ZONING HEARING BOARD OF UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP

APPLICATION NO. 2010-07 : **HEARING DATE:** May 19, 2010

APPLICATION OF: Thomas D. Richardson: **DECISION DATE:** June 16, 2010

PROPERTY: 439 W. Church Rd.

Upper Merion Township

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP ZONING HEARING BOARD

The Applicant, Thomas D. Richardson, (hereinafter referred to as the "Applicant"), filed an application requesting a variance to Section 165-36 in order to construct a detached garage that will exceed the allowable building height. The application was properly advertised, and a public hearing was held before the Upper Merion Township Zoning Hearing Board on May 19, 2010 at the Upper Merion Township Building. All members of the Zoning Hearing Board were present as well as the Solicitor, Zoning Officer, and Court Reporter.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Applicant is Thomas D. Richardson, 439 W. Church Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406.
2. The Applicant is the legal owner of the subject property.
3. The property is located at 439 W. Church Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406, Upper Merion Township.
4. The Applicant was not represented by an attorney.

5. The property is zoned "R-2 " Residential.

6. The lot is approximately 21,500 sq. ft.

7. The subject property currently has a single family detached dwelling with a shed that will be removed when the proposed garage is constructed.

8. The Applicant is proposing to have a 30 ft. by 40 ft. detached garage with a height of 16 ft. The Applicant is requesting a height variance because the maximum height permitted is 14 ft.

9. The house was built without a basement, therefore, storage is very limited.

10. The Applicant intends to store his personal vehicles and equipment in the garage.

11. Several other houses in the neighborhood have similar detached garages.

12. At least ten (10) neighbors were in support of the project.

13. The adjacent neighbors were in support of the project.

14. The Applicant introduced a petition signed by neighbors in favor of the project and marked it as Exhibit "A-1".

15. The Applicant introduced a picture of the proposed structure and marked it as Exhibit "A-2".

16. There were no residents who testified against the project.

17. The Applicant agreed to three (3) conditions as follows:

    A) The proposed structure will have no water and no HVAC systems.
    B) The Applicant will use the structure for his hobbies and not for a commercial business in any manner.
    C) The existing shed on the property will be removed before the proposed structure is erected.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Applicant, Thomas D. Richardson, filed an application requesting a variance to Section 165-36 in order to construct a detached garage that will exceed the allowable building height.

As a preliminary matter, the applicable standards for determining whether to grant a dimensional variance differ from those of a use variance. The standard as outlined by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court is that the Applicant must show that unnecessary hardship will result if a variance is denied and that the proposed use will not be contrary to public interest. Hertzberg v. Zoning Bd. of Pittsburgh, 554 Pa. 249, 721 A.2d 43 (1998); citing, Allegheny West Civic Council, Inc. v. Zoning Bd. of Adjustment of the City of Pittsburgh, 547 Pa. 163, 167, 689 A.2d 225, 227 (1997).

In Hertzberg, the Supreme Court held that the Zoning Hearing Board must, at the beginning of its analysis of an appeal from the terms of a Zoning Ordinance, determine whether the requested relief is for a use variance or a dimensional variance. Id. If the Board determines that the relief is for a use variance, then the Board should use the traditional five-part test, which is set forth in both the Municipalities Planning Code and case law. If the requested relief is for a dimensional variance, then the standard to be applied will be different. Id. While the Court in Hertzberg did not specifically identify a single standard for a dimensional variance, it noted that the requirements for a dimensional variance were something less than that of a use variance. Id.

In its opinion, the Court went on to opine that some of the factors that a Zoning Hearing Board should look at to determine whether to grant a dimensional variance should include, where applicable:

(1) The economic detriment to Applicant if the variance was denied;

(2) The financial hardship created by any work necessary to bring the building into strict compliance with the zoning requirements; and,

(3) The characteristics of the surrounding neighborhood. Id.

While these factors are not exhaustive, the Court in Hertzberg and subsequent cases have referred to them specifically as findings a Zoning Hearing Board should make in its determination of whether to grant or deny a dimensional variance.

