

-office use only-		
Date submitted:	Permit Fee:	Receipt:

## DRIVEWAY/PARKING AREA PERMIT APPLICATION

Village of Liverpool  
310 Sycamore Street  
Liverpool NY 13088

Address of property: \_\_\_\_\_ Liverpool NY 13088  
 Tax Map # 314801 ~ \_\_\_\_\_ ~ \_\_\_\_\_ ~ \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning District \_\_\_\_\_  
 Applicant Name \_\_\_\_\_ Applicant Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Applicant Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 D.B.A. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Property Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Property Owner Address \_\_\_\_\_ Owner Phone \_\_\_\_\_

The undersigned hereby makes application for the following driveway project (check all that apply):

- resurfacing    enlarging    relocating    new driveway (where one does not exist)

Width of the lot at the street (in feet): \_\_\_\_\_ Project Cost: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Existing width of the driveway at the street: \_\_\_\_\_  
Proposed width of the driveway at the street: \_\_\_\_\_  
Existing driveway surface material: \_\_\_\_\_  
Proposed driveway surface material: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Does (will) the driveway cross a village sidewalk? \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Name, Address & Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**The following must be included with the completed application:**

- ✓ Drawing of the proposed work
- ✓ Copy of the property survey
- ✓ The contractor's workers compensation and liability insurance certificates

**Contractor is required to call Dig Safely New York prior to commencement of work: 1-800-962-7962**

Signature of Property Owner:    X \_\_\_\_\_

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Code Enforcement:	Approved Date:	Denied Date:	By:
DPW Superintendent:	Approved Date:	Denied Date:	By:

## **Village of Liverpool Code**

### **§ 116-19. Driveway-sidewalk interface.** [Added 9-23-1996 by L.L. No. 3-1996]

A. New driveways may be of continuous Tarvia or may have concrete sidewalk through the driveway, subject to the following:

- (1) Where a continuous Tarvia driveway is selected, the existing concrete sidewalk, if any, shall be removed and replaced with asphalt concrete subbase and top coat as specified in § 116-15, and installed to be flat to the existing sidewalk surface within one-fourth-inch. Removal and disposal of the concrete sidewalk material shall be at the property owner's expense.
- (2) Where the existing concrete sidewalk through a driveway is to remain, the new tarvia subbase and/or top coat must be installed to be flat to the existing sidewalk surface within one-fourth-inch in any direction. Removal of any materials within the approved driveway area to achieve these specifications shall be at the property owner's expense.

B. Existing sidewalks and driveways. Existing sidewalks and driveways not constructed to the standards established by this Article shall be allowed to continue subject to the following safety requirements:

- (1) Abrupt grade change between sidewalk flags or sidewalk-driveway intersections shall not exceed ¾" in height.
- (2) Gradual or tapered grade changes shall be required for heights between ¾ inch and 1 1/2 inches, and shall not exceed a 15° slope (¾ inch vertical drop spread evenly over six inches horizontal distance).
- (3) Existing driveway surfaces shall not be more than 1 1/2 inches higher than the adjacent sidewalk surface.

C. Nonconforming driveways. Existing driveways with Tarvia material over a concrete sidewalk will be allowed to continue, subject to the following:

- (1) The existing driveway was constructed on or before April 1, 1996.
- (2) The Tarvia surface, regardless of taper, is not more than 1 1/2 inches higher than the adjacent sidewalk grade.
- (3) Existing tarvia grade transitions to the adjacent sidewalk grade do not exceed a 15° slope and do not encroach more than 12 inches into the adjacent sidewalk plane.
- (4) Existing driveway surfaces between ¾ inch and 1 1/2 inches above the adjacent sidewalk surface, without an existing ramp to the adjacent sidewalk surface, shall have a ramp installed which does not exceed 15° in slope, which shall not encroach onto the adjacent sidewalk surface and shall be contained within the Tarvia area of the approved driveway width.

D. The property owner has sole responsibility, at their expense, for maintaining the Tarvia or concrete sidewalk surface area, in the sidewalk plane, within the width of the driveway, in a safe and hazard-free condition.

E. No firm, corporation, partnership or individual shall commence the construction, alteration or repair of any driveway within the village street right-of-way without first obtaining a permit from the DPW Superintendent, except for the installation of surface sealers over existing driveway surfaces. The DPW Superintendent shall not issue a permit for a driveway which fails to comply with the Zoning Local Law, EN as to width and location, as certified by the Code Enforcement Officer.

F. The DPW Superintendent is authorized to inspect and determine deficiency with the requirements of this Article and require repairs to be made, where appropriate, to provide for pedestrian safety.

### **§ 136-62. Parking area design standards.**

A. One- and two-family dwellings:

- (1) One- and two-family dwellings are exempt from all paving, screening and buffering requirements applicable to parking areas.
- (2) Within the yard area between the front of the residence and the public right-of-way, all vehicles must park in the established driveway or residential parking area. No vehicle may be parked on the landscaped portion of the yard.
- (3) The driveway may extend from the front edge of the property through the front yard to the side or rear of the residence. The maximum width of the driveway at the street line and within the front yard shall be 24 feet. In no case may more than 25% of any front yard area be paved or used for a driveway and off-street parking. [Amended 7-21-2003 by L.L. No. 1-2003]
- (4) A residential parking area may be installed adjacent to the street edge contingent upon the following:
  - (a) In no case shall a residential parking area be provided for property that has sufficient space for a driveway capable of accommodating four cars for a single-family or eight cars for a two-family residence.
  - (b) The residential parking area must adjoin the street and driveway.
  - (c) The residential parking area must be constructed of asphalt or concrete. If the existing driveway is stone or gravel, that portion of the driveway that adjoins the residential parking area must be improved to asphalt or concrete to match the residential parking area.
  - (d) The maximum width of the combined residential parking area and driveway along the street shall not be more than 24 feet.
  - (e) The maximum depth of the residential parking area from the street edge shall not exceed 20 feet. In no case shall the residential parking area extend over a public sidewalk.
  - (f) In no case shall any portion of a vehicle parked perpendicular to the street protrude over any portion of the sidewalk or into the street.
  - (g) In no case shall any portion of a vehicle parked parallel to the street protrude over any portion of the sidewalk.
  - (h) In no case shall any portion of a vehicle parked parallel to the street protrude into the street between 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. from November 1 to April 15. (See § 129-8.)
  - (i) In no case shall any portion of a vehicle in the residential parking area protrude into the street within 20 feet of an intersection or 30 feet of a stop sign in accordance to Article 32 of the NYS VTL § 1202.
  - (j) In no case shall the residential parking area be utilized to park or store campers, mobile homes, recreational vehicles, snowmobiles, boats, similar recreation-oriented vehicles or trailers of any description.
  - (k) All other applicable and related sections of this code shall apply, including § 136-62C, Permit required.
- (5) No more than 20% of a lot may be paved with impervious material for the parking of vehicles.
- (6) Other than for customary delivery of goods and services to the premises, no residential property in any residential use district shall provide parking, storage or a base of operations for commercial vehicles and support equipment, as defined herein.