

BY: EMAIL & HAND DELIVERY

July 16, 2024

City Council
City of Portsmouth
1 Junkins Avenue
Portsmouth, NH 03801

RE: Release of Interest in Portion of Longmeadow Lane

Dear Mayor McEachern and City Councilors,

Please accept the following request from Jeannette McMaster, owner of property located at 86 Farm Lane, Tax Map 236, Lot 74, for the City to release any interest it may have in in a portion of the paper street now or formerly known as Longmeadow Lane running adjacent to her property. **Exhibit A**. It is my legal opinion that Janet already owns to the centerline of the paper street abutting her property and that the City does not have any interest in that land by virtue of it never expressly or impliedly accepted pursuant to RSA 231:51. Notwithstanding, Janet wishes to remove any doubt concerning her ownership of the land in question and seeks a Release Deed from the City for clarity of title.

The street known as Longmeadow Lane was first shown on a subdivision plan recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Plan #02160 in 1954. **Exhibit B**. Following this, a portion of the street was constructed and paved from Woodlawn Circle to the "Betty's Dream" property located at 75 Longmeadow Lane, Tax Map 236, Lot 76. *See* Exhibit A. The remainder of the street shown on the 1954 Plan was never constructed or paved nor was it utilized for any other municipal purpose. To the contrary, much of it is wooded or consists of yard area for the abutting properties, including the properties at 86 Farm Lane (236-74), 88 Farm Lane (236-75), 200 Spaulding Turnpike (237-56 & 236-73). **Exhibit C**.

My client's family has owned the property at 86 Farm Lane for several decades and has never witnessed anyone from the public use the paper street for access. Jeannette has personally owned the property since 2013 but has lived for much of her life. **Exhibit D**. The easterly section of the paper street abutting 86 Farm Lane is fenced in and integrated with the McMaster family's back yard and has been this way for as long as Janet can remember. *See* Exhibit C. The same can be said for the westerly section of the paper street abutting 88 Farm Lane, as it applies to that property. The attached photographs depict portions of 86 and 88 Farm Lane from different vantage points. Exhibit E.

Jeannette is respectfully requesting that the City formally release any interest it may still have in an approximately 25' wide portion of the paper street directly abutting 86 Farm Lane to the west. The area of the paper street that she is asking the City to release is depicted on the conceptual plan attached hereto as $\underline{\text{Exhibit } \mathbf{F}}$. Please note that the attached plan was created as part

of a concept development plan for Janet's property but is part of any pending land use board application filed with the City.

It is my understanding the City Legal Department has done extensive research pertaining to the paper street. It is important to point out that City Attorney, Robert Sullivan, had previously determined in a written opinion that any rights it had in the paper street had lapsed by operation of law. **Exhibit G**. Given this, it is our hope that the City Council will expedite this request without referring the matter to the Planning Board for an initial review and recommendation.

I appreciate the Council's consideration of this request and would be happy to provide any additional information or answer any questions it has in connection with this request.

Sincerely,

Derek R. Durbin, Esq.

Exhibit Table

Exhibit A - Tax Map (GIS)

Exhibit B – Plan 01260 (1954)

Exhibit C – Aereal Imagery

Exhibit D – Deed

Exhibit E – Photographs

Exhibit F- Concept Plan

Exhibit G – Letter from Robert Sullivan, Esq. (1982)

