

Town of Wilton, NH Third-Party Appeal of Administrative Decision Application, Page 1 of 3



Property Information

Describe the lot which the decision applies to. If more than one lot is involved, then describe them all in this space if it is convenient, or attach additional copies of this page.				
Tax Map and Lot Number 17-2 Lot Size (if known) 16.3 acres				
Street Address 54 Stage coach Rd, Wilton, NH				
Zoning District (check one): Residential General Residence and Agricultural Commercial Industrial Office Park				
Relevant Overlay Districts (check any that apply): Research and Office Park Wetlands Conservation Aquifer Protection Elderly Housing				
Owner				
If the application involves multiple lots with different owners, attach additional copies of this page. Name William + Cori Ryan (owners) Mailing address 54 Stage coach Rd. bridg Mailing address				
Town, State, ZIP Wilton, NH D3086				
(continued on the next page)				
ल इर पर राज्य की				
UN JUL 2 9 2021 W				
BY:				
Clerk use only Date and time received: 3:/4 pw. 07-29-2/ Received by: M. Decodoau Amount paid: \$ /48.00 Case #: Aboutter list and labels included				



Town of Wilton, NH Third-Party Appeal of Administrative Decision Application, Page 1 of 3

Received by:

29/2

Property Information
Describe the lot which the decision applies to. If more than one lot is involved, then describe them all in this space if it is convenient, or attach additional copies of this page. Tax Map and Lot Number 47-6 Lot Size (if known) 12-60 acc to
Street Address 74 Stage Wach Rd
Zoning District (check one): Residential
Relevant Overlay Districts (check any that apply): Research and Office Park Floodplain Conservation Watershed Wetlands Conservation Aquifer Protection Elderly Housing
owner Has use easement of bridge owned
If the application involves multiple lots with different owners, attach additional copies of this page.
Name Dawn Kyan Wi
Mailing address 74 Stage couch RJ.
Mailing address
Town, State, ZIP Wilton, NH 03086
(continued on the next page)
clerk use only

Amount paid:

Abutter list and labels included



Town of Wilton, NH Third-Party Appeal of Administrative Decision Application, Page 2 of 3

Applicant

The applicant is the person who is appealing the decision.
Name Robin Maloney
Mailing address 10 Stage coach Rd
Mailing address
Town, State, ZIP Wilton NH 03086
I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, all information provided in this application is accurate. Signature Date 7/29/2/
Representative
Fill out this section if the application is being submitted by a realtor, surveyor, engineer, attorney, etc., on behalf of the applicant.
Name
Mailing address
Mailing address
Town, State, ZIP
I authorize the above-named representative to submit this application and to speak before the Zoning Board on my behalf.
Signature of applicant Date
Contact Information
How can we get in touch with the applicant or the applicant's representative, if there are questions or problems about the application? Provide at least one of the following. If you provide more than one, please check your preferred form of contact.
This information is for: the applicant the representative.
Daytime phone $(603)521-0509$
☐ Evening phone
□ Work E-mail N/A
Personal e-mail nobir 6/9 gmail. com



Town of Wilton, NH **Third-Party Appeal of Administrative Decision**

Application, Page 3 of 3

You must attach a copy of the decision notice with this appeal. If the decision was made by a

Details of the Appeal

board, you should also attach a copy of the minutes of the meeting at which the decision was made. The Zoning Board cannot review an informal or verbal decision. What is the decision that you are appealing? What Town official or board made the decision? What sections of the Zoning Ordinance was the decision based on? LUY Why do you believe that the decision was incorrect? The Bldg- Inspector didn't any environmental considerations in his 12.7 decision to grant Dawn Ryan a building permit to change a ranctioning

Said bridge is owned by william + Cori Kyan 4 is currently used Foot traffic Snow mobiles + golf carts. was unable to answer my question as to why D. Kyah needs a bridge ndescribed as "Farm access ner application.

