

**Parksley Zoning Ordinance - November 20, 2003**

Town Zoning Ordinance  
of  
The Town of Parksley, Virginia

Prepared by:  
The Town of Parksley Planning Commission

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Parksley Town Zoning Ordinance as duly adopted by the Parksley Town Council in regular session on November 6, 1995, amended by the Parksley Town Council in regular session on March 11, 1996 and amended by the Parksley Town Council in regular session on December 8, 2003.

Certification: \_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas W. Young, Mayor

Teste: \_\_\_\_\_  
Denise Bernard, Clerk

The effective date of this ordinance shall be from and after its adoption by the Parksley Town Council, and its provisions shall be enforced thereafter until repealed or amended.

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Article I - General Provisions

I-1 Purpose and Authority to Zone. Whereas, by act of the General Assembly of Virginia as provided in Title 15.2, Chapter 22, Chapter 15.2-2280 - 15.2-2327, of the Code of Virginia, as amended, the governing body of any county or municipality may, by ordinance, divide the territory under its jurisdiction into districts of such number, shape, and area as it may deem best suited to carry out the purposes of this article, and in each district it may regulate, restrict, permit, prohibit, and determine the following:

- A. The use of land, buildings, structures, and other premises for agricultural, commercial, industrial, residential, and other specific uses; and
- B. The size, height, area, bulk, location, erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, maintenance, razing or removal of structures; and
- C. The areas and dimensions of land, water, and air space to be occupied by buildings, structures and uses, and of courts, yards, and other open spaces to be left unoccupied by uses and structures, including variations in the sizes of lots based on whether a public or community water supply or sewer system is available and used; and
- D. The excavation or mining of soil or other natural resources.

Therefore, be it ordained by the governing body of the Town of Parksley, Virginia, for the purpose of promoting the health, safety, and/or general welfare of the public and of further accomplishing the objectives of Chapter 15.2-2200 of the Code of Virginia, that the following be adopted as the zoning ordinance of the Town of Parksley, Virginia, together with the accompanying map. This ordinance has been designed: (1) to provide for adequate light, air, convenience of access, and safety from fire, flood, and other dangers; (2) to reduce or prevent congestion in the public streets; (3) to facilitate the creation of a convenient, attractive, and harmonious community; (4) to expedite the provision of adequate police and fire protection, disaster evacuation, civil defense, transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, forests, playgrounds, recreational facilities, airports, and other public requirements; (5) to protect against destruction of or encroachment upon historic areas; (6) to protect against one or more of the following: overcrowding of land, undue density of population in relation to the community facilities existing or available, obstruction of light and air, danger and congestion in travel and transportation or loss of life, health, or property from fire, flood, panic, or other dangers; (7) to encourage economic development activities that provide desirable employment and enlarge the tax base; (8) to promote affordable housing; (9) to protect surface water and ground water as required by the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act; and (10) to be in accord with and to implement the goals, objectives and policies set forth in the Parksley Town Plan, as adopted by the Parksley Town Council.

I-2 Ordinance Sets Minimum Standards. Whenever the standards set forth in this ordinance are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted statutes, rules, regulations, deed restrictions, covenants, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the highest standards shall govern.

I-3 Town Liability. The zoning of any land and the granting of any permit or certificate for the use of land and/or structure shall not be interpreted as a

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guarantee by the Town of Parksley of the suitability of such land or structure for developing or use.

I-4 Severability Clause. Should any section or provision of this ordinance be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of this ordinance as a whole or any other part thereof other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

I-5 Non-exclusionary Intent. It is not the intent of this ordinance to exclude any economic, racial, religious or ethnic group from enjoyment of residence, land ownership or tenancy within the Town; nor is it the intent of this ordinance to use public powers in any way to promote the separation of economic, racial, religious, ethnic groups, nor persons with disabilities; nor is it the intent of this ordinance to use public powers in any way to deny anyone the otherwise lawful use of the resources within the Town of Parksley based upon family status, except as may be the incidental result of meeting the purpose outlined in Section I-1, herein.

I-6 Provisions for Official Zoning Map. The boundaries of the zoning districts are shown on the official zoning map of the Town of Parksley, Virginia, which together with all notations, amendments, and explanatory matter thereon are hereby made a part of this ordinance. The official zoning map shall be attested by the signature of the Mayor of the Town, whose signature shall be witnessed, and shall remain on file in the office of the Zoning Administrator and/or Town Hall where it shall be accessible to the general public.

1-6.1 Changes or Amendments. If, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, changes are made in district boundaries or other matter portrayed on the official zoning map, such changes shall be entered on the official zoning map promptly after the change has been approved by the Town Council, or no more than thirty (30) days after approval. Such changes shall be attested by the initials of the Zoning Administrator and the date of entry. A paper copy of such map or maps shall be maintained in the office of the Zoning Administrator and/or Town Hall.

Changes to this ordinance which involve matters portrayed on the official zoning map shall become effective immediately upon being entered onto the official zoning map or matter shown thereon except in conformity with the procedure set forth in this ordinance. Any unauthorized change of whatever kind by any person shall be considered a violation of this ordinance and punishable as provided under Article VII.

I-6.2 Replacement. In the event that any or all of the official zoning map becomes damaged, destroyed, lost or difficult to interpret because of the nature or number of changes and additions, the Town Council may by resolution adopt a new official zoning map. The new official zoning map may correct drafting or other errors, or omissions in the prior official zoning map, but no such correction shall have the effect of amending the original official zoning map or any subsequent amendment thereof. The new official zoning map shall be attested by the signature of the Mayor and shall be witnessed. Unless the prior official zoning map or maps have been lost or totally destroyed, the prior map or maps or any significant parts thereof remaining shall be preserved, together with all available records pertaining to the adoption and amendment, if any, of the prior map or maps.

I-6.3 Application and Interpretation of District Boundaries. Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of zoning districts as shown on the official zoning map, the following rules shall apply:

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- A. Unless otherwise indicated, district boundaries indicated as approximately following the center lines of existing or proposed roads, streets, highways, alleys, or railroads; mean low water or center lines, as indicated, of streams, ponds, drainage ditches, or other natural and manmade bodies of water; or property lines shall be construed to follow such lines.
- B. Boundaries indicated as parallel to or extensions of features indicated in subsection A above shall be so construed. Distances not specifically indicated on the official zoning map shall be determined by the scale of the map.
- C. If no distance, angle, curvature description, or other means is given to determine a boundary line accurately and the foregoing provisions do not apply, the same shall be determined by the size of the scale shown on the official zoning map.
- D. Where a district boundary line divides a lot which was in single ownership at the time of passage of this ordinance, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall hear and decide the exact location of the district line in keeping with the provisions of Article VIII.
- E. Where the exact location of district boundaries is not clear after application of the rules presented, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall hear and decide such questions in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII.

I-7 Application of District Regulations. The regulations set by this ordinance within each district shall be minimum regulations and shall apply uniformly to each class or kind of structure or land except as hereinafter provided:

- A. No building or land shall hereafter be used or occupied, and no building or part thereof shall be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved, or structurally altered except in conformity with all of the regulations herein specified for the district in which it is located or is to be located.
- B. No building shall hereafter be erected, constructed, or altered so as to exceed height or bulk limits, to accommodate or house a greater number of families, to occupy a greater percentage of lot area, or to have narrower or smaller rear yards, front yards, side yards, or other open spaces than herein required.
- C. No new yard or lot shall hereafter be created nor shall any yard or lot existing at the time of enactment of this ordinance be altered so that width, depth, or area requirements; front side, or rear requirements; or other requirements of this ordinance are not maintained, except when a portion of a lot is acquired for public use.
- D. Nothing contained herein shall require any changes in the plans or construction of any building for which a building permit was granted prior to the effective date of this ordinance. However, if such construction does not commence within six (6) months or less after this ordinance becomes effective, construction shall be in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance for the district in which the activity is located.

I-8 General Performance Criteria. The following standards shall apply in all

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zoning districts in the Town of Parksley:

- A. All on-site sewage disposal systems not requiring a Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permit shall be pumped out at least once every five years, in accordance with the provisions of the Accomack County Health Code.
- B. Any land disturbing activity exceeding 2,500 square feet, including construction of all single family houses, septic tanks and drainfields, shall comply with the requirements of the Accomack County Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance.



Article II - Definitions

For the purpose of this ordinance, certain words and terms are defined as follows. Words used in the present tense include the future. Words in the singular include the plural, and the plural includes the singular.

II-1 Accessory Use or Structure: A subordinate use or structure customarily incidental to and located upon the same lot occupied by the main use or building. This definition of accessory structure shall include satellite dishes.

II-2 Acreage: A parcel of land, regardless of area, described by metes and bounds which is not a numbered lot on any recorded subdivision plat.

II-3 Administrator, The: The official charged with the enforcement of the zoning ordinance. He may be any appointed or elected official who is by formal resolution designated to the position by the governing body. He may serve with or without compensation as determined by the governing body.

II-4 Agriculture: The tilling of the soil, the raising of crops, horticulture, forestry, and gardening, including the keeping of animals and fowl, and including any agricultural industry or business such as fruit packing plants, dairies, or similar uses.

II-5 Agricultural Lands: Those lands used for the planting and harvesting of crops or plant growth of any kind in the open; pasture; horticulture; dairying; floriculture; or raising of poultry and/or livestock.

II-6 Alteration: Any change in the total floor area, use, adaptability, or external appearance of an existing structure.

II-7 Apartment House: A building used or intended to be used as the residence of three (3) or more families living independently of each other.

II-8 Basement: A story having part but not more than one-half (1/2) of its height below grade. A basement shall be counted as a story for purposes of height regulations, if it is used for business purposes, or for dwelling purposes by other than a janitor employed on the premises.

II-9 Bed and Breakfast House: A dwelling where lodging and breakfast is provided for compensation for up to six (6) persons (in contradistinction to hotels, boarding houses and tourist houses) and open to transients. Up to one person may be hired to assist in the operation of the establishment.

II-10 Best Management Practices (BMPs): A practice, or a combination of practices, that is determined by a state or designated area-wide planning agency to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.

II-11 Boarding House: A building where, for compensation, lodging and meals are provided for at least six (6) and up to ten (10) persons.

II-12 Buffer Area: An area of natural or established vegetation managed to protect other components of a Resource Protection Area and state waters from significant degradation due to land disturbances.

II-13 Building: Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls for

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the housing or enclosure of persons, animals, or chattels.

II-14 Building, Height of: The height shall be measured from the average elevation of the ground surface along the front of the building.

II-15 Building, Main: The principal structure or one (1) of the principal buildings on a lot, or the building or one (1) of the principal buildings housing the principal use on the lot.

II-16 Cellar: A story having more than one-half (1/2) of its height below grade and which may not be occupied for dwelling purposes.

II-17 Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area (CBPA): Any land designated by the Parksley Town Council pursuant to Part III of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations, 9 VAC 10-20 et seq. and Section 10.1-2109 of the Code of Virginia. The Parksley Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area shall consist of a Resource Protection Area and a Resource Management Area.

II-18 Commission, The: The Planning Commission of the Town of Parksley, Virginia.

II-19 Construction Footprint: The area of all impervious surface including, but not limited to, buildings, roads and drives, parking areas, and sidewalks and the area necessary for construction of such improvements.

II-20 Dairy: A commercial establishment for the manufacture and sale of dairy products.

II-21 Development: The construction, or substantial alteration, of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, recreation, transportation, or utility facilities or structures.

II-22 Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): The diameter of a tree measured outside the bark at a point 4.5 feet above ground.

II-23 District: Districts as referred to in the State Code, Section 15.1-486.

II-24 Dripline: A vertical projection to the ground surface from the furthest lateral extent of a tree's leaf canopy.

II-25 Dwelling: Any structure which is designed for use for residential purposes, except hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses, tourist cabins, apartments, travel trailers, and manufactured and mobile homes.

II-25.1 Multiple-Family: A structure arranged or designed to be occupied by more than two (2) families.

II-25.2 Single-Family: A structure arranged or designed to be occupied by one (1) family, with a total occupancy of no more than two persons per bedroom unit.

II-25.3 Two-Family: A structure arranged or designed to be occupied by two (2) families, the structure having only two (2) dwelling units.

