

Town of
OAKBORO

UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE

Effective Date: July 1, 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Patti Efird, Finance Officer/Town Clerk
Mike Efird, Town Planner
Albert Benshoff, Town Attorney (The Brough Law Firm)
_____, Deputy Clerk



CONSULTANTS

The Brough Law Firm PLLC

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ARTICLE 1. - GENERAL PROVISIONS

DIVISION 1. - PREFACE.

Sec. 110 – Short Title.

This Ordinance shall be known as and may be cited as the "Oakboro Unified Development Ordinance," and may be referred to as "the UDO," or "this Ordinance."

Sec. 111 – Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect on July 1, 2022, and repeals and replaces any prior version of the Oakboro Zoning, Subdivision and Historic Preservation Ordinances.

Sec. 112 – Authority.

This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to authority contained in Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes.

Sec. 113 – Applicability and Jurisdiction.

This Ordinance shall be effective throughout the Town's planning jurisdiction.

- (a) *Where applied.* The standards in this Ordinance apply to all lands within the Town of Oakboro and its' extraterritorial jurisdiction, as identified on the Official Zoning Map.
- (b) *No Development Until Compliance with This Ordinance.*
 - (1) *No Land Developed.* Unless exempted, no land shall be developed without compliance with this Ordinance and all other applicable County, State, and federal regulations.
 - (2) *No Grading or Excavation.* Unless exempted, no land shall be subjected to substantial clearing, grading, filling, or excavated without compliance with this Ordinance and all other applicable Town, County, State, and federal regulations.
 - (3) *No Use or Occupancy.* No person shall use or occupy any land or buildings or authorize or permit the use or occupancy of land or buildings under their control, except in accordance with this Ordinance.
 - (4) *No Construction or Alteration.* No building, or portion thereof, shall be erected, used, moved, or altered except in conformity with the regulations specified for the zoning district in which it is located and all other applicable provisions of this Ordinance.
 - (5) *No Improvement to Subdivided Land.* Improvements to subdivided land shall not be undertaken until approval of a preliminary plat for all or the active phase of a major subdivision or a minor subdivision approval for all or the active phase of a minor subdivision.
 - (6) *No Sale or Transfer.* Except for lots within an exempt subdivision, no lots in a subdivision may be sold or titles to land transferred as part of a transfer plat until all the requirements of this Ordinance have been met, except as authorized by §160D-801, et seq. of the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (c) *Application to Governmental Units.* Except where otherwise stated, the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to:
 - (1) Development by the Town or County or its agencies, or departments;
 - (2) Development of buildings by the State, public colleges or universities, or other political subdivisions of the State; in accordance with the North Carolina General Statutes; and
 - (3) Development owned or held in tenancy by the government of the United States, its agencies, departments or corporate services, to the full extent permitted by law.

Sec. 114 – Required Conformance to Article Provisions.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Ordinance, no land or structure shall be used or occupied, and no excavation, removal of soil, clearing of a site, or placing of fill shall take place on lands contemplated for development, and no structure, or part of a structure, shall be constructed, erected, altered or moved, except in compliance with all of the applicable provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 115 – Purpose and Intent.

- (a) *Declaration of necessity.* In order to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the Town and its planning jurisdiction, this Ordinance is adopted by the Town Board of Commissioners to regulate and restrict by means of zoning regulations the height, number of stories, and size of buildings and other structures; the percentage of lots that may be occupied; the size and availability of yards, courts and other open spaces; the density of population; and the location and use of buildings, structures, and land for trade, industry, residence and other purposes.
- (b) *Purpose.* The purpose of the regulations set forth in this Ordinance shall be to accomplish compatible development of the land within the planning jurisdiction of the Town in a manner which will best promote the health, safety, and general welfare; to promote efficiency, energy conservation, and economy in development; to make adequate provisions for traffic; to secure safety from fire, flooding, panic, and other hazards; to provide for adequate light and air; to prevent overcrowding of land; to avoid inappropriate concentration of population; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, public water, sewerage, schools and other public requirements; to promote desirable living conditions and the stability of neighborhoods; and to achieve other purposes in accordance with the comprehensive plan and development policies for the Town's planning jurisdiction.

Sec. 116 – Severability.

The legislative intent of the Town Board of Commissioners in adopting this Ordinance is that all provisions shall regulate development in accordance with the existing and future needs of the Town as established in this Ordinance, and promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of the landowners and residents of the Town of Oakboro. If any section, subsection, sentence, boundary, or clause of this Ordinance is for any reason held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the Town Board of Commissioners hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and any section, subsection, sentence, boundary, clause, and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, boundaries, clauses, or phrases are declared invalid. The sections not declared invalid will continue to be used and enforced by the Town.

DIVISION 2. - OTHER LAWS AND PRIOR APPROVALS.**Sec. 120 – Consistency with Adopted Plans.**

The administration, enforcement, and amendment of this Ordinance shall be accomplished in accordance with the Town's adopted Comprehensive Plan and any other adopted plan or policy guidance.

Sec. 121 – Relationship to Other Laws.

- (a) *Conformance.*
 - (1) *Advisory only.*
 - a. Except for functional plans and documents, adopted policy guidance is advisory in nature and does not carry the effect of law.
 - b. This Ordinance or any decisions made under this Ordinance may not be challenged on the basis of any alleged non-conformity with an adopted plan.

(2) *Consistency desired but not required.* This Ordinance seeks to ensure that all development within the Town is consistent with the goals, objectives, policies, strategies, and actions contained in the Town's adopted plans, but consistency between a decision made under this Ordinance and the adopted plan is not a legal requirement. Decisions on applications for amendments to the text of this Ordinance or the Official Zoning Map shall be accompanied by a statement of consistency recognizing if the proposed decision is or is not consistent with the Town's adopted policy guidance in accordance with §160D-605 of the North Carolina General Statutes

(3) *Amendment upon inconsistency.*

- a. To the extent this Ordinance or the Official Zoning Map is or becomes inconsistent with the Town's adopted plans, the Town may amend this Ordinance to better achieve consistency, but such amendment is not legally required. Zoning map amendments inconsistent with an adopted land use plan automatically amend the land use plan. See §§ 3315 Rezoning/Map amendment and 3116 Conditional District map amendment.
- b. In cases where the Town's adopted policy guidance is amended as part of an approval of a zoning map amendment, the approval shall indicate the simultaneous amendment of the applicable adopted plan.

(b) *Functional plans and documents.*

(1) The Town has adopted functional plans and documents relating to erosion control, economic development, tourism, and the provision of public infrastructure and services (e.g., the Stanly County Comprehensive Transportation Plan (2012 or as amended), and the North Carolina State Building Code and Appendices). Compliance with standards in functional plans and documents is mandatory.

Sec. 122 – Conflicting Provisions.

(c) *Conflicts with other laws.* If a provision of this Ordinance is inconsistent with another provision found in other adopted ordinances of the Town, the more restrictive provision shall govern unless the terms of the more restrictive provision specify otherwise. The more restrictive provision is the one that imposes greater restrictions or burdens, or is more stringent.

(d) *Conflicts with state or federal laws.*

- (1) If a provision of this Ordinance is inconsistent with State or federal law, the more restrictive provision controls, to the extent permitted by law.
- (2) In cases where a State law related to an environmental issue is less restrictive, the State law shall control.

(e) *Conflicts between standards in this ordinance.*

- (1) When two or more standards in this Ordinance conflict with one another, the more restrictive standard shall control.
- (2) In cases where development is configured in accordance with an authorized incentive or other flexibility provision included in this Ordinance (such as an administrative adjustment), the standards related to the approved incentive or flexibility provision shall control.
- (3) The text of this Ordinance shall be interpreted in accordance with § 3306, Determination and interpretation. Nothing shall limit the Town Planner from preparing a written interpretation of how conflicting provisions are interpreted on a case-by-case basis.

Sec. 123 – Transitional Provisions.

The standards in this section address existing violations, nonconformities and applications in process at the time this ordinance is adopted.

(f) *Violations continue.*

- (1) Violations of the previous ordinance shall continue to be violations under this Ordinance, unless the development complies with this Ordinance and is no longer considered to be in violation, or the ability to address the violation has lapsed in accordance with § 912, Statute of limitations.
 - (2) Any violation of the previous UDO that is no longer a violation under this Ordinance shall not be considered a violation.
 - (3) Violations of this Ordinance that have not yet passed any applicable statutes of limitation shall be subject to the penalties set forth in Article 9, Enforcement, unless the development complies with the express terms of this Ordinance or other applicable ordinances, laws, or statutes.
- (g) *Existing nonconformities.* If any use, building, structure, lot, sign, or site feature legally existed on August 1, 2007, but does not fully comply with the standards of this Ordinance, the use, building, structure, lot, sign, or site feature is considered nonconforming under this Ordinance and shall comply with the requirements in Article 8, Nonconformities.
- (c) *Approved applications.*
- (1) Any development approvals granted before July 1, 2022 shall remain valid until their expiration date.
 - (2) Developments with valid approvals or permits may be carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions of their approval and the development standards in effect at the time of approval, provided the permit or approval is valid and has not expired.
 - (3) Portions of developments, including subdivisions, reserved as future development sites where no lot lines are shown on a preliminary plat, site plan, Planned Unit Development master plan, or other plan of development are governed by Section 125, Permit Choice.
 - (4) If an approval expires or is revoked (e.g., for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of approval), any subsequent development of the site shall be applied for in accordance with the procedures and standards of this Ordinance, unless the 18 month standard in Section 125 Permit Choice applies.
 - (5) An applicant shall be deemed to have initiated an approved development upon the subsequent application for and diligent pursuit of other required Town, County, State, or federal permits or approvals.
 - (6) Timelines for the commencement or expiration of development in accordance with an approved application shall be suspended in the event of legal challenge.
- (d) *Pending applications.*
- (1) *Final action pending.*
 - a. Any development application submitted and accepted as complete July 1, 2022, but still pending final action as of that date, may be decided in accordance with either the regulations in affect at the time the application was determined complete or the regulations in this Ordinance, as requested by the applicant. See Section 125, Permit Choice.
 - b. To the extent an application is approved and proposes development that does not comply with this Ordinance, the subsequent development, although permitted, shall be conforming and not subject to the provisions of Article 8, Nonconformities.
 - c. If the development subject to an application approved under the prior zoning or subdivision ordinances fails to comply with the required time frames, it shall expire, and future development shall be subject to the requirements of this Ordinance.
 - (2) *Complete applications.*

- a. Applications accepted as complete prior to July 1, 2022 may be decided in accordance with either the regulations in affect at the time the application was determined complete or the regulations in this Ordinance, as requested by the applicant. See Section 125, Permit Choice.
 - b. To the extent such an application is approved and proposes development that does not comply with this Ordinance, the subsequent development, although permitted, shall be conforming and not subject to the provisions of Article 8, Nonconformities.
 - c. If the development subject to an approved application fails to comply with the required time frames, it shall expire, and future development shall be subject to the requirements of this Ordinance.
- (3) *Submitted, but incomplete applications.* Applications that have been submitted prior to July 1, 2022 but not determined to be complete by the Town Planner as of that date shall be reviewed and decided in accordance with this Ordinance.
- (e) *Pre-existing conditional use permits.*
- (1) Development subject to a conditional use permit issued prior to July 1, 2022 shall continue to be subject to the conditional use permit requirements and all conditions of approval.
 - (2) Amendments to a conditional use permit established prior to July 1, 2022 shall be in accordance with the standards in § 3318, Special Use Permit.
- (f) *Established uses without a special use permit.*
- (1) If a use was a lawfully-established permitted “by-right” use before July 1, 2022 and is subsequently made a special use as indicated in the Principal Uses Table in § 527, the lawfully-established pre-existing permitted use shall be considered a nonconforming use in accordance with § 850, Nonconforming Uses, and may continue in operation.
 - (2) Any changes to a lawfully-established pre-existing permitted use that now requires a special use permit after July 1, 2022 shall require a special use permit in accordance with § 3318, Special Use Permit.

Sec. 124 – Regulatory Codes Adopted by Reference.

The following Codes and standards are hereby adopted and incorporated into this Ordinance by reference:

- (g) The Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the Town of Oakboro, North Carolina;
- (h) The Stanly County Comprehensive Transportation Plan, 2012, as amended;
- (i) The Town’s Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual (adopted Feb. 15, 2021, as amended).

Sec. 125 – Permit Choice

- (j) *The Permit Choice Rule:* If an applicant submits a permit application for development and a rule or the UDO is amended after the application is submitted but before the permit decision is made, then the applicant may choose which version of the rule or ordinance applies.
- (k) *Definitions.* For purposes of permit choice, the following definitions apply:
 - (1) Development. Without altering the scope of any regulatory authority granted by statute or local act, any of the following:
 - a. The construction, erection, alteration, enlargement, renovation, substantial repair, movement to another site, or demolition of any structure.
 - b. Excavation, grading, filling, clearing, or alteration of land.
 - c. The subdivision of land as defined in Section 1030. Defined Terms. See Article 7. Subdivisions.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 130 – Purpose and Intent.

- d.* The initiation of substantial change in the use of land or the intensity of the use of land.
- (2) Development Permit. An administrative or quasi-judicial approval that is written and that is required prior to commencing development or undertaking a specific activity, project, or development proposal, including any of the following:
- a.* Zoning compliance certificates. (See § 3323).
 - b.* Site plan approvals. (See § 3317).
 - c.* Special use permits. (See § 3318).
 - d.* Variances. (See § 3321).
 - e.* Certificates of appropriateness. (See § 3302.1).
 - f.* Subdivision Plat approvals. (See § 3305 Conservation subdivision, § 3308 Expedited subdivisions only, § 3309 Final Plat, § 3310 Major Subdivision, §3311 Minor Subdivision).
 - g.* Development agreements. (See § 3307).
 - h.* Building permits. (Issued by Stanly County).
 - i.* State agency permits for development.
 - j.* Driveway permits. (Issued by N.C. DOT or the Town).
 - k.* Erosion and sedimentation control permits.
 - l.* Sign permit. (See Art. 6, Div. 8 Signage).
- (3) Land Development Regulation. Any North Carolina statute, rule, or regulation, or Town or County ordinance affecting the development or use of real property, including any *of the following*:
- a.* Unified development ordinance.
 - b.* Erosion and sedimentation control regulation.
 - c.* Floodplain or flood damage prevention regulation. (Chapter 151 of the Town's Code of Ordinances).
 - d.* Town Housing code.
- (l) *Applicants may pick the version of the ordinance or rule that applies.* A permit applicant may choose the version of each land development regulation applicable to the project upon submittal of the application for the first development permit.
- (m) *Time Limits.*
- (1) Applicants must submit subsequent complete development applications within 18 months of approval of the initial permit. Applicants may then select whether the current code or the code in effect at the time of the initial application, applies.
 - (2) If an applicant fails to act on an application for six months, the applicant waives permit choice and must comply with the new ordinance. The vested rights provisions of the following Div. 3 Vested Rights apply.

DIVISION 3. - VESTED RIGHTS.

Sec. 130 – Purpose and Intent.

This section is intended to implement §§ 160D-108 and 160D-108.1 of the North Carolina General Statutes with respect to the establishment of zoning vested rights for landowners or applicants who have received a development approval from the Town.

Sec. 131 – Vested Rights Defined.

As used in this Ordinance, a zoning vested right is defined as the right to undertake and complete the development and use of land under the terms and conditions of a development approval issued by the Town.

Sec. 132 – Site-Specific Vesting Plan Defined.

- (a) For the purposes of this section, a site-specific vesting plan is defined as a plan of land development submitted to the Town for purposes of obtaining approval.
- (b) A site-specific vesting plan must provide, with reasonable certainty, all of the following:
 - (1) The boundaries of the development;
 - (2) Topographic and natural features affecting the site;
 - (3) The approximate location of proposed buildings, structures, and other improvements;
 - (4) The approximate dimensions, including height, of proposed buildings and other structures;
 - (5) The approximate location of all existing and proposed infrastructure on the site, including water, sewer, streets, and pedestrian ways;
 - (6) The type or types of proposed land uses; and
 - (7) The density or intensity of development.
- (c) A variance, sketch plan, or any other document that fails to describe with reasonable certainty the type and intensity of use for a specific lot or lots of property shall not constitute a site-specific vesting plan.
- (d) The following development approvals constitute a site-specific vesting plan:
 - (1) Final plats (See § 3309 Final Plat);
 - (2) Planned unit development master plans (See § 3313);
 - (3) Preliminary plats associated with a major subdivision (See § 3310 Major subdivision);
 - (4) Site plans (See § 3317 Site plan); and
 - (5) Special use permits (See § 3318 Special use permit).

Sec. 133 – Establishment of a Zoning Vested Right.

- (e) *Generally.* A vested right may only be established following an approval of a development application in accordance with this Ordinance and the applicable requirements in the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (f) *Common law vesting.* A common law vested right is established only when the following can be demonstrated by the landowner:
 - (1) There is an affirmative governmental act by the Town in the form of an approval of a permit or development approval under this Ordinance; and
 - (2) The landowner relies on this affirmative governmental act in good faith and makes substantial expenditures to develop the land; and
 - (3) It would be inequitable to prevent the landowner from proceeding to develop the land consistent with the terms and conditions of the permit or development approval relied upon.

Sec. 134 – Process to Claim Vested Right.

- (g) *A landowner seeking to claim a vested right shall submit information to substantiate their claim of vesting status along with an application for a determination in accordance with § 3306 Determination and Interpretations.*
- (h) Appeal of a decision on a determination application may be filed with the Board of Adjustment in accordance with § 3301 Appeals.

- (i) Applicants seeking to extend the vesting status of a site-specific vesting plan may file an application for a vested rights certificate (see § 3322 Vested Rights Certificate).

Sec. 135 – Effect of a Vested Right.

- (j) *Development approvals that have an established vested right in accordance with §§ 160D-108 and 160D-108.1 of the North Carolina General Statutes and this section shall preclude any action by the Town that would change, alter, impair, prevent, diminish, or otherwise delay the development or use of the property authorized by the development approval, except where a change in State or federal law occurs and has a retroactive effect on the development or use.*
- (k) *Except when subject to sub-section (c) below, amendments to this Ordinance shall not be applicable to any of the following development approvals after they are vested:*
 - (1) Building or uses of land for which a development permit application has been submitted and approved in accordance with this Ordinance and §143-755 of the North Carolina General Statutes;
 - (2) Subdivisions of land for which a subdivision application has been submitted and approved in accordance with this Ordinance and §143-755 of the North Carolina General Statutes;
 - (3) A site-specific vesting plan approved in accordance with this Ordinance and §160D-108.1 of the North Carolina General Statutes;
 - (4) A multi-phase development approved in accordance with this Ordinance and §160D-108 of the North Carolina General Statutes; and
 - (5) A vested right established by the terms of an approved development agreement in accordance with this Ordinance and Article 10 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (l) Amendments to this Ordinance shall apply to vested development approvals if:
 - (1) A change to State or federal law occurs and has a retroactive effect on the development or use;
 - (2) There is written consent to be subject to the amendment by the landowner;
 - (3) The development approval expires; or
 - (4) The development is not undertaken or completed in accordance with the approval.

Sec. 136 – Duration.

Vested rights shall commence upon approval of a development application and shall continue through the maximum duration periods established in this section.

- (m) *Building permits.* The issuance of a building permit establishes a vested right to development for a period of six months, as long as the building permit complies with the terms and conditions of approval of that building permit.
- (n) *Development approvals.* Except for building permits, site-specific vesting plans, development agreements, and multi-phase developments, any development approval under this Ordinance shall be vested from changes in this Ordinance for a period of one year from the date of approval, provided the development subject to the approval complies with all applicable terms and conditions. If work has commenced before one year from the date of approval, then the approval is vested unless work on the project is voluntarily and intentionally discontinued for two years.
- (o) *Multiple permits for development project.* Subject to the other subsections of this section 136, where multiple local development permits are required to complete a development project, the development permit applicant may choose the version of each of the local land development regulations applicable to the project upon submittal of the application for the initial development permit. This provision is applicable only for those subsequent development permit applications filed within 18 months of the date following the approval of an initial permit. For purposes of the vesting protections of this subsection, an erosion and sedimentation control permit or a sign permit is not an initial development permit.

(p) Site specific vesting plans.

- (1) Development approvals identified by this Ordinance as site-specific vesting plans shall be granted a vested right to develop for a maximum period of two years from the date of the approval, provided the development subject to the approval complies with all applicable terms and conditions.
- (2) The two-year vesting duration of a site-specific vesting plan may be extended up to five years from the date of the approval in accordance with § 3322 Vested rights certificate.
- (3) Site-specific vesting plans meeting the definition of a multi-phase development shall be vested in accordance with sub-section (e) below.

(q) Multi-phase developments.

- (1) A multi-phase development plan is subject to a master plan that depicts the types and intensities of all uses as part of the approval, and includes more than one phase shall be considered as a multi-phase development plan that is granted a vested right to develop for a period of seven years from the date of approval of the first site plan associated with the development.
- (2) Vesting shall commence upon approval of the site plan for the first phase of the development.
- (3) The vested right shall remain in effect provided the development does not expire and provided it complies with all the applicable terms and conditions of the approval.

(r) Development agreements. A development agreement shall be vested in accordance with the vesting term identified in the development agreement.

Sec. 137 – Termination.

(s) Vested rights established in accordance with this Ordinance shall run with the land.

- (t) In no instance shall vesting status extend beyond the maximum duration for the type of development application approval identified in § 136 Duration.
- (u) In no instance shall the vesting status of a development approval continue after the development approval expires or if the development approval is revoked for failure to comply with the terms of the approval or of this Ordinance.
- (v) In no instance shall the vesting status of a development approval continue after it is determined that the development approval was based upon intentional inaccurate information or material misrepresentations.
- (w) In no instance shall vested rights continue if the Town Board of Commissioners finds, after a duly noticed public hearing, that natural or man-made hazards resulting from the development would result in a serious threat to public health, safety, or welfare if the development were to be continued or completed.
- (x) In the event of commenced but uncompleted work associated with a development approval, vested rights shall expire within 24 months of the discontinuance of work. This 24-month period shall not include the time associated with work stoppage resulting from an appeal or litigation.

Sec. 138 – Limitations.

- (y) *The establishment of a vested right does not preclude the Town's application of overlay zoning district requirements or other development regulations that do not affect the type of land use, its density, or intensity.*
- (z) A vested right shall not preclude the application of changes to building, fire, plumbing, electrical, or mechanical codes made after the development approval where a vested right was established.

ARTICLE 2 - ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES**DIVISION 4. - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL REVIEW AUTHORITIES.****Sec. 210 – Oath of Office Required.**

- (a) All members appointed to boards shall, before entering their duties, qualify by taking an oath of office administered by the Mayor or the Mayor Pro Tempore.
- (b) Oaths shall be signed and filed with the Town Clerk.
- (c) The oath to be administered is prescribed in Article VI, § 7 of the N.C. Constitution, as follows:
“I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as, so help me God.”

Sec. 211 – Open Meetings.

Except as provided by N.C. General Statute(s), each official meeting of the public bodies described in this Article shall be open to the public, and any person is entitled to attend such a meeting. Remote meetings conducted in accordance with §166A-19.24 of the North Carolina General Statutes shall comply with this subsection even if all members of the public body are participating remotely.

Sec. 212 – Attendance.

Faithful attendance at scheduled meetings is required. The Board of Commissioners may remove any appointed member for absenteeism. Missing three or more meetings in a twelve-month period is prima facie evidence of absenteeism. The Secretary to each board shall make a report on attendance to the Board of Commissioners in writing at least once in every calendar year.

Sec. 213 – Minutes and Rules of Procedure.

- (d) *Each board shall draw up rules of procedure under which it will operate.* The Board of Commissioners will adopt rules of procedure and any amendments that are consistent with the provisions of this UDO. In the absence of action by the Board of Commissioners, each board created under this Article is authorized to adopt its own rules of procedure that are consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance. A copy of any adopted rules of procedure shall be maintained by the Town Clerk and posted on the Town's official web site.
- (e) *Each board shall keep minutes of its proceedings.* The Secretary shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon each question, and the absence or failure of any member to vote, and a copy of the minutes shall be maintained on file for public record in the office of the Town Clerk.

Sec. 214 – Conflict of Interest.

- (f) A Town Commissioner or Planning Board member shall not vote on any legislative decision regarding a development regulation adopted pursuant to this UDO where the outcome of the matter being considered is reasonably likely to have a direct, substantial, and readily identifiable financial impact on the member. A Board of Commissioners or Planning Board member shall not vote on any zoning amendment if the landowner of the property subject to a rezoning petition or the applicant for a text amendment is a person with whom the member has a close familial, business, or other associational relationship.

- (g) *Quasi-Judicial Decisions.* -- A member of the Board of Adjustment, Historic Preservation Commission, or Town Commissioner shall not participate in or vote on any quasi-judicial matter in a manner that would violate an affected persons' constitutional rights to an impartial decision maker. Impermissible violations of due process include, but are not limited to, a member having a fixed opinion prior to hearing the matter that is not susceptible to change, undisclosed ex parte communications, a close familial, business, or other associational relationship with an affected person, or a financial interest in the outcome of the matter. Quasi-judicial decisions include variances and special use permits.

DIVISION 5. - TOWN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Sec. 220 – Powers and Duties.

The Board of Commissioners shall hear and decide the following applications or permits. In considering the applications, the Board of Commissioners shall follow the requirements of Article 3, Division 1 and the sections governing each specific action as listed below:

- (a) Comprehensive plan adoption/amendment (See § 3304);
- (b) Conservation subdivision (See § 3305);
- (c) Development agreements (See § 3307);
- (d) Major subdivision (See § 3310);
- (e) Mixed Use Development (See § 3312);
- (f) Planned unit development (See § 3313);
- (g) Reasonable accommodation (Fair Housing Act) (See § 3314);
- (h) Rezoning /Map amendment (See § 3315);
- (i) Conditional district map amendment (See § 3316);
- (j) Site plan (See § 30-3317);
- (k) Special use permit (See § 3318);
- (l) Text amendment (See § 3320); and
- (m) Vested rights certificate (See § 3323).

DIVISION 6. - PLANNING BOARD.

Sec. 230 – Establishment.

The Planning Board is hereby established in accordance with §160D-301 of the North Carolina General Statutes.

Sec. 231 – Appointment and Terms.

- (a) The Planning Board has five members. The Planning Board shall also serve as the Board of Adjustment.
- (b) Members may be appointed to successive terms without limitation.

- (c) The Planning Board shall consist of five regular members, and two alternate members, each to be appointed for three-year terms, except as allowed otherwise below. The Board of Commissioners shall appoint four regular members and one alternate. The Stanly County Board of Commissioners may appoint on regular and one alternate member. In appointing the members of such Board, the Board of Commissioners may appoint certain members for less than three years to the end that thereafter the terms of all members shall not expire at the same time. All members appointed by the Town Board shall be citizens and residents of the Town of Oakboro.
- (d) Vacancies may be filled for the unexpired terms only by majority vote of the Board of Commissioners. Members will be appointed to complete the remainder of an unexpired term.
- (e) Alternate members shall participate in all deliberations. Alternate members shall only vote in the absence of a regular member.

Sec. 232 – Board Officers.

- (f) At its first regular meeting of each calendar year, the Planning Board shall, by majority vote of its membership (excluding vacant seats), elect one of its members to serve as Chairperson and preside over the Board's meetings and one member to serve as Vice-Chairperson. All elected person shall serve in these capacities for terms of one year. The Town Clerk shall serve as Secretary to the Planning Board. Any appointed secretary shall serve at the pleasure of the Board of Commissioners. Vacancies among the appointed or elected officials may be filled for the unexpired terms only by majority vote of the Board of Commissioners.
- (g) The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson may take part in all deliberations and vote on all issues.
- (h) The Board shall draw up and adopt rules of procedure under which it will operate. The Board of Commissioners will approve the rules of procedure and any amendments.

Sec. 233 – Powers and Duties of Board.

- (i) *The Planning Board shall hear and decide applications for minor subdivisions (See § 3311).*
- (j) The Planning Board shall hear and provide a recommendation to the Board of Commissioners on the following:
 - (1) Adoption of or amendment to the comprehensive plan or any other Town plan, as requested by the Board of Commissioners (see § 3304);
 - (2) Conservation subdivisions (see § 3305);
 - (3) Development agreements (See § 3307);
 - (4) Major subdivisions (See § 3310);
 - (5) Mixed use developments (see § 3312);
 - (6) Planned unit developments (See § 3313);
 - (7) Rezoning/Map amendments (See § 3315);
 - (8) Conditional district map amendment (See § 3316);
 - (9) Site plans (See § 3317);
 - (10) Special use permits (See § 3318);
 - (11) Text amendments (See § 3320); and
 - (12) Vested rights certificate (see § 3322).
- (k) Any of the duties listed in §160D-301 of the North Carolina General Statutes that are assigned by the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 234 – Meetings and Quorum.

- (l) The Planning Board shall meet on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 pm, unless meetings are cancelled for lack of business, emergency, or other valid reason. Special meetings may be called in accordance with §160A-71 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (m) All meetings of the Planning Board shall be open to the public, and the agenda for each Planning Board meeting shall be made available in advance of the meeting. A notice of the meeting shall be published in a local newspaper and be posted at Town Hall in accordance with §160A-71 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (n) A quorum for the Planning Board shall consist of three or more members. A quorum is necessary for the Planning Board to take any action.
- (o) A member who has withdrawn from the meeting without being excused, as provided in §160A-75 of the North Carolina General Statutes shall be counted as present for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

Sec. 235 – Voting.

- (p) The concurring vote of a majority of the regular membership (excluding vacant seats and members who are disqualified) shall be necessary to make any decision.
- (q) Once a member is physically present at a Planning Board meeting, any subsequent failure to vote shall be recorded as an affirmative vote unless the member has been excused in accordance with subsection (c) of this section or has been allowed to withdraw from the meeting in accordance with subsection (d) of this section.
- (r) A member may be excused from voting on a particular issue by majority vote of the remaining members present under the following circumstances:
 - (1) If the member has a conflict of interest as defined in § 214, Conflict of interest; and
 - (2) If the matter at issue involves the member's own official conduct.
- (s) Any Planning Board member may make a motion to excuse a member from voting on a specific item or from the remainder of the meeting.

DIVISION 7. - BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT.**Sec. 240 – Establishment.**

The Board of Commissioners hereby creates a Board of Adjustment in accordance with §160D-302 of the North Carolina General Statutes to make such quasi-judicial decisions as are required by this UDO or General Statute.

Sec. 241 – Appointment and Terms.

- (a) The Board of Adjustment is comprised of five regular members, and two alternate members. The members are appointed by the same bodies and in the same numbers as members of the Planning Board are appointed. All of the members also serve on the Planning Board. The alternate members shall have all the powers as regular members and may fill in for regular members as needed in meetings.
- (b) Members may be appointed to successive terms without limitation.
- (c) Each member is appointed for three-year terms, except as allowed otherwise below. In appointing the members of such board, or in the filling of vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of existing members, the Board of Commissioners may appoint certain members for less than three years to the end; that thereafter the terms of all members shall not expire at the same time.

Sec. 242 – Board Officers.

- (d) At its first regular meeting of each calendar year, the Board of Adjustment shall, by majority vote of its membership (excluding vacant seats), elect one of its members to serve as Chairperson and preside over the Board of Adjustment's meetings and one member to serve as Vice-Chairperson. All elected person shall serve in these capacities for terms of one year. The Board of Commissioners may appoint the Town Clerk to serve as Secretary to the Board of Adjustment.
- (e) Vacancies among the appointed or elected officials may be filled for the unexpired terms only by majority vote of the Board of Commissioners.
- (f) The Chairperson or any member temporarily acting as Chairperson shall administer oaths to witnesses coming before the board.
- (g) The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson may take part in all deliberations and vote on all issues.

Sec. 243 – Powers and Duties of Board.

The Board of Adjustment shall hear and decide:

- (h) Appeals from any order, decision, requirement, or interpretation made by the Town, inclusive of Chapter 151, Flood Prevention, in the Town Code of Ordinances;
- (i) Appeals of staff decisions (See § 3301 and § 3306 Determinations and interpretations);
- (j) Variances (See § 3321);
- (k) Questions involving determinations and interpretations of the zoning map, including disputed district boundary lines and lot lines (See generally Art. 10, Div. 2. Rules of Measurement); and
- (l) Any other matter the Board of Adjustment is required to act upon by any other ordinance.

Sec. 244 – Meetings and Quorum.

- (m) The Board of Adjustment shall meet on an as needed basis until such time as the volume of applications requires the Board to adopt an annual schedule of regular meetings.
- (n) The agenda for each Board of Adjustment meeting shall be made available in advance of the meeting.
- (o) A quorum for the Board of Adjustment is four members. A quorum is necessary for the Board of Adjustment to take official action.
- (p) A member who has withdrawn from the meeting without being excused, as provided in § 245 Voting, shall be counted as present for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

Sec. 245 – Voting.

- (q) Once a quorum is established, the concurring vote of a majority of those present (excluding members who are disqualified) shall be necessary to make any decision, except decisions on variances.
- (r) Once a member is physically present at a Board of Adjustment meeting, any subsequent failure to vote shall be recorded as an affirmative vote unless the member has been excused in accordance with subsection (c). of this section or has been allowed to withdraw from the meeting in accordance with subsection (d) of this section.
- (s) A member may be excused from voting on a particular issue by majority vote of the remaining members present under the following circumstances:
 - (1) If the member has a conflict of interest as defined by § 214 Conflict of interest, above; or
 - (2) If the matter at issue involves the member's own official conduct.
- (t) A motion to excuse a member from voting on a specific item, or from the remainder of the meeting may be made by any Board of Adjustment member.

DIVISION 8. - HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**Sec. 250 – Establishment.**

The Board of Commissioners hereby creates an Historic Preservation Commission accordance with §§ 160D-303 and 160D-940, *et seq.*, of the North Carolina General Statutes to make such inventories, studies and recommendations and quasi-judicial decisions regarding applications for certificates of appropriateness as are required by this UDO or General Statute

Sec. 251 – Appointment and Terms.

- (a) The Historic Preservation Commission is comprised of five regular members, and two alternate members. The members may be appointed by the same bodies and in the same numbers as members of the Planning Board are appointed. All of the members may also serve on the Planning Board. The alternate members shall have all the powers as regular members and may fill in for regular members as needed in meetings.
- (b) Members may be appointed to successive terms without limitation.
- (c) Each member is appointed for three-year terms, except as allowed otherwise below. In appointing the members of such board, or in the filling of vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of existing members, the Board of Commissioners may appoint certain members for less than three years to the end; that thereafter the terms of all members shall not expire at the same time.
- (d) All members shall reside within the Town limits. All members shall have demonstrated special interest, experience or education in history, archaeology, architecture, historic preservation or related fields.