The bridge in question is in the town's Wetlands & aguiFer protection Zone. Any changes involving removal of current bridge + the excavation of the east & west banks of mill Brook to put in Concrete Footings For Dawn Ryan's Proposed bridge is a violation Of the townis Zoning ordinances For such protected natural resources (per Master Plan, pages 1-3, 5, 7, 11-1015, 19-22 as attached + 30ming ordinances listed on Front OF this page.) To Dawn Ryan does not hold a permit From the HH-DES wetlands I division to replace William & Cori T-Ryan's bridge. She is a repeat OFFender with the NH-DES



Town of Wilton, NH Third-Party Appeal of Administrative Decision Application, Page 3 of 3

292

Details of the Appeal

Signature is the "last word" on this matter as I believe he didn't do his "done diligence" on this matter.

hastly, as an abutter to 54 Stage coach Rd. my mother, Andrey Hobinson & I ded not tte receive a not iferation of Davon Ryan's Rumit applicatron to Change William's Cou Ryan's budge

P.S Address, lot # 40 ther changed but not

unitialled. We should have recemed not

notification as abutter when address charged.

Introduction

Natural resources contribute to Wilton's community character, quality of life, and recreation opportunities. They also play a role in determining the type and location of development. Natural resources in Wilton include forests, conservation land, wildlife, reservoirs, and streams, as well as natural systems that cannot be seen as easily. These natural systems provide valuable services to the Town free of charge, including flood storage, clean air, water purification, productive soils, wildlife habitat, waste recycling, and temperature moderation. Loss of these services impacts human health, safety, the economy, and quality of life.

This chapter divides Wilton's natural resources into two broad categories—water and land-based resources and services. Within each category there is a discussion of the specific resources present in Wilton, resulting land use implications, and recommendations for further consideration.

Vision

The community will preserve visual character of the community by protecting its natural, historic, scenic and agricultural resources. Wilton will promote the conservation, protection and sound management of the Town's natural resources. Wilton will provide a broad range of recreational activities for all ages and user groups. Wilton will protect and preserve its historical resources.

Natural Resources and the Town of Wilton

Support for Natural Resource Protection in Wilton

In 2012, the Town of Wilton sent out a community survey. Respondents were asked to identify the five features most important in making Wilton a desirable place to live. 71.9% (100 of 139 responses) answered "rural character." In addition, 88.9% of the respondents (113 of 127 responses) rated rural character as an economic strength for Wilton. From this input it can be deduced that Wilton's rural character has a high value to its residents and its natural resources play an important role in contributing to the Town's rural character.

At the same time, respondents were not concerned about the potential for losing the Town's natural resources. When asked what the biggest concerns currently in Wilton are, only 18.7% (26 of 139 responses) identified loss of conservation land/natural resources and 20.1% (28 out of 139 responses) stated loss of rural character. Respondents were also asked to identify their biggest concerns in the next ten years. Again, only 21.8% (29 of 133 responses) selected loss of conservation land/natural resources and 33.1% (44 out of 133 responses) stated loss of rural character.

There was strong support for limiting the impact of development on natural resources. 87.3% of respondents (117 of 135 responses) of the Community Survey stated that the town should require maintenance of surrounding natural resources for new development. In addition, 74.8% (101 of 135 responses) said the Town should require maintenance of adequate buffers and setbacks from wetlands.

Role of the Town of Wilton

The Town of Wilton can play an important role in promoting and preserving the natural resources that are so critical to its quality of life and community character. Thoughtful planning can ensure that natural services remain intact and functional for the wellbeing of all citizens and that public access is maintained to natural resources used for recreation. Wilton has adopted a number of ordinances designed to protect its natural resources.

Wilton Land Use Laws & Regulations, Zoning Ordinance 10.0, Floodplain Conservation District the regulations in this district apply to all lands designated as special flood hazard areas by FEMA.



Wilton Land Use Laws & Regulations, Zoning Ordinance 11.0, Wetlands Conservation District—the regulations in this District are intended to guide the use of land with extended periods of high water tables, in the interest of public health, convenience, safety, and welfare.



Wilton Land Use Laws & Regulations, Zoning Ordinance 12.0, Aquifer Protection District—the purpose of this district is to protect, preserve, and maintain existing and future municipal water supply sources of the Town by regulating the uses of land over known aquifers and their recharge areas, so as to protect such supplies from contamination caused by adverse or incompatible land use practices or developments.



<u>Wilton Land Use Laws & Regulations, Zoning Ordinance 14.0, Watershed District</u>—the purpose of this district is to preserve water quality and to protect the health and welfare of the residents of the Town by minimizing sources of pollution through regulation and restriction of population density and activity, and by keeping organic and inorganic wastes to a minimum.