II-26 Dwelling Unit/Bedroom Unit: Dwelling unit is defined as one or more rooms in a dwelling designed for living or sleeping purposes, and having at least one kitchen.

II-27 Family:

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1. A family is exclusive of household servants:
  - a. An individual;
  - b. Two or more persons related by blood, adoption, marriage or guardianship, living and cooking together as a single housekeeping unit;
  - c. A number of persons, not exceeding three, living and cooking together as a single housekeeping unit though not related by blood, adoption, marriage or guardianship; or
  - d. Not more than two unrelated persons living and cooking together as a single housekeeping unit, along with one or more dependents related to either of them by blood, marriage, adoption or guardianship.
2. For purpose of single-family residential occupancy, family shall be deemed to include group homes or other residential facilities licensed by the department of mental health, mental retardation and substance abuse services occupied by persons together with one or more resident counselors or other staff persons. Mental illness and developmental disability do not include illegal use of or addiction to a controlled substance as defined in Code of Virginias 15.1-3401.

II-28 Frontage: The minimum width of a lot measured from one (1) side line to the other along a straight building setback line as defined as required herein.

II-29 Garage, Private: Accessory building designed or used for the storage of not more than three (3) automobiles owned and used by the occupants of the building to which it is accessory. On a lot occupied by a multiple-unit dwelling, the private garage may be designed and used for the storage of one and one-half (1 1/2) times as many automobiles as there are dwelling units.

II-30 Garage, Public: A building or portion thereof, other than a private garage, designed or used for servicing, repairing, equipping, renting, selling, or storing motor-driven vehicles.

II-31 Golf Course: Any golf course, publicly or privately owned, on which the game of golf is played, including accessory uses and buildings customary thereto, but excluding golf driving ranges as defined herein.

II-32 Golf Driving Range: A limited area on which golf players do not walk, but onto which they drive golf balls from a central driving tee.

II-33 Governing Body: The Town Council of Parksley, Virginia.

II-34 Historical Area: An area indicated on the zoning map to which the provisions of the ordinance apply for protection of a historical heritage.

II-35 Home Garden: A garden in a residential district for the production of vegetables, fruits, and flowers generally for use and/or consumption by the occupants of the premises.

II-36 Home Occupation: Any occupation or profession carried on in a dwelling unit or on the premises thereof, provided that:

- A. No person other than members of the family residing on the premises shall be engaged in such occupation.
- B. The use of the dwelling unit for the home occupation shall be clearly incidental and subordinate to its use for residential purposes by its occupants, and not more than twenty-five (25) percent of the floor area of the dwelling unit or twenty-five (25) percent of said floor area if conducted in an accessory building, shall be used in the conduct of the

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home occupation.

- C. There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building or premises, or other visible evidence of the conduct of such home occupation other than one sign, not exceeding one (1) square foot in area. The sign must have a white background with black trim. Letters must be in black and must be no more than three inches in height.
- D. No traffic shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volumes than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood, and any need for parking generated by the conduct of such home occupation shall be met off the street and other than in a required front yard.
- E. No equipment or process shall be used in such home occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference detectable to the normal senses off the lot, if the occupation is conducted in a single-family dwelling, or outside the dwelling unit if conducted in other than a single-family dwelling. In the case of the electrical interference, no equipment or process shall be used which creates visual or audible interference in any radio or television receivers off the premises, or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises. Bed and breakfast houses, boarding and rooming houses, tourist homes and private education institutions, the conducting of a beauty or barber shop, tea room or restaurant, rest home, clinic, doctor or dentist office, child care center, family day homes, real estate office, or cabinet, metal, or auto repair shop shall not be deemed a home occupation. Child care centers also known as family day homes are defined for purposes of this section as homes which are the residence of the care provider or the home of any of the children in care and in which there are more than five (5) children under the age of thirteen (13) years, exclusive of the provider's own children and any children that reside in the home, and where in addition at least one (1) child receives care for compensation.

II-37 Impervious Cover: A surface composed of any material that significantly impedes or prevents natural infiltration of water into the soil. Impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to: roofs, buildings, streets, parking areas, and any concrete, asphalt, or compacted gravel surface.

II-38 Infill: Utilization of vacant land in previously developed areas.

II-39 Kennel: Any place in which more than three (3) dogs, more than six (6) months of age are kept, or any number of dogs are kept for the purpose of sale or rental or in connection with boarding, care, or breeding, for which any fee is charged.

II-40 Land Disturbance: Any activity causing a land change which may result in soil erosion from water or wind and the movement of sediments into state waters or onto other lands, including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, excavating, transporting and filling of land; except that this term shall not apply to minor activities such as home gardening, individual home landscaping, and repairs and home maintenance.

II-41 Lot: A parcel of land occupied or to be occupied by a main structure or group of main structures and accessory structures, together with such yards, open spaces, lot width, and lot areas as are required by this ordinance, and having frontage upon a street, either shown on a plat of record or considered as a unit of property and described by metes and bounds.

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II-42 Lot, Corner: A lot abutting on two (2) or more streets at their intersection. Of the two (2) sides of a corner lot, the front shall be deemed to be the shortest of the two (2) sides fronting on streets.

II-43 Lot, Depth of: The average horizontal distance between the front and rear lot lines.

II-44 Lot, Double Frontage: An interior lot having frontage on two (2) streets.

II-45 Lot, Interior: Any lot other than a corner lot.

II-46 Lot, Width: The width of any lot at the setback line, calculated by measuring back a uniform distance from the street line as required by the setback regulation. If the street line curves or angles, then the setback line shall also curve or angle uniformly with the street line and the lot width shall be calculated along the said curve or angle setback line.

II-47 Lot of Record: A lot which has been recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court.

II-48 Manufacture and/or Manufacturing: The processing and/or converting of raw, unfinished materials, or products, or either of them, into articles or substances of different character, or for use for a different purpose.

II-49 Manufactured Home: A structure constructed to federal standards, transportable in one or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, is eight (8) feet or more in width and is forty (40) or more feet in length, or when erected on site, is three-hundred and twenty (320) or more square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling unit with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical conditions contained therein. The term "mobile home," once widely used to describe transportable housing units, has been replaced in the Code of Virginia, Section 36-85.16 et seq., by the term "manufactured home."

II-50 Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision: Any area designed to accommodate two (2) or more manufactured homes intended for residential use where residence is in manufactured homes exclusively.

II-51 Mobile Home: A transportable, factory built home designed to be used as a year-round residential dwelling and built prior to the enactment of the Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974. (This definition shall not include motor homes and travel trailers.)

II-52 Motor Home: Every private motor vehicle with a normal seating capacity of not more than ten persons, including the driver, designed primarily for use as living quarters for human beings.

II-53 Nonconforming Lot: An otherwise legally platted lot that does not conform to the minimum area or width requirements of this ordinance for the district in which it is located either at the effective date of this ordinance or as a result of subsequent amendments to the ordinance.

II-54 Nonconforming Activity: The otherwise legal use of a building or structure or of a tract of land that does not conform to the use regulations of this ordinance for the district in which it is located, either at the effective date of this ordinance or as a result of subsequent amendments to the ordinance.

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II-55 Nonconforming Structure: An otherwise legal building or structure that does not conform with the lot area, yard, height, lot coverage, or other area regulations of this ordinance, or is designed or intended for a use that does not conform to the use regulations of this ordinance for the district in which it is located, either at the effective date of this ordinance or as a result of subsequent amendments to the ordinance.

II-56 Nonpoint Source Pollution: Pollution consisting of constituents such as sediment, nutrients, and organic and toxic substances from diffuse sources, such as runoff from agriculture and urban land development and use.

II-57 Nontidal Wetlands: Those wetlands other than tidal wetlands that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, in 33 C.F.R. 328.3b.

II-58 Noxious Weeds: Weeds that are difficult to control effectively, such as Johnson Grass, Kudzu, and multiflora rose.

II-59 Office: For the purpose of this ordinance offices are defined as a building, room or suite in which services, clerical work, professional duties or the like are carried out.

II-60 Parking Space: A permanently maintained area, enclosed or unenclosed, sufficient in size to store one (1) standard size automobile, together with a driveway connecting the parking space with a street or alley and permitting ingress or egress of an automobile.

II-61 Parking Area, Off-Street: Parking (as defined in II-61) space provided for vehicles outside the dedicated street right-of-way.

II-62 Plan of Development: The process for site plan review to ensure compliance with Section 10.1-2109 of the Code of Virginia and Section III-5.12 of this Zoning Ordinance, prior to any clearing or grading of a site or the issuance of a building permit.

II-63 Public Road: A publicly-owned road designed and constructed in accordance with water quality protection criteria at least as stringent as requirements applicable to the Virginia Department of Transportation, including regulations promulgated pursuant to (i) the Erosion and Sediment Control Law (§ 10.1-603.1 et seq. of the Code of Virginia). This definition includes those roads where the Virginia Department of Transportation exercises direct supervision over the design or construction activities, or both, and cases where secondary roads are constructed and maintained, or both, by the Town of Parksley in accordance with the standards of the Town of Parksley.

II-64 Public Water and Sewer Systems: A water or sewer system owned and operated by the Town of Parksley or owned and operated by a private individual or a corporation approved by the governing body and properly licensed by the State Corporation Commission, and subject to special regulations as herein set forth.

II-65 Recreational Vehicle: Vehicular-type structure designed as temporary living accommodations for recreation, camping, and travel use. There are four (4) basic types of recreational vehicles: travel trailers, motor homes, truck campers, and camping trailers.

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II-66 Redevelopment: The process of developing land that is or has been previously developed.

II-67 Required Open Space: Any space required in any front, side, or rear yard.

II-68 Resource Management Area (RMA): That component of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area that is not classified as the Resource Protection Area. RMAs include land types that, if improperly used or developed, have the potential for causing significant water quality degradation or for diminishing the functional value of the Resource Protection Area.

II-69 Resource Protection Area (RPA): That component of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area comprised of lands adjacent to water bodies with perennial flow that have an intrinsic water quality value due to the ecological and biological processes they perform or are sensitive to impacts which may result in significant degradation to the quality of state waters.

II-70 Restaurant: Any building in which, for compensation, food or beverages are dispensed for consumption on the premises including, among other establishments, cafes, tea rooms, confectionery shops, or refreshment stands.

II-71 Retail Stores and Shops: Buildings for display and sale of merchandise at retail or for the rendering of personal services (but specifically exclusive of coal, wood, and lumber yards) such as the following which will serve as illustration: drug store, newsstand, food store, candy shop, milk dispensary, dry goods and notions store, antique store and gift shop, hardware store, household appliance store, furniture store, florist, optician, music and radio store, tailor shop, barber shop, and beauty shop.

II-72 Satellite Dish: A device incorporating a reflective surface that is solid, open mesh, or bar configured and is in the shape of a shallow dish, cone, horn, or cornucopia. Such device shall be used to transmit and/or receive radio or electromagnetic waves between terrestrially and/or orbitally based units. This definition includes, but is not limited to, satellite earth stations, TVROs (television reception only satellite dish antennas), and satellite microwave antennas.

II-73 Setback: The minimum distance by which any building or structure must be separated from a lot line.

II-74 Sign: Any display of any letters, words, numerals, figures, device, emblems, pictures, or any parts or combinations thereof, by any means whereby the same are made visible for the purpose of making anything known, where such display be made on, attached to, or as a part of a structure, surface, or any other thing including, but not limited to, the ground, any rock, tree, or other natural object, which display is visible beyond the boundaries of the parcel of land on which the same is made. A display of less than one (1) square foot in area is excluded from this definition.

II-74.1 Business. A sign which directs attention to a product, commodity, or service available on the premises.

II-74.2 Home Occupation. A sign not exceeding one (1) square foot in area directing attention to a product, commodity, or service available on the premises, but which product, commodity, or service is clearly a secondary use of the dwelling. The sign must have a white background with black trim. Letters must be in black and no more than three inches in height.

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II-74.3 Home Identification. A sign not exceeding four (4) square feet in area identifying an individual dwelling, property, or occupants' name. Said sign shall not be located any closer than five (5) feet to any property line.

II-74.4 General Advertising. A sign which directs attention to a product, commodity, or service not necessarily available on the premises.

