

TOWN OF CUMBERLAND PLANNING BOARD MEETING MINUTES
Tuesday, July 19, 2022

A. Call to Order: Chairman Record called the meeting to order at 7:02 pm and reported that Planning Board members Peter Bingham and Ann Sawchuck were excused and not present. Chairman Record introduced Tig Filson, the newest member of the Town Council and a liaison to the Planning Board.

B. Roll Call: Present: Paul Auclair, Bridget Perry, Lorraine Rardin, Jason Record & Joshua Saunders. **Absent:** Peter Bingham & Ann Sawchuck. **Staff:** Carla Nixon - Town Planner and Christina Silberman – Administrative Assistant. William Shane - Town Manager, arrived during item F.2.

C. Approval of the Minutes of the June 21, 2022, meeting: Mr. Auclair moved to adopt the minutes as written, seconded by Ms. Perry and **VOTED, 4 yeas, 1 abstained (Saunders) - motion carries.**

D. Staff Site Plan Approvals:

1. Major Staff Site Plan Review: Approval granted to 199 Middle Road, LLC, Tax Assessor's Map R02, Lot 27, located in the Rural Industrial (RI) district at 199 Middle Rd. for amendment to an approved site plan for the construction of a 50' x 60' (3000 sf) pre-engineered, metal, cold storage building to replace an existing 2,400 sf salt shed.

Chairman Record reported that a staff site plan review amendment for 199 Middle Rd., LLC to replace an existing salt shed with a larger storage building was reviewed and approved.

E. Minor Change Approvals: None.

F. Hearings and Presentations:

1. Public Hearing: Amendment to an approved subdivision and site plan for The Mark at Cumberland Foreside, located in the Office Commercial South (OC-S) Zone at 102 U. S. Route One, Tax Assessor Map R01, Lot 13B for a minor change to the location of an approved concrete equipment pad and to add a concrete equipment pad for an emergency generator. *Owner: Cumberland Foreside Partners. Representative: Daniel Diffin, P. E., Sevee & Maher Engineers.*

Chairman Record introduced the item. Ms. Nixon said this is a minor amendment.

Jeff Read, P. E., Sevee & Maher Engineers said he is here in place of Dan Diffin. Mr. Read reported that the changes to the approved plan are to rotate the location of a concrete pad that was approved on the original application and to add a pad to support a generator.

Chairman Record asked if the applicant is still awaiting State permits. Ms. Nixon said that the MDOT entrance permit is needed. Mr. Read said he is not sure if this is still

outstanding. Ms. Nixon said that this was a condition of approval previously and she will keep the condition in place so it is caught at the preconstruction conference.

Mr. Auclair asked for clarification on the size of the pad for the generator. Mr. Read said it will be 6.5 feet x 15.5 feet.

Chairman Record opened the public hearing. There were no comments from the public and Chairman Record closed the public hearing.

Mr. Saunders moved to waive the reading and adopt the Findings of Fact and the Route One Design Standards since they have not changed, seconded by Mr. Auclair and **VOTED, 5 years, unanimous - motion carries.**

Chapter 250: Subdivision Review: Findings of Fact section 1.1: The purpose of these standards shall be to assure the comfort, convenience, safety, health and welfare of the people, to protect the environment and to promote the development of an economically sound and stable community. To this end, in approving subdivisions within the Town of Cumberland, Maine, the Board shall consider the following criteria and before granting approval shall determine that the proposed subdivision:

A. Pollution. The proposed subdivision will not result in undue water or air pollution. In making this determination, it shall at least consider:

1. The elevation of the land above sea level and its relation to the flood plains;
2. The nature of soils and subsoil and their ability to adequately support waste disposal;
3. The slope of the land and its effect on effluents;
4. The availability of streams for disposal of effluents; and
5. The applicable state and local health and water resource rules and regulations;

Parcel is above sea level and not within a flood plain. The project will use public water and sewer. The Maine Natural Areas program identified no rare, threatened, or endangered plant species within the project area. Maine Department of Fisheries and Wildlife has not mapped designated essential or significant wildlife habitats in the project area. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

B. Sufficient Water. The proposed subdivision has sufficient water available for the reasonable foreseeable needs of the subdivision;

The project will be served by public water. The applicant has a letter from the Portland Water District (PWD) dated 10/13/21 confirming ability to serve the project. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

C. Municipal Water Supply. The proposed subdivision will not cause an unreasonable burden on an existing water supply, if one is to be used;

The subdivision will be served by public water. The applicant has a letter from the Portland Water District (PWD) dated 10/13/21 confirming ability to serve the project. In addition, the Town of Cumberland had previously approved 8,220 gallons of water for the 50 units; that amount will now be less due to the reduction in units from 50 to 45. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

D. Erosion. The proposed subdivision will not cause unreasonable soil erosion or a reduction in the land's capacity to hold water so that a dangerous or unhealthy condition results;

The erosion and sedimentation control plan has been reviewed and approved by the Town Engineer. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

E. Traffic. The proposed subdivision will not cause unreasonable highway or public road congestion or unsafe conditions with respect to the use of the highways or public roads existing or proposed;

Trip generation was calculated as part of the original subdivision review in May, 2021. At that time the proposed 50 units were anticipated to generate 293 weekday trips based on the Trip Generation Manual published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers this would include 22 trips in the weekday a.m. peak hour and 27 trips in the weekday p.m. peak hour. This was below the 100 peak hour trips that would require further review by MDOT. The reduction in the number of units from 50 to 45 (as proposed in the current application) would suggest there will be a reduction in the number of trips generated and so the Applicant has requested a waiver from the submission of a new traffic study. There are no high crash locations within the area or other issues identified for access onto US Route 1. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

F. Sewage disposal. The proposed subdivision will provide for adequate sewage waste disposal and will not cause an unreasonable burden on municipal services, if they are utilized; The subdivision will be served by public sewer. The applicant has submitted a letter from the Portland Water District (PWD) indicating capacity for sewage disposal. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

G. Municipal solid waste disposal. The proposed subdivision will not cause an unreasonable burden on the municipality's ability to dispose of solid waste, if municipal services are to be utilized;

The multiplex units will have a dumpster that will be emptied by a private waste hauler. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

H. Aesthetic, cultural and natural values. The proposed subdivision will not have an undue adverse effect on the scenic or natural beauty of the area, aesthetics, historic sites, significant wildlife habitat identified by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or the municipality, or rare and irreplaceable natural areas or any public rights for physical or visual access to the shoreline;

A letter is on file from Maine Historic Preservation Commission stating that there are no evident historic features on the site. There is a letter from the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife stating there is no evidence of rare or endangered species. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

I. Conformity with local ordinances and plans. The proposed subdivision conforms to a duly adopted subdivision regulation or ordinance, comprehensive plan, development plan or land use plan, if any. In making this determination, the municipal reviewing authority may interpret these ordinances and plans;

The plans have been reviewed and approved by the Town's peer review engineer and town staff. Any outstanding issues raised by the Town Engineer will be addressed as a condition of approval. With the proposed condition of approval, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

J. Financial and technical capacity. The subdivider has adequate financial and technical capacity to meet the standards of this section;

Financial Capacity: A letter of financial capacity has been submitted, reviewed and approved by the Town Attorney.

Technical Capacity: Technical capacity is evidenced by the applicant's use of a professional civil engineer, landscape architect, and building architect.

The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

K. Surface waters; outstanding river segments. Whenever situated entirely or partially within the watershed of any pond or lake or within 250 feet of any wetland, great pond or river as defined in Title 38 chapter 3, subchapter I, article 2-B, the proposed subdivision will not adversely affect the quality of that body of water or unreasonably affect the shoreline of the

body of water;

The proposed project will not adversely affect the quality or quantity of groundwater. There is no septic system on site. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

L. Ground water. The proposed subdivision will not, alone or in conjunction with existing activities, adversely affect the quality or quantity of ground water.

The project will be served by public sewer. There will be no septic system on site. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

M. Flood areas. Based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps and Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and information presented by the applicant whether the subdivision is in a flood-prone area. If the subdivision, or any part of it, is in such an area, the subdivider shall determine the 100-year flood elevation and flood hazard boundaries within the subdivision. The proposed subdivision plan must include a condition of plan approval requiring that principal structures in the subdivision will be constructed with their lowest floor, including the basement, at least one foot above the 100-year flood elevation.

Based on a review of the Federal Insurance Rate Maps, the parcel is located in Zone C - Areas of Minimal Flooding. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

N. Storm water. The proposed subdivision will provide for adequate storm water management; **An updated stormwater management report was submitted and reviewed and approved by the Town's peer review engineer. A stormwater permit by rule application has been submitted to MEDEP. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.**

O. Freshwater wetlands. All potential freshwater wetlands, as defined in 30-A M.R.S.A. §4401 (2-A), within the proposed subdivision have been identified on any maps submitted as part of the application, regardless of the size of these wetlands. Any mapping of freshwater wetlands may be done with the help of the local soil and water conservation district.