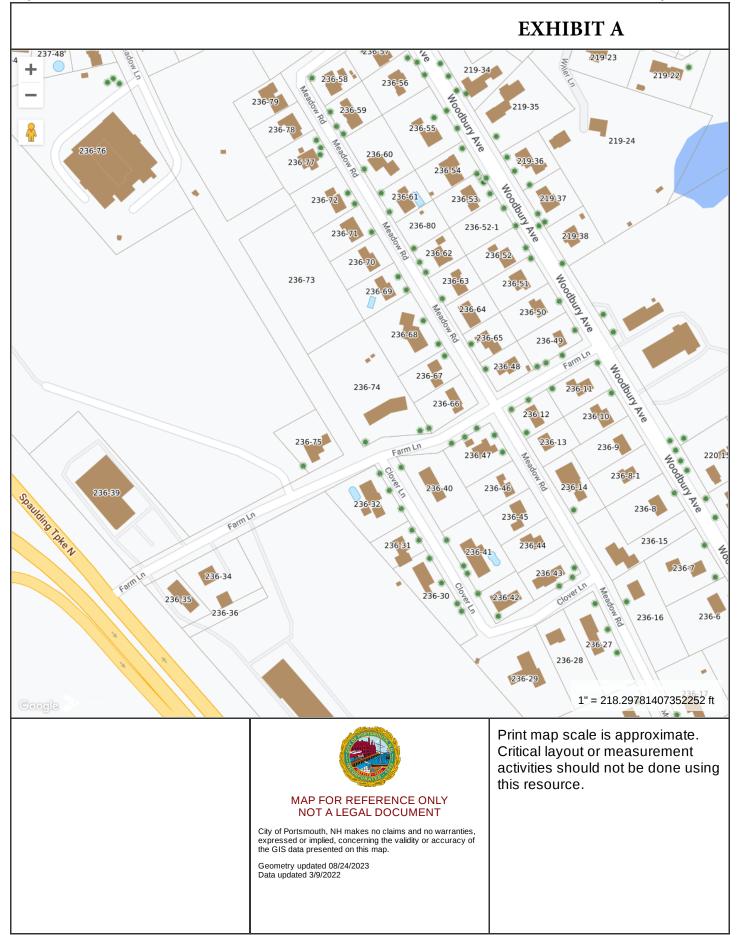


EXHIBIT B

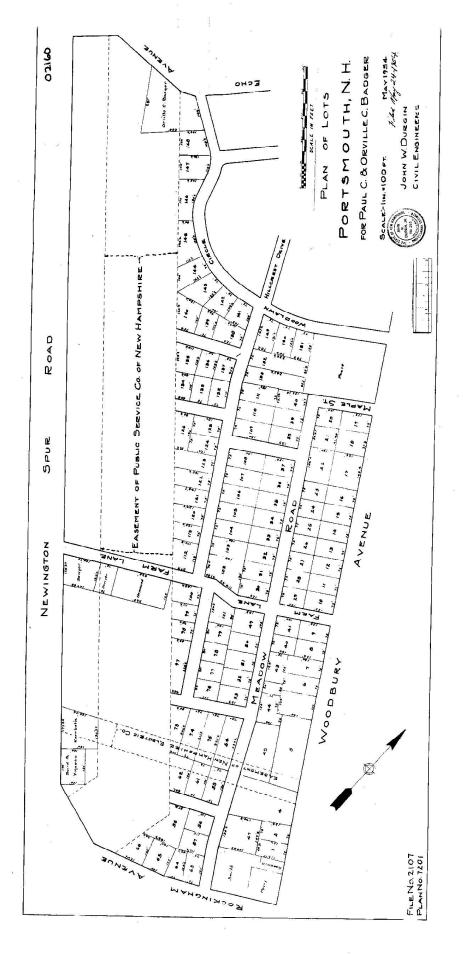
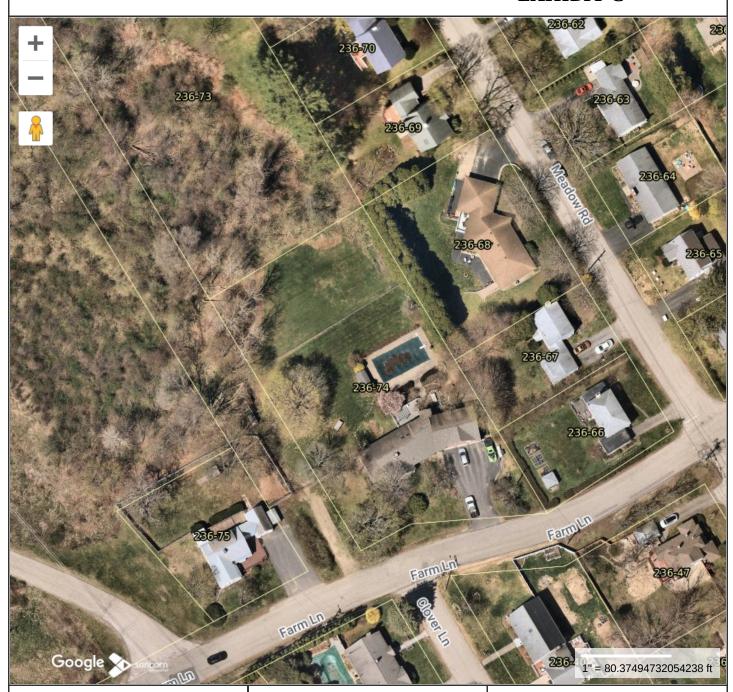


EXHIBIT C



Property Information

Location Owner

Property ID 0219-0004-0000 996 MAPLEWOOD AVE CHINBURG DEVELOPMENT LLC



MAP FOR REFERENCE ONLY NOT A LEGAL DOCUMENT

City of Portsmouth, NH makes no claims and no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning the validity or accuracy of the GIS data presented on this map.