II-74.5 Location. A sign which directs attention to the approximate location of an establishment from which the advertised product may be obtained.

II-74.6 Directional. A directional sign which indicates the direction to which attention is called four (4) square feet or less in area, giving the name only of the farm or business responsible for the erection of same, one end of which may be pointed, or on which an arrow may be painted.

II-74.7 Identification. A sign, not exceeding sixteen (16) square feet in area, for the purpose of showing the name and use of a convent, monastery, seminary, church, country club, sanitarium, cemetery, children's home, orphanage, fraternal organization, hospital, or other similar establishment, when such use is permitted in a residential zone as specified in this article and such sign is erected or displayed on the property as identified.

II-74.8 Real Estate. A sign not exceeding four (4) square feet in area identifying a particular property for sale.

II-74.9 Temporary. A sign not exceeding four (4) square feet in area applying to a seasonal or other brief activity such as, but not limited to, yard sales, horse shows, or auctions.

II-75 Sign Structure: Includes the supports, uprights, bracing, and framework of any structure, be it single-faced, double-faced, v-type, or otherwise exhibiting a sign.

II-76 Silvicultural activities: Forest management activities, including but not limited to the harvesting of timber, the construction of roads and trails for forest management purposes, and the preparation of property for reforestation that are conducted in accordance with the silvicultural best management practices developed and enforced by the State Forester pursuant to § 10.1-1105 of the Code of Virginia and are located on property defined as real estate devoted to forest use under § 58.1-3230 of the Code of Virginia.

II-77 Store: See Item II-72, Retail Stores and Shops.

II-78 Story: That portion of a building, other than the basement, included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor next above it. If there is no floor above it, the space between the floor and the ceiling next above it.

II-79 Story, Half: A space under a sloping roof, which has the line of intersection of roof decking and wall face not more than three (3) feet above the top floor level, and in which space not more than two-thirds of the floor area is finished off for use.

II-80 Street; Road: A public thoroughfare, except an alley or driveway, which affords principal means of access to abutting property.

II-81 Street Line: The dividing line between a street or road right-of-way and



the contiguous property.

II-82 Structure: Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires permanent location on the ground, or attachment to something having a permanent location on the ground. This includes, among other things, dwellings, buildings, signs, etc.

II-83 Substantial Alteration: The expansion or modification of a building or development that would result in a disturbance of land exceeding an area of 2,500 square feet in the Resource Management Area only.

II-84 Tourist Home: A dwelling where only lodging is provided for compensation for up to fourteen (14) persons (in contradistinction to hotels and boarding houses) and open to transients.

II-85 Travel Trailer: Vehicular structure mounted on wheels which is designed as temporary living accommodations for recreation, camping, and travel use and can be easily towed by automobile or small truck and does not require special highway movement permits.

II-86 Truck Camper: Portable structure designed to be loaded onto or affixed to the bed or chassis of a truck. Designed to be used as temporary living accommodations for recreation, camping, and travel use.

II-87 Use, Accessory: A subordinate use customarily incidental to and located upon the same lot occupied by the main use.

II-88 Variance: A variance is a reasonable deviation, granted by the Board of Zoning Appeals, from those provisions regulating the size or area of a lot or parcel of land or the size, area, bulk, or location of a building or structure.

II-89 Water-dependent Facility: A development of land that cannot exist outside of the Resource Protection Area and must be located on the shoreline by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operation. These facilities include, but are not limited to (ii) the intake and outfall structures of power plants, water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, and storm sewers.

II-90 Wayside Stand, Roadside Stand, Wayside Market: Any structure or land used for the sale of agricultural or horticultural produce, livestock, or merchandise produced by the owner or his family on their farm.

II-91 Wetlands: Nontidal wetlands.

II-92 Yard: An open space on a lot other than a court, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward, except as otherwise provided herein.

II-92.1 Front. An open space on the same lot as a building between the front line of the building (excluding steps) and the front lot or street line, and extending across the full width of the lot.

II-92.2 Rear. An open, unoccupied space on the same lot as a building between the rear line of the building (excluding steps) and the rear line of the lot and extending across the full width of the lot.

II-92.3 Side. An open, unoccupied space on the same lot as a building between the side line of the building (excluding steps) and the side line of the lot, and extending from the front yard line to the rear yard line.

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Article III - Districts

III-1 Enumeration of Districts. For the purpose of this ordinance, the incorporated area of the Town of Parksley, Virginia, is hereby divided into the following districts.

Residential, Single-Family:	R-15	page 20
Residential, Mixed:	R-M	page 23
Commercial, General:	C-G	page 26
Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Overlay District	CBPA	page 29

Location of these districts can be found on Map 1, page 17, and on Map 2, page 18.

A graphic illustration of lot terms and yard requirements as defined in Article II and used in the district regulations may be found on Figure 1, page 19.

Insert Zoning Map, Map 1

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Insert Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Map, Map 2

Insert Figure 1

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III-2 Residential Single-Family District, R-15

III-2.1 Statement of Intent. This district is composed of certain quiet, medium-density residential areas plus certain open areas where similar residential development is recommended to occur by the Town of Parksley Town Plan. The regulations for this district are designed to stabilize and protect the essential characteristics of the district and to promote and encourage a suitable environment for family life where there are children. To these ends, development is limited to a relatively medium concentration; and permitted uses are basically limited to single-unit dwellings providing homes for the residents, plus certain additional uses, such as parks, and certain public facilities that serve the residents of the district. This area is represented as R-15 on page 18 of the Town of Parksley, Virginia, Zoning Ordinance and as Residential on the Future Land Use Map in the Parksley Town Plan.

III-2.2 Principal Permitted Uses and Structures. The following uses shall be permitted subject to all the other requirements of this ordinance as a matter of right in Single-Family Residential District (R-15).

- A. Single-Family Dwellings.
- B. Public Parks and Playgrounds.
- C. Accessory Buildings, including Satellite Dishes.
- D. Residential Swimming Pools, provided that same are located no closer than ten (10) feet to any adjoining property line, and provided that any swimming pool with a depth of twenty-four (24) inches or more, whether below or above grade, fixed or movable, shall be enclosed by independent fencing and gates at least five (5) feet high with a mesh no larger than six (6) inches.  
  
Swimming pools not in conformity with the foregoing shall require a Special Use Permit.
- E. Public Utilities: signs, poles, distribution lines, distribution transformers, pipes, meters, and other facilities necessary for the provision and maintenance of public utilities, including water and sewerage facilities.
- F. Home identification signs as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.
- G. Identification signs as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.
- H. Real estate signs as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.
- I. Temporary signs as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.

III-2.3 Special Exceptions. The following uses shall be permitted in Single-Family Residential District (R-15), subject to all the other requirements of this ordinance, only upon the obtaining of a Special Use Permit from the Town Council.

- A. Two-Family Dwelling.

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- B. Home Occupations - as defined in II-36.
- C. Home occupation signs as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.
- D. Churches.
- E. Bed and Breakfast Houses.
- F. Swimming Pools not in conformity with Section III-2.2.D.
- G. Cemeteries.

III-2.4 Area Regulations. The minimum lot area required for a permitted use in the "R-15" district is 15,000 square feet.

III-2.5 Setback Regulations. Structures shall be located thirty-five (35) feet or more from any street right-of-way which is fifty (50) feet or greater in width, or sixty (60) feet or more from the center of any street right-of-way less than fifty (50) feet in width; however, no building need be set back more than the average of the setbacks of the two adjacent structures on either side. A vacant lot fifty (50) feet or more in width may be assumed to be occupied by a building having a minimum setback. This shall be known as the "setback line." On corner lots, the structures shall be set back thirty (35) feet from both streets.

III-2.6 Frontage Regulations. The minimum lot width measured along a street at the setback line shall be fifty (50) feet or more.

III-2.7 Yard Regulations.

Side: The minimum side yard shall be fifteen (15) feet or more. A one story accessory building shall have a side yard of three (3) feet or more and any accessory building over 1 story in height shall be ten (10) feet or more from any lot line, except that any satellite dish shall be five (5) feet or more from any lot line.

Rear: Each main building shall have a rear yard of thirty-five (35) feet or more. Any satellite dish shall be placed in a rear yard only. A one story accessory building shall have a rear yard of three (3) feet or more and each accessory building over 1 story shall be ten (10) feet or more from any lot line.

III-2.8 Height Regulations. Buildings may be erected up to 35 feet and two and one-half (2 1/2) stories in height except that:

- A. Public utility structures, church spires, belfries, cupolas, monuments, water towers, chimneys, flues, flag poles, residential television antennae and residential radio aerials are exempt. Parapet walls may be up to 4 feet above the height of the building on which the walls rest.
- B. Accessory buildings and satellite dishes shall be limited to two (2) stories or twenty-five feet in height.

III-2.9 Fencing Regulations. Fences may be erected upon the obtaining of a zoning permit, subject to all other requirements of this ordinance.

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- A. Fences may be erected up to ten (10) feet in height.
- B. Fences may be placed on the property line upon agreement between adjacent property owners; otherwise fencing shall be setback one (1) foot from the property line.
- C. Type of construction and materials for fencing shall be subject to approval by the zoning administrator.

III-2.10 Access. Each dwelling unit shall front on a dedicated public street or a fifteen (15) foot minimum width access easement.



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III-3 Residential Mixed District, R-M

III-3.1 Statement of Intent. This district is intended to provide quiet, medium- and higher-density residential areas plus open areas where residential development is recommended to occur by the Town of Parksley Town Plan. The regulations for this district are designed to stabilize and protect the essential characteristics of a residential district and to promote and encourage a suitable environment for family life where there are children while allowing for a variety of housing opportunities and flexibility in design. This area is represented as R-M on the Zoning Map on page 18 of the Town of Parksley, Virginia, Zoning Ordinance and as Residential on the Future Land Use Map in the Parksley Town Plan.

III-3.2 Principal Permitted Uses and Structures. The following uses shall be permitted subject to all the other requirements of this ordinance as a matter of right in Residential Mixed District (R-M).

- A. Single-Family Dwellings.
- B. Two-Family Dwellings.
- C. Multi-Family Dwellings.
- D. Apartment Houses and Boarding Houses.
- E. Tourist Homes.
- F. Bed and Breakfast Houses.
- G. Schools.
- H. Churches.
- I. Libraries.
- J. Rest or Convalescent Homes.
- K. Nursing Homes.
- L. Clubs and Lodges.
- M. Parks and Playgrounds.
- N. Accessory Buildings, including Satellite Dishes.
- O. Home Occupations as defined in Section II-36 of this Ordinance.
- P. Public Utilities: signs, poles, distribution lines, distribution transformers, pipes, meters, and other facilities necessary for the provision and maintenance of public utilities, including water and sewerage facilities.
- Q. Home occupation signs as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.
- R. Home identification signs as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.

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- S. Identification signs as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.
- T. Real estate signs as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.
- U. Temporary signs as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.

III-3.4 Area Regulations.

- A. For lots containing or intended to contain a single-family dwelling not served by public water and sewerage systems, the minimum lot area shall be 15,000 square feet.
- B. For lots containing or intended to contain dwellings for two or more families not served by public water and sewerage, the minimum lot area is 15,000 square feet plus 1,000 square feet for each additional dwelling unit above one. The administrator may require a greater area if considered necessary by the health official.

III-3.5 Setback Regulations. Structures shall be located thirty-five (35) feet or more from any street right-of-way which is fifty (50) feet or greater in width, or sixty (60) feet or more from the center of any street right-of-way less than fifty (50) feet in width; however no building need be set back more than the average of the setbacks of the two adjacent structures on either side. A vacant lot fifty (50) feet or more in width may be assumed to be occupied by a building having a minimum setback. This shall be known as the "setback line." On corner lots, the structures shall be set back thirty (35) feet from both streets.

III-3.6 Frontage Regulations. The minimum lot width measured along a street at the setback line shall be fifty (50) feet or more, and for each additional dwelling unit or permitted use there shall be at least ten (10) feet of additional lot width at the setback line.

III-3.7 Yard Regulations.

Side: The minimum side yard shall be fifteen (15) feet or more. A one story accessory building shall have a side yard of three (3) feet or more and any accessory building over 1 story in height shall be ten (10) feet or more from any lot line, except that any satellite dish shall be five (5) feet or more from any lot line.