All wetlands within the proposed multiplex are outlined in the project plan set. There are minimal impacts to the wetlands to accommodate the stream crossing for the proposed access drive. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

P. River, stream or brook: Any river, stream, or brook within or abutting the proposed subdivision has been identified on any map submitted as a part of the application. For purposes of this section, "river, stream or brook" has the same meaning as in Title 38, Section 480-B, Subsection 9. [Amended; Effective. 11/27/89]

An unnamed tributary to Chenery Brook is located on site and setbacks as required have been shown. The Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

Route 1 Design Standards

1.2 Site Planning and Design

1.1 Master Planning: On properties that are large enough to accommodate more than a single structure, developers will be expected to prepare a conceptual master plan to show the Planning Board the general location of future buildings, parking lots, circulation patterns, open space, utilities, provisions for stormwater management, and other components of site development. On sites with multiple buildings, the outdoor space defined by the structures should be designed as a focal point for the development, with provisions for seating and other outdoor use. Landscaping, bollards and other site features should maintain a safe separation between vehicles and pedestrians. **FINDING: N/A**

1.2 Professional Design: Developers shall have their site plans designed by licensed professionals (civil engineers, architects or landscape architects) as required by State of Maine professional licensing requirements to address the health, safety, welfare and visual pleasure of the general public, during all hours of operation and all seasons of the year. **FINDING: Yes**

1.3 Vehicular Access: Development along Cumberland's Route 1 corridor should promote safe, user-friendly and efficient vehicular movement while reducing both the number of trips on the roadway and the number of curb cuts wherever possible. The vehicular movements discussed in this chapter, both on-site and off-site, shall be designed by a professional engineer and shall be in conformance with all Maine Department of Transportation requirements. **FINDING: Yes**

1.3.1 Route 1 Curb Cuts: To promote vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian safety, the number of curb cuts on Route 1 should be kept to a minimum. Adjacent uses are encouraged to use shared driveways wherever possible, thereby reducing the number of turning motions onto and off of Route 1. This practice will increase motorist, bicycle and pedestrian safety, and has the added environmental benefit of helping to reduce impervious (paved) area. Driveways and their associated turning movements should be carefully designed and spaced to reduce interruptions in Route 1's level of service and to promote safe and easily understandable vehicular movements. Where curb cuts will interrupt sidewalks, ADA requires that the cross slope not exceed 2% in order to maintain accessibility. New driveways and existing driveways for which the use has changed or expanded require a Maine Department of Transportation "Driveway Entrance Permit." The Planning Board will not grant project approval until the Town has been provided a copy of the permit, or alternately, until the applicant provides the Town a letter from the DOT stating that such a permit is not required. The MDOT may also require a Traffic Movement Permit if the number of vehicle trips exceeds the threshold established by the MDOT. **FINDING: Yes**

1.3.2 Site Circulation: Internal vehicular movement on each site should be designed to achieve the following goals: to ensure the safety of motorists, delivery vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists by providing clear cues to the motorist as to where to drive or park, etc., once they enter the site. Landscaping, to reduce impervious areas, is encouraged as much as possible. Every effort should be made to restrict paved surfaces to a maximum of two sides of the building. The site should not feature a building surrounded by drive lanes and parking. To ensure safe and easily understandable circulation, parking spaces, directional arrows, crosswalks and other markings on the ground should be painted on the pavement paint or shown by other suitable methods. **FINDING: Yes.**

1.3.3 Driveways between Parcels: Driveways between adjacent parcels should be used where feasible in order to make deliveries easier and reduce unnecessary trips and turning movements on Route 1. These driveways should provide safe, direct access between adjacent lots, but only where the paved areas of the two adjacent lots are reasonably close together. However, they are inappropriate where they would require excessive impervious (paved) area or impose undue financial burden on the owner. All such driveways between parcels should have pedestrian walkways when possible. **FINDING: N/A**

1.4 Building Placement Objective: Buildings should be placed on their sites in a way that is sensitive to existing site conditions and respectful of adjacent uses.

1.4.1 Location of Building on the Site: In placing the building on the site, the designer should carefully consider the building's relationship to existing site features such as the size of the site, existing vegetation and topography, drainage, etc., as well as the abutting land uses. The site design should make every effort to avoid creating a building surrounded by parking lot. In addition, buildings should generally be square to Route 1 and should avoid unusual geometry in building placement unless the site requires it. **FINDING: Topographic and environmental conditions dictated the placement and orientation of the building and parking.**

1.4.2 Building Entrances: The building's main entrance should be a dominant architectural feature of the building, clearly demarcated by the site design and landscaping. Main entrances should front onto the most convenient parking area. At building entrance areas and drop-off areas, site furnishings such

as benches, sitting walls and, if appropriate, bicycle racks should be encouraged. Additional plantings may be desirable at these points to clearly identify the building entrance and to invite pedestrians into it. Where building entrances do not face Route 1, the Route 1 façade should still be made interesting and attractive to drivers on Route 1. **FINDING: Yes.**

1.4.3 Building Setbacks: If adjacent building facades are parallel with Route 1 and buildings have consistent setbacks from Route 1, the visual effect from the road will be orderly and attractive. Side and rear building setbacks must conform to the requirements of the underlying zone. **FINDING: Yes.**

1.4.4 Hillside Development: When a proposed development is located on a hillside that is visible from Route 1 or from other public areas, its presence will be much more obvious than development on a level site. Because of this, it is even more important that the structure be designed to fit harmoniously into the visual environment. The use of berms and plantings, where appropriate, will help soften the impact of buildings located in open fields. Site clearing should also be minimized and vegetation should be retained or provided to minimize the visual impact of the development. Issues of drainage, run-off and erosion should also be closely examined. **FINDING: N/A**

1.4.5 Universal Accessibility: Development of all properties, buildings, parking lots, crosswalks, walkways and other site features must comply with the applicable standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). **FINDING: Yes**

1.5 Parking Objective: Development should provide safe, convenient and attractive parking. Parking lots should be designed to complement adjacent buildings, the site and the Route 1 corridor without becoming a dominant visual element. Every effort should be made to break up the scale of parking lots by reducing the amount of pavement visible from the road. Careful attention should be given to circulation, landscaping, lighting and walkways. **FINDING: Yes**

1.5.1 Location: Parking lots should be located to the side or rear of buildings. Parking should only be placed between the building and Route 1 if natural site constraints such as wetlands or topography, allow no other option. If parking must be built between the building and Route 1, it should be limited, if at all possible, to only one row of parking spaces and be adequately buffered. **FINDING: Most of the parking is located to the side and rear of the building and underneath the building.**

1.5.2 Landscaping: Parking should be separated from the building by a landscaped strip a minimum of five to ten feet wide. Landscaping around and within parking lots will shade hot surfaces and visually soften the appearance of the hard surfaces. Parking lots should be designed and landscaped to create a pedestrian-friendly environment. A landscaped border around parking lots is encouraged, and landscaping should screen the parking area from adjacent residential uses. Tree plantings between rows of parking are very desirable. Granite curbs, while more expensive, are more attractive and require less maintenance than asphalt ones. **FINDING: Yes.**

1.5.3 Snow Storage: Provision should be made for snow storage in the design of all parking areas, and these areas should be indicated on the site plan. The area used for snow storage should not conflict with proposed landscaping or circulation patterns. These areas should be sited to avoid problems with visibility, drainage or icing during winter months. **FINDING: Yes.**

1.5.4 Impervious Surfaces: The amount of paved surface required for parking, driveways and service areas should be limited as much as possible in order to provide green space, reduce run-off and preserve site character. This will have the added benefit of reducing construction and maintenance costs. **FINDING: Yes.**

1.6 Service Areas: Objective: Service areas include exterior dumpsters, recycling facilities, mechanical units, loading docks and other similar uses. Service areas associated with uses along Route 1 should be designed to meet the needs of the facility with a minimum of visual, odor or noise problems. They should be the smallest size needed to fit the specific requirements of the building and its intended operation and should be fully screened from view by either plantings or architectural elements such as attractive fences. **FINDING: Yes**

1.6.1 Location: Service areas should, if possible, be located so that they are not visible from Route 1 or from the building entrance. Locations that face abutting residential properties should also be avoided wherever possible. Dumpster, recycling facilities and other outdoor service facilities should be consolidated into a single site location, in accordance with appropriate life safety requirements.