Sec. 252 – Commission Officers.

- (a) At its first regular meeting of each calendar year, the Historic Preservation Commission shall, by majority vote of its membership (excluding vacant seats), elect one of its members to serve as Chairperson and preside over the Commission's meetings and one member to serve as Vice-Chairperson. All elected person shall serve in these capacities for terms of one year. The Board of Commissioners may appoint the Town Clerk to serve as Secretary to the Historic Preservation Commission.
- (b) Vacancies among the appointed or elected officials may be filled for the unexpired terms only by majority vote of the Board of Commissioners.
- (c) The Chairperson or any member temporarily acting as Chairperson shall administer oaths to witnesses coming before the board.
- (d) The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson may take part in all deliberations and vote on all issues.

Sec. 253 – Powers and Duties of Commission.

The Historic Preservation Commission shall hear and decide:

- (a) Appeals from any order, decision, requirement, or interpretation made by the Town Planner, regarding Minor Works (See § 464);
- (b) Applications for Certificates of Appropriateness (See § 3302.1); and
- (c) Any other matter the Commission is permitted to act upon by any other ordinance or General Statute.

Sec. 254 – Meetings and Quorum.

- (a) The Historic Preservation Commission shall meet on an as needed basis until such time as the volume of applications requires the Commission to adopt an annual schedule of regular meetings.
- (b) The agenda for each Historic Preservation Commission meeting shall be made available in advance of the meeting.

- (c) A quorum for the Historic Preservation Commission is three members. A quorum is necessary for the Historic Preservation Commission to take official action.
- (d) A member who has withdrawn from the meeting without being excused, as provided in § 255 Voting, shall be counted as present for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

Sec. 255 – Voting.

- (a) Once a quorum is established, the concurring vote of a majority of those present (excluding members who are disqualified) shall be necessary to make any decision, except decisions on variances.
- (b) Once a member is physically present at an Historic Preservation Commission meeting, any subsequent failure to vote shall be recorded as an affirmative vote unless the member has been excused in accordance with subsection (c). of this section or has been allowed to withdraw from the meeting in accordance with subsection (d) of this section.
- (c) A member may be excused from voting on a particular issue by majority vote of the remaining members present under the following circumstances:
 - (1) If the member has a conflict of interest as defined by § 214 Conflict of interest, above; or
 - (2) If the matter at issue involves the member's own official conduct.
- (d) A motion to excuse a member from voting on a specific item, or from the remainder of the meeting may be made by any Historic Preservation Commission member. Development Review Committee.

Sec. 260 – Establishment.

The Town Administrator shall appoint a committee of staff members having particular expertise in the development of real property as the Development Review Committee (DRC). The Committee shall be chaired by the Town Planner. The DRC members shall consist of the Planning Board Chair, and the Fire Chief or their designees. Other members shall serve on the DRC on an ad hoc basis, depending on the nature, size, and complexity of the development project to be reviewed include, but are not limited to: Parks and Recreation, Town Attorney, NCDOT, and Public Works. Stanly County agencies may be consulted, including but not limited to: Public Utilities (including storm water, erosion control, infrastructure), Environmental Health, Health Department, Inspections, and Emergency Management Services.

Sec. 261 – Duties.

- (e) The DRC shall review and comment on all plans to be reviewed and/or approved by any other body listed in this Ordinance, including the Board of Commissioners, Planning Board, and Board of Adjustment, and on all request for permits referred to the DRC by the Town Planner, both for conformity with the Town Code and with Board of Commissioners resolutions.
- (f) The DRC shall suggest rules of procedure and schedules to ensure that plans submitted shall be reviewed and comments returned to developers in a timely manner. The Board of Commissioners shall approve the rules of procedure.

Sec. 262 – Conflicts of Interest

The members of the DRC shall follow and abide by § 214 Conflict of interest.

DIVISION 9. - TOWN PLANNER.**Sec. 270 – Powers and Duties.**

The Town Planner shall have the following powers and duties, to be carried out in accordance with the terms of this Ordinance:

- (a) *General planning and permitting.*
 - (1) To review all applications for land development for compliance with the terms of this Ordinance.

- (2) To issue and maintain a record of all development related permits and approvals on file and to make copies available to interested parties.
 - (3) To provide the Board of Commissioners, Planning Board, Board of Adjustment, Historic Preservation Commission, Town Staff, and applicants with reports and recommendations, as required by this Ordinance, other laws or regulations or at the request of said bodies.
 - (4) To interpret the language of this UDO (see § 3306 Determinations and interpretations).
 - (5) To enforce compliance with the terms of this Ordinance, unless otherwise specified.
 - (6) To issue Zoning compliance certificates in conjunction with the Development Review Committee. (See § 3323).
 - (7) To perform Zoning checks before certificates of occupancy are issued (See § 3303).
 - (8) To make Administrative Modifications (See § 3300) and Determinations and Interpretations (See § 3306), Approve Grading Permits (See § 3309.1), Sign Permits (See Art. 6, Div. 8, Signage) and Zoning Compliance Certificates (See § 3322).
 - (9) To revoke any permits provided therein, except quasi-judicial permits.
- (b) *Special use, variance, and map and text amendments.*
- (1) To review all applications for special use permits, variances, certificates of appropriateness and amendments for completeness and compliance with the terms of this Ordinance.
 - (2) To enforce compliance with the terms of this Ordinance, unless otherwise specified.
- (c) *Subdivision administration.*
- (1) To review all applications for the subdivision of land for compliance with the terms of this Ordinance.
 - (2) To approve final plats, exempt subdivisions (see § 3308), expedited subdivisions (see § 3308), and to revoke any permits as provided by this UDO (see § 944).
 - (3) To provide the Board of Commissioners, Planning Board and other Boards and Commissions with reports and recommendations, as required by this Ordinance, other laws or regulations, or at the request of said bodies.
 - (4) To issue and maintain a record of all subdivisions and approvals on file and to make copies available to interested parties.
 - (5) To enforce compliance with the terms of this Ordinance, unless otherwise specified.
- (d) *Environmental protection.*
- (1) To serve as the Floodplain Administrator in accordance with the Oakboro Code of Ordinances Chapter 151 Flood Damage Prevention.
 - (2) To revoke any permits provided therein (See § 944).

Sec. 271 – Conflict of Interest.

- (e) No Town staff member shall make a final decision on an administrative decision required by this UDO if the outcome of that decision would have a direct, substantial, and readily identifiable financial impact on the staff member or if the applicant or other person subject to that decision is a person with whom the staff member has a close familial, business, or other associational relationship. If a staff member has a conflict of interest under this section, the decision shall be assigned to the supervisor of the staff person, or such other staff person as may be designated by the UDO.

ARTICLE 2 - ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

Sec. 271 – Conflict of Interest.

- (f) No staff member shall be financially interested or employed by a business that is financially interested in a development subject to regulation under this Ordinance unless the staff member is the owner of the land or building involved. No staff member or other individual or an employee of a company contracting with a local government to provide staff support shall engage in any work that is inconsistent with his or her duties or with the interest of the Town, as determined by the Town.

ARTICLE 3. PROCEDURES & PERMITS**DIVISION 10. - TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES**

The following Table summarizes the procedures explained in this Article.

Table 1 - Summary of Procedures

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES										
Review Authority Actions: Type of Review:		C = Comment; R= Recommendation; D = Decision; A = Appeal; M = Mandatory; O = Optional =Public Meeting; / \=Legislative Hearing; { }=Quasi-Judicial Hearing								
APPLICATION TYPE	UDO SECTION NUMBER	PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE /1/	NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING /3/	REVIEW AUTHORITY /2/						
				TOWN PLANNER	PROJECT REVIEW COMMITTEE	PLANNING BOARD	HISTORIC COMMISSION	BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT	BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	SUPERIOR COURT
Administrative Modification	3300	M	•	D	•	•	•	{A}	•	•
Appeal	3301	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	{D}	•	A
Building Permit /4/	3302	N/A	•	C	•	•	•	•	•	•
Certificate of Appropriateness – See Art 4 Div. 5 Historic Overlay District	3302.1	M	•	C	•	•	{D}	A	•	A
Certificate of Occupancy – Zoning Check /4/	3303	N/A	•	D	•	•	•	•	•	•
Comprehensive Plan Amendment	3304	M	•	C	C	R	•	•	D•	•
Determination and Interpretation	3306	O	•	R	/5/	•	•	{D}	•	•
Development Agreement	3307	M	•	C	/5/	R	•	•	/D\	A
Exempt Subdivision	3308	O	•	D	•	•	•	•	•	A
Expedited Subdivision	3308	N/A	•	D	/5/	•	•	{A}	•	A
Final Plat	3309	N/A	•	D	•	•	•	•	•	A
Floodplain Development Permit See Town Code Chapter 151	•	N/A	•	D	•	•	•	{A}	•	•
Grading Permit	3309.1	O	•	D	R	•	•	•	•	•
Conservation Subdivision	3310, 784	M	M	R	C	R	•	•	/D\	A
Major Subdivision	3310	M	M	R	/5/	R	•	•	D	•

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES

Review Authority Actions:
Type of Review:

C = Comment; R= Recommendation; D = Decision; A = Appeal; M = Mandatory;
O = Optional
| |=Public Meeting; / \=Legislative Hearing; { }=Quasi-Judicial Hearing

APPLICATION TYPE			UDO SECTION NUMBER	PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE /1/ NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING /3/	REVIEW AUTHORITY /2/							
					TOWN PLANNER	PROJECT REVIEW COMMITTEE	PLANNING BOARD	HISTORIC COMMISSION	BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT	BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	SUPERIOR COURT	
Minor Subdivision			3311	O	•	R	/5/	D	•	•	{A}	•
Mixed Use Development			3312	M	M	R	R	R	•	•	/D\	•
Planned Unit Development			3313	M	M	C	/5/	R	•	•	/D\	A
Reasonable Accommodation			3314	O	•	C	C	•	•	•	{D}	A
Sign Permit			Art. 6, Div. 8 Signage	O	•	D	•	•	•	{A}	•	•
Conventional or General Rezoning – Map Amendment			3315	M	/3/	C	•	R	•	•	/D\	A
Conditional Rezoning – Map Amendment			3316	M	/3/	R	/5/	R	•	•	/D\	A
Site Plan			3317	M	/3/	C	R	R	•	•	/D\	A
Special Use Permit			3318	M	M	C	C	•	•	•	{D}	A
Temporary Use Permit			3319	O	•	D	•	•	•	{A}	•	•
Text Amendment			3320	M	•	C	•	R	•	•	/D\	A
Variance			3321	M	•	C	•	R	•	{D}	•	A
Vested Rights Certificate			3322	M	•	R	/5/	•	•	•	/D\	A
Zoning Compliance Certificate			3323	O	•	D	/5/	•	•	{A}	•	•
		NOTES: /1/ See Section 320. Pre-Application Conference. /2/ Review authorities are defined in Art. 2, Authorities. /3/ Required if the density or intensity of the use of the property is to be increased. /4/ Issued by Stanly County Building Inspections Dept.; Town Planner checks that project as-built complies with UDO. /5/ Optional comment										

DIVISION 11. - STANDARD REVIEW PROCEDURES.

Sec. 320 – Pre-Application Conference.

- (a) *Purpose* The purpose of a pre-application conference is to provide an opportunity for the applicant to learn about the submittal requirements, procedures, and standards applicable to a particular development application. A pre- application conference is also an opportunity for Town staff to become familiar with, and offer preliminary comments about the scope, features, and impacts of the proposed development, as it relates to the standards in this Ordinance.
- (b) *Applicability*
- (1) *Pre-Application Conference Required* A pre-application conference between the applicant and Town staff is required before submittal of the following applications;
- a. Administrative modification;
 - b. Certificate of Appropriateness;
 - c. Comprehensive plan amendment;
 - d. Conditional rezoning / map amendment
 - e. Conservation subdivisions;
 - f. Conventional Rezoning / Map Amendment;
 - g. Development agreements;
 - h. Major Subdivision;
 - i. Mixed Use Development;
 - j. Planned Unit Developments;
 - k. Site plan;
 - l. Special use permits;
 - m. UDO text amendments;
 - n. Variances (to include flood hazard area and watershed protection);
 - o. Vested rights certificate or determination.
- (2) *Pre-Application Conference Optional* A pre-application conference between the applicant and County staff is optional before submittal of the following applications:
- a. Determinations and Interpretations;
 - b. Exempt subdivision plats;
 - c. Final plats;
 - d. Minor subdivisions;
 - e. Reasonable accommodation;
 - f. Sign permits;
 - g. Temporary use permits;
 - h. Vested rights certificate;
 - i. Zoning Compliance Certificates.

- (3) *Pre-Application Conference Not Conducted* When a Town pre-application conference is not required one may be held at the request of applicants, or for applications made directly to Stanly County. Stanly County may require a pre application conference.
- (c) *Scheduling* Applicants shall contact the Town Planner to schedule a pre-application conference.
- (d) *Procedure*
- (1) Following receipt of a request for a pre-application conference, the Town Planner shall schedule the conference and notify the applicant of the time and location. The Town Planner may invite the Project Review Committee to the conference. During the conference, Town staff members will explain the application review process and any special issues or concerns regarding the subject proposal.
 - (2) The applicant is encouraged to submit a sketch or conceptual plan, if appropriate, to Town staff during the pre-application conference.
 - (3) In cases where a pre-application conference is required, the Town Planner shall forward a brief written summary of the issues discussed during the pre-application conference to the applicant for inclusion with the application materials.
- (e) *Effect*
- (1) When required, a completed pre-application conference entitles an applicant to take the next step in the application process. Application types requiring a pre-application conference will not be accepted until after the mandatory pre-application conference has been completed.
 - (2) Discussions at a pre-application conference are not binding on the Town and do not constitute submittal for formal review of an application.

Sec. 321 – Neighborhood Meeting

- (a) *Application Acceptance.* The Town Planner shall not accept an application for review that increases density or intensity compared to existing development on a property unless:
- (1) *Meeting.* All adjacent property owners have been invited to a neighborhood meeting held at a reasonable time and location; and
 - (2) *Attendance and Summary.* The applicant shall submit a summary report indicating meeting minutes, an affidavit about the mailing and property posting (See (b) Applicant Duty), attendance and the results of the meeting with the required application.
- (b) *Applicant Duty.* The applicant shall set up the meeting. The applicant may hold additional neighborhood meetings prior to any public hearing held by the Town at the applicant's discretion.
- (1) *Mailed Notice.* At least seven days before the Neighborhood Meeting, the applicant shall mail notice of the neighborhood meeting to the owners of affected parcels of land and the owners of all parcels of land located within 300 feet of the boundaries of the land subject to the application. Properties are "abutting" even if separated by a street, railroad, other transportation corridor or stream, wetland or other natural features.
 - (2) *Posted Notice.* The applicant shall prominently post a notice of the Neighborhood Meeting on the subject property or on an adjacent street or right-of-way. The notice shall be posted in at least seven days before the Neighborhood Meeting. When multiple parcels are included within a proposed rezoning / map amendment, a posting on each individual parcel is not required but the applicant shall post sufficient notices to provide reasonable notice to interested persons and affected and abutting property owners.
- (c) *Continuing the review process.* After the neighborhood meeting has occurred applications may be reviewed as provided in section 322 and the succeeding sections.

- (d) *Response to meeting summary.* Any person attending the Neighborhood Meeting may submit a written response to the applicants meeting summary to the Town Planner within 30 days after the Neighborhood Meeting. The response may state the understanding of attendee comments. Discuss issues related to the development proposal, and include any other information they deem appropriate. All written responses to the applicant's summary of the Neighborhood Meeting shall be in the form of an affidavit, and shall be transmitted to the applicant, and included with the application materials.

Sec. 322 – Application Filing and Acceptance.

- (e) *Authority to File Applications* Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Ordinance, development applications associated with a particular lot or site reviewed under this Ordinance shall be submitted by the landowner, contract purchaser, agent of the landowner, or other person having a recognized property interest in the land on which development is proposed. Agents may be asked to provide proof of agency.
- (f) *Application Content* The Town Planner is authorized to establish the application content and forms, which shall be maintained in the offices of the Planning Department.
- (g) *Application Fees.*
- (1) The Board of Commissioners shall establish application fees and may amend and update those fees, as necessary. Fees shall cover the costs of review, including public notification, as required.
 - (2) No action shall be taken on an application and no application approval shall be issued until all required application fees are paid in full.
- (h) *Submittal and Review Schedule.*
- (1) The Town Planner is authorized to and shall establish specific rules for submittal and review schedules (including time frames for review) for the various types of development applications, which shall be on file and available for inspection in the offices of the Planning Department during normal business hours.
 - (2) Nothing shall require or prohibit the Town Planner from reducing the amount of time necessary for review of an application as workflow allows, but the timeframes for public notice in Section 324, shall not be reduced.
- (i) *Application Submittal.*
- (1) Applications shall be submitted to the Town Planner in the form established by the Town Planner, along with the appropriate application fee.
 - (2) An application shall not be considered to be submitted until determined to be complete in accordance with Section 322(g).
 - (3) No application shall be reviewed or decided until after it is determined to be complete.
- (j) *Burden of Presenting Complete Application* The burden of presenting and maintaining a complete application shall be solely upon the applicant.
- (k) *Determination of Application Completeness* On receiving a development application, the Town Planner shall determine, within seven days, whether the application is complete or incomplete. A complete application is one that:
- (1) Contains all information and materials identified in the appropriate Town ordinances and other documentation as required for submittal of the particular type of application;
 - (2) Is in the form and number of copies required by the appropriate Town ordinance(s) and/or documentation;
 - (3) Is legible and drawn or printed to scale (where appropriate);
 - (4) Is signed by the person with the authority to file the application;

- (5) Includes information in sufficient detail to evaluate whether or not the application complies with the applicable review standards in this Ordinance;
- (6) Is accompanied by the fee established for the particular type of application;
- (7) Includes material associated with a pre-application conference if one is required; and
- (8) Includes the written summary of a neighborhood meeting if one was conducted prior to application submittal.

(l) Application Incomplete

- (1) If the application is incomplete, the Town Planner shall notify the applicant in writing of the deficiencies.
- (2) The applicant may correct the deficiencies and resubmit the application for completeness determination.
- (3) Application processing shall stop following delivery of a notice of incomplete application until all deficiencies are addressed and the application is determined to be complete, or the applicant declares the application to be complete in accordance with Section 322(j).
- (4) If the deficiencies in an application are not addressed in writing in 45 calendar days, the application will be treated as withdrawn. If the application is re-submitted after 45 days, the fee set by the Board of Commissioners will be charged.

(m) Application Complete

- (1) On determining that the application is complete, it shall be considered as submitted, the Town shall notify the applicant and commence review in accordance with the procedures and standards of this Ordinance.
- (2) Nothing shall preclude the Town Planner or a review authority from re-evaluating an application for completeness in the event application inadequacies are revealed at a date subsequent to an application being declared complete.

(n) Declaration of Completeness by Applicant

- (1) If, upon receipt of notice of application deficiencies by the Town Planner, an applicant wishes to have the application processed without further amendment or revision, the applicant shall provide written notice to the Town Planner that they desire the application to be processed without further amendment or revision.
- (2) Upon receipt of written notice to process the application without further amendment or revision, the Town Planner shall process the application in accordance with the standards in this Ordinance. In no instance shall additional materials or information be added to the application by the applicant. Nothing shall limit an applicant from withdrawing an application in accordance with Section 329.1.

Sec. 323 – Staff and Development Review Committee Review and Action.

- (o) Determination of Application Completeness* On receiving a development application, the Town Planner shall determine, within seven days, whether the application is complete or incomplete. A complete application is one that:
- (1) Contains all information and materials identified in the appropriate Town documentation as required for submittal of the particular type of application;
 - (2) Is in the form and number of copies required by the appropriate Town documentation;
 - (3) Is legible and printed to scale (where appropriate);
 - (4) Is signed by the person with the authority to file the application;

- (5) Includes information in sufficient detail to evaluate whether or not the application complies with the applicable review standards in this Ordinance;
- (6) Is accompanied by the fee established for the particular type of application;
- (7) Includes material associated with a pre-application conference if one is required; and
- (8) Includes the written summary of a neighborhood meeting if one was conducted prior to application submittal.

(p) Application Incomplete

- (1) If the application is incomplete, the Town Planner shall notify the applicant of the deficiencies in writing.
- (2) The applicant may correct the deficiencies and resubmit the application for completeness determination.
- (3) Application processing shall stop following delivery of a notice of incomplete application until all deficiencies are addressed and the application is determined to be complete, or the applicant declares the application to be complete in accordance with (e) below.
- (4) On determining that the application is complete, it shall be considered as submitted, the Town shall notify the applicant and commence review in accordance with the procedures and standards of this Ordinance.
- (5) Nothing shall preclude the Town Planner or a review authority from re-evaluating an application for completeness in the event application inadequacies are revealed at a date subsequent to an application being declared complete.

(q) Staff Report and Recommendation

- (1) The Town Planner may review the application with the Project Review Committee.
- (2) The Town Planner shall prepare a written staff report on any application to be reviewed or decided by the Planning Board, Board of Commissioners, or the Board of Adjustment.
- (3) Except for appeals and variances, the staff report shall conclude whether the application complies with all applicable review standards of this Ordinance, and recommend one of the decisions authorized for the particular type of application, based on the review standards applicable to the application type.
- (4) In cases where the staff finds an application does not comply with the provisions of this Ordinance the staff report shall cite the specific code section(s) in question and the reasons why the application fails to comply.
- (5) The staff report may identify and recommend modifications to the development proposal that specify how compliance deficiencies might be corrected and how adverse effects of the development application (if any) might be mitigated.
- (6) A staff report is not required for applications decided by the Town Planner or the Technical Review Committee, though one may be prepared.

(r) Distribution of application and staff report

- (1) Schedule and ensure any required public notice of the application (if appropriate) is prepared in accordance with Section 324 Public Notices.
- (2) Transmit the application, related materials, and staff report to the appropriate review authority (ies);
- (3) Transmit a copy of the staff report and any related materials to the applicant; and
- (4) Make the application, related materials, and staff report available for examination by the public.

(s) Declaration of Completeness by Applicant

- (1) If, upon receipt of notice of application deficiencies by the Town Planner, an applicant wishes to have the application processed without further amendment or revision, the applicant shall provide written notice to the Town Planner that they desire the application to be processed without further amendment or revision.
- (2) Upon receipt of written notice to process the application without further amendment or revision, the Town Planner shall process the application in accordance with the standards in this Ordinance. In no instance shall additional materials or information be added to the application by the applicant. Nothing shall limit an applicant from withdrawing an application in accordance with Section 329.1.

Sec. 324 – Public Notices.

(a) Public Notification Requirements

- (1) *Applicable State Law* All development applications subject to public notification shall comply with standards in North Carolina General Statutes Sections 160D-601, 160D-602, 160D-405, 160D-406, 160D-702, 160D-705 and 160D-1405 of the (as appropriate) and the other provisions in this Ordinance related to public notice.
- (2) *Notice Type and Timing* The Town Planner shall ensure public notification (whether via published notice, mailed notice, or posted notice) is provided in accordance with the requirements in the following Table 2 Public Notice Type and Scheduling, for the type of application and the type of notice. In computing the required time periods, the day the notice is published, mailed, or posted shall not be included, but the day of the hearing shall be included.

Table 2 - Public Notice & Scheduling

TABLE 2. PUBLIC NOTICE AND SCHEDULING				
APPLICATION TYPE	REVIEW AUTHORITY [1]	TYPE OF NOTICE PROVIDED "X" = REQUIRED		
		PUBLISHED NOTICE [2]	MAILED NOTICE [3]	POSTED NOTICE [4]
Appeal	BOA	.	X [5]	X [5]
Development Agreement	BOC	X	X	X
Certificate of Appropriateness	HPC	X	X	X
Comprehensive Plan	BOC	X	X[7]	
Development Agreement	BOC	X	X[7]	X
Site Plan	BOC	.	X	X
Planned Unit Development	BOC	X	X	X
Mixed Use Development	BOC	X	X	X
Special Use Permit	BOC	X	X	X
UDO Text Amendment [6]	BOC	X	.	.
Variance	BOA	.	X	X
Vested Rights Certificate or Determination	BOC	X	X	.
Zoning Map Amendment [6]	BOC	X	X [7]	X
NOTES:				
[1] "BOA" = Board of Adjustment; "PB" = Planning Board; "BOC" = Board of Commissioners.; "HPC" = Historic Preservation Commission.				

TABLE 2. PUBLIC NOTICE AND SCHEDULING

APPLICATION TYPE	REVIEW AUTHORITY [1]	TYPE OF NOTICE PROVIDED "X" = REQUIRED		
		PUBLISHED NOTICE [2]	MAILED NOTICE [3]	POSTED NOTICE [4]
[2] Published notice shall be provided once a week for 2 successive calendar weeks, with the first notice published between 10 and 25 days before the public hearing. [3] Mailed notice shall be provided to the applicant, affected landowners, and landowners of abutting land between 10 and 25 days before the public hearing. [4] Posted notice shall be provided between 10 and 25 days before the public hearing. [5] Mailed and posted notice shall only be required in cases where an appeal pertains to particular lot or site. [6] Review of text and map amendments (including Mixed Use and Planned Unit Developments) require consideration by the Planning Board, but these reviews are conducted during public meetings, not publicly-noticed hearings. [7] Mailed notice shall not be required when a zoning map amendment includes more than 50 lots or tracts owned by at least 50 different landowners, provided the County publishes a map (occupying at least ½ of a newspaper page) showing the boundaries of the affected area in a newspaper of general circulation once a week for 2 successive calendar weeks between 10 days and 25 days before the public hearing. Affected landowners residing outside the newspaper circulation area shall be notified via first class mail pursuant to Section 324, Public Notices.				

(b) Published Notice Requirements.

- (1) When the provisions of this Ordinance require that public notice be published, the Town Planner shall publish a notice in a newspaper that is published weekly and that has general circulation in the community.
- (2) The form and content of the notice shall comply with the applicable N.C. General Statute.
- (3) A copy of the published notice shall also be published on the Town's website.

(c) Mailed Notice Requirements.

- (1) Mailed notice specified in Table 2. Public Notice and Scheduling shall be mailed to:
 - a. All landowners subject to the application;
 - b. The applicant, if different from the landowner; and
 - c. All landowners entitled to receive notice by the N. C. General Statutes (including landowners located outside the Town) whose address is known by reference to the latest County tax listing.
- (2) Notice shall be deemed mailed by its deposit in the United States mail, first class or certified (as appropriate), properly addressed, postage paid, or other form of mailing authorized by N.C. Rule of Civil Procedure 4.
- (3) The content and form of the notice shall comply with the applicable requirements in the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (4) A copy of the mailed notice shall be maintained in the Town Planner's office for public inspection during normal business hours.
- (5) The Town may choose, in some cases, and in its sole discretion, to provide mailed public notice to parties beyond that required by the North Carolina General Statutes. Failure of the Town to provide mailed public notice beyond the minimum requirements specified in the General Statutes shall not invalidate the proceedings or subject the Town to claims of failure of due process.

(d) *Posted Notice Requirements.* Posted notice shall be made by the Town Planner or designee, and shall comply with the following:

- (1) A sign shall be placed on the subject property in a conspicuous location so as to be clearly visible to the traveled portion of the respective street. Where the land subject to the notice does not have frontage on a public street, the sign shall be erected on the nearest street right-of-way with an attached notation generally indicating the direction and distance to the land subject to the application.
- (2) The content and form of the notice shall comply with the applicable requirements in the North Carolina General Statutes.

(e) *Constructive Notice.*

- (1) Minor defects in any notice shall not impair the notice or invalidate proceedings if a bona fide attempt is made to comply with applicable notice requirements. Minor defects in notice may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Errors in a legal description;
 - b. Errors or omissions in the tax listing provided by the County; or
 - c. Typographical or grammatical errors that do not impede communication of the notice to affected parties.
- (2) Failure of a party to receive written notice shall not invalidate subsequent action. In all cases, however, the requirements for the timing of the notice and for specifying the time, date, and place of a public hearing and the location of the subject property(ies) shall be strictly adhered to.

Sec. 325 – Public Meetings and Hearings.

(f) *Public Meetings.* Applications subject to a recommendation by the Planning Board in the Table 1. Summary of Procedures, shall be heard by the Planning Board during a public meeting (not a public hearing) noticed in accordance with Section 324). The public meeting shall be open to the public and shall be conducted in accordance with the Planning Board's adopted rules of procedure for public meetings. There is no requirement to allow public comment or testimony during a public meeting.

(g) *Legislative Public Hearings*

- (1) Except for applications for reasonable accommodations, special use permits, applications decided by the Board of Commissioners as legislative decisions as listed in Table 1 Summary of Procedures, shall be reviewed during a legislative public hearing subject to prior public notification in accordance with Section 324.
- (2) The legislative public hearing shall be open to the public and shall be conducted in accordance with the review authority's adopted rules of procedure for public hearings. Attendees shall be afforded the opportunity to comment or provide testimony during a public hearing, as authorized in the adopted rules of procedure.

(h) *Quasi-Judicial Public Hearings.* Some applications (e.g., special use permits, appeals, variances and others) in Table 1 Summary of Procedures, are decided following a quasi-judicial public hearing, which shall be conducted in accordance with the review authority's rules of procedure and the following:

- (1) *Opportunity to Present Testimony and Evidence* Any party with standing shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to present testimony and evidence in support of or in opposition to the application, and to ask questions of the applicant, the applicant's witnesses, Town staff, and the Town staff's witnesses and any other witnesses. Only persons with standing, as defined in sub-section (6) (next page) may cross-examine adverse witnesses, present witnesses and arguments to the board, make motions and objections and generally act as an advocate for their matter

- (2) *Limitation on Evidence* The Chair or other presiding officer may place reasonable and equitable limitations on the presentation of evidence and arguments and the cross examination of witnesses so that the matter at issue may be heard and decided without undue delay, including the presentation of repetitive or irrelevant testimony. The Chair may limit or exclude incompetent evidence, immaterial evidence, repetitive evidence, and ad hominem attacks.
- (3) *Members Excused Under Certain Circumstances* A member may be excused from participation and voting on a particular issue by majority vote of the remaining members if the members participation or voting would violate Section 214. Ex parte communications between an applicant or an affected party and a member of the review authority deciding the application are prohibited. See section 214(b). If it occurs, it shall be disclosed during the quasi-judicial public hearing. Nothing shall limit communication between the applicant and Town staff regarding the application.
- (4) *Subpoenas.*
- The chair, or in the chair's absence anyone acting as chair, may subpoena witnesses and compel the production of evidence.
 - To request issuance of a subpoena, persons with standing, as defined under Section 325 (c)(6) below may make a written request to the chair explaining why it is necessary for certain witnesses or evidence to be compelled.
 - The chair shall issue requested subpoenas he or she determines to be relevant, reasonable in nature and scope, and not oppressive.
 - The chair shall rule on any motion to quash or modify a subpoena.
 - Decisions regarding subpoenas made by the chair may be appealed to the full Board of Adjustment.
 - If a person fails or refuses to obey a subpoena issued pursuant to this subsection, the Board of Adjustment or the party seeking the subpoena may apply to the general court of justice for an order requiring that its subpoena be obeyed, and the court shall have jurisdiction to issue these orders after notice to all proper parties.
- (5) *Objections* Before witness testimony, the board shall hear and rule on any objections to documents in the record, or any town staff report provided to the board.
- (6) *Standing.* The following persons shall have standing to file an appeal, request a variance, or participate as a party in an action before the board.
- A person who has an ownership interest in the property that is the subject of the action, a leasehold interest in the property that is the subject of the action, or an interest created by easement, restriction, or covenant in the property that is the subject of the action.
 - A person who has an option or contract to purchase the property that is the subject of the action.
 - A person who is an applicant for an administrative decision or map interpretation by the town staff.
 - Any other person who will suffer special damages as the result of the action before the board.
 - An incorporated or unincorporated association to which owners or lessees of property in a designated area belong by virtue of their owning or leasing property in that area, or an association otherwise organized to protect and foster the interest of the particular neighborhood or local area, so long as at least one of the members of the association would have standing as an individual to bring or challenge action and the association was not created in response to the particular development or issue that is the before the board.
 - The Town of Oakboro by action of the Board of Commissioners.

(7) *Conduct of a Quasi-Judicial Hearing* The Board of Adjustment, Historic Preservation Commission or Board of Commissioners will conduct all quasi-judicial hearings according to the following rules:

- a. *Evidence and burden of proof* All persons who intend to present evidence to the board shall be sworn by the chair or acting chair.
1. All findings and conclusions necessary to the decision shall be based upon reliable, competent and material evidence. Competent evidence (evidence admissible in a court of law) shall be preferred whenever reasonably available.
2. The term "competent evidence" shall not preclude reliance by the board on evidence that would not be admissible under the rules of evidence as applied in the trial division of the North Carolina Courts; (i) Except for items noted in sub-subdivisions a, b and/or c of this sub-section (below) that are deemed to be conclusively incompetent, (ii) The evidence was admitted without objection or (iii) the evidence appears to be sufficiently trustworthy and was admitted under such circumstances that it was reasonable for the board to rely upon it. The term "competent evidence," as used in this subsection, shall, regardless of the lack of a timely objection, not be deemed to include the opinion testimony of lay witnesses as to any of the following:
 - a. The use of property in a particular way would affect the value of other property
 - b. The increase in vehicular traffic resulting from a proposed development would pose a danger to the public safety;
 - c. Matters about which only expert testimony would generally be admissible under the rules of evidence.
- b. The burden of presenting evidence sufficient to allow the reviewing authority to reach the conclusions of law required for variances, certificates of appropriateness and special use permits, as well as the burden of persuasion on those issues remains with the applicant or proponent, except that in an appeal of a staff decision, the staff has the initial burden of presenting evidence to justify the staff's initial order or decision that is being appealed.

(8) *Voting.*

- a. Variances shall be approved by a four-fifths majority of the Board.
- b. All other decisions made by a board hearing a quasi-judicial matter require a simple majority.

(9) *Board action.*

- a. Every quasi-judicial decision shall be based upon competent, material, and substantial evidence in the record. Each quasi-judicial decision shall be reduced to writing and reflect the board's determination of contested facts and conclusions of law and their application to the applicable ordinance standards.
- b. The board shall make its decision in a reasonable time. The board may continue a hearing to another time. The board may conduct the public testimony phase of the hearing at one meeting and make findings of fact and conclusions of law at another meeting. The parties may agree to continuances, subject to board approval.