Rear: Each main building shall have a rear yard of twenty-five (25) feet or more. Any satellite dish shall be placed in a rear yard only. A one story accessory building shall have a rear yard of three (3) feet or more and each accessory building over 1 story shall be ten (10) feet or more from any lot line.

III-3.8 Height Regulations. Buildings may be erected up to 35 feet and two and one-half (2 1/2) stories in height except that:

- A. Public utility structures, church spires, belfries, cupolas, monuments, water towers, chimneys, flues, flag poles, residential television antennae and residential radio aerials are exempt. Parapet walls may be up to 4 feet above the height of the building on which the walls rest.
- B. Accessory buildings shall be limited to two (2) stories in height.

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- C. The height limit for structures may be increased up to forty-five (45) feet and up to three (3) stories provided each side yard is ten (10) feet, plus one (1) foot of side yard for each additional foot of building height over thirty-five (35) feet.
- D. A public or semipublic building such as a school, church, library, or hospital may be erected to a height of sixty (60) feet from grade provided that required front, side, and rear yards shall be increased one (1) foot for each foot in height over thirty-five (35) feet.

III-3.9 Access. Each dwelling unit shall front on a dedicated public street or a fifteen (15) foot minimum width access easement.

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III-4 Commercial-General District, C-G

III-4.1 Statement of Intent. This district is intended to provide for the conduct of general business to which the public requires direct and frequent access. This area is represented as C-G on page 18 of the Town of Parksley, Virginia, Zoning Ordinance and as Commercial on the Future Land Use Map in the Parksley Town Plan.

III-4.2 Principal Permitted Uses and Structures. The following uses shall be permitted by right in Commercial-General District (C-G).

- A. Retail Food Stores.
- B. Bakeries.
- C. Dry Cleaners.
- D. Laundries.
- E. Post Offices, County Offices, Town Offices, and other similar public uses.
- F. Barber and Beauty Shops.
- G. Theaters and Assembly Halls.
- H. Hotels, Motels, and Inns.
- I. Professional and Business Offices.
- J. Banks and Lending Institutions.
- K. Churches.
- L. Libraries.
- M. Animal Hospital or Clinic.
- N. Funeral Homes.
- O. Restaurants.
- P. Retail Service Stores.
- Q. Retail Sales Stores.
- R. Service Stations (with major repair under cover).
- S. Clubs and Lodges.
- T. Auto Sales and Service.
- U. Public Utilities: Signs, poles, distribution lines, distribution transformers, pipes, meters, and other facilities necessary for the provision and maintenance of public utilities, including water and sewage facilities.
- V. Virginia ABC Stores.

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- W. Drainage, Erosion and Flood Control Devices.
- X. Residential Apartments above stores.
- Y. Accessory Buildings.
- Z. Business signs not affixed to the building in which the business is conducted shall be permitted only upon the specific premises where the business is located, provided that no business shall have more than one (1) sign and said sign shall not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area. Signs shall not exceed a height of twenty (20) feet above ground level. Larger or higher signs may be allowed with a special use permit.
- AA. Signs or a combination of letters may be attached to a building or structure, where business is conducted on the premises, for the purpose of advertising and displaying the name, address, and/or a business slogan, of the specific business conducted therein.
- BB. Directional signs, as defined in Article II and in compliance with Article IV of this Ordinance.
- CC. Identification signs not exceeding twelve (12) square feet in area.

III-4.3 Special Exceptions. The following uses shall be permitted in Commercial-General District, C-G, subject to all the other requirements of this ordinance, only upon the obtaining of a Special Use Permit from the governing body.

- A. Public billiard parlors and pool rooms, bowling alleys, dance halls, and similar forms of public amusement. In approving any such application, the governing body may establish such special requirements and regulations for the protection of adjacent property, set the hours of operation, and make requirements as they may deem necessary in the public interest.
- B. Grain and Feed Supply.
- C. Machinery Sales and Service.
- D. Wholesale Stores.
- E. Warehouses.
- F. Truck Storage and Service.
- G. Lumber and Building Supply (with storage under cover).
- H. Plumbing and Electrical Supply (with storage under cover).
- I. Multi-family dwellings.
- J. Bed and Breakfast Houses.
- K. Apartment Houses and Boarding Houses.
- L. Tourist Homes.
- M. Any other uses not specifically named herein.

III-4.4 Area Regulations. None, except for permitted uses utilizing individual

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sewage disposal systems; the required area for any such use shall be approved by the health official.

III-4.5 Frontage and Yard Regulations. None, except for permitted uses adjoining or adjacent to a residential district, the minimum side yard or rear yard shall be twenty-five (25) feet, and off-street parking shall be in accordance with the provisions contained herein.

III-4.6 Height Regulations. Buildings may be erected to a height of 45 feet and three (3) stories, except that:

- A. Public utility structures, church spires, belfries, cupolas, monuments, water towers, chimneys, flues, flag poles, residential television antennae and residential radio aerials are exempt. Parapet walls may be up to 4 feet above the height of the building on which the walls rest.
- B. Accessory buildings shall be limited to two (2) stories in height and any accessory building over one (1) story in height shall be at least ten (10) feet from any lot line.

III-4.7 Access. Each main building shall front on a dedicated public street or a fifteen (15) foot minimum width access easement.

III-5 Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Overlay District, CBPA

III-5.1 Purpose and Intent.

- A. This Article is enacted to implement the requirements of Section 10.1-2100 et seq. of the Code of Virginia (The Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act) as part of the Town of Parksley Zoning Ordinance. The intent of the Parksley Town Council and the purpose of the Overlay District is to: (1) protect existing high quality state waters; (2) restore all other state waters to a condition or quality that will permit all reasonable public uses and will support the propagation and growth of all aquatic life, including game fish, which might reasonably be expected to inhabit them; (3) safeguard the clean waters of the Commonwealth from pollution; (4) prevent any increase in pollution; (5) reduce existing pollution; and (6) promote water resource conservation in order to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the present and future citizens of the Town of Parksley.
- B. This district shall be in addition to and shall overlay all other zoning districts where they are applied so that any parcel of land lying in the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Overlay District shall also lie in one or more of the other zoning districts provided for by the Zoning Ordinance. Unless otherwise stated in the Overlay District, the review and approval procedures provided for in the Town of Parksley Zoning Ordinance Section III-5.12, Plan of Development Process; the Accomack County Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance; and the Accomack County Building Code, including all grading permits and building permits, shall be followed in reviewing and approving development, redevelopment, and uses governed by this Article.

III-5.2 Authority. This Article is enacted under the authority of Section 10.1-2100 et seq. (The Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act) and Section 15.2-2283, of the Code of Virginia. Section 15.2-2283 states that zoning ordinances shall be designed to give reasonable consideration to the preservation of lands significant for the protection of the natural environment, and that such zoning ordinances may "also include reasonable provisions, not inconsistent with applicable state water quality standards, to protect surface water and groundwater as defined in Section 62.1-255."

III-5.3 Conflict with Other Regulations. In any case where the requirements of this Article conflict with any other provision of the Town of Parksley Code, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall apply.

III-5.4 Definitions. The words and terms used in the Overlay District have the meanings which are defined in Article II, Definitions, of the Town of Parksley Zoning Ordinance, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

III-5.5 Application of CBPA District.

- A. The Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Overlay District shall apply to all lands identified as CBPAs as designated by the Parksley Town Council and as shown on the Town of Parksley Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Map. The Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Overlay District is composed of a Resource Protection Area (RPA), and a Resource Management Area (RMA).
- (1) Resource Protection Areas include the following land categories, the protection of which is necessary to protect the quality of state waters:

Nontial wetlands connected and contiguous to water bodies with perennial flow;

b. A 100-foot vegetated buffer area located adjacent to and on the southern side of Katy Young Branch and along both sides of any other water body with perennial flow.

(2) Resource Management Areas are generally composed of the 200 feet of land contiguous to and south of the RPA, except between Jones and Browne Avenues. Beginning at the intersection of Jones Avenue and Gertrude Street, it shall run east along the north edge of Gertrude Street to the east side of Wilson Avenue, turning north along Wilson Avenue to the south edge of Pine Street, then running east along the south side of Pine Street to the west side of Cassatt Avenue, then running south on the west side of Cassatt Avenue to the north side of an alley between Gertrude and Callen Streets, then running east across Patton Avenue and continuing on the north side of the alley until rejoining the aforementioned 200 foot line at Browne Avenue. *NOTE: As the actual delineation of the RPA is now more dependent upon whether or not there are water bodies with perennial flow exist on a given development site, the actual extent of the RMA cannot be so specifically delineated. For consistency, I recommend that the RMA be defined as a 200-foot area of land contiguous to the RPA.*

B. The Town of Parksley Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas Map on page 19 of this Ordinance shows the general location of CBPAs and should be consulted by persons contemplating activities within the Town of Parksley prior to engaging in a regulated activity.

III-5.6 Interpretation of Resource Protection Area Boundaries.

A. Delineation by the Applicant.

The site-specific boundaries of the Resource Protection Area shall be determined by the applicant in accordance with Section III-5.12, Plan of Development Process, or through the review of a water quality impact assessment as required under Section III-5.11 of this Article.

B. Delineation by the Zoning Administrator.

The Zoning Administrator, when requested by an applicant wishing to construct a single family residence, may perform the delineation. The Zoning Administrator may use, hydrology, soils, plant species, and other data, and consult other appropriate resources as needed to perform the delineation.

C. Where Conflict Arises Over Delineation.

When the applicant provides a site-specific delineation of the RPA, the Zoning Administrator will verify the accuracy of the boundary delineation.

In determining the site-specific RPA boundary, the Zoning Administrator may render adjustments to the applicant's boundary delineation, in accordance with Section III-5.12, Plan of Development Process, or water quality impact assessment as required under Section III-5.11 of this Article. In the event the adjusted boundary delineation is contested by the applicant, the applicant may seek relief, in accordance with the



provisions of Section III-5.12.D.

III-5.7 Use Regulations. Permitted uses, special permit uses, accessory uses, and special requirements shall be as established by the underlying zoning district, unless specifically modified by the requirements set forth herein.

III-5.8 Lot Size. Lot size shall be subject to the requirements of the underlying zoning district(s), provided that any lot shall have sufficient area outside the RPA to accommodate an intended development, in accordance with the performance standards in Section III-5.10, Performance Standards, when such development is not otherwise allowed in the RPA.

III-5.9 Required Conditions for Resource Protection Areas.

- A. Development in RPAs may be allowed, subject to approval by the Zoning Administrator and only if it: (i) is water-dependent; or (ii) constitutes redevelopment. A new or expanded water-dependent facility may be allowed provided that:
- (1) It does not conflict with the Parksley Town Plan;
  - (2) It complies with the performance criteria set forth in Section III-5.10 of this Article;
  - (3) Any non-water-dependent component is located outside of Resource Protection Areas;
  - (4) Access will be provided with the minimum disturbance necessary. Where possible, a single point of access will be provided.
- B. A water quality impact assessment shall be required for any proposed development, redevelopment or land disturbance within RPAs and for any development within RMAs when required by the Zoning Administrator because of the unique characteristics of the site or intensity of development, in accordance with the provisions of Section III-5.11, Water Quality Impact Assessment, of this Article.
- C. Redevelopment within the Resource Protection Area shall be permitted only if it does not increase the amount of impervious cover in the RPA and there is no further encroachment into the RPA and it shall conform to applicable stormwater management and erosion and sediment control criteria as set forth in Section III-5.10 of this Article.

III-5.10 Performance Standards.

- A. Purpose and Intent.

The performance standards establish the means to minimize erosion and sedimentation potential, reduce land application of nutrients and toxins, and maximize rainwater infiltration. Natural ground cover, especially woody vegetation, is most effective in holding soil in place and preventing site erosion. Indigenous vegetation, with its adaptability to local conditions without the use of harmful fertilizers or pesticides, filters stormwater runoff. Minimizing impervious cover enhances rainwater infiltration and effectively reduces stormwater runoff potential.