FINDING: Yes

1.6.2 Design: Service areas should be designed to accommodate the turning movements of anticipated vehicles, and should be separated from other vehicle movements, parking areas and pedestrian routes. Wherever possible, service drives should be separated from areas where people will be walking by landscaped islands, grade changes, berms, or other devices to minimize conflicts. Gates on enclosures should be designed to prevent sagging or binding. Wooden fencing is always preferred, but where chain link is necessary for safety considerations, it should be screened by landscaping and painted a dark color or coated with dark vinyl. **FINDING: Yes**

1.6.3 Buffering/Screening: Service areas should be screened to minimize visibility from sensitive viewpoints such as Route 1, nearby residential dwellings, public open space, pedestrian pathways, and building entrances. Landscape screening may consist of evergreen trees, shrubs, and/or planted earth berms. Architectural screening may consist of walls, fences or shed structures, and should complement the design of the main structure through repetition of materials, detailing, scale and color. Where plantings do not survive, or where they grow to a point where they no longer serve as effective screens, they shall be replaced or supplemented to meet the intent of the plan as approved by the Planning Board. **FINDING: Yes**

1.7 Open Space Objective: In order to provide an attractive, hospitable and usable environment, future development along Route 1 should have generous amounts of open space and attractive site details for such elements as pavement, curbing, sitting and other public areas, landscaping, planters, walls, signage, lighting, bollards, waste receptacles and other elements in the landscape. **FINDING: Yes**

1.7.1 Internal Walkways: Internal walkways should invite pedestrians onto the property and make them feel welcome. Walkways extending the full length of a commercial building are encouraged along any façade that features a customer entrance and an abutting parking area. Such walkways should be located five to ten feet from the face of the building to allow for planting beds. Such walkways should be shown on the project's landscaping plan. Wherever feasible, interconnections between adjacent properties should be developed to encourage pedestrian movement and reduce vehicle trips. At a minimum bituminous concrete should be used as the primary material for internal walkways, except that for entrance areas and other special features the use of brick or special paving shall be encouraged. Walkways should be separated from parking areas and travel lanes by raised curbing. Granite is strongly preferred for its durability, appearance and low maintenance requirements. Driveway crosswalks should be marked by a change in pavement texture, pattern or color to maximize pedestrian safety in parking and other potentially hazardous areas. **FINDING: Yes**

1.7.2 Landscaping: Where there are trees in the 75' buffer between Route 1 and the building, existing healthy trees should be maintained in their natural state. Where there are few or no trees in the 75' buffer, the buffer area should be landscaped either with trees, or with flowering shrubs, fencing, or such architectural elements as stone walls. Where plantings do not survive or grow to a point where they no longer serve as effective buffers, they shall be replaced or enhanced to meet the intent of the approved plan. **FINDING: Yes**

1.7.3 Usable Open Space: Whenever possible, site plans should provide inviting open spaces where people can sit, relax and socialize. Open spaces should be thought of as outdoor rooms, with consideration to ground surfaces, landscaping, lighting and other physical elements. Examples of such spaces include a forecourt outside a building entrance, or a peaceful place outdoors where employees can sit down and eat lunch or have breaks. **FINDING: Yes**

1.8 Buffering of Adjacent Uses: Objective: Buffering or screening may be necessary to effectively separate quite different land uses such as housing and office or commercial buildings. Plantings, earth

berms, stone walls, grade changes, fences, distance and other means can be used to create the necessary visual and psychological separation.

1.8.1 Appropriateness: The selection of the proper type of buffer should result from considering existing site conditions, distances to property lines, the intensity (size, number of users) of the proposed land use, and the degree of concern expressed by the Planning Department, Planning Board, and abutting landowners. Discussions regarding the need for buffers, and appropriate sizes and types, should begin at the sketch plan stage of review. **FINDING: Yes**

1.8.2 Design: Buffers and screens should be considered an integral part of the site and landscaping plans. Stone walls, plantings, fencing, landforms, berms, and other materials used for buffers should be similar in form, texture, scale and appearance to other landscape elements. Structural measures, such as screening walls, should likewise be related to the architecture in terms of scale, materials, forms and surface treatment. **FINDING: Yes**

1.8.3 Maintenance: Where plantings do not survive, or where they grow to a point where they no longer serve as effective buffers, they shall be replaced or supplemented to meet the intent of the plan as approved by the Planning Board.

1.9 Erosion, Sedimentation and Stormwater Management: Objective: Protecting the natural environment in Cumberland is as much a priority in these design guidelines as protecting the visual environment. A developer should take every measure possible in the construction and operation of a project to ensure that little or no adverse impact to the natural environment occurs. These measures should be as visually attractive as possible.

1.10.1 Erosion and Sedimentation: Before any site work, construction or the disturbance of any soil occurs on a property, methods, techniques, designs, practices and other means to control erosion and sedimentation, as approved or required by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, shall be in place. For guidance developers should refer to "Maine Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook for Construction – Best Management Practices," produced by the Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District and the Maine DEP. **FINDING: Yes**

1.10 Utilities: Objective: It is important to make efficient use of the utility infrastructure that exists along the Route 1 corridor, and to ensure that utility connections to individual development lots are as inconspicuous as possible. **FINDING: Yes**

1.10.1 Water and Sewer: All proposed development along the Route 1 Corridor must connect to the municipal water supply and the municipal sewer, wherever such connections are available. Proposed connections are subject to review by the Town and/or its peer reviewers. **FINDING: Yes**

1.10.2 Electric, Telephone and Cable: Electric, telephone, cable and other wired connections from existing utilities on Route 1 should be made to individual development lots via underground conduit wherever possible. This prevents the accumulation of unsightly overhead wires and preserves the natural character of the corridor. **FINDING: Yes**

2. BUILDING TYPES: The purpose of these guidelines is to encourage architectural styles within the Route 1 corridor that draw their inspiration from traditional New England examples. "Vernacular" or commonly used styles that are well represented in Cumberland are center-chimney Federal buildings in brick or clapboard, 100 and a half story Greek Revival "capess" with dormers, in white clapboard with corner pilasters or columns, and Victorians buildings with more steeply pitched roofs, porches and gingerbread trim. Except for mill buildings, the scale and nature of older commercial buildings in towns like Cumberland and Yarmouth was similar to that of houses of the same period. Modern interpretations and versions of these styles are entirely appropriate and encouraged. Because of their larger size, traditional barns are also sometimes used as inspiration for modern commercial buildings.

2.1 General Architectural Form: These guidelines encourage the use of materials and forms that are characteristic of the construction of ordinary houses and commercial buildings of 19th century in northern New England, and particularly in Maine. Modern interpretations and versions of these materials and forms are entirely appropriate and encouraged.

2.1.1 Roofs: Because of the need to shed snow, New England roofs have generally been pitched rather than flat. Federal roofs are sometimes gambrel shaped. In the Greek Revival style they are often gabled or have dormers and have decorative “returns” at the bottom edge of the gable or dormers, suggesting the pediment of a Greek temple. Victorian houses typically have more steeply sloped roofs. Flat roofs are to be avoided. **FINDING: YES**

2.1.2 Windows: Windows are typically vertical rectangles, often with two or more panes of glass. They may have shutters. If shutters are used, each should be wide enough to actually cover half of the window. Horizontal and vertical “lights,” rows of small panes of New England buildings such as parapets. Where parapets are used to break up a flat roofline, the height of glass, are common over and next to doors. Window frames often have a decorative wood or stone pediment over them. **FINDING: DISCUSS**

2.1.3 Detailing: Each historical period also has its characteristic embellishments. Federal buildings may have a decorative fanlight over the entrance door. Greek Revival buildings have corner-boards in the form of pilasters or even rows of actual columns across 100 facade, below a pediment. Victorian buildings use a wealth of turned columns and decorative scrollwork and shingle-work. Too many embellishments can look “busy” and mixing the details of several periods or styles can also spoil the desired effect. Modern interpretations of older styles often used simplified forms to suggest the details that were more elaborately defined in earlier periods. **FINDING: N/A**

2.1.4 Building Materials: Traditional siding materials common to Northern New England are brick, painted clapboard and either painted or unpainted shingles. Contemporary materials that have the same visual characteristics as traditional materials (e.g., cementitious clapboards or vinyl siding) are acceptable if attention is paid to detailing (e.g., corners, trim at openings, changes in material). Metal cladding is not permitted. Common traditional roofing materials are shingles – cedar originally or asphalt now, as well as standing seam metal. Where visible, the roofing color should be selected to complement the color and texture of the building’s façade. Roofing colors are usually darker than the color of the façade. Colors commonly found in historic New England houses vary by period. In the Federal and Greek Revival periods, white was the most common color, often with green or black shutters but houses were not infrequently painted “sober” colors such as dull mustard or gray. In the Victorian period much brighter colors were often used, with trim in complementary colors. The characteristic colors for barns are white, barn red, or weathered shingle. **FINDING: DISCUSS**