(10) *Appeals to Stanly County Superior Court.* Every quasi-judicial decision shall be subject to review by the Stanly County Superior Court by proceedings in the nature of certiorari. A petition for review shall be filed with the clerk of superior court by the later of 30 days after the decision is effective or after a written copy thereof is provided in accordance with Section 327. Written Notice of Decision. When first-class mail is used to deliver a notice, three days shall be added to the time to file the petition.

- (i) *Other Public Hearings* Decisions by the Board of Commissioners on a site plan application shall be conducted as a public hearing following notification of the public in accordance with Section 324. Public Notices.
- (j) *Record*
 - (1) A recording shall be made of all public hearings and the recordings shall be kept for at least two years.
 - (2) Accurate minutes shall also be kept of all proceedings, but a transcript need not be made.
 - (3) Whenever practicable, all documentary evidence presented at a hearing as well as all other types of physical evidence shall be made a part of the record of the proceedings and shall be maintained by the County in accordance with its records retention policies.

Sec. 326 – Conditions of Approval.

- (k) Conditions of approval may be applied to the approval of an application subject to a quasi-judicial procedure as identified in Table 1. Summary of Procedures, as deemed necessary by a review authority.
- (l) Conditions of approval shall be limited in both type and amount to those that address:
 - (1) The conformance of the development to this Ordinance or other applicable Town ordinances;
 - (2) The conformance of the development to the adopted policy guidance; and
 - (3) The impacts reasonably expected to be generated by the development on the public and surrounding land.
- (m) All conditions of approval shall be expressly set forth in the development permit or approval and may be subject to appeal in accordance with Section 3301. Appeals.
- (n) Conditions of approval on conditional district rezoning's must be consented to by both the deciding Board and the applicant.

Sec. 327 – Written Notice of Decision.

- (o) *Procedure* The written decision shall be signed by the chair or other duly authorized member of the board. A quasi-judicial decision is effective upon either (i) filing the written decision with the Board of Adjustment secretary or (ii) delivery as provided in section 327(c), whichever is later.
- (b) *Content* The notification of decision on an application shall be issued in the name of the applicant or applicant's agent, as appropriate, directed to (i) The applicant, (ii) The landowner both to the address(es) identified in the application materials, and (iii) The other parties in interest (if any) and (iv) any persons who make a written request for a copy of the determination to the Town Planner. The notice shall identify the following:
 - (1) The land or matter subject to the application;
 - (2) A reference to any approved plans, as appropriate;
 - (3) The approved use(s), if any; and
 - (4) Any conditions of approval or other applicable requirements.
 - (5) Any order, finding or certificate approved and issued.
- (c) *Timing* Except where otherwise stated in this Ordinance, the Town Planner shall provide the applicant written notification of a decision or action within 10 business days after a final decision on a development application. The decision of the board shall be delivered by personal delivery, electronic mail, or by first-class mail. The Town Planner shall certify that proper notice has been made if required.

- (d) *Copy of Decision* In addition to providing notification of a decision on an application to an applicant, the Town Planner shall make a copy of the decision available to the public in her offices at Town Hall during normal business hours.

Sec. 328. - Effect of Development Approval.

- (e) *Effect* Approval of a development application in accordance with this Ordinance authorizes only the particular use, plan for development, or other specific activity approved.
- (f) *Permit Prerequisite* In the event a permit or development approval is a prerequisite to another permit or development approval (e.g., administrative adjustment or variance approval prior to a site plan approval), development may not take place until all prerequisite approvals are obtained. Approval of one development application does not guarantee approval of any subsequent development application.
- (g) *Transfer*
- (1) Except when otherwise specified, development approvals run with the land and may be transferred from one owner to another, provided the land, structure, or use type continues to be used for the same purpose for which the approval was granted.
 - (2) The terms and requirements of the approval shall continue to apply to all subsequent owners or interests.

Sec. 329 – Phased Development.

In the case of phased development, such as planned unit developments, mixed use developments, site plans and major subdivisions shall include:

- (h) *An illustration of all of the phases or the development;*
- (i) A schedule for completion of public and private infrastructure associated with the development; and
- (j) All necessary improvements within the phase as well as outside the phase, but necessary to serve the development withing the phase being proposed for construction first.

Sec. 329.1 -Modification, Continuance or Withdrawal.

- (k) *Modification of Application.* An applicant may revise an application during a public hearing in response to recommendations or suggestions of the Board.
- (1) In response to questions or comments by persons appearing at the hearing or to suggestions or recommendations by the board, the applicant may agree to modify his application in writing, including the plans and specifications submitted. In the alternative, the board may continue the hearing so that the application and/or plans may be revised and submitted to the town.
 - (2) Unless such modifications are so substantial or extensive that the board cannot reasonably be expected to perceive the nature and impact of the proposed changes without revised plans before it, the board may approve the application with the stipulation that the permit will not be issued until plans reflecting the agreed upon changes are submitted to the board's secretary. The review authority may approve an application modified during a public hearing provided that a Zoning Compliance Certificate will not be issued until plans reflecting the agreed upon changes are submitted to and approved by the appropriate Town staff members.
- (l) *Continuances and withdrawals.*
- (1) The board may continue the hearing until a subsequent meeting to take additional information. No further notice of a continued hearing need be published unless a period of 60 days or more elapses between hearing dates
 - (2) An applicant may request that a review authority's consideration of an application at public meeting or hearing be continued by submitting a written request to the Town Planner.

(3) *Town Planner Action* If public notice has not been provided in accordance with this Ordinance prior to the request for a continuance, the Town Planner shall consider and decide the request. A request for continuance shall be approved only in cases where the applicant needs additional time to prepare evidence, secure approval from outside agencies, or bring the application into closer alignment with the adopted policy guidance or the requirements of this Ordinance.

(4) *Review Authority Action*

a. If public notice has been provided in accordance with this Ordinance prior to a request for a continuance, the request for continuance shall be placed on the agenda of the review authority on the date the application is to be considered. The review authority may approve the request for good cause.

b. The applicant shall be responsible for any additional public notification expenses.

(m) *Continuance of Public Hearing*

(1) The Board may continue a public hearing until a subsequent meeting and may keep the hearing open to receive additional information up to the point when a final decision is made.

(2) No further notice of a continued hearing is required unless a period of eight or more weeks lapse between hearing dates.

(n) *Withdrawal*

(1) An applicant may withdraw an application at any time.

(2) If an applicant withdraws an application for the same land after public notification two times within a single calendar year, the same application may not be resubmitted for a period of one year from the date of the second withdrawal. Application fees for withdrawn applications shall not be refunded.

Sec. 329.2 – Reconsideration.

(o) If a development application requiring a public hearing is denied, no application proposing the same or similar development on all or part of the same land shall be submitted within one year after the date of denial unless the review authority approves a reduction in this time limit in accordance with subsection (b) below. For the purposes of this section, “the same or similar development” shall mean:

(1) The same use type(s) in the same approximate location(s) as the denied application; or

(2) The same use type(s) in the same approximate building configuration (e.g., building height, floor area, massing) as the denied application.

(p) The owner of land subject to this subsection, or the owner's authorized agent, may submit a written request for reduction of the time limit, along with a fee to defray the cost of processing the request, to the Town Planner, who shall transmit the request to the review authority. The review authority may grant the request only on a finding by a majority of its membership that the owner or agent has demonstrated that:

(1) There is a substantial change in circumstances relevant to the issues or facts considered during review of the prior application that might reasonably affect the review authority's application of the relevant review standards to the development proposed in the new application; or

(2) New or additional information is available that was not available at the time of review of the prior application and that might reasonably affect the review authority's application of the relevant review standards to the development proposed in the new application; or

(3) The new application proposed to be submitted is materially different from the prior application; or

(4) The final decision on the prior application was based on a material mistake of fact.

DIVISION 12. - SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS.

Sec. 3300 – Administrative Modifications.

- (a) *Purpose and Intent* This is a new procedure created by the General Assembly in 2020 that allows the Town Planner to administratively reduce a numeric standard by up to 10% as a “safety valve” to accommodate difficult sites or unexpected conditions without having to require a variance, or an amendment to an approved preliminary subdivision plat, site plan, conditional district rezoning or special use permit. There are specific criteria that clarify when this can be used, and for what purposes. Requests exceeding 10% would be required to obtain a variance or the applicant could choose to file an amendment to the original approval.
- (b) *Applicability.* Administrative modifications may not change:
- (1) the permitted uses,
 - (2) the permitted density of the overall development or any phase lines.
- (c) *Examples of adjustments that may be made by the Town Planner:*
- (1) Changes to the location of entrances or driveways, minor rearrangement of internal streets, turn lanes, drives, or access restrictions;
 - (2) Increases in or changes to the configuration of parking areas;
 - (3) Increases in or changes to the configuration or location of open space or placement of required amenities;
 - (4) Changes to the arrangement or location of buildings, provided there is no increase in number;
 - (5) Changes to the proposed building elevation or façade, including materials, provided that the change retains the same general architectural character and same building height;
 - (6) Changes to the configuration of landscape yards, including types of materials, provided the screening function is maintained;
 - (7) Decreases in residential density or non-residential gross floor area; and
 - (8) Minor changes to lot line locations, provided there is no increase in the total number of lots and provided all lots comply with the dimensional requirements for the zoning district where located
- (d) *Procedure.* The owner or owner’s agent shall request an adjustment in writing.
- (1) *Pre-Application Conference* Mandatory (see Section 320. Pre-Application Conference).
 - (2) *Application Submittal* Applicable (see Section 322. Application Filing and Acceptance).
 - (3) *Staff Review and Action* Applicable (see Section 323. Staff and Development Review Committee Review and Action).
- (e) *Decision.* The Town Planner shall have ten (10) business days to issue a written decision and approve or deny the adjustment
- (f) *Review Criteria* The Town Planner shall review the application based on the standards of the adjustment requested. For example, a request for a variance shall be reviewed using the standards for a variance. An administrative adjustment shall be approved if the applicant demonstrates all of the following:
- (1) *The administrative adjustment:*
 - a. Is required to compensate for some unusual aspect of the site or the proposed development that is not shared by landowners in general; or

- b. Supports an objective or goal from the purpose and intent statements of the zoning district where it is located; or
 - c. Is necessary to allow for proper functioning of on-site wastewater or stormwater management devices; or
 - d. Saves healthy existing trees;
 - e. The administrative adjustment does not exceed the maximum allowable threshold;
 - f. The administrative adjustment is consistent with the character of development on surrounding land, and is compatible with surrounding land uses;
 - g. The administrative adjustment will not pose a danger to the public health or safety;
 - h. The administrative adjustment will not have a negative impact on the function or performance of onsite wastewater or stormwater management structures;
 - i. Adverse impacts resulting from the administrative adjustment will be fully mitigated; and
 - j. The development standard being adjusted is not the subject of a previously approved administrative adjustment on the same site.
- (g) *Amendment:* A second adjustment to the same standard, ordinance or approval is not available, except in cases where the cause of the second adjustment is not caused by the owner or owner's agents. In no case will the first and any subsequent adjustments be greater than a 10% deviation from the original.

EXAMPLE: Landowner seeks a 5% side yard setback adjustment for an accessory building. The set back is ten feet. The Town Planner grants an adjustment of six inches. Upon digging foundations, the Landowner strikes bed rock. The landowner asks for a second adjustment. The Town Planner may grant a second six-inch adjustment.

- (h) *Expiration:* Adjustments expire at the same time as the permit being adjusted would have expired without the adjustment.
- (i) *Appeal:* The landowner or landowner's agent may apply for an amendment to the permit for which the adjustment was sought or bring an appeal under Section 3301.

Sec. 3301 - Appeals.

(j) *Introduction.*

- (1) The Board of Adjustment shall determine contested facts. The decision of the board shall be based on competent, material and substantial evidence in the record. The Board of Adjustment may reverse or affirm (wholly or partly) or may modify the order, requirement or decision or determination appealed from and shall issue a written decision containing the boards decisions as to contested facts and the application of the facts to the standards of the zoning ordinance. To this end, the Board of Adjustment shall have all the powers of the town staff from whom the appeal is taken.
 - (2) An appeal from any final administrative order or decision of the town staff charged with enforcement of the UDO may be taken to the Board of Adjustment by any person with standing, as defined in Section 325 (c)(6). An appeal is taken by filing a written notice of appeal specifying the grounds with the Board of Adjustment secretary. A notice of appeal shall be considered filed with the town and the Board of Adjustment when delivered to the Town Clerk.
- (k) *Time to Appeal.* The property owner, applicant or other party with standing shall have 30 days from the receipt of written notice to file an appeal. If delivery of the decision is by first class mail, the time to appeal shall be 33 days unless the appellant provides evidence of the date of delivery.

(l) *Stay of Enforcement Actions.* An appeal stays all actions by the town enforcing the requirements of the zoning ordinance unless the town staff who made the decision files an affidavit with the board stating the facts of the case and how a stay of enforcement will cause imminent peril to life or property or that a stay would interfere with ordinance enforcement because the violation is transitory. If the enforcement action is not stayed by Stanly County Superior Court, the person appealing may file a request that the board hear the matter in 15 calendar days. The 15-day deadline is mandatory.

(m) *Procedure.*

- (1) After receipt of notice of an appeal, the Board of Adjustment secretary shall schedule the time for a hearing which shall be at the next regular or special meeting, but in no case later than 60 days from the filing of notice of appeal.
- (2) Written notice of the appeal shall be sent to the appellant, property owner, applicant and all abutting property owners by the town staff following the procedures in Section 324. Public Notices.
- (3) The town staff who made the decision shall send all documents and exhibits constituting the record of the decision being appealed to the Board of Adjustment, the person who made the appeal and the owner of the property.
- (4) When an appeal is taken to the Board of Adjustment, the designated town staff shall have the initial burden of presenting to the board sufficient evidence and argument to justify the order or decision appealed from. The burden of presenting evidence and argument to the contrary then shifts to the appellant, who shall also have the burden of persuasion.
- (5) The staff who made the decision, or the current incumbent in that position, shall appear as a witness at the hearing.
- (6) The board shall hear the appeal following the procedural rules in Section 325(c). Public Meetings and Hearings.
- (7) The board shall make its decision in a reasonable time following the requirements of Sections 325. Public Meetings and Hearings and 327. Written Notice of Decision.

Sec. 3302 – Building Permit.

Stanly County Building Inspections Dept issues building permits after receiving a zoning compliance certificate issued by the Town Planner or designee.

Sec. 3302.1 – Certificate of Appropriateness.

(n) *Pre-Application Conference*

A pre-application conference following the requirements of Section 320, is required.

(o) *Application*

Applications shall be submitted and reviewed by the Town Planner in accordance with Sections 322. Application Filing and Acceptance and 323. Staff and Development Review Committee Review and Action.

(p) *Public Notice and Hearing*

The Town Planner shall cause public notice to be made according to section 324 Public Notices. The Historic Preservation Commission shall hold a quasi-judicial public hearing according to the requirements of Section 325. Public Meetings and Hearings and 3302.1 Certificates of Appropriateness.

(q) *Decision and Notice.*

The Historic Preservation Commission shall issue a written decision per the requirements of Section 453. The Town Planner shall notify the applicant property owner and other interested parties per the requirements of Section 327. Written Notice of Decisions.

(r) *Appeals*

Appeals may be made to the Stanly County Superior Court in 30 days as provided by G.S. section 160D-1402.

Sec. 3303 – Certificate of Occupancy – Zoning Compliance Certificate.

Stanly County Building Inspections Dept. issues certificates of occupancy after the Town Planner checks the site for compliance with the UDO, any Town-issued permits and Town policies, procedures and guidelines. The Town Planner will provide the zoning compliance certificate and forward it to Stanly County. (See Section 3323).

Sec. 3304 – Comprehensive Plan.

- (s) *Comprehensive Plan Required.* The Board of Commissioners shall adopt and reasonably maintain a comprehensive plan that sets forth goals, policies and programs intended to guide the present and future physical, social, and economic development of the Town. A Comprehensive Plan is required by General Statutes Section 160D-501(a) in order to adopt and apply zoning ordinances.
- (t) *Adoption and Effect.* Adoption and amendment of the Comprehensive Plan will follow the same procedure as zoning text amendments. The Planning Board shall provide a written recommendation to the Board of Commissioners on Plans and their amendments.
- (u) *Effect of Zoning Map Amendments.* If a zoning map amendment is adopted that is deemed inconsistent with the adopted plan, the zoning amendment shall also automatically amend the future land use plan map in the approved plan, and no additional request or application is required.
 - (1) A plan amendment and a zoning map amendment may be considered concurrently.
- (v) *Comprehensive Plan Amendment Procedure.* The Comprehensive Plan may be amended by submitting an application on a form provided by the Town Planner. The procedure to be followed is the same as for zoning map amendments.
- (w) *Comprehensive Plan Defined.* The Comprehensive Plan, with the accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive matter, shall show the Board of Commissioner's policies and intentions for coordinated, efficient and orderly development of the Town based on an analysis of present and future needs. The planning process shall include opportunities for citizen engagement in plan preparation and adoption. The comprehensive plan may include Issues and opportunities facing the Town, including:
 - (1) Consideration of trends, values expressed by citizens, community vision, and guiding principles for growth and development;
 - (2) The pattern of desired growth and development and civic design, including the location, distribution and characteristics of future land uses, urban form, utilities and transportation networks;
 - (3) Employment opportunities, economic development and community development;
 - (4) Acceptable levels of public services and infrastructure to support development, including water, waste disposal, utilities, emergency services, transportation, education, recreation, community facilities and other public services, including plans and policies for provision of financing for public infrastructure;
 - (5) Housing with a range of types and affordability to accommodate persons and households of all types and incomes;
 - (6) Recreation and open spaces;
 - (7) Mitigation of natural hazards such as flooding, winds, wildfires, and unstable lands;
 - (8) Protection of the environment and natural resources, including agricultural resources, mineral resources, and water and air quality;

- (9) Protection of significant architectural, scenic, cultural, historical, or archaeological resources;
- (10) Analysis and evaluation of implementation measures, including regulations, public investments and educational programs.

Sec. 3305 – Conservation Subdivision

Conservation subdivisions shall be approved through the Site Plan (Section 3316), Preliminary Major Subdivision plat (Section 3310), Section 784. Application Procedure and Approval Process, and Final Subdivision Plat (Section 3309) processes.

Sec. 3306 – Determinations and Interpretations

- (x) *Purpose:* There are two distinct types of determinations. The first type is questions of interpretation of the Official Zoning Map (OZM). The Board of Adjustment interprets the zoning map and passes upon disputed questions of lot lines or district boundary lines and similar questions. If such questions arise in the context of an appeal from a decision of the Town, they shall be handled as provided in Section 3301. The second type is a process to allow an applicant to obtain a written interpretation of (i) the meaning of a word, phrase, clause section or division of the UDO, or (ii) the meaning of a permit issued pursuant to this UDO.
- (y) *Interpretation of the Official Zoning Map*
 - (1) *Application:* An application for a map interpretation shall be submitted to the Board of Adjustment by filing a copy of the application with the Board of Adjustment secretary. The application shall contain sufficient information to enable the board to make the necessary interpretation.
 - (2) *Standards:* Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries shown on the Town of Oakboro official zoning map, the following rules shall apply:
 - a. Boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of alleys, streets, highways, streams, or railroads shall be construed to follow such centerlines;
 - b. Boundaries indicated as approximately following lot lines, town limits, shall be construed as following such lines, limits or boundaries;
 - c. Boundaries indicated as following shorelines shall be construed to follow such shorelines, and in the event of change in the shoreline shall be construed as following such shorelines; and
 - d. Where a district boundary divides a lot or where distances are not specifically indicated, the boundary shall be determined by measurements from the Town of Oakboro Zoning Map.
- (z) *Determinations of the Meaning of the UDO*
 - (1) *Applicability* The Town Planner is responsible for written interpretations, including, but not limited to interpretations of:
 - a. The meaning of the text in this Ordinance;
 - b. Interpretations of whether an unlisted use is comparable to a use listed in Section 527. The Principal Uses Table;
 - c. Definitions of undefined terms; and
 - d. Compliance with conditions of approval.
 - (2) *Interpretations Distinguished*
 - a. Only formal interpretations issued in accordance with this procedure are subject to appeal as an administrative decision.

- b. Any written or oral interpretations that do not meet the strict requirements of this section are advisory interpretations.
- c. Advisory interpretations have no binding effect and are not considered formal interpretations subject to appeal.

(3) *Interpretation Procedure*

- a. *Pre-Application Conference* Optional (see Section 320. Pre-Application Conference).
- b. *Application Submittal and Acceptance* Applicable (see Section 322. Application Filing). Any person may request a formal interpretation of any provision of this Ordinance, the location of a zoning district boundary, how a proposed use may be treated, a definition, or a prior condition of approval, provided the request:
 - 1. Relates to a specific parcel of property, section of this UDO, or prior development approval;
 - 2. Is made in writing; and
 - 3. States all of the necessary facts to make the interpretation or enable research.
- c. If a request relates to a particular lot or site and the applicant is not the owner, agent or contract purchaser, the applicant must certify that a copy of the request has been provided to the landowner prior to submittal to the Town.

(4) *Staff Review and Action*

- a. *Applicable* (see Section 323. Staff and Development Review Committee Review and Action).
- b. The Town Planner shall review the request and make interpretations in accordance with Sub-section 5 below. Interpretation Review Standards.
- c. The Town Planner may request additional information from an applicant as necessary to make an interpretation.
- d. Prior to rendering an interpretation, the Town Planner may consult with the Town Attorney, Project Review Committee or other Town officials.

(5) *Interpretation Review Standards*

- a. *Unlisted Uses* Interpretation of whether an unlisted use is similar to a use identified in Principal Uses Table, shall be based on consistency with the Town's adopted plan(s) and the following standards:
 - 1. The function, product, or physical characteristics of the use;
 - 2. The impact on adjacent lands created by the use;
 - 3. The type, size, and nature of buildings and structures associated with the use;
 - 4. The type of sales (retail, wholesale), and the size and type of items sold and displayed on the premises;
 - 5. The types of items stored (such as vehicles, inventory, merchandise, chemicals, construction materials, scrap and junk, and raw materials including liquids and powders).
 - 6. The volume and type of vehicle traffic generated by the use, and the parking demands of the use;
 - 7. Any processing associated with the use, including assembly, manufacturing, warehousing, shipping, distribution, and whether it occurs inside or outside a building;

8. Any dangerous, hazardous, toxic, or explosive materials associated with the use;
 9. The amount and nature of any nuisances generated on the premises, including but not limited to noise, smoke, odor, glare, vibration, radiation, and fumes; and
 10. Any prior applicable interpretations made by the Town Planner or decisions made by the Board of Adjustment.
- b. *Undefined Term* If a term in this Ordinance is undefined or the meaning is unclear, the Town Planner may interpret the term based upon appropriate definitions in any of the following sources:
1. Planning-related definitions in publications prepared or offered by the American Planning Association or the Urban Land Institute;
 2. The Oxford Dictionary of Construction, Surveying, and Civil Engineering;
 3. The North Carolina General Statutes;
 4. The North Carolina Administrative Code;
 5. The State Building Code;
 6. Black's Law Dictionary; or
 7. Other professionally-accepted source.
- c. *Text Provisions and Prior Approvals* Interpretation of this text and approved applications shall be based on the standards in Art. 10, Measurement and Definitions, and the following considerations:
1. When the legislative intent of a provision is unclear, the Town Planner shall consider the clear and plain meaning of the provision's wording, as defined by the meaning and significance given specific terms used in the provision—as established in Section 1030. Defined Terms, and/or by the common and accepted usage of the term;
 2. The intended purpose of the provision, as indicated by purpose statements, its context and consistency with surrounding and related provisions, and any legislative history related to its adoption;
 3. The general purposes served by this Ordinance, as set forth in Section 105. Purpose and Intent; and
 4. Consistency with the Town's adopted plan(s).

(6) *Effect.*

- a. A written interpretation shall be binding on subsequent decisions by the Town Planner or other administrative officials in applying the same provision of this Ordinance or the Official Zoning Map (OZM) in the same circumstance, unless the interpretation is modified in accordance with this section, the interpretation is later determined to have been made in error, or the text of this Ordinance is amended.
- b. The Town Planner shall maintain a record of written interpretations that shall be available in the Planning Department for public inspection, on reasonable request, during normal business hours.
- c. After the Town Planner determines the use category or use type in which the unlisted use is best classified, then the unlisted use shall be subject to all applicable requirements of that use category or use type.

- d. After making an interpretation of an unlisted use, the Town Planner shall determine whether the unlisted use is likely to be common or recur frequently, and whether its omission is likely to lead to uncertainty and confusion. On determining that the unlisted use is likely to be common and would lead to confusion if unlisted, the Town Planner shall initiate an application for an amendment to the text of this Ordinance. Until final action is taken on the text amendment, the Town Planner's decision shall be binding.
 - e. If after making an interpretation of an unlisted use, the Town Planner determines that the unlisted use is of an unusual or transitory nature, and unlikely to recur frequently, the determination shall be binding without further action or amendment of this Ordinance.
- (7) *Appeal.* Appeal of a decision on an interpretation made by the Town Planner shall be reviewed and decided by the Board of Adjustment in the nature of certiorari and in accordance with Section 3301. Appeals.

Sec. 3307 – Development Agreement.

- (aa) *Introduction and Purpose* Development projects often occur in multiple phases over several years, requiring a long-term commitment of public and private resources. Such developments may create community impacts and opportunities that are difficult to accommodate within traditional zoning processes. Because of their scale and duration, such projects require careful coordination of public capital facilities planning, financing and construction schedules and phasing of the private development. Such large projects involve substantial commitment of private capital, which developers are usually unwilling to risk without sufficient assurances that development standards will remain stable through the extended period of the development. Such developments often permit the Town and developers to experiment with different or non-traditional types of development standards and concepts while managing impacts on surrounding areas. To better structure and manage development approvals for such developments and ensure their proper integration into local capital facilities programs, the Town needs flexibility to negotiate such developments. Therefore, the Town may enter into developments agreements subject to the requirements of this section.
- (bb) *Powers Supplemental.* Development authorized by a development agreement shall comply with all applicable laws, including Town ordinances affecting the development of property. The section is supplemental to the powers conferred on the Town and does not preclude or supersede the other provisions of this zoning ordinance. When the Board of Commissioners approves rezoning of any property associated with an executed and recorded development agreement, the provisions of Sections 3315, Rezoning / Map Amendment and/or 3320, Text Amendment apply.
- (cc) *Procedure & Board of Commissioners Approval Required.*
- (1) A pre application conference is required per Section 320.
 - (2) An application is required per Section 322.
 - (3) Following Town Planner and Development Review Committee review and comment per Section 323, the Planning Board will review and comments as it does on Rezoning / Map Amendments per Section 3315.
 - (4) Major modifications of Development Agreements must be approved by the Board of Commissioners following a notice and a public hearing. The notice and public hearing shall follow the requirements for notice found in Sections 3315, Rezoning/Map Amendment or 3319, Text Amendment. In addition, the notice must specify the property subject to the development agreement, that uses proposed for the property, and where a copy of the proposed development agreement may be obtained or inspected.

- (5) The Board of Commissioners may adopt a Development Agreement as an ordinance, or as a part of this zoning ordinance. A Development Agreement may be considered concurrently with a zoning map or text amendment affecting the property subject to the Agreement, a preliminary subdivision plat, a site plan, other permit found in this zoning ordinance. A written notice of decision is required per Section 327.

(dd) *Size and Duration.* The Development Agreement shall be of a reasonable term specified in the Agreement. A Development Agreement may include developable property of any size.

(ee) *Contents of Development Agreement* A Development Agreement shall contain at least all of the following:

- (1) A legal description of the property subject to the agreement and the names of its legal and equitable property owners.
- (2) The duration of the agreement. However, the parties are not precluded from entering into subsequent development agreements that may extend the original duration period.
- (3) The development uses permitted on the property, including population densities, and building types, intensities, placement on the site, and design.
- (4) A description of public facilities that will service the development, including who provides the facilities, the date any new public facilities, if needed, will be constructed, and a schedule to assure public facilities are available concurrent with the impacts of the development. If the Development Agreement provides that the Town will provide certain public facilities the Agreement shall provide that the delivery date of the public facilities is tied to successful performance by the developer in implementing the proposed development, such as meeting defined completion percentages or other performance standards.
- (5) A description, where appropriate, of any reservation or dedication of land for public purposes and any provisions to protect environmentally sensitive property.
- (6) A description of all Town development permits approved or needed to be approved for the development of the property together with a statement indicating that the failure of the agreement to address a particular permit, condition, term, or restriction does not relieve the developer of the necessity of complying with the law governing their permitting requirements, conditions, terms, or restrictions.
- (7) A description of any conditions, terms, restrictions, or other requirements determined to be necessary by the Town for the public health, safety, or welfare of its citizens.
- (8) A description, where appropriate, of any provisions for the preservation and restoration of historic structures.
- (9) A development schedule, including commencement dates and interim completion dates at no greater than five-year intervals; provided, however, the failure to meet a commencement or completion date shall not, in and of itself, constitute a material breach of the development agreement pursuant to North Carolina General Statutes Section 160D-1008 but must be judged based upon the totality of the circumstances.
- (10) A provision that the Town Planner periodically review the Development Agreement as which time the developer shall demonstrate good faith compliance with the terms of the Agreement.
- (11) A development agreement may provide some or all of the following:
 - a. A definition of what constitutes a “major modification”.
 - b. A provision that the entire development or any phase be commenced or completed by a date certain.

- c. Any other matter, including defined performance standards, mutually acceptable terms regarding provision of public facilities and other amenities and the allocation of financial responsibility for their provision, provided any impact mitigation measures offered by the developer beyond those that could be required by Town under N.C. General Statutes Section 160D-804 shall be expressly enumerated and provided that the agreement contain no tax or impact fee not authorized by law.
 - d. Performance guarantees in compliance with N.C. General Statutes Section 160D-804(d).
 - e. Penalties available for breach in lieu of termination of an Agreement, including but not limited to penalties allowed for violation of this zoning ordinance.
- (ff) *Record Development Agreement* The developer shall record the Development Agreement at the Stanly County Register of Deeds within 14 days of execution of an Agreement. No permits may be issued until an Agreement is recorded. The burdens of a Development Agreement are binding upon, and the benefits of the Agreement shall inure to all successors in interest to the parties to the Agreement.
- (gg) *Procedures to Approve Debt* If any obligation of the Town in a Development Agreement constitutes debt, the Board of Commissioners shall comply with the any applicable constitutional and statutory procedures for approval of the debt, at the time of the obligation to incur the debt and before the debt becomes enforceable against the Town.
- (hh) *Breach and Cure* If the Town finds and determines that the developer has committed a material breach to a Development Agreement, the Town shall notify the developer in writing setting forth with reasonable particularity the nature of the breach and evidence supporting the finding and providing the developer a reasonable time in which to cure the material breach.
- (1) If the developer fails to cure the material breach within the time given, then the Town may terminate or modify the Development Agreement, provided the notice of termination or modification may be appealed the Board of Adjustment in the matter provided by Section 3301. Appeals.
 - (2) Any party to a Development Agreement may enforce the Agreement notwithstanding any changes to the Town's development regulations made subsequent to the date of the Agreement. Any party to the Agreement may file an action of injunctive relief to enforce the terms of a Development Agreement.
- (ii) *Definitions* The following definitions apply to this section:
- (1) Development. --The planning for or carrying out of a building activity, the making of a material change in the use or appearance of any structure or property, or the dividing of land into two or more parcels. "Development", as designated in a law or development permit, includes the planning for and all other activity customarily associated with it unless otherwise specified. When appropriate to the context, "development" refers to the planning for or the act of developing or to the result of development. Reference to a specific operation is not intended to mean that the operation or activity, when part of other operations or activities, is not development. Reference to particular operations is not intended to limit the generality of this item.
 - (2) Public facilities. --Major capital improvements, including, but not limited to, transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, parks and recreational, and health systems and facilities.

Sec. 3308 – Expedited and Exempt Subdivisions.

- (jj) *Expedited exception for subdivision of land in single ownership established by N.C. General Statute, Section 160D-802.* In reviewing expedited subdivisions, the Town Planner shall follow the procedure in sub-section (b) (2) b below. The Town Planner will review and approve a final plat prior to recordation, and sign the required certificates, only if all the following conditions apply:

- (1) The division will not create parcels greater than ten acres where no street right-of-way dedication is involved.
- (2) No part of the tract or parcel to be divided has been divided under this subsection in the ten years prior to division.
- (3) The entire area of the tract or parcel to be divided is greater than five acres.
- (4) After division, no more than three lots result from the division.
- (5) After division, all resultant lots comply with all of the following:
 - a. Any lot dimension size requirements of the applicable land-use regulations, if any.
 - b. The use of the lots is in conformity with the applicable zoning requirements, if any.
 - c. A permanent means of ingress and egress is recorded for each lot.

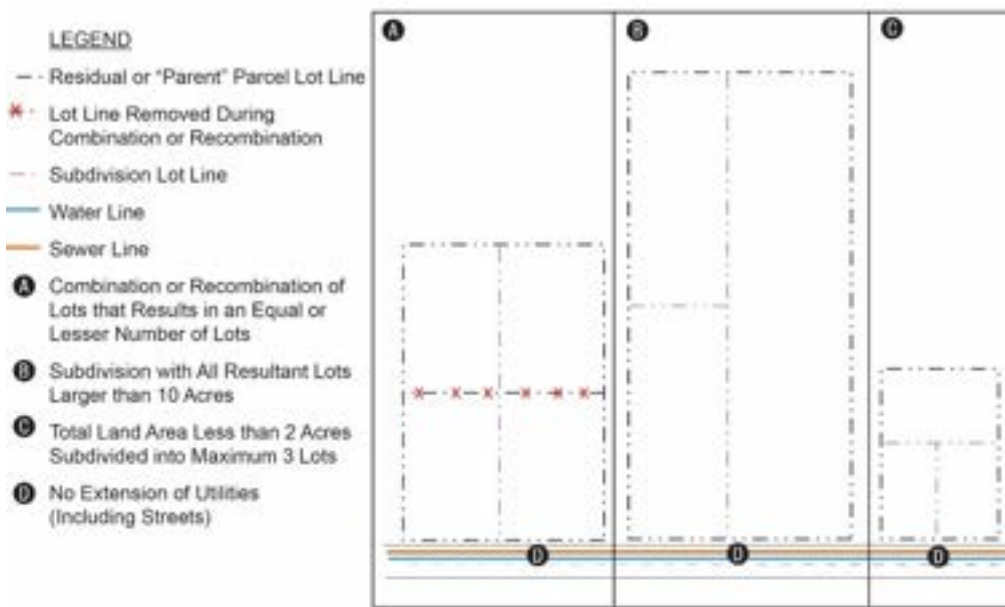
(kk) Exempt Subdivision Certification.

