

**TOWN OF DANVILLE
VERMONT
ZONING BYLAW**

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Town of Danville Zoning Bylaw

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ARTICLE 1: ENACTMENT AND INTENT

Section 101: Enactment

101.1 In accordance with the Vermont Planning and Development Act, hereinafter referred to as the "Act", Title 24 V.S.A., Chapter 117, Section 4401, there is hereby established a zoning bylaw for the Town of Danville which is set forth in the text and maps that constitutes this bylaw. This bylaw shall be known and cited as the "Town of Danville Zoning Bylaw".

Section 102: Intent

102.1 It is the intent of this zoning bylaw to provide for orderly community growth, to further the purposes established in Section 4302 of the Act and to implement the intent of the "Danville Town Plan".

102.2 Local, State and Federal governments may also regulate certain aspects of land use. This bylaw in no way supersedes such regulations and compliance with this zoning bylaw in no way implies compliance with such regulations. Such regulations include but are not limited to Town Ordinances, environmental laws established by the Agency of Natural Resources or the Department of Environmental Conservation, or agricultural regulations established by the Secretary of Agriculture, etc.

ARTICLE 2: ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 201: Zoning Map and Districts

201.1 The zoning map officially entitled "Town of Danville Zoning Map" is hereby adopted as part of this bylaw. The Town of Danville zoning Map shows a division of the Town into the following districts:

- * Village Core
- * Historic Neighborhoods
- * Village Residential
- * Route 2
- * MDR I
- * MDR II
- * Low Density Residential
- * Conservation

Section 202: Copies of Zoning Map

202.1 Regardless of the existence of other printed copies of the zoning map, which from time to time may be made or published, the official zoning map, which shall be located in the office of the Town Clerk, shall be the final authority as to the current zoning status of the land and water areas, buildings, and other structures in the Town.

Section 203: District Boundaries:

203.1 District boundaries shown within lines of roads, streams, and transportation rights-of-way shall be deemed to follow the center lines. The abandonment of roads shall not affect the location of such district boundaries. When the Administrative Officer cannot definitely determine the location of such district boundary by such center lines, by the scale or dimensions stated on the zoning map, or by the fact that it clearly coincides with a property line, then the Administrative Officer shall "Defer Action" until the DRB has interpreted the location of the district boundary with reference to the scale of the zoning map and the purposes set forth in all relevant provisions of this bylaw.

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Section 204: District Objectives and Land Use Controls:

204.1 The following tables state the objectives of each of the districts hereby established and the provisions of this bylaw that apply respectively in each district. Any use designated as a "Permitted Use" which does not require site plan approval in the table relating to a particular district, may be commenced in such district pursuant to Section 206 of this bylaw. Any use designated as a "Permitted Use" requiring site plan approval in the table relating to a particular district, may be commenced pursuant to Section 401 of this bylaw. Any use designated as a "Conditional Use" in the table relating to a particular district may be commenced pursuant to Section 207 of this bylaw. Any use not designated by this bylaw as a "Permitted Use" or "Conditional Use" in the table relating to a particular district shall be deemed prohibited in such district.

Section 205: Application of District Regulations:

205.1 Application: The application of this bylaw is subject to Sections 4411, 4412, and 4413 of Title 24. No land development may commence without a zoning permit issued by the Administrative officer. Unless such land development conforms to the regulations herein specified, no permit may be issued by the Administrative officer. Land development includes the division of a parcel into two or more parcels; the construction, reconstruction, conversion, relocation or enlargement of any building or other structure; and the use, change of use, or extension of use of any building or other structure or land. Land subdivisions require the submission of a legal survey of the resulting lots with the zoning application.

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Village Core District

205.2 Village Core District is intended to promote a vibrant mix of uses in the heart of Danville Village(s), while preserving and building upon historic patterns of land use and design that define the area. A combination of residential, civic, and commercial uses is encouraged, provided that such uses are compatible with the character of the district and effectively integrated with existing uses and patterns of development.

Permitted Uses

Accessory Structure/Use	Funeral Home
Agriculture (see 804.2)	Group Home (max: 8 residents)
Bank (no drive-through)	Home Child Care
Bed & Breakfast (max: 5 guest rooms)	Home Occupation (see 303)
Clinic	Lodging House (max: 5 boarding rooms)
Dwelling, Accessory (see 205.1)	Office (max: 2000 sq. ft.)
Dwelling, Single Family	Personal Service
Dwelling, Two Family	Retail Store (max: 2000 sq. ft.)
Dwelling, Multifamily (max: 4 dwelling units)	Studio
Forestry (see 804.2)	

Conditional Uses

Bakery	Office (>2,000 sq. ft.; max: 4,000 sq. ft.)
Bank (with drive-through)	Outdoor Market
Bar/Pub	Pond, Man-made
Club, Private	Parking Facility (max: 25 spaces)
Cultural Facility	Public Assembly
Day Care Center	Recreation Facility, Indoor
Dwelling, Accessory (see 205.1)	Recreation Facility, Outdoor (non-motorized only)
Dwelling, Multifamily (> 5 dwelling units)	Religious Institution
Equipment Service & Repair	Residential Care Facility
Essential Services	Restaurant
Gasoline Station	Retail Store (>2,000 sq. ft.; max: 4,000 sq. ft.)
Inn (max: 20 rooms)	School
Mixed Use (see District Standards)	Transit Facility
Motor Vehicle Service & Repair	

Area and Dimensional Requirements

Minimum Lot Size:	8,500 sq. ft.
Minimum Lot Frontage:	50 feet
Setback, Front:	Equal to or between the existing principal building setbacks on adjacent lots on either side or if there are no principal buildings on one or both adjacent lots, then the next principal building within the block on the same side of the street as the subject property. All structures must be located outside of Town rights-of-way unless otherwise approved by the Select Board
Minimum Setback, Side:	5 feet, or the average of existing side setback distances on adjacent lots on either side, whichever is lesser
Minimum Setback, Rear:	10 feet, or the average of existing side setback distances on adjacent lots on either side, whichever is lesser
Maximum Building Height:	40 feet

District Standards:

(1) **Mixed Uses.** A “Mixed Use,” which includes more than one principal use in one or more buildings on a single

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lot, is allowed in this district subject to conditional use review. Uses are limited to those permitted and conditional uses allowed within the district. All other applicable standards of these regulations, including district dimensional standards and parking requirements shall apply. The total number of parking spaces required for a mixed use shall equal the combined total of spaces calculated for each use, unless reduced or waived by the Development Review Board under Subsection (6) below.

- (2) **Maximum Building Square Footage.** Maximum square footage requirements refer to maximum gross floor area per individual use.
- (3) **Maximum Building Footprint.** The total combined footprint for all principal buildings on a single lot in this district shall not exceed 5,000 square feet.
- (4) **Modification of Setback Requirements.** As part of site plan or conditional use review, the Development Review Board may modify or waive district setback requirements as necessary to: (a) maintain consistent setback distances and building lines along the road right-of-way; (b) allow for emergency vehicle or handicapped access; or (c) as required for snow removal or building, road and infrastructure maintenance on or from adjoining properties. A right-of-way or maintenance easement for structures built on or within five feet of a side or rear property line may be required as necessary to ensure access to or from adjoining properties for these purposes.
- (5) **Modification of Frontage Requirements.** As part of site plan review, and upon request by the applicant, the Development Review Board will waive district lot frontage requirements for the subdivision of a pre-existing lot for infill (rear or side lot) development, if the subdivision results in a total of three or fewer lots and the lots are served by an access easement or right-of-way at least 20 feet wide. A 50-foot road right-of-way, and required lot frontage along the right-of-way, shall be required to serve four or more lots.
- (6) **Maximum Impervious Area.** The total amount of required parking shall be determined based on the table provided in section 311 of this bylaw, as modified by section 7 below. However, in no case shall the total at-grade impervious area on a single lot (including but not limited to parking, loading areas, walkways, and patios, but excluding building roofs) exceed 5,000 square feet. If the required amount of parking plus other impervious surfaces as shown on the site plan together exceed this ceiling, the applicant shall work with the Development Review Board to implement one or more of the following strategies: a) reduce the size of the building (and thus the amount of required parking); b) redesign the site to eliminate unneeded impervious areas (independent of the number of parking spaces); or secure an option for public, on-street, or shared parking as described in section 7 below. Any impervious area on a lot adjacent to the lot in question that is intended primarily for the use of vehicles associated with the lot in question shall be included in the calculation of total impervious area for the lot in question.
- (7) **Parking Waivers.** The Development Review Board may reduce or waive minimum on-site parking requirements if the applicant demonstrates that substitute public, on-street, or shared parking is available off-site, either within the district where the project is located or within 500 feet of the project (as measured by the most direct walkable publicly accessible route from the property boundary) in an adjacent district. The Development Review Board shall require that the applicant either provide documentation of the availability of public or on-street parking or secure a parking easement or long-term lease agreement for shared private off-street parking prior to the approval of off-site parking. The same substitute parking option may not be claimed by more than one applicant for reduction or waiver purposes unless the latest applicant can demonstrate that the substitute parking can accommodate the additional claim requirements.
- (8) **Shared Parking.** Shared off-street parking is recommended for nonresidential uses and may be required for mixed uses and, where feasible, for adjoining properties that are subject to site plan or conditional use review, as determined by the Development Review Board to improve site access and circulation, reduce traffic congestion, or reduce the overall amount of parking required. Shared parking areas may be located on a single lot or constructed across a common side or rear lot boundary, and may be accessed through a shared access along a common boundary or via cross connections between lots.
- (9) **Location of Parking.** All parking, loading, and service areas in this district shall be located behind the building front line. Such areas shall be located to the rear of the principal structure wherever site conditions allow. If site conditions are such that this is not possible, some or all of such areas may be located to the side of the principal structure at the discretion of the Development Review Board. To lessen visual impacts and glare, the Development Review Board may require that multifamily, mixed use and nonresidential parking areas be screened from the street or from adjoining properties by fencing or shrubs. Parking areas in this district shall

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meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) design guidelines and ensure personal safety through adequate lighting, visibility and pedestrian ways.

- (10) **Bicycle Parking.** Bicycle parking is encouraged but not mandatory on nonresidential, multifamily and mixed use properties for use by employees, residents and the general public, at a rate of two locking locations per ten vehicle parking spaces. The type, location, and installation of bicycle parking shall meet generally accepted industry guidelines.
- (11) **Orientation of Principal Buildings.** Principal buildings within this district shall be oriented on the lot either parallel or perpendicular (e.g., gable end) to the road right-of-way (street line).
- (12) **Minimum Principal Building Height.** Principal buildings within this district shall have a minimum height of 1.5 stories.
- (13) **Maximum Accessory Building Height.** The height of an accessory building shall not exceed one and a half times the height of the principal building on the lot; however, in no case shall the height of the accessory building exceed 30 feet.
- (14) **Location of Accessory Structures.** Detached accessory structures within this district shall be located to the side or rear of the principal building, behind the building front line. Attached garages shall be recessed at least eight (8) feet behind the building front line.
- (15) **Building Facades.** Principal nonresidential buildings in this district shall include regularly spaced windows and entrances at street level to interrupt building façades as viewed from road rights-of-way.
- (16) **Sidewalks and Pedestrian Paths.** Sidewalks or marked pedestrian paths shall be provided between all parking areas and building entrances, and to connect to sidewalks or paths on adjoining properties and rights-of-way. Sidewalks for use by the general public shall be at least five feet wide and meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) design guidelines. Sidewalks along public or private roads shall be separated from the curb (or, for roads without curbs, from the edge of the pavement) by a grassed or landscaped strip at least four feet wide. Along Route 2, the separation shall be at least eight feet, unless a different width is specified in the Route 2 Project design, in which case the latter shall prevail. However, the Development Review Board may modify or waive this requirement if the physical constraints of the site are such that compliance would create a safety hazard or significantly compromise the historic character of the area.
- (17) **Access to Public Rights of Way.** Vehicular access onto Route 2 must meet current *Vermont Access Management Program Guidelines*. Vehicular access onto town highways must meet adopted town highway standards (see 307). Only one vehicular access (curb cut) per pre-existing lot fronting on Route 2 in this district shall be allowed unless it is determined by the Development Review Board, in consultation with state and town highway officials, that a second access is necessary for adequate emergency vehicle access or to improve traffic congestion and circulation on adjoining roads. Access to corner lots will be provided from the secondary (less traveled) road. Shared access and cross connections between adjoining parcels are encouraged and may be required by the Development Review Board under site plan or conditional use review to access to new or redeveloped lots. Vehicular access shall be designed to incorporate sidewalk and pedestrian crossings.
- (18) **Route 2 Project.** Danville Route 2 Transportation Project (2007) landscaping and design enhancements which are available at the town offices, shall be incorporated in site plans for the development or redevelopment of lots with frontage on Route 2.

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Historic Neighborhoods District

205.3 Historic Neighborhoods District is intended to protect and enhance the historic character of Danville Village's three historic residential streets – Hill Street, Peacham Road and Brainerd Street – while allowing for compatible residential infill development. Limited commercial uses are allowed, but only to the extent that they do not adversely affect the primarily residential character of the district.

Permitted Uses:

Accessory Structure/Use	Dwelling, Multifamily (max: 5 dwelling units)
Agriculture (see 804.2)	Forestry (see 804.2)
Bed & Breakfast (max: 5 guest rooms)	Group Home (max: 8 residents)
Dwelling, Accessory (see 205.1)	Home Child Care
Dwelling, Single Family	Home Occupation (see 303)
Dwelling, Two Family	Lodging House (max: 5 boarding rooms)

Conditional Uses:

Cemetery	Personal Services
Clinic	Pond, Man-made
Club, Private	Public Facility
Cultural Facility	Public Assembly
Day Care Center	Recreation Facility, Outdoor (non-motorized only)
Dwelling, Accessory (see 205.1)	Recycling Center
Dwelling, Multifamily (> 5 dwelling units)	Religious Institution
Essential Services	Residential Care Facility
Funeral Home	Restaurant
Inn	School
Mixed Use (see District Standards)	Studio
Office (max: 2,000 sq.ft.)	

Area and Dimensional Requirements:

Minimum Lot Size:	10,000 sq. ft.
Minimum Lot Frontage:	50 feet
Setback, Front:	Equal to or between the existing principal building setbacks on adjacent lots on either side or if there are no principal buildings on one or both adjacent lots, then the next principal building within the block on the same side of the street as the subject property. All structures must be located outside of Town rights-of-way unless otherwise approved by the Select Board
Maximum Setback, Front:	10 feet, or the average of existing front setback distances on adjacent lots on either side, whichever is greater
Minimum Setback, Side:	5 feet, or the average of existing side setback distances on adjacent lots on either side, whichever is greater
Minimum Setback, Rear:	10 feet, or the average of existing side setback distances on adjacent lots on either side, whichever is greater
Maximum Building Height:	35 feet

District Standards:

- (1) **Mixed Uses.** A “Mixed Use” which includes more than one principal use in one or more buildings on a single lot is allowed in this district subject to conditional use review. Uses are limited to those permitted and conditional uses allowed within the district. All other applicable standards of these regulations, including district dimensional standards and parking requirements shall apply. The total number of parking spaces required for a mixed use shall equal the combined total of spaces calculated for each individual use, unless

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reduced or waived by the Development Review Board under Subsection (6) below.