2.2 Large Scale Buildings: Objective: Due to their visibility and mass, the design of new large structures (10,000 square feet or greater) have the ability to greatly enhance or detract from Route 1’s visual character. These structures should be designed as attractive pieces of commercial architecture that are responsive to their site and compatible with adjacent development. **FINDING: DISCUSS**

2.2.1 Design and Massing: Large structures should be designed so that their large mass is broken up into smaller visual components through the use of clustered volumes, projections, recesses and varied façade treatment. The design should provide variation to add shadow and depth and a feeling of reduced scale. **FINDING: DISCUSS**

2.2.2 Site Design: Wherever possible, large buildings should fit into the existing topography and vegetation and should not require dramatic grade changes around their perimeter. Landscaping, site walls, pedestrian amenities and existing trees can be effective in reducing the apparent scale of large buildings. **FINDING: YES**

2.2.3 Architectural Details: Large structures should have the same degree of detailing found in well-designed smaller and medium sized buildings along the Route 1 corridor. Architectural details can be used to reduce the scale and uniformity of large buildings. Elements such as colonnades, pilasters, gable ends, awnings, display windows and appropriately positioned light fixtures can be effective means of achieving a human scale. **FINDING: DISCUSS**

2.2.4 Facades and Exterior Walls: Unbroken facades in excess of 80 feet are overwhelming whether they are visible from Route 1, other roadways or pedestrian areas, or when they abut residential areas.

Breaking up the plane of the wall can reduce this sense of overwhelming scale. Where the plane of the wall is broken, the offset should be proportionate to the building's height and length. A general rule of thumb for such projections or recesses is that their depth shall be at least 3% of the façade's length, and they shall extend for at least 20% of the façade's length. Other devices to add interest to long walls include strong shadow lines, changes in rooflines, pilasters and similar architectural details, as well as patterns in the surface material and wall openings. All façade elements should be coordinated with the landscape plan. Facades of commercial buildings that face Route 1 or other roadways should have transparent openings (e.g., display windows or entry areas) along 30% or more of the length of the ground floor. Blank or unadorned walls facing public roads, residential neighborhoods, or abutting properties are boring and unattractive. **FINDING: DISCUSS**

2.2.5 Building Entrances: Large structures should have clearly defined and highly visible entrances emphasized through such devices as significant variations in rooflines or cornice lines, changes in materials, porticos, landscape treatments, distinctive lighting or other architectural treatments. **FINDING: DISCUSS**

2.3 Linear Commercial Buildings. Objective: Linear commercial structures, such as multi-tenant offices or commercial buildings may be appropriate along Route 1 provided that they are designed with façade and roofline elements that reduce their sense of large scale and add visual interest.

2.3.1 Design: Buildings with multiple storefronts should be visually unified through the use of complementary architectural forms, similar materials and colors, consistent details, and a uniform signage size and mounting system. **FINDING: N/A**

2.3.2 Façade Design: The use of covered walkways, arcades, or open colonnades is strongly encouraged along long facades to provide shelter, encourage people to walk from store to store, and to visually unite the structure. Pedestrian entrances to each business or tenant should be clearly defined and easily accessible. **FINDING: N/A**

2.3.3 Focal Points: Linear commercial buildings can include a focal point – such as a raised entranceway or clock tower, or other architectural element – to add visual interest and help reduce the scale of the building. **FINDING: N/A**

2.3.4 Façade Offsets: Variations in the plane of the front façade add visual interest. They also create opportunities for common entries, and social or landscaped spaces. **FINDING: N/A**

2.3.5 Rooflines: Variations in rooflines, detailing, cornice lines and building heights should be incorporated into the design to break up the scale of linear commercial buildings. **FINDING: DISCUSS**

2.4 Smaller Freestanding Commercial Buildings. Objective: Smaller freestanding commercial buildings can easily make use of traditional New England building forms and should be designed to be attractive pieces of architecture, expressive of their use and compatible with surrounding buildings.

2.4.1 Single Use Buildings: Buildings that are constructed for use by a single business are generally smaller in scale than multi-tenant buildings. Single use buildings should be designed to be attractive and architecturally cohesive. To the greatest extent possible, the same materials, window types and roof types should be used throughout. **FINDING: N/A**

2.4.2 Franchise Design: Franchise architecture with highly contrasting color schemes, non-traditional forms, reflective siding and roof materials are not related to any traditional New England style. They are buildings that are stylized to the point where the structure is a form of advertising. However, franchises have been willing to use existing “vernacular” buildings, and sometimes have designs that somewhat reflect local styles. **FINDING: N/A**

2.4.3. Mixed Use Buildings: Buildings containing mixed uses (e.g., health club on the first floor with professional offices on the second floor) are encouraged. The architecture of a mixed-use building can reflect the different uses on the upper floors by a difference in façade treatment, as long as the building has a unified design theme. **FINDING: N/A**

2.5 Residential Structures. Objective: Cumberland's future housing stock in the Route 1 corridor should be well designed and constructed and is encouraged to have some connection to the traditional styles

of New England residential architecture. The large mass of multiplex dwellings can be broken up by façade articulation and architectural detailing in order to reduce their apparent size. Building form and massing can conform to traditional New England residences by using gable or gambrel roofs with generous overhangs. Traditional vertically hung windows are encouraged. Garages should not constitute a major element of the front of the house that faces the street but should be located to the side or rear wherever possible. Dwellings with ells and additions, and ones with multiple roof planes harken back to traditional New England farm and seaside homes. Box-like, ranch or split-level “contractor modern” type dwellings do not particularly reflect Maine styles. Similarly, traditional New England building materials such as wooden shingles and clapboards are encouraged. Modern low-maintenance materials such as cementitious shingles and clapboards may be substituted. **FINDING: DISCUSS**

2.6 Residential Care Facilities. Objective: Ensure that the future needs of Cumberland’s aging population are met in healthy and well-designed facilities, and that the architecture and site design of such facilities fit into the Cumberland context. The design of Residential Care Facilities can also draw on the local vernacular architecture of gable roofs, multiple building forms and traditional materials. Landscaping, site design and resident amenities will also be of concern to the Planning Board. The site should offer outdoor amenities such as decks, terraces, gardens, gazebos, lawns or similar features. Residential Care Facilities should be buffered from roadways and adjacent uses as much as possible. **FINDING: N/A**

2.7 Hotels. Objective: To ensure that any future hotels in the Town of Cumberland are in keeping with the character of the surrounding area, and that the scale and design respects the architectural context of the region. Using traditional building materials and colors is encouraged, and the use of large blocks of bright, primary colors is discouraged. The signage and lighting standards contained in this publication will help as well. **FINDING: N/A**

2.7.1 All Building Types: Awnings and Canopies: Awnings and canopies can enhance the appearance and function of a building by providing shade, shelter, shadow patterns, and visual interest. Where awnings are used, they should complement the overall design and color of the building. Whether fixed or retractable, awnings and canopies should be an integral element of the architecture. They should be located directly over windows and doors to provide protection from the elements. Awnings or canopies should not be used as light sources or advertising features. Graphics and wording located on canopies and awnings will be considered part of the total signage area. Any such graphics shall be designed as an integral part of the signage program for the property and coordinated with other sign elements in terms of typeface, color and spacing. **FINDING: N/A**

3. Signage: NOTE: Sign permits will be required and will be reviewed by Staff for conformance with these standards. Signs play a central role in providing much-needed information and setting the tone for the Route 1 corridor. They inform motorists and pedestrians and have a direct effect on the overall appearance of the roadway. Signage should not create visual clutter along the roadway, yet must provide basic, legible information about commercial goods and services. Signs should be compatible with the architecture and the context of the development.

3.1 Sign Design: Objective: Commercial uses along Route 1 in Cumberland should be identified by attractive, legible signs that serve the need of the individual business, while complementing the site and the architecture. All signage shall comply with the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Cumberland.

3.1.1 Signage Plan: For development proposals requiring one or more signs, the applicant shall provide a detailed signage plan as part of Site Plan or Subdivision review. The signage plan should show the location of all signs on a site plan drawing and on building elevations, as well as sign construction details, dimensions, elevations, etc., and accurate graphic representations of the proposed wording.

3.1.2 Sign Location: Signs should be placed in locations that do not interfere with the safe and logical usage of the site. They should not block motorists' lines of sight or create hazards for pedestrians or bicyclists. Roof mounted signs are not encouraged.