The purpose and intent of these requirements are also to implement the following objectives: prevent a net increase in nonpoint source pollution

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from new development; achieve a 10% reduction in nonpoint source pollution from redevelopment; and achieve a 40% reduction in nonpoint source pollution from agricultural uses.

B. General Performance Standards for Development and Redevelopment in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas.

- (1) All development exceeding 2,500 square feet of land disturbance shall be subject to a plan of development process, in accordance with Section III-5.12, Plan of Development Process, of this Article.
- (2) Land disturbance shall be limited to the area necessary to provide for the proposed use or development.
  - a. In accordance with an approved site plan, the limits of land disturbance, including clearing or grading shall be strictly defined by the construction footprint. These limits shall be clearly shown on submitted plans and physically marked on the development site.
  - b. Ingress and egress during construction shall be limited to one access point, unless otherwise approved by the Zoning Administrator.
- (3) Indigenous vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent practicable consistent with the use or development permitted and in accordance with the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook.
  - a. Existing trees over six (6) inches diameter at breast height (DBH) shall be preserved outside the construction footprint. Diseased trees, trees that create a danger to the structure, or trees weakened by age, storm, fire, or other injury may be removed.
  - b. Clearing shall be allowed only to provide necessary access, sight lines and vistas; positive site drainage; water quality BMPs; and the installation of utilities, as approved by the Zoning Administrator.
- (4) Land development shall minimize impervious cover to promote infiltration of stormwater into the ground consistent with the proposed use or development.
  - a. Pervious material shall be used for any required parking area, alley, or other low traffic driveway, unless otherwise approved by the Zoning Administrator.
- (5) Any land disturbing activity exceeding 2,500 square feet, including construction of all single-family houses, septic tanks, and drainfields, shall comply with the requirements of the Accomack County Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance.
- (6) All on-site sewage disposal systems not requiring a Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permit shall be pumped out at least once every five years.
- (7) A reserve sewage disposal site with a capacity at least equal to that of the primary sewage disposal site shall be provided. This

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requirement shall not apply to any lot or parcel recorded prior to October 1, 1989 if such lot or parcel is not sufficient in capacity to accommodate a reserve sewage disposal site, as determined by the local Health Department. Building or construction of any impervious surface shall be prohibited on the area of all sewage disposal sites or on an on-site sewage treatment system which operates under a permit issued by the State Water Control Board, until the structure is served by public sewer.

- (8) For any development or redevelopment, stormwater runoff shall be controlled by the use of best management practices consistent with the water quality protection provisions of the Virginia Stormwater Management Regulations (4 VAC 3-20-10 et seq.)
- a. For development, the post-development nonpoint source pollution runoff load shall not exceed the pre-development load, based on the calculated average land cover condition for Virginia's Chesapeake Bay watershed (0.45 pounds of phosphorous per acre per year) or as calculated by the Eastern Shore Soil and Water Conservation District for the Town of Parksley, whichever is greater;
  - b. For sites within isolated redevelopment sites, the nonpoint source pollution load shall be reduced by at least 10 percent. The Zoning Administrator may waive or modify this requirement for redevelopment sites that originally incorporated best management practices for stormwater runoff quality control, but in no case may the post-development nonpoint source pollution runoff load exceed the pre-development load.
  - c. For redevelopment, both the pre- and post-development loadings shall be calculated by the same procedures. However, where the design data is available, the original post-development nonpoint source pollution loadings can be substituted for the existing development loadings.
- (9) Prior to initiating grading or other on-site activities on any portion of a lot or parcel, all wetlands permits required by federal, state, and local laws and regulations shall be obtained and evidence of such submitted to the Zoning Administrator, in accordance with Section III-5.12, Plan of Development Process, of this Article.
- (10) Land in CBPAs upon which agricultural activities are being conducted shall have a soil and water quality conservation assessment. Such assessment evaluate the effectiveness of existing practices pertaining to soil erosion and sediment control, nutrient management and management of pesticides, and where necessary, results in a plan that outlines additional practices needed to ensure that water quality protection is accomplished consistent with the Article.

**C. Buffer Area Requirements.**

To minimize the adverse effects of human activities on the other components of Resource Protection Areas, state waters, and aquatic life, a 100-foot buffer area of vegetation that is effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion, and filtering nonpoint source pollution from runoff shall be retained if present and established where it does not exist.

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The buffer area shall be located adjacent to and landward of other RPA components and along both sides of any water body with perennial flow. Generally, the buffer area shall be measured 100' landward from that point where there is a distinct change from predominantly wetland vegetation to non-wetland vegetation. The full buffer area shall be designated as the landward component of the RPA.

The 100-foot buffer area shall be deemed to achieve a 75 percent reduction of sediments and a 40 percent reduction of nutrients. The buffer area shall be maintained to meet the following additional performance standards:

- (1) In order to maintain the functional value of the buffer area, indigenous vegetation may be removed, subject to approval by the Zoning Administrator, only to provide for reasonable sight lines, access paths, general woodlot management, and best management practices including those that prevent upland erosion and concentrated flows of stormwater, as follows:
  - a. Trees may be pruned or removed as necessary to provide for sight lines and vistas, provided that where removed, they shall be replaced with other vegetation that is equally effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion, and filtering nonpoint source pollution from runoff.
  - b. Any path shall be constructed and surfaced so as to effectively control erosion.
  - c. Dead, diseased, or dying trees or shrubbery and noxious weeds (such as Johnson grass, kudzu, and multiflora rose) may be removed and thinning of trees may be allowed as permitted by the Zoning Administrator.
  - d. For shoreline erosion control projects, trees and woody vegetation may be removed, necessary control techniques employed, and appropriate vegetation established to protect or stabilize the shoreline in accordance with the best available technical advice and applicable permit conditions or requirements.
  
- (2) When the application of the buffer areas would result in the loss of a buildable area on a lot or parcel recorded prior to October 1, 1989, the Zoning Administrator may permit encroachments into the buffer area in accordance with the following criteria:
  - a. Encroachments into the buffer area shall be the minimum necessary to achieve a reasonable buildable area for a principal structure and necessary utilities;
  - b. Where practicable, a vegetated area that will maximize water quality protection, mitigate the effects of the buffer encroachment, and is equal to the area of encroachment into the buffer area shall be established elsewhere on the lot or parcel; and
  - c. The encroachment may not extend into the seaward 50 feet of the buffer area.

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- (3) On agricultural lands within the RPA the agricultural buffer area shall be managed to prevent concentrated flows of surface water from breaching the buffer area and appropriate actions may be taken to prevent noxious weeds from invading the buffer area. Agricultural activities may encroach into the buffer area as follows:
- a. Agricultural activities may encroach into the landward 50 feet of the 100-foot wide buffer area when at least one agricultural best management practice, which, in the opinion of the [local soil and water conservation district board], addresses the more predominant water quality issue on the adjacent land - erosion control or nutrient management - is being implemented on the adjacent land, provided that the combination of the undisturbed buffer area and the best management practice achieves water quality protection, pollutant removal, and water resource conservation at least the equivalent of the 100-foot wide buffer area. If nutrient management is identified as the predominant water quality issue, a nutrient management plan, including soil test, must be developed consistent with the "Virginia Nutrient Management Training and Certification Regulations (4 VAC 5-15 et seq. administered by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation;
  - b. Agricultural activities may encroach within the landward 75 feet of the 100-foot wide buffer area when agricultural best management practices which address erosion control, nutrient management, and pest chemical control, are being implemented on the adjacent land. The erosion control practices must prevent erosion from exceeding the soil loss tolerance level, referred to as "T", as defined in the "National Soil Survey Handbook" of November 1996 in the "Field Office Technical Guide" of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service. A nutrient management plan, including soil test, must be developed consistent with the "Virginia Nutrient Management Training and Certification Regulations (4 VAC 5-15 et seq. administered by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. In conjunction with the remaining buffer area, this collection of best management practices shall be presumed to achieve water quality protection at least the equivalent of that provided by the 100-foot wide buffer area.
  - c. The buffer area is not required to be designated adjacent to agricultural drainage ditches if the adjacent agricultural land has in place at least one best management practices as considered by the local Soil and Water Conservation District to address the more predominant water quality issue on the adjacent land - either erosion control or nutrient management.

(4) When agricultural or silvicultural uses within the buffer area cease, and the lands are proposed to be converted to other uses, the full 100-foot wide buffer area shall be reestablished. In reestablishing the buffer, management measures shall be undertaken to provide woody vegetation that assures the buffer functions are maintained or established.

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A. Purpose and Intent.

The purpose of the water quality impact assessment is to identify the impacts of proposed development, redevelopment and land disturbances on water quality and lands within Resource Protection Areas; ensure that, where development does take place within Resource Protection Areas, it will be located on those portions of a site and in a manner that will be least disruptive to the natural functions of Resource Protection Areas; and specify mitigation which will address water quality protection.

B. Water Quality Impact Assessment Required.

A water quality impact assessment, to be submitted during the plot plan, site plan and/or subdivision review process, is required for:

- (1) Any proposed development within a Resource Protection Area, including any buffer area encroachment as provided for in Section III-5.10.C of this Article.
- (2) Any proposed development in the RMA if deemed necessary by the Zoning Administrator due to unique characteristics of the site or intensity of the proposed development.

C. Contents of a Water Quality Impact Assessment.

The water quality impact assessment shall be of sufficient specificity to demonstrate compliance with this Article. The information required in this section shall be considered a minimum, unless the Zoning Administrator determines that some of the elements are unnecessary due to the nature and scope of the proposed use and development of land. The impact statement shall be prepared by qualified persons acting within the limits of their professional expertise and license, and shall include the following:

- (1) Location of the components of the RPA, including the one hundred (100) foot RPA buffer and any water bodies with perennial flow.
- (2) Location and nature of any proposed encroachments into the RPA buffer area including the type of paving material; areas of clearing or grading; and the location of any structures, driveways and other impervious cover.
- (3) Type and location of proposed best management practices to mitigate the proposed encroachment.
- (4) Calculation of pre- and post-development pollutant loading in accordance with Section III-5.10.B(7).
- (5) Identification and status of any required wetlands permits from federal, state or local agencies.
- (6) An erosion and sediment control plan in accordance with the requirements of Accomack County's Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance.

D. Evaluation Procedure.

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- (1) The Zoning Administrator may request review of the water quality impact assessment by the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Department (CBLAD). Any comments by CBLAD will be considered by the Zoning Administrator provided that such comments are provided by CBLAD within thirty (30) days of the request.
- (2) Upon the completed review of a water quality impact assessment, the Zoning Administrator will determine if any proposed encroachment into the buffer area is consistent with the purpose and intent of this Article or if the proposed development is consistent with the purpose and intent of this Article. The Zoning Administrator will make a finding based on the following criteria in conjunction with Sec. III-5.12:
  - a. The necessity of the proposed encroachment into the buffer area and the ability to place improvements elsewhere on the site to avoid disturbance of the buffer area;
  - b. Within any RPA, the proposed development is water-dependent or redevelopment;
  - c. The disturbance of wetlands will be minimized;
  - d. Impervious surface is minimized;
  - e. The development, as proposed, meets the purpose and intent of this Article;
  - f. Proposed erosion and sediment control devices are adequate to achieve the reductions in runoff and prevent off-site sedimentation;
  - g. Proposed best management practices, where required, or proposed stormwater management facilities and practices are adequate to control the stormwater runoff to achieve the required standard for pollutant control;
  - h. The development will not result in unnecessary destruction of plant materials on site;
  - i. The cumulative impact of the proposed development, when considered in relation to other development in the vicinity, both existing and proposed, will not result in a significant degradation of water quality.

III-5.12 Plan of Development Process. Any development proposing to exceed~~ing~~ 2,500 square feet of land disturbance shall be accomplished through a plan of development process prior to any clearing or grading of a site or the issuance of any building permit, to assure compliance with all applicable requirements of this Ordinance. The plan of development process shall generally be satisfied by the approval of a site plan, or a plot plan in accordance with the provisions in III-5.12.A and any additional plans or studies as required by the Administrator.