- (2) **Maximum Building Square Footage.** Maximum square footage requirements refer to maximum gross floor area per individual use.
- (3) **Maximum Building Footprint.** The total combined footprint for all principal buildings on a single lot in this district (including mixed use buildings) shall not exceed 4,000 square feet.
- (4) **Modification of Setback Requirements.** As part of site plan or conditional use review, the Development Review Board may modify or waive district setback requirements as necessary to: (a) maintain consistent setback distances and building lines along the road right-of-way; (b) provide emergency vehicle or handicapped access; or (c) as required for snow removal or building, road and infrastructure maintenance on or from adjoining properties. A right-of-way or maintenance easement may be required for structures built on or within five feet of a side or rear property line to ensure access to or from adjoining properties for these purposes.
- (5) **Modification of Frontage Requirements.** As part of site plan review, and upon the request by the applicant, the Development Review Board will waive district lot frontage requirements for the subdivision of a pre-existing lot for infill (rear or side lot) development, if the subdivision results in a total of three or fewer lots and the lots are served by an access easement or right-of-way at least 20 feet wide. A 50-foot road right-of-way, and required lot frontage along the right-of-way, shall be required to serve four or more lots.
- (6) **Maximum Impervious Area.** The total amount of required parking shall be determined based on the table provided in section 311 of this bylaw, as modified by section 7 below. However, in no case shall the total at-grade impervious area on a single lot (including but not limited to parking, loading areas, walkways, and patios, but excluding building roofs) exceed 2,500 square feet. If the required amount of parking plus other impervious surfaces as shown on the site plan together exceed this ceiling, the applicant shall work with the Development Review Board to implement one or more of the following strategies: a) reduce the size of the building (and thus the amount of required parking); b) redesign the site to eliminate unneeded impervious areas (independent of the number of parking spaces); or secure an option for public, on-street, or shared parking as described in section 7 below. Any impervious area on a lot adjacent to the lot in question that is intended primarily for the use of vehicles associated with the lot in question shall be included in the calculation of total impervious area for the lot in question.
- (7) **Parking Waivers.** The Development Review Board may reduce or waive minimum on-site parking requirements if the applicant demonstrates that substitute public, on-street, or shared parking is available off-site, within the portion of the district in which the project is located (Hill Street, Peacham Road, or Brainerd Street) or within 500 feet of the project (as measured by the most direct pedestrian publicly accessible route from the property boundary) in an adjacent district. The Development Review Board shall require that the applicant either provide documentation of the availability of public or on-street parking or secure a parking easement or long-term lease agreement for shared private off-street parking prior to the approval of off-site parking. The same substitute parking option may not be claimed by more than one applicant for reduction or waiver purposes unless the latest applicant can demonstrate that the substitute parking can accommodate the additional claim requirements.
- (8) **Shared Parking.** Shared off-street parking is recommended for nonresidential uses and may be required for mixed uses and, where feasible, for adjoining properties that are subject to site plan or conditional use review, as determined by the Development Review Board to improve site access and circulation, reduce traffic congestion, or reduce the overall amount of parking required. Shared parking areas may be located on a single lot or constructed across a common side or rear lot boundary, and may be accessed through a shared access along a common boundary or via cross connections between lots.
- (9) **Location of Parking.** All parking, loading, and service areas in this district shall be located behind the building front line. Such areas shall be located to the rear of the principal structure wherever site conditions allow. If site conditions are such that this is not possible, some or all of such areas may be located to the side of the principal structure at the discretion of the Development Review Board. To lessen visual impacts and glare, the Development Review Board may require that multifamily, mixed use and nonresidential parking areas be screened from the street or from adjoining properties by fencing or shrubs. Parking areas in this district shall meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) design guidelines and ensure personal safety through adequate lighting, visibility and pedestrian ways.

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- (10) **Bicycle Parking.** Bicycle parking shall be encouraged but not mandatory on nonresidential, multifamily and mixed use properties for use by employees, residents and the general public, at a rate of two locking locations per ten vehicle parking spaces. The type, location, and installation of bicycle parking shall meet generally accepted industry guidelines.
- (11) **Orientation of Principal Buildings.** Principal buildings within this district shall be oriented on the lot either parallel or perpendicular (e.g., gable end) to the road right-of-way (street line).
- (12) **Minimum Principal Building Height.** Principal buildings within this district shall have a minimum height of 1.5 stories.
- (13) **Maximum Accessory Building Height.** The height of an accessory building shall not exceed one and a half times the height of the principal building on the lot; however, in no case shall the height of the accessory building exceed 30 feet.
- (14) **Location of Accessory Structures.** Detached accessory structures within this district shall be located to the side or rear of the principal building, behind the building front line. Attached garages shall be recessed at least eight (8) feet behind the building front line.
- (15) **Building Facades.** Principal nonresidential buildings in this district shall include regularly spaced windows and entrances at street level to interrupt building façades as viewed from road rights-of-way.
- (16) **Sidewalks and Pedestrian Paths.** Sidewalks or marked pedestrian paths shall be provided on multifamily and nonresidential lots between all parking areas and building entrances, and to connect to existing sidewalks or paths on adjoining properties and rights-of-way. Sidewalks for use by the general public shall be at least five feet wide and meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) design guidelines. Sidewalks along public or private roads shall be separated from the curb (or, for roads without curbs, from the edge of the pavement) by a grassed or landscaped strip at least four feet wide. However, the Development Review Board may modify or waive this requirement if the physical constraints of the site are such that compliance would create a safety hazard or significantly compromise the historic character of the area.
- (17) **Access to Public Rights of Way.** Vehicular access onto town highways must meet adopted town highway standards (see 307). Access to corner lots will be provided from secondary (less traveled) roads. Shared access and cross connections with adjoining lots are encouraged and may be required by the Development Review Board under site plan or conditional use review for access to new or redeveloped lots. Vehicular access shall be designed to incorporate sidewalk and pedestrian crossings.

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Village Residential District

205.4 Village Residential District is intended to provide areas for expansion of Danville Village that preserve and extend the fundamental patterns of land use and interconnected street networks that define the historic portions of the village, while offering flexible standards and a range of options for site design. Development within this district is to be compact and shall provide easy pedestrian access to the village core. Limited nonresidential development is allowed, so long as it does not detract from the essential residential character of the district.

Permitted Uses:

Accessory Structure/Use

Agriculture (see 804.2)

Bed & Breakfast (max: 5 guest rooms)

Dwelling, Accessory (see 205.1)

Dwelling, Single Family

Dwelling, Two Family

Forestry (see 804.2)

Group Home (max: 8 residents)

Home Child Care

Home Occupation (see 303)

Lodging House (max: 5 boarding rooms)

Conditional Uses:

Cemetery

Club, Private

Day Care Center

Dwelling, Accessory (see 205.1)

Dwelling, Multifamily

Essential Services

Funeral Home

Pond, Man-made

Mixed Use (see District Standards)

Public Assembly

Recreation Facility, Outdoor (non-motorized only)

Religious Institution

Residential Care Facility

School

Area and Dimensional Requirements:

Minimum Lot Size: 10,000 sq. ft.

Minimum Lot Frontage: 50 feet

Setback, Front: Equal to or between the existing principal building setbacks on adjacent lots on either side or if there are no principal buildings on one or both adjacent lots, then the next principal building within the block on the same side of the street as the subject property. All structures must be located outside of Town rights-of-way unless otherwise approved by the Select Board

Maximum Setback, Front: 50 feet, or the average of existing front setback distances on adjacent lots on either side, whichever is greater

Minimum Setback/Side: 10 feet

Minimum Setback/Rear: 10 feet

Maximum Building Height: 30 feet

District Standards:

(1) **Mixed Uses.** "Mixed Use," which includes more than one principal use in one or more buildings on a single lot, is allowed in this district subject to conditional use review. Uses are limited to those permitted and conditional uses allowed within the district. All other applicable standards of these regulations, including district dimensional standards and parking requirements shall apply. The total number of parking spaces required for a mixed use shall equal the combined total of spaces calculated for each use.

(2) **Maximum Building Footprint.** The total combined footprint for all principal buildings on a single lot in this

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district shall not exceed 4,000 square feet.

- (3) **Maximum Impervious Area.** The total amount of required parking shall be determined based on the table provided in section 311 of this bylaw, as modified by section 4 below. However, in no case shall the total at-grade impervious area on a single lot (including but not limited to parking, loading areas, walkways, and patios, but excluding building roofs) exceed 2,500 square feet. If the required amount of parking plus other impervious surfaces as shown on the site plan together exceed this ceiling, the applicant shall work with the Development Review Board to implement one or more of the following strategies: a) reduce the size of the building (and thus the amount of required parking); b) redesign the site to eliminate unneeded impervious areas (independent of the number of parking spaces); or secure an option for public, on-street, or shared parking as described in section 4 below. Any impervious area on a lot adjacent to the lot in question that is intended primarily for the use of vehicles associated with the lot in question shall be included in the calculation of total impervious area for the lot in question.
- (4) **Parking Waivers.** Within this district the Development Review Board may reduce or waive minimum on-site parking requirements if the applicant demonstrates that substitute public, on-street, or shared parking is available on a parcel adjacent to the parcel in question. The Development Review Board shall require that the applicant either provide documentation of the availability of public or on-street parking or secure a parking easement or long-term lease agreement for shared private off-street parking prior to the approval of off-site parking. The same substitute parking option may not be claimed by more than one applicant for reduction or waiver purposes unless the latest applicant can demonstrate that the substitute parking can accommodate the additional claim requirements.
- (5) **Shared Parking.** Shared off-street parking is recommended for nonresidential uses and may be required for mixed uses and, where feasible, for adjoining properties that are subject to site plan or conditional use review, as determined by the Development Review Board to improve site access and circulation, reduce traffic congestion, or reduce the overall amount of parking required. Shared parking areas may be located on a single lot or constructed across a common side or rear lot boundary, and may be accessed through a shared access along a common boundary or via cross connections between lots.
- (6) **Location of Parking.** Parking, loading, and service areas for multifamily, mixed use and nonresidential uses within this district shall be located behind the building front line. Such areas shall be located to the rear of the principal structure wherever site conditions allow. If site conditions are such that this is not possible, some or all of such areas may be located to the side of the principal structure at the discretion of the Development Review Board. To lessen visual impacts and glare, the Development Review Board may require that parking areas be screened from the street or from adjoining properties by fencing or shrubs. Parking areas in this district shall meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) design guidelines and ensure personal safety through adequate lighting, visibility and pedestrian ways.
- (7) **Bicycle Parking.** Bicycle parking shall be encouraged but not mandatory on nonresidential, multifamily and mixed use properties for use by employees, residents and the general public, at a rate of two locking locations per ten vehicle parking spaces. The type, location, and installation of bicycle parking shall meet generally accepted industry guidelines.
- (8) **Orientation of Principal Buildings.** Principal buildings within this district shall be oriented on the lot either parallel or perpendicular (e.g., gable end) to the road right-of-way (street line).
- (9) **Minimum Principal Building Height.** Principal buildings in this district shall have a minimum height of 1 story.
- (10) **Maximum Accessory Building Height.** The height of an accessory building shall not exceed one and a half times the height of the principal building on the lot; however, in no case shall the height of the accessory building exceed 25 feet.
- (11) **Location of Accessory Structures.** Detached accessory structures within this district shall be located to the side or rear of the principal building, behind the building front line. Attached garages shall be recessed at least eight (8) feet behind the principal building front line.
- (12) **Sidewalks and Pedestrian Paths.** Sidewalks or marked pedestrian paths shall be provided on multifamily and nonresidential lots between parking areas and building entrances, and along at least one side of new development roads. Sidewalks or paths shall connect to existing sidewalks or pedestrian paths. Sidewalks or pedestrian paths intended for general public use shall be at least five feet wide and meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

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design guidelines. Sidewalks along public or private roads shall be separated from the curb (or, for roads without curbs, from the edge of the pavement) by a grassed or landscaped strip at least four feet wide. Along Route 2, the separation shall be at least eight feet, unless a different width is specified in the Route 2 Project design, in which case the latter shall prevail.

- (13) **Access to Public Rights of Way.** Vehicular access onto town highways must meet adopted town highway standards (see 307). Access to corner lots will be provided from secondary (less traveled) roads. Shared access and cross connections with adjoining lots are encouraged and may be required by the Development Review Board under site plan or conditional use review for access to new or redeveloped lots. Vehicular access shall be designed to incorporate sidewalk and pedestrian crossings.

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Route 2 District

205.5 Route 2 District is intended to ensure that development along the eastern and western gateways to Danville Village is compatible with the historic character and scale of the village and enhances the viability of existing village businesses. Commercial enterprises in this district are encouraged, but are to be sited and designed so as to complement and enhance the visual character of the village core, to create a pedestrian-friendly environment that encourages walking from one business (and district) to the next, and to extend and replicate the efficient patterns of land use that are typical of the historic Village Core District. The long-range intent of this district is to attract a critical mass of local businesses and community facilities that, together, establish Danville Village as a “full service” village that provides for the daily needs of its residents within easy walking distance of most of the village’s residential neighborhoods.