3.1.3 Sign Design: The shape and materials and finish of all proposed signage should complement the architectural features of the associated building. Simple geometric forms are preferable for all signs. All signage shall comply with the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Cumberland.

3.1.4 Sign Colors: Signs should be limited to two or three contrasting colors that are clearly complimentary to the colors of the associated building.

3.1.5 Sign Content: To ensure a clear and easily readable message, a single sign with a minimum of informational content should be used. As a general rule no more than about 30 letters should be used on any sign. Lettering on any sign intended to be read by passing motorists needs to be legible at the posted speed limit. In general a minimum letter height of 6 inches is appropriate. Smaller letters can require motorists to slow down thereby creating traffic and safety hazards. Upper and lower case lettering is preferred to all upper case, as it is easier to read. The use of variable message "reader boards," sponsor logos, slogans or other messages that promote products or services other than the tenants' are not permitted. Signage for any proposed development should prominently feature its assigned street address to facilitate general way-finding and e-911 emergency response.

3.2 Sign Type: Objective: To ensure that any sign type complements the architecture of the associated building, and to ensure that they are attractively designed and functional while clearly delivering the intended information.

3.2.1 Building Mounted Signs: Building or façade mounted signs should be designed as an integral element of the architecture and should not obscure any of the architectural details of the building. Signage should be mounted on vertical surfaces and should not project past or interfere with any fascia trim. Signs should be located a minimum of 18" from the edge of a vertical wall, however the overall proportions of both the wall and sign should be taken into consideration in the placement of the sign. Flush mounted (flat) signage should be mounted with concealed hardware. Perpendicularly mounted hanging signs should be mounted with hardware designed to complement the building's architecture. All metal hardware should be corrosion and rust resistant to prevent staining or discoloration of the building.

3.2.2 Freestanding Signs: An alternative to a façade-mounted sign is a freestanding "pylon" sign. These signs are typically located between the building and the roadway right-of-way, adjacent to the site's vehicular entry point. As with façade-mounted signage, design and content standards shall apply. Because freestanding signs amount to architecture themselves, it is important that they be carefully designed to complement the associated building. This will entail similar forms, materials, colors and finishes. Landscaping surrounding the base of such signs shall be consistent with the landscaping of the entire site. Where a freestanding sign lists multiple tenants, there should be an apparent hierarchy: i.e., Address, name of the building or development, primary tenant, other tenants.

3.2.3 Wayfinding Signs: To prevent visual clutter and motorist confusion, additional smaller signs indicating site circulation are generally discouraged. However they are sometimes needed to clarify complex circulation patterns. Wayfinding signage is also sometimes required to indicate different areas of site usage, such as secondary building entries, loading, or service areas. The Planning Board shall exercise its discretion in the requirement or prohibition of such signs. Where required, wayfinding signage should be unobtrusive, no taller than absolutely necessary, and shall complement the overall architecture and signage plan in terms of materials, color, form and finishes.

3.3 Sign Illumination: Only externally lit signs are permitted in the Route 1 corridor because, compared with internally lit signs, the direction and intensity of the light can be more easily controlled. Externally illuminated signs are made of an opaque material and have a dedicated light fixture or fixtures mounted in close proximity, aimed directly at the sign face. The illumination level on the vertical surface of the sign should create a noticeable contrast with the surrounding building or landscape without causing

undue reflection or glare. Lighting fixtures should be located, aimed and shielded such that light is only directed onto the surface of the sign. Wherever possible, fixtures should be mounted above the sign and be aimed downward to prevent illumination of the sky.

4. Lighting. Outdoor lighting is used to identify businesses and illuminate roadways, parking lots, yards, sidewalks and buildings. When well designed and properly installed it can be very useful in providing us with better visibility, safety, and a sense of security, while at the same time minimizing energy use and operating costs. If outdoor lighting is not well designed or is improperly installed it can be a costly and inefficient nuisance. The main issues are glare (hampering the safety of motorists and pedestrians rather than enhancing it), light trespass (shining onto neighboring properties and into residential windows), energy waste (lighting too brightly or lighting areas other than intended or necessary), and sky glow (lighting shining outward and upward washing out views of the nighttime sky).

4.1 Good Lighting: Objective: Good lighting does only the job it is intended to do, and with minimum adverse impact on the environment. Common sense and respect for neighbors goes a long way toward attaining this goal. The applicant should provide sufficient lighting for the job without over-illuminating. Fixtures should be fully shielded, giving off no light above the horizontal plane. They should also direct the light onto the intended areas. Fully shielded produce very little glare, which can dazzle the eyes of motorists and pedestrians. The height and positioning of fixtures is also important, since even well shielded fixtures placed on tall poles can create light trespass. Fixtures should be positioned to uniformly illuminate the subject area. Hot spots created by too-bright or too-low fixtures make the in between areas seem dark, which can create safety problems. High efficiency lamps are encouraged. Shielded lights can be lower in wattage and will actually light an area better than unshielded high-output lights because they don't waste light by casting it outward and upward. **FINDING: YES**

4.2 The Lighting Plan. Objective: As part of Site Plan or Subdivision review the Planning Board may, at its discretion, require that a lighting plan be provided. It should be prepared by a professional with expertise in lighting design. The intent of the lighting plan is to show how the least amount of light possible will be provided to achieve the lighting requirements.

4.2.1 Elements of the Lighting Plan: In addition to meeting the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance, the Lighting Plan should contain a narrative that describes the hierarchy of site lighting, describes how lighting will be used to provide safety and security, and describes how it will achieve aesthetic goals. The Lighting Plan should include specifications and illustrations of all proposed fixtures, including mounting heights, photometric data, and other descriptive information. It should also include a maintenance and replacement schedule for the fixtures and bulbs. The Planning Board may require a photometric diagram that shows illumination levels from all externally and internally visible light sources, including signage. The location and design of lighting systems should complement adjacent buildings, pedestrian routes, and site plan features. Pole fixtures should be proportionate to the buildings and spaces they are designed to illuminate. Buffers, screen walls, fencing and other landscape elements should be coordinated with the lighting plan to avoid dark spots and potential hiding places. Where proposed lighting abuts residential areas, parking lot lighting and other use-related site lighting should be substantially reduced in intensity within one hour of the business closing.

FINDING: Yes

4.3 Types of Lighting

4.3.1 Façade and Landscaping Lighting: Lighting on the front of a building can highlight architectural features or details of a building and add depth and interest to landscaping. This style of lighting should not be used to wash an entire façade in light or light the entire yard. Rather should be used to emphasize particular aspects of the project. All fixtures should be located, aimed and shielded so that they only illuminate the façade or particular plantings and do not illuminate nearby roadways, sidewalks or adjacent properties. For lighting a façade, the fixtures should be designed to illuminate the portion of the face of the building from above, aimed downward, to eliminate skyglow.

4.3.2 Parking Lot and Driveway Lighting: Parking lot and driveway lighting should be designed to provide the minimum lighting necessary for safety and visibility. Poles and fixtures should be in proportion to the roadways and areas they are intended to illuminate. All fixtures should be fully shielded or “cut-off” style, such that no light is cast above the horizontal plane. Decorative fixtures are strongly encouraged as long as they meet the cut-off criteria, and their design and color complements the architecture and landscaping of the project. **FINDING: Yes**

4.3.3 Pedestrian Lighting: Places where people walk, such as sidewalks, stairs, sitting areas, curbs and landscaping should be adequately but not excessively illuminated. Mounting heights for pedestrian lighting should be appropriate in design and scale for the project and its setting. Bollard fixtures of 3’ to 4’ in height and ornamental fixtures of up to 12’ in height are encouraged. Fixtures should be a maximum of 100 watts and should not create glare or light trespass onto abutting properties. **FINDING: Yes**

Mr. Saunders moved to approve the amendment to the approved subdivision and site plan for The Mark at Cumberland Foreside, located in the Office Commercial South (OC-S) Zone at 102 U. S. Route One, Tax Assessor Map R01, Lot 13B subject to the Limitation of Approval, the Standard Condition of Approval and the thirteen (13) proposed Conditions of Approval, seconded by Mr. Auclair and **VOTED, 5 yeas, unanimous - motion carries.**

Limitation of Approval: Construction of the improvements covered by any site plan approval must be substantially commenced within twelve (12) months of the date upon which the approval was granted. If construction has not been substantially commenced and substantially completed within the specified period, the approval shall be null and void. The applicant may request an extension of the approval deadline prior to expiration of the period. Such request must be in writing and must be made to the Planning Board. The Planning Board may grant up to two (2), six (6) month extensions to the periods if the approved plan conforms to the ordinances in effect at the time the extension is granted and any and all federal and state approvals and permits are current.