- A. Plot Plans. One copy of a plot plan drawn to scale for individual single-family dwellings or accessory structures for single-family residences or for commercial development which results in a land disturbance less than

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10,000 square feet and which will result in an area of impervious surface of less than 16 percent of any lot or parcel, shall be submitted to the designated authority for review and approval. Any proposed encroachment into an RPA shall require an applicant to prepare a site plan as outlined in § III-5.12.B below, including the submission of a water quality impact assessment in accordance with Article III-5.11 of this Article.

B. Required Information. At a minimum, the plot plan shall be drawn to scale and contain the following information:

- (1) A boundary survey of the site drawn to scale or site drawing showing the north arrow and property line boundaries and distances.
- (2) Area of the lot/parcel.
- (3) Location, dimensions, and use of proposed and existing structures including marine and temporary structures. In the case of temporary structures, the date when the structures will be removed must be indicated.
- (4) Location of all building restriction lines, setbacks, easements, covenant restrictions, and rights-of-way.
- (5) Dimensions and location of all existing driveways, parking areas, or other impervious surfaces.
- (6) Location of all existing and proposed septic tanks and drainfield areas including reserve areas required according to § III-5.10.B(6) and the location of all existing and proposed wells.
- (7) Limits of clearing and grading.
- (8) Specifications for the protection of existing trees and vegetation during clearing, grading, and all phases of construction.
- (9) Location of any water bodies with perennial flow and the Resource Protection Area boundary as required in § III-5.6 of this Article, including any required buffer areas.
- (10) Location of all erosion and sediment control devices.
- (11) Amount of impervious surface proposed for the site.

C. Site Plan. A site plan for any proposed development which will result in 10,000 square feet of land disturbance or greater, or any industrial development proposal shall be submitted to the designated authority for review and approval. Any encroachment into an RPA shall require an applicant to submit a water quality impact assessment in accordance with Section III-5.11 of this Article.

D. Required Information. The applicant shall submit six (6) prints at a scale of one hundred (100) feet to the inch of the site plan to the designated authority. At a minimum, the site plan shall contain the information required for a plot plan above and the following additional information:

- (1) The proposed title of the project and the names and addresses of the professional(s) preparing the plan, the owner or owners of record,



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and the applicant, if different, and a signature panel for the designated authority's approval.

- (2) Site boundaries, north arrow, scale, the present zoning and current use of the property and all contiguous or abutting parcels.
  - (3) Existing topography with a maximum contour interval of two (2) feet.
  - (4) All wetlands permits required by law.
  - (5) Limits of existing floodplains.
  - (6) Existing natural land features, trees, water features and all proposed changes to these features shall be indicated on the site plan, including the location of all wooded areas before development, the proposed limits of clearing and all trees to be preserved in accordance with Section III-5.10.B(2) of this Article.
  - (7) Public sanitary sewer system, public water mains and fire hydrants.
  - (8) Slopes, terraces, retaining walls, fencing and screening within required yards, and any shoreline stabilization structures.
  - (9) Plans for collecting and depositing stormwater and method of treatment of natural and artificial watercourses, including a delineation of proposed limits of floodplains, if any, as created or enlarged by the proposed development.
  - (10) Stormwater management plan which shows the following:
    - a. Location and design of all planned stormwater control devices.
    - b. Procedures for implementing non-structural stormwater control practices and techniques.
    - c. Pre- and post-development nonpoint source pollutant loadings with supporting documentation of all utilized coefficients and calculations.
    - d. For facilities, verification of structural soundness, including a Professional Engineer or Class IIIB Surveyor Certification.
    - e. The plan shall include a guarantee from the property owner that he or she and subsequent owners shall be responsible for any necessary maintenance or repairs.
- E. Review by Administrator. The administrator shall review plot plans, site plans and subdivision plans for compliance with all requirements of this Ordinance. Within sixty (60) days of submission of a plot plan, site plan, or subdivision plan, the applicant shall be advised in writing, by formal letter or by legible markings on the plan, of any additional data that may be required or improvements that need to be made for compliance with this Ordinance.
- F. Denial of Plan, Appeal of Conditions or Modifications. In the event the plot plan or site plan is disapproved and recommended conditions or modifications are unacceptable to the applicant, the applicant may appeal

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such administrative decision to the Town Council. In granting an appeal, the Town Council must find such plan in accordance with all applicable ordinances and include necessary elements to mitigate any detrimental impact on water quality and upon adjacent property and the surrounding area, or such plan meets the purpose and intent of this Ordinance. If the Town Council finds that the applicant's plan does not meet the above stated criteria, they shall deny approval of the plan.

III-5.13 Nonconformities. The lawful use of a building or structure which existed on the effective date of this Article or which exists at the time of any amendment of this Article, and which is not in conformity with new provisions of this Overlay District may be continued in accordance with the following provisions and the provisions in this Ordinance for Nonconforming Uses.

A. No change or expansion of use of an existing nonconforming structure shall be allowed with the exception that the Administrator may grant an application for existing structures on lots or parcels to provide for remodeling and alterations to such nonconforming structures in accordance with Article VI of this Ordinance, provided that:

- (1) The alteration, use, improvement, or minor expansion of an existing structure does not increase the non-point source pollution load or degrade the quality of surface waters, and encroachment into the buffer area is minimized.
- (2) Any development, redevelopment, or land disturbance exceeding an area of 2,500 square feet complies with all erosion and sediment control requirements of the Accomack County Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance.

B. Unimproved nonconforming lots of record at the time of the effective date of this Ordinance which are of insufficient size to meet the minimum requirements of this Ordinance regarding area, frontage, setbacks, width, depth, side and rear yards, or Buffer Area requirements may be used as permitted by the regulations for the underlying district in which the lot is located, subject to the following:

- (1) Lots must comply with all minimum zoning requirements and other applicable ordinances in effect on the date such lot was recorded, and

*NOTE: This is already in the Article and there is no need to repeat it here.*

C. An application to alter or expand a nonconforming use shall be made to and upon forms furnished by the Administrator and shall include for the purpose of proper enforcement of this Article the following information:

- (1) Name and address of applicant and property owner.
- (2) Legal description of the property and type of proposed use and development.
- (3) A sketch of the dimensions of the lot or parcel, location of buildings and proposed additions relative to the lot lines, and boundary of the Resource Protection Area.
- (4) Location and description of any existing private water supply or

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sewage system.

D. Approved applications shall become null and void twelve months from the date issued if no substantial work has commenced.

E. An application for the expansion of a legal principal nonconforming structure may be approved by the Zoning Administrator through an administrative review process provided that the following findings are made:

- (1) The request for the waiver is the minimum necessary to afford relief;
- (2) Granting the waiver will not confer upon the applicant any specific privileges that are denied by this Article to other property owners in similar situations;
- (3) The waiver is in harmony with the purpose and intent of this Article and does not result in water quality degradation;
- (4) The waiver is not based on conditions or circumstances that are self-created or self-imposed;
- (5) Reasonable and appropriate conditions are imposed, as warranted, that will prevent the waiver from causing a degradation of water quality;
- (6) Other findings, as appropriate and required by the Town of Parksley are met; and
- (7) In no case shall this provision apply to accessory structures.

III-5.14 Exemptions.

A. Exemptions for Utilities, Railroads, and Public Roads.

Construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of electric, natural gas, fiber-optic and telephone transmission lines, railroads, and public roads and their appurtenant structures, including sidewalks and lighting, in accordance with (i) regulations promulgated pursuant to the Erosion and Sediment Control Law (Section 10.1-560 et seq. of the Code of Virginia) and the Stormwater Management Act (Section 10.1-603.1 et seq. of the Code of Virginia), (ii) an erosion and sediment control plan and a stormwater management plan approved by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, or (iii) local water quality protection criteria at least as stringent as the above state requirements will be exempt from the Overlay District requirements. The exemption of public roads is further conditioned on the following:

- (1) Optimization of the road alignment and design, consistent with other applicable requirements, to prevent or otherwise minimize (i) encroachment in the Resource Protection Area and (ii) adverse effects on water quality;
- (2) Public roads as defined in Section II of this article are exempt from Overlay District requirements.

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B. Construction, installation, and maintenance of water, sewer, and natural gas and underground telecommunications and cable television lines owned, permitted or both by the Town of Parksley shall be exempt from the Overlay District provided that:

- (1) To the degree possible, the location of such utilities and facilities shall be outside RPAs;
- (2) No more land shall be disturbed than is necessary to provide for the proposed utility installation;
- (3) All construction, installation, and maintenance of such utilities and facilities shall be in compliance with all applicable state and federal requirements and permits and designed and conducted in a manner that protects water quality; and
- (4) Any land disturbance exceeding an area of 2,500 square feet complies with all Accomack County erosion and sediment control requirements.

C. Exemptions for Silvicultural Activities.

Silvicultural activities are exempt from the requirements of this Article provided that silvicultural operations adhere to water quality protection procedures prescribed by the Virginia Department of Forestry in the January 1997 edition of "Best Management Practices for Forestry Operations [Technical Guide]."

D. Exemptions in Resource Protection Areas.

The following land disturbances in Resource Protection Areas may be exempted from the Overlay District: (i) water wells; (ii) passive recreation facilities such as boardwalks, trails, and pathways; and (iii) historic preservation and archaeological activities, provided that it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Zoning Administrator that:

- (1) Any required permits, except those to which this exemption specifically applies, shall have been issued;
- (2) Sufficient and reasonable proof is submitted that the intended use will not deteriorate water quality;
- (3) The intended use does not conflict with nearby planned or approved uses; and
- (4) Any land disturbance exceeding an area of 2,500 square feet shall comply with all Accomack County erosion and sediment control requirements.

III-5.15 Exceptions.

A. A request for an exception to the requirements of Sections III 5-9 and III-5.10.C of this Overlay District shall be made in writing to the Board of Zoning Appeals. It shall identify the impacts of the proposed exception on water quality and lands within the Resource Protection Area through the performance of a water quality impact assessment.

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- B. The Board of Zoning Appeals shall notify the affected public of any such exception requests and shall consider these requests in a public hearing in accordance with § 15.2-2204 of the Code of Virginia, except that only one hearing shall be required.
- C. The Board of Zoning Appeals shall review the request for an exception and the water quality impact assessment, and may grant the exception with such conditions and safeguards as deemed necessary to further the purpose and intent of this Article if the Board of Zoning Appeals finds:
  - (1) Granting the exception will not confer upon the applicant any special privileges that are denied by this Article to other property owners in the Overlay District;
  - (2) The exception request is not based upon conditions or circumstances that are self-created or self-imposed, nor does the request arise from conditions or circumstances either permitted or non-conforming that are related to adjacent parcels;
  - (3) The exception request is the minimum necessary to afford relief;
  - (4) The exception request will be in harmony with the purpose and intent of the Overlay District, and not injurious to the neighborhood or otherwise detrimental to the public welfare, and is not of substantial detriment to water quality; and
  - (5) Reasonable and appropriate conditions are imposed which will prevent the exception request from causing a degradation of water quality.
- D. If the Board of Zoning Appeals cannot make the required findings or refuses to grant the exception, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall return the request for an exception and the written findings and rationale for the decision to the applicant.
- E. A request for an exception to the requirements of provisions of this Article other than Sections III 5-9 and III-5.10.C shall be made in writing to the Zoning Administrator. The Zoning Administrator may grant these exceptions provided that
  - a. Exceptions to the requirements are the minimum necessary to afford relief; and
  - b. Reasonable and appropriate conditions are placed upon any exception that is granted, as necessary, so that the purpose and intent of this Article is preserved.
  - c. Exceptions to Section III-5.10.B may be made provided that the findings noted in Section III-5-15.C are made.

Article IV - Sign Regulations

IV-1 Statement of Purpose. The following sign regulations are established to assure compatibility of signs with surrounding land usage, to enhance the economy of the Town, to protect the public investment in streets and highways, to promote the safety and recreational value of public travel, to preserve natural beauty and to promote the reasonable, orderly and effective display of outdoor advertising.

IV-2 Advertising Outdoors Regulated. No person except a public officer or employee in performance of a public duty, shall paste, post, paint, print, nail, tack, erect, place, maintain, or fasten any sign, pennant, flags, outdoor advertising signs, billboard, or notice of any kind, or cause the same to be done, facing or visible from any public street or public open space, except as provided herein.

IV-3 Height Regulations. Signs shall not exceed a height of 20 feet above ground level or the street to which it is oriented, whichever is higher.