- (1) *Purpose and Intent.* The purpose for this exempt subdivision procedure is to establish a clear and predictable procedure for the Town to determine and document that a proposed division of land is exempted from the subdivision requirements of this Ordinance in accordance with Section 160D-802 of the N. C. General Statutes

- (2) *Applicability*

- a. The following forms of land division (see Figure 1: Exempt Subdivision) are exempt subdivisions exempted from the subdivision requirements of this Ordinance (but not from the provisions in this section):
 1. A combination or recombination of portions of previously subdivided and recorded lots that does not increase the total number of lots, and the resultant lots are equal to or exceed the standards of this Ordinance;
 2. The division of land into parcels greater than ten acres where no street right-of-way dedication is involved;
 3. Public acquisition involving the purchase of strips of land for the widening or opening of streets;
 4. Division of a tract of land in single ownership, where the total area of all land in the land division is no greater than two acres, the division creates no more than three lots, where no street right-of-way dedication is involved, and the resultant lots are equal to or exceed the standards of this Ordinance; or
 5. The division of a tract into parcels in accordance with the terms of a probated will or in accordance with Chapter 29 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
 6. Divisions of land that are not consistent with these criteria shall not be considered exempt subdivisions and shall be subject to the applicable review procedure and subdivision requirements of this UDO.

Figure 1 - Exempt Subdivision



b. Subdivision Exemption or Exception Review Procedure

1. *Pre-Application Conference* Optional (see Section 320. Pre-Application Conference).
2. *Application Submittal* Applicable (see Section 322. Application Filing and Acceptance).

- (A) An application for exempt subdivision determination may be filed by the Town Planner, the Planning Board, the Board of Commissioners, a landowner, or a contract purchaser.
- (B) Except for subdivisions where all lots shall be served by a central wastewater system, applications for a subdivision exemption shall include an evaluation from Stanly County Environmental Health Department indicating that an on-site wastewater system may be used on each lot included in the subdivision.

3. Staff Review and Action

- (A) Applicable (see Section 323. Staff and Development Review Committee Review and Action).
- (B) The Town Planner shall review the application in accordance with subsection (d) below, Exempt Subdivision Review Standards, and certify that the land division qualifies as an exempt subdivision.

c. Recordation If an exempt subdivision plat or other document is prepared by the applicant, it shall be certified by the Town Planner, and shall be recorded in the office of the Stanly County Register of Deeds.

d. Exempt Subdivision Review Standards A division of land shall be certified as an exempt subdivision if it:

1. Is excluded from the definition of a subdivision in accordance with Section 160D-802 Applicability of the N. C. General Statutes; and
2. Complies with all applicable standards in Article 4, Zoning Districts; and
3. Complies with all standards or conditions of any applicable permits and development approvals; and

4. Complies with all other applicable requirements in the Town Code of Ordinances.

e. Effect

1. A division of land determined to be an exempt subdivision shall be exempted from the subdivision standards of this Ordinance, but development of land within an exempt subdivision shall remain subject to the requirements for an improvement permit from the Stanly County Health Department, as well as all applicable standards in this Ordinance.
2. In the event a division of land does not qualify as an exempt subdivision, it shall be reviewed in accordance with the applicable subdivision procedure and shall be subject to all applicable subdivision standards in this Ordinance.

(3) *Appeal.* Appeal of a decision on an expedited or exempt subdivision shall be reviewed and decided by the Board of Adjustment in accordance with Section 3301, Appeals.

Sec. 3309 – Final Plat.

- (a) *Application requirements.* Applications for final plat approval of subdivisions shall be filed with the Town Planner. The Town Planner shall prescribe the form of application, as well as any other material he/she may reasonably require to determine compliance with this division. Final plats shall comply with the mapping requirements of this section and Article 7 including the certification and endorsement requirements of Division 9. Plat Certificates. For major subdivisions, a preliminary plat for the lots shown on the proposed final plat must have been approved and not expired before a final plat approval application may be accepted. As part of the application for final plat approval, the applicant shall certify one of the following:
- (1) That all required improvements (streets, utilities, storm drainage facilities, street signs, and facilities for common use, if any) approved as part of the preliminary plat approval and serving lots shown on the final plat have been completed, or
 - (2) That a performance guarantee has been posted and approved by the town.
 - (3) That the development requires only review of the final plat per this section.
- (b) *Town Planner's Action.* When the Town Planner accepts an application for final plat approval of a subdivision, the Town Planner shall determine if the final plat conforms to all applicable regulations and to an approved valid preliminary plat if a major subdivision. He/she shall approve or deny the application.
- (c) *Actions subsequent to decision.* If an application for final plat approval of a subdivision is approved, the Town Planner shall endorse his/her approval on a minimum of two reproducible Mylar originals of the final plat. The applicant shall record the final plat in the office of the Stanly County Register of Deeds. Approval of any final plat is void if it is not properly recorded within 60 calendar days after the Town Planner's endorsement of the approval. The Town Planner may extend this deadline provided the applicant has demonstrated a good faith effort to comply with the deadline, but for reasons beyond his control, fails to meet the requirements of the register of deeds for recordation within that period. Such plat shall conform to the drawing specifications, certifications and endorsement requirements of this Section, Art 7. Subdivisions and Art. 7, Div. 9. Plat Certificates.
- (d) *Appeal of decision.* The Town Planner's decision on a final plat approval application may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment under an appeal of administrative decision in Section 3301. Appeals.
- (e) *Specifications for drawings.*
- (1) *Format.* The requirements of this section apply to the format of drawings.

- (2) **Plat.** The plat shall be drawn to the standards of G.S. Section 47-30. Plats and Subdivision; Mapping Requirements at a scale between 1:100 and 1:20. Under special circumstances, with the Town Planner's approval, a preliminary plat can be drawn to another scale which can clearly and accurately display the necessary information for review. The plat shall show the following:
 - (3) **Title data.** Name of the subdivision, the names and addresses of the owner or owners, name of designer of the plat, scale, date, approximate north point, and in large letters the words "Preliminary Plat."
 - (4) **Existing data.** Property lines, street lines and names, greenways, sidewalks, bicycle facilities, principal buildings, existing utility lines (water, sewer, electric, gas, etc.) watercourses (intermittent and perennial), wetlands, bridges, public/private easements, names of adjacent: subdivisions, property owners, zoning districts, land uses, distance to nearest street intersection, voluntary agricultural districts, corporate limits and/or planning district lines; and an inset sketch map showing the subdivision's location in relation to the town and general area.
 - (5) **Data relating to subdivision.** Names, locations and other dimensions and/or metes and bounds of proposed streets, lots, easements, building lines, gross acreage to be developed, development existing and proposed impervious surfaces, buffers, and recreational/open space areas, if appropriate. A statement describing the water supply and sanitary sewage disposal facilities proposed to be installed in the subdivision.
 - (6) **Floodway data.** The boundaries of both the floodway and floodplain, shown on maps entitled flood hazard boundary map, shall be shown clearly.
 - (7) **Dedications for future right-of-way.** Whenever land to be subdivided includes any part of a planned thoroughfare improvement shown on the official plan(s) adopted by the town, the applicant shall dedicate the right-of-way in the location and to the width specified in the comprehensive plan or roadway project to the DOT or HOA, whichever applies. Land reserved for future right-of-way shall not be counted in satisfying any yard, area, or dimensional requirements.
 - (8) Stormwater Management Statement as required in Town Code of Ordinances Chapter 151 Flood Damage Prevention.
- (f) **Final plat.** The final plat shall show the following:
- (1) **Title and documentation data.** Name of subdivision, the township, the name of the licensed surveyor under whose supervision the plat was prepared; the date of the plat; the scale and north point; and all endorsements and certifications required by Art. 7, Div. 9 Plat Certificates.
 - (2) **Data relating to the subdivision.** Lines and names of streets; lines of all lots, easements, areas devoted to common use, with notes stating clearly their proposed use, required landscape buffers, any limitations and the person or entity responsible for continued maintenance; corporate and/or other boundaries; lots numbered consecutively through the subdivision; building lines; metes and bounds survey information sufficient to determine readily on the ground the location of every street, lot line, boundary line, block line, easements line, and building line; the radius central angle, and tangent distance for both street lines of curved streets, the locations and types of all permanent monuments; the names of subdivisions, subdivision entrance sign easement, and streets adjoining the platted subdivision; if applicable, the location of mail kiosk; and designation of all streets and easements within the subdivision as public or private.
 - (3) **State statute.** All data shown on the final plat shall be consistent with the provisions set out in N.C. General Statutes section 47-30.
 - (4) **Easements.** All easements and their function shall be shown on the final plat. Drainage easements shall comply with Town Code of Ordinances Chapter 151 and NCDOT Subdivision Road Standards.
 - (5) **Floodway data.** The boundaries of both the floodway and 100-year floodplain zone, as shown on the map entitled "Flood Boundary and Floodway Map," shall be shown. The FIRM panel and its adoption date shall be shown.

- (6) *Future streets.* All streets intended for future extension either within or beyond the boundaries of the subdivision shall clearly be indicated on the plat, by the words "Reserved for Future Public Access."
- (7) *Subdivision road disclosure statement.* The subdivision road disclosure statement shall be shown on the final plat. All roads shown on the final plat shall be designated in accordance with N.C. Gen. Stat. Section 136-102.6 and designation as a public road shall be conclusively presumed an offer of dedication to the public. Where roads are dedicated to the public but not accepted into a municipal or the state system, before lots are sold, a statement explaining the status of the road shall be noted on the final plat.
- (8) *Plat certificates.* As required by Art. 7, Div. 9 Plat Certificates below.
- (9) *Certificates and endorsements on final plat.* The certificates and endorsements in the following table, where applicable, must be shown on all final plats of subdivisions. See Art. 7, Div. 9 Plat Certificates for examples of the certificates:

Table 3 - Required Certificates

TABLE 3. REQUIRED CERTIFICATES	
TYPE OF SUBDIVISION	UDO SECTION NUMBERS (See Art. 7, Div. 9, Plat Certificates, Section Number:)
Expedited	790, 791, 793, 796, 797, 798, 799.2 As applicable: 792, 799.1,
Exempt	797, 799.3
Minor	790, 791, 792, 796, 797, 798, 799.2 As applicable 793, 794, 795, 799, 799.1
Major	790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 796, 797, 798, 799.2 As applicable, 795, 799, 799.1

- (g) *Distribution of recorded plat and recorded covenants.* When approved by the Town Planner, he or she shall endorse his/her approval on a minimum of two reproducible Mylar originals of the final plat. The Town Planner may approve a final plat with conditions. The applicant shall record such plats with the Stanly County Register of Deeds returning one to the Town Planner, along with a recorded copy of the required covenants in 30 days. The applicant shall provide a copy of the recorded plat to the Stanly County departments of environmental health and public utilities, as needed.

Sec. 3309.1 – Grading Permit

A Zoning Compliance Certificate must be obtained from the Town Planner before beginning grading. The Town Planner issues grading permits. See the Engineering Standards and Practices Manual (Feb. 15, 2021, as amended.) for details on grading standards.

Sec. 3310 – Major Subdivision.

- (a) *Preliminary plat approval.* All major subdivisions must have a preliminary plat approved by the Planning Board and the Town Board of Commissioners prior to any construction or final plat approval.
- (b) *Preliminary conference.* Required. See Section 320, Pre-Application Conference.
- (c) *Neighborhood Meeting.* Required if the proposed development increases density or intensity compared to existing development on a property. See Section 321. Neighborhood Meeting

- (d) *Application submittal requirements.* Applications for major preliminary plat approval shall be filed with the Town Planner per section 322. The Town Planner shall not accept an application unless it complies with all UDO requirements (see Art. 7, Subdivisions), including written confirmation that the applicant is the owner or agent having a valid ownership interest, or a valid enforceable contract or option for an ownership interest in the property involved. An incomplete application shall be returned to the applicant, with a notation of its deficiencies.
- (e) *Town Planner's Report* The Town Planner shall forward to the Planning Board an analysis of an application for major preliminary plat approval with his/her recommendation per section 323.
- (f) *Planning Board review and action.*
- (1) After receiving the Town Planner's report on an application for major subdivision preliminary plat approval, the Planning Board shall consider the application at its next regularly scheduled meeting. No formal public hearing will be held. The Planning Board may hear comments and questions. The Planning Board may place reasonable and fair limitations on comments, arguments, and questions to avoid undue delay. The applicant shall bear the burden of establishing that he/she is entitled to approval of the application.
 - (2) The Planning Board shall recommend approval, denial or approval with conditions to the Town Board of Commissioners on applications for major subdivision preliminary plat approval after reviewing the application, the Town Planner's report and public comment on the application. It shall base its action on its findings as to conformity with all applicable UDO requirements. The Planning Board may also table to address deficiencies identified by the Planning Board.
 - (3) After receiving the Town Planner's report and the recommendation of the Planning Board, the Board of Commissioners will consider the application at its' next regularly scheduled meeting. The Board shall approve, deny, approve, or table to allow the applicant to address deficiencies in the application. The Board may impose reasonable conditions on its approval to ensure compliance with the UDO per section 326.
 - (4) The Town Planner shall notify the applicant in writing of the Board of Commissioner's decision and shall file a copy of the decisions.
- (g) *Expiration of preliminary plat approval.* Preliminary plat approval, or re-approval, for a major or commercial subdivision shall be effective for two years from the date of approval. An extension may be requested of the Board of Commissioners for an additional two-year period. Otherwise, the vesting provisions at Art. 1, Div. 3 apply.
- (h) *Appeal of Decision* The Board of Commissioner's decision on an application for a preliminary plat approval for a major subdivision may be appealed to the Stanly County Superior Court within thirty days from receipt of written notice of the decision.
- (i) *Conservation Subdivisions.* The approval of conservation subdivisions requires several steps before preliminary plats can be accepted for review. See Art. 7, Division 8. Conservation Subdivisions.

Sec. 3311 – Minor Subdivision.

- (a) *Application Submittal Requirements.* A pre-application conference is optional. Applications for minor subdivision approval, along with any required fees, shall be filed with the Town Planner. The Town Planner shall prescribe the form of applications, as well as any other material that may reasonably be required to determine compliance with this division. Minor subdivision plats shall comply with the mapping requirements of Art. 7, Div. 9 Plat Certificates, Table 21. Required Certificates (see section 3309) and Art. 7, Subdivisions. The Town Planner shall not review an application unless it is complete and complies with the requirements of the UDO. An incomplete application shall be returned to the applicant, with a notation of its deficiencies.
- (b) *Town Planner's Action.* The Town Planner shall discuss the application with the Development Review Committee. The Town Planner shall forward a written recommendation with the application to the Planning Board for consideration at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

- (c) *Planning Board's Action.* The Board shall determine if the plat and application conform with all applicable regulations. The Board shall act on an application based solely on the findings as to compliance with applicable regulations. The Board shall approve, approve subject to conditions, deny, or refer to the major subdivision approval process if he/she finds it to be a major subdivision proposal or if requested by the applicant. If the Board refers the request to a major subdivision review, an amended application shall be submitted as required in Section 3310. Major Subdivisions. The Board may impose reasonable conditions on its' approval to ensure the subdivision complies with the intent and requirements of the UDO.
- (c) *Actions Subsequent to Decision.* The Town Planner shall notify the applicant of the decision on the applicant's application for a minor subdivision approval and shall file a copy of the decision in the office of the Town Planner. The Planning Board Chair shall endorse his/her approval on a minimum of two reproducible Mylar originals of the final plat if it is approved or approved with conditions. The applicant shall record such plats with the county register of deeds returning one to the Town Planner and one copy to the Stanly County Department of Environmental Health if any of the lots are served by a well and/or septic tank. Approval of any minor subdivision plat is void if it is not properly recorded within 60 days after the Board's approval. The Town Planner may extend this deadline provided the applicant has demonstrated a good faith effort to comply with the deadline, but for reasons beyond his/her control, fails to meet the requirements of the register of deeds for recordation within that period. Plats shall conform to the drawing specifications and certification requirements of Article 7, Subdivisions.
- (d) *Appeal of Decision.* Subdivisions not approved by the Planning Board are automatically referred to the Board of Commissioners for reconsideration.

Sec. 3312 – Mixed Use Development

- (a) *Purpose and Intent.* See Art. 4, Div. 4, Part 2, Mixed Unit Developments.
- (b) *Preliminary conference.* A pre-application conference is required. See Section 320. Pre-Application Conference.
- (c) *Neighborhood Meeting.* Required if the proposed development increases density or intensity compared to existing development on a property. See Section 321. Neighborhood Meeting. *Application submittal requirements.* Applications for a Mixed Unit Development (MUD) rezoning shall follow the requirements of Section 3316. Conditional District rezoning. Site Plans are also required for final approval per Section 3317. Subdivision approval may be required. Applications for a Mixed-Use Development zoning may be processed simultaneously with a Site Plan and/or a Subdivision application(s).
- (1) *Each application for a MUD shall include a written narrative explaining why approval of the MUD is in the community's best interest, why it cannot be developed through the conventional zoning process, and how the proposed project complies with the purpose and intent.* The narrative shall also provide justification for any modification from minimum standard or requirement.
- (2) *The Town may retain one or more professionals to review the application.* For that reason, the time to review the application may be extended.
- (3) *The Town Planner may convene the Development Review Committee to attend the pre-application conference.*
- (d) *Land Use Composition and Design Standards.*
- (1) Mixed Use Developments shall contain a least two (2) distinct land uses as listed in Section 527. Permitted Uses in the "MUD" column, and if not in a single building, at least one of the uses shall be non-residential.
- (2) Submitted Applications shall follow the mandatory Design Standards and Guidelines found in Art. 6, Divisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11. Mixed Use Development Standards and Sections 449.14. Design Standards Flexibility and 449.17. Sign Standards: The section numbers and titles of the required Design Standards are listed below:

Table 4 - Section Numbers & Titles of Required Design Standards

6121	Blocks, Buildings and Street Networks
6122	Block Design
6123	Site Design for Multiple Building Developments
6128	MUD / PUD Residential (Except for townhouse façade standards, which are optional)
6129	Clustered Single Family Detached and Townhouse Residential Standards
6126	Required Public Amenities
6127	Optional Design Guidelines
6124	Street Networks

- (3) The Town Planner may waive any of the mandatory design standards that are impossible to meet. For example, a MUD of one building may not create new blocks. In addition, every mixed-use development shall choose and follow two of the optional design standards.
- (4) Designate at least 15% of either the land or floor area as nonresidential uses within the first phase of the project (if the project consists of multiple phases). Section 527. Principal Uses Table shall be used for guidance for the determination of nonresidential uses; and
- (5) Clustered residential single family-detached and townhome uses are permissible. Please see the standards at Section 6128.

Sec. 3313 – Planned Unit Development.

- (a) *Purpose and Intent* The purpose for the Planned Unit Development procedure is to provide a uniform means for amending the Official Zoning Map to establish a Planned Unit Development (PUD) zoning district. The Planned Unit Development district creates opportunities for master Planned Unit Development that is developed under unified control in accordance with flexible standards and procedures that are conducive to creating mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented development that makes efficient use of land while protecting natural resources. It is the intent of these standards to allow an applicant to propose a wide variety of allowable uses and the flexible application of some of the development standards in Art. 7, Development Standards, including Div. 11. Mixed-Use Development Standards, which are also applicable to Planned Unit Developments, in return for a higher quality of development with more amenities than might otherwise result from a strict application of the standards in this Ordinance.
- (b) *Applicability* The standards in this section may be applied to any land of one acre in area or more and under unified control.
- (c) *Planned Unit Development Procedure*
 - (1) *Pre-Application Conference* Applicable (see Section 320. Pre-Application Conference).
 - (2) *Neighborhood Meeting.* Required if the proposed development increases density or intensity compared to existing development on a property. See Section 321, Neighborhood Meeting
 - (3) *Application Submittal*
 - a. Applicable (see Section 322. Application Filing and Acceptance).

- b. Planned Unit Development applications may not be initiated by anyone other than the landowner(s) of the land subject to the application or a contract purchaser with written approval to submit the application by the landowner(s).
- c. The application shall include a master plan depicting the general configuration and relationship of the principal elements of the proposed development, including uses, general building types, density/intensity, resource protection, pedestrian and vehicular circulation, open space, public facilities, and phasing.
- d. The application shall also include a terms and conditions document that identifies how the proposed development will meet or exceed the requirements and standards in Art. 4, Div. 4, Part 1 beginning at Section 444, and Section 449.14 and Section 3313(d). Planned Unit Development (PUD) District Review Standards, how any required environmental mitigation will take place, and outline how public facilities will be provided to serve the Planned Unit Development.
- e. To ensure unified control, the application shall also include a copy of the title to all land that is part of the proposed PUD zoning district classification.
- f. An applicant may file an application for a preliminary plat and/or a major or minor site plan concurrently with a Planned Unit Development master plan and statement terms of conditions.

(4) Staff Review and Action

- a. Applicable (see Section 323. Staff and Development Review Committee Review and Action).
- b. The Town Planner shall review the application, prepare a staff report, and provide a recommendation in accordance with Section 3313(d) Planned Unit Development Review Comments.

(5) Review by Planning Board

- a. Public Meetings is required per Section 325 Public Meetings and Hearings).
- b. The Planning Board, following review during a public meeting, shall make a recommendation on an application in accordance with Section 3313(d). Planned Unit Development Review Standards.
- c. In cases where a Planned Unit Development application includes a site plan, the Planning Board shall review both the site plan portion and the application and make a recommendation to the Board of Commissioners, who shall decide the major site plan portion with the other application materials.

(6) Public Notice Applicable (see Section 324. Public Notices).

(7) Review and Decision by Board of Commissioners

- a. *Applicable.* (See Section 325. Public Meetings and Hearings).
- b. The Board of Commissioners, after the conclusion of a legislative public hearing, shall decide the application in accordance with Section 3313(d). Planned Unit Development Review Standards.
- c. The decision shall be one of the following:
 - 1. Approval of the Planned Unit Development subject to the PUD master plan and PUD terms and conditions statement in the application;
 - 2. Approval of the Planned Unit Development subject to additional or revised conditions related to the Planned Unit Development master plan or Planned Unit Development terms and conditions statement;

3. Denial of the Planned Unit Development; or
 4. Remand of the Planned Unit Development application back to the Planning Board for further consideration.
- d. In making its decision, the Board of Commissioners shall adopt a written statement including each of the following:
1. Whether the Planned Unit Development application (and associated zoning map amendment) is approved, denied, or remanded; and
 2. The degree to which the Planned Unit Development application (and associated zoning map amendment) is or is not consistent with the Town's adopted plans and policies; and
 3. The ways in which the Planned Unit Development application (and associated zoning map amendment) is or is not consistent with the Town's adopted plans and policies; and
 4. Whether approval of the Planned Unit Development application also amends or does not amend the Town's adopted comprehensive land use plan; and
 5. If the adopted land use plan is amended as part of the application approval, a description of the change in conditions to meet the development needs of the Town that were taken into account as part of the approval; and
 6. An explanation of why the action taken by the Board of Commissioners is reasonable; and
 7. An explanation of why the action taken by the Board of Commissioners is in the public interest.

(d) Planned Unit Development Review Standards

- (1) The advisability of amending the zoning map to establish a Planned Unit Development district is a matter committed to the legislative discretion of the Board of Commissioners and is not controlled by any one factor. In determining whether to adopt or deny a Planned Unit Development, the Board of Commissioners may consider the standards in Section 3315. Rezoning/ Map Amendment, and the standards for the proposed type of PUD district in Art. 4, Div. 4, Part 1 Planned Unit Developments and Art. 7, Design Standards.
- (2) In the event an applicant files an application for a preliminary plat concurrently with a Planned Development application, the Board of Commissioners shall review and decide the preliminary plat portion of the application in accordance with the standards in Section 3310. Major Subdivisions.
- (3) In the event an applicant files an application for a major or minor site plan concurrently with the Planned Unit Development application, the Board of Commissioners shall review and decide the major or minor site plan portion of the application in accordance with the standards in Section 3316. Site Plan.

(e) Designation on the Official Zoning Map Designation of a PUD zoning district on the Official Zoning Map shall note the ordinance number approving the PUD zoning classification.

(f) Effect

- (1) Lands rezoned to a Planned Unit Development (PUD) district shall be subject to the approved PUD master plan and the approved PUD terms and conditions.
- (2) The master plan and terms and conditions are binding on the land as an amendment to the Official Zoning Map.

- (3) The applicant may apply for and obtain subsequent development permits and approvals necessary to implement the PUD master plan in accordance with the appropriate procedures and standards set forth in this UDO.
- (g) *Amendment* Applicable (see Section 3315. Rezoning / Map Amendment).
- (h) *Expiration*
 - (1) If no application for approval of a preliminary plat or site plan for any part of the approved PUD master plan is submitted within two years after approval of the Planned Unit Development, the Town Planner may initiate a zoning map amendment application to rezone the land back to its prior zoning classification or any other general zoning classification determined to be appropriate. Such time period may be extended with transfer of ownership.
 - (2) Upon written request submitted at least 30 days before expiration of the two-year period provided in subsection (1) above, and upon a showing of good cause, the Town Planner may grant one extension not to exceed one year for the applicant to submit required development applications.
- (i) *Appeal*
 - (1) Appeal of a decision on a Planned Unit Development shall be subject to review by the Stanly County Superior Court.
 - (2) Petitions for review must be filed with the Clerk of Court within 30 days of the date the decision is filed in the office of the Town Clerk and delivered by personal delivery, electronic mail, or first- class mail to the applicant, landowner, and to any person who has submitted a written request for a copy, prior to the date the decision becomes effective (See Section 327. Written Notice of Decisions.)

Sec. 3314 – Reasonable Accommodation.

- (a) *Introduction.* The Board of Commissioners is authorized to grant reasonable accommodations under the Federal Fair Housing Act for the circumstances set forth in this section, except that the Board of Adjustment may provide a reasonable accommodation through a variance as provided in Section 3320. Where the request for a reasonable accommodation includes both a request that may be granted by a variance and a request that does not come under the definition of variance, then the entire request shall be heard by the Board of Commissioners. For example, variances may not be used to obtain a change of use.
- (b) *Persons Authorized to File Applications.* An application for a reasonable accommodation may be filed only by the owner of the land affected by the reasonable accommodation; an agent, lessee, or contract purchaser specifically authorized by the owner to file such application; or any unit of government that is not the owner of the lot but proposes to acquire the lot by purchase, gift, or condemnation.
- (c) *Pre-Application Conference.* Before filing an application for a reasonable accommodation, the applicant may request a pre-application conference with the Town Planner under Section 320.
- (d) *Application Filing and Contents.* An application for a reasonable accommodation shall be filed with the Town Planner and contain: (i) the applicant's contact information (name, mailing address, phone number, fax number and email address); (ii) the contact information for the owner(s) of the property (if different from the applicant); (iii) the address of the property at which the reasonable accommodation is requested; (iv) a description of the reasonable accommodation requested; (v) a statement explaining how and why the request meets the "Approval Criteria" for a reasonable accommodation (see Section (f) Approval Criteria below); and (vi) notarized signature of the applicant and property owner(s) (if different from the applicant). No filing fee shall be required for the application.
- (e) *Action by the Board of Commissioners.* The Board of Commissioners (or the Board of Adjustment if accommodation is a request for a variance) shall hold a quasi-judicial hearing on the proposed reasonable accommodation. The Board shall decide the request upon a majority vote of the members. The quasi-judicial hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the hearing procedures of Section 325(c). Public Meetings and Hearings.

- (f) **Approval Criteria.** The Board of Commissioners shall grant a reasonable accommodation to any provision of the Zoning Ordinance if the Council finds by the greater weight of the evidence that the proposed reasonable accommodation is both reasonable and necessary, in accordance with the following criteria
- (1) *Reasonable.* An accommodation will be determined to be reasonable if it would not undermine the legitimate purposes and effects of existing zoning regulations, and if it will not impose significant financial and administrative burdens upon the Town and/or constitute a substantial or fundamental alteration of the Town's zoning ordinance provisions.
 - (2) *Necessary.* An accommodation will be determined to be necessary if it would provide direct or meaningful therapeutic amelioration of the effects of the particular disability, handicap, or institutionalized persons and would afford handicapped or disable persons' equal opportunity to enjoy and use housing in residential districts in the Town.
- (g) **Appeals.** Appeals are made to the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina.

Sec. 3315 – Rezoning / Map Amendment.

- (a) *Introduction:* There are two types of map amendments- general and conditional. General rezonings are conventional or traditional map amendments where a property is moved from one zoning classification to another. Conditional map amendments create an individualized zoning district. Conditional districts are described in section 3316.
- (b) *Who May Propose an Amendment:* This UDO, including the zoning map, may be amended only by the Board of Commissioners, according to the procedures of this section and in Section 3320. Text Amendments. Proposed amendments may be initiated by the property owners or their agents, Board of Commissioners or Planning Board.
- (c) *Down-Zoning:* No amendment to zoning regulations or a zoning map that down-zones property shall be initiated nor is it enforceable without the written consent of all property owners whose property is the subject of the down-zoning amendment unless the down-zoning amendment is initiated by the Board of Commissioners. For purposes of this section, "down-zoning" means a zoning ordinance that affects an area of land in one of the following ways:
- (1) By decreasing the development density of the land to be less dense than was allowed under its previous usage.
 - (2) By reducing the permitted uses of the land that are specified in a zoning ordinance or land development regulation to fewer uses than were allowed under its previous usage.
- (d) *Procedures.*
- (1) *A preapplication conference is mandatory per Section 320. Neighborhood Meeting* Required if the proposed rezoning increases density or the intensity of the property compared to existing development on a property. See Section 321. Neighborhood meeting. *Except for amendments initiated by the Board of Commissioners, Planning Board or staff, no proposed amendment to the zoning map shall be considered by the Board of Commissioners, nor a public hearing held until an application containing the following information is submitted by the applicant: Report on the Neighborhood Meeting*
 - b. *A statement of the present zoning classification.*
 - c. *The name and signature of the applicant and owner if the owner is not the applicant.*
 - d. *The tax parcel number of the lot proposed to be rezoned.*
 - e. *The names and addresses of the owners of the lot in question.*
 - f. *The names of the owners and use of each abutting property. Abutting properties include those separated from the parcel to be rezoned by a street, railroad or other transportation corridor.*

- g. A completed application form with fee paid.*
 - h. The applicant shall provide any additional information related to the proposed amendment requested in writing by the Town Planner, Planning Board or Board of Commissioners. The Town Planner shall transmit the original application to the Board of Commissioners and the original application shall be filed in the office of the Town Planner after consideration by the Board of Commissioners.*
- (e) Planning Board review.* After a complete application is submitted, the Planning Board shall issue a written recommendation with statements of consistency and reasonableness to the Board of Commissioners.
 - (1) Statements of Consistency and Reasonableness* In accordance with N. C. Gen. Stat. Sections 160D-604 and 160D-605, the Planning Board shall advise and comment on whether the proposed amendment is consistent with any comprehensive plan that has been adopted and any other officially adopted plan, as applicable. The Planning Board shall provide a written recommendation to the Board of Commissioners that addresses plan consistency and other matters deemed appropriate by the Planning Board, but a comment by the Planning Board that a proposed amendment is inconsistent with a comprehensive plan or any other officially adopted plan, as applicable, shall not preclude consideration or approval by the Board of Commissioners. The Planning Board shall also provide a statement analyzing the reasonableness of the proposed rezoning. This statement of reasonableness may consider, among other factors, (i) the size, physical conditions, and other attributes of the area proposed to be rezoned, (ii) the benefits and detriments to the landowners, the neighbors, and the surrounding community, (iii) the relationship between the current actual and permissible development on the tract and adjoining areas and the development that would be permissible under the proposed amendment; (iv) why the action taken is in the public interest; and (v) any changed conditions warranting the amendment
- (f) Public hearing procedures.*
 - (1) Notifications.* Notice is required. Notice will be made as provided in Section 324. Public Notices.
 - (2)* No amendment shall be adopted by the Board of Commissioners until they have held a public hearing on the amendment. The public hearing may be held after the Board of Commissioners receives a recommendation from the Planning Board, or if no recommendation is forthcoming, the public hearing may be held after the Planning Board has not made a recommendation in 65 days from the date of the Planning Board's first meeting on the application or any Board of Commissioner's extension, if provided, has elapsed.
 - (3) Board of Commissioners statement.* After the public hearing, and prior to adopting or rejecting any zoning amendment, the Board of Commissioners shall adopt a written statement(s) describing whether its action is consistent with an adopted comprehensive plan and is reasonable and in the public interest. The Board of Commissioners statements shall follow the requirements in sub-section (e) (1) above.
- (g) Limitation on down-zoning.* No amendment to zoning text or map that down-zones property shall be initiated nor shall it be enforceable without the written consent of all property owners whose property is the subject of the down-zoning amendment unless the down-zoning amendment is initiated by the town. For purposes of this section, "down-zoning" means a zoning ordinance that affects an area of land in one of the following ways: By decreasing the development density of the land to be less dense than was allowed under its previous usage. By reducing the permitted uses of the land that are specified in a zoning ordinance or land development regulation to fewer uses than were allowed under its previous usage. No denied zoning application can be resubmitted within one year.

- (h) *Citizen comments.* If any resident or property owner in the Town submits a written statement regarding a proposed zoning map or text amendment to the town clerk at least two business days prior to the proposed vote on such change, the town clerk shall deliver the written statement(s) to the Board of Commissioners with the meeting agenda or, if received later, to the Board of Commissioners before the meeting.