Permitted Uses:

Accessory Structure/Use	Funeral Home
Agriculture (see 804.2)	Group Home (max: 8 residents)
Bank (no drive-through)	Home Child Care
Bed & Breakfast (max: 5 guest rooms)	Home Occupation (see 303)
Clinic	Lodging House (max: 5 boarding rooms)
Dwelling, Accessory (see 205.1)	Office (max: 2,000 sq.ft.)
Dwelling, Single Family	Personal Service
Dwelling, Two Family	Retail Store (max: 2,000 sq.ft.)
Dwelling, Multifamily (max: 4 dwelling units)	Studio
Forestry (see 804.2)	

Conditional Uses:

Bakery (max: 2,000 sq. ft.)	Office (>2,000 sq. ft.; max: 5,000 sq. ft.)
Bank (with drive-through)	Pond, Man-made
Club, Private	Parking Facility (max: 40 spaces)
Cultural Facility	Public Assembly
Day Care Center	Recycling Facility
Dwelling, Accessory (see 205.1)	Recreation Facility, Indoor
Dwelling, Multifamily (> 5 dwelling units)	Recreation Facility, Outdoor (non-motorized only)
Equipment Service & Repair (max: 3,000 sq. ft.)	Religious Institution
Essential Services	Residential Care Facility
Gasoline Station	Restaurant
Grocery Store (max: 15,000 sq. ft.)	Retail Store (>2,000 sq. ft.; max: 5,000 sq. ft.)
Inn (max: 20 rooms)	School
Kennel	Transfer Station
Light Industry (max: 20,000 sq. ft.)	Transit Facility
Mixed Use (see District Standards)	Veterinarian
Motor Vehicle Service & Repair	

Area and Dimensional Requirements:

Minimum Lot Size:	20,000 sq. ft.
Minimum Lot Frontage:	100 feet
Setback, Front:	Equal to or between the existing principal building setbacks on adjacent lots on either side or if there are no principal buildings on one or both adjacent lots, then the next principle building within the block on the same side of the street as the subject property. All structures must be located outside of Town rights-of-way unless otherwise approved by the Select Board.
Minimum Setback, Side:	15 feet

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Minimum Setback, Rear:	25 feet
Maximum Building Height:	40 feet

District Standards:

- (1) **Mixed Uses.** “Mixed Use,” which includes more than one principal use in one or more buildings on a single lot, is allowed in this district subject to conditional use review. Uses are limited to those permitted and conditional uses allowed within the district. All other applicable standards of these regulations, including district dimensional standards and parking requirements shall apply. The total number of parking spaces required for a mixed use shall equal the combined total of spaces calculated for each use under Subsection (3) below.
- (2) **Maximum Building Square Footage.** Maximum square footage requirements refer to maximum gross floor area per individual use.
- (3) **Maximum Building Footprint.** Except as specified in #4 below, the total combined footprint of all principal buildings on a single lot shall in no case exceed 5,000 square feet.
- (4) **Maximum Building Footprint for Mixed Uses.** In no case shall the total combined footprint of all principal buildings in a “mixed use” development on a single lot in this district exceed the maximum allowed square footage for the use on the property with the highest individual limit. (*Example: a mixed-use project that included a Grocery Store and a Retail Store would have a maximum gross floor area of 20,000 square feet (15,000 plus 5,000), but a maximum building footprint of 15,000 square feet.*) If none of the uses included in a “mixed use” development have a specified maximum square footage, the total combined footprint of all principal buildings shall not exceed 5,000 square feet.
- (5) **Maximum Impervious Area.** The total amount of required parking shall be determined based on the table provided in section 311 of this bylaw, as modified by section 6 below. However, in no case shall the total at-grade impervious area on a single lot (including but not limited to parking, loading areas, walkways, and patios, but excluding building roofs) exceed 15,000 square feet. If the required amount of parking plus other impervious surfaces as shown on the site plan together exceed this ceiling, the applicant shall work with the Development Review Board to implement one or more of the following strategies: a) reduce the size of the building (and thus the amount of required parking); b) redesign the site to eliminate unneeded impervious areas (independent of the number of parking spaces); or secure an option for public, on-street, or shared parking as described in section 6 below. Any impervious area on a lot adjacent to the lot in question that is intended primarily for the use of vehicles associated with the lot in question shall be included in the calculation of total impervious area for the lot in question.
- (6) **Parking Waivers.** Within this district the Development Review Board may reduce or waive minimum on-site parking requirements if the applicant demonstrates that substitute public, on-street, or shared parking is available off-site either within the district or in an adjacent district, within 500 feet of the project (as measured by the most direct pedestrian publicly accessible route from the property boundary). The Development Review Board shall require that the applicant either provide documentation of the availability of public or on-street parking or secure a parking easement or long-term lease agreement for shared private off-street parking prior to the approval of off-site parking. The same substitute parking option may not be claimed by more than one applicant for reduction or waiver purposes unless the latest applicant can demonstrate that the substitute parking can accommodate the additional claim requirements.
- (7) **Shared Parking.** Shared off-street parking is recommended for nonresidential uses and may be required for mixed uses and, where feasible, for adjoining properties that are subject to site plan or conditional use review, as determined by the Development Review Board to improve site access and circulation, reduce traffic congestion, or reduce the overall amount of parking required. Shared parking areas may be located on a single lot or constructed across a common side or rear lot boundary, and may be accessed through a shared access along a common boundary or via cross connections between lots.
- (8) **Location of Parking.** Loading and service areas for multifamily, mixed use and nonresidential uses within this district shall be located behind the building front line. At least 90% of parking shall be

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behind the building front line. Parking, loading, and service areas shall be located to the rear of the principal structure wherever site conditions allow. If site conditions are such that this is not possible, some or all of such areas may be located to the side of the principal structure at the discretion of the Development Review Board. To lessen visual impacts and glare, the Development Review Board may require that parking areas be screened from the street or from adjoining properties by fencing or shrubs. Parking areas in this district shall meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) design guidelines and ensure personal safety through adequate lighting, visibility and pedestrian ways.

- (9) **Bicycle Parking.** Bicycle parking shall be encouraged but not mandatory on nonresidential, multifamily and mixed use properties for use by employees, residents and the general public, at a rate of two locking locations per ten vehicle parking spaces. The type, location, and installation of bicycle parking shall meet generally accepted industry guidelines.
- (10) **Orientation of Principal Buildings.** Principal buildings within this district shall be oriented on the lot either parallel or perpendicular (e.g., gable end) to the road right-of-way (street line).
- (11) **Minimum Principal Building Height.** Principal buildings within this district shall have a minimum height of 1 story.
- (12) **Maximum Accessory Building Height.** The height of an accessory building shall not exceed one and a half times the height of the principal building on the lot; however, in no case shall the height of the accessory building exceed 30 feet.
- (13) **Location of Accessory Structures.** Detached accessory structures within this district shall be located to the side or rear of the principal building, behind the building front line. Attached garages shall be recessed at least eight (8) feet behind the building front line.
- (14) **Building Facades.** Principal nonresidential buildings in this district shall include regularly spaced windows and entrances at street level to interrupt building façades as viewed from road rights-of-way.
- (15) **Sidewalks and Pedestrian Paths.** Sidewalks or marked pedestrian paths shall be provided between parking areas and building entrances, and along at least one side of new development roads. Sidewalks or paths shall connect to existing sidewalks or pedestrian paths. Sidewalks or pedestrian paths intended for general public use shall be at least five feet wide and meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) design guidelines. Sidewalks along public or private roads shall be separated from the curb (or, for roads without curbs, from the edge of the pavement) by a grassed or landscaped strip at least four feet wide. Along Route 2, the separation shall be at least eight feet, unless a different width is specified in the Route 2 Project design, in which case the latter shall prevail.
- (16) **Access to Public Rights of Way.** Vehicular access onto Route 2 must meet current *Vermont Access Management Program Guidelines*. Vehicular access onto town highways must meet adopted town highway standards (see 307). Only one vehicular access (curb cut) per pre-existing lot fronting on Route 2 in this district shall be allowed unless it is determined by the Development Review Board, in consultation with state and town highway officials, that a second access is necessary for adequate emergency vehicle access or to improve traffic congestion and circulation on adjoining roads. Access to corner lots will be provided from the secondary (less traveled) road. Shared access and cross connections between adjoining parcels is encouraged and may be required by the Development Review Board under site plan or conditional use review for access to new or redeveloped lots. Vehicular access shall be designed to incorporate sidewalk and pedestrian crossings.

Route 2 Project. Danville Route 2 Transportation Project (2007) landscaping and design enhancements which are available at the town offices, shall be incorporated in site plans for the development or redevelopment of lots with frontage on Route 2.

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Medium Density Residential – MDR I

205.6 Medium Density Residential I (MDR I) is a district to provide for residential and other compatible uses at a density consistent with the physical capability of the land, the availability of services and the need to provide sufficient opportunities for housing.

Permitted Uses

Accessory Use	Hospital
Agricultural	Religious Institution
Dwelling, One Family	Public & Quasi-Public Buildings
Dwelling, Two Family	Schools
Home Occupation	

Conditional Uses

Club, private	Personal Service	Neighborhood commercial facility
Community center	Recreational facility, indoor	Pond, man-made
Commercial use	Recreational facility, outdoor	Wholesale distribution service
Dwelling, multi-family	Essential services	Removal of fill, gravel stone or loam
Light industry	Restaurant	Warehouse or trucking terminal
Lodging house	Retail store	Public assembly use
Membership club	Motor vehicle sales, service & repair	
Motel	Recreational facility, private indoor & outdoor	

Minimum Area and Dimensional Requirements

Minimum Lot size:	1 acre
Minimum Lot Frontage:	125 feet
Minimum Setback Front:	25 feet
Minimum Setback Side:	35 feet
Minimum Setback Rear:	50 feet

Front setback shall be computed from the street right-of-way line. For the purpose of this district, every street shall be considered as having a fifty (50) foot right-of-way and the boundary shall be considered as twenty five (25) feet from the existing center line of the street.

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Medium Density Residential – MDR II

205.7 Medium Density Residential II (MDR II) is a district is to provide for residential and other compatible uses at a lower density than Medium Residential I. The minimum lot size requirement is intended to be of sufficient size to provide for septic tanks and leach fields and on-site water supply since public water and sewer service is not available in these areas. The district included areas that are not remote from more densely developed areas and which are served by an adequate year-round road system.

Permitted Uses:

Accessory Use	Dwelling, Two Family	Public Facility
Agricultural Use	Home Occupations	Religious Institution
Dwelling, Seasonal	Hospital	School
Dwelling, Single Family	Public / Quasi Public Building	

Conditional Uses:

Bank	Dwelling, Multi-Family	Membership Club
Clinic	Essential Services	Motel
Club, Private	Light Industry	Personal Service
Commercial Use	Lodging House	Pond, Man-Made
Community Center	Recreational Facility, Indoor	Recreational Facility, Outdoor
Restaurant	Retail Store	Warehouse or Trucking Terminal

Recreational Facility, Private Indoor & Outdoor
Motor Vehicle Sales, Service & Repair
Neighborhood Commercial Facility
Removal of Fill, Gravel, Stone or Loam
Wholesale Distribution Service

Minimum Area and Dimensional Requirements:

Minimum Lot size:	1.5 acres
Minimum Lot Frontage:	150 feet
Minimum Setback Front:	25 feet
Minimum Setback Side:	35 feet
Minimum Setback Rear:	50 feet

Front setback shall be computed from the street right-of-way line. For the purpose of this district, every street shall be considered as having a fifty (50) foot right-of-way and the boundary shall be considered as twenty five (25) feet from the existing center line of the street.

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Low Density Residential – LDR

205.6 Low Density Residential (LDR) is intended to provide for limited residential and compliance development in areas that are rural in character with agriculture and forestry as their primary use. These areas are generally served by adequate town roads and are suitable for development at a moderate density.

Permitted Uses:

Accessory Use	Dwelling, Single Family	Public & Quasi-Public
Agricultural Use	Essential Services	Religious
Dwelling, Multi-Family	Home Occupation	School
Dwelling, Seasonal	Hospital	

Conditional Uses:

Club	Personal Service
Commercial Use	Pond, Man-Made
Community Center	Recreational Facility, Indoor
Forestry Use	Recreational Facility, Private Indoor & Outdoor
Junk Yard	Recreational, Outdoor
Light Industry	Removal of Fill, Gravel, Stone, or Loam
Lodging House	Restaurant
Membership Club	Retail Store
Motel	Travel Trailer Camp
Motor Vehicle Sales, Service, Repair	Warehouse or Trucking Terminal
Office	Wholesale Distribution Service

Minimum Area and Dimensional Requirements:

Minimum Lot size:	3 acres
Minimum Lot Frontage:	150 feet
Minimum Setback Front:	25 feet
Minimum Setback Side:	35 feet
Minimum Setback Rear:	50 feet

Front setback shall be computed from the street right-of-way line. For the purpose of this district, every street shall be considered as having a fifty (50) foot right-of-way and the boundary shall be considered as twenty five (25) feet from the existing center line of the street.

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Conservation District

205.5 Conservation District includes areas of the community that should have a low density of development. The purpose of the district is to protect the natural resource value of lands which are essentially underdeveloped, lack direct access to a public roads, are important for wildlife habitats, have potential for forestry use, have one or more physical limitations to development, or include significant natural recreational or scenic resources, and are located 1,000 feet back from Class II and Class III roads.

Permitted Uses:

Accessory Use	Dwelling, Single Family	Home Occupations
Agricultural Use	Essential Services	Ponds, Man-Made
Dwelling, Seasonal	Forestry Use	

Conditional Uses:

Club, Private	Community Center	Personal Service
Commercial Use	Junk Yard	Removal of Fill, Gravel, Stone or Loam

Minimum Area and Dimensional Requirements:

Minimum Lot size:	10 acres
Minimum Lot Frontage:	300 feet
Minimum Setback Front:	25 feet
Minimum Setback Side:	35 feet
Minimum Setback Rear:	50 feet

Front setback shall be computed from the street right-of-way line. For the purpose of this district, every street shall be considered as having a fifty (50) foot right-of-way and the boundary shall be considered as twenty five (25) feet from the existing center line of the street.

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Section 206: Permitted Uses:

206.1 Permitted uses are those uses that are allowed, provided the standards established by this bylaw are met unless a variance or other special action by the Development Review Board is required the necessary permit may be issued by the Administrative Officer.

Section 207: Conditional Uses

207.1 Conditional uses are those uses that may be allowed by the Development Review Board as provided for in Section 4414 of the Act after public notice and hearing. In order for the permit to be granted the proposed use shall not adversely affect:

- * The capacity of existing or planned community facilities,
- * The character of the area affected as defined by the purpose of the zoning district within which the project is located, and specifically stated policies and standards of the plan,
- * Traffic on roads and highways in the vicinity,
- * Bylaws and ordinances then in effect,
- * The utilization of renewable energy resources.

207.2 In addition, the proposed use must be found in conformance with the specific standards for the district in which it is located.

207.3 As a condition of approval, the Development Review Board may attach such additional reasonable conditions and safeguards as it deems necessary for approval to implement the purposes of the Act and these zoning regulations.

Section 208: Design Control Districts:

208.1 As provided in Section 4414 (1) (E) of the Act, Design Control Districts are established as described on the official design control district map which is an appendix of the official zoning map located in the Town Clerks office. Such districts are:

Greenbank's Hollow
Harvey's Hollow
North Danville Village
West Danville Village

208.2 Within any Design Control district, no structure may be erected, reconstructed, substantially altered, restored, moved, demolished or changed in use or type of occupancy without design approval of plans by the Development Review Board. This does not include routine "Maintenance" as described in Section 702.

208.3 The procedure for obtaining design approval of plans shall be as follows:

A. Any application for a zoning permit for construction or alteration of any structure shall be made to the Zoning Administrator with two copies of proposed plans and elevations and a description of materials to be used on the exterior of any structure.

B. The Zoning Administrator shall, act in accordance with Sections 4448 and 4449 upon receiving plans for development review, and submit them to the Development Review Board for review.