Water-Based Resources

Watershed

A watershed is an area of land that drains downslope through a network of drainage pathways to the lowest point. These pathways can be underground or on the surface and they typically become progressively larger as the water moves downstream. Watersheds vary in size and every stream, tributary, and river has an associated watershed. Small watersheds join to become larger watersheds. Wilton lies within the Souhegan River watershed, which is part of the larger Merrimack River watershed.

There is a significant interconnectivity in watersheds between tributaries and the Souhegan River, surface water, ground water, and wetlands. In addition, because water flows downstream, an action that impacts water quality, quantity, or rate of movement in one location can affect locations downstream as well. For this reason, all neighborhoods and communities within a watershed must work together to make sound land use decisions.

Major Surface Water Bodies

Souhegan River and its Tributaries

The Souhegan River is a 33.8 mile long tributary of the Merrimack River. 7.4 miles of the Souhegan River flows through Wilton. The river is used for water supplies, hydropower, and recreation. In 2000, the Souhegan River was protected as a Class B River by the NH Rivers Management and Protection Act. With a Class B designation the Souhegan is considered acceptable for fishing, swimming, and other recreational purposes, and for use as a water supply after adequate treatment has been applied.

The Souhegan River Watershed contains numerous tributary streams of varying sizes. There are approximately 271 miles of rivers and stream in the watershed and 103 miles of intermittent streams. Tributaries within the Town of Wilton include:

- Temple Brook—originates in southeast Temple and flows approximately 4.2 miles northeast to west Wilton, where it converges with Blood Brook.
- Blood Brook—flows approximately 7 miles southeast from Sharon through Temple to west Wilton where it converges with Temple Brook to form Gambrel (Gambol) Brook, which flows into the Souhegan River.



- Mill Brook—originates in Temple and flows 7.4 miles through Wilton to its convergence with Stony Brook; it is the only Class A water in the watershed (meaning it is considered to be of highest quality and considered optimal for use as water supply after adequate treatment and that no sewage discharge is allowed).
- Stony Brook—approximately 9.6 miles long, rises in the hills of Lyndeborough, flows west into Greenfield, then swings back southeast through Lyndeborough into downtown Wilton where it converges with the Souhegan River.
- Tucker Brook—originates in a wetland in southeast Wilton and flows approximately 4.5 miles northeast to its convergence with the Souhegan River in Milford.

Wetlands

Importance and Function of Wetlands

Wetlands are areas that have water at or near the surface, saturated soils for at least part of the year, and plants that are tolerant of wet conditions. Swamps are the most common type of wetland in New Hampshire and are simply forested wetlands. New Hampshire is approximately 6-10% wetlands and has the distinction of being one of only three states to have retained over 80% of its wetlands since 1780.(NH DES).

Wetlands provide a number of critical services to communities. One of the most important is their protection of water quality and drinking water. Wetlands remove excess nitrogen and retain sediments that contain contaminants such as heavy metals and excess nutrients, thus assisting in providing protection of water quality and drinking water and preventing these contaminants from entering waterways and downstream pollution. Wetlands also play an important role in flood prevention and maintenance of water flow. During periods of flooding, wetlands decelerate runoff from upland areas and release it slowly, decreasing peak flood flows and mitigating flood damage. In dry periods, wetlands feed streams through groundwater discharge, which maintains in-stream flow and is important for water supply and wildlife habitat.

Wetlands provide vital wildlife habitat for species of all types, including almost two-thirds of the habitat of the state's most threatened wildlife. Wetland habitats that support wildlife range from isolated vernal pools on which amphibian species rely for breeding to swamp lands that moose utilize for their food source.

Finally, wetlands support recreation and both the local and statewide economy which is heavily based on natural resources and tourism. Quality of life in Wilton is dependent on clean water, wildlife, and outdoor recreation, to which wetlands greatly contribute.

Based on the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) there are approximately 525 acres of wetland soils located in Wilton. This represents about 3.19% of the total 16,447.3 acres covered by the Town. The majority of these wetland areas are located adjacent to rivers, streams and ponds. There are however, a few isolated wetlands scattered throughout the Town. Wetlands are shown on Map 1.0.