Geometry updated 08/24/2023 Data updated 3/9/2022

Print map scale is approximate. Critical layout or measurement activities should not be done using this resource.

Please return to:
Jeannette MacDonald
86 Farm Lane
Portsmouth NH 03801

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EXHIBIT D

19009276 03/20/2019 12:04:14 PM Book 5987 Page 348 Page 1 of 2 Register of Deeds, Rockingham County

Carly and Stacey

 LCHIP
 ROA441434
 25.00

 TRANSFER TAX
 RO086606
 40.00

 RECORDING
 14.00

 SURCHARGE
 2.00



QUITCLAIM DEED

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS THAT WE, MICHAEL MACDONALD and JEANNETTE MACDONALD, husband and wife, with a mailing address of 86 Farm Lane, Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801 for consideration paid, grant to JEANNETTE MACDONALD with a mailing address of 86 Farm Lane, Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801 with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS,

A certain tract or parcel of land with any improvements thereon situate on Farm Lane, so called, in Portsmouth, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and shown as Map and Lot 236-74, on a plan entitled "Lot Line Revision 86 Farm Lane & 125 Meadow Road" prepared by James Verra and Associates, Inc., and recorded in the Rockingham County Registry of Deeds as Plan #D-34529, to which reference may be made for a more particular description.

Meaning and intending to describe and convey the same premises conveyed by Jeannette MacDonald to Michael MacDonald and Jeannette MacDonald by warranty deed dated September 11, 2013 and recorded with the Rockingham County Registry of Deeds in Book 5479, Page 2548.

This is a non-contractual transfer for estate planning purposes and is exempt pursuant to RSA 78-B:2 IX.

Book: 5987 Page: 349

Witness our hands this	day of March 2019.	
	All Ill	
	MICHAEL MAC DONALD	
	Jeannette Ward mald	_
	JEANNETTE MACDONALD	

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM

On this 15⁺¹⁰day of March 2019, personally appeared before me the within named Michael MacDonald and Jeannette MacDonald, known to me or satisfactorily proven, to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the within deed for the purposes therein contained.

Notary Public/Justice of the Peace By commission expires: Market Seal:

EXHIBIT E



Front View from Farm Lane (South Elevation View)



Front View from Farm Lane (South Elevation View)



View of Rear Yard from South (showing portion of paper street formerly known as Longmeadow Lane)



Alternate View of Rear Yard from South (showing paper street formerly known as Longmeadow Lane)