Standard Condition of Approval: This approval is dependent upon and limited to the proposals and plans contained in the application and supporting documents submitted by the applicant. Any variation from the plans, proposals and supporting documents, except minor changes as so determined by the Town Planner which do not affect approval standards, is subject to review and approval of the Planning Board prior to implementation.

Proposed Conditions of Approval:

1. A preconstruction conference shall be held prior to the start of construction.
2. All outstanding fees shall be paid prior the preconstruction conference.
3. A performance guarantee in an amount acceptable to the Town Manager and Town Engineer shall be provided prior to the preconstruction conference. In addition, a check for 2% of the cost of public improvements shall be provided prior to the preconstruction conference.
4. All clearing limits shall be clearly flagged by the applicant and inspected and approved by the town engineer prior to the preconstruction conference.
5. There shall be no indoor or outdoor storage of any hazardous materials.
6. The applicant shall submit a Driveway Entrance Permit from Maine DOT prior to the preconstruction conference.
7. The applicant will provide evidence of an MDEP NRPA Permit by Rule application prior to the preconstruction conference.
8. The applicant shall obtain a sign permit from the Town of Cumberland that shows consistency with the Route 1 Design Standards prior to issuance of a building permit.
9. The applicant shall comply with all state and local fire regulations.

10. A blasting permit, if needed, shall be obtained from the Town Code Enforcement Officer prior to blasting.
11. Any outstanding issues raised by the Town Engineer shall be addressed prior to the preconstruction conference.
12. A construction easement from the abutter, Ron Lessard, is required prior to the preconstruction conference.
13. That a vehicle management plan, as recommended by the Town Engineer, be prepared and submitted prior to the issuance of a building permit.

2. Public Hearing: Site Plan Review for The Grange Hall Pub at Longwoods Preserve, located in a contract zone in the Rural Residential 1 (RR1) Zone at 76 Longwoods Rd., Tax Assessor Map R03, Lots 13 & 6A for a farm to table restaurant and pub. *Owner: Synergosity, LLC. Representative: Jeff Read, P. E., Sevee & Maher Engineers.*

Chairman Record introduced the item.

Mr. Saunders stated that he was not present at the last meeting for this site plan preapplication process but he has reviewed the minutes and watched the video of the meeting. Mr. Saunders said he does not believe his absence will affect his ability to hear this item but he will recuse himself at the pleasure of the Board. Mr. Auclair moved to accept Mr. Saunders' input on this agenda item with no restriction, seconded by Ms. Rardin and **VOTED, 4 yeas, 1 abstained (Saunders) – motion carries.**

Ms. Nixon referred to the project review at the last meeting and said the Board will need to act on the waivers tonight. Ms. Nixon explained that recent comments from the Peer Review Engineer and the Applicant's Engineer were received. Ms. Nixon apologized that the Board received this information last minute.

Chairman Record noted that the list of review comments went from twenty-three down to seven and asked if the findings are still accurate. Ms. Nixon responded that the findings can be modified as the Board goes through them and some depend on the action for the waiver requests. Chairman Record referred to the changes received earlier today and asked if any Board members are uncomfortable with moving forward. The Board did not express any concerns.

Jeff Read, P.E. - Sevee & Maher Engineers, said he is here to present the Grange Hall Pub at Longwoods Preserve project for Alex Timpson and Synergosity. The project is a 61.5-acre parcel off Longwoods Rd. Roughly 55 acres are dedicated to conservation. There will be a 6.5 to 7-acre development parcel. The project is for a 3,419 square foot farm to table restaurant and brew pub. There will be a 20' access drive located over the existing driveway and 59 parking spaces total. 43 parking spaces will be adjacent to the restaurant, including two ADA accessible spaces, and there will be two eight-space parking areas near the trailheads. A new private well has been installed. There will be two new septic systems designed for 1,600 gallons a day each. There will be a combination of underground and overhead electric and some site lighting. The project will include about three and one half acres of developed, disturbed area and under one acre of impervious surface, which simplifies the stormwater permit. Mr. Read reported that permits needed are a Maine DEP stormwater permit by rule, an MDOT driveway

entrance permit and a US Army Corps. permit because of disturbance to roughly 1,100 square feet of wetland disturbance. Mr. Read noted that there is no high value wetland or critical habitat.

Mr. Read outlined the waiver requests for a high intensity soil survey, a hydrogeological study, a market study and a formal landscape plan and answered questions from the Board.

Chairman Record opened the public hearing.

Chris Cabot, Chebeague Cumberland Land Trust (CCLT), said that the conservation easement for 54 acres of this property has been completed and Maine Farmland Trust has assigned the easement to CCLT. Mr. Cabot said he has no concerns with the trail layout and design or how the trails are constructed.

Bob Vail, Town Councilor, Cumberland Center, said he has experience with septic systems and provided information about septic system design. Councilor Vail said the proposal for two septic fields strikes him as safe and effective and he is comfortable with the site evaluator's design.

Chairman Record closed the public hearing.

Mr. Saunders moved that due to the unique characteristics of the site and the project, the Board waive the requirement for a high intensity soil survey, seconded by Ms. Perry and **VOTED, 5 yeas – unanimous, motion passes.**

Mr. Saunders moved that based on the unique characteristics of the site and the project, as well as the reviews that will happen regardless in the process of this project, the Board waive the requirement for a hydrogeological study, seconded by Ms. Perry and **VOTED, 5 yeas – unanimous, motion passes.**

Mr. Saunders moved that due to the unique characteristics of the site and the project, the Board waive the requirement for a market study, seconded by Ms. Perry and **VOTED, 5 yeas – unanimous, motion passes.**

Mr. Saunders moved that due to the unique characteristics of the site and the project, the Board waive the requirement for a landscape plan, seconded by Ms. Perry and **VOTED, 5 yeas – unanimous, motion passes.**

The Board reviewed the proposed findings of fact and made changes. Mr. Saunders moved that the Board adopt the findings of fact as amended, seconded by Mr. Auclair and **VOTED, 5 yeas, unanimous - motion carries.**

Chapter 229 Site Plan Review – Section 10: Approval Standards and Criteria: The following criteria shall be used by the Planning Board in reviewing applications for site plan review and shall serve as minimum requirements for approval of the application. The application shall be approved unless the Planning Board determines that the applicant has failed to meet one or more of these standards. In all instances, the burden of proof shall be on the applicant who must produce evidence sufficient to warrant a finding that all applicable criteria have been met.

A. Utilization of the Site: Utilization of the Site - The plan for the development, including buildings, lots, and support facilities, must reflect the natural capabilities of the site to support

development. Environmentally sensitive areas, including but not limited to, wetlands, steep slopes, floodplains, significant wildlife habitats, fisheries, scenic areas, habitat for rare and endangered plants and animals, unique natural communities and natural areas, and sand and gravel aquifers must be maintained and preserved to the maximum extent. The development must include appropriate measures for protecting these resources, including but not limited to, modification of the proposed design of the site, timing of construction, and limiting the extent of excavation.

There are no known environmentally sensitive areas on the parcel. The site is not located within habitat for rare and endangered plants and animals, or significant wildlife or fisheries habitat. Based on the above findings of fact, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

B. Traffic, Circulation and Parking

(1)1 Traffic Access and Parking: Vehicular access to and from the development must be safe and convenient.

(a) Any driveway or proposed street must be designed so as to provide the minimum sight distance according to the Maine Department of Transportation standards, to the maximum extent possible.

(b) Points of access and egress must be located to avoid hazardous conflicts with existing turning movements and traffic flows.

(c) The grade of any proposed drive or street must be not more than +3% for a minimum of two (2) car lengths, or forty (40) feet, from the intersection.

(d) The intersection of any access/egress drive or proposed street must function: (a) at a Level of Service D, or better, following development if the project will generate one thousand (1,000) or more vehicle trips per twenty-four (24) hour period; or (b) at a level which will allow safe access into and out of the project if less than one thousand (1,000) trips are generated.

(e) Where a lot has frontage on two (2) or more streets, the primary access to and egress from the lot must be provided from the street where there is less potential for traffic congestion and for traffic and pedestrians hazards. Access from other streets may be allowed if it is safe and does not promote short cutting through the site.

(f) Where it is necessary to safeguard against hazards to traffic and pedestrians and/ or to avoid traffic congestion, the applicant shall be responsible for providing turning lanes, traffic directional islands, and traffic controls within public streets.

(g) Access ways must be designed and have sufficient capacity to avoid queuing of entering vehicles on any public street.

(h) The following criteria must be used to limit the number of driveways serving a proposed project:

[1] No use which generates less than one hundred (1) vehicle trips per day shall have more than one (1) two-way driveway onto a single roadway. Such driveway must be no greater than thirty (30) feet wide.