Although the language of Hertzberg is expansive, the current trend is to apply the relaxed standard for dimensional variances only to the consideration of whether unnecessary hardship results from unique physical characteristics or conditions of the land. The Friendship Preservation Group, Inc. v. Zoning Hearing Board of Adjustment of the City of Pittsburgh, 808 A.2d 327 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2002); Cardamone v. Whitpain Township Zoning Hearing Board, 771 A.2d 103 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2001).

The reasons for granting a variance must be substantial, serious and compelling. POA Company v. Findlay Township Zoning Hearing Board, 551 Pa. 689, 713 A.2d 70 (1998); Evans v. Zoning Hearing Board of the Borough of Spring City, 732 A.2d 686 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1999); Sotereanos, Inc. v. Zoning Board of Adjustment of the City of Pittsburgh, 711 A.2d 549 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1998). Moreover, variances to zoning codes should be granted sparingly and only under exceptional circumstances; a variance should not be granted simply because such a grant would permit the owner to obtain greater profit from or use of the property. Commonwealth v. Zoning Hearing Board of Susquehanna, 677 A.2d 853 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1996).

In order to grant a variance, the Board must make the findings set forth in § 910.2 of the Municipalities Planning Code, 53 P.S. § 10910.2, where relevant. The law established by the Pennsylvania courts further establishes these standards, stated in full herein. See, Alpine Inc. v.

Abington Township Zoning Hearing Board, 654 A.2d 186 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1995); Appeal of Lester M. Prang, Inc., 169 Pa. Cmwlth. 626, 647 A.2d 279 (1994). The findings that the Board must make, where relevant, in granting a variance as set forth in the Municipalities Planning Code are as follows:

1. That there are unique physical circumstances or conditions, including irregularity, narrowness, or shallowness of lot size or shape, or exceptional topographical or other physical conditions peculiar to the particular property and that the unnecessary hardship is due to such conditions and not the circumstances or conditions generally created by the provisions of the zoning ordinance in the neighborhood or district in which the property is located.
2. That because of such physical circumstances or conditions, there is no possibility that the property can be developed in strict conformity with the provisions of the zoning ordinance and that the authorization of a variance is therefore necessary to enable the reasonable use of the property.
3. That such unnecessary hardship has not been created by the Applicant.
4. That the variance, if authorized, will not alter the essential character of the neighborhood or district in which the property is located, nor substantially or permanently impair the appropriate use or development of adjacent property, nor be detrimental to the public welfare.

5. That the variance, if authorized, will represent the minimum variance that will afford relief and will represent the least modification possible of the regulation in issue.

The Applicant is proposing the erection of a garage that will be 16 ft. in height. The code has a maximum height requirement of 14 ft., therefore, a height variance is necessary. The Applicant is proposing the additional height so he can have a stronger structural support for the trusses that he is proposing. The Applicant intends to use the garage as a personal garage for his vehicles and equipment. There will be no commercial activity taking place on the site. The proposed variance is dimensional in nature, therefore, the standards of the Hertzberg case as outlined above are applicable to the case at bar. Through the use of testimony and exhibits, the Applicant has sufficiently satisfied the standards of the Hertzberg case, therefore, the variance should be granted.

ORDER OF THE UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP

ZONING HEARING BOARD

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND DECREED that the Board finds that the Applicant presented sufficient testimony to grant a variance to Section 165-36 in order to construct a detached garage that will exceed the allowable building height.

This variance is conditioned upon the Applicant's compliance with the testimony of the Applicant at the public hearing on May 19, 2010.

Decision Dated: June 16, 2010

UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP
ZONING HEARING BOARD

Robert J. Montemayor - Chairman

Mark S. DePillis, Esq. – Vice Chairman

William C. Whitmore, Sr. - Secretary

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NOTE TO APPLICANT:

There is a thirty (30) day period after the date of a decision for an aggrieved person to file an appeal in the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County to contest an approval or denial by the Zoning Hearing Board. If the Applicant has been granted Zoning Hearing Board approval, the Applicant may take action on said approval during the thirty (30) day appeal period; however, the Applicant will do so at his or her own risk. If the Applicant has received Zoning Hearing Board approval, the Applicant must secure all applicable permits from Upper Merion Township within one (1) year of the date of the approval or the decision granting approval.