View of Rear Yard from West



EXHIBIT F

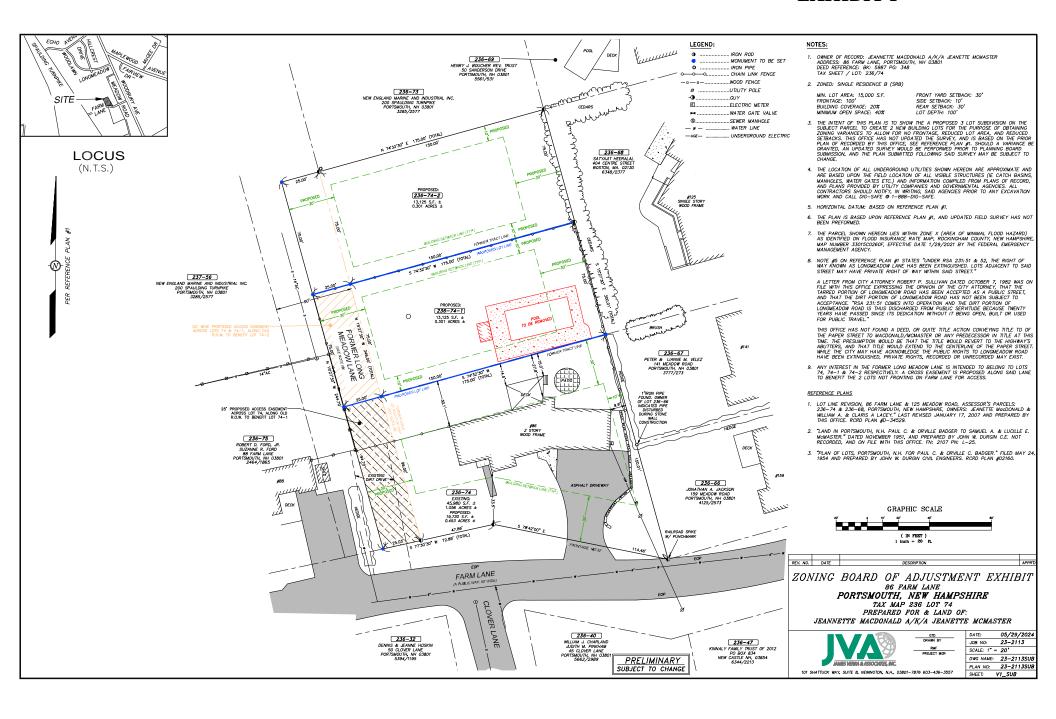


EXHIBIT G

City of Portsmouth, New Hampshire

CITY HALL . . . 126 DANIEL STREET

October 7, 1982

MEMO #82-11

TO:

NORMAN AXLER, PLANNING DIRECTOR

FROM:

ROBERT P. SULLIVAN, CITY ATTORNEY

RE:

BETTY'S DREAM

You have referred to me three questions concerning the above project which I answer as follows:

I. The first question is: Is the Betty's Dream project subject to local zoning regulations? In answer to this first question the applicable facts are contained in a letter to you from Housing Consultant Robert J. Obenland dated September 13, 1982, copy of which has been supplied to me, and a letter from Susan Avery, Planning Director for the New Hampshire Developmental Disabilities Council to Attorney Gerald Taube, a copy of which was received by me on September 24, 1982. These documents indicate that Betty's Dream is a non-profit corporation which proposes to construct a housing project in Portsmouth for the purpose of housing persons with developmental disabilities in accordance with a State plan to provide such services.

As you are aware, within the last two years, the Supreme Court of New Hampshire has decided two cases; Region 10 Client Management, Inc. c. Town of Hampstead, 120 N.H. 885 (1980) and Northern New Hampshire Mental Health Housing, Inc. v. Town of Conway at 121 N.H. 811 (1981), the effect of which cases is to emasculate local zoning control over land use which effectuates a State purpose. In those two cases, local zoning ordinances were specifically overriden to allow for housing of developmentally-impaired individuals and for mentally ill individuals. The Betty's Dream application is not precisely analagous to either Region 10 Client Management application or the Northern New Hampshire Mental Health Housing, Inc. application. However, it is very similar in most material aspects. The housing for developmentally-impaired people

proposed by Betty's Dream is being done under contract with a State agency, New Hampshire Developmental Disabilities Council, pursuant to carrying out a State plan which New Hampshire has become obligated to adopt as a result of the acceptance of federal money for this purpose. As I read the two cited cases, I note that they are written in extremely broad fashion. I note, for example, that in the Northern New Hampshire Mental Health Housing, Inc. case, although the town proved numerous distinctions between the housing for the mentally ill which was proposed for Conway, and the earlier proposal that the Supreme Court had upheld in the Town of Hampstead (Region 10), the Supreme Court summarily dismissed each such distinction. becomes quite clear in reading the language of the Northern New Hampshire case that the Supreme Court considers the concept embodied in Region 10 to be a broad restriction on local zoning control over land use. A very logical extension of these cases goes beyond housing for any type of disabled person or any type of handicapped person and goes, in fact, to any State purpose whatsoever. On the basis of the foregoing, it is my opinion that the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Portsmouth simply does not apply to Betty's Dream project.

The second question which I have been asked concerning the Betty's Dream project is whether or not so-called Longmeadow Road, which is the 100 foot long tarred access point to the New England Fishing Gear property is a "street" within the meaning of Section 10-302 of the Zoning Ordinance such as the frontage requirements of the Subdivision Regulations would be met and further, whether or not the said Longmeadow Road "shall have been accepted or opened, or othewise received the legal status of a public street" such that the City can grant a building permit under the provisions of RSA 36:26. definition of "street" in the Zoning Ordinance is quite broad and it is plain that if Longmeadow Road meets the definition of a "public street" as contemplated by RSA 36:26, then perforce, it is a street in terms of the Zoning Ordinance. fore, it is only necessary to analyze the RSA 36:26 question alone. This statute requires that Longmeadow Road be a "public street". The statute has been interpreted such that the term "public street" means "streets and highways as defined in RSA Blevens v. City of Manchester, 103 N.H. 285 (1961). By recodification of the highway laws, this statute is now identified as RSA 229:1. The applicable portion of this law reads as follows:

"...roads which have been dedicated to the public use and accepted by the city or town in which such roads are located or, roads which have been used as such for public travel other than travel to and from a toll bridge or ferry for twenty years prior to 1968..."