[2] No use which generates one hundred (1) or more vehicle trips per day shall have more than two (2) points of entry from and two (2) points of egress to a single roadway. The combined width of all accessways must not exceed sixty (60) feet.

(2) Access way Location and Spacing: Access ways must meet the following standards:

(a) Private entrance / exits must be located at least fifty (50) feet from the closest un-signalized intersection and one hundred fifty (150) feet from the closest signalized intersection, as measured from the point of tangency for the corner to the point of tangency for the access way. This requirement may be reduced if the shape of the site does not allow conformance with this standard.

(b) Private accessways in or out of a development must be separated by a minimum of seventy-five (75) feet where possible.

(3) Internal Vehicular Circulation: The layout of the site must provide for the safe movement of passenger, service, and emergency vehicles through the site.

(a) Projects that will be served by delivery vehicles must provide a clear route for such vehicles with appropriate geometric design to allow turning and backing.

(b) Clear routes of access must be provided and maintained for emergency vehicles to and around buildings and must be posted with appropriate signage (fire lane - no parking).

(c) The layout and design of parking areas must provide for safe and convenient circulation of vehicles throughout the lot.

(d) All roadways must be designed to harmonize with the topographic and natural features of the site insofar as practical by minimizing filling, grading, excavation, or other similar activities which result in unstable soil conditions and soil erosion, by fitting the development to the natural contour of the land and avoiding substantial areas of excessive grade and tree removal, and by retaining existing vegetation during construction. The road network must provide for vehicular, pedestrian, and cyclist safety, all season emergency access, snow storage, and delivery and collection services.

(4) Parking Layout and Design: Off-street parking must conform to the following standards:

(a) Parking areas with more than two (2) parking spaces must be arranged so that it is not necessary for vehicles to back into the street.

(b) All parking spaces, access drives, and impervious surfaces must be located at least fifteen (15) feet from any side or rear lot line, except where standards for buffer yards require a greater distance. No parking spaces or asphalt type surface shall be located within fifteen (15) feet of the front property line. Parking lots on adjoining lots may be connected by accessways not exceeding twenty-four (24) feet in width.

(c) Parking stalls and aisle layout must conform to the following standards.

Parking Angle	Stall Width	Skew Width	Stall Depth	Aisle Width
90°	9'-0"		18'-0"	24'-0" 2-way
60°	8'-6"	10'-6"	18'-0"	16'-0" 1-way
45°	8'-6"	12'-9"	17'-6"	12'-0" 1-way
30°	8'-6"	17'-0"	17'-0"	12'-0" 1 way

(d) In lots utilizing diagonal parking, the direction of proper traffic flow must be indicated by signs, pavement markings or other permanent indications and maintained as necessary.

(e) Parking areas must be designed to permit each motor vehicle to proceed to and from the parking space provided for it without requiring the moving of any other motor vehicles.

(f) Provisions must be made to restrict the "overhang" of parked vehicles when it might restrict traffic flow on adjacent through roads, restrict pedestrian or bicycle movement on adjacent walkways, or damage landscape materials.

The Town Engineer has made comments regarding the parking plan that need to be addressed. Subject to a proposed condition of approval, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

(5) Building and Parking Placement

10.2.5.1 The site design should avoid creating a building surrounded by a parking lot. Parking should be to the side and preferably in the back. In rural, uncongested areas buildings should be set well back from the road so as to conform to the rural character of the area. If the parking is in front, a generous, landscaped buffer between road and parking lot is to be provided.

Unused areas should be kept natural, as field, forest, wetland, etc.

10.2.5.2 Where two or more buildings are proposed, the buildings should be grouped and linked with sidewalks; tree planting should be used to provide shade and break up the scale of the site. Parking areas should be separated from the building by a minimum of five (5) to ten (10) feet. Plantings should be provided along the building edge, particularly where building facades consist of long or unbroken walls.

(6) Pedestrian Circulation: The site plan must provide for a system of pedestrian ways within the development appropriate to the type and scale of development. This system must connect the major building entrances/ exits with parking areas and with existing sidewalks if they exist or are planned in the vicinity of the project. The pedestrian network may be located either in the street right-of-way or outside of the right-of-way in open space or recreation areas. The system must be designed to link the project with residential, recreational, and commercial facilities, schools, bus stops, and existing sidewalks in the neighborhood or, when appropriate, to connect the amenities such as parks or open space on or adjacent to the site.

The building and parking plan is appropriate to the type and scale of the development. Based on the above findings of fact, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

C. Stormwater Management and Erosion Control

(1) Stormwater Management: Adequate provisions must be made for the collection and disposal of all stormwater that runs off proposed streets, parking areas, roofs, and other surfaces, through a stormwater drainage system and maintenance plan, which must not have adverse impacts on abutting or downstream properties.

(a) To the extent possible, the plan must retain stormwater on the site using the natural features of the site.

(b) Unless the discharge is directly to the ocean or major river segment, stormwater runoff systems must detain or retain water such that the rate of flow from the site after development does not exceed the predevelopment rate.

(c) The applicant must demonstrate that on - and off-site downstream channel or system capacity is sufficient to carry the flow without adverse effects, including but not limited to, flooding and erosion of shoreland areas, or that he / she will be responsible for whatever improvements are needed to provide the required increase in capacity and / or mitigation.

(d) All natural drainage ways must be preserved at their natural gradients and must not be filled or converted to a closed system unless approved as part of the site plan review.

(e) The design of the stormwater drainage system must provide for the disposal of stormwater without damage to streets, adjacent properties, downstream properties, soils, and vegetation.

(f) The design of the storm drainage systems must be fully cognizant of upstream runoff which must pass over or through the site to be developed and provide for this movement.

(g) The biological and chemical properties of the receiving waters must not be degraded by the stormwater runoff from the development site. The use of oil and grease traps in manholes, the use of on-site vegetated waterways, and vegetated buffer strips along waterways and drainage swales, and the reduction in use of deicing salts and fertilizers may be required, especially where the development stormwater discharges into a gravel aquifer area or other water supply source, or a great pond.

(2) Erosion Control

(a) All building, site, and roadway designs and layouts must harmonize with existing topography and conserve desirable natural surroundings to the fullest extent possible, such that filling, excavation and earth moving activity must be kept to a minimum. Parking lots on sloped sites must be terraced to avoid undue cut and fill, and / or the need for retaining walls. Natural vegetation must be preserved and protected wherever possible.

(b) Soil erosion and sedimentation of watercourses and water bodies must be minimized by an active program meeting the requirements of the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Construction: Best Management Practices, dated March 1991, and as amended from time to time.

The Town Engineer has reviewed and approved the stormwater and erosion control plan. Based on the above findings of fact, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

D. Water, Sewer, Utilities and Fire Protection

(1) **Water Supply Provisions:** The development must be provided with a system of water supply that provides each use with an adequate supply of water. If the project is to be served by a public water supply, the applicant must secure and submit a written statement from the supplier that the proposed water supply system conforms with its design and construction standards, will not result in an undue burden on the source of distribution system, and will be installed in a manner adequate to provide needed domestic and fire protection flows.

(2) **Sewage Disposal Provisions:** The development must be provided with a method of disposing of sewage which is in compliance with the State Plumbing Code. If provisions are proposed for on-site waste disposal, all such systems must conform to the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules.

(3) **Utilities:** The development must be provided with electrical, telephone, and telecommunication service adequate to meet the anticipated use of the project. New utility lines and facilities must be screened from view to the extent feasible. If the service in the street or on adjoining lots is underground, the new service must be placed underground.

(4) **Fire Protection:** The site design must comply with the Fire Protection Ordinance. The Fire Chief shall issue the applicant a "Certificate of Compliance" once the applicant has met the design requirement of the Town's Fire Protection Ordinance.

The Town Engineer has made comments regarding the water and septic systems which need to be addressed. Subject to a proposed condition of approval, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

E. Water Protection

(1) **Groundwater Protection:** The proposed site development and use must not adversely impact either the quality or quantity of groundwater available to abutting properties or to the public water supply systems. Applicants whose projects involve on-site water supply or sewage disposal systems with a capacity of two thousand (2,000) gallons per day or greater must demonstrate that the groundwater at the property line will comply, following development, with the standards for safe drinking water as established by the State of Maine.

(2) **Water Quality:** All aspects of the project must be designed so that:

(a) No person shall locate, store, discharge, or permit the discharge of any treated, untreated, or inadequately treated liquid, gaseous, or solid materials of such nature, quantity, obnoxious, toxicity, or temperature that may run off, seep, percolate, or wash into surface or groundwaters so as to contaminate, pollute, or harm such waters or cause nuisances, such as objectionable shore deposits, floating or submerged debris, oil or scum, color, odor, taste, or unsightliness or be harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.