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C. The Development Review Board shall, in the manner and within the time specified in Section 4414 of the Act, render a decision as to the acceptability of plans based on the compatibility of the plans with other properties within or adjacent to the same design control district, after giving consideration to the following factors:

- * Exterior design
- * Exterior materials
- * Landscaping
- * The relationship between the widths to height on the front elevation of the building is compatible with existing buildings
- * The relationship of width to height of windows and doors is compatible with existing buildings
- * The materials to be used are compatible with the materials used in the district
- * Proposed architectural details (such as cornices, windows, chimneys, etc.) are compatible with those existing in the district
- * The proposed roof shape is compatible with existing roof shapes in the district

208.4 No zoning permit may be issued by the Zoning Administrative for any construction, reconstruction, substantial alteration, or other action involving a structure within the design control district hereby established, unless the Development Review Board has approve the original plans. A permit is not required for routine maintenance as described in section 702.

208.5 The procedure governing notice and time limits for submission or resubmission of an application and approval, disapproval or approval with modifications shall be as set forth in Section 4464 of the Act, and shall be the same as for all other districts in this bylaw.

208.6 Routine “Maintenance” as described in section 702 does not require a permit.

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ARTICLE 3: GENERAL PROVISIONS:

Section 301: Existing Small Lots

301.1 Any lot located in a village district that is legally subdivided, is in individual and separate, nonaffiliated ownership from surrounding properties, and is in existence of the date of enactment of this bylaw, may be developed for the purpose permitted in the village district, even though the lot does not conform to the minimum lot size requirements of the Town of Danville provided such lot is not less than one eight acre or has a minimum width or depth dimension of at least 60 feet.

Section 302: Required Frontage on, or Access to Public Roads or Public Waters

302.1 No land development may be permitted which do not have adequate means of access, either through frontage on a maintained public road (class 1, 2, or 3) or with the approval of the DRB granted in accordance with section of the bylaw, access by means of permanent easement or right of way to such a public road or to public waters. Access easements or right of way shall not be less than 50 feet in width. Access on to town highways requires a curbcut permit approved by the highway foreman and the Selectboard. Access on state highways must be permitted by Vermont AOT.

Section 303: Protection of Home Occupations

303.1 Definition of a home occupation: Commercial activities conducted within 25% or less of the floor area of a dwelling or accessory building, which is clearly secondary to the dwelling's use as living quarters, is customary in residential areas and does not have an undue adverse effect on the character of the neighborhood. Adherence to the standards in section 3.1 and 6.1(1-3) is required.

303.2 Bylaw provisions: No provision of this bylaw shall infringe upon the right of any resident to use a minor portion of a dwelling for an occupation which is customary in residential area and which does not change the character of the area. The home occupation shall be conducted / managed by the residents of the dwelling.

303.3 Home occupations are defined as follows;

- * Accessory use to residential properties, which are clearly incidental and secondary to the residential use,
- * Conducted wholly within the principal structure and occupy less than 25% of the entire floor area of such structures,
- * The primary business or service is not retail in nature.

In order to ensure that the home occupation will not change the character of the residential area, the owner must demonstrate that it will comply with all of the following standards;

- * All business activities or transactions associated with the home occupation shall be carried on entirely within the dwelling unit; no outside storage will be permitted.
- * No traffic will be generated which would be uncharacteristic of the neighborhood.
- * Parking required for home occupation shall be provided off street and shall not be located in front yards.
- * No objectionable vibration, odor, smoke, dust, electrical disturbance, heat or glare shall be produced by the home occupation.
- * Exterior displays must not exceed 48 inches in length and 24 inches in height. Signage must not unduly detract from the character of the Neighborhood. Internally lit plastic signs, elevated signs shall not be permitted. Other applicable ordinances may apply.

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Section 304: Lots in Two Zoning Districts

304.1 Where a district boundary line divides a lot of record at the time such line is adopted, the regulations for the less restricted part of such lot shall extend for not more than 100 feet into the more restricted part.

Section 305: Lots Abutting More Than One Public Road

305.1 Lots which abut more than one public road shall provide the required frontage on all public roads.

Section 306: Projections into Required Yards

306.1 All structures, whether attached to the principal structure or not, and whether open or enclosed including porches, balconies, or platforms above normal grade level, shall not project into any minimum front, side or rear yard.

Section 307: Location of Driveways

307.1 All driveways are to be located at least thirty feet from a road line intersection for all uses, all new driveways require a curbcut application approved by the highway foreman and Selectboard.

Section 308: Temporary Uses and Structures

308.1 Temporary permits may be issued by the Administrative officer for a period not exceeding one year for non-conforming uses incidental to construction projects, provided such permits are conditioned upon agreement by the owner to remove the structure or use upon expiration of the permit. Such permits may be renewed upon application for an additional period not exceeding one year.

Section 309: Abandoned, Demolished, Burned or Collapsed Structures

309.1 Within eighteen (18) months after any structure has been demolished, damaged by fire, or has collapsed, the owner shall repair, rebuild or replace the structure or shall remove all structural materials and fill any excavation remaining, to normal grade.

Section 310: Public Utility Sub-Stations

310.1 Public utility sub-stations and similar utility structures, where permitted shall comply with the following requirements;

- * The facility shall be surrounded by a fence set back from property lines in conformance with the district regulations for front, side and rear yards.
- * A landscaped area at least twenty-five (25) feet wide shall be maintained in front, side and rear yards.

Section 311: Off-Street Parking and Loading

311.1 Off-street parking shall be provided as follows:

- (a) All required parking spaces shall have a minimum width of nine (9) feet, a minimum length of 18 feet, unobstructed access and maneuvering room, and a gravel or paved surface sufficient for year-round use. For purposes of rough computation, an off-street parking space and necessary access and maneuvering room may be estimated to be three hundred (300) square feet per space; Off-street parking requirements will be met, however, only when the required number of spaces meeting these dimensions are provided and maintained, in a manner appropriate to the circumstances of the case, in accordance with all bylaws and regulations of the Town.
- (b) The minimum number of off-street parking spaces shall be provided for the proposed use as

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determined from the accompanying Parking Table, unless waived by the Development Review Board under Subsection 311.3 below. Off-street parking spaces shall be clearly marked by pavement lining, curbs, bumper blocks, or other methods approved by the Board.

- (c) Spaces for persons with disabilities, to be included in the total number of required parking spaces under (b), shall be provided in accordance with American with Disabilities Act (ADA) design guidelines. Handicapped spaces shall be located nearest to the principal handicapped accessible entrance and be clearly marked and signed.
- (d) All off-street parking areas in excess of ten (10) parking spaces shall incorporate landscaped areas which, at minimum, equal 10% of the total parking area (30 square feet per space), unless otherwise approved by the Development Review Board due to physical site or access constraints. Landscaped areas shall be integrated into parking lot and storm water management design, and shall be regularly maintained.
- (e) New on-street parking may be incorporated in project design on public highways, and counted toward off-street parking requirements, only if approved by state or town highway officials.
- (f) Provision shall be made for regular and long-term parking area maintenance, including landscaping, on-site storm water management and winter snow storage and removal.

Parking Table: Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements

Use	Parking Spaces
Bed & Breakfast	2 per dwelling unit, and 1 per guest room
Clinic	5 per physician, dentist or other primary care giver
Cultural Facility (Library, Museum, etc.)	1.25 per 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area
Day Care Center	1 per 10 children or adults
Dwelling/Accessory	1 per dwelling unit
Dwelling/Multi-Family	1.5 per dwelling unit
Dwelling/Single or Two Family	2 per dwelling unit
Funeral Home	2 per dwelling unit and 5 per visiting room
Home Child Care	2 per dwelling unit and 1 per nonresident employee
Home Occupation/Business	2 per dwelling unit and 1 per nonresident employee
Inn	1 per guest room and 1 per caretaker apartment
Light Industry	1.25 per employee
Lodging (Boarding) House	1.2 per lodging room
Mixed Use	Total (sum) required per each individual use
Motor Vehicle Sales	1 per 1,000 sq. ft. gross floor area
Motor Vehicle Service Station	4 per service bay
Office	1 per 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area

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Personal Service	1 per employee, and one per customer service station
Private Club	1 per 4 members
Public Assembly (church, theater, hall, etc.)	1 per 200 sq. ft. of gross floor area, or 1 per 4 seats whichever is greater
Public Facility [with limited/no public access] (e.g., garage, fire station)	1 per 1,000 sq. ft. of gross floor area
Recreation, Indoor	0.33 per maximum facility occupancy
Recreation, Outdoor	1 per 10 acres, and 1 per 500 sq. ft. of gross floor area
Residential Care Facility	0.33 per bed
Restaurant , Bar	1 per 4 seats and 4 per 1,000 sq. ft. of gross floor area for customer space without seats
Retail Store	1 per 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area
School	0.25 per student at capacity
Warehouse	1 per 1,000 sq. ft. of gross floor area, and 1 per employee
Unspecified	As determined by the Development Review Board in accordance with accepted transportation* standards

* Institute of Transportation Engineers *Parking Generation* (current edition) or local survey data.

311.2 Loading & Service Areas. Where proposed development will require regular or frequent loading or unloading of goods or passengers, adequate on-site loading areas shall be provided to the rear of the principal building, unless otherwise approved by the Development Review Board due to physical site or access constraints. Under these circumstances the Board may allow loading areas be located to the side of the principal building, behind the building front line. Service areas also shall be provided for emergency vehicles, waste disposal and collection, bus, taxi, or van service, and other purposes as necessitated by the proposed use. All loading and service areas shall be clearly marked and located in such a manner so that parked vehicles will not block or obstruct sight visibility at intersections, or from any internal road or access, and shall be screened from the view of adjoining road rights-of-way and properties.

311.3 Waivers. For development subject to subdivision, site plan or conditional use review, the Development Review Board may reduce or waive on-site parking, loading and/or service area requirements based on the determination under one or more of the following provisions that, due to circumstances unique to the development, the strict application of these standards is unnecessary or inappropriate:

- (1) green areas are to be set aside and maintained as open space for future conversion to parking, loading and/or services areas in the event that the spaces initially permitted are subsequently deemed inadequate to meet demonstrated need;
- (2) adequate shared parking, loading, and/or service areas for use by two (2) or more businesses exist on the same or contiguous lots, under common ownership or a long-term lease;
- (3) substitute off-site parking, including public parking or other private parking under common ownership or secured through a long-term lease, exists within the district in which the establishment is located or within in reasonable walking distance of the establishment;
- (4) the proposal is for the development of affordable or elderly housing; or
- (5) the applicant can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Development Review Board, using Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) parking generation data or local parking surveys of average (not peak)

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occupancy, that minimum parking requirements as applied to a particular use are excessive.

Section 312: Agricultural Buildings and / or Structures Not Covered by Statute

312.1 These buildings shall be considered Accessory Uses and shall be subject Conditional Use review.

312.2 Feed lots, fenced runs, and pens and similar intensively used facilities for animal rearing and care shall be subject to Conditional Use review.

Section 313: Flood Hazard Area Requirements

313.1 These regulations shall apply in all areas in the Town of Danville identified as areas of special flood hazard on the National Flood Insurance Program maps, which are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be part of these regulations.

313.2: Development permit issued by the Administration Officer is required for all development in areas of special flood hazard. Conditional use approval by the Development Review Board is required for construction of new buildings, the substantial improvement of existing buildings, or floodway development.

313.3: Procedures;

- a) If the application is not prohibited by other sections of this bylaw, the Administrative Officer shall, prior to issuing a permit, submit a copy of the application to the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Flood Plain Management Section in accordance with 24 V.S.A. 4409 and 4412. A permit may be issued only following receipt of comments from the Agency or the expiration of the 30 days from the date the application was mailed to the agency, whichever is sooner.
- b) The Development Review Board shall notify adjacent communities and the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources at least 15 days prior to holding a public hearing for the alteration or relocation of a watercourse and copies of such notification shall be submitted to the Administrator of the Federal Insurance Administration. Following one or more public hearings the Development Review Board may act on the permit following receipt of comments from the Agency or the expiration of the 30 days.
- c) The Administrative Officer shall review the proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those government agencies from which approval is required by Federal State or Municipal law.

313.4 Base Flood and Floodway Limits;

- a) Where available (i.e., Zone A1-A30, AE, and AH) the base flood elevations and floodway limits provided by the National Flood Insurance Program in the Flood Insurance Study and accompanying maps shall be used to administer and enforce these regulations.
- b). In areas where the base flood elevations and floodway limits have not been provided by the National Flood Insurance Program (i.e., Zone A) base flood elevations and floodway information available from State or Federal agencies or other sources, shall be obtained and reasonably utilized to administer and enforce these regulations.

313.5 Development Standards;

- a) Development within the floodway is prohibited unless a registered professional engineer certifies that the proposed development will not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood.

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- b) Junkyards and storage facilities for floatable materials, chemicals explosives, flammable liquids, or other hazardous or toxic materials, are prohibited within the floodway.
- c) Fringe Areas (i.e. flooded areas outside of the floodway)
 - i. All development shall be designed (i) to minimize flood damage to the proposed development and to the public facilities and utilities, and (ii) to provide adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
 - ii. Structures shall be (i) designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure during the occurrence of the base flood, (ii) be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage, (iii) be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage, and (iv) be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
 - iii. The flood carrying capacity within any altered or relocated portion of a watercourse shall be maintained.
 - iv. New and replacement water supply and sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into the flood waters.
 - v. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
 - vi. New and replacement manufactured homes shall be elevated on properly compacted fill such that the top of the fill (the pad) under the entire manufactured home is above the base flood elevation.
 - vii. The lowest floor, including the basement, of all new buildings shall be at or above the base line flood elevation.
 - viii. Existing buildings to be substantially improved for residential purposes shall be modified or elevated to meet the requirements of subsection 7.
 - ix. Existing buildings to be substantially improved for non-residential purposes shall either (i) meet the requirements of subsection 8, or (ii) be designed to be water tight below the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable and with structural components having the capacity of resisting hydrostatic and dynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A permit for a building proposed to be flood proofed shall not be issued until a registered professional engineer or architect has reviewed the structural design, specifications and plans, and has certified that the design and proposed methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this subsection.
 - x. All new construction and substantial improvements with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
 - xi. Recreational Vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AH and AE shall either (i) be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or (iii) meet all standards of Section 60.3(b)(1) of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations and the elevation and anchoring requirements for “manufactured homes” of Section 60.3(c)(6).

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313.6 The Zoning Administrator shall maintain a record of

- (1) All permits issued for development in areas of special flood hazard
- (2) The elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved buildings
- (3) The elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which buildings have been flood proofed
- (4) All flood proofing certifications required un this regulation
- (5) All variance actions, including justification for their issuance

313.7 Variances to the Development Standards shall be granted by the Development Review Board only in accordance with 24 V.S.A. Sections 4468 and 4412(h) in accordance with the criteria for granting variances found in 44 CFR, Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.