IV-4 General Regulations.

IV-4.1. Except for authorized traffic signs, no sign shall be erected at the intersection of any streets in such a manner as to create a traffic hazard by obstructing vision between heights of two and one-half (2 1/2) and eight (8) feet; or at any location where it may interfere with, obstruct the view of, or be confused with any authorized traffic sign.

IV-4.2. No sign will be erected which imitates or resembles any official traffic sign, signal or device or uses the words "Stop" or "Danger" prominently displayed or presents or implies the need or requirement of stopping or the existence of danger on any highway.

IV-4.3. No sign will be erected which advertises any activities which are illegal under State or Federal law or regulations in effect at the location of such sign or at the location of such activities.

IV-4.4. No sign will be erected which is inconsistent with State law or the provisions of this ordinance.

IV-4.5. No sign will be erected which involves noise, motion or rotation of any part of the structure or displays intermittent or flashing lights, without a Special Use Permit from the governing body.

IV-5 Nonconforming Signs. Any sign lawfully in existence at the time of the effective date of this ordinance may be maintained although it does not conform with the provisions of this ordinance. Such nonconforming signs shall comply in all respects with the requirements of Article VI relating to nonconforming uses.

If such nonconforming sign is destroyed, demolished, or removed due to any reason, it shall not be replaced without complying with all provisions of Article IV.

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Article V - Off-Street Parking

V-1 Statement of Intent. The schedule below shall control the provision of parking spaces in the various Town zoning districts. The purpose of off-street parking provisions is to insure adequate access to any part of the Town by fire and emergency medical services, and to promote the economic well-being of the Town by creating a pleasant shopping climate.

V-2 Parking Space Size. Parking space size shall be a maximum of 162 square feet with a width of 9 feet and a length of 18 feet and a minimum of 91 square feet with a width of 7 feet and length of 13 feet. Parking spaces required for the handicapped shall be 200 square feet with a width of 10 feet and a length of 20 feet.

V-3 Schedule of Off-Street Parking.

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Off-Street Parking Requirements</u>
R-15	Two (2) parking spaces per dwelling unit.
R-M	Two (2) parking spaces per dwelling unit.
C-G	When there is no public parking within 300' of the premises, one (1) parking space for each two hundred (200) square feet of gross floor area or fraction thereof.

V-4 Additional Requirements. The following situations are controlled separately from the above district-wide off-street parking regulations.

V-4.1. For churches, high schools, theaters, general auditoriums, and other similar places of assembly, at least one (1) parking space for every five (5) fixed seats provided in said building.

V-4.2. For medical and dental offices, at least ten (10) parking spaces. Three (3) additional parking spaces shall be furnished for each doctor or dentist in such offices in excess of three doctors or dentists.

V-4.3. For fraternal lodges, hunting clubs, golf courses, and country clubs, at least twenty-five (25) parking spaces shall be provided. Additional parking may be required by the Zoning Administrator.

V-4.4. For post offices at least one (1) for each fifty (50) box holders but not less than ten (10) spaces.

V-4.5. For restaurants at least one (1) parking space per table or booth plus six (6) for employees.

V-5 Requirements for Handicapped Access.

<u>Total Parking Spaces in Lot</u>	<u>Accessible Spaces</u>
2 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6

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201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1,000	2% of total

Parking spaces for handicapped persons shall have a minimum dimension of twelve by twenty feet and shall be clearly marked "Handicapped Parking Only."

V-6 Prohibition of parking certain kinds of vehicles in residential districts

(1) The parking and storage of the following types of vehicles on lots in residential and residential mixed (R-15 and (RM) shall be prohibited, except while loading or unloading on the premises:

- a. Tractor trucks and semi trailers
- b. Trucks exceeding a registered gross weight of 7,500 pounds



Article VI - Nonconforming Lots

VI-1 Statement of Intent. Unimproved nonconforming lots of record at the time of the effective date of this Ordinance which are of insufficient size to meet the minimum requirements of this ordinance regarding area, frontage, setbacks, width, depth, side and rear yard requirements may be used as permitted by this Article or the regulations for the underlying district in which the lot is located, subject to certain conditions.

VI-2. Lots must comply with all minimum zoning requirements and other applicable ordinances in effect on the date such lot is located.

VI-3. The use of such nonconforming lots shall be subject to the requirements of the Board of Zoning Appeals as to setbacks, side yards and rear yards for same, and other provisions of this ordinance pertaining thereto.

VI-4 Procedure.

VI-4.1. An application for a permit for the use of a nonconforming lot shall be made to the Board of Zoning Appeals through the Zoning Administrator, which application shall contain information as follows:

- A. Name and address of applicant and property owner
- B. Legal description of the property and a copy of the plat of survey thereof, showing date of recordation, if any
- C. Type of use proposed for the property
- D. A sketch of the lot showing dimensions thereof and proposed location of structures thereon, in relation to streets, lot lines, Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas (if applicable), structures on adjoining properties, and the location of proposed water supply and septic system the lot and the location of such systems on adjoining lots.

VI-4.2. The Board of Zoning Appeals shall consider the application as it would an application for a variance, and after holding a public hearing following due advertisement thereof, the Board may grant the right to use said lot subject to reasonable requirements imposed by it relative to setback, sideyard, rear yard, and other provisions of this ordinance pertaining thereto.

Article VII - Nonconforming Uses

VII-1 Continuation.

VII-1.1. If at the time of enactment of this ordinance, any legal activity is being pursued, or any lot or structure is being legally utilized in a manner or for a purpose which does not conform to the provisions of this ordinance, such manner of use or purpose may be continued as herein provided.

VII-1.2. If any change in title of possession or renewal of a lease of any such lot or structure occurs, the use existing may be continued.

VII-1.3. If any nonconforming use (structure or activity) is discontinued for a period exceeding two (2) years after the enactment of this ordinance, it shall be deemed abandoned and any subsequent use shall conform to the requirements of this ordinance.

VII-1.4. Temporary seasonal nonconforming uses that have been in continual operation for a period of two (2) years or more prior to the effective date of this ordinance are excluded.

VII-1.5. Uses, structures, or activities which were lawful before this ordinance was passed or amended, but which would be prohibited, regulated, or restricted under the terms of this ordinance or future amendment, may be continued. Any such future use, structure, or activity shall conform to the requirements of this ordinance or future amendment.

VII-2 Procedure.

VII-2.1. An application for a nonconforming use permit shall be made to and upon forms furnished by the Zoning Administrator and shall include for the purpose of proper enforcement of this Article, the following information:

- A. Name and address of applicant and property owner;
- B. Legal description of the property and type of proposed use and development;
- C. A sketch of the dimensions of the lot or parcel, location of buildings and proposed additions relative to the lot lines, and boundary of the Resource Protection Area for any lot or parcel located within a Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area;
- D. Location and description of any existing private water supply or sewage system.

VII-2.2. Upon determining that same is proper, a nonconforming use permit shall be issued by the Zoning Administrator.

VII-3 Repairs and Maintenance. On any building devoted in whole or in part to any nonconforming use, work may be done in any period of twelve (12) consecutive months on ordinary repairs provided that the cubic content of the structure as it existed at the time of passage or amendment of this ordinance shall not be increased. Nothing in this ordinance shall be deemed to prevent the strengthening or restoring to safe condition of any structure or part thereof declared to be unsafe by any official charged with protecting the public safety, upon order of such official.

VII-4 Expansion or Enlargement.

VII-4.1. A nonconforming structure to be extended or enlarged shall conform with the provisions of this ordinance.

VII-4.2. A nonconforming activity may be extended throughout any part of a structure which was arranged or designed for such activity at the time of enactment of this ordinance.

VII-5 Restoration or Replacement.

VI-5.1. If a nonconforming activity is destroyed or damaged in any manner, it shall be restored only if such use complies with the requirements of this ordinance, provided any such restoration is started within twelve (12) months and completed within twenty-four (24) months from the date of damage or destruction.

VII-5.2. If a nonconforming structure is destroyed or damaged in any manner, it shall be restored only within the existing construction footprint. If such a nonconforming structure can be made conforming during reconstruction, then it shall comply with the requirements of this ordinance.

VII-5.3. When a conforming or nonconforming structure, regardless of use, is damaged to any extent, either may be repaired or restored, provided any such repair or restoration is started within twelve (12) months and completed within eighteen (18) months from the date of damage or destruction.

VII-6 Procedure.

VII-6.1. Prior to commencement of any repairs or maintenance under Section VII-3, expansion or enlargement under VII-4, or restoration or replacement under VII-5, an application for a permit for same shall be made to the Zoning Administrator, which application shall contain the information required in VII-2 of this ordinance.

VII-6.2. Upon determining that the proposed repairs and maintenance, and/or expansion and enlargement, and/or restoration or replacement is in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, the Zoning Administrator shall issue a permit for same.

Article VIII Administration and Enforcement

VIII-1 Zoning Administrator. This ordinance shall be administered by the Zoning Administrator who shall be appointed by the Town Council and shall be assisted by such other persons as the Town Council may direct. The Zoning Administrator shall have all necessary authority to administer and enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

The Zoning Administrator is hereby empowered to enter and go upon any private or public property in the Town for the purpose of inspecting for compliance with this ordinance and of administration and enforcement hereof, provided that any and all such entries shall be in accordance with the general requirements of due process and nothing herein shall authorize or purport to authorize any unlawful search or seizure.

VIII-2 Zoning Permits.

VIII-2.1. Buildings or other structures shall be erected, constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, or altered only after a zoning permit has been obtained from the administrator. Fees shall be charged in accordance with Section VIII-6 of this Article. The zoning permit shall state that the proposed construction, use, or other activity is in accord with all provisions of this Zoning Ordinance. The Zoning Administrator may promulgate rules determining any additional information that may be required to accompany each application for a permit herein.

VIII-2.2. The Zoning Administrator shall act on any application received within forty-five (45) days after receiving the application, unless the property is located in the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area. For property located within the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area, the Zoning Administrator shall act within ninety (90) days upon receipt of the application. If formal notice in writing is given to the applicant, the time for action may be extended as reasonably necessary.

VIII-3 Certificate of Compliance. Land may be used or occupied and buildings structurally altered, erected, used or changed in use only after a certificate of compliance has been issued by the administrator. Such a permit shall state that the building or the proposed use, or the use of the land, complies with the provisions of this ordinance. A similar certificate shall be issued for the purpose of maintaining, renewing, changing, or extending a nonconforming use. A certificate of compliance either for the whole or a part of a building shall be applied for simultaneously with the application for a zoning permit. The permit shall be issued within ten (10) days after the erection or structural alteration of such building or part has conformed with the provisions of this ordinance.

VIII-4 Required Information. Each application for a zoning permit and a certificate of compliance shall be accompanied by three (3) copies of a scale drawing. The drawing shall show the size and shape of the parcel of land on which the proposed building is to be constructed, the nature of the proposed use of the building or land, and the location of such building or use with respect to the property lines of said parcel of land and to the right of way or any street or highway adjoining said parcel of land. Any other information which the administrator may deem necessary for consideration of the application may be required. If the proposed building or use is in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance, a permit shall be issued to the applicant by the administrator. One copy of the drawing shall be returned to the applicant with the permit.

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VIII-5 Violations and Penalties. Any person who violates any provision of this ordinance or any amendment thereto, or who fails to perform any act required hereunder or does any prohibited act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or both, for each offense. Each and every day on which any violation is committed or permitted to continue shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as such hereunder. Any violation of this ordinance is hereby declared to be a public nuisance per se and shall be enjoined to cease.

VIII-6 Fee Schedule. Fees shall be imposed as follows:

Zoning Ordinance (copy)	\$ 5.00
Zoning Permit	\$ 10.00
Certificate of Compliance	\$ 10.00
Nonconforming Use Permit	\$ 10.00
Special Use Permit	\$150.00
Variance	\$150.00
Rezoning	\$500.00
Water Quality Impact Assessment Review	\$150.00

In addition to the foregoing fees, the applicant for any permit, special use permit, variance, rezoning, or water quality impact assessment review shall pay all costs of any required notices and advertisements. All fees and costs paid shall be non-refundable.