Sec. 3316 – Conditional District Map Amendments

- (a) *Who may initiate:* All the owners of a property, or the owner's agent's or persons holding a contract to purchase the property must sign the petition for conditional district rezoning
- (b) *Process:* The procedure is the same as general rezonings except for the following:
- (1) Conditional district rezoning petitions are a separate process from general rezonings. Conditional district rezonings must begin with a unique petition. Once an application is accepted, it is not possible to switch from a general to a conditional rezoning and vice versa.
 - (2) The applicant owners shall propose conditions on the rezoning in the application that are more restrictive than those in the base zoning district. All proposed conditions must be in writing signed by the applicant/owner. A site plan is required.
 - (3) The Town may propose condition, but only those agreed to by the applicant and Board of Commissioners may be approved by the Board of Commissioners.
- (c) *Density*
- (1) A sketch plan showing the number of lots that could be developed under conventional zoning shall be provided as a part of the application. Except for Conservation Subdivisions the residential densities shall not exceed those shown on the Sketch Plan.
 - (2) Sketch Plans should show the lots at the dimensions required in section 412, streets, areas that cannot be developed such as wetlands and their buffers and required open space.
- (d) *Limitation on Conditions:*
- (1) Unless consented to by the applicant in writing, in the exercise of the authority granted by this section, the Board of Commissioners may not require, enforce, or incorporate into the zoning regulations any condition or requirement not authorized by otherwise applicable law, including, without limitation, taxes, impact fees, building design elements within the scope of N.C. Gen. Stat. (G.S.) Section 160D-702(b), driveway-related improvements in excess of those allowed in G.S. Section 136-18(29) and G.S. Section 160A-307, or other unauthorized limitations on the development or use of land.
 - (2) Conditions and site-specific standards imposed in a conditional district shall be limited to those that address the conformance of the development and use of the site to local government ordinances, plans adopted pursuant to G.S. Section 160D-501, or the impacts reasonably expected to be generated by the development or use of the site.
- (e) *Amendments:* Except for Administrative Modifications permitted under Section 3300, any changes to conditions shall follow the same process for approval as a new application for a map amendment.

Sec. 3317 – Site Plan

- (a) *Pre-application Conference* Required. See Section 320 Pre-application Conference.
- (b) *Neighborhood Meeting.* Required if the proposed development increases density or intensity compared to existing development on a property. See Section 321. Neighborhood Meeting.
- (c) *Site plan application submittal requirements.*

- (1) Site plans applications are required for all developments except detached single family. Site plan applications may be submitted in conjunction with other permit applications, or alone. For example, if a commercial subdivision has already received zoning and subdivision approval, then a site plan application may be submitted by itself. In other cases, site plan applications are a requirement for a permit application. For example, site plan applications are required with special use permit applications. A pre-application conference is required (see Section 320. Pre-Application Conference). The Town Planner should be consulted for details on the procedural requirements.
- (2) Applications for a site plan permit shall be submitted to the Town Planner. The Planner shall prescribe the form on which applications are made. Applications shall include the information listed in Appendix 1, Subdivision and Site Plan Requirements; Information required with applications. The Town Planner shall prescribe any other material that may reasonably be required to determine compliance with this article. Two copies of the application and attachments shall be submitted to the Town Planner. No application shall be accepted by the Town Planner unless it is compliant with Appendix 1.
- (d) *Action on the application.* On receipt of a completed application for a site plan, the Town Planner shall review as required in Section 323. Staff and Development Review Committee Review and Action. Site plans will be forwarded to the Planning Board for a written recommendation to the Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners may impose such reasonable conditions as detailed in Section 326. Conditions of Approval.
- (e) *Actions subsequent to decision.* In the case of denial, approval or approval with conditions of a site plan application, the Town Planner shall notify the applicant as required in Section 327. Written Notice of Decision. If approved, the Town Planner may issue the Zoning Compliance Certificate if no other permits or approvals are required. denial. Where a building permit or sign permit is required, such permit shall not be issued prior to the issuance of the site plan permit and shall comply with the approved site plan, including all conditions of approval thereto (See Section 328. Effect of Development Approval).
- (f) *Appeal of decision.* A decision by the Board of Commissioners in granting or denying a site plan, may be appealed to the Stanly County superior court within 30 days of the decision.
- (g) *Modification of site plan permits.* The Town Planner may approve a modification of a site plan (including site plans approved as a part of another permit application, such as a special use permit.) per Section 3300. Administrative Modification. Except for minor modifications per Section 3300, an application for modification of a site shall be reviewed in accordance with the procedures established in this article for a new site plan.
- (h) *Expiration and revocation of site plan approvals.*
 - (1) *Starting time limit.* If the use, construction, or activity authorized by approval of an application for a site plan permit or modification of a site plan permit is not started within 24 months of the date of approval, the permit shall expire, and any town permit issued pursuant to the approval may be voidable. The Board of Commissioners may grant an extension of the starting time limit for up to 12 months. The Town Planner shall determine whether the use, construction, or activity has started.
 - (2) *Revocation of site plan permit.* If any conditions of a site plan permit or modification of a site plan permit, or requirements of this article applicable to the permit or modification are violated, the Board of Commissioners may revoke the permit or modification. The Board of Commissioners may reinstate a revoked site permit or modification of a Zoning compliance certificate if it determines that:
 - a. The holder of the revoked permit or modification submitted a request for reinstatement within 90 days of the revocation;
 - b. The violations that were the cause of the revocation have been corrected; and
 - c. The development fully complies with all conditions of the permit or modification and all applicable requirements of this article.

Sec. 3318 – Special Use Permit

- (a) *Permitted special uses provide for a more detailed review of applications for certain uses.* Subject to Art. 6. Development Standards, certain uses of property are allowed in specified districts where those uses would not otherwise be acceptable. Special uses, in some circumstances, may be compatible with and desirable in the districts in which they are designated, but they may also have characteristics which could have detrimental effects on adjacent properties, or even the entire town area, if not properly designed and controlled. By means of controls exercised through the special use permit procedures, uses of property which would otherwise be undesirable in certain districts can be developed to minimize any bad effects they might have on surrounding properties. The land uses requiring a Special Use Permit are listed in Section 527. Principal Uses Table.
- (b) Special uses require a permit from the Board of Commissioners.
- (c) Special use permits shall only be granted after the Board of Commissioners has held a quasi-judicial public hearing using the procedure set forth in Section 325 (c). Public Meetings and Hearings.
- (1) Pre-application conferences with the Town Planner per Section 320. Pre-Application Conference are required.
 - (2) Neighborhood meeting is required. See Section 321. Neighborhood Meeting. The minutes and affidavits required shall not be the basis for a decision on the application by the Board of Commissioners.
 - (3) Applications for special use permits and a fee in accordance with the fee schedule adopted by the Board of Commissioners shall be received by the Town Planner per Section 322. Application Filing and Acceptance.
 - (4) The Board of Commissioners shall call for a public hearing. Public notice of the hearing shall be made in accordance with Section 324. Public Notices.
 - (5) Public hearings by the Board of Commissioners for special use permits shall be conducted following the requirements of Section 325 (c). Public Meetings and Hearings (quasi-judicial hearings) and the following:
 - a. The mayor shall summarize the evidence that has been presented, giving the parties opportunity to make objections or corrections. The Board of Commissioners members, parties, or other persons with standing (See Section 325 (c) (6)) shall be the only persons allowed to ask questions of a witness.
 - b. At a special meeting called for the purpose; the Board of Commissioners may view the premises.
 - c. The Board of Commissioners may continue the hearing until a certain date and time.
 - d. In order to issue a special use permit, the council shall consider each of the following conditions, and based on the evidence presented at the hearing, make findings in regard to each and must find that the issuance of the special use permit promotes the public health, safety and welfare and is in the best interest of the town:
 1. Will not materially endanger the public health, safety if located where proposed;
 2. Complies with all standards, conditions and specifications of the UDO, including Articles 4 Zoning Districts and 6 Development Standards;
 3. Will not substantially injure the value of the abutting land, or the special use is a public necessity;
 4. Will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located;
 5. Is in general conformity with the Town's adopted comprehensive and other plans; and

6. Will not exceed the Town's ability to provide adequate public facilities (fire and rescue, utilities, and so on).
 - e. *If the Board of Commissioners approves a special use permit, it may, as part of the terms of such approval, impose any additional reasonable conditions and safeguards as may be necessary to ensure that the criteria for the granting of such a permit will be followed per Section 326. Conditions of Approval. Where appropriate, such conditions may include requirements that streets and/or utility rights-of-way be dedicated to the public, and that provisions be made for recreational space and facilities. The Board of Commissioners may not impose conditions for which the town does not have statutory authority, including taxes, impact fees, building design elements for one or two-family dwellings and driveway improvements in excess of those allowed by G.S. Section 160D-702 (b).*
 - f. The Board of Commissioner's final decisions shall be shown in the order of the case as entered in the council's minutes and signed by the clerk and the mayor on approval of the minutes by the board. Such order shall show the reasons for the determinations, with a summary of the evidence introduced and the findings of fact made by the council. When a special use permit is granted, the order shall state the facts that support findings required to be made before such permit is issued. The order shall state in detail what, if any, conditions and safeguards the council imposes in connection with granting of a special use permit. The record shall be final when it is filed in the town clerk's office.
 - g. The order of the decision in each case shall be prepared, filed in the clerk's office, and furnished to any person as stipulated in Section 327. Written Notice of Decision.
 - h. A copy of the record shall be filed in the office of the Stanly County Register of Deeds.
- (d) **Effect**
- (1) Applicable (see Section 328. Effect of Development Approval).
 - (2) A special use and the associated site plan approval are perpetually binding and run with the land, unless amended.
 - (3) An action invalidating a special use condition of approval (such as exceeding maximum allowable intensity or hours of operation limitation) shall render the special use permit as well as any site plan approval null and void.
- (e) **Amendment** Applicable - (Except for Administrative Modifications (Section 3300) a modification requires a new application and approval by the Board of Commissioners following a quasi-judicial hearing.)
- (f) **State and Federal Requirements** Special uses shall meet all applicable State and federal requirements for location and operation. Failure to maintain compliance with those requirements may result in the revocation of the special use permit.
- (g) **Expiration**
- (1) **Replacement** If a special use is replaced by a use otherwise permitted by right in the zoning district, the special use permit approval is deemed abandoned and the special use permit approval is null and void, but the site plan approval is unaffected, provided there are no physical changes to the building or the site.
 - (2) **Failure to Complete Construction** Unless otherwise stated in the special use permit approval, a special use permit shall become voidable two years after the date of issuance if:
 - a. The authorized use has not commenced;
 - b. No substantial construction activity has taken place; or
 - c. Construction activities have started but the value of all construction activity after two years is less than five percent of the estimated total cost of construction.

- (3) Special use permits may be revoked by the Board of Commissioners following a quasi-judicial hearing in the same manner that they were granted. See Section 325.

(4) *Extension*

- a. An applicant may request an extension of a special use permit approval in writing to the Town Planner at least 30 days prior to expiration.
- b. Extension requests shall be reviewed and decided by the Board of Commissioners.
- c. Up to one extension for a maximum period of one year may be granted if:
 1. The applicant has proceeded towards completion of construction in good faith and with due diligence; and
 2. Conditions have not changed to the extent that a new application is warranted in the sole discretion of the Board of Commissioners.

(h) *Appeal*

- (1) Appeal of a decision on a special use permit shall be subject to review by the Superior Court by proceedings in the nature of certiorari and in accordance with Section 160D-1402 of the N. C. General Statutes.
 - (2) Petitions for review must be filed with the Clerk of Court within 30 days of the date the decision is filed in the office of the appropriate review authority and delivered by personal delivery, electronic mail, or first-class mail to the applicant, landowner, and to any person who has submitted a written request for a copy, prior to the date the decision becomes effective.
- (i) The special use permit may be reviewed by the Town on a periodical basis.
- (j) No denied special use permit can be resubmitted for the same type of request unless conditions have so changed that a new application is warranted.

Sec. 3319 – Temporary Use Permit.

- (a) *Purpose and Intent* The purpose of this section is to establish a uniform mechanism for reviewing temporary uses, structures, special events, and temporary signage to ensure they comply with the standards in Art. 5, Div. 5 Temporary Uses.
- (b) *Applicability* The provisions of this section shall apply to all proposed temporary uses, temporary structures, special events, and temporary signage set forth in Art. 5, Div. 5, Temporary Uses.
- (c) *Temporary Use Permit Procedure*

- (1) *Application Submittal* Applicable (see Section 322 Application Filing and Acceptance).

(2) *Staff Review and Action*

- a. Applicable (see Section 323. Staff and Development Review Committee Review and Action).
- b. The Town Planner shall review and decide the application in accordance with sub-section (d) Temporary Use Permit Review Standards.

(d) *Temporary Use Permit Review Standards*

- (1) A temporary use permit shall be approved if it complies with:
 - a. The standards in Art. 5, Div. 5, Temporary Uses;
 - b. Any applicable standards in Art. 6, including Div. 8 Signage;
 - c. The State Building Code;

- d. The applicable requirements of Stanly County Health Department, including all improvement permit requirements (if any);
 - e. All standards or conditions of any prior, applicable permits and development approvals; and
 - f. All other applicable requirements of this Ordinance, the Town Code of Ordinances, State law, and federal law.
- (e) *Effect* Applicable (see Section 328. Effect of Development Approval).
- (f) *Amendment* Applicable (see Section 3300. Administrative Modification. If the amendment is outside the parameters of Section 3300 a new application for a Temporary Use Permit is required.).
- (g) *Expiration* Approval of a temporary use permit shall be effective beginning on the date of approval and shall remain effective for the period indicated in the permit.
- (h) *Appeal* Appeal of a decision on a temporary use permit shall be reviewed and decided by the Board of Adjustment in the nature of certiorari and in accordance with Section 3301. Appeals.

Sec. 3320 – Text Amendment.

- (a) *Purpose and Intent* This section provides a uniform means for amending the text of this Ordinance whenever the public necessity, changed conditions, convenience, general welfare, or appropriate land use practices justify or require doing so.
- (b) *Applicability*
 - (1) The standards and requirements of this section shall apply to applications to revise the text of this Ordinance.
 - (2) The requirements in this section shall not apply to amendments of the Comprehensive Plan or other functional plans and documents (see Section 3304. Comprehensive Plan).
- (c) *Text Amendment Procedure*
 - (1) *Pre-Application Conference* Required (see Section 320. Pre-Application Conference).
 - (2) *Application Submittal*
 - a. Applicable (see Section 322. Application Filing and Acceptance).
 - b. An application for a text amendment to this Ordinance may be filed by anyone. However, Section 3315 (c) “Down Zoning” applies to text amendments.
 - (3) *Staff Review and Action*
 - a. Applicable (see Section 323. Staff and Development Review Committee Review and Action).
 - b. The Town Planner shall prepare a staff report and provide a recommendation in accordance with sub-section 3319(e), Text Amendment Review Standards.
 - (4) *Review by Planning Board*
 - a. Applicable (see Section 325. Public Meetings and Hearings).
 - b. The Planning Board, following review during a public meeting, shall make a recommendation on an application in accordance with Sub-Section 3319(e). Text Amendment Review Standards.
 - c. The Planning Board shall comment on whether or not the text amendment is consistent with the Town’s adopted plans in the same manner that the Board commented on map amendments. Refer to 3315. Rezoning / Map Amendment.

(5) *Public Notice* Required (see Section 324. Public Notices).

(d) *Review and Decision by Board of Commissioners*

(1) Applicable (see Section 325. Public Meetings and Hearings).

(2) The Board of Commissioners, after the conclusion of a legislative public hearing, shall decide the application in accordance with Section 3319(e). Text Amendment Review Standards.

(3) The decision shall be one of the following:

- a. Adoption of the text amendment as proposed;
- b. Adoption of a revised text amendment;
- c. Denial of the text amendment; or
- d. Remand of the text amendment application to the Planning Board for further consideration.

(4) In making its decision, the Board of Commissioners shall adopt a written statement including each of the following:

- a. Whether the text amendment application is approved, denied, or remanded; and
- b. The degree to which the text amendment application is or is not consistent with the Town's adopted plans; and
- c. Whether approval of the text amendment application also amends or does not amend the Town's plans; and
- d. If the adopted plans are amended as part of the application approval, a description of the change in conditions to meet the development needs of the Town that were taken into account as part of the approval; and an explanation of why the action taken by the Board of Commissioners is in the public interest per Section 3315 (e)(1). Rezoning / Map Amendment.

(e) *Text Amendment Review Standards* The advisability of amending the text of this Ordinance is a matter committed to the legislative discretion of the Board of Commissioners and is not controlled by any one factor. In determining whether to adopt or deny the proposed UDO text amendment, the Board of Commissioners may, but is not required to consider whether and the extent to which the proposed text amendment:

- (1) Is consistent with the Town's adopted plans;
- (2) Is not in conflict with any provision of this Ordinance or the Town Code of Ordinances;
- (3) Is required by changed conditions;
- (4) Addresses a demonstrated community need;
- (5) Addresses an unforeseen matter or use of land not present when the Ordinance was adopted;
- (6) Is consistent with the purpose and intent of the zoning districts in this Ordinance, or would improve compatibility among uses and ensure efficient development within the Town;
- (7) Would result in a logical and orderly development pattern;
- (8) Addresses other factors determined to be relevant by the Board of Commissioners; and
- (9) Would not result in significantly adverse impacts on the natural environment, including but not limited to water, air, noise, stormwater management, wildlife, vegetation, and the natural functioning of the environment.

(f) *Effect* Applicable (see Section 328. Effect of Development Approval).

(g) *Amendment.* Amendment of a text amendment approval may only be reviewed and considered in accordance with the procedures and standards established for its original approval.

(h) *Appeal*

- (1) Appeal of a decision on a UDO text amendment shall be subject to review by the Stanly County Superior Court.
- (2) Petitions for review must be filed with the Clerk of Court within 30 days of the date the decision is filed in the office of the appropriate review authority and delivered by personal delivery, electronic mail, or first-class mail to the applicant, landowner, and to any person who has submitted a written request for a copy, prior to the date the decision becomes effective.

Sec. 3321 – Variance

Figure 2 - Flow Chart Variance

(a) A complete application for a variance shall be submitted to the Board of Adjustment by filing a copy of the application with the Town Planner per Section 322. Application Filing and Acceptance.

(b) The Town Planner shall advertise the hearing in accordance with the requirements of Section 324. Public Notices.

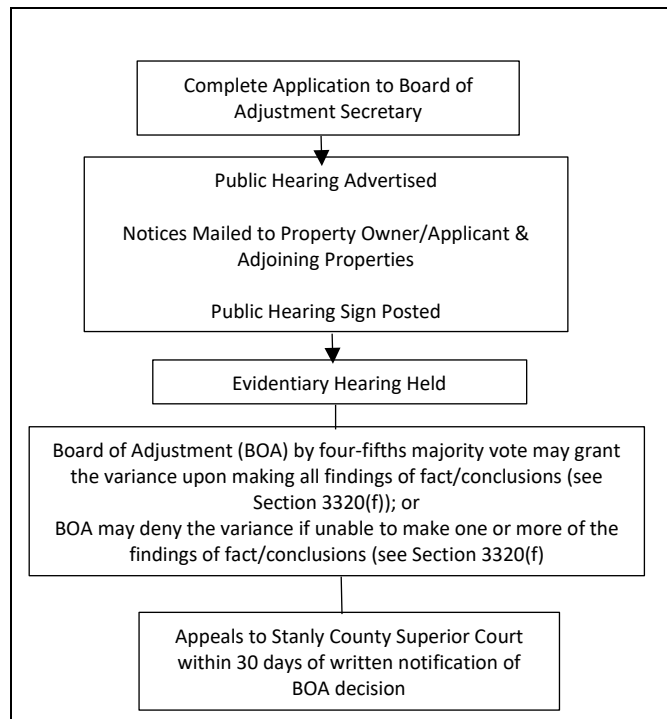
(c) When presented to the Board of Adjustment at the hearing, the application for a variance shall be accompanied by a report as required by Section 323. Staff and development review committee review and action.

(d) Following advertisement per Section 324. Public Notices, The board shall hold a hearing following the requirements of Section 325. Public Meetings and Hearings.

(e) No change in permitted uses may be authorized by variance

(f) A variance may be granted by the Board of Adjustment if it concludes that strict enforcement of the ordinance would result in unnecessary hardships for the applicant upon a showing of all of the following:

- (1) Unnecessary hardship would result from the strict application of the ordinance. It shall not be necessary to demonstrate that, in the absence of the variance, no reasonable use can be made of the property; and
- (2) The hardship results from conditions that are peculiar to the property, such as location, size, or topography. Hardships resulting from personal circumstances, as well as hardships resulting from conditions that are common to the neighborhood or the general public, may not be the basis for granting a variance. A variance may be granted when necessary and appropriate to make a reasonable accommodation under the Federal Fair Housing Act for a person(s) with a disability (see Section 3314. Reasonable Accommodation); and



- (3) The hardship did not result from actions taken by the applicant or the property owner. The act of purchasing property with knowledge that circumstances exist that may justify the granting of a variance shall not be regarded as a self-created hardship; and
- (4) The requested variance is consistent with the spirit, purpose, and intent of the ordinance, such that public safety is secured, and substantial justice is achieved.
- (g) If a motion to grant a variance is not made or fails to receive the four-fifths vote necessary for adoption, then a motion to deny the variance shall be in order. If the board finds that any one or more of the four criteria set forth in sub-section (f) above are not satisfied, the variance cannot be granted. A motion to deny may be adopted as the board's decision if supported by more than one-fifth of the board's membership.
- (h) Before granting a variance, the board must take a separate vote and vote affirmatively (by a four-fifths majority) on each of the four required findings stated in sub-section (f) above. Insofar as practicable, a motion to make an affirmative finding on each of the requirements set forth in sub-section (f) shall include a statement of the specific reasons or findings of fact supporting such motion.
- (i) In granting variances, the Board of Adjustment may impose such reasonable conditions as will ensure that the use of the property to which the variance applies will be as compatible as practicable with the surrounding properties.
- (j) A variance shall run with the land. The variance shall be recorded at the Stanly County Register of Deeds office.
- (k) The nature of the variance and any conditions attached to it, shall be entered on the face of the certificate of zoning compliance, or the certificate of zoning compliance may simply note the issuance of the variance and refer to the written record of the variance for further information. All such conditions are enforceable in the same manner as any other applicable requirement of this division. No change in permitted uses may be authorized by variance.

Sec. 3322 – Vested Rights Certificate.

- (a) *Introduction* This section is intended to implement the provisions of N. C. Gen. Stat. (G.S.) Section 160D-108.1 pursuant to which a statutory zoning vested right is established upon the approval of a site-specific vesting development plan. For the purpose of this section, a site-specific vesting plan is defined as a plan of land development submitted to the town for purposes of obtaining a special use permit or Zoning Permit. A variance or special use permit with a site plan that fails to describe with reasonable certainty the type and intensity of use for a specific parcel or parcels of property shall not constitute a valid application for a site-specific vesting plan. A zoning vested right is defined as a right pursuant to G.S. Section 160D-108.1 to undertake and complete the development and use of property under the terms and conditions of an approved site-specific development plan
- (b) *Establishment of a Statutory Vested Right*
 - (1) A zoning vested right shall be deemed established upon the valid approval, or conditional approval, by the Board of Commissioners, of a site-specific vesting plan.
 - (2) The Board of Commissioners may approve a site-specific vesting plan upon such terms and conditions as may reasonably be necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.
 - (3) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of this section, approval of a site-specific vesting plan with a condition that a variance is obtained, shall not confer a zoning vested right unless the necessary variance has been obtained.
 - (4) A site-specific vesting plan shall be deemed approved upon the effective date of the Board of Commissioner's approval authority's action or ordinance relating thereto.

- (5) The establishment of a zoning vested right shall not preclude the application of any overlay zoning that imposes additional requirements but does not affect the allowable type or density of use, or ordinances or regulations that are general in nature and are applicable to all property subject to land use regulation by the town, including, but not limited to, building, fire, plumbing, electrical and mechanical codes. Otherwise, applicable new or amended regulations shall become effective with respect to property that is subject to a site-specific vesting plan upon the expiration or termination of the vested right in accordance with this section.
- (6) A zoning vested right is not a personal right but shall attach to and run with the applicable property. After approval of a site-specific vesting plan, all successors to the landowner that established the zoning vested right shall be entitled to exercise such right while applicable.
- (c) *Approval procedures and approval authority.*
- (1) Except as otherwise provided for in this section, an application for specific vesting plan approval shall be processed in accordance with the procedures established by ordinance and shall be considered by the designated approval authority for the specific type of zoning or Zoning compliance certificate or approval for which application is made.
- (2) In order to obtain a zoning vested right, the applicant must request in writing at the time of application that the application be considered and acted on by the Board of Commissioners following notice and a public hearing as provided Sections 324. Public Notices and 325. Public Meetings and Hearings. In order for a zoning vested right to be established upon approval of a site-specific vesting plan, the applicant must indicate at the time of application, on a form to be provided by the town, that a zoning vested right is being sought.
- (3) Each map, plat, site plan or other document evidencing a site-specific vesting plan shall contain the following notation: "Approval of this plan established a zoning vested right under N. C. Gen. Stat. Section 160D-108.1 unless terminated at an earlier date, the zoning vested right shall be valid until two years from date of issuance."
- (4) Following approval or conditional approval of a site-specific vesting plan, nothing in this section shall exempt such a plan from subsequent reviews and approvals to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the original approval, provided that such reviews and approvals are not inconsistent with the original approval.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the revocation of the original approval or other remedies for failure to comply with applicable terms and conditions of the approval or the zoning ordinance.
- (d) *Duration.*
- (1) A zoning right that has been vested as provided in this Section 3321 shall remain vested for a period of two years unless specifically and unambiguously provided by the Board of Commissioners as provided in this sub-section (c). This vesting shall not be extended by any amendments or modifications to a site-specific vesting plan unless expressly provided by the Board of Commissioners at the time the amendment or modification is approved.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the Board of Commissioners may provide that rights shall be vested for a period exceeding two years but not exceeding five years where warranted in light of all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the size of the development, the level of investment, the need for or desirability of the development, economic cycles, and market conditions. These determinations shall be in the sound discretion of the Board of Commissioners at the time the site-specific vesting plan is approved.
- (3) Upon issuance of a building permit, the expiration provisions of N. C. Gen. Stat. Sections 160D-1111 and 160D-1115 apply, except that a building permit shall not expire or be revoked because of the running time while a zoning vested right under this section is outstanding.
- (e) *Termination.* A zoning right that has been vested as provided in Section 3321 shall terminate:

- (1) At the end of the application vesting period with respect to buildings and uses for which no valid building permit application has been filed;
 - (2) With the written consent of the affected landowner;
 - (3) Upon finding by the Board of Commissioners, by ordinance after notice and a public hearing, that natural or manmade hazards on or in the immediate vicinity of the property, if uncorrected, would pose a serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare if the project were to proceed as contemplated in the approved site-specific development plan;
 - (4) Upon payment to the affected landowner of compensation for all costs, expenses, and other losses incurred by the landowner, including, but not limited to, all fees paid in consideration of financing, and all architectural, engineering, planning, marketing, legal, and other consultant's fees incurred after approval by the town, together with interest thereon at the legal rate until paid. Compensation shall not include any diminution in the value of the property which is caused by such action
 - (5) Upon findings by the Board of Commissioners, by ordinance after notice and a public hearing, that the landowner or his representative intentionally supplied inaccurate information or made material misrepresentations which made a difference in the approval by the approval authority of the site-specific development plan; or
 - (6) Upon the enactment or promulgation of a state or federal law or regulation that precludes development as contemplated in the site-specific development plan, in which case the approval authority may modify the affected provisions, upon a finding that the change in state or federal law has a fundamental effect on the plan, by ordinance after notice and public hearing.
- (f) *Limitations.* Nothing in this article is intended or shall be deemed to create any zoning vested right other than those established pursuant to G.S. Section 160D-108.1.

Sec. 3323 – Zoning Compliance Certificate.

- (a) *Certificate of Zoning Compliance.* Except as otherwise specifically provided in this ordinance, it shall be unlawful to begin any excavation, removal of soil, clearing of site, or placing any fill on lands contemplated for development, or to begin any construction, moving, alteration, or renovation, except for ordinary repairs, of any building or other structure, including accessory structures and signs, until the Town Planner has issued for such action a Zoning Compliance Certificate, certifying that such development complies with the applicable provisions of this article.
- (b) Zoning Compliance Certificate application submittal requirements/sketch or site plan review required.
- (1) All applications for a Zoning compliance certificate shall include either a subdivision, site plan or a sketch plan application.
 - (2) Site plans are required for applications for a variance, subdivision plat, floodplain development permit, or special use permit. See Section 3316. Site Plan and Appendix 1. Subdivision and Site Plan Requirements for further details.
 - (3) Sketch plan review and approval by the Town Planner as appropriate, shall be required prior to the issuance of a Zoning Compliance Certificate for single family dwellings or duplexes, residential additions, accessory structures or accessory uses on a lot. The Town Planner shall prescribe the form on which applications are made.
 - (4) Sketch plan applications shall include a sketch plan drawn to scale. At a minimum, the sketch plan shall contain:
 - a. The name and address of the owner and applicant, if not the same person;
 - b. The approximate total acreage of the proposed development;
 - c. The locations of buildings, lot boundaries, impervious surfaces and square footage total, easements and building setback lines; and

- d. Any other information the owner or applicant believes necessary to obtain the opinion of the Town Planner staff as to proposed development's compliance with the requirements of this UDO. If the principal structure is less than ten feet from a lot boundary line, or if additional information is needed to evaluate compliance, the Town Planner may require a survey drawn, signed and sealed by a North Carolina licensed engineer, architect or professional surveyor.
 - e. If the property is located in a floodplain, the application requirements of Town Code of Ordinances Chapter 151 must be met.
- (5) Applications which are not complete shall be returned to the applicant in a reasonable time, not to exceed 60 days, depending on the complexity of the application, with a notation of the deficiencies in the application.
- (c) *Staff consultation after application submitted.*
 - (1) Upon receipt of a formal application for a Zoning Compliance Certificate the Town Planner shall review the application and, forward the application to the Project review Committee for their review and comment. If the applicant wishes, the Town Planner or the Town Planner and Project Review Committee may confer with the applicant to ensure that he or she understands the Town Planner's interpretation of the applicable requirements of this Article, that the developer has submitted all of the information that he or she intends to submit, and that the application represents precisely and completely what he or she proposes to do. If the Town Planner and/or Project Review Committee believes that the application is incomplete, the Town Planner shall advise the applicant in writing about what is required to complete the application.
 - (2) If the application is for a permit that requires Planning Board, Board of Adjustment or Board of Commissioner's approval, the Town Planner shall place the application on the agenda of the proper board when the application is complete or the applicant states, in writing, that the application is complete.
- (d) *Action on the application.* On receipt of a completed application for a Zoning Compliance Certificate, the Town Planner, together with the Project Review Committee shall cause an analysis to be made pursuant to Section 323. Staff and Development Review Committee Review and Action. The Town Planner and Project Review Committee shall determine if any applicable conditions of an approved special use permit, conditional district zoning approval or variance have been met. The Town Planner may impose such reasonable conditions on an approval as will ensure compliance with this UDO. No Zoning compliance certificate will be issued until all necessary NCDOT (curb cut or other applicable permits) and/or Stanly County Health Department (septic system and/or well) requirements for the proposed work and/or Town or Stanly County Public Utilities have issued permits that have been given to the Town Planner. Where a building permit, floodplain development permit or sign permit is required, such permit shall not be issued prior to the issuance of the Zoning Compliance Certificate required for the development. The aforementioned permits shall comply with the approved Zoning Compliance Certificate, including all conditions of approval thereto.
- (e) *Actions subsequent to decision.* In the case of approval or approval with conditions of an application for a Zoning Compliance Certificate, the Town Planner shall issue the Zoning Compliance Certificate. In case of denial on an application, the applicant shall be notified, in writing, of the reasons for such denial. No building or structure for which a Zoning Compliance Certificate has been issued shall be used or occupied until, after final zoning compliance inspection, a certificate of occupancy has been issued by Stanly County indicating compliance with the provisions of this article and all other state and local laws, including the conditions of the Zoning compliance certificate and all other required permits.
- (f) *Appeal of decision.* A decision by the Town Planner in granting or denying a Zoning Compliance Certificate may be appealed within 30 days to the Board of Adjustment in accordance with the provisions of Section 3301. Appeals.

(g) *Modification of Zoning Compliance Certificates.* The Town Planner with the advice of the Project Review Committee may approve a modification of Zoning Compliance Certificate provided such changes continue to comply with the approving action (if any) and all other applicable requirements. An application for modification of a Zoning Compliance Certificate shall be reviewed in accordance with the procedures established in this article.

(h) *Expiration and revocation of Zoning Compliance Certificates.*

(1) *Starting time limit.* If the use, construction, or activity authorized by approval of an application for a Zoning Compliance Certificate or modification of a Zoning Compliance Certificate is not started within 24 months of the date of approval, the permit shall expire, and any town permit issued pursuant to the approval shall be void (except for permits issued as a result of quasi-judicial process). The Town Planner with the advice of the Project Review Committee may grant an extension of the starting time limit for up to 12 months. The Town Planner shall determine whether the use, construction, or activity has started.

(2) *Revocation of Zoning Compliance Certificate.* If any conditions of a Zoning Compliance Certificate or modification of a Zoning Compliance Certificate, or requirements of this article applicable to the permit or modification are violated, the Town Planner, with the advice of the Project Review Committee may revoke the permit or modification. The Town Planner, with the advice of the Project review Committee, may reinstate a revoked Zoning Compliance Certificate or modification of a Zoning Compliance Certificate if he determines that:

- a. The holder of the revoked permit or modification submitted a request for reinstatement within 90 days of the revocation;
- b. The violations that were the cause of the revocation have been corrected; and
- c. The development fully complies with all conditions of the permit or modification and all applicable requirements of this article.

Sec. 3324 – Flood Plain Development Permit.

(a) *See Code of Ordinances Chapter 151, Flood Damage Prevention.*

ARTICLE 4 - ZONING DISTRICTS

DIVISION 13. - GENERALLY.

Sec. 410 – Districts Distinguished.

All land within the Town's planning jurisdiction shall be in one or more of the following types of zoning districts:

- (a) All land subject to these standards shall be classified into one of the conventional or floating zoning districts identified in the Zoning Districts Established Table.
- (b) Land in any conventional or planned unit development zoning district may also be classified into one or more overlay zoning districts.
- (c) In cases where land is within an overlay zoning district, the standards in the overlay district apply in addition to the standards governing development in the underlying conventional or planned unit development zoning district.
- (d) Land in the Town's planning jurisdiction shall be classified or reclassified into a conventional, conditional district, planned unit development, or overlay zoning district only in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in this Article, § (or Section) 3315, Rezoning/Map amendment, § 3316, Conditional District map amendment or § 3313, Planned unit development, as appropriate.

Sec. 411 – Districts Established.

The Zoning Districts Established Table listed below sets out the conventional, planned unit development, and overlay zoning districts established by this Ordinance. All land in the Town's planning jurisdiction shall be included in at least one the available conventional or planned unit development zoning districts.