Wilton's Wetlands Conservation District Ordinance

The regulations imposed by the Wetlands Conservation District guide the use of wetlands in Wilton for the purpose of preventing detrimental actions or effects. The ordinance is structured around four key purposes:



- Prevent the development of structures and land uses on naturally occurring wetlands which would contribute to pollution of surface and groundwater by sewage.
- Prevent the destruction of natural wetlands which provide flood protection.

Marsh, Swamp Parcel Waterbody Stream/River

MAP 1—Rivers, Streams, Ponds and Wetlands

Data Source(s): 2006

Wetlands – New Hampshire National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), courtesy NH Granit
Waterbodies, Rivers, and Streams – New Hampshire Hydrology Dataset (NHHD), courtesy NH Granit
Parcels, Roads – NRPC GIS Database -

The aquifer along Stony Brook south of the Wilton-Lyndeborough town line is of limited area extent but contains at least 40 feet of saturated sand and gravel. Potential exists for induced recharge from Stony Brook to supplement the yield of this aquifer. Although the transmissivity of this aquifer is less than 8,000 square feet per day, the aquifer may, upon testing, have the capacity to sustain one large-yielding well.

All other stratified drift aquifers in Wilton, including those in valleys of upper Blood Brook, Stony Brook tributary and lower Souhegan River contain stratified drift with transmissivity generally less than 2,000 square feet per day. This stratified drift is best suited for supplying water to individual households or other small users.

Till Aquifers

Till aquifers, like stratified drift aquifers, are also composed of glacial material. Material porosity and thickness are the main differences between till and stratified drift aquifers. Till aquifers contain an unsorted mixture of clay, silt and gravel that were ground up from solid rock by the glacier. This mixture of different sized particles limits the available pore space for water storage. Therefore, it is difficult for these deposits to store and transmit water. Wells drilled in till usually yield only small volumes of groundwater adequate for private residential use.

The only protection mechanism provided for wells in till deposits is the minimum setback requirements from property boundaries and septic leach fields. To protect these individual water supplies the Town should consider adopting more stringent setback requirements to prevent contamination.

Bedrock Aquifers

Bedrock aquifers are composed of fractured rock or ledge with groundwater stored in the fractures. These aquifers are very complex because bedrock fractures decrease with depth, "pinch out" over short distances and do not carry much water. Locating water supply wells in bedrock aquifers is often a hit or miss proposition because it is difficult and costly to determine the location of fractures. Bedrock aquifers exist in Wilton and are used for individual wells. Again, the only source of protection for bedrock aquifers is minimum requirements from property lines and septic leach fields. Recharge areas for bedrock aquifers are difficult to pinpoint which complicates any effort of protection.

Importance of Aquifers to Wilton's Water Supply – Aquifer Protection District

Aquifers are primarily recharged by precipitation and are highly susceptible to pollution from the surface due to the ease and speed with which water-borne pollutants are transmitted through the soil. Insecticides, septic tank effluent, leaking underground storage tanks, landfill leachate or improperly stored hazardous wastes are potential sources of aquifer pollution. In addition, development which involves extensive amounts of impervious material cover (e.g. asphalt or cement) can reduce the productivity of aquifer areas. Extensive sand and gravel excavations can also have a negative impact on aquifers and removal of too much material increases the likelihood of contamination. Decreasing the amount of material overlaying the aquifer increases the potential for the contaminant to infiltrate into

the aquifer at an increased rate and at an increased concentration. Therefore, the Town should adopt sand and gravel excavation regulations to protect the integrity of the aquifer and preserve the quality of the groundwater.

It is imperative that the Town protect its stratified drift aquifers to ensure the continued availability of the quantity and quality of its groundwater resource. The existing Aquifer Protection District provides a fairly strong level of protection for the Town's aquifers and groundwater supplies.

The Aquifer Protection District sets forth the land uses and activities allowed and prohibited in the areas identified as stratified drift aquifers by the USGS Aquifer Delineation Study. The District boundaries (Wellhead Protection Area) are delineated on mapping done by Emery and Garrett Groundwater, Inc. and the Nashua Regional Planning Commission and shown on the "WHPA Delineation — Abbott and Everett Production Wells Wilton, NH". The District is generally located south of NH Route 101 and straddles the area between Russel Hill Road, NH Route 31 and Davidson Road. For more information see the Aquifer Protection District, Section 12, of the Wilton Land Use Laws: Zoning Ordinance.