313.8 Definitions referenced in the National Flood Insurance Program contained in 44 CFR Section 59.1 are hereby adopted by reference and shall be used to interpret and enforce these regulations.

ARTICLE 4: SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Section 401: Development Review Board - Site Plan Approval

401.1 No zoning permit shall be issued by the Administrative Officer for any use or structure other than single or two-family dwellings, associated accessory uses and structures, and other uses exempted from these regulations, until the Development Review Board grants site development plan approval. If conditional use review under Section 207.1 also is required, site plan review may be conducted concurrently with conditional use review.

401.2 The applicant shall submit two sets of site plan maps and supporting data to the Development Review Board which shall include a site plan showing proposed structure locations and land use areas; roads, driveways, traffic circulation, parking and loading spaces; landscaping plans, including site grading, landscape design and screening presented in drawn form and accompanied by written text.

401.3 Site Plan Development and Review by the Development Review Board shall conform to the requirements of Sections 4416 and 4464 of the Act before acting upon any applications. In considering its action the Development Review Board shall consider and may impose appropriate conditions and safeguards with respect to site layout and design, including building location and orientation, the adequacy of traffic access, circulation and parking, landscaping and screening, and the protection of the utilization of renewable energy resources.

401.4 The Development Review Board shall review the site plan and supporting data before approval with stated conditions, or disapproval, is given, and taking into consideration the following objectives;

- * Maximum safety of vehicular circulation between the site and public roads,
- * Adequacy of circulation, parking and loading facilities with particular attention to safety,
- * Adequacy of landscaping, screening and setbacks in regard to achieving maximum Compatibility and protection of adjacent property,
- * Protecting the utilization of renewable energy resources.

401.5 District Standards. In addition to the above considerations, in order to maintain and extend historic settlement patterns within the **Village Core, Historic Neighborhoods, Village Residential and Route 2 Districts**, the following site standards also shall apply in these districts:

- (g) **District Dimensional Requirements.** Within the Village Core and Historic Neighborhoods Districts the Development Review Board may modify or waive district setback requirements as necessary to: (a) maintain consistent setback distances and building lines along the road right-of-way; (b) provide emergency vehicle or handicapped access; or (c) as required for snow removal

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or building, road and infrastructure maintenance on or from adjoining properties. A right-of-way or maintenance easement may be required for structures built on or within five feet of a side or rear property line to ensure access to or from adjoining properties for these purposes

- (h) **Building Site Location and Orientation.** Principal buildings within these districts shall meet district requirements with regard to building location and orientation, including the following:
- (i) Principal buildings shall be oriented on the lot either parallel or perpendicular (e.g., gable end) to the road right-of-way (street line), with main entrances facing the road.
 - (ii) Detached accessory structures within these districts shall be located to the side or rear of the principal building, behind the building front line.
- (i) **Vehicle Access & Circulation.** Vehicular access to lots in these districts must meet access requirements under Sections 302 and 307, access requirements for each district, as well as other applicable state or town highway access (curb cut) requirements. Vehicular access in these districts shall be designed to incorporate sidewalk and pedestrian crossings. Only one access (curb cut) per lot shall be allowed unless it is determined by the Development Review Board, in consultation with state and town highway officials, that a second access is necessary for emergency vehicle access, to improve on-site circulation or to reduce traffic congestion on adjoining roads. In order to limit access points onto public highways the Development Review Board, in consultation with town and state highway officials, may also require:
- (i) For corner or through lots, access from the secondary (less traveled) road,
 - (ii) Access from a service road or rear alley,
 - (iii) The elimination, consolidation, redesign, or relocation of existing access points, or
 - (iv) Shared access between adjoining lots or uses, through an access along a common boundary, or through cross-connections to adjoining lots, to be incorporated in site layout and design. The Development Review Board may allow a temporary access to serve the lot until such time as the adjoining lot is redeveloped and shared access or cross connections can be installed.
- (j) **Parking, Loading and Service Areas.** Parking, loading and service areas shall be designed, sited and landscaped as required under Section 311. Within these districts, multifamily, mixed use and nonresidential parking areas must also meet applicable district requirements, including the following, unless modified or waived by the DRB under Section 311.3:
- (i) All off-street parking in these districts shall be located behind the building front line. Parking areas associated with nonresidential, multi-family and mixed uses shall be located to the rear of principal buildings on the lot, unless otherwise approved by the Development Review Board due to physical site or access constraints. Under these circumstances the Board may allow all or a portion of required parking to be located to the side of the principal building, behind the building front line.
 - (ii) Shared off-street parking is recommended and may be required for mixed uses and, where feasible, for nonresidential uses on adjoining lots, as necessary to improve site access and circulation, to reduce traffic congestion, or to reduce the overall amount of parking required. Shared parking areas may be located on a single lot or constructed across a common side or rear lot boundary, and may be accessed through a shared access along a common boundary or cross connections between lots.
 - (iii) The Development Review Board may require the installation of landscaping, fencing or other screening as necessary to reduce glare or to totally or partially screen parking areas from the view of adjoining properties and rights-of-way.
 - (iv) At least one bicycle rack for use by employees, residents and the general public shall be

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encouraged but not mandatory for nonresidential, multifamily and mixed use properties in these districts.

- (v) Transit facilities, such as bus shelters or pickup and drop-off areas, shall be incorporated in site design for development to be served by existing or planned transit routes.
- (k) **Pedestrian Circulation.** Sidewalks or clearly marked pedestrian paths shall be provided between all parking areas and building entrances, and to connect to sidewalks and paths on adjoining properties and rights-of-way.
 - (i) Sidewalks for use by the general public shall be at least five (5) feet wide, and meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) design guidelines. Sidewalks or paths along public or private roads shall be separated from the curb or, for roads without curbs, from the edge of pavement, by a grassed or landscaped strip at least four (4) feet wide. The Development Review Board may modify or waive this requirement if the physical constraints of the site are such that compliance would create a safety hazard or significantly compromise the historic character of the area.
- (l) **Landscaping and Screening.** Landscaping and screening shall be incorporated in site layout and design as necessary to establish visual or physical buffers between incompatible land uses (e.g., nonresidential and residential uses), to transition between higher and lower densities of development, and for additional privacy where appropriate. Also, within the Route 2 District
 - (i) Landscaping and screening shall be used to interrupt or screen blank building walls, service and loading areas, as viewed from public rights-of-way or adjoining properties, and
 - (ii) Danville Route 2 Transportation Project (2007) landscaping and design enhancements which are available at the town office, shall be incorporated in site plans for the development or redevelopment of lots fronting on Route 2. Applicants are also encouraged to consult the current edition of the “Landscape Guide for Vermont Roadways and Transportation Facilities.”

ARTICLE 5: MOBILE HOMES AND TRAVEL TRAILERS

Section 501: Mobile Homes:

501.1 Mobile homes on a single lot will be qualified under the same regulations as other single family dwellings.

Section 502: Mobile Home Park Standards

502.1 The regulations shall apply in respect to mobile home parks and all mobile homes in parks:

502.2 A mobile home park shall have an area of not less than ten (10) acres.

502.3 Mobile le home parks shall provide for individual mobile home spaces, access driveways, parking and recreation open space.

502.4 Each mobile home space shall be at least seventy-two hundred (7200) square feet in area, and at least sixty (60) feet wide by at least one hundred and twenty (120) feet in depth, and shall front on an access driveway.

502.5 All access driveways within a mobile home park shall have a right-of-way at least fifty (50) feet in width and have a surface treated gravel surface at least twenty-four (24) feet in width and twelve (12) inches in depth of compacted gravel. All-weather walkways shall be provided.

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502.6 Two parking spaces with twelve (12) inches in depth of compacted gravel for each mobile home space shall be provided, at least ten (10) feet wide by twenty-two (22) feet long.

502.7 Mobile home parks shall provide at least ten (10) percent of the total area for recreation and other open space purposes.

502.8 A suitable non-porous pad shall be provided for each mobile home.

502.9 Each mobile home space shall have an attachment for water supply which is adequate, safe and potable. The water supply source must be approved by the State Department of Health and meet all local and state regulations.

502.10 Each mobile home lot shall have an attachment for sewage disposal. The method of sewage disposal must be in compliance with the State Department of Health and local regulations. However, it shall not be located on the mobile home space unless the mobile home space is at least one (1) acre in size.

502.11 A strip of land at least twenty-five (25) feet in width shall be maintained as a landscaped area abutting all mobile home park property lines except when the park boundary is adjacent to residential uses where the landscaped area shall be at least fifty (50) feet in width.

502.12 Provisions for disposal of household garbage and rubbish shall be made.

502.13 A mobile home shall be located on the mobile home space so that it is at least twenty (20) feet from the right-of-way of the access driveway and ten feet from any other lot line of the mobile home space.

Section 503: Travel Trailers

503.1 It shall be unlawful for any person to park a camping trailer, travel trailer, pickup coach or motor home on any public or private property except that a property owner may park his own travel trailer, pickup coach or motor home or that of a visitor on his is own property provided the vehicle is parked no closer than six feet to any lot line and is not to be used as permanent living quarters.

ARTICLE 6: NON-CONFORMING USES AND NON-CONFORMING STRUCTURES

Section 601: Construction Approved Prior to Adoption or Amendment to Regulations

601.1 Nothing contained in this bylaw shall require any change in plans for the construction of a non-conforming structure or the establishment of a non-conforming use for which a zoning permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this bylaw or which is completed within one year from the effective date of this bylaw.

Section 602: Non-Conforming Uses

602.1 In accordance with Title 24 VSA 4412(7) the following provisions shall apply to all non-conforming uses existing on the effective date of this bylaw. Any non-conforming use may be continued indefinitely but;

- * Shall not be expanded, enlarged, or extended (except as specifically provided), nor shall any external evidence of such use be increased by any means whatsoever,
- * Shall not be changed to another non-conforming use,
- * Shall not be re-established if such use has been discontinued for a period of 12 months, or has been changed to, or replaced by a conforming use. Intent to resume a non-conforming use

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shall not confer the right to do so.

602.2 Shall not be restored for other than a conforming use after damage from any cause, unless the non-conforming use is reinstated within one year of such damage. If the restoration of such building is not completed within one (1) year, the non-conforming use of such building shall be deemed to have been discontinued, unless carried on without interruption in the undamaged part of the building.

Section 603: Expansion of a Non-conforming Use

603.1 The Development Review Board may, after public notice and hearing, allow expansion of any non-conforming use up to twenty (20) percent greater than its existing size at the time of adoption of this bylaw provided it conforms to any other applicable requirements of this bylaw.

Section 604: Non-conforming Structures

604.1 In accordance with Title 24 VSA 4412(7) the following provisions shall apply to all non-conforming structures:

- a) A non-conforming structure may be continued indefinitely and may be expanded without limitation provided the expansion is in accordance with any applicable requirements of this bylaw, does not increase the degree of non-conformance and meets the requirements regarding expansion of a non-conforming use.
- b) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent normal maintenance and repair of a non-conforming structure provided that such action does not increase the degree of non-conformance.

ARTICLE 7: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this bylaw, certain terms or words used herein shall be interpreted as follows:

Section 701: Word Definitions

The word "Person" includes a firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company, or corporation as well as an individual. The present tense includes the future tense, the singular number includes the plural, and the plural number includes the singular. The word "Shall" is mandatory, the word "May" is permissive. The words "Used" or "Occupied" include the words "Intended, Designed, or Arranged to be Used or Occupied". The word "Lot" includes the words "Plot or Parcel".

Section 702: Definitions:

ACCEPTED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (AAPs): Accepted practices for agriculture as currently defined by the Secretary of the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets including farm structures other than farm dwellings (see Section 804.2). *See also AGRICULTURE, FARM STRUCTURE.*

ACCESSORY DWELLING: *See DWELLING/ACCESSORY.*

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE: A detached structure that is located on the same lot as the primary structure or use, is clearly incidental and subordinate to the principal structure or use, and is customarily associated with the principal structure or use. *See also ACCESSORY DWELLING, ACCESSORY USE.*

ACCESSORY USE: A use which is located on the same lot as the principal use, is customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use of a lot, and is customarily associated with the principal use. *See also ACCESSORY STRUCTURE.*

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AGRICULTURE: As defined by the Vermont Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets to include the cultivation or other use of land for growing food, fiber, Christmas trees, maple sap, or horticultural and orchard crops; the raising, feeding or management of livestock, poultry, equines, fish or bees; the operation of greenhouses; the production of maple sap; the on-site storage, preparation and sale of agricultural products principally produced on the farm; and the on-site production of fuel or power from agricultural products or wastes produced on the farm. The term shall include commercial riding stables, but specifically excludes the slaughtering of animals or poultry for commercial purposes. *See also ACCEPTED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES, FARM STRUCTURE.*

BAKERY: A commercial storefront operation or bakeshop that produces baked goods (e.g., breads, cakes, pies, pastries) primarily for retail sale on the premises, and may also offer catering services. If 50% or more of revenue is from wholesale business, a bakery is classified as “light industry.” *See also LIGHT INDUSTRY.*

BANK: Any area of land, including structures thereon, that is used or designed to be used for financial transactions as licensed by the State of Vermont. For purposes of these regulations, as specified for certain zoning districts, banks with drive-through facilities are regulated separately from banks without such facilities.

BARN: *See FARM STRUCTURE:*

BAR/PUB: A commercial establishment in which the principal business is the retail sale of alcoholic and other beverages and snacks to the public for consumption on the premises. This may also include the brewing of alcoholic beverages only for sale and consumption on the premises. *See also RESTAURANT.*

BASE FLOOD: The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BED & BREAKFAST: An owner-occupied single family dwelling with five or fewer guest rooms in which the owner provides short-term lodging within the dwelling or an accessory structure and breakfast or other meals to paying overnight guests. For the purposes of these regulations, any bed and breakfast with more than five guest rooms shall be considered an inn. *See also INN.*

BUILDING: Any structure for the shelter, support or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels or property of any kind.

BUILDING FRONT LINE: Line parallel to the front lot line transecting that point in the building face which is closest to the front lot line. This face includes porches whether enclosed or unenclosed, but does not include steps.

BUILDING HEIGHT: The distance above ground of a building as measured vertically from the average finished grade at the base of the building to the highest point of the structure or roof peak, excluding chimneys, steeples and cupolas, and attached flag poles, antennae, satellite dishes or solar collectors. Farm buildings, including barns, are specifically excluded from this definition and associated height restrictions under these regulations. *See also BUILDING.*

CEMETERY: Land dedicated and used for the burial of the dead, which may include mausoleums, columbaria, memorials, scattering gardens for remains, and accessory chapel, office and storage structures located within cemetery boundaries. This definition does not include facilities for cremation. *See also FUNERAL HOME.*

CLINIC: An office building used by members of the medical profession for the diagnosis and out-patient treatment of human ailments.

CLUB, PRIVATE: Building or use catering exclusively to club members and their guests for recreational purposes and not operated primarily for profit.