Table 5 - Zoning Districts Established

TABLE 5. ZONING DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED			
CONVENTIONAL ZONING DISTRICTS			
ABBR.	DISTRICT NAME	ABBR.	DISTRICT NAME
Residential Districts		Non-Residential Districts	
RA	Residential - Agricultural	OI	Office and Institutional
R-20	Low Density Single-Family Residential	NB	Neighborhood Business
R-15	Low to Medium Density Single-Family Residential	CB	Central Business
R-9	Medium to High Density Residential	HB	Highway Business
R-9 M	High Density Residential	LI	Light Industrial
		I	Manufacturing and Industrial
CONDITIONAL USE ZONING DISTRICTS			
ABBR.	DISTRICT NAME	ABBR.	DISTRICT NAME
RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS		NON-RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS	

ARTICLE 4 - ZONING DISTRICTS

Sec. 412 – Generally Applicable Dimensional Standards.

RA-C	RESIDENTIAL – AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONAL USE	OI-C	Office and Institutional Conditional Use
R-20-C	Low Density Single-Family Residential Conditional Use	NC-C	Neighborhood Business Conditional Use
R-15-C	Low to Medium Density Single-Family Residential Conditional Use	CB-C	Central Business Conditional Use
R-9-C	Medium to High Density Residential Conditional Use	HB-C	Highway Business Conditional Use
R-9 M-C	High Density Residential Conditional Use	LI-C	Light Industrial Conditional Use
		I-C	Manufacturing and Industrial Conditional Use
FLOATING DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS		OVERLAY ZONING DISTRICTS	
ABBR.	DISTRICT NAME	ABBR.	DISTRICT NAME
PUD	Planned unit development [1]	H	Historic
MU	Mixed Use [1]		
NOTES: [1] Planned unit or Mixed-Use development districts are applied to individual lots or developments, each with its own unique planned unit development district designator.			

Sec. 412 – Generally Applicable Dimensional Standards.

(e) Developments of multiple buildings or structures.

- (1) Developments that include multiple principal buildings as part of a single development, such as a multi-family, shopping center, or campus-style development, shall be subject to a perimeter setback from all boundary lot lines and are exempted from setbacks from lot lines internal to the development.
- (2) Individual principal and accessory buildings and structures within a multi-building development shall be set back from one another in accordance with the building separation standards in the zoning district where located.

(f) Drainage and utility easements in subdivisions.

- (1) Wherever possible, drainage and public or private utility easements shall be located within required setbacks, be at least ten feet in width, and be located along all lot lines adjacent to a street right-of-way as well as along interior lot lines.
- (2) Stormwater conveyance features located outside a drainage easement shall be at least 20 feet in width and shall not include a habitable structure.

(g) Reductions prohibited. Except where otherwise authorized by this Ordinance:

- (1) No lot shall be reduced in area below the minimum area requirements for the district where located.
- (2) Lots created after Nov. 1, 1995, shall meet the minimum dimensional requirements for the district where located.

(h) Required lot width. All buildable lots established after Nov. 1, 1995, shall maintain the minimum required lot width on a street in accordance with the dimensional requirements for the zoning district where located.

(i) Required yards.

- (1) The land area between a lot line and the boundary of a required setback is considered as a required yard.

- (2) The location of street (front), side, or rear yards on irregularly shaped lots shall be determined by the Town Planner. Wherever possible, the Town Planner shall interpret these boundaries in ways that minimize nonconformities.
- (3) Except for allowable encroachments, required yards shall not be subject to encroachment by a building, structure, or outdoor use area.
- (j) *Setback from streets.* No building shall be located closer to any street right-of-way or existing private street pavement edge than the minimum street setback line established by this Ordinance.
- (k) *Split zoning.* Wherever a single lot is located within two or more different zoning districts, each portion of the lot shall be subject to all the regulations applicable to the zoning district where it is located.

Sec. 413 – Allowable Encroachments.

The Allowable Encroachments into Setbacks Table listed below sets out the kinds of structures or building features that are permitted to encroach within a required setback, subject to the following:

- (l) Features identified in the table may encroach into a required setback or required yard, but may not cross a lot line into a lot under separate ownership or included as part of a separate development.
- (m) Regardless of the amount of permitted encroachment, features identified in the table shall not:
 - (1) Obstruct visibility for motorists, pedestrians, or bicyclists at any street, driveway, accessway, or intersection;
 - (2) Obstruct access for vehicles, pedestrians, or bicyclists along streets, sidewalks, trails, or internal circulation routes; and
 - (3) Interfere with the function of infrastructure facilities.
- (n) In the event a feature identified in the table encroaches into a right-of-way owned or operated by the Town or NCDOT, an encroachment agreement with the Town or NCDOT, as appropriate, shall be required.
- (o) Structures or building features not listed in the table may only encroach into a required setback following approval of a variance.

Table 6 - Allowable Encroachments into Setbacks

TABLE 6. ALLOWABLE ENCROACHMENTS INTO SETBACKS	
SITE FEATURE	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ENCROACHMENT INTO A REQUIRED SETBACK [1]
Awning	- May extend into any required setback, but shall be no closer than five feet from any lot line - Must maintain a minimum height of at least nine feet above a sidewalk or other pedestrian access and shall not encroach into a planting required landscaping area or into a vehicular travel way
Balcony or Bay Window	- When attached to a principal structure, may extend up to four feet into any required setback, but shall be no closer than three feet from any lot line and shall not interfere with a required landscaping area or with pedestrian or vehicular movement - When attached to an accessory structure, may not encroach into a required setback
Canopy, Attached	- May extend into any required setback, but shall be located no closer than five feet to a lot line - Regardless of where located, shall maintain a minimum height of at least nine feet above a sidewalk or other pedestrian access and shall not encroach into a required landscaping area or into a vehicular travel way

TABLE 6. ALLOWABLE ENCROACHMENTS INTO SETBACKS

SITE FEATURE	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ENCROACHMENT INTO A REQUIRED SETBACK [1]
Canopy, Freestanding	May not encroach into any required setback
Chimneys, Fireplaces, Outdoor Kitchens	- May extend up to three feet into any required setback, but shall be no closer than ten feet from any lot line
Cornice, Beltcourse, Sill, Gutter, or Downspout	May extend up to two feet into any required setback
Decks, Covered	May not encroach into any required setback
Decks, Uncovered	- May extend into any required setback, but shall be located no closer than five feet to a lot line - When attached to an accessory structure, may not encroach into a required setback
Driveways	May cross any required setback, but shall be configured to avoid location within a setback, to the maximum extent practicable
Elevators and Similar Mechanical Devices	May be located in any required setback when proposed as part of a reasonable accommodation
Fences or Walls, excluding Retaining Walls	May be located in any required setback but shall not be located within a required sight distance triangle, nor within two feet of a lot or property line.
Fire Escape	- May not encroach into any required front setback - May extend up to four feet into any required side or rear setback but shall maintain a minimum height of at least nine feet above a sidewalk or other pedestrian access
Flagpoles, Mailboxes, Lamp and Address Posts	May be located in any required setback but flagpoles shall not be located within five feet of a street right-of-way
Detached Garage or Carport	May not encroach into any required setback
Gazebo or Garden Structure	May not encroach into any required setback
Handicap Ramps	May be located in any required setback provided it does not unduly obstruct pedestrian or vehicular access
Off-Street Parking Area	May not be located within a required setback
Outdoor Equipment (e.g., HVAC condenser, water heater, etc.)	May not encroach into any required setback
Outdoor Seating Areas Serving a Non-residential Use	- May extend into any required setback, but shall be located no closer than five feet to a lot line - Regardless of where located, shall maintain a minimum height of at least nine feet above a sidewalk or other pedestrian access and shall not encroach into a required landscaping area or into the vehicular travel way
Outdoor Storage	May not encroach into a required setback
Outdoor Display and Sales	May not encroach into a required setback
Parking Area, Uncovered	May encroach into a required setback, but shall not be located within a required landscaping area
Patio, Covered	May not encroach into any required setback
Patio, Uncovered	- May extend into any required setback, but shall be located no closer than five feet to a lot line - Regardless of where located, shall not encroach into a required landscaping area or into the vehicular travel way - May not encroach into required setbacks when serving an accessory structure
Pet Shelters or Enclosures	Subject to the setbacks applied to accessory structures

TABLE 6. ALLOWABLE ENCROACHMENTS INTO SETBACKS

SITE FEATURE	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ENCROACHMENT INTO A REQUIRED SETBACK [1]
Playground Equipment Accessory to a Residential Use	May not encroach into a required setback
Public Art	May encroach into a required setback but shall not be located within a required sight distance triangle
Retaining Walls	May encroach into a required setback but shall not be located within a required sight distance triangle
Roof Eaves, Rakes, and Overhangs	May extend up to two feet into any required setback
Signs	May encroach into a required setback, but shall not be located within a required landscaping area
Steps and Stairs	May encroach up to six feet into any required setback but no closer than ten feet to any lot line
Swimming Pool, (including all ancillary appurtenances)	May not encroach into any required setback
Underground Structures (including septic systems but excluding swimming pools)	May encroach into any required setback
Vegetation and Landscaping Features	May encroach into any required setback
Potable Water Well House (functional or aesthetic)	May be located in any required setback, but shall be no closer than fifteen feet to a right-of-way

DIVISION 14. - RESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICTS.

Sec. 420 – Residential Agricultural-District (RA).

(a) District Intent		
The RA district is established to accommodate agriculture, agriculturally-related uses, and limited forms residential development at low densities in rural portions of the Town's planning jurisdiction. The district is primarily intended to preserve and protect bona fide farms and resource lands for current or future agricultural use as well as to protect the rural character of the area. It is also intended to ensure that residential development maintains appropriate densities consistent with the suitability of land, availability of public services, accessibility to transportation systems, and that are compatible with surrounding development. For all of the preceding reasons, after July 1, 2022 all subdivisions in this district shall be Conservation Subdivisions developed under Art. 7, Div. 8. The district also accommodates "agri-tourism" as well as service and support uses to the rural community, including day care, educational uses, public safety facilities, parks, and utility features.		
(b) Dimensional Standards [1]		
Max. Density (units/ac)		2.0 [2]
Min. Lot Area (sf)		20,000 [3]
Min. Lot Width (lf)		100
Min. Street Setback (lf)		
	From Arterial/Collector	40
	From Local Outside Subdivision	40
	From Local Inside Subdivision	40 [4]
Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)		15
Min. Side Lot Line Setback (lf)		15 [5] [6]
Min. Rear Lot Line Setback (lf)		30
Min. Perimeter Setback (lf)		25
Min. Building Separation (lf)		10
Min. Accessory Structure Setback (lf)		10
Min. Open Space Set-Aside (% of total site size)		15 [7]
Max. Building Height		35
NOTES:[1] "sf" = square feet; "lf" = linear feet. [2] Stanly County Public Health may require a larger minimum lot area based on soil conditions. [3] Duplexes may only be built on lots of at least 43,560 sq. ft. [4] May be reduced to 20 in a subdivision served by a public water system. [5] May be reduced to 5 in a subdivision with lots served by a public water system. [6] One side setback may be reduced to zero if the opposing side setback is double the minimum. [7] Not applied to the development of an individual single-family detached dwelling on its own lot, a non-residential use, or a development of two acres in area or less.		

ARTICLE 4 - ZONING DISTRICTS

Sec. 421 – Low Density Single-Family Residential District (R-20).

(c) Typical Developments

Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Sec. 421 – Low Density Single-Family Residential District (R-20).

(d) District Intent

The Low Density Single-Family Residential (R-20) district is established to accommodate low density residential neighborhoods and supporting uses throughout the Town's planning jurisdiction in rural locations. The district is intended to accommodate residential development in ways that will not interfere with agricultural activity or negatively impact the surrounding rural character. For the reasons in the preceding sentence, after July 1, 2022 all subdivisions in this district shall be Conservation Subdivisions under Art. 7, Div. 8. The district accommodates single-family detached homes and associated accessory uses. It also allows supporting uses like public safety facilities, and utilities. District regulations discourage uses that interfere with the development of residential dwellings or that are detrimental to the low-density residential nature of the district.

(e) Typical Development*Figure 7**Figure 8***(f) Dimensional Standards [1]**

Max. Density (units/ac)	2.0 [2]
Min. Lot Area (sf)	20,000 [3] [4]
Min. Lot Width (lf)	100
Min. Street Setback (lf)	
From Arterial/Collector	40
From Local Outside Subdivision	40
From Local Inside Subdivision	40
Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)	15
Min. Side Lot Line Setback (lf)	15 [3] [4]
Min. Rear Lot Line Setback (lf)	30
Min. Perimeter Setback (lf)	25
Min. Building Separation (lf)	10
Min. Accessory Structure Setback (lf)	10
Min. Open Space Set-Aside (% of total site size)	15 [5]
Max. Building Height	35

NOTES:

[1] "sf" = square feet; "lf" = linear feet.

[2] Stanly County Public Health may require a larger minimum lot area based on soil conditions.

[3] Corner lots setback is 20 feet from the side street.

[4] One side setback may be reduced to zero if the opposing side setback is double the minimum.

[5] Not applied to the development of an individual single-family detached dwelling on its own lot, a non-residential use, or a development of two acres in area or less.

ARTICLE 4 - ZONING DISTRICTS

Sec. 422 – Low to Medium Density Single-Family Residential District (R-15).

Sec. 422 – Low to Medium Density Single-Family Residential District (R-15).

(a) District Intent

The Low to Medium Density Single-Family Residential (R-15) district is established to accommodate low-to-moderate density residential neighborhoods and supporting uses throughout the Town's planning jurisdiction in suburban locations. The district is intended to accommodate residential development on individual lots and in neighborhood settings. The district accommodates single-family detached homes and associated accessory uses. After July 1, 2022 all subdivisions in this district shall be Conservation Subdivisions under Art. 7, Div. 8. It also allows supporting uses like public safety facilities, parks, educational uses, and utilities. District regulations discourage uses that interfere with the development of residential neighborhoods or that are detrimental to the district's single-family neighborhood character.

(b) Typical Development

Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



(c) Dimensional standards [1]

Max. Density (units/ac)	2.5
Min. Lot Area (sf)	15,000 [2] [3]
Min. Lot Width (lf)	75
Min. Street Setback (lf)	
From Arterial/Collector	40
From Local Outside Subdivision	25

	From Local Inside Subdivision	25 [5]
Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)		15
Min. Side Lot Line Setback (lf)		15 [6] [7]
Min. Rear Lot Line Setback (lf)		30
Min. Perimeter Setback (lf)		20
Min. Building Separation (lf)		10
Min. Accessory Structure Setback (lf)		10
Min. Open Space Set-Aside (% of total site size)		15 [8]
Max. Building Height		35
NOTES: [1] "sf" = square feet; "lf" = linear feet. [2] Stanly County Public Health may require a larger minimum lot area based on soil conditions. [3] Reserved. [4] Reserved. [5] 40 feet is preferred; 25 feet is permissible [6] May be reduced to 12 feet. Corner lots setback is 20 feet from the side street. [7] One side setback may be reduced to zero if the opposing side setback is double the minimum. [8] Not applied to the development of an individual single-family detached dwelling on its own lot, a non-residential use, or a development of two acres in area or less.		

Sec. 423 – Medium to High Density Residential District (R-9).

(a) District Intent

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE TOWN NOT TO REZONE ANY PROPERTY FROM RA, R-20 or R-15 to R-9 AFTER July 1, 2022. The Medium to High Density Residential (R-9) district was established to accommodate a wide range of residential dwelling types at higher densities. Development patterns consist primarily of residential neighborhoods and supporting uses located adjacent to the historic Town core and infill development. The district accommodates single-family detached homes and associated accessory uses.* It also allows supporting uses like public safety facilities, parks, educational uses, and utilities. District regulations discourage uses that interfere with the development of residential neighborhoods or that are detrimental to the district's neighborhood character.

(b) Typical Development

Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



(c) Dimensional Standards [1]

Max. Density (units/ac)	4.0 [2]
Min. Lot Area (sf)	9,000 [3] [4] [5]
Min. Lot Width (lf)	50 [10]
Min. Street Setback (lf)	
From Arterial/Collector	70

	From Local Outside Subdivision	50
	From Local Inside Subdivision	25 [6]
	Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)	15
	Min. Side Lot Line Setback (lf)	10 [7] [8]
	Min. Rear Lot Line Setback (lf)	10 [7]
	Min. Perimeter Setback (lf)	20
	Min. Building Separation (lf)	10
	Min. Accessory Structure Setback (lf)	10
	Min. Open Space Set-Aside (% of total site size)	15 [9]
	Max. Building Height	35

NOTES:

[1] "sf" = square feet; "lf" = linear feet.

[2] Reserved.

[3] Stanly County Public Health may require a larger minimum lot area based on soil conditions.

[4] Reserved.

[5] Duplexes may only be established on lots of 12,000 sf or larger. Triplexes require a min. lot area of 15,000 sf.

[6] [May be reduced to 20 in a subdivision served by a public water system.

[7] Corner lots setback is 20 feet from the side street. On other lots min. side yard may be reduced to 10 feet.

[8] One side setback may be reduced to zero if the opposing side setback is double the minimum.

[9] Not applied to the development of an individual single-family detached dwelling on its own lot, a non-residential use, or a development of two acres in area or less.

[10] Duplexes require a min. lot width of 100 ft; triplexes require a min. lot width of 120 ft. (If a dwelling unit is on the second floor, subtract 20' from the min. lot width). Townhouses require a minimum lot width of 80 ft. + 20 ft. for every additional dwelling unit on the first floor.

*Amended by a Public Hearing on October 10, 2023 to remove "temporary manufactured homes, duplex and triplex dwellings"

Sec. 424 – High Density Residential (R-9M).

(g) District Intent

The High Density Residential (R9-M) district is established to accommodate a wide range of residential and institutional use types at medium to high densities. The district allows a wide range of housing types, including duplexes, triplexes, townhouses, and multi-family development (apartments), but manufactured housing is not permitted. The district also allows a wide variety of institutional uses, including community centers, day care, schools, assisted living, churches, parks, and utilities. Lots served by public sewer may have reduced minimum lot sizes. District regulations are intended to support the Town's investment in infrastructure by encouraging the development of compact, vibrant neighborhoods with a variety of house sizes and types that are located in close proximity to the historic downtown and complementary institutional uses. Multi-family development is typically denser than its immediate surroundings, and can also serve as an effective transition between single-family detached development and adjacent commercial or employment uses. Buildings in the R9-M district tend to have shared site access, shared building access, common site features (like recreation space) owned in common, and centralized service functions. It is the policy of the Town not to rezone any additional land to the R-9M district unless it is adjacent to the historic Town core or a newly-established urban core built in the PUD or MUD zoning districts.

(h) Typical Development

Figure 15



Figure 16



(i) Dimensional Standards [1]

Requirement	Duplex	Triplex	Townhouse	Multi-Family	All Other Uses
Max. Density (units/ac)	6.0 [2]	6.0 [2]	12.0 [2]	12.0 [2]	N/A
Min. Lot Area (sf) [5]	12,000	15,000 [7]	18,000 for 4 units plus 3,000 for each additional unit [7]	Same as Townhouse [7]	43,560
Min. Lot Width (lf) [3]	100	120	140	Ditto	150
Min. Street Setback (lf)					
From Arterial/Collector	40	40	40	40	40
From Local Outside Subdivision	40	40	40	40	40
From Local Inside Subdivision	40	40	40	40	40
Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min. Side Lot Line Setback (lf)	10 [9]	10 [9]	20	20	10

ARTICLE 4 - ZONING DISTRICTS

Sec. 430 – Office and Institutional District (OI). NEW

Min. Rear Lot Line Setback (lf)	25	25	25	25	10
Min. Perimeter Setback (lf)	N/A	N/A	20	20	20
Min. Building Separation (lf)	10	10	20	25 [4]	20
Min. Accessory Structure Setback (lf)	10	10	10	10 [6]	10
Min. Open Space Set-Aside (% of total site size) [13]	15	15	20	20	N/A
Max. Building Height	35	35	45	45	40

R9-M District Dimensional Standards Continued [1]

NOTES (for R9=M district dimensional requirements):

[1] “sf” = square feet; “lf” = linear feet.

[2] This is a theoretical maximum. All standards of this Ordinance must be met.

[3] Minimum lot width may be decreased by 20 ft. for each dwelling unit located above the first floor.

[4].50 ft where one building face contains both windows and doors.

[5] Stanly County Environmental Health may require a larger minimum lot area based on soil conditions.

[6].50 ft where multi-family abuts property zoned or developed as single-family residential.

[7] Minimum development size

[8] May be reduced to 20 in a subdivision served by a public water system.

[9] 20 feet on corner lot facing a side street.

DIVISION 15. - NON-RESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICTS.

Sec. 430 – Office and Institutional District (OI). NEW

(a) District Intent

The Office Institutional (OI) District is established to accommodate office uses, research and development facilities, and multi-family residential uses in high quality single-building and multi-building developments. The district also accommodates the ancillary service uses necessary to support the predominant office development, but is not intended as a retail district. Retail, personal service, and other commercial uses permitted as accessory to an office or institutional use should not occupy more than 10 percent of the floor area and should be configured to minimize visibility from off-site areas. The OI district also serves as a transition area between higher intensity commercial uses and nearby lower density single-family residential neighborhoods. Development in the OI district is subject to design standards to ensure it maintains compatibility with its surroundings.

(b) Typical Development

ARTICLE 4 - ZONING DISTRICTS

Sec. 430 – Office and Institutional District (OI). NEW

Figure 17



Figure 18



(c) Dimensional Standards [1]

Requirement	Non-Residential Development	Townhouse & Multi-Family	Duplex & Triplex
Max. Density (units/ac)	N/A	12.0 [2]	6.0 [2]
Min. Lot Area (sf) [3]	40,000	40,000 [4]	40,000 [4]
Min. Lot Width (lf)	100 [5]	100 [5]	100 [5]
Min. Street Setback (lf)			
From Arterial/Collector	40	40	40
From Local	20	20	20
Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)	N/A	N/A	15
Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Non-Residential District (lf)	10	10	10
Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Residential District (lf)	20	20	20
Min. Perimeter Setback (lf)	20	20	N/A
Min. Building Separation (lf)	20	20	10
Min. Open Space Set-Aside (% of total site size)	N/A	20	15 [7]
Max. Building Height	45		35

NOTES:

[1] “sf” = square feet; “lf” = linear feet.

[2] This is a theoretical maximum. All requirements of this Ordinance must be met. .

[3].Stanly County Environmental Health may require a larger minimum lot area based on soil conditions.

[4] Minimum development size.

[5] Applied to entire development site, not individual lots.

Sec. 431 – Neighborhood Business District (NB).

(d) District Intent

The Neighborhood Business (NB) district is intended for low intensity, neighborhood-serving commercial development around significant roadway intersections along the edges of neighborhoods. The district allows offices, personal services, and small-scale retail and a variety of institutional uses. As a means of providing additional housing options, the district allows multi-family residential uses on upper floors of non-residential uses. Industrial development and single-use multi-family residential uses are not permitted. New commercial development is built close to the street and subject to commercial design standards to raise the bar for development quality. District regulations discourage uses that are too intense or that draw the majority of their patrons from outside the immediate area.

(e) Typical Development

Figure 19



Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



(f) Dimensional Standards [1]

Requirement	Non-Residential Development	Multi-Family (allowed on upper stories only)	
Max. Density (units/ac)	N/A	12.0 [2]	
Min. Lot Area (sf) [3]	N/A	N/A	
Min. Lot Width (lf)		N/A	
Max. Building Floor Area (sf)	20,000	5,000 per floor [4]	
Min. Street Setback (lf)			
From Arterial/Collector		20	
From Local		20	
Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)		N/A	
Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Non- Residential District (lf)		10	

Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Residential District (lf)	20		
Min. Perimeter Setback (lf)	20		
Min. Building Separation (lf)	20		
Min. Open Space Set-Aside (% of total site size) [9]	N/A	20	
Max. Building Height	35	45	

NOTES:

[1] "sf" = square feet; "lf" = linear feet.

[2] 12 is a theoretical maximum. All requirements of this Ordinance must be met .

[3] Stanly County Public Health may require a larger minimum lot area based on soil conditions.

[4] May be added to the maximum floor area for a non-residential use.

[5] Not applied to the development of an individual building on its own lot.

(g) Additional NB District Standards

All non-residential use types permitted in the NB district shall be subject to the following standards:

- (1) *No lot shall include non-residential floors of more than 20,000 square feet of gross floor area.*
- (2) *No more than five employees shall work at the same time in a retail trade use type.*
- (3) *Outdoor storage is prohibited.*
- (4) *Hours of operation for commercial uses shall be restricted to between 6:00 a.m. and midnight.*
- (5) *Drive-through or drive-up facilities are prohibited.*
- (6) *Except for street lighting, no exterior lighting shall be located higher than 15 feet above ground or pavement.*
- (7) *Off-street parking lots shall be located to the side or rear of buildings.*
- (8) *Where possible, access to off-street parking areas shall be via an alley or driveway located to the side or rear of a lot.*
- (9) *A maximum of five dwelling units per floor may be provided on the upper levels of a building containing a first-floor non-residential use.*

Sec. 432 – Central Business District (CB).

(h) District Intent

The Central Business (CB) district is the primary district intended to serve retail, business, and service uses in the Town's planning jurisdiction and is found along Main St. (NC 205) and major arterial streets and on lots surrounding the core of Town. Development in the CB district tends to be pedestrian oriented and comprised of a mix of individual buildings on individual sites and multi-tenant or multi-building developments located on Main Street. Most of the CB district is also in the Historic Overlay district. In addition to commercial uses, the district also accommodates a wide range of institutional uses. Limited forms of residential use are allowed. Uses in the district are subject to standards intended to ensure development is compatible with adjacent residential neighborhoods, ensure that the traffic carrying capacity along the Town's major roadways is not impaired due to unsafe turning movements, and that development is well landscaped and aesthetically pleasing. In order to maintain compatibility with surrounding uses and ensure a high quality of development, all activities, including storage shall be indoors or be fully screened from view from the street or from lands in lower-intensity zoning districts.

(i) Typical Development

Figure 23



Figure 24



Figure 25



(j) Dimensional Standards [1]

Requirement	Non-Residential Development	Residential Development
Max. Density (units/ac)	N/A	12.0 [2]
Min. Lot Area (sf) [3]	11,000	11,000 [4]
Min. Lot Width (lf)	150	150
Min. Street Setback (lf)		
From Arterial/Collector	[2]	[2]
From Local	None	None

Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)	N/A	15
Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Non-Residential District (lf)	10	10
Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Residential District (lf)	20	20
Max. Building Separation (lf) [5]	20	10
Max. Building Height	40	40
NOTES: [1] "sf" = square feet; "lf" = linear feet. [2] On lots fronting NC 205, the front wall of all new building shall either match the setbacks of the adjoining buildings or about the sidewalk. Outdoor restaurants may be set back up to 50 feet from the rights-of-way (ROW) if a low wall, fence or screen is placed at the building setback line. Where there is no adjoining building and/or existing utility easements preclude the placement of the front building wall at the back of sidewalks, the front building wall can be located no more than 18 feet from the edge of the ROW. No parking is permitted between the ROW and the front building wall. [3] Stanly County Environmental Health may require a larger minimum lot area based on soil conditions. [4] Lots must be served by a public water system. [5] Fire Codes may require a different separation.		
<i>(k) Additional CB District Standards</i>		
Developments in the Historic Overlay District must receive a certificate of appropriateness before the Town Planner can issue a zoning compliance certificate.		

Sec. 433 – Highway Business (HB)

(l) District Intent

The Highway Business (CB) district is the primary district intended to serve retail, business, and service uses in the Town's planning jurisdiction and is found along major arterial streets outside of the core of Town. Development in the HB district tends to be automobile oriented and comprised of a mix of individual buildings on individual sites and multi-tenant or multi-building developments located near major roadway intersections. In addition to commercial uses, the district also accommodates wholesale sales and a wide range of institutional uses. Limited forms of temporary residential use are allowed. Uses in the district are subject to standards intended to ensure development is compatible with adjacent residential neighborhoods, ensure that the traffic carrying capacity along the Town's major roadways is not impaired due to unsafe turning movements, and that development is well landscaped and aesthetically pleasing. In order to maintain compatibility with surrounding uses and ensure a high quality of development, all activities, including storage shall be indoors or be fully screened from view from the street or from lands in lower-intensity zoning districts.

(m) Typical Development

Figure 26



Figure 27



Figure 28



(n) Dimensional Standards [1]

Requirement		All Development
Max. Density (units/ac)		N/A
Min. Lot Area (sf) [2]		43,560
Min. Lot Width (lf)		100
Min. Street Setback (lf)		
	From Arterial/Collector	40
	From Local	30
Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)		N/A

Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Non-Residential District (lf)	Side 10, Rear 20
Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Residential District (lf)	20
Min. Perimeter Setback (lf)	20
Min. Building Separation (lf)	20
Max. Building Height	50
NOTES: [1] "sf" = square feet; "lf" = linear feet. [2] Stanly County Environmental Health may require a specific lot area based on soil conditions.	

Sec. 434 – Light Industrial District (LI). NEW

(o) District Intent

The Light Industrial (i) district is established to accommodate warehousing and light manufacturing uses, including assembly, fabrication, processing, distribution, storage, and wholesales sale of finished or semi-finished products from previously prepared materials. The district also allows commercial activities intended to serve the primary businesses in the district and their employees. Uses allowed in the district may require large amounts of land or large building areas for operation or large yard areas for isolation or protection from adjoining premises or activities. Activities take place outdoors or indoors. Buildings or uses are situated in outlying areas on large tracts to reduces impacts on adjacent lower intensity uses. Heavy industrial uses and uses with significant adverse impacts on adjoining lands, single-family detached homes, and other low-intensity uses are not permitted.

(p) Typical Development

Figure 29



Figure 30



(q) Dimensional Standards [1]

Requirement	Industrial and Commercial Uses	All Other Uses
Max. Density (units/ac)	N/A	N/A
Min. Lot Area (sf)	87,120	43,560
Min. Lot Width (lf)	200	150
Min. Street Setback (lf)		
From Arterial/Collector	50	50
From Local	40	40
Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)	N/A	15
Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Non-Residential District (lf)	15 side, 20 rear	15 side, 20 rear
Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Residential District (lf)	40	40
Min. Perimeter Setback (lf)	40	
Min. Building Separation (lf)	20	10
Max. Building Height	50	50

NOTES:

[1] "sf" = square feet; "lf" = linear feet...

Sec. 435 – Manufacturing and Industrial District (I)

(r) District Intent

The Manufacturing and Industrial (I) district is established to accommodate heavy manufacturing uses, including storage and processing of raw materials, fabrication and processing from raw materials, resource extraction, assembly, distribution, storage, and wholesales sale of finished or semi-finished products from previously prepared materials. The district also allows commercial activities intended to serve the primary businesses in the district and their employees. Uses allowed in the district may require large amounts of land or large building areas for operation or large yard areas for isolation or protection from adjoining premises or activities. Activities take place outdoors or indoors. Buildings or uses are situated in outlying areas on large tracts to reduces impacts on adjacent lower intensity uses. Heavy industrial uses and uses with significant adverse impacts on adjoining lands, single-family detached homes, and other low-intensity uses are permitted

(s) Typical Development

Figure 31



Figure 32



(t) Dimensional Standards [1]

Requirements	Commercial and Industrial Uses	All Other Uses
Max. Density (units/ac)	N/A	N/A
Min. Lot Area (sf)	174,420	43,560
Min. Lot Width (lf)	200	150
Minimum Street Setback (lf)		
From Arterial/Collector	60	50
From Local	60	40
Min. Access Easement Setback (lf)	N/A	15
Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Non-Residential District (lf)	15 side, 20 rear	15 side, 20 rear
Min. Side or Rear Lot Line Setback from a Residential District (lf)	60	40
Min. Perimeter Setback (lf)	50	
Min. Building Separation (lf)	20	10
Max. Building Height	50	50

NOTES:

[1] "sf" = square feet; "lf" = linear feet...

DIVISION 16. - CONDITIONAL ZONING DISTRICTS

Sec. 440 – Conditional Districts Established

In addition to the Article 4, Division 2 Residential Zoning Districts and the Division 3 Non-residential Zoning Districts, each one of the districts established in Divisions 2 and 3 a corresponding conditional zoning district is established. See section 411 Table 5. The Conditional Zoning Districts are identical to the zoning districts established in Division 2 and 3 except that more restrictive development standards are required.

DIVISION 17. - FLOATING DISTRICTS: PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD) AND MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT (MU) DISTRICTS

PART 1 PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS

Sec. 450 – Purpose and Intent.

The Planned unit development (PUD) district is established and intended to encourage innovative land planning and site design concepts that support a high quality of life and achieve a high quality of development, environmental sensitivity, energy efficiency, and other Town goals by:

- (a) Reducing or diminishing the inflexibility or uniform design that sometimes results from strict application of zoning and development standards designed primarily for individual lots;*
- (b) Allowing greater freedom in selecting the means of providing access, open space, and design amenities;*
- (c) Allowing greater freedom in providing a well-integrated mix of residential and non-residential land uses in the same development, including a mix of housing types, lot sizes, and densities;*
- (d) Creating a system of incentives for redevelopment and infill in order to revitalize established areas;*
- (e) Promoting a vibrant public realm by placing increased emphasis on active ground floor uses, pedestrian-oriented building façade design, intensive use of sidewalks, and establishment of public gathering areas;*
- (f) Providing for efficient use of land resulting in smaller networks of utilities and streets and thereby lowering development and housing costs; and*
- (g) Promoting quality design and environmentally sensitive development that respects surrounding established land use character and respects and takes advantage of a site's natural and man-made features, such as trees, ridgelines, special flood hazard area, and historic features.*

Sec. 451 – General Standards for All Planned Unit Developments.