Article IX Special Use Permits

IX-1 Statement of Intent. It is recognized in this ordinance that certain uses are not necessarily incompatible with the uses traditionally associated with standard zoning districts, if the proper mitigating conditions are enacted along with the proposed use. Therefore, such uses have been designated as special uses, and have been included in Article III. Such uses are allowed in the associated districts upon the issuance of a Special Use Permit by the Parksley Town Council.

IX-2 Procedure. An application for a special use permit may be submitted by the property owner, contract owner, or optionee of the property affected. Procedures for application and review shall be as follows:

- A. The applicant shall submit an application to the Zoning Administrator. Such application shall be accompanied by evidence that the specific criteria set forth in the ordinance for the special use requested will be met. Accompanying maps showing the site of the proposed use may be required.
- B. The Zoning Administrator shall review the application, visit the site, request additional information or review by other agencies, and formulate and transmit a recommendation to the Town Council.
- C. The Town Council shall hold a public hearing in accordance with Section 15.1-431 of the Code of Virginia, in order to receive public comment and to decide upon the Special Use Permit application. Such public hearing shall be scheduled to coincide with the regularly scheduled Town Council meeting that most closely follows the Council's receipt of the Special Use Permit application. If the requirement for proper notice for a public hearing makes such regularly scheduled Town Council meeting impractical, the public hearing shall be scheduled for the Town Council meeting one meeting hence from the meeting most closely following receipt of the application by the Town Council.
- E. If the Town Council requests a recommendation from the Planning Commission regarding the issuance of the Special Use Permit, a joint public hearing shall be held. The Planning Commission recommendation shall be transmitted to the Town Council by the Town Council's first meeting after the date the public hearing is held.

IX-3 Conditions and Bonds. The Town Council may impose conditions, limitations, or other special requirements as it deems necessary to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare, such as, but not limited to, the following:

- A. Abatement or restriction of noise, smoke, dust, vibration, odors, wastes, or other elements that may affect surrounding properties.
- B. Establishment of setback, side, front, and rear yard requirements necessary for orderly expansion and for preventing traffic congestion.
- C. Provision for adequate parking and ingress and egress to public streets and roads necessary to prevent traffic congestion.
- D. Provision for adjoining property with a buffer or shield from view of the proposed use and/or structure.

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- E. Limitation on signage or other structures to be placed upon property that may affect surrounding properties.
- F. Establishment of a time limit for expiration after which the permit shall no longer be valid or shall require renewal.
- G. The Town Council may require a bond, in a reasonable amount determined by the Council, to be payable to the Zoning Administrator to insure compliance with the terms and conditions of any special use permit.

IX-4 Review Standards. The Zoning Administrator and Town Council shall consider the following in reviewing a special use application:

- A. The proposed use and/or structure is allowed in the district in question with a special use permit.
- B. The proposed use and/or structure is consistent with the Town Plan.
- C. The proposed use and/or structure will not tend to change the character and established pattern of development of the district in which it will be located.
- D. The proposed use and/or structure, and accompanying parcel development, are in harmony with the uses permitted by right in the zoning district and with the intent of the zoning district regulations and will not adversely affect the use of neighboring property or impair the value thereof.

IX-4 Notification to Applicant. After due consideration, the Town Council shall make a decision and promptly notify the applicant of its decision in writing, along with a justification for denial or special conditions.

IX-5 Effect of Approval. The issuance of a special use permit shall authorize the applicant to construct only such structure or conduct only such uses as are specifically made part of the special use permit. No deviations, expansion, or other changes whatsoever shall be made from the term of the special use permit without the express written consent of the Town Council.

Article X Provisions for Appeal

X-1 Board of Zoning Appeals.

X-1.1. A Board of Zoning Appeals, which shall consist of no more than seven (7) and no less than five (5) residents of the Town but shall always be an odd number, shall be appointed by the Circuit Court of Accomack County according to the provisions of the Code of Virginia, Section 15.1-494. Members of the Board may receive such compensation as may be authorized by the governing body. Members shall be removable for cause by the appointing authority upon written charges and after public hearing. Appointments for vacancies occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall in all cases be for the unexpired term.

X-1.2. The term of office shall be for five (5) years, except that original appointments shall be made for such terms that the term of one member shall expire each year. Members of the board shall hold no other public office in the County or Town except that one may be a member of the local planning commission.

X-1.3. Any member of the board shall be disqualified to act upon a matter before the board with respect to property in which the member has a legal interest.

X-1.4. The board shall choose annually its own chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary. The vice-chairman shall act in the absence of the chairman.

X-2 Powers of the Board of Zoning Appeals. The Board of Zoning Appeals shall have the following powers and duties:

X-2.1. To hear and decide appeals from any order, requirements, decision or determination made by an administrative officer or Zoning Administrator in the administration or enforcement of this ordinance.

X-2.2. To authorize upon appeal in specific cases such variances from the terms of the ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest, when, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions will result in unnecessary hardship; provided that the spirit of the ordinance shall be observed and substantial justice done, as follows:

A. When a property owner can show that his property was acquired in good faith and where by reason of the exceptional narrowness, shallowness, size or shape of specific piece of property at the time of the effective date of the ordinance or where by reason of exceptional topographic conditions or other extraordinary situation or condition of such piece of property, or of the use or development of property immediately adjacent thereto, the strict application of the terms of the ordinance would effectively prohibit or unreasonably restrict the use of the property or where the board is satisfied, upon the evidence heard by it, that the granting of such variance will alleviate a clearly demonstrable hardship approaching confiscation, as distinguished from a special privilege or convenience sought by the applicant, provided that all variances shall be in harmony with the intended spirit and purpose of the ordinance.

No such variance shall be authorized by the board unless it finds:

- (1) That the strict application of the ordinance would produce undue hardship; and
- (2) That such hardship is not shared generally by other properties in



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the same zoning district and the same vicinity; and

- (3) That the authorization of such variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent property and that the character of the district will not be changed by the granting of the variance.
- B. No such variance shall be authorized if the board finds that the condition or situation of the property concerned or the intended use of the property is of so general or recurring a nature as to make reasonably practicable the formulation of a general regulation to be adopted as an amendment to the ordinance.
- C. In authorizing a variance the board may impose such conditions regarding the location, character and other features of the proposed structure for use as it may deem necessary in the public interest, and may require a guarantee or bond to insure that the conditions imposed are being and will continue to be complied with.

X-2.3 Interpretation. The Board of Zoning Appeals shall have the authority to hear and decide applications for interpretation of the district map where there is any uncertainty as to the location of a district boundary. After notice to the owners of the property affected by any such question, and after public hearing with notice as required by Section 15.1-431 of the Code of Virginia, the board may interpret the map in such a way as to carry out the intent and purpose of the ordinance for the particular section or district in question. The Board shall not have the power to change substantially the location of district boundaries as established by ordinance.

X-3 Applications for Variances. Applications for variances may be made by any property owner, tenant, governmental official, department, board or bureau. Such applications shall be made to the Zoning Administrator in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Board. The application and accompanying maps, plans or other information shall be transmitted promptly to the secretary of the Board who shall place the matter on the docket to be acted upon by the Board. No such variances shall be authorized except after notice and hearing as required by Section 15.1-431 of the Code of Virginia. The Zoning Administrator may also transmit a copy of the application to the Planning Commission which may send a recommendation to the Board or appear as a party at the hearing.

X-4 Appeal to the Board of Zoning Appeals. An appeal to the board may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board or bureau of the county or municipality affected by any decision of the Zoning Administrator. Any written notice of a zoning violation or a written order of the zoning administrator shall include a statement informing the recipient that he may have a right to appeal the notice of a zoning violation or a written order within thirty (30) days, and that the decision shall be final and unappealable if not appealed within thirty (30) days. The appeal period shall not commence until such statement is given. Such appeal shall be taken within thirty (30) days after the decision appealed from by filing with the Zoning Administrator, and with the board, a notice of appeal specifying the grounds thereof. The Zoning Administrator shall forthwith transmit to the board all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed was taken. An appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from unless the Zoning Administrator certifies to the board that by reason of facts stated in the certificate a stay would in his opinion cause imminent peril to life or property, in which case proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise, than by a restraining order granted by the board or by a court of record, on application and on notice to the Zoning Administrator and for good cause shown. No such appeal shall be heard until after notice and hearing as required by Section 15.1-431 of the Code

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of Virginia.

X-4.1. Appeals shall be mailed to the Board of Zoning Appeals c/o the Zoning Administrator, and a copy of the appeal mailed to the secretary of the planning commission. A third copy should be mailed to the individual official, department or agency concerned, if any.

X-5 Rules and Regulations.

X-5.1. The Board of Zoning Appeals shall adopt such rules and regulations as it may consider necessary.

X-5.2. The meeting of the board shall be held at the call of its chairman or at such times as a quorum of the board may determine.

X-5.3. The chairman, or, in his absence, the acting chairman, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses.

X-5.4. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon each question, or if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact.

It shall keep records of its examination and other official actions, all of which shall be immediately filed in the Town Hall and shall be a public record.

X-5.5. All meetings of the board shall be open to the public.

X-5.6. A favorable vote of the majority of the board shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision or determination of any administrative official or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which the board is required to pass.

X-6 Public Hearing. The board shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of an application or appeal, give public notice thereof as well as due notice to the parties in interest and decide the same within ninety (90) days. In exercising its powers, the Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination of an administrative officer, or may decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which it is required to pass under the ordinance or may effect any variance from the ordinance. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings and other official actions which shall be filed in the Town Hall and shall be public record. The chairman of the board, or in his absence the acting chairman, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses.

X-7 Decision of the Board of Zoning Appeals.

X-7.1. Any person or persons jointly or severally aggrieved by any decision of the Board of Zoning Appeals, or any taxpayer or any officer, department, board, or bureau of the county or municipality, may present to the Circuit Court of the county a petition specifying the grounds on which aggrieved within thirty (30) days after the filing of the decision in the Town Hall.

X-7.2. Upon the presentation of such petition, the court shall allow a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the Board of Zoning Appeals and shall prescribe therein the time within which a return thereto must be made and served upon the relator's attorney, which shall not be less than ten (10) days and may be extended by the court. The allowance of the writ shall not stay proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to the Board and on due cause shown, grant a restraining order.

X-7.4. If, upon the hearing, it shall appear to the court that testimony is necessary for the proper disposition of the matter, it may take evidence or

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appoint a commissioner to take such evidence as it may direct and report the same to the court with his findings of fact and conclusions of law, which shall constitute a part of the proceedings upon which the determination of the court shall be made. The court may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the decision brought up for review.

X-7.5. Costs shall not be allowed against the Board, unless it shall appear to the court that it acted in bad faith or with malice in making the decision from which appealed.

Article XI Amendments

XI-2 General Provisions. The regulations, restrictions and boundaries established in this ordinance may, from time to time, be amended, supplemented, changed, modified, or repealed by the governing body, provided:

XI-1.1. The Planning Commission shall hold at least one (1) public hearing on such proposed amendment after notice as required by law, and may make appropriate changes in the proposed amendment as a result of such hearing. Upon completion of its work, the commission shall present the proposed amendment to the governing body together with its recommendations and appropriate explanatory materials. Such public hearing may be held jointly with the governing body at its public hearing.

XI-1.2. Before approving and adopting any amendment, the governing body shall hold at least one (1) public hearing thereon, pursuant to public notice as required by law after which the governing body may make appropriate changes or corrections in the proposed amendments; provided, however, that no additional land may be zoned to a different classification than was contained in the public notice without an additional public hearing after notice required by law. An affirmative vote of at least a majority of the members of the governing body shall be required to amend the zoning ordinance.

XI-2 Effect of Repeal, Amendments, or Recodification of any Part of this Ordinance on prior Proceedings, Acts or Offenses. The repeal, amendment or recodification of any part of this ordinance shall not affect any act, or offense done or committed, or any penalty incurred, or any right established, accrued or accruing on or before the effective date of such repeal, amendment or recodification, nor enlarge any such right or privilege, except as specifically provided by such repeal, amendment or recodification. Neither shall the repeal, amendment or recodification of any part of this ordinance affect any proceeding, prosecution, suit or action which may be pending, said prior laws being continued in full force and effect for those purposes.