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COMMERCIAL USE: Any area of land, including structures thereon that is used or designed to be used for the sale or storage of goods and merchandise, the transaction of business, or the provision of services or entertainment.

CULTURAL FACILITY: A library, museum, or similar establishment that offers services, programs, displays or exhibits of cultural, educational, historical, or scientific interest. *See also STUDIO.*

DAY CARE CENTER: An establishment operated as a business or service on a regular basis, whether for compensation or not, which provides care and supervision for children or adults for periods of less than 24 hours. This definition shall include all facilities that are required to be licensed by the State of Vermont as a private kindergarten, nursery school, or day care facility, except for home child care facilities as separately defined. *See also HOME CHILD CARE, RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY.*

DWELLING, ACCESSORY: A secondary dwelling unit established in association with and clearly subordinate to a single family dwelling, which is retained in common ownership and is located within, attached to or on the same lot as the principal dwelling, and which meets applicable requirements of these regulations (see Section 205.1). *See also DWELLING/TWO-FAMILY.*

DWELLING, SINGLE FAMILY: A detached residential dwelling unit including a mobile home, designed for and occupied by one family only. In accordance with 24 VSA 4409(d) a state licensed or registered community care home or group home serving not more than six persons who are developmentally disabled or physically handicapped will be considered a single family dwelling if not located within 1,000 feet of another such home.

DWELLING, TWO FAMILY: A residential building designed for or occupied by two families living independently of each other in individual dwelling units.

DWELLING, MULTI-FAMILY: A residential building designed for or occupied by three or more families, with the number of dwelling units provided.

DWELLING, SEASONAL: A dwelling unit used for seasonal, second and / or recreational home purposes and not used or intended to be used as the principal place of abode.

DWELLING UNIT: One or more rooms connected together, constituting a separate, independent housekeeping establishment for owner occupancy, rental or lease, and physically separated from any other rooms or dwelling units which may be in the same structure, and containing independent cooking and sleeping facilities.

EQUIPMENT SERVICE & REPAIR: A commercial establishment for the maintenance and repair of small equipment, for example appliances, instruments, and small engine repair, which may also include the retail sale or rental of repaired equipment. This does not include the repair or service of motor vehicles or heavy equipment. *See also MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE & REPAIR, RETAIL STORE.*

ESSENTIAL SERVICES: The erection, construction, alteration, or maintenance by public utilities or municipal or other governmental agencies of underground or overhead gas, electrical, steam or water transmission, or distribution systems, including poles, wires, mains, drains, sewers, pipes, conduit cables, fire alarm boxes, police call boxes, traffic signals, hydrants, street signs, and similar equipment and accessories in connection therewith, and including buildings, reasonably necessary for the furnishing of adequate service by such public utilities, or municipal or other governmental agencies or for the public health or safety or general welfare.

FAMILY: One or more persons occupying a single dwelling unit, provided that unless all members are legally related no such family shall contain over five persons, but further provided that domestic servants and workers employed on the premises may be housed on the premises without being counted as a family or families.

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FARM STRUCTURE: As defined by the Vermont Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets to include a structure or structures used for agricultural production, which meets one or more of the following: 1) is used in connection with the sale of \$1000 or more of agricultural products in a normal year; 2) is used in connection with the raising, feeding and management of the minimum specified number of adult animals: four (4) equines, five (5) cattle or bison, 15 swine, 15 goats, 15 sheep, 15 fallow or red deer, 50 turkeys or geese, 100 laying hens or ducks, 250 broilers, pheasant, Chukar partridge or Coturnix quail, three (3) camelids, four (4) ratites, 30 rabbits, or 1000 pounds of cultured trout; 3) is used by a farmer filing with the Internal Revenue Service a 1040(F) income tax statement in at least one of the past two years; 4) is on a farm with a business and farm management plan approved by the Secretary. In accordance with the Act [§ 4413(d)], this definition includes farm buildings, silos, enclosures and fences, but specifically excludes dwellings for human habitation. *See also AGRICULTURE, ACCEPTED*

FLOOD HAZARD AREA: The land in the flood plain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in a given year. The area includes all A zone designations on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. It does not include zones B and C.

FLOODPROOFED OR FLOODPROOFING: Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures that reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOODWAY: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

FORESTRY USE: Any use directly related to the growing and harvesting of forest products.

FUNERAL HOME: A building, single family dwelling or portion thereof used for the preparation and display of the deceased prior to burial, including memorial services, which may also include areas for the performance of autopsies and associated surgical procedures, the storage and sale of caskets, funeral urns and related funeral supplies; and the storage of funeral vehicles. This does not include facilities for cremation. *See also CEMETERY.*

GASOLINE STATION: A building and area of land used for the sale of motor vehicle fuels, lubricants, and similar automotive products. This definition specifically excludes motor vehicle sales, service and repair, and the sale of food, convenience or grocery items, except as allowed as an approved mixed use. *See also MIXED USE, MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE & REPAIR, RETAIL STORE.*

GROCERY STORE: A self-service retail establishment with a gross floor area of 5,000 square feet or more, that sells primarily food and household goods. For purposes of these regulations, grocery stores of less than 5,000 square feet, including convenience, neighborhood and general stores, shall be defined and regulated as retail stores. *See also RETAIL STORE.*

GROUP HOME: In accordance with the state law [24 V.S.A. §4412(1)], a residential care home operating under state licensing or registration, which serves no more than eight (8) persons who have a handicap or disability as defined by the state (9 V.S.A. §4501). A group home shall be considered by right to constitute a permitted single family residential use of property unless located within 1,000 feet of another existing or permitted group home. *See also RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY.*

HOME CHILD CARE: A child day care business operated by the owner or resident of a single family dwelling that serves no more than ten (10) children on a full or part-time basis, the operator of which is licensed or registered by the state. In accordance with state law [24 V.S.A. §4412(5)] a home child care operation meeting this definition shall constitute a permitted single family residential use of property. For the purposes of these regulations, all other child and adult day care facilities shall be defined and regulated as day care centers. *See also DAY CARE CENTER.*

HOME OCCUPATION: A home-based business as defined and regulated under Section 303 of this

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bylaw that is conducted by a resident of the dwelling within 25% or less of the floor area of a dwelling or accessory building, which is clearly secondary to the dwelling's use as living quarters, is customary in residential areas and does not have an undue adverse effect on the character of the neighborhood.

HOSPITAL: An institutional facility for the medical diagnosis, treatment and care of patients, primarily on an inpatient basis, and related facilities such as offices, laboratories, outpatient and training facilities. *See also CLINIC, RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY.*

INN: A commercial lodging facility consisting of a building or group of buildings containing more than 5 and up to a maximum of 20 guest rooms for overnight or short-term occupancy and use by paying guests, which may also include common dining, meeting, event, recreation and service facilities for the use of guests, and an accessory caretaker apartment. Guest rooms may also include kitchenettes. Multiple guest rooms within single buildings shall be accessed primarily through common entrances and hallways rather than individual outside entrances. Restaurant, meeting, event and recreation facilities open to the general public may be allowed as a mixed use, subject to conditional use review, in zoning districts in which other such uses also are allowed. *See also BED AND BREAKFAST, MIXED USE.*

JUNK YARD: Land or buildings used for the collection, storage, or sale of waste paper, rags, scrap metal, or discarded material; or for the collection, wrecking, dismantling, storage, salvaging, and sale of machinery parts, or vehicles not in running condition.

LAND DEVELOPMENT: The division of a parcel into two or more parcels, the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation, or enlargement of any building or other structure, or of any mining, excavation or landfill, and any change in the use of any building or other structure, or land, or extension of use of land. All land subdivisions require the submission of legal surveys of the resulting lots with the zoning application.

LIGHT INDUSTRY: Any facility for the assembly, manufacture, compounding, processing, packing, treatment, research or testing of materials, goods or products.

LOADING SPACE, TRUCK: Off-street space used for the temporary location of one licensed motor vehicle, which is at least twelve (12) feet wide and fifty-five (55) feet long and fourteen (14) feet high, not including access driveway, and having direct access to street or alley.

LODGING HOUSE: A single family dwelling where up to five rooms may be rented to boarders, with or without meals, on a long-term basis. A boarding house or a rooming house shall be deemed a lodging house. *See also GROUP HOME, RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY.*

LOT: A lot is a parcel of land occupied or to be occupied by only one use and the accessory uses customarily incident to it. A lot shall be of sufficient size to meet minimum zoning requirements for use and area, and to provide such yards and other open spaces as herein required. Such lot may consist of:

1. A single lot of record
2. A portion of a lot of record
3. A combination of complete lots of record, or complete lots of record and portions of lots of record, or of portions of lots of record
4. A parcel of land described by metes and bounds; provided that in no case of division or combination shall any residual lot or parcel be created which does not meet the requirements of this bylaw.

LOT OF RECORD: A lot which is part of a subdivision recorded in the office of the Town Clerk, or a lot or parcel described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been so recorded.

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LOT MEASUREMENTS: Depth of a lot shall be considered to be the distance between the midpoints of straight lines connecting the foremost points of the side lot lines in front and the rearmost points of the side lot lines in the rear. Width of a lot shall be considered to be the distance between straight lines connecting front and rear lot lines at each side of the lot, measured across the rear of the required front yard. However, that width between the lot lines at their foremost points (where they intersect with the street line) shall not be less than eighty (80) percent of the required lot width except in the case of lots on the turning circle of a cul-de-sac.

MAINTENANCE: Repairs which includes the following named activities as well as associated unnamed activities: Replacing roofing, replacing siding or repairing walls, painting, repairing or replacing chimneys or foundations, replacing windows and doors of the same size, repairing a porch, porch railing, or deck, repairing or replacing steps of the same size, or handicap modifications.

MEMBERSHIP CLUB: Building or use catering exclusively to club members and-their guests for social and recreational purposes, and not operated primarily for profit.

MIXED USE: A building or parcel containing two or more principal uses allowed as permitted or conditional uses in the district in which the building or parcel is located. A mixed use shall be reviewed as a conditional use in all zoning districts in which mixed uses are allowed, regardless of the mix of uses. *See also ACCESSORY USE, PRINCIPAL USE.*

MOBILE HOME: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. It does not include recreational vehicles or travel trailers.

MOBILE HOME PARK: A parcel of land under single or common ownership or control which contains, or is designed, laid out or adapted to accommodate two or more mobile homes.

MOTOR VEHICLE SALES: A building and/or area of land used primarily for the display and sale of motor vehicles. Motor vehicle service and repair and the sale of fuel are specifically prohibited in association with this use, unless approved as part of a mixed use. *See also GASOLINE STATION, MIXED USE, MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE AND REPAIR FACILITY.*

MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE AND REPAIR FACILITY: A building or portion of a building, including a garage or body shop, used for the service and repair of motor vehicles, which may also include associated office and storage space and outside parking and storage areas. Such facilities may also include the outdoor display and sale of up to 5 motor vehicles that have been repaired on the premises. The sale of other motor vehicles and fuel is specifically prohibited in association with this use, unless approved as part of a mixed use. *See also GASOLINE STATION, MIXED USE, MOTOR VEHICLE SALES.*

NEW CONSTRUCTION: Structures commenced on or after the effective date of this bylaw.

NON-CONFORMING USE: Use of land or structure which does not comply with the zoning regulations for the district in which it is located, where such use conformed to all applicable laws and regulations prior to enactment of these regulations.

NON-CONFORMING STRUCTURE: Structure not complying with the zoning regulations for the district in which it is located, where such structure complied with all applicable laws and regulations prior to enactment of these regulations.

NON-RESIDENTIAL USE: All uses of buildings, structures or land except residential uses.

OFFICE: Place where the business of a commercial, industrial, service or professional organization is transacted.

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OFF-LOT WATER AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL: The providing of water from a source and the disposal of sewage at a site not located on the lot on which is located the building for which these utilities are provided.

ON-LOT WATER AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL: The providing of water from a source and the disposal of sewage at a site located on the lot on which is located the building for which these utilities are provided.

OUTDOOR MARKET: An organized occasional or periodic open air market where vendors sell farm and specialty food products, craft and art work to the public. This does not include flea markets for the sale of used goods and antiques, private yard sales or auctions.

PARKING FACILITY: An off-street parking lot, garage or similar parking structure that is the principal use of a lot, to include park-and-ride facilities that serve only motor vehicles and not other forms of public transit. *See also TRANSIT FACILITY.*

PARKING SPACE, OFF-STREET: For purposes of this bylaw, an off-street parking space shall consist of a space adequate for parking an automobile with room for opening doors on both sides, together with properly related access to a public street or alley and maneuvering room. *See Section 311.*

PERSONAL SERVICE: Includes barber, hairdresser, beauty parlor, shoe repair, laundry, Laundromat, dry cleaner, photographic studio, and businesses providing similar services of a personal nature.

PLAT: A map or representation on paper of a piece of land subdivided into lots and streets, drawn to scale.

POND, MAN-MADE: A pond created as a result of damming a stream, or through the utilization of springs, for recreational or fire protection purposes.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING: The main or primary building on a lot associated with the principal use of the lot. *See also ACCESSORY USE/STRUCTURE, PRINCIPAL USE.*

PRINCIPAL USE: The primary use of a building or lot. Only one principal use per lot shall be allowed, except in association with a mixed use. *See also MIXED USE.*

PUBLIC ASSEMBLY USE: Includes auditorium, theatre, public hall, school hall, or meeting hall.

PUBLIC FACILITY: Usage by agencies of local, county, state, and federal government.

PUBLIC WATER, PUBLIC SEWER: Water supply and sewage disposal systems approved by the legislative body for municipal operation.

RECREATIONAL FACILITY, INDOOR: Includes a bowling alley, pool hall, indoor swimming pool or skating rink and similar places of indoor recreation. *See also CULTURAL FACILITY, PUBLIC ASSEMBLY USE.*

RECREATIONAL FACILITY, OUTDOOR: Includes a playground, park, golf course, swimming area skating rink, tennis court or similar place of outdoor recreation.

RECREATION , PRIVATE INDOOR-OUTDOOR: Includes privately-owned and operated yacht club, golf course, trap, skeet and archery range, swimming pool, skating rink, riding stable, park, lake and beach, tennis court, recreation stadium and skiing facility, and similar places of indoor-outdoor recreation.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION: Includes church, temple, parish house, convent, and seminary and retreat house.

REMOVAL OF FILL, GRAVEL, STONE OR LOAM: The removal of fill, gravel, stone or loam or similar material for sale in commercial quantities.

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RECYCLING FACILITY: *See TRANSFER STATION.*

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY: A facility licensed by the state which provides short or long-term residential care services to the elderly or infirmed, including rooming, boarding, rehabilitation, recreation and personal care services. *See also DAY CARE FACILITY, GROUP HOME.*

RESIDENTIAL USE: Includes a farm dwelling, single family dwelling, two-family dwelling, seasonal dwelling, multi-family dwelling, lodging house and a mobile home.