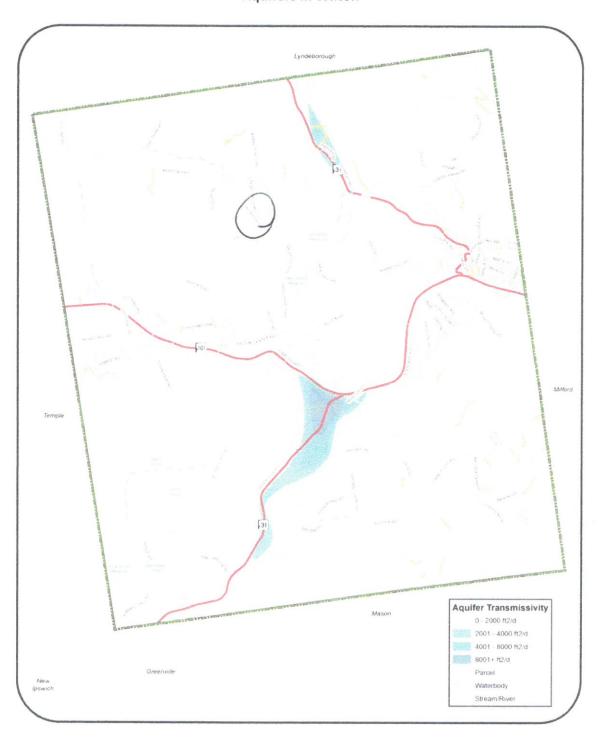
New Hampshire Dept. of Environmental Services Favorable Gravel Well Analysis

In the 1990s, the USGS and NH DES mapped stratified drift aquifers in New Hampshire. The maps showed large areas underlain by these aquifers, however, only a small fraction of these areas is likely to produce high yielding community wells. In response, NH DES developed a technique called Favorable Gravel Well Analysis (FGWA) to analyze these maps and account for constraints to siting a community well. This analysis provides a tool to make better use of stratified drift aquifer maps, helps planners understand the relative scarcity or abundance of potential high-yield well locations, and highlights the need to protect future drinking water resources.

The two constraints considered in the analysis of siting community wells are water quantity and quality. Wells must yield enough water to meet community needs and must be located far enough away from known or potential contaminants to preserve water quality. The FGWA assists in estimating potential well yield (quantity) by eliminating from consideration any stratified-drift aquifer area where the transmissivity is below a certain threshold. The desired yield determines the outcome of the analysis.

According to the 2009 Town of Wilton Natural Resources Inventory prepared by the Society for the Protection of NH Forests for the Wilton Conservation Commission, Wilton's most important water resources are the Wilton Water Works water supply wells located along the Souhegan River. These are high-yield wells in the sand and gravel aquifer along the River and near NH Route 31. Although substantial areas are protected, further land protection is strongly recommended with continued communication between all stakeholders, including the Wilton Water Commission.

Aquifers in Wilton



Data Source(s): - 2000 Aquifer Transmissivity – US Geological Survey (USGS), distributed by NH GRANIT