To satisfy the provisions of RSA 36:26, Longmeadow In the case of Betty's Road must come within this provision. Dream, Inc. and Longmeadow Road it appears that the twenty year provision is not met. However, the entirety of Longmeadow Road from Woodlawn Circle through to Farm Lane was apparently dedicated to the City of Portsmouth for public use by the recording in 1954 of a plan identified as "Plan of Lots, Portsmouth, N.H. for Paul C. and Orville Badger, John W. Durgin, Civil Engineers", which plan was recorded in the Rockingham County Registry of Deeds in Plat Book 66 at page 15 and the subsequent sale of at least two lots from that plan. recording constitutes a dedication of the street property pursuant to RSA 231:51. RSA 229:1 would then require that the property underlying the road be accepted in some fashion or another by the municipality in order for the public servitude to arise. On this question of acceptance I have examined City records to determine whether or not there was ever a formal acceptance by the City Council of Longmeadow Road, and I find that no such formal acceptance has ever occurred. However, the statutory provisions and the case law allow that dedication of a road to public servitude may be accepted by implicaton as well as by express act of the City. See Stevens v. Nashua, 46 N.H. 192 (1865). On the question of such acceptance I discussed the matter with Keith Noyes of the City Engineering Department and with a long-time resident of Woodlawn Circle residing in the area of Longmeadow Road. I am informed by both of these people that at least since 1958 the tarred portion of Longmeadow Road has been at all times utilized as a public highway by citizens of the City. Mr. Noyes states that to the best of his investigation the City has treated approximately the first 100 feet of Longmeadow Road from Woodlawn Circle as being a public highway from that time to the present. Snow plowing, for example, has been done for that time. The 100 feet roughly corresponds to that portion of Longmeadow Road which is now tarred. On the basis of the foregoing, I am of the opinion that the RSA 36:26 requirement that Longmeadow Road be a public street before a building permit could be issued for Betty's Dream has been met and that perforce, that portion of Longmeadow Road is also a street within the meaning of our local Zoning Ordinance such that frontage requirements are satisfied.

The third question which I have been asked is a request to determine the status of the non-tarred portion of Longmeadow This is a far more open Road as indicated on the 1954 plan. question than that answer under II. To begin with, it is quite clear that whatever dedication occurred as a result of the recording of the 1954 plan and the sale of lots thereon, occurred not only to the tarred portion of Longmeadow Road, but to the entire Longmeadow Road going through from Woodlawn Circle to Farm Lane. As I noted earlier, no portion of Longmeadow Road was at any time expressly accepted by the municipality. fore, whether or not an acceptance has ever occurred of the dirt portions of Longmeadow Road is a question of fact to be determined basically by an answer to the question of whether or not such dirt portion was "built or used for public travel within twenty years from such dedication", RSA 231:51. I am informed

by Mr. Noyes that Public Works does not consider the dirt portion of Longmeadow Road to have been accepted by the municipality; it is not maintained or plowed by the City. However, I understand that on numerous occasions since 1958, various individuals have been observed using the dirt portion of Longmeadow Road for one purpose or another. The use of this dirt portion of the road could be sufficient to maintain some form of servitude less than acceptance of the dirt portion as a public highway. I believe that the case which governs the answer to this question is Young v. Prenderville, 112 N.H. 190. This case stands for the proposition that indefinite and occasional public use of such a paper street as the dirt portion of Longmeadow Road after its dedication is insufficient to constitute public acceptance of the street. It seems, therefore, that whereas the municipality and the public-at-large has treated the tarred portion of Longmeadow Road as having been accepted virtually since its dedication, neither the municipality nor the public-at-large have made the same use of the dirt portion of Longmeadow Road.

Therefore, it is my opinion as indicated in <u>II</u> herein that while the tarred portion of Longmeadow Road has been accepted and is thus a public street within the meaning of RSA 36:26 and a public highway generally, the dirt portion of Longmeadow Road has not been subject to acceptance. This being true, RSA 231:51 comes into operation and the dirt portion of Longmeadow Road is thus discharged from public servitude because twenty years have passed since its dedication without it being open, built, or used for public travel.

I note for the benefit of those individuals who live in the area of Longmeadow Road, however, that simply because Longmeadow Road does not rise to the level of a public street or highway does not mean that individuals who have been using that property for some particular purpose for sufficient length of time, do not have some interest to continue such use of the property. This, however is a question to be decided between those individuals and the current owner of the property underlying the dedicated portion of Longmeadow Road. It is not subject matter in which the City should be involved.

Robert P. Sullivan, City Attorney

RPS:bh