RESTAURANT: A place or premises used for the sale, dispensing or-serving of food, refreshments or beverages.

RETAIL STORE: A building, or portion thereof used for the display and sale of goods or merchandise. This definition specifically excludes other retail uses that are separately listed and defined for purposes of these regulations. *See also GROCERY STORE.*

ROAD LINE: Right-of-way of a public road as dedicated by a deed of record. Where the width of the public road is not established, the road line shall be considered to be twenty-five (25) feet from the center line of the public road.

ROAD, PUBLIC: Publicly owned and maintained right-of-way for vehicular traffic which affords the principal means of access to abutting properties.

SCHOOL: Includes a parochial, private, public and nursery school, college, university, and accessory uses; and shall exclude commercially operated school of beauty culture, business, dancing, driving, music and similar establishments.

SETBACK: The distance measured horizontally from a road right-of-way, lot line, boundary or other delineated feature (e.g., a stream bank or channel, shoreline, or wetland area) to the nearest point of a building or other structure on a lot. For a setback from a road, the distance shall be measured from the edge of the mapped road right-of-way (road line) or, where the right-of-way is uncertain, from a distance of 25 feet from the existing road centerline. For purposes of these regulations, the required setback area defines the yard area. *See also ROAD LINE, YARD.*

SIGNS: Sign means any structure, display, device or representation which is designed or used to advertise or call attention or directs a person to any business, association, profession, commodity, product, institution, service, entertainment, person, place, thing of activity of any kind whatsoever, and is intended to be visible from a public road. Whenever dimensions or areas of signs are specified, they shall include panels, frames and supporting structures excluding the building to which a sign may be attached. In computing the area of a sign, the supporting structure shall not be included in the computation of sign area. The area shall be the area of the smallest rectangle with a level base line which can contain a sign including panel and frame, if any.

STORY: That portion of a building between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the next floor above it or, for the top floor, the upper surface of the floor and the ceiling or roof above it. A basement is considered a story for purposes of these regulations only if the floor of the basement is at finished grade on at least one side of the building.

STORY, HALF: The habitable portion of a building under a pitched (gable, gambrel or hip) which has a finished ceiling height of at least 7.5 feet over a floor area equal to at least 40% of the total area of the floor directly below.

STRUCTURE: An assembly of materials for occupancy or use, including, but not limited to, a building, mobile home or trailer, billboard, sign, wall or fence, except a wall or fence on an operating farm.

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STUDIO: A building or portion thereof used for artistic pursuits, including individual or group production, practice and instruction, which may also include space for private exhibits or performances that are not open to the general public. *See also CULTURAL FACILITY, PUBLIC ASSEMBLY.*

SUB-DIVISION: The division of any parcel of land with or without streets into two or more lots, plots, or other legal division of land for immediate or future transfer of ownership. All sub-divisions require the submission of legal surveys of the resulting lots with the zoning application.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT or ALTERATION: Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either, (a) before the improvement or repair is started, or (b) if the structure has been damaged, and is being restored, before the damage occurred. The term does not however include either (1) any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions or (2) any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Sites.

TEMPORARY USE: A use established for a limited period of time with the intent to discontinue such use upon the expiration of the time period.

TRANSFER STATION: A facility certified by the state that functions as a collection point for solid waste and/or recyclable materials that will subsequently be transported to a state-approved landfill or disposal facility.

TRANSIT FACILITY: A building or other structure intended for use by the public to access public transit services or to change transportation modes, including bus and train stations and shelters and associated parking areas. For purposes of these regulations, this shall also include park-and-ride facilities that also provide access to other forms of public transportation. *See also PARKING FACILITY.*

TRAVEL TRAILER OR TRAILER: Any vehicle having a width of eight (8) feet or less and/or a length of thirty-five (35) feet or less which is used or so constructed as to permit its being used as a conveyance on the public roads and highways, whether licensed or not, and constructed in such a manner as will permit occupancy thereof as a dwelling or sleeping place for one or more persons. A trailer shall also mean tent trailers, truck campers, and vehicles converted to sleeping facilities other than a mobile home. This definition includes uses to which trailers might be put.

TRAVEL TRAILER CAMP: A parcel of land on which two or more travel trailers occupied for sleeping purposes are located.

WAREHOUSING TRUCKING TERMINAL: Any facility for the storage and/or shipment of materials, goods and products.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION SERVICE: Includes a wholesale establishment, discount house or sales outlet.

YARD: Space on a lot not occupied with a building or structure, porches, whether enclosed or unenclosed, shall be considered as part of the main building and shall not project into a required yard. For purposes of these regulations, the yard area is equal to the required setback area. *See also SETBACK.*

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ARTICLE 8: ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Section 801: Zoning Administrator

801.1 The Zoning Administrator shall be appointed by the Selectboard, following the nomination by the Planning Commission, to administer the zoning bylaws, as provided for in 24 V.S.A. §4448. The Selectboard may remove a Zoning Administrator for cause at any time after consultation with the Planning Commission. The Zoning Administrator shall not be a member of the Development Review Board or the Planning Commission. The Zoning Administrator shall literally administer and strictly enforce the provisions of this bylaw, and in doing so shall inspect development, maintain records, and perform other related tasks as is necessary and appropriate.

801.2 An acting Zoning Administrator may be appointed by the Selectboard, from nominations submitted by the Planning Commission, who shall have the same duties and responsibilities of the Zoning Administrator in the Zoning Administrator's absence, or if the Zoning Administrator has a conflict of interest. In the event an acting Zoning Administrator is appointed, the Selectboard shall establish clear policies regarding the authority of the Zoning Administrator relative to the authority of the acting Zoning Administrator.

801.3 Whether it is a permitted or conditional use, permits are required and all applicants must obtain applications through the office of the Zoning Administrator.

801.4 The Zoning Administrator is responsible for posting, on the applicant's property, within view of the public right-of-way, any permit issued by the Zoning Administrator or any development application awaiting a hearing by the Development Review Board. Such posting shall occur within 24 hours of any permit issued by the Zoning Administrator; or in the case of any scheduled hearing of the Development Review Board, posting shall adhere to the time-frames specified in 810.1 with subsequent information on approval or denial added within 24 hours of the Development Review Board's decision. The Zoning Administrator may delegate the posting to the applicant, provided that the applicant agrees to accept responsibility for the posting by initialing acceptance on the application form.

Section 802: Planning Commission

802.1 The Planning Commission shall consist of not less than three (3) or more than seven (7) members appointed by the Danville Selectboard in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §§4321-4323. At least a majority of members shall be residents of the municipality. Any member of the Planning Commission may be removed at any time by a unanimous vote of the Selectboard.

802.2 The Planning Commission shall adopt rules of procedure and rules of ethics with respect to conflicts of interest to guide its official conduct, as required under 24 V.S.A. §4461(a) and Vermont's Open Meeting Law.

802.3 The Planning Commission shall have the following duties regarding this bylaw, in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4441:

- (a) to prepare proposed amendments to this bylaw, and consider proposed amendments submitted by others, including amendments supported by a petition signed by at least five percent of the voters of the Town of Danville.
- (b) to prepare and approve written reports on any proposed amendment to this bylaw; and
- (c) to hold one or more warned public hearings on proposed amendments to these regulations, prior to submission of a proposed amendment and written report to the Selectboard.

Section 803: Development Review Board

803.1 The Development Review Board shall consist of not fewer than five (5) nor more than nine (9) members appointed by the Selectboard for specified terms in accordance with 24 V.S.A. [§4460(b) and (c)]. The Selectboard also may appoint alternates, for specified terms, to serve on the Development Review Board in situations when one or more members of the Development Review Board are disqualified or are

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otherwise unable to serve. Any member of the Development Review Board may be removed for cause by the Selectboard upon written charges and after public hearing.

803.2 The Development Review Board shall adopt rules of procedure and rules of ethics with respect to conflicts of interest to guide its official conduct, as required under 24 V.S.A. §4461(a) and Vermont's Open Meeting Law.

803.3 The Development Review Board shall have all powers and duties as set forth in 24 V.S.A. Chapter 117 to administer the provisions of these regulations, including but not limited to the power to hear and act upon:

- (a) appeals from any decision, act or failure to act by the Zoning Administrator, as described in Section 808 of this bylaw, and any associated variance requests, as described in Section 809 of this bylaw; and
- (b) applications for conditional use approval, as described in Section 807 of this bylaw.
- (c) Site Plan Review, as described in Section 805 of this bylaw; and
- (d) rights-of-way or easements for development of non-frontage lots, as described in Section 302 of this bylaw; and
- (e) subdivisions of land, as described in Section 806 of this bylaw.

Section 804: Administrative Review

804.1 No land development as defined in 24 V.S.A. §4303(10) may be commenced without a permit issued by the Zoning Administrator. No zoning permit may be issued by the Zoning Administrator unless the proposed development complies with all applicable sections of this bylaw, and all applicable approvals required by the Development Review Board have been granted.

804.2 No zoning permit shall be required for the following activities;

- (a) Accepted agricultural practices, including the construction of farm structures, as those practices are defined by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4413(d). Written notification, including a sketch plan showing structure setback distances from road rights-of-way, property lines, and surface waters shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator prior to any construction, as required for accepted agricultural practices. Such structures shall meet all setback requirements under these regulations, unless specifically waived by the Secretary,
- (b) Accepted management practices for silviculture (forestry) as those practices are defined by the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation, in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4413(d),
- (c) Power generation and transmission facilities, which are regulated under 30 V.S.A. §248 by the Vermont Public Service Board. Such facilities, however, should conform to policies and objectives specified for such development in the Municipal Plan,
- (d) Hunting, fishing, and trapping as specified under 24 V.S.A. §2295 on private or public land. This does not include facilities supporting such activities, such as firing ranges or rod and gun clubs, which for the purposes of these regulations are defined as outdoor recreation facilities.

804.3 An application for a zoning permit shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator on forms provided by the Town of Danville. Applicant shall be responsible to complete the zoning application and prepare the sketch in compliance with specific written instructions provided by the Zoning Administrator. All required application fees for all relevant development review processes, as set by the Town of Danville Selectboard, shall be submitted with the application. The applications for a permitted use shall include a sketch plan, no smaller than 8.5" x 11", drawn to scale, that depicts the following;

- (a) the dimensions of the lot, including existing property boundaries,

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- (b) the location, footprint and height of existing and proposed structures or additions,
- (c) the location of existing and proposed accesses (curb cuts), driveways and parking areas,
- (d) the location of existing and proposed easements and rights-of-way,
- (e) existing and required setbacks from property boundaries, road rights-of-way, surface waters and wetlands,
- (f) the location of existing and proposed water and wastewater systems,
- (g) proposed erosion and sedimentation control measures to be undertaken,
- (h) snow and waste removal, and
- (i) other such information as required by the Zoning Administrator to determine conformance with these regulations.

Note: Incomplete or incorrect information submitted on zoning applications and or sketches shall result in the rejection of the zoning application until the required information is received to the satisfaction of the Zoning Administrator.

804.5 Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete application, including all application materials and fees, the Zoning Administrator shall act to either issue or deny a zoning permit in writing, or to refer the application to the Development Review Board for consideration. In accordance with 24 V.S.A. §§4448 and 4449, if the Zoning Administrator fails to act within the 30-day period, a permit shall be deemed issued on the 31st day. If the Zoning Administrator refers the application to the Development Review Board, additional fees and information may be required.

804.6 Zoning permits and letters of denial shall include a statement of the time within which appeals may be taken under Section 808 of this bylaw; and shall require posting of a notice of permit, on a form prescribed by the Town of Danville. The Zoning Administrator shall post this notice of permit within view from the public right-of-way nearest the subject property until the time for appeal has expired.

804.7 The Zoning Administrator, within three (3) days of the date of issuance shall;

- (a) deliver a copy of the zoning permit to the Town of Danville Listers,
- (b) request the Road Foreman to review and perform a Site Visit if necessary, and report back on permit requests that fall within the Town of Danville road right of ways such as curb cuts, fences, hedges, mail boxes, etc.
- (c) post a copy of the permit in the Town of Danville town offices for a period of fifteen (15) days from the date of issuance.

804.8 No zoning permit shall take effect until the time for appeal under Section 808 of this bylaw has passed, or in the event that a notice of appeal is properly filed, until final adjudication of the appeal.

804.9 Zoning permits shall remain in effect for two years from the date of issuance. All development authorized by the permit shall be substantially commenced within this two-year period or reapplication shall be required to continue development.

804.10 Within 30 days of the issuance of a zoning permit, the Zoning Administrator shall deliver the original, a legible copy, or a notice of the permit to the Danville Town Clerk for recording in the Town of Danville land records.

Section 805: Site Plan Review and Site Visit

805.1 Site Plan Review is defined as a review of documents submitted by the applicant (application, maps, drawings, etc), but does not include an actual visit to the site. A Site Visit is an actual visit to the site location. Both tools are used by the Development Review Board to examine all proposed uses in the Town of Danville, except for single and two unit dwellings.

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805.2 No zoning permit shall be issued by the Zoning Administrator for any use or structure except for one- and two-unit dwellings until the Development Review Board grants site plan approval after public notice and hearing and in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4416. In reviewing site plans, the Development Review Board or the appropriate municipal panel may impose appropriate safeguards with respect to the following;

- (a) adequacy of parking,
- (b) traffic access and circulation for pedestrians and vehicles,
- (c) landscaping and screening,
- (d) protection of the utilization of renewable energy resources,
- (e) exterior lighting,
- (f) size, location, and design of signs,
- (g) erosion and sedimentation control,
- (h) snow removal,
- (i) trash and dumpster location.

Section 806: Subdivisions of Land

806.1 Applications for all subdivisions of land shall be subject to Site Plan Review by the Development Review Board after public notice and hearing. In accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4464(a)(1), the warning period for the public hearing shall not be less than 15 days.

806.2 All applications for subdivision of land shall be accompanied by an official surveyors map prepared by a recognized and licensed land survey company to portray existing conditions and proposed development. The survey map shall include all lot lines and boundary dimensions, names of roads abutting the property, location and size of existing improvements identified as “existing,” location and size of proposed improvements identified as “proposed,” setback dimensions of proposed and existing structures, location of existing and proposed driveways and culverts, location of existing and proposed wells and/or septic systems and location of waterways, wetlands, and flood plains. In addition, a topographic survey may be required.

806.3 No building lot shall be created by a subdivision that when developed would fail to meet the dimensional requirements of this bylaw.

806.4 An undersized lot resulting from subdivision of land may be created, provided it is combined with land from an adjacent property to form a conforming lot, and a single property description with a new warranty or similar deed is filed in the Town’s land records.

806.5 The subdivision is not official until all appeal periods have expired and/or all appeals are concluded and a final approved plat on mylar is submitted to the Zoning Administrator to be filed in the Town’s land records.