Identification of Land-Based Resources and Services

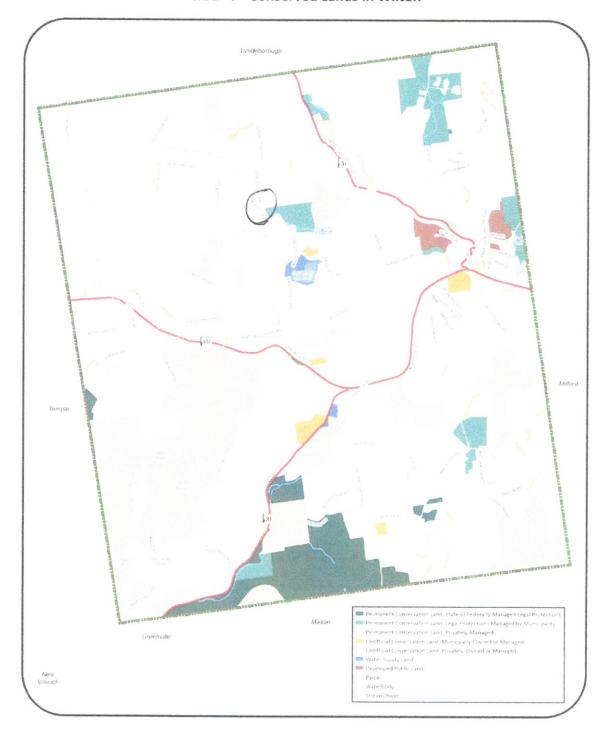
Conserved Land

Conserved, or conservation, lands are areas that are, through various mechanisms and for various purposes, kept from residential and commercial development. Existing conservation lands fall into two basic categories based on level of protection and the primary protection agency. Over the past year NRPC has been working to create a seamless layer that reflects GRANIT's conservation land data and NRPC data collected over the years. GRANIT's template was used as a foundation for the project. Level of Protection and Primary Protection Agency were the chosen categories for maps based on their importance to the towns in the region. Level of Protection is broken into 5 categories: Permanent Conservation Land, Unofficial Conservation Land, Unprotected Water Supply Lands, Developed Land and Unknown. Primary Protection Agency consists of Federal, State, Municipal/County, Private, and Other Public/Quasi-Public Entity. An in depth definition of these and other attributes can be found on NH GRANIT's website. Wilton's existing natural, scenic, historical and agricultural conservation areas and town owned lands are depicted on Map 4.

Summary of Community Opinion on Conservation Land

The 2012 Wilton Community Survey asked citizens whether or not the current amount of conservation land within the town of Wilton aligned with their vision of the future of the town. 35.2% (45 of 128 responses) thought that the current amount of conservation land seems about right. However the same number of people (35.2% or 45 of 128 responses) also thought that the current amount of conserved land was not substantial enough and that there should be more conservation land. 5.5% (7 of 128 responses) believed that there should be less conservation land and the remaining 24.2% (31 of 128 responses) did not have an opinion on this topic. The survey also questioned what actions Wilton should take with regard to nature/hiking trails. In response, 24.2% (30 of 127 responses) thought the Town should acquire more nature/hiking trails and 47.6% (59 of 127 responses) thought the Town should improve its existing nature/hiking trails.

Mill Brook flows there this Type of land in Welton. Proposed builde uplace went is apstillen for from this land.



MAP 4—Conserved Lands in Wilton

Data Source(s): - 2015 Conserved Lands – NRPC GIS database, based on NH GRANIT data template

Wildlife

Maintenance of quality habitats is important to the survival of all species. Change is inevitable; however, some species are less able to adapt to changes in habitat than others. The fields, forests, streams and wetlands in Wilton provide habitats for a diversity of wildlife and plant species. The 2009 Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) study evaluated habitat resources and conditions to develop a ranking to identify the highest condition habitat relative to all instances of a given habitat type in the state. The tiers of habitat quality listed below, and shown on Map 6 were based on an intensive statewide analysis:

- Tier 1 rating was given to areas that contain the highest condition habitat in the state.
- **Tier 2** areas contain *the highest condition rank in the biological region* (defined by eco-region for terrestrial habitats, and watershed for wetland and aquatic habitats).
- Tier 3 includes *supporting landscapes* such as watersheds containing top-ranked stream networks and lakes, large forest blocks, or specific animal, plant and natural community occurrences of special note.

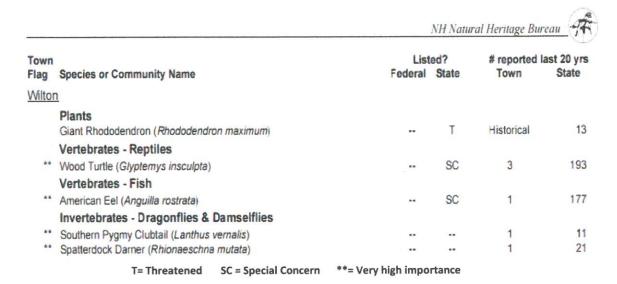
Existing land use conditions in the Town provides habitat for common game and non-game species of birds, amphibians, fish, reptiles, and mammals, such as deer, turkeys, raccoons, pheasant partridge, fox, ducks, Canada geese, eagles and other species native to New Hampshire. In addition, a great blue heron rookery has been located in the Town. The diversity found in types of habitat, ponds, wetlands fields, and forests, means diversity in types of animal species found in the Town. It is important to maintain a balance between fields, naturally succeeding areas, forests and wetlands to ensure the quality and quantity of wildlife habitat. Therefore, the Town should protect different types of habitats to ensure the proliferation of species diversity.