- (h) How established.* A planned unit development is established in accordance with the procedures and requirements in § 3313, Planned Unit Development.
- (i) Establishment limited.*
 - (1) A planned unit development district may be established on land in any zoning district at the time the planned unit development application is filed.*
 - (2) Nothing shall limit land that is newly annexed and receiving its first zoning district designation from the Town to be designated as Planned Unit Development provided an application for establishment of the district has been submitted in accordance with this Ordinance.*
- (j) Master plan required.* All development configured as a PUD shall be subject to a master plan submitted and approved as part of the application to establish the district. The master plan shall:
 - (1) Include a statement of planning objectives for the district;*

- (2) *Describe the specific ways in which any modifications to the generally applicable standards in this Ordinance will result in a development of higher quality than would have otherwise resulted if the development were established without any proposed modifications to the standards in this Ordinance;*
- (3) *Identify the general location of individual development areas, identified by land use(s) and/or development density or intensity;*
- (4) *Depict the general configuration and relationship of the principal elements of the proposed development, including general building types;*
- (5) *Identify for the entire district and each development area, the acreage, types and mix of land uses, number of residential units (by use type), non-residential floor area (by use type), residential density, and non-residential intensity;*
- (6) *Identify the general location, amount, and type (whether designated for active or passive) of open space;*
- (7) *Identify the location of environmentally sensitive lands, wildlife habitat, and resource protection lands;*
- (8) *Identify the on-site transportation circulation system, including the general location of all public and private streets, existing or projected transit service, pedestrian and vehicular circulation features, and how they will connect with existing and planned systems;*
- (9) *Identify the general location of on-site potable water and wastewater facilities, and how they will connect to existing systems;*
- (10) *Identify the general location of on-site stormwater management facilities, and how they will connect to existing public systems; and*
- (11) *Identify the general location of all other on-site public facilities serving the development, including but not limited to parks, schools, bus shelters, and facilities for fire protection, police protection, EMS, and solid waste management.*

Sec. 452 – Compliance with Subdivision Standards.

Planned unit developments that include the division of land into two or more lots shall be subject to the subdivision standards in Article 7 Subdivisions, and shall be subject to the requirements of § 3310, Major Subdivision, and § 3309, Final Plat, prior to the issuance of a building permit.

Sec. 453 – Site Plan Review.

- (k) *The planned unit development master plan may take the form of a generalized concept plan for development that provides a general indication of building and site feature location, or it may be configured to the level of detail associated with site plans and construction drawings depicting exact building placement, location and profile of public infrastructure, and configuration of site features like parking, landscaping, and similar elements.*
- (l) *In cases where the master plan is more general or conceptual in nature, the development proposed in the planned unit development designation shall also undergo site plan review in accordance with § 3317, Site Plan.*
- (m) *In cases where the master plan is detailed and meets the minimum requirements for a site plan in the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, the applicant shall request, and the Board of Commissioners may grant an exemption from subsequent site plan review.*
- (n) *If a site plan review exemption is granted by the Board of Commissioners, the proposed development shall fully comply with the development configuration depicted in the planned unit development master plan. Failure to comply with the approved master plan configuration shall require an amendment of the planned unit development application in accordance with this section.*

Sec. 454 – Densities/Intensities.

The densities for residential development and the intensities for non-residential development applicable in each development area of a PUD district shall be as established in the master plan, and shall be consistent with the maximums specified in the Zoning Ordinance for the applicable unit types, except those residences on the upper floors of nonresidential structures shall be exempt from the maximum density limits. In no case shall the gross density of a PUD be more than 5.0 dwelling units per acre.

Sec. 455 – Dimensional Standards.

The dimensional standards applicable in each development area of a PUD district shall be as established in the master plan. The master plan shall include at least the following types of dimensional standards:

- (o) *Minimum lot area;*
- (p) *Minimum lot width;*
- (q) *Minimum and maximum setbacks;*
- (r) *Maximum lot coverage;*
- (s) *Maximum building height;*
- (t) *Maximum individual building size; and*
- (u) *Minimum setbacks from adjoining residential development or residential zoning districts.*

Sec. 456 – Development Standards.

- (v) *All development in a PUD district may comply with the development standards of Article 6, Div. 11: Development Standards for Mixed Use Developments, unless modified in accordance with this section.*
- (w) *In cases where a planned unit development district is proposed as part of redevelopment of an existing site and the existing site does not comply with the standards of this Ordinance, the development contemplated in the planned unit development shall not be required to achieve full compliance, but shall not increase the degree to which the development fails to comply with the standards in this Ordinance.*

Sec. 457 – Consistency with Adopted Policy Guidance.

The PUD zoning district designation, the master plan, and the terms and conditions document should be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and any other adopted policy guidance.

Sec. 458 – Compatibility with Surrounding Areas.

- (x) *Development along the perimeter of a PUD district shall be compatible with adjacent existing or proposed development outside the district. Where there are issues of compatibility, the master plan shall provide for transition areas at the edges of the PUD district that provide for appropriate buffering and/or ensure a complementary character of uses.*
- (y) *Determination of complementary character shall be based on densities/intensities, lot size and dimensions, building height, building mass and scale, hours of operation, exterior lighting, siting of service areas, or other aspects identified by the Board of Commissioners.*

Sec. 459 – Development Phasing Plan.

If development in the PUD district is proposed to be phased, the master plan shall include a development phasing plan that identifies the general sequence or phases in which the district is proposed to be developed, including how residential and non-residential development will be timed, how infrastructure (public and private) and open space will be provided and timed, and how development will be coordinated with the Town's capital improvements program.

Sec. 459.1 – Conversion Schedule.

- (z) *The planned unit development application may include a conversion schedule that identifies the extent to which one type of residential use may be converted to another type of residential use or one type of non-residential use may be converted to another type of non-residential use (i.e., residential to residential, or non-residential to non-residential). These conversions may occur within development areas and between development areas, as long as they occur within the same development phase, as identified by the approved development phasing plan, and are consistent with established extents of conversion set down in the conversion schedule.*
- (aa) *In the event an applicant seeks to revise the development in accordance with an approved conversion schedule, the applicant shall provide a revised site plan depicting the proposed conversions to the Town Planner for review and approval prior to commencing any conversions.*

Sec. 459.2 – On-Site Public Facilities.

- (bb) *Design and construction.* The master plan shall establish the responsibility of the developer/landowner to design and construct or install required and proposed on-site public facilities in compliance with applicable Town, State, and federal regulations.
- (cc) *Dedication.* The master plan shall establish the responsibility of the developer/landowner to dedicate to the public the right-of-way and easements necessary for the construction or installation of required and proposed on-site public facilities in compliance with applicable Town, State, and federal regulations.
- (dd) *Modifications to street standards.* In approving a master plan, the Board of Commissioners may approve modifications or reductions of street design standards—including those for right-of-way widths, pavement widths, required materials, provision of public transit amenities, and turning radii, with NCDOT approval, on finding that:
- (1) *The master plan provides for adequate separation/integration of vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic;*
 - (2) *Access for emergency service vehicles is not substantially impaired;*
 - (3) *Adequate parking is provided for the uses proposed; and*
 - (4) *Adequate space for public utilities is provided within the street right-of-way.*

Sec. 459.3 – Allowable Uses.

- (ee) *The uses allowed in a PUD district are identified in § 527 Principal Uses Table, and § 543, Common Accessory Uses Table, as allowed subject to a master plan.*
- (ff) *Allowed uses shall be listed in the approved master plan or terms and conditions documents.*
- (gg) *Allowed uses shall be consistent with adopted policy guidance, the purpose of the particular PUD district, and subject to any additional use standards in this Ordinance.*
- (hh) *Nothing shall limit an applicant from seeking to modify an otherwise applicable use standard in accordance with these standards.*
- (ii) *Open space shall be provided following the standards in Article 6, Division 6, except that at least one-third of the opens space provided shall be open to the public or offered for dedication to the Town. The Board of Commissioners may vary this standard in their sole discretion.*

Sec. 459.4 – Planned Unit Development Terms and Conditions.

The terms and conditions document shall incorporate by reference or include, but not be limited to:

- (jj) *Conditions related to approval of the application for the PUD zoning district classification;*

- (kk) The master plan, including any density/intensity standards, dimensional standards, and development standards established in the master plan;*
- (ll) Conditions related to the approval of the master plan, including any conditions related to the form and design of development shown in the master plan;*
- (mm) Provisions addressing how transportation, potable water, wastewater, stormwater management, and other infrastructure will be provided to accommodate the proposed development;*
- (nn) Provisions related to environmental protection and monitoring;*
- (oo) The range of allowable and accessory uses; and*
- (pp) Any other provisions the Board of Commissioners determines are relevant and necessary to the development of the PUD in accordance with applicable standards and regulations.*

Sec. 459.5 – Amendments to Approved Master Plan.

Amendments or modifications to a master plan shall only be considered in accordance with the standards in § 3313, Planned Unit Development.

PART 2. MIXED USE DEVELOPMENTS**Sec. 459.10 – Purpose**

(qq) The purpose of the Mixed-Use Development district (MUD) is to provide for the orderly development of land with a mix of land uses and intensities. MUD zoning is intended to permit innovation and flexibility in the design, construction and processing of mixed use developments in exchange for the developer providing enhanced design elements that exceed the requirements of the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO). While the conventional zoning districts and the requirements of those districts set forth in the UDO are reasonable in most cases, there are parcels of land that are more appropriate to be developed with a mixed-use zoning district. Furthermore, there may be circumstances in which it is in the community's best interest to allow unique and/or creative designs and techniques that:

- (1) promote the most appropriate use of a parcel,*
- (2) allow diversification of use,*
- (3) facilitate the adequate and economical provision of streets, parks, open space, schools, storm drainage and sewer and water utilities*
- (4) preserve and utilize open space, tree cover, topography and significant natural features,*
- (5) offer recreational opportunities close to residential uses,*
- (6) create physically integrated and interconnected neighborhoods that provide safe cross-access for vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians, and*
- (7) enhance neighborhood appearance/design.*

Sec. 459.11 – Procedures and Submission Requirements

- (rr) A MUD shall be processed as a conditional district zoning map amendment (rezoning) as a special purpose zoning district and shall follow the process outlined in Section 3316 Conditional District Map Amendments.*
- (ss) In addition, the Town may retain one of more professionals to review the application. For that reason, the review of the application may be extended.*

- (tt) *Prior to submission of an application, the Project Review Committee shall conduct a pre-application meeting with the applicant. Because the MUD is intended to be utilized for innovative and creative design, it is understood that flexibility from certain requirements may be warranted. The purpose of the meeting is to review the proposed development, and to determine the applicable.*
- (uu) *Each application for a MUD shall include a written narrative explaining why approval of the MUD is in the community's best interest, why it cannot be developed through the conventional zoning process, and how the proposed project complies with Sec. 449.10 (1) through (7) above. The narrative shall also provide justification for any modification from minimum standard or requirement.*
- (vv) *The application shall also include a scaled site plan or plans, illustrating the location and extent of all structures, both residential and commercial and uses as required in Section 3316 or a Site Plan (Section 3317). The site plan shall be designed in accordance with Art. 4, Div. 4 and Art. 6, Div. 11, the Mixed-Use Development Standards and shall include sufficient engineering data to ensure that the project is achievable in the manner proposed. Such engineering data shall include proposed street cross-sections, stormwater improvement details and utility service information. If the proposed MUD is a multi-phase development, each phase shall be clearly indicated, with site data included for each phase and for the overall project. The design of future phases in a more conceptual basis for projects with longer anticipated buildouts may be considered on a case-by-case basis provided that engineering data is sufficient to ensure that the future phase of the project can be developed in a manner consistent with the initial phase or phases. In the event that it is determined, after approval of the initial phases that these future phases are not consistent, a modification of the approved zoning shall be required.*
- (ww) *The site plans shall include the size, type and maximum height of all proposed structures. The plans shall also specify minimum setbacks for structures and minimum dimensional specifications for each proposed use and the type of landscaping buffers separating the uses. The application shall also include architectural renderings of all proposed nonresidential structures (with building type construction) and all residential structures with the exception of dwellings subject to the One and Two-Family Building Code. The site plan and application shall also indicate the location, size and type of all proposed signage. A maintenance plan for all spaces in common ownership shall be provided*

Sec. 459.12 – Compliance with Subdivision Standards.

Mixed use developments that include the division of land into two or more lots shall be subject to the subdivision standards in Article 7 Subdivisions, and shall be subject to the requirements of § 3310, Major Subdivision, and § 3309, Final Plat, prior to the issuance of a building permit.

Sec. 459.13 – Land Use Composition and Permitted Uses.

(a) *The proposed MUD shall:*

- (1) *Contain at least two (2) distinct land uses and, if not within a single building, shall contain two (2) distinct building types. At least one of the land uses shall be non-residential;*
- (2) *Any plans submitted shall follow the mandatory Design Standards and Guidelines found in Art 5, Div. 19 Design Elements for Mixed-Use and Planned Unit Developments AS LISTED BELOW:*

Table 7 - Mandatory Design Standards for Mixed Use Developments

TABLE 7. MANDATORY DESIGN STANDARDS FOR MIXED USE DEVELOPMENTS	
Section	Name
6121	Blocks, Buildings and Street Networks
6122	Block Design
6123	Site Design for Multiple Building Developments
6124	Street Networks

6125	Pedestrian Pass-through Design
6126	Required Public Amenities
6127	Optional Design Guidelines
Article 6	Development Standards, not inconsistent with the preceding sections. When in conflict the stricter standards control.

- (3) *The Town Board may waive any of the mandatory design standards which are impossible to meet given the size, configuration or types of proposed development. In addition, every mixed use development shall choose and follow two of the optional design standards.*
- (4) *Designate at least 15% of either the land or floor area as nonresidential uses within the first phase of the project (if the project consists of multiple phases). Section 527. Principal Use Table shall be used for guidance for the determination of nonresidential uses; and*
- (5) *Be compliant with the densities specified in the most current Comprehensive Plan.*
- (6) *Conservation subdivision, and townhome uses are permissible. See the standards at Art. 5, Div. 11 Mixed Use Development Standards.*
- (7) *Open space shall be provided following the standards in Article 6, Division 6, except that at least one-third of the opens space provided shall be open to the public or offered for dedication to the Town. The Board of Commissioners may vary this standard in their sole discretion.*

Sec. 459.14 – Minimum Land Area

No minimum land area is required for rezoning to a MUD district.

Sec. 459.15 – Design Standard Flexibility

- (b) *The proposed MUD shall generally meet dimensional requirements of the UDO and any adopted Town engineering standards. However, minor modifications of some non-safety related dimensional standards may be considered where appropriate. The MUD may provide for flexibility in the development of the site and the applicant shall clearly demonstrate that the requested modifications will result in a more innovative design and will be in the community's best interest. These modifications may be considered provided if that the project contains the mandatory and optional enhanced design elements as specified in Art. 6, Div. 11.*
- (c) *Recommended Design Elements for Mixed-Use and Planned Unit Developments. All requested modifications shall be clearly stated within the application narrative and labeled on the proposed site plan. All dimensional and minimum standards shall be adhered to unless specifically listed as a modification within the narrative and on the site plan.*
- (d) *All densities shall comply with the maximums specified in the Zoning Ordinance for the applicable unit types, except those residences on the upper floors of nonresidential structures shall be exempt from the maximum density limits. In no case shall the gross density of a MUD be more than 6.0 gross dwelling units per acre.*
- (e) *Unless otherwise requested as deviations, minimum dimensional requirements for residential uses shall comply with Residential Nine (R9) and Residential Nine M (R9M) minimum requirements.*

- (f) *A perimeter buffer shall be provided based on the land use type(s) in the MUD and the adjacent land use type(s). See the Buffer Application Table at § 650(k). In no case shall the buffer be smaller, or contain fewer plantings, than a Type A: Separation Buffer. In the instances of a MUD district that is an infill project, or when the project is contiguous to a Neighborhood Business (NB), Historic District or Central Business (CB) District, the buffer may be modified. This modification shall be considered based upon the characteristics of adjacent roadways or adjacent land uses, but in no instances may be less than a Type A: Separation Buffer. The applicant shall clearly demonstrate that any deviation from the required buffer(s) will result in a more innovative design and will be in the community's best interest. This buffer shall not be counted as part of the required minimum open space for the development, the buffer shall not be located within the lot area of any individual building lot, and no encroachments are permissible within the buffer.*
- (g) *Buffers between individual uses in the proposed MUD shall be provided, and dimensions shall be clearly labeled on the site plan.*
- (h) *In no instances are modifications allowed to State or Federally mandated standards such as Stormwater requirements, Floodplain protection requirements, Building Code, minimum Fire Code requirements or North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) or Town minimum safety standards.*

Sec. 459.16 – Professional Design Team Required

- (a) *An applicant for a MUD approval shall certify, in writing at the time of application, that a member of one or more of the following professions was used in the planning and design process for the proposed development:*
 - (1) *Project planning and design by a licensed North Carolina architect, licensed North Carolina landscape architect or planner certified by the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP);*
 - (2) *Landscaping design by a licensed North Carolina landscape architect; and,*
 - (3) *Site engineering by a North Carolina Registered Engineer.*

Sec. 459.17 – Modification of Approved Master Plan

Modification of the approved master plan is permissible in accordance with Section 3316 Conditional District Map Amendment

Sec. 459.18 – Sign Standards

Sign standards for a MUD district shall be governed by Art. 6, Division 8, Signage or through sign standards approved with the MUD district. In no instance may a MUD district be requested solely for the modification of a sign standard.

Sec. 459.19 – Design Principles

- (b) *As indicated in section 449.10 above, MUD zoning is intended to permit flexibility in the design, construction and processing of residential, commercial, office and/or industrial developments of a quality that could not be achieved under conventional zoning concepts. However, certain minimal design standards shall apply and the zoning application for each project will be reviewed considering the below items.*
 - (1) *When thirty (30) or more residential units are proposed, the project shall include a variety of housing stock that serves a range of incomes and age groups. Examples may include attached and detached single family, clustered detached single-family neighborhoods, clustered townhouses, multifamily and dwelling units above commercial. The variety may include differing sizes of the same housing type, such as a mixture of larger and smaller lot sizes to accommodate a variety of single-family home designs.*
 - (2) *Uses are compact and well- integrated as opposed to widely separated and buffered.*

- (3) *The project is well integrated into established adjacent areas relative to existing development standards, scale and use, with compatibility being achieved through effective architectural design and site planning.*
- (4) *Open space is a significant element of the project's design. These open spaces shall include active and passive open space with an emphasis on accessible trails and connections to both existing and proposed greenways. All open space shall be specifically labeled and defined on the submitted site plan to include uses and aesthetic design. Additionally, all open spaces shall be accessible by a street, sidewalk, greenway or trail. While environmentally sensitive areas (floodplains, wetlands, etc.) may be within the minimum open space, at least 50% of the open space shall be upland area (non-environmentally sensitive). At least twenty-five percent (25%) of the overall gross land area of the site shall be designated as open space and thirty percent (30%) of the required open space on the site shall consist of active open space, except that this requirement may be modified in the event that the applicant demonstrates that the project is "infill" and is located adjacent to a sidewalk or trail network and is within walkable distance of active open space.*
- (5) *The proposed development includes a variety of interconnected street types that are accessible to pedestrian, bicycle and automobile, and residential and non-residential areas shall be connected for both vehicles and pedestrians. The street pattern shall be designed in such a way as to encourage walking and to reduce the number and length of automobile trips. Bicycle lanes shall be provided along at least seventy percent (70%) of all collector streets.*
- (6) *Enhanced design elements may include, but are not limited to*
 - a. *Increased open space and unique open space designs;*
 - b. *preservation of heritage trees and significant native tree canopy;*
 - c. *establishment of habitat preservation measures and/or wildlife sanctuary areas; and*
 - d. *use of native plants and pollinator gardens within the site.*
- (7) *The project includes building types that delineate the streets and civic/nonresidential areas to minimize the visibility of parking lots.*
- (8) *Grading and clearing shall be minimized to the extent possible, and the natural topography should be integrated into the site design and amenities.*
- (9) *Any required stormwater facilities shall be used and integrated into the development. When larger, stand-alone stormwater ponds and basins are proposed, they shall be designed and constructed as amenities*

DIVISION 18. - OVERLAY ZONING DISTRICT(S).

Sec. 460 – Intent.

It is the intent of this Division to provide for various zoning districts which shall overlay the conventional and planned unit development zoning districts enumerated in this Article, and which shall provide for special review of development within such overlay districts in accordance with the intents, procedures, and standards established for the overlay districts.

Sec. 461 – Historic District Established; Boundaries; Permitted Uses.

- (a) *Authority. The General Assembly has, in Chapter 160D, Article 9, Part 4, Historic Preservation of the North Carolina General Statutes, permitted the Town to establish conserve and preserve historic districts and landmarks.*
- (b) *Intent. The Board of Commissioners finds that conservation and preservation of historic districts and landmarks stabilize and increase property values and strengthen the overall economy of the Town. This Division is adopted to do the following:*

- (1) *To safeguard the heritage of the Town by preserving the Historic overlay district and any Town landmarks that embody important elements of the Town's culture, history, and architectural history.*
- (2) *To promote the use and conservation of the Historic overlay district and/or landmark for the education, pleasure, and enrichment of the residents of the Town, Stanly County and the State as a whole.*
- (c) *Applicability. From and after January 1, 2007, no exterior architectural features of any building or structure located in the Historic Overlay district shall be altered, restored, erected or moved within the district until a certificate of appropriateness is issued by the Historic Preservation Commission, or under special circumstances, the Town Planner. For the purposes of this section, Exterior Features shall include the architectural style, general design and general arrangement of the exterior of a building or other structure, including the kind and texture of the building material, the size and scale of the building, and the type and style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs and other appurtenant features. In the case of outdoor advertising signs, Exterior Features shall be construed to mean the style, material, size and location of all the signs. The "exterior features" may, at the discretion of the Historic Preservation Commission, include historic signs, color and significant landscape, archaeological and natural features of the area. All of the provisions of this section are applicable to the construction, alteration, moving, and demolition by the state, its political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, provided however that they shall not apply to interiors of buildings or structures owned by the State of North Carolina. The state and its agencies shall have a right of appeal to the State Historical Commission or any successor agency assuming its responsibilities under G.S. § 121-12(a) from any decision of the local commission. The decision of the State Historical Commission shall be binding upon both the state and the Historic Preservation Commission.*
- (3) *The town and all public utility companies shall be required to obtain a certificate of appropriateness prior to initiating work in a historic district for any changes in the character of street paving, sidewalks, trees, utility installations, lighting, walls, fences, structures and buildings on property, easements or streets owned or franchised by the town or public utility companies*

Sec. 462 – Applications for Certificates of Appropriateness

- (e) *See Section 3302.1.*

Sec. 463 – Review Criteria for Certificates of Appropriateness

- (f) *To provide reasonable standards to assist in the review of the application for a certificate of appropriateness, the Commission shall take into account the following elements to ensure that they are consistent with the historic or visual character or characteristics of the district:*
 - (1) *The height and width of the building in relation to the height and width of adjacent, opposite and surrounding buildings;*
 - (2) *The setbacks and placement of the building in relation to the setback of adjacent, opposite and surrounding buildings;*
 - (3) *Exterior construction materials, including textures, but not to include color;*
 - (4) *Architectural detailing such as lintels, cornices, brick bond and foundation materials;*
 - (5) *Roof shapes, forms and materials; fenestration;*
 - (6) *Proportions, shapes, positions and locations, patterns and sizes of any elements of fenestration;*
 - (7) *General form and proportions of buildings and structures; and*
 - (8) *Appurtenant fixtures and other features such as lighting and fencing.*

(g) *Intent*

It is the intention of these regulations to ensure, as far as possible, that buildings or structures shall be in harmony with other buildings or structures located herein. It is not the intent of these regulations to require the reconstruction or restoration of individual or original buildings.

Sec. 464 – Minor Works

- (h) *A certificate of appropriateness application, when determined to involve a minor work, may be reviewed and approved by the Town Planner according to specific review criteria and guidelines.*
- (i) *MINOR WORKS are defined as those exterior changes that do not involve substantial alterations, additions or removals that could impair the integrity of the property and/or the district as a whole. The minor works shall be limited to those listed in the Commission's Rules of Procedure.*
- (j) *No application involving a minor work may be denied without the formal action of the Commission.*

Sec. 465 – Commission Has No Jurisdiction Over the Interior of Buildings

- (k) *Except as provided in section (b) below, the Commission shall have no jurisdiction over interior arrangement and shall take no action under this section except to prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, moving or demolition of buildings, structures, appurtenant features or outdoor advertising signs or other significant features in the district of the landmark which would be incongruous with the special character of the landmark or district.*
- (l) *Notwithstanding division (a) above, the jurisdiction of the Commission over interior space shall be limited to specific interior features of architectural, artistic or historical significance in publicly owned landmarks; and of privately owned historic landmarks for which consent for interior review has been given by the owner. The consent of any owner for interior review shall bind future owners and/or successors in title, provided the consent has been filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county and indexed according to the name of the owner and the specific nature of the Commission's jurisdiction over the interior*

Sec. 466 – Maintenance and Repair Permitted

- (m) *Certain changes not prohibited.*

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance or repair of any exterior architectural feature of a historic landmark or in a historic district which does not involve a change in design, materials or outer appearance thereof, nor to prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration or demolition of any feature which the Building Inspector or similar official shall certify is required by the public safety because of an unsafe or dangerous condition. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a property owner from making any use of his or her property not prohibited by other statutes, ordinances or regulations. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent: the maintenance; or in the event of an emergency, the immediate restoration of any existing above-ground utility structure without approval by the Commission.

Sec. 467 – Delay in Demolition of Landmarks and Buildings in the Historic District

- (n) *An application for a certificate of appropriateness authorizing the demolition or destruction of a designated landmark or a building, structure or site within the district may not be denied except as provided in division (g) below. However, the effective date of a certificate may be delayed for a period of up to 365 days from the date of approval.*
- (o) *The maximum period of delay authorized by this section shall be reduced by the Commission where it finds that the owner would suffer extreme hardship or be permanently deprived of all beneficial use of or return from the property by virtue of the delay.*
- (p) *During that period, the Commission shall negotiate with the owner and with any other parties in an effort to find a means of preserving the building or site.*

ARTICLE 4 - ZONING DISTRICTS

Sec. 467 – Delay in Demolition of Landmarks and Buildings in the Historic District

- (q) If the Commission finds that a building or site within the historic district has no special significance or value toward maintaining the character of the district, it shall waive all or part of that period and authorize earlier demolition or removal.*
- (r) If the Commission has voted to recommend designation of a property as a landmark or designation of an area as a district, and final designation has not been made by the Town Board of Commissioners, the demolition or destruction of any building, site or structure located on the property of the proposed landmark or in the proposed district may be delayed by the Commission for a period of up to 365 days or until the Town Board of Commissioners takes final action on the designation, whichever occurs first.*
- (s) The Town Board of Commissioners may enact an ordinance to prevent the demolition by neglect of any designated landmark or any building or structure within an established historic district. The ordinance shall provide appropriate safeguards to protect property owners from undue economic hardship,*
- (t) An application for a certificate of appropriateness authorizing the demolition or destruction of a building, site or structure determined by the State Historic Preservation Officer as having statewide significance, as defined in the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, may be denied except where the Commission finds that the owner would suffer extreme hardship or be permanently deprived of all beneficial use or return by virtue of the denial*

DIVISION 19. - OFFICIAL ZONING MAP.**Sec. 470 – Generally.**

- (a) *The version of the Official Zoning Map maintained in the offices of the Town of Oakboro shall be the final authority as to the status of the current zoning district classification of land in the Town's planning jurisdiction, and shall only be amended in accordance with §§ 3315, Rezoning / Map Amendment, or 3316 Conditional District map amendment.*
- (b) *The Official Zoning Map designates the location and boundaries of the conventional, conditional district, overlay, and planned unit development zoning districts established in this Ordinance.*
- (c) *The Official Zoning Map shall be maintained in a digital format and paper copies shall be kept on file and are available for public inspection during normal business hours.*
- (d) *The Town Planner shall maintain paper or digital copies of superseded versions of the Official Zoning Map for historical reference, as appropriate.*
- (e) *Copies of the Official Zoning Map may be purchased from the Town and paper copies of the map that are certified by the Town Planner in accordance with §160A-79 of the North Carolina General Statutes shall be admissible in evidence and have the same force of effect as the original map.*

Sec. 471 – Incorporated by Reference.

- (f) *The Town of Oakboro Official Zoning Map, as amended, (hereinafter the "Official Zoning Map") is hereby incorporated by reference herein and made part of this Ordinance.*
- (g) *The Official Zoning Map shall bear the adoption date (July 1, 2022) of this Ordinance and the signatures of the Town Planner and Town Clerk.*
- (h) *The Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) prepared by FEMA and the associated Flood Insurance Study (FIS) are hereby incorporated by reference herein and made part of this Ordinance.*

Sec. 472 – Determination of Boundaries.

When uncertainty exists with respect to the boundaries or districts as shown on the Official Zoning Map, the Board of Adjustment shall determine the boundaries in accordance with the following standards:

- (i) *Boundaries shown as approximately following a utility line or a street, alley, railroad, or other public accessway shall be interpreted as following the centerline of the right-of-way or easement for the utility line or accessway.*
- (j) *If a street, alley, railroad, or utility easement forming the boundary between two separate zoning districts is abandoned or removed from dedication, the district boundaries shall be construed as following the centerline of the abandoned or vacated roadbed or utility easement.*
- (k) *Boundaries shown as approximately following a lot line shall be interpreted as following the lot line as it existed when the boundary was established. If a subsequent minor adjustment (such as from settlement of a boundary dispute or overlap) results in the lot line moving 10 feet or less, the zoning boundary shall be interpreted as moving with the lot line.*
- (l) *Boundaries shown as approximately following a river, stream, canal, lake, or other watercourse shall be interpreted as following the centerline of the watercourse as it actually exists, and as moving with that centerline to the extent the watercourse moves as a result of natural processes (flooding, erosion, sedimentation, etc.).*
- (m) *Boundaries shown parallel to or as extensions of features indicated in this subsection shall be interpreted as such.*
- (n) *Boundaries shown as following the boundary of the Town corporate limits shall be interpreted as following the boundary of municipal incorporation.*

- (o) If the specific location of a depicted boundary cannot be determined from application of the above standards, it shall be determined by using the Official Zoning Map's scale to determine the boundary's distance from other features shown on the map.*
- (p) Where the actual location of existing physical or natural features varies from that shown on the Official Zoning Map, or in other circumstances that are not covered by this subsection, the Board of Adjustment shall have the authority to determine the district boundaries.*
- (q) In the case of flood hazard overlay district boundaries, the FEMA work maps, if available, shall be used for scaling.*
- (r) In cases where boundaries on the Town's Official Zoning Map are based on another official map promulgated by the State or other federal agency and the other State or federal map is amended, the Town's maps shall automatically be amended to remain consistent with the officially promulgated State or federal map.*

Sec. 473 – Revision.

- (a) Changes made in zoning district boundaries on the Official Zoning Map shall be considered an amendment to this Ordinance and are made in accordance with § 3315, Rezoning/Map Amendment, or § 3316, Conditional District map amendment, as appropriate.*
- (b) Changes to the Official Zoning Map approved by the Board of Commissioners shall be entered on the Official Zoning Map by the Town Planner promptly after the approval.*
- (c) Where the ordinance enacting a zoning district boundary change contains wording explaining or clarifying the location of the new boundary, the Town Planner shall enter the boundary on the Official Zoning Map in accordance with the ordinance wording.*
- (d) Upon entering the most recently-approved amendment on the Official Zoning Map, the Town Planner shall also change the date of the map to indicate the date of its latest revision.*

ARTICLE 2. - USE REGULATIONS

DIVISION 1. - USES DISTINGUISHED.

This Article contains all the standards related to the use of land in the Town's planning jurisdiction, and is organized by the three kinds of land uses: principal, accessory, or temporary use.

Sec. 510 – Generally.

- (a) Principal uses are the primary, permanent use types proposed on a lot (like a single-family home).
- (b) Accessory uses are subordinate to the principal use located on the same lot (like a detached garage serving a single-family home) and may be a structure or an activity.
- (c) Temporary uses are structures or activities allowed for a short duration of time (like a portable storage container used for the purposes of storing or moving a household's belongings).

Sec. 511 – Use Types.

- (a) *Use types are the specific individual principal uses included within a particular use classification.*
- (b) *Individual use types are defined in Article 10, Definitions.*

Sec. 512 – Developments with Multiple Principal Uses.

Developments with multiple principal uses, such as shopping centers, shall incorporate only those use types allowed in the applicable zoning district.

Sec. 513 – Procedure for Classification of Unlisted Uses.

- (c) *In the event that a proposed principal or accessory use type is not listed in Section 527 Table 8 Principal Uses, and such land use is not listed as a prohibited use, or is not otherwise prohibited by law, the Town Planner shall determine whether a materially similar use type exists in this Ordinance.*
- (d) The Town Planner shall determine whether or not an unlisted use is similar to an existing use type set out in the Table 8, Principal Uses, based on the definitions in this Ordinance, and the standards for unlisted uses in § 3306 Determinations and Interpretations. Nothing shall limit the Town Planner from seeking input from Town staff, the Development Review Committee, the Planning Board, or the Board of Commissioners in making a determination of how to categorize an unlisted use.
- (e) Should the Town Planner determine that a materially similar land use does exist, the regulations governing that land use shall apply to the unlisted use type and the Town Planner's determination shall be recorded in writing.
- (f) In cases where a proposed unlisted use type is not found to be similar to an existing use type, the Town Planner may, but shall not be required to, initiate a text amendment application to revise the text of this Ordinance to add the use type in accordance with § 3319, Text amendment.

DIVISION 2. - PRINCIPAL USES.**Sec. 520 – Generally.**

Table 8 Principal Uses lists the range of allowable principal uses, the zoning districts where they are principal, and the procedure to be followed for their establishment. The table also includes cross references to any applicable use-specific standards that may apply to a principal use.

Sec. 521 - Uses Permitted By-Right.

A “P” in a cell of the table indicates that the specific use type is permitted by-right in the corresponding zoning district, subject to compliance with any additional use-specific standards referenced in the Principal Uses Table, and any other applicable standards in this Ordinance.

Sec. 522 - Uses Permitted by Special Use Permit.

An “S” in a cell of the table indicates that the specific use type is permitted in the corresponding zoning district only upon approval of a special use permit in accordance with § 3318, Special Use Permit, any additional use-specific standards referenced in Table 8 Principal Uses, and any other applicable requirements of this Ordinance.

Sec. 523 - Uses Requiring Rezoning to a Conditional Zoning District.

A “C” in a cell of a table indicates that the specific use type is permitted in the corresponding zoning district only upon approval of a map amendment (rezoning) to a Conditional Zoning District in accordance with §§ 3316 and 440, any additional use specific standards in Table 8 Principal Uses and any other applicable requirements of this Ordinance.

Sec. 524 - Allowed in a Planned Unit Development District.

- (a) An “A” in a cell of the table indicates that the specific use type is principal in a planned unit development district, provided the specific use type is included in the list of potential use types in the master plan or terms and conditions document. If a use is not listed, then it is not principal within the planned development.
- (b) Allowed uses are subject to any additional use-specific standards referenced in the Principal Uses Table.
- (c) If a use type is listed as not principal in a planned development district in the table, it may not be included in a master plan or terms and conditions statement.

