhood.</p> <p><i>Alternatively</i>, the applicant can satisfy the unnecessary hardship requirement by establishing that, because of the special conditions of the property, there is no reasonable use that can be made of the property that would be permitted under the ordinance. If there is any reasonable use (including an existing use) that is permitted under the ordinance, this alternative is not available.</p>