Species Found in Wilton Listed as Threatened or Endangered by NH Natural Heritage Inventory

The NH Natural Heritage Bureau, department of the New Hampshire Division of Forests and Lands, has the mission to find, track, and facilitate the protection of New Hampshire's rare plants and exemplary natural communities. The Natural Heritage Bureau provides information to facilitate informed land use decision-making to help protect the State's natural heritage while meeting land use needs. As of January 2011, the NH Natural Heritage database contained information on more than 6,000 species or natural community occurrences throughout the state.

Table 2 below is derived from the NH Natural Heritage Bureau's January 2011 publication "Rare Plants, Rare Animals, and Exemplary Natural Communities in New Hampshire Towns" for Wilton:

Table 2. Rare Plants and Animals



The Town also provides habitat for the usual game and non-game species of birds, amphibians, fish, reptiles, and mammals, such as deer, turkeys, raccoons, pheasant partridge, fox, ducks, Canada geese, eagles and other species native to New Hampshire. In addition, a great blue heron rookery has been located in the Town. The diversity found in types of habitat, ponds, wetlands fields, and forests, means diversity in types of animal species found in the Town. It is important to maintain a balance between fields, naturally succeeding areas, forests and wetlands to ensure the quality and quantity of wildlife habitat. Therefore, the Town should protect different types of habitats to ensure the proliferation of species diversity.



Endangered Species

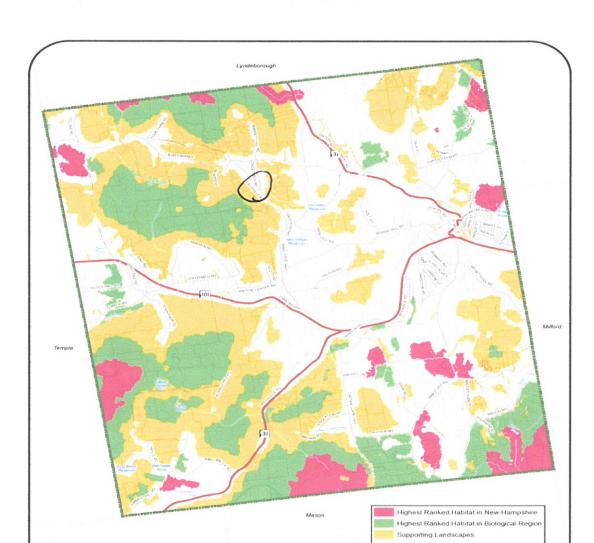
The NH Fish and Game Department is the agency responsible for endangered animal species. NH Natural Heritage Inventory, a part of the Department of Resources and Economic Development (DRED) is responsible for endangered plant species. The Audubon Society records the locations of endangered bird species in the State. There are no known endangered species in Wilton. This does not mean that these particular species are not present in the Town, just that none have been documented. More information about specific endangered species and their habitats can be found at each of these agencies' websites and in the Wildlife Action Plan. The Conservation Commission should consider contacting these agencies every few years to keep apprised of changes to endangered species in the Town and the State.

Strategies for Managing Land for Wildlife

Since many species require a large territory to find food and adequate breeding grounds, wildlife habitat protection should occur at the largest scale possible. Small, isolated segments of habitat may not contain enough resources to sustain a species, resulting in its decline. Maintaining contiguous habitat blocks as development occurs will protect wildlife and create a network of viable habitats. A model Habitat Management Ordinance is available in the Innovative Land Use Planning Techniques Handbook, A Handbook for Sustainable Development, NH Department of Environmental Services, October 2008. The model addresses the importance of preserving wildlife habitat by identifying several key priniciples:

- Maintaining the ability of ecological systems to provide ecosystem functions necessary to maintain wildlife habitat and the multiple benefits to wildlife and humans provided by such habitat,
- Maintaining unfragmented habitat blocks,
- Connecting habitat patches to create wildlife corridors and facilitate wildlife movement between areas,
- Protecting wildlife from the negative impacts of development, including not only negative impacts to the habitat itself, but also to animal behavior and life cycle activities,
- Requiring site-specific habitat assessment when appropriate to protect wildlife from potentially negative impacts of development.

As the Town continues to grow it is recommended that these wildlife protection principles be considered as development occurs and the Planning Board and Conservation Commission consider implementing the tools for effective wildlife protection.



