

PERMIT #	_____
PERMIT FEE	\$75.00
DATE ISSUED	_____

TOWN of NOBLEBORO
SHORELAND ZONING PERMIT APPLICATION
MAP _____ LOT _____

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Applicant _____
Address _____
City, State _____ Zip Code _____
Telephone _____

2. Owner _____
Address _____
City, State _____ Zip Code _____
Telephone _____

3. Contractor _____
Address _____
City, State _____ Zip Code _____
Telephone _____

4. Address or location of property (describe or indicate on map): Map _____ Lot _____

5. Description of property, including a description of all proposed construction, such as land clearing, road building, septic systems and wells:

6. Proposed use(s) of project:

7. Estimate cost of construction: _____

B. SHORELAND and PROPERTY INFORMATION

- 8. Lot area: _____
- 9. Frontage on road (in feet): _____
- 10. Square footage of lot to be covered by non-vegetated surfaces: _____
- 11. Elevation above 100-year flood: _____
- 12. Frontage on water body (in feet): _____
- 13. Height of proposed structure: _____
- 14. Existing use of property: _____
- 15. Proposed use of property: _____

NOTE: Question 16 (a-d) applies only to expansions of portions of existing structures which are less than the required setback.

- 16. a. Square footage of portion of structure which is less than required setback as of 01/01/89: _____
- b. Square footage of expansions of portion of structure which is less than required setback from 01/01/89 to present: _____
- c. Square footage of proposed expansion of portion of structure which is less than required setback: _____
- d. Percent increase of square footage of actual and proposed expansions of portion of structure which is less than required setback since 01/01/89: _____

Percent Increase = [(B+C)/A] x 100

To the best of my knowledge, all information submitted on this application is true and correct.

Signed: _____ Date: _____
Signature of Applicant

Approved: _____ Date: _____
Signature of Approver



Erosion Control

Before Construction

1. If you have hired a contractor, make sure you have discussed your permit with them. Talk about what measures they plan to take to control erosion. Everybody involved should understand what the resource is and where it is located. Most people could identify the edge of a lake or a river. The edges of wetlands, however, are often not obvious. Your contractor may be the person pushing dirt around, but you are both responsible for complying with your permit.
2. Call around and find sources for your erosion controls. You will probably need a silt fence, hay bales and grass seed or conservation mix. Good places to check are feed stores, hardware stores, landscapers, and contractor supply houses. It is not always easy to find hay or straw during late winter and early spring. It may also be more expensive during those times of year. Plan ahead. Purchase a supply early and keep it under a tarp.
3. Before any soil is disturbed, make sure an erosion control barrier has been installed. The barrier can be either a silt fence, a row of staked hay bales or both. The barrier should be placed as close as possible to the activity.
4. If a contractor is installing the barrier, double check it as a precaution. Erosion control barriers should be installed "on the contour," meaning at the same level along the land slope, whenever possible. This keeps storm water from flowing to the lowest point of the barrier where it builds up and overflows or destroys it.

During Construction

1. Use lots of hay or straw mulch on disturbed soil. The idea behind mulch is to prevent rain from striking the soil directly. It is the force of raindrops striking the soil that causes erosion. More than 90% of erosion is prevented by keeping the soil covered.
2. Inspect your erosion control barriers frequently. This is especially important after a rainfall. If there is muddy water leaving the project site, then your erosion controls are not working as intended. In that situation, stop work and figure out what can be done to prevent more soil from getting past the barrier.

After Construction

1. After the project is complete, replant the area. All ground covers are not equal. For instance, a mix of creeping red fescue and Kentucky bluegrass is a viable choice for lawns and other high maintenance areas. The same mix would not be a viable choice for stabilizing a road shoulder or a cut bank that you do not intend to mow.
2. If you finish your project after September 15 then do not spread grass seed. There is a particularly good chance the seed will germinate and be killed by a frost before it has a chance to become established. Instead, mulch the site with a thick layer of hay or straw. In the spring, rake off the mulch and seed the area. Do not forget to mulch again to hold in moisture and prevent the seed from washing away.
3. Keep your erosion control barrier up and maintained until the area is permanently stabilized.