

Supreme Court

No. 99-281-M.P.
(WC 99-252)

Michael Houlihan et al. :

v. :

Zoning Board of Review of the Town of New :
Shoreham et al.

Present: Weisberger, C.J., Lederberg, Bourcier, Flanders, and Goldberg, JJ.

OPINION

PER CURIAM. This matter is before us on a petition for certiorari to review an order of the Superior Court entered on July 8, 1999, denying the request of the petitioners, Michael and Mary Houlihan (Houlihans), for a preliminary injunction. Pursuant to the petition we issued our writ and in response thereto the pertinent records have been certified to this Court. That record indicates that the July 8, 1999 order denying the Houlihans' request for preliminary injunctive relief was premised entirely upon a finding by the trial justice that the Houlihans lacked any standing to enable them to seek compliance on the part of the respondents, John and Helen Lynch (Lynches), with restrictive plat-lot-use covenants contained in the respective deeds of the parties. The single issue that we consider is whether the trial justice abused her discretion and erred in finding that the petitioners lacked any standing to seek injunctive relief against the respondents.

I

Case Facts

The Houlihans and the Lynches are adjoining property owners in the cluster subdivision known as Sheffield Farm, a nine-lot residential subdivision located on Block Island in the town of New Shoreham. The Houlihans own lot G and the Lynches own lot F. Each of the parties purchased lots subject to a series of thirteen recorded plat-lot-use restrictions. In this proceeding only two of those restrictions are pertinent for purposes of this review.

“1. Said premises shall be used only for residential purposes and no building or other structures shall be erected, altered, placed or permitted to remain on the aforesaid premises other than one single-family dwelling house, together with a connected or unconnected private garage.”

* * * * *

“10. No dwelling or connected or unconnected garage or any other appurtenance shall be constructed or located on said premises unless the plans therefor (and said plans shall include a full and adequate description of the materials to be used) shall first have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Grantor herein or his nominee or his successors and assigns; provided, however, that such approval shall not be withheld unreasonably.” (emphases added.)

In November 1998, the Lynches sought permission from the town of New Shoreham’s building official to construct a “detached garage with one story storage/study/work above” upon their lot.¹ The plans for the garage show it to be a twenty-two by twenty-five foot, two-story building, standing in excess of twenty-one feet in height. The second-floor level of the garage building appears to be divided

¹ At hearing before us, there appeared some confusion regarding the existence and location of a garage that is presently available to the Lynches on their lot. The record and photograph exhibits disclose to us that a drive-in basement garage is part of the dwelling house presently existing on the lot. In addition, sometime in 1993, the Lynches constructed a separate building on their lot.

into four rooms, one of which is proposed as a study. The second level additionally proposes sliding glass doors leading out onto a twenty-eight foot long wood-plank deck.² The proposed garage building would actually constitute a third building on the Lynches' lot. The town's building official approved and granted the Lynches' request for the building permit.

The Houlihans first learned of the Lynches' building permit in April 1999. They promptly filed an appeal, contesting the issuance of the building permit, with the New Shoreham Zoning Board of Review. On June 3, 1999, that board denied their appeal, and the following day, the Houlihans filed an appeal in the Washington County Superior Court. In that appeal they sought injunctive relief to curtail any further construction of the Lynches' garage. On June 22, 1999, after hearing commenced on the Houlihans' request for preliminary injunction, the trial justice immediately concluded that the Houlihans lacked any standing to enforce the recorded plat-restrictive covenants and summarily denied their request for preliminary injunction. This petition for certiorari followed, and we enjoined the further construction of the proposed garage.

II

Analysis and Review

In this proceeding we limit our review to the determination of whether the trial justice abused her discretion and erred in concluding that the Houlihans lacked standing. Paramount Office Supply Co. v. D.A. MacIsaac, Inc., 524 A.2d 1099, 1101 (R.I. 1987). In so doing, we review the record to determine

“whether the hearing justice considered and resolved each of the appropriate preliminary-injunction factors without abusing her discretion

² The proposed two-story garage in this case appears to be second cousin to the unique garage style found in Zeilstra v. Barrington Zoning Board of Review, 417 A.2d 303 (R.I. 1980).

in doing so. Thus, in deciding whether to issue a preliminary injunction, the hearing justice should determine whether the moving party (1) has a reasonable likelihood of success on the merits, (2) will suffer irreparable harm without the requested injunctive relief, (3) has the balance of the equities, including the possible hardships to each party and to the public interest, tip in its favor, and (4) has shown that the issuance of a preliminary injunction will preserve the status quo.” Iggy’s Doughboys, Inc. v. Giroux, 729 A.2d 701, 705 (R.I. 1999) (per curiam).

In this case we note that the trial justice predicated her denial of the Houlihans’ request for preliminary injunction on the bare finding that they lacked any standing to enforce the restrictive plat covenants and thus had no reasonable likelihood of succeeding on the merits of their complaint. That limited finding and conclusion serves to whittle the issue before us down to the question of whether the Houlihans possessed requisite standing to seek injunctive relief. We conclude that they did and that the trial justice erred in finding that they lacked such standing on the basis of the trial record then existing at the time of her ruling.

This Court has long recognized that when recorded plat-lot restrictions appear intended to provide for a uniform development and use of platted subdivision lots, any one of the plat-lot owners may seek judicial assistance to compel compliance by another lot owner with the restrictive covenants. Farrell v. Meadowbrook Corp., 111 R.I. 747, 750, 306 A.2d 806, 808 (1973); Emma v. Silvestri, 101 R.I. 749, 753, 227 A.2d 480, 481 (1967) (citing Noonan v. Cuddigan, 85 R.I. 328, 333-34, 131 A.2d 241, 244 (1957)).³ In addition, as regards the recorded restriction No. 10, reserving approval of plans and building materials to the “Grantor,” this Court has noted that such reservation of approval in a grantor could very well be “consistent with an intention to use the power reserved to fortify the restrictions imposed upon the several lots.” Emma, 101 R.I. at 754, 227 A.2d at 482.

³ See generally, Maurice T. Brunner, Annotation, Who May Enforce Restrictive Covenant or Agreement as to Use of Real Property. 51 A.L.R. 3d 556 (1973) and (Supp. 1999).

We are satisfied that the Houlihans have the required standing to present their evidence to a trial justice in an attempt thereby to show that the Lynches' proposed garage will be in violation of Sheffield Farm's lot-use restrictions covenants.

Therefore, the petition for certiorari is granted. The order of the Superior Court entered on July 8, 1999, denying the petitioners' motion for preliminary injunction is quashed, and the papers in this case are remanded to that court for further proceedings with our decision endorsed thereon.

COVER SHEET

TITLE OF CASE: Michael Houlihan et al v. Zoning Board of Review of the Town of
New Shoreham et al.

DOCKET NO.: 99-281 - M.P.

COURT: Supreme Court

DATE OPINION FILED: October 12, 1999

Appeal from		County:
SOURCE OF APPEAL:	Superior	Washington

JUDGE FROM OTHER

COURT: Vogel, J.

JUSTICES:	Weisberger, C.J., Lederberg, Bourcier, Flanders, Goldberg, JJ.	Concurring
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WRITTEN BY: PER CURIAM

ATTORNEYS: Nicholas Gorham

For Plaintiff

ATTORNEYS: Donald J. Packer
Stephen M. Prignano

For Defendant