Section 807: Permitted and Conditional Uses

807.1 All Permitted and Conditional uses require administrative review by the Zoning Administrator.

807.2 Permitted Uses (single and two unit dwellings excepted) shall be subjected to Site Plan Review to ensure that the proposed use meets the development standards in the Town of Danville Zoning Bylaw. Any objections to a permit issued by the Zoning Administrator by an Interested Person shall be considered an appeal and will be forwarded to the Development Review Board for public hearing. Subject to the hearing, the Development Review Board may accept the permit as issued, reject the permit outright or impose reasonable conditions to mitigate any potential adverse effects.

807.3 Conditional Uses are subject to Site Plan Review and Site Visit by the Development Review Board to ensure that the proposed use meets the development standards in the Town of Danville Zoning Bylaw

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and is appropriate for any given site in a zoning district. After public notice and hearing, the Development Review Board or the appropriate municipal panel shall determine if a proposed conditional use has the potential to have an undue adverse effect on the following;

- (a) capacity of existing or planned community facilities,
- (b) character of the area affected, as defined by the purpose or purposes of the zoning district within which the project is located, and specifically stated policies and standards of the Town Plan,
- (c) traffic on roads and highways in the vicinity,
- (d) bylaws in effect with special reference to this zoning bylaw, and
- (e) utilization of renewable energy resources.

807.4 In permitting a conditional use, the Development Review Board or the appropriate municipal panel may impose, in addition to the regulations and standards expressly specified by this bylaw, other conditions found necessary to protect the best interests of the surrounding property, the neighborhood, or the Town as a whole. These conditions may include the following;

- (a) increasing the required lot size or yard dimensions in order to protect adjacent properties,
- (b) limiting the coverage or height of buildings or plantings because of obstruction of view or reduction of light or air to nearby properties,
- (c) controlling the location and number of vehicular access points to the property,
- (d) increasing road width,
- (e) increasing the number of off-street parking or loading spaces required,
- (f) limiting the number, location, and size of signs,
- (g) requiring suitable landscaping where necessary to reduce noise and glare and to maintain the property of a character in keeping with the surrounding area,
- (h) specifying a specific time limit for construction, alteration, or enlargement of a structure to house a conditional use,
- (i) requiring that any future enlargement or alteration of the use be reviewed by the Development Review Board to permit the specifying of new conditions.

807.5 As a condition of the grant of a conditional use, the Development Review Board may attach such additional reasonable conditions and safeguards as it may deem necessary to implement the purposes of 24 V.S.A. and this zoning bylaw.

807.6 Change of use, expansion or contraction of land area or expansion of structures for uses which are designated as conditional uses within the district in which they are located, and which are existing therein prior to the effective date of this bylaw, shall conform to all regulations herein.

Section 808: Appeals By Interested Persons of Zoning Administrator or Development Review Board Decisions

808.1 Interested Persons are defined under 24 V.S.A. §4465 as:

- (a) A person owning title to property, or a municipality or solid waste management district empowered to condemn it or an interest in it, affected by a bylaw, who alleges that the bylaw imposes on the property unreasonable or inappropriate restrictions of present or potential use under the particular circumstances of the case,
- (b) The Town of Danville or any adjoining municipality,

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- (c) A person owning or occupying property in the immediate neighborhood of a property which is the subject of a decision or act taken under these regulations, who can demonstrate a physical or environmental impact on the person's interest under the criteria reviewed, and who alleges that the decision or act, if confirmed, will not be in accord with the policies, purposes or terms of the Town of Danville Town Plan and / or Zoning Bylaw,
- (d) Any ten (10) voters or property owners within the Town of Danville who, by signed petition to the Development Review Board, allege that any relief requested by a person under this section, if granted, will not be in compliance with the policies, purposes or terms of the Town of Danville Town Plan and / or Zoning Bylaw, and
- (e) Any department or administrative subdivision of the state owning property or any interest therein within the municipality, and the Vermont Agency of Commerce and Community Development.

808.2 Any Interested Person may appeal a decision or act of the Zoning Administrator or Development Review Board within 15 days of the date of the decision or act by filing a notice of appeal with the Town Clerk, and by filing a copy of the notice with the Zoning Administrator. A notice of appeal filed under this section shall be in writing and include the following information:

- (a) the name and address of the appellant,
- (b) a brief description of the property with respect to which the appeal is taken,
- (c) a reference to applicable provisions of these regulations,
- (d) the relief requested by the appellant, including any request for a variance from one or more provisions of these regulations, and
- (e) the alleged grounds why such relief is believed proper under the circumstances including any new facts or concerns.

808.3 The Development Review Board shall hold a public hearing on a notice of appeal within 60 days of its filing, as required in 24 V.S.A. §4468. The Development Review Board shall give public notice of the hearing under Section 810 of this bylaw, and shall mail a copy of the hearing notice to the appellant not less than 15 days prior to the hearing date.

808.4 The Development Review Board may reject an appeal or request for reconsideration without hearing, and render a decision which shall include findings of fact within 10 days of the filing of a notice of appeal, if the Development Review Board determines that the issues raised by the appellant have been decided in an earlier appeal or are based on substantially or materially the same facts presented by or on behalf of the appellant.

808.5 All appeal hearings shall be open to the public and shall be conducted in accordance with the Development Review Board's rules of procedures, as required by 24 V.S.A. §4461. Any interested person or body may appear and be heard in person or be represented by an agent or attorney at the hearing. The hearing may be adjourned by the Development Review Board from time to time, provided that the date, time, and place of the continuation of the hearing are announced at the hearing.

808.6 A decision on appeal shall be rendered within 45 days after the final adjournment of the hearing. The decision shall be sent by certified mail to the appellant within the 45 day period. Copies of the decision shall be mailed to every person or body appearing and having been heard at the hearing, and filed with the Zoning Administrator and the Town Clerk as part of the public records of the the Town of Danville, in accordance with Section 810 of this bylaw. If the Development Review Board fails to issue a decision within this 45-day period, the appeal will be deemed approved and shall be effective on the 46th day.

Section 809: Variances

Note: Requests for variances are common, but granting such requests should not be. A variance should only be granted if it meets all of the criteria in this section.

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809.1 The Development Review Board shall hear and decide requests for variances in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4469(a) and appeal procedures under §508 of this bylaw. In granting a variance, the Development Review Board may impose conditions it deems necessary and appropriate under the circumstances to implement the purposes of these regulations and the municipal plan currently in effect. The Development Review Board may grant a variance and render a decision in favor of the appellant only if all of the following facts are found, and the findings are specified in its written decision;

- (a) There are unique physical circumstances or conditions, including irregularity, narrowness, or shallowness of lot size or shape, or exceptional topographical or other physical conditions peculiar to the particular property, and that unnecessary hardship is due to these conditions and not the circumstances or conditions generally created by the provisions of these regulations in the neighborhood or district in which the property is located,
- (b) Because of these physical circumstances or conditions, there is no possibility that the property can be developed in strict conformity with the provisions of these regulations and that the authorization of a variance is necessary to enable the reasonable use of the property;
- (c) The unnecessary hardship has not been created by the appellant;
- (d) The variance, if authorized, will not alter the essential character of the neighborhood or district in which the property is located, substantially or permanently impair the appropriate use or development of adjacent property, reduce access to renewable energy resources, or be detrimental to the public welfare.
- (e) The variance, if authorized, will represent the minimum that will afford relief and will represent the least deviation possible from these regulations and from the plan.

Reminder: A variance may only be granted if it meets all of the above criteria.

Section 810: Public Hearings

810.1 Notice of any public hearing must be given not less than 15 days prior to the date of the public hearing.

810.2 All applications or appeals that come before the Development Review Board during a public hearing will be conducted and concluded in a public hearing within 60 days of the more recent of either occurrence:

- (a) the date the Zoning Administrator refers the application to the Development Review Board, or
- (b) the date the Clerk of the Development Review Board receives the names and addresses of abutting property owners.

810.3 Warning of the abovementioned hearings shall be issued accordingly:

- (a) by publishing the date, place and purpose of the hearing in a local newspaper of general circulation; and
- (b) by posting the same information in three (3) or more public places within the Town of Danville, including posting of a notice within view from the public right-of-way nearest to the property for which the application is being made; and
- (c) by written notification to the applicant or appellant and to owners of all properties adjoining the property subject to development, without regard to public rights-of-way. This written notice shall include a description of the proposed project, clearly identify how and where additional information may be obtained, and state that participation in the local proceeding is a prerequisite to the right to take any subsequent appeal.

810.4 All meetings and hearings of the Planning Commission and the Development Review Board, except for deliberative sessions, shall be open to the public and conducted in accordance with adopted Rules of Procedure and Vermont's Open Meeting Law.

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810.5 In any public hearing, the Secretary of the Development Review Board or the Planning Commission shall keep a record of the name and address of each person present and note who participated as defined in Statute as offering through oral or written testimony, evidence or a statement of concern related to the subject proceeding. Only Interested Persons who have participated in a Development Review Board public hearing may appeal its decision to the Environmental Court.

810.6 The Development Review Board may recess a hearing on any application or appeal pending the submission of additional information, provided that the next hearing date and place is announced at the hearing.

810.7 Any action or decision of the Planning Commission or the Development Review Board must be agreed upon by a majority of the appointed members.

810.8 In accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4464(b), the Development Review Board shall issue all decisions within 45 days after the adjournment of the hearing. Failure to issue a decision within the 45-day period shall be deemed approval and shall be effective the 46th day.

810.9 All decisions shall be issued in writing and shall separately state findings of fact and conclusions of law. Findings of fact shall explicitly and concisely restate the underlying facts that support the decision, based exclusively on evidence of the record. Conclusions shall be based on the findings of fact. The decision shall also include a statement of the time within which appeals may be taken. The minutes of a meeting may suffice, provided that the factual basis and conclusions relating to the review standards are provided in accordance with these requirements.

810.10 In rendering a decision in favor of the applicant or appellant, the Development Review Board may attach additional reasonable conditions and safeguards as it deems necessary to implement these regulations and the town plan currently in effect.

810.11 All decisions shall be sent by certified mail, within the required 45-day period, to the applicant or the appellant on matters of appeal. Copies of the decision also shall be mailed to every person appearing who participated at the hearing, and filed with the Zoning Administrator and Clerk as part of the public record of the Town of Danville.

Section 811: Appeals to Environmental Court

811.1 In accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4471, an interested person who has offered oral or written testimony in a hearing of the Development Review Board may appeal a decision within 30 days of such decision, to the Vermont Environmental Court.

811.2 The notice of appeal shall be filed by certified mailing, with fees, to the Environmental Court and by mailing a copy to the Zoning Administrator of the Town of Danville, who shall supply a list of persons who have offered oral or written testimony (including the applicant if not the appellant), to the appellant within five (5) working days.

811.3 Upon receipt of the list of persons referenced in paragraph 2 above, the appellant shall, by certified mail, provide a copy of the notice of appeal to every person on said list. If any one or more of those persons are not then parties to the appeal, upon motion they shall be granted leave by the court to intervene.

Section 812: Certificate of Compliance

812.1 No use of any land or structure may commence until the Zoning Administrator has issued a Certificate of Compliance.

812.2 When the Zoning Administrator issues a zoning permit, he or she shall also issue an application for a Certificate of Compliance. Prior to the use of the land or structure, the applicant shall submit a completed Certificate of Compliance application to the Zoning Administrator.

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812.3 At the time the application for a Certificate of Compliance is submitted, the applicant shall also submit a copy of the septic permit if applicable from the State of Vermont, or a letter of determination stating that no such permit is required.

812.4 A Certificate of Compliance shall not be issued until all necessary approvals and permits required by these regulations have been obtained for the project, and the Zoning Administrator determines that the project has been fully completed in conformance with all such approvals and permits.

812.5 Within 30 days of receipt of the application for a Certificate of Compliance, the Zoning Administrator or their delegate may inspect the premises to ensure that all work has been completed in conformance with the zoning permit and associated approvals, including all applicable permit conditions. If the Zoning Administrator fails to either grant or deny the Certificate of Compliance within 30 days of the submission of an application, the Certificate of Compliance shall be deemed issued on the 31st day.

Section 813: Penalties

813.1 All violations shall be pursued in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §§4451 and 4452. The Zoning Administration shall act on behalf of the Town of Danville to impose a fine of up to, but not more than, \$100 for each violation. Each day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate offense. All fines imposed and collected shall be paid over to the Town of Danville.

813.2 The Zoning Administrator shall not bring any action against an alleged violation unless the alleged offender has had at least seven (7) days' notice by certified mail that such a violation exists. The notice of violation also shall be recorded in the land records of the Town of Danville. The notice of violation shall state that;

- (a) a violation exists,
- (b) that the alleged offender has had an opportunity to cure the violation within the seven-day notice period, and
- (c) that the alleged offender will not be entitled to an additional warning notice.

813.3 Within 30 days of the issuance of a notice of violation, the Zoning Administrator shall deliver either the original or a legible copy to the Danville Town Clerk for recording in the Town of Danville land records.

813.4 The Zoning Administrator may bring action without notice and opportunity to cure if the alleged offender repeats the violation of the regulations after the seven-day notice period and within the next succeeding 12 months.

813.5 In accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4454(a), the Zoning Administrator may take action against an alleged violation within the 15 year statute of limitation period from the date the violation first occurred, and not thereafter. The burden of proving the date the alleged violation first occurred was outside the 15 years shall be on the alleged offender.

813.6 In accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4454(b) the Zoning Administrator shall not take action against an alleged violation unless the permit or notice of the permit has been recorded in the land records of the Town of Danville.

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ARTICLE 9: AMENDMENTS, INTERPRETATION, EFFECTIVE DATE, SEPERABILITY, REPEAL

Section 901: Amendments

901.1 This bylaw may be amended according to the requirements and procedures established in 24 V.S.A. §§4441 and 4442.

Section 902: Interpretation

902.1 In their interpretation and application, the provisions of these regulations shall be held to be minimum requirements adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, comfort, convenience, and general welfare.

902.2 Except for 24 V.S.A. §4413(c) and where in this bylaw it is specifically provided to the contrary, it is not intended by this bylaw to repeal, annul, or in any way impair any regulations or permits previously adopted or issued, provided however, that, where these regulations impose a greater restriction upon use of a structure or land than are required by any other statute, rule, regulation, permit, easement or agreement, the provisions of this bylaw shall control.

Section 903: Effective Date

903.1 This bylaw shall take effect in accordance with the procedures contained in 24 V.S.A. §4442.

Section 904: Severability

904.1 The invalidity of any article or section of these regulations shall not invalidate any other article or section thereof.

Section 905: Repeal

905.1 Upon the adoption of this bylaw, the former Town of Danville Zoning Bylaw, adopted November 3, 2005, and readopted November 15, 2007 are hereby declared repealed and shall have no further force or effect.