MAP 6—Wildlife Habitat

Data Source(s): - 2015 Natural Wildlife Habitat Areas – NH Fish and Game NH Wildlife Action Plan 2015, courtesy NH GRANIT



Town of Wilton

42 Main Street, Wilton, NH 03086 (603) 654-3960

Permit # 070121-4

Application for Residential Building Permit

0.000								
APPLICATION DAT	TE:		PERMIT ISSUED:			□ Posted		
Building Address: 24 Stagecoach Rd.			(BRIDGE) Map: A Lot: 47-747-2					
District: (circle one) R	ES RES/	AG Other _	* Perm	itteen	as an ear	sement.		
Owner/Contractor(s) Information								
~	Name	***************************************	Address		Phone	Email		
Owner Permittee	Dawn Ryan		74 Stagecoach Rd		917-607-7546			
Owner	William + Chonce Ryan		54 Stage coach Rd.		317-007-73-40	deloitte.com		
G.C./ Arch./Designer	K.Sweeney Construction		364 Bible Hill Rd Bennington, NH 03442		803-562-7074	industrialarts 364@gmail.com		
Plumber/Gas Fitter								
Electrician		And the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the						
Mechanical								
Signature of Owner/Agent* Agent Lya Date: May 25 202) *Owner/agent: your signature above gives permission for the building inspector and the town assessor or their agents to visit this property for the purposes of inspection and review.								
☐ New Single Famil	у	☐ Garage (At	t'd or Det'd)	Pool				
☐ New Two Family		□ Porch	□ Porch □ Wood/Pellet Stove					
☐ Alteration/Renova	tion	□ Shed	Shed Solar PV kW					
☐ Addition ft²		□ Deck Roof Ground						
		□ Other	Other farm access way bridge					
Description of Scope of Work: Remove existing rotten wood bridge framing, set precast piers								
in shallow excavation in uplands, erect steel framing, apply wood decking and curbs.								
Project Value \$								
Construction Docu	ments Re	quired Includ	le:					
Site Plan		Electrical Plan						
 Floor Plans All Levels 		Plumbing Plan						
 4 Elevation Views 		 HVAC/Mechanical Plan & Source 						
 2 Sectional Views 		Well Or Town Water Permit						
 Building Details 		 Septic design/Sewer Permit 						
Framing Plan, Include Trusses			 Other reports re 					
		CONTIN	HE ON REVERSE	-				

Land Use Compliance:						
Is the property in an Aquifer Protection Zone? X Ye	es 🗆 No					
Is the proposed worked within 250 feet of Souhegan	River or Stoney Bro	ook? □ Yes 🖫 No				
This project complies with Wilton Land Use Regulat		age, All Backs, etc.				
Any conditions to be noted on the Building Permit:						
This is an expansion of a non-conferming use.						
The should seek a variance.						
Land Use Administrator: Michele De cotan Date: 7/1/2021						
Building Permit Fee:	Other Fees:					
New Construction or Addition:	□ \$5,409 Impact F	ee: New Residential Dwelling				
Total Square Feet	□ \$3,798 Impact F	ee: "Other" Dwelling				
Permit Fee: (\$100 min)	□ Other Fee:					
Alteration Fee: (\$50 min)	Certificate of Occupancy is subject to receipt of Impact Fee and other applicable fees (noted above) as required by the Town Ordinance and the NH State Statute.					
□ Deck \$30 □ Pool \$50 □ PV Array \$100						
□ Renewal: \$50 □ Other						
□ Town Water hook-up fee \$1,200	Fee due with Permit Application: \$					
□ Town Sewer hook-up fee \$900	Total Fee(s) due for C.O. \$					
Total Permit Fee: \$ 100.00	Invoice #	Date:				
It is the PERMIT HOLDER'S RESPONSIBILITY to contact the building inspector for inspections. It is UNLAWFUL to progress to the next phase of construction without an approved inspection for prior						
inspected work.						
Application Received:						
Day 5/25/2021						
Building Inspector Date						

Application Approved: (Permit not valid unless approved by Building Inspector)						
	Della (150) Al					
Building Inspector Date						
PERMIT INVALID WITHOUT TWO SIGNATURES CALL FOR INSPECTIONS: Work 603-654-3960, Cell: 603-801-1640						

EXPIRATION DATE 180 DAYS FROM DATE ISSUED