(b) All storage facilities for fuel, chemicals, chemical or industrial wastes, and biodegradable raw materials, must meet the standards of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and the State Fire Marshall's Office.

(3) **Aquifer Protection:** If the site is located within the Town Aquifer Protection Area, a positive finding by the Board that the proposed plan will not adversely affect the aquifer is required.

The site is not located within the Town Aquifer Protection Area. Subject to a proposed condition of approval, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

F. Floodplain Management: If any portion of the site is located within a special flood hazard area as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, all use and development of that portion of the site must be consistent with the Town's Floodplain management provisions.

The area of the site proposed for development is not located within a floodplain. Based on the above finding of fact, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

G. Historic and Archaeological Resources: If any portion of the site has been identified as containing historic or archaeological resources, the development must include appropriate measures for protecting these resources, including but not limited to, modification of the proposed design of the site, timing of construction, and limiting the extent of excavation.

There is a letter on file from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission stating that there are no historic or archaeological resources on the site. Based on the above finding of fact, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

H. Exterior Lighting: The proposed development must have adequate exterior lighting to provide for its safe use during nighttime hours, if such use is contemplated. All exterior lighting must be designed and shielded to avoid undue glare, adverse impact on neighboring properties and rights - of way, and the unnecessary lighting of the night sky.

Acceptable lighting information was provided. Based on the above findings of fact, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

I. Buffering and Landscaping

(1) Buffering of Adjacent Uses: The development must provide for the buffering of adjacent uses where there is a transition from one type of use to another use and for the screening of mechanical equipment and service and storage areas. The buffer may be provided by distance, landscaping, fencing, changes in grade, and / or a combination of these or other techniques.

(2) Landscaping: Landscaping must be provided as part of site design. The landscape plan for the entire site must use landscape materials to integrate the various elements on site, preserve and enhance the particular identity of the site, and create a pleasing site character. The landscaping should define street edges, break up parking areas, soften the appearance of the development, and protect abutting properties.

A landscaping plan and buffering plan was not submitted. Subject to the granted waiver, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

J. Noise: The development must control noise levels such that it will not create a nuisance for neighboring properties.

The contract zone agreement states that amplified music is limited to the hours of 10:00 am to 10:00 pm. Indoor music is allowed until 11:00 pm. Based on the above findings of fact, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

K. Storage of Materials

(1) Exposed nonresidential storage areas, exposed machinery, and areas used for the storage or collection of discarded automobiles, auto parts, metals or other articles of salvage or refuse must have sufficient setbacks and screening (such as a stockade fence or a dense evergreen hedge) to provide a visual buffer sufficient to minimize their impact on abutting residential uses and users of public streets.

None of the above items will be stored on site.

(2) All dumpsters or similar large collection receptacles for trash or other wastes must be located on level surfaces which are paved or graveled. Where the dumpster or receptacle is located in a yard which abuts a residential or institutional use or a public street, it must be screened by fencing or landscaping.

One dumpster is shown on the plan and will be adequately screened.

(3) Where a potential safety hazard to children is likely to arise, physical screening sufficient to deter small children from entering the premises must be provided and maintained in good condition.

There are no safety hazards to children on site. Based on the above findings of fact, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

L. Capacity of the Applicant: The applicant must demonstrate that he / she has the financial and technical capacity to carry out the project in accordance with this ordinance and the approved plan.

Technical Ability: The Applicant has utilized a professional land surveyor, engineer architect, and licensed soils evaluator in preparation of the application.

Financial Capacity: The Applicant has provided a letter stating the net worth of the applicant and his ability to fund the project.

Based on the above findings of fact, the Board finds the standards of this section have been met.

M. Design and Performance Standards: The project is not subject to any Town Design Standards.

The Board reviewed the proposed conditions of approval and recommended changes.

Mr. Saunders moved that the Board approve site plan review for The Grange Hall Pub at Longwoods Preserve, located in a contract zone in the Rural Residential 1 (RR1) Zone at 76 Longwoods Rd., Tax Assessor Map R03, Lots 13 & 6A subject to the Limitation of Approval, the Standard Condition of Approval and the ten (10) proposed Conditions of Approval, seconded by Mr. Auclair and **VOTED, 5 yeas, unanimous - motion carries.**

Limitation of Approval: Construction of the improvements covered by any site plan approval must be substantially commenced within twelve (12) months of the date upon which the approval was granted. If construction has not been substantially commenced and substantially completed within the specified period, the approval shall be null and void. The applicant may request an extension of the approval deadline prior to expiration of the period. Such request must be in writing and must be made to the Planning Board. The Planning Board may grant up to two (2), six (6) month extensions to the periods if the approved plan conforms to the ordinances in effect at the time the extension is granted and any and all federal and state approvals and permits are current.

Standard Condition of Approval: This approval is dependent upon and limited to the proposals and plans contained in the application and supporting documents submitted by the applicant. Any variation from the plans, proposals and supporting documents, except de minimus changes as so determined by the Town Planner which do not affect approval standards, is subject to review and approval of the Planning Board prior to implementation.

Conditions of Approval:

1. A preconstruction conference shall be held prior to the start of construction.
2. All outstanding fees shall be paid prior the preconstruction conference.
3. A performance guarantee in an amount acceptable to the Town Manager and Town Engineer shall be provided prior to the preconstruction conference. In addition, a check for 2% of the cost of public improvements shall be provided prior to the preconstruction conference.
4. All clearing limits shall be clearly flagged by the applicant and inspected and approved by the town engineer prior to the preconstruction conference.
5. There shall be no indoor or outdoor storage of any hazardous materials.

6. The applicant will provide evidence of an MDEP NRPA Permit by Rule application prior to the preconstruction conference.
7. The applicant shall obtain a sign permit from the Town prior to the placement of signage.
8. The applicant shall comply with all state and local fire regulations.
9. A blasting permit, if needed, shall be obtained from the Town Code Enforcement Officer prior to blasting.
10. Any outstanding issues raised by the Town Engineer shall be addressed prior to the preconstruction conference.

3. Public Hearing: Recommendation to Town Council on proposed amendments to the Cumberland Code Chapter 250 – Subdivision of Land, Attachment 1 – Subdivision Road Standards, Table 2: Geometric Design Standards, to amend requirements for residential access ≤ 50 vpd and 250 Attachment 1:3 to clarify a total width of 36 feet to include easements on each side for snow storage and utilities.

Chairman Record introduced the item.

Town Manager Bill Shane said the proposed amendment is to include the snow storage area within the 36-foot right-of-way. Mr. Shane explained that several years ago, he came to the Board to have the private road standard be consistent in the street construction portion of Town zoning and in the subdivision section. Mr. Shane said they have found that a five-foot snow storage area was left outside of the 36-foot easement which inadvertently created a 46-foot easement. The amendment will have the snow storage area within the 36-foot easement. Mr. Shane noted that this is the same reason for amendment in the next item and answered questions from the Board.

Chairman Record opened the public hearing. There were no comments and Chairman Record closed the public hearing.

Mr. Saunders moved that the Board recommend to the Town Council to approve the proposed amendments to the Cumberland Code Chapter 250 – Subdivision of Land, Attachment 1 – Subdivision Road Standards, Table 2: Geometric Design Standards, to amend requirements for residential access ≤ 50 vpd and 250 Attachment 1:3 to clarify a total width of 36 feet to include easements on each side for snow storage and utilities, seconded by Ms. Perry and **VOTED, 5 yeas, unanimous - motion carries.**

4. Public Hearing: Recommendation to Town Council on proposed amendments to the Cumberland Code Chapter 315 – Zoning, section 61 – Street Construction, Section C, to amend private way standards for a total width of 36 feet to include easements on each side for snow storage and utilities.

Chairman Record introduced the item.

As noted by Mr. Shane during the previous item, this amendment is for the same reason.

Chairman Record opened the public hearing. There were no comments and Chairman Record closed the public hearing.

Mr. Saunders moved that the Board recommend to Town Council to approve the proposed amendments to the Cumberland Code Chapter 315 – Zoning, section 61 – Street Construction, Section C, to amend private way standards for a total width of 36 feet to include easements on each side for snow storage and utilities, seconded by Mr. Auclair and **VOTED, 5 yeas, unanimous - motion carries.**

G. Administrative Matters/New Business: None.

H. Adjournment: Mr. Saunders moved to adjourn the meeting at 8:18 pm, seconded by Mr. Auclair and **VOTED, 5 yeas, unanimous - motion carries.**

A TRUE COPY ATTEST:

Jason Record, Planning Board Chair

Christina Silberman, Admin. Asst.