Sec. 525 - Uses Not Permitted.

An “•” in a cell of the table indicates that the specific use type is not permitted in the corresponding zoning district.

Sec. 526 - Use Standards.

When a specific use type is permitted in a zoning district, there may be use standards that are applicable. Such additional standards are referenced in the table column titled “Use Standards.” These standards shall apply to a specific use type regardless of the zoning district, unless otherwise specified.

Sec. 527 - Principal Uses Table.

The following table sets out the range of allowable principal uses by zoning district.

Table 8 - Principal Uses Table

TABLE 8. PRINCIPAL USES													
"P" = Permitted with a Zoning Compliance Permit, subject to applicable use standards "S" = Permitted with a Special Use Permit, subject to applicable use standards "A" = Allowed provided the use is listed in the PD Terms and Conditions Statement, subject to applicable use stds. "•" = Prohibited [#] = Table Note													
USE TYPE	ZONING DISTRICTS												USE STANDARDS §
	RA	R-20	R-15	R-9	R-9M	OI	NB	CB	HB	LI	I	PUD	
AGRICULTURAL USE CLASSIFICATION													
Agri-tourism	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	530(a)
Agriculture and Horticulture	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	•	A	530(b)
Agriculture Support Service	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	•	P	•	A	530(c)
Farmers Market	P	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	•	•	A	
Riding Stable	P	S	•	•	•	•	P	P	•	•	•	A	
RESIDENTIAL USE CLASSIFICATION													
Assisted Living Facility	S	•	•	S	S	P	•	•	•	•	•	A	531(a)
Dormitory	S	•	•	•	P	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Duplex Dwelling	•	•	•	P	•	P	S	•	•	•	•	A	
Family Care Home	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	A	531(b)
Group Home	S	S	S	S	S	S	•	•	•	•	•	A	531(c)
Manufactured Dwelling, Class A (Double-wide)	S	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	•	531(d)
Manufactured Dwelling, Class B (Single-wide)	S	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	•	531(d)
Manufactured Dwelling, Class C	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	•	531(d)
Manufactured Home Park	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	•	•	•	531(e)
Multi-Family Dwelling	•	•	•	•	P	P	C	S	•	•	•	A	
Nursing Home	S	•	•	•	•	P	•	P	P	•	•	A	531(f)
Single-Family Detached Dwelling [1]	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	A	
Townhouse	•	•	•	•	P	•	•	P	P	•	•	A	
INSTITUTIONAL USE CLASSIFICATION													
Antenna Collocation, Major	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	•	P	P	P	A	532(f)
Antenna Collocation, Minor	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	532(f)
Broadcasting Tower, Radio or Television	C	•	•	•	•	C	•	•	P	P	P	A	
Cemetery, Columbarium, or Mausoleum	S	S	S	S	P	P	•	•	P	•	•	A	532(a)
Church	P	•	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	•	•	A	532(b)
Civic, Fraternal, & Social Organizations	P	•	S	P	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	A	

TABLE 8. PRINCIPAL USES

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“•” = Prohibited
[#] = Table Note

USE TYPE	ZONING DISTRICTS												USE STANDARDS §
	RA	R-20	R-15	R-9	R-9M	OI	NB	CB	HB	LI	I	PUD	
College or University	P	•	•	•	•	S	•	P		•	•	A	
Community Center	S	S	S	P	P	P	•	•	P	•	•	A	
Cultural Facility, Library, or Museum	P	•	•	S	•	P	S	P	P	•	•	A	
Day Care, Adult	S	S	S	S	S	P	•	P	P	•	•	A	532(c)
Day Care, Child	S	S	S	S	S	P	P	P	P	P	•	A	532(d)
Elementary or Secondary School	P	•	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	•	•	A	
Golf Course, Public	P	•	•	•	•	P	•	•	P	•	•	A	
Governmental Use (other than public safety facility or utility facility)	S	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	
Health Care Use	•	•	•	•	•	P	•	P	P	•	•	A	532(e)
Outdoor Recreation, Public [3]	P	•	S	S	P	P	•	•	P	•	•	A	
Park or Playground	P	•	S	P	P	P	•	•	P	•	•	A	
Public Safety Facility	P	P	P	P	P	P	•	•	P	P	P	A	
Small Wireless Facility	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	532(f)
Telecommunications Tower, Major	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	P	P	P	•	532(f)
Telecommunications Tower, Minor (or Concealed)	P	•	•	•	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	532(f)
Utility, Major	S	S	S	S	S	S	•	•	P	P	P	A	532(g)
Utility, Minor	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	532(g)
COMMERCIAL USE CLASSIFICATION													
Animal Boarding or Grooming	S	•	•	•	•	•	S	S	P	•	•	A	
Automotive Painting/Body Shop	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	P	P	P	A	533(a)
Automotive Parts and Accessory Sales	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	P	A	533(b)
Automobile Repair and Servicing (without painting/bodywork)	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	P	P	P	P	A	533(c)
Automobile Sales or Rentals	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	P	P	P	•	A	533(d)
Automotive Towing and Storage Lot	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	A	533(e)
Bar, Cocktail Lounge, or Private Club	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	S	P	•	•	A	533(f)
Bed and Breakfast	S	S	S	P	P	P	•	•	•	•	•	A	533(g)
Bottle Shop (with on premise consumption)	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	S	P	•	•	A	533(h)

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USE TYPE	ZONING DISTRICTS												USE STANDARDS §
	RA	R-20	R-15	R-9	R-9M	OI	NB	CB	HB	LI	I	PUD	
Bulky Items Sales	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	A	
Business Incubator	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	533(i)
Car Wash or Automobile Detailing	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	•	A	533(j)
Catering Establishment	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	A	
Coffee Shop / Bakery	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	•	•	A	533(k)
Computer-related Service	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	P	•	A	
Convenience Store	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	•	A	533(l)
Co-Working Space	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	P	P	P	•	A	533(m)
Electronic Gaming Operation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	S	•	•	•	533(n)
Event Venue	S	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	•	•	A	533(o)
Financial Service	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	S	•	A	533(p)
Funeral-related Service	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	S	•	A	
Game Rooms (including pool, billiards and slot machines)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	S	•	A	533(ff)
Hair, Nails, Skin-related, and Tanning Service	S	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	•	•	A	533(q)
Heavy Equipment Sales, Rental, and Repair	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	A	533(r)
Hotel or Motel	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	•	•	A	
Indoor Commercial Recreation	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	P	•	•	A	533(s)
Microbrewery or Micro distillery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	•	A	533(t)
Office, Medical	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	•	•	A	
Office, Professional	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	P	•	A	533(u)
Outdoor Commercial Recreation	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	S	S	A	
Outdoor Shooting Range	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	533(v)
Outdoor Storage (as a principal use)	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	C	S	P	A	533(w)
Packaging and Printing Service	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	P	P	P	A	533(x)
Parking Lot (as a principal use)	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	
Pharmacy	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	S	•	A	5304(y)
Repair Shop	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	P	A	
Restaurant, Indoor/Outdoor Seating	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	P	P	•	A	
Restaurant with Drive-Through/Drive-up Service	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	S	•	A	

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USE TYPE	ZONING DISTRICTS												USE STANDARDS §
	RA	R-20	R-15	R-9	R-9M	OI	NB	CB	HB	LI	I	PUD	
Retail Use	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	P	S	•	A	533(z)
Self Service Storage	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	A	533(aa)
Sexually-Oriented Business	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	C	•	533(bb)
Spa, Day or Medical	•	•	•	•	•	P	•	P	P	•	•	•	533(cc)
Tattoo and Piercing Establishment	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	S	•	•	•	533(dd)
Theatre	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	•	•	A	
Veterinary Clinic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	•	•	A	533(ee)
Industrial Use Classification													
Asphalt or Concrete Plant	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	534(a)
Contractor Services/Yard	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	A	
Electrical or Plumbing Fabrication	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	•	
Extractive Industry	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	•	534(b)
Flex Space	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	A	534(c)
Food Production (industrial scale)	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	A	
Fuel Oil/Bottled Gas Distributor	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	A	
General Industrial Services	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	A	
HVAC Contractor	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	A	
Makerspace	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	P	A	534(d)
Manufacturing, Heavy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	A	534(e)
Manufacturing, Light	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	•	A	534(e)
Metal Fabrication and Welding	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	A	
Public Convenience Center/Transfer Station	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	P	P	P	A	
Recycling Center	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	A	
Salvage or Junkyard	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	•	534(f)
Slaughterhouse, Meat Packing	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	•	
Solar Energy, Major	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	C	•	534(g)
Truck or Freight Terminal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	A	
Warehouse	•	•	•	•	•	•	C	S	P	P	P	A	
Wholesale Sales	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	P	A	
NOTES: [1] Includes modular homes.													

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USE TYPE			ZONING DISTRICTS										USE STANDARDS §
	RA	R-20	R-15	R-9	R-9M	OI	NB	CB	HB	LI	I	PUD	
		[2] Only permitted on upper stories of non-residential buildings. [3] Includes outdoor recreation facilities operated by a HOA, management company, or developer that are intended to serve only the residents within a particular development and their guests.											

DIVISION 3. - USE STANDARDS.

Sec. 530 – Agricultural Uses.

- Agri-tourism.* Agri-tourism shall be subject to the district dimensional requirements where located, and shall require approval of a site plan in accordance with § 3317. Nothing shall limit the sale of concessions or products grown on site as part of an agri-tourism use.
- Agriculture and horticulture.* Agriculture and horticulture uses (structures and activities) taking place outside of a bona fide farm use shall be located at least 50 feet from any lot line shared with a residential zoning district and at least 100 feet from any existing residence on an adjacent lot. This use does not include poultry houses and large-scale hog operations.
- Agriculture support service.* Such uses shall be limited to a maximum of 6,500 gross square feet of floor area in the CB district.

Sec. 531 – Residential uses.

- Assisted living facility.* Such uses shall not be primarily for the treatment of contagious diseases, mental illness, or addiction.
- Family Care Home*
 - Family care homes shall comply with the standards in § 160D-907 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
 - A lot containing a family care home shall not be located within one-half mile (2,640 feet) of another lot containing a family care home or a group home.
- Group home.* A group home shall comply with the following standards:
 - A lot containing a group home shall not be located within one-half mile (2,640 feet) of another lot containing a family care home or another group home;
 - The use shall be operated in a manner that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood and shall not be detrimental to adjacent lands as a result of traffic, noise, refuse, parking, loitering, or other activities;
 - The number of occupants in a group home shall be limited to the maximum number that may be accommodated while at the same time complying with all applicable Town regulations and State requirements;

- (4) The use shall maintain a residential appearance compatible with its surroundings when proposed in a residential or mixed-use district; and
- (5) The use shall meet all State requirements, as well as all applicable housing and building code requirements.
- (d) *Manufactured dwelling.* A manufactured dwelling shall comply with § 160D-910 of the North Carolina General Statutes, and the following standards:
 - (1) All class A, B or C manufactured homes, regardless of availability of public utilities, shall have a minimum lot size of one acre;
 - (2) Class A manufactured homes shall have a minimum 80-foot-wide front yard width and shall front on, and the front door shall be parallel to the roadway and/or the access road;
 - (3) It shall be occupied only as a single-family dwelling;
 - (4) It shall be configured in accordance with the Set Up and Installation Standards established by the North Carolina Commissioner of Insurance and the most current version of the State of North Carolina Regulations for Manufactured Homes;
 - (5) It shall maintain a minimum width of 16 feet;
 - (6) It shall be oriented with the longest axis parallel to the lot frontage, to the maximum extent practicable;
 - (7) The towing apparatus, wheels, axles, and transporting lights shall be removed;
 - (8) Except for manufactured homes on leased property, manufactured homes shall include a continuous, permanent masonry foundation or masonry curtain wall of solid brick or brick veneer, installed under the perimeter and unpierced except for required ventilation and access;
 - (9) It shall include stairs, porches, entrance platforms, ramps, and other means of entrance and exit that are installed or constructed in accordance with the standards set by the North Carolina Building Code. They shall be attached firmly to the primary structure and anchored securely to the ground;
 - (10) It shall maintain exterior siding comparable in composition, appearance, and durability to the exterior siding commonly used in standard residential construction, which consists of one or more of the following:
 - a. Vinyl or aluminum lap siding (whose reflectivity does not exceed that of flat white paint);
 - b. Cedar or other wood siding;
 - c. Stucco siding; or
 - d. Brick or stone siding;
 - (11) It shall maintain a roof pitch with a minimum vertical rise of three feet for each 12 feet of horizontal run;
 - (12) It shall include a roof finished with a Class C or better roofing material that is commonly used in standard residential construction;
 - (13) It shall provide an eave projection of no less than six inches, which may include a gutter; and
 - (14) In no instance shall a manufactured home be used solely for the purposes of storage.
- (e) *Manufactured home park.*
 - (1) *Utility requirements.* All manufactured home parks shall conform to the following utility requirements:

- a. An accessible adequate, safe supply of water shall be provided in each residential-manufactured home park. When a municipal water supply is not available, a community water supply shall be developed, and its supply used exclusively in accordance with the standards of all applicable State, County and Town agencies.
 - b. Adequate and safe sewage disposal facilities shall be provided in all residential-manufactured home parks. Collection systems and sewage treatment plants shall comply with the standards of all applicable State, County, and Town agencies. Individual septic tank systems can be considered, if soil, topography, and groundwater conditions are favorable and such systems are approved by the appropriate State, County, and local agencies.
 - c. To protect the public health and monitor on-site wastewater systems, an environmental health authorization to relocate a manufactured/mobile home on a vacated or about to be vacated manufactured/mobile home space served by a septic tank within a manufactured home park is required. This authorization will be needed prior to issuing a building permit. The environmental authorization requirement is part of the laws and rules governing the operation of septic systems under provisions of 15A NCAC .1900 Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems or § 130A-337(c) of the North Carolina General Statutes. Once a relocation application is received at the environmental health office, a member of the staff will make a visit to the lot in question to determine if the septic system appears to be in operating order. If the septic system appears to be functioning properly then an authorization to relocate a manufactured home on that lot will be issued. At that point, the owner of the manufactured home can secure a building permit.
 - d. All utilities, including piping, phone, electricity, and cable, shall be underground.
- (2) *Streets and parking.* All manufactured home parks shall conform to the following street and parking requirements:
- a. All streets in a manufactured home park shall meet the road construction standards as set forth in the latest edition of the NCDOT subdivision roads minimum construction standards.
 - b. Maintenance of such streets shall be provided by the owner or operator of the park.
 - c. Permanent dead-end streets or cul-de-sac shall not exceed the maximum permitted in Table 19 or 750 feet in length, whichever is less, and shall be provided with a turnaround of at least 100 feet in diameter.
 - d. New street names or manufactured home park names shall not duplicate, or be similar to, existing street names or manufactured home park names in the Town.
 - e. The developer shall be required to provide and erect street name signs to State standards at all intersections within the manufactured home park.
 - f. Sidewalks, or a paved pedestrian walkway, shall be provided along all streets within the manufactured home park.
 - g. A minimum of two off-street automobile parking spaces surfaced with an all-weather surface such as concrete, asphalt, or crushed stone shall be provided adjacent to each manufactured home space but shall not be located within any public right-of-way or within any accessway in the park.
 - h. All spaces within a manufactured home park shall be serially numbered for mailing address purposes. These numbers shall be displayed in the front of the manufactured home on the driveway side with four-inch lettering.
 - i. All streets in the manufactured home park shall be adequately illuminated in accordance with § 631.
- (3) *Sidewalks.*

- a. Sidewalks shall be located on at least one side of each street within the manufactured home park.
 - b. Sidewalks meeting the standards of §732 shall be five feet in width located fronting arterial, collector, local, and private streets.
- (4) *Residential-manufactured home park use/appearance requirements.* All uses within a manufactured home park shall conform to the following regulations:
- a. *Abandoned vehicle.* No junked or abandoned vehicles shall be allowed.
 - b. *Additions.* No living compartment or structure other than a "Florida-type" room, or other prefabricated structure, specifically designed for manufactured home use or extension, shall be added to any manufactured home. Porches covered with a roof and open on three sides may be permitted if yard space requirements of this Article are not violated.
 - c. *Administrative office.* An administrative office may be permitted in accordance with the State Building Code.
 - d. *Building proportion.* The main portion of the building, when viewed from the front lot line, shall have a building length not exceeding six times the building width.
 - e. *Dwelling configuration.* All manufactured homes shall comply with the standards for individual manufactured dwellings in § 531(d), Manufactured dwelling.
 - f. *Evacuation plan.* Each manufactured home park in the flood damage prevention area shall have an evacuation plan indicating alternate vehicular access and escape routes. All manufactured homes to be placed in flood prone areas shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by providing over-the-top ties at each of the four corners of the manufactured home with two additional ties per side at intermediate locations.
 - g. *Mailboxes.* When more than five rural mailboxes are used for mail delivery, the approval of the local post office department and the State department of transportation shall be required.
 - h. *Project identification sign.* Park identification signs shall comply with the standards for a monument sign in accordance with § 685, Signs in Residential Districts.
- (5) *Solid waste.* The residential-manufactured home park management shall be responsible for the proper storage, collection, and disposal of solid waste in accordance with § 690 Collection of solid waste and recyclables.
- (6) *Resident requirements.* All residential-manufactured home park residents must be required to comply with an established set of requirements through contracts, restrictive covenants, or other valid means. Failure to enforce such restrictions subjects the property to revocation of the manufacturing home park zoning.
- (7) *Landscape requirements.*
- a. All manufactured home parks shall be landscaped in accordance with § 650, Landscaping.
 - b. A landscaped buffer strip shall be provided at all exterior property lines and shall consist of an approved wall, fence, or a Type A Separation Buffer (See Figure 54 on page 215) with the addition of canopy trees, spaced not more than 50 feet apart. The standards of section 650 regarding planting and the health of installed plants shall be met.
- (8) *Conformance with residential-manufactured home park standards.*
- a. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct or engage in the construction of any manufactured home park or make any addition or alteration to an existing manufactured home park within the Town's planning jurisdiction unless a final plan of the manufactured home park has been approved in accordance with this section.

- b. No new manufactured home park or manufactured home park addition shall be occupied until the Town Planner has issued a zoning compliance certificate and a certificate of occupancy has been issued by the County inspections department.
- c. The owners, management, or occupants to whom a construction permit for a manufactured home park is issued shall operate the park in compliance with this section and shall provide adequate supervision to maintain the park, its facilities and equipment in good repair and in a clean and sanitary condition.
- d. The Town Planner may, after due notice and subject to the right to appeal to the Board of Adjustment per section 3301, suspend or revoke the zoning compliance certificate for failure to maintain the park in compliance with the provisions of this section. The County inspections department may, after due notice, subject to the right of appeal, suspend or revoke the certificate of occupancy for failure to maintain the park in compliance with the provisions of this section.
- e. The zoning compliance certificate and/or certificate of occupancy may be revoked for a specific section of a manufactured home park which is in violation and occupancy allowed to continue in portions of the park which are in conformity with the zoning compliance certificate and certificate of occupancy. The Town Planner and the Stanly County Inspections and Environmental Health Departments may conduct as many inspections of manufactured home parks as are deemed necessary to ensure the compliance of applicable standards.

(9) Certificate of occupancy and compliance.

- a. The Town Planner shall issue a zoning compliance certificates per §§ 3303 and/or 3323 prior to the issuance of a county inspections department certificate of occupancy and compliance.
- b. A certificate of occupancy must be authorized and issued by the inspections department prior to occupancy of a manufactured home park. Construction must conform to the approved plan.
- c. A certificate of occupancy may be issued if all required work, other than the completion of the foundation skirting, is completed, provided that a zoning compliance certificate of completion is issued by the Town Planner within 90 days of the issuance of the certificate of occupancy.
- d. If no certificate of completion is issued within 90 days, the certificate of occupancy shall be void.

(f) Nursing home.

- (1) Such uses shall not be primarily for the treatment of contagious diseases, mental illness, or addiction.
- (2) Nursing homes in the NB district shall be limited to a maximum of 18 patients.

Sec. 532 – Institutional Uses.

- (a) Cemetery, Columbarium.* Columbariums are permitted accessory uses of churches.
- (b) Church.* All buildings shall be set back at least 20 feet from any lot line.
- (c) Day care, adult.* Such uses shall be limited to a maximum of 12 adults in the CB district.
- (d) Day care, child.*
 - (1) Such uses shall be limited to a maximum of 2,500 gross square feet in the NB district and a maximum of 5,000 gross square feet in the CB district.
 - (2) Day care uses taking place within a private dwelling are treated as an accessory use (see Division 4).

(e) *Health care use.* Medical clinics, outpatient treatment facilities, and urgent care uses shall be limited to a maximum of 12,500 gross square feet in the NB and CB districts.

(f) *Telecommunications facilities.*

(1) *Purpose and intent.* This section establishes general standards for the siting of wireless telecommunications facilities that will provide for the public health, safety, and welfare. The standards are intended to ensure that residents, businesses, and public safety operations in the Town's planning jurisdiction have reliable access to wireless communications services. More specifically, the provisions of this section are intended to:

- a. Ensure adequate protection of residential areas and uses from potential adverse impacts of wireless communications facilities, and to generally encourage the location of these facilities in areas where adverse impact on the community is minimal;
- b. Encourage the placement of wireless telecommunications facilities in non-residential areas;
- c. Minimize the number of new major telecommunications towers generally;
- d. Create conditions where wireless telecommunications service providers are able to provide wireless telecommunications services effectively and efficiently in accordance with State and federal law;
- e. Strongly encourage the joint use or collocation of new and existing wireless telecommunications facilities so as to minimize the number of new telecommunications towers throughout the Town;
- f. Establish collocation and concealed towers as the preferred options for the accommodation of wireless telecommunications equipment; and
- g. Ensure that wireless telecommunications facilities located within the public right of way do not obstruct sight distance triangles or create safety hazards for pedestrians or bicyclists.

(2) *Applicability.* The standards in this section shall apply to all wireless telecommunications facilities except for the following, which are exempted from these standards but remain subject to all other applicable standards in this Ordinance:

- a. Removal of antennas, antenna support structures, or wireless telecommunications equipment on an existing telecommunications tower, utility pole, vertical projection, or equipment compound that does not result in a substantial modification;
- b. The operation of a small wireless facility solely within the interior of a structure, stadium, or athletic facility;
- c. Routine maintenance on an existing wireless telecommunication facility;
- d. Installation, modification, or operation of a micro-wireless facility, receive-only television antenna, or receive-only radio antenna for noncommercial use;
- e. Installation, modification, or operation of FCC-licensed amateur ("ham") radio equipment; and
- f. Dish antenna or earth stations.

(3) *Retention of expert assistance and reimbursement by applicant.* The Town may hire any consultant and/or expert necessary to assist the Town in reviewing and evaluating application for a wireless telecommunications facility, including the construction and modification of the site, in accordance with these standards.

- a. Upon filing an application, an applicant shall deposit with the Town funds sufficient to reimburse the Town for all reasonable costs of consultant and expert evaluation and consultation to the Town in connection with the review of any application, including the construction and modification of the site, once permitted.

- b. The initial deposit shall be in the amount set forth in the adopted fee schedule and shall be paid at the time the application is submitted. The Town will maintain a separate escrow account for all such funds.
 - c. The Town consultants/experts shall invoice the Town for its services in reviewing the application, including the construction and modification of the site, once permitted.
 - d. If at any time during the process this escrow account has a balance less than an amount set forth in the adopted fee schedule, the applicant shall immediately, upon notification by the Town, replenish the escrow account so that it maintains the minimum required balance. Any additional escrow funds shall be deposited with the Town before any further action or consideration is taken on the application.
 - e. In the event that the amount held in escrow by the Town is more than the amount of the actual invoicing at the conclusion of the project, the remaining balance shall be promptly refunded to the applicant.
- (4) *Wireless telecommunications facilities distinguished.* The following use types and configurations are considered to be wireless telecommunications facilities subject to these requirements:
- a. New and replacement major telecommunication towers of 50 feet in height or taller;
 - b. New and replacement minor telecommunication towers of up to 50 feet in height;
 - c. Stealth or concealed telecommunication towers, antennae, or wireless telecommunications equipment;
 - d. Major collocations of antennae and associated equipment on existing towers, buildings, or other vertical projections;
 - e. Minor collocations of antennae and associated equipment on existing towers, buildings, or other vertical projections; and
 - f. The installation of small wireless telecommunications facilities on land outside a public street right-of-way.
- (5) *General standards applicable to all types of wireless telecommunications facilities.* The following requirements shall apply to all new wireless telecommunications facilities and any modifications to an existing wireless telecommunications facility that exceeds the scope of routine maintenance, as defined in this section.
- a. *Building permit required.* Prior to installation or modification exceeding the scope of routine maintenance, all wireless telecommunications facilities shall receive a building permit in accordance with the requirements in this Ordinance.
 - b. *Compliance with federal and state regulations.* All wireless telecommunication facilities shall comply with or exceed current standards and regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and any other agency of the federal government that regulates telecommunications facilities. In addition to federal requirements, all wireless telecommunication facilities shall comply with or exceed current standards and regulations of the State of North Carolina pertaining to wireless telecommunications facilities in §§160D-930 through 160D-934 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
 - c. *Interference.* No wireless communication facility shall disturb, diminish, or interfere with public safety, radio, television, or other wireless telecommunications signals in accordance with FCC requirements.
 - d. *Structurally sound.* All elements of a wireless telecommunication facility shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Town, that the equipment and the structure supporting the equipment is structurally sound and can accommodate the proposed equipment and appurtenances.

- e. *Sight distance at intersections.* All elements of a wireless telecommunication facility shall be located outside of, and shall in no way obstruct, required sight distance triangles. This requirement shall apply to existing streets as well as to future street intersections that have been designed or where right-of-way is currently being protected by the Town or the State.
- f. *Accessory equipment.* Accessory equipment, including any buildings, cabinets, or shelters, shall be used only for the purposes of housing wireless telecommunications equipment and other supplies in direct support of the operation of the wireless telecommunications facility. Any equipment or materials not used in direct support of such operation shall not be stored on the site.
- g. *Obstruction lighting.* Lighting of a wireless telecommunications facility shall be limited to that required for compliance with FAA minimum standards. Any lighting required by the FAA must be of the minimum intensity and number of flashes per minute (i.e., the longest duration between flashes) allowable by the FAA. Nighttime strobing or flashing lights are prohibited, unless required by the FAA.
- h. *Signage.* Signage shall be limited to safety or informational signage identifying the party responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility and any additional security or safety signs, as necessary, in the opinion of the Town Planner.
- i. *Unauthorized access prohibited.* Telecommunications towers and vertical projections with wireless telecommunications equipment with a height of 30 feet above grade or more shall be designed or configured to prevent unauthorized persons from climbing on the wireless telecommunication facility whether through use of walls or fencing with a minimum height of six feet above adjacent grade, or anti-climbing devices.
- j. *Nonconforming wireless telecommunications facilities.*
 - 1. Lawfully established wireless telecommunications facilities in operation prior to June 7, 2021, that do not comply with these standards may remain and operate as nonconforming uses.
 - 2. Ordinary and routine maintenance may be performed on a nonconforming wireless telecommunications facility.
 - 3. Minor collocation of antennae, antenna-support structures, and related wireless telecommunications equipment is allowed, provided that the overall height of the existing nonconforming wireless telecommunications facility remains unchanged or is reduced.
 - 4. In no instance shall a collocation resulting in an increased overall height or a requiring substantial modification, as defined in this section and §160D-932 of the North Carolina General Statutes, be permitted on a nonconforming wireless telecommunications facility.
 - 5. In the event a nonconforming telecommunications tower is removed, it shall not be replaced with another nonconforming wireless telecommunications tower.
- k. *Cessation.*
 - 1. A wireless telecommunication facility shall be considered to have ceased operation if the Town receives written notice from a wireless services provider that it intends to cease operations at a particular wireless telecommunication facility, or a wireless telecommunications facility ceases to transmit a wireless telecommunications signal for a period of 30 consecutive days or longer.
 - 2. Upon receipt of a written notice from a wireless services provider or upon determination that a wireless communication facility has ceased operation, the Town shall forward written documentation of the cessation to the wireless services provider, or the owner of the land, if different.

l. Abandonment.

1. The wireless telecommunications facility shall be deemed abandoned if wireless telecommunications signals do not resume for a period of 180 consecutive days or longer from the date the written documentation of cessation is filed.
2. Upon making a determination that a wireless telecommunications facility has been abandoned, the Town shall forward written documentation of the abandonment to the wireless services provider, or the owner of the land, if different.

m. Removal.

1. The Town may require the wireless services provider or the owner of the land, if different, to remove an abandoned wireless telecommunications facility within 30 days of the date it is deemed abandoned.
2. Should the wireless services provider, or the owner of the land, if different, fail to remove the abandoned telecommunications facility within 30 days of the date that notice of abandonment is filed, the Town may cause the wireless telecommunications facility to be removed and may recover the actual cost of such removal, including legal fees, if any, from the wireless services provider, or the owner of the land, if different.

(6) Standards for specific types of wireless telecommunication facilities.

- a. Collocations distinguished.* All collocations shall be classified as either a major collocation or a minor collocation in accordance with Article 10, and the following:
 1. A major collocation includes placement of antennas, antenna-support structures, and related wireless telecommunications equipment on any of the following: a building's roof; a building's wall; a vertical projection such as a water tank, electric transmission tower, or similar vertical projection not constructed for the sole purpose of providing wireless telecommunications services; or an existing or replacement telecommunications tower where the collocation requires a substantial modification, as defined in section 1030 below and §160D-931 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
 2. A minor collocation includes placement of antennas, antenna-support structures, and related wireless telecommunications equipment on an existing or replacement telecommunications tower, provided no substantial modification, as defined in these standards and §160D-931 of the North Carolina General Statutes, is required. A minor collocation may also be referred to as an "eligible facility," as defined in these standards and §160D-931 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
 3. In addition to the placement of antennas and antenna-support structures, collocations may also include the placement of wireless telecommunications equipment on a telecommunications tower, on a vertical projection, on the ground in close proximity to a telecommunications tower or vertical project, within an equipment compound, within an equipment cabinet, within a building, or on a building's roof. Nothing shall prohibit the replacement of an existing telecommunications tower or activities that increase the overall height of an existing telecommunications tower in order to accommodate a proposed collocation.

4. *Substantial modification.* Collocations on an existing or replacement telecommunications tower that require or result in any of the following shall be considered a substantial modification: a) Increasing the existing overall height of the telecommunications tower by the greater of: 20 feet or more than ten percent; or b) Adding an appurtenance (excluding cabling supports) to the body of an existing telecommunications tower that protrudes horizontally from the edge of the tower by the greater of: more than the width of the telecommunications tower at the height of the appurtenance; or more than 20 feet from the edge of the tower; or c) Increasing the square footage of an existing equipment compound by more than 2,500 square feet. Substantial modifications that require an increase in the overall height of an existing telecommunications tower or require a replacement tower that exceeds the height of the existing telecommunications tower by more than 40 feet shall require review as a new telecommunication tower.
 5. *Maximum height.* Antennae, antenna-support structures, or other wireless telecommunications equipment, associated with a major collocation on a building wall or roof shall not project more than ten feet above the highest point of the building's roof or parapet wall.
 6. *Method of attachment.* Antennae, antenna-support structures, or other wireless telecommunications equipment, associated with a collocation shall be mechanically fastened to the building, roof, vertical projection, or telecommunications tower in a manner that minimizes the potential for structural failure or endangerment of the public from falling wireless telecommunications equipment. The Town Planner shall require an applicant for a collocation to furnish evidence from a professional engineer licensed in the State of North Carolina that the proposed collocation meets the applicable State and local building and fire code requirements.
 7. *Appearance when concealed.* When a collocation is proposed on a concealed telecommunications tower, the collocation shall be configured in the manner necessary to ensure the tower's concealment is not compromised or negatively impacted.
 8. *Setbacks.* In cases where an existing telecommunication tower's height is increased or where an existing telecommunications tower is replaced in order to accommodate a collocation, the existing or replacement tower shall be set back at least one foot from the front, side, and rear lot lines for each foot of overall wireless telecommunications facility height, to the maximum extent practicable. Accessory structures, including equipment cabinets, guy wire anchors, and other ground-based equipment shall conform with the applicable dimensional requirements for the zoning district where located.
- b. *Telecommunications tower, major.* A new or replacement telecommunications tower with a height of 50 feet or more above grade is a major telecommunications tower subject to these standards. A new or replacement telecommunications tower with a height less than 50 feet above grade shall be considered a minor telecommunications tower.
1. *Setbacks.* Towers and their associated antennas shall be set back at least one foot from the front, side, and rear lot lines for each foot of overall wireless telecommunications facility height. In cases where an existing telecommunication tower's height is increased or where an existing telecommunications tower is replaced in order to accommodate a major or minor collocation, the existing or replacement tower shall comply with the setback requirements, to the maximum extent practicable.

2. *Maximum height.* The maximum height (including antenna and other appurtenances) for any new, replaced, or collocated wireless telecommunication tower is 200 feet, as measured from the adjacent pre-construction grade to the top of the highest appurtenance on the tower. In no instance shall the collocation of an eligible facility or a collocation that constitutes a substantial modification result in a telecommunication tower with a height that exceeds 200 feet above the adjacent pre-construction grade. In cases where a telecommunications tower is mounted to or on top of a building, the overall height of the building and the attached tower shall not exceed 200 feet from the adjacent preconstruction grade. The adjacent pre-construction grade shall be the grade at the base of the building closest to the tower.
 3. *Collocation required.* Telecommunications towers shall be designed to accommodate the present and future needs of the owner and as well as the collocation of additional equipment, in accordance with the following standards: a) Towers of 50 to 80 feet in height shall be configured to accommodate the collocation of at least two wireless telecommunications service provider's equipment; b) Towers of 81 to 130 feet in height shall be configured to accommodate the collocation of at least three wireless telecommunications service provider's equipment; c) Towers of 131 feet in height or higher shall be configured to accommodate the collocation of at least four wireless telecommunications service provider's equipment.
- c. *Telecommunications tower, minor.* A concealed telecommunications tower is a telecommunications tower and associated equipment that is designed to appear as something other than a traditional wireless communications facility. These are sometimes called "stealth" towers. A minor wireless telecommunications tower is a use that is designed to appear as a traditional wireless communications facility except that the maximum height of the tower portion of the facility is less than 30 feet above grade.
1. *Appearance of a concealed telecommunications tower.* A concealed telecommunications tower shall be configured to conceal the presence of the tower, antennas, antenna-support structures, and related wireless telecommunications equipment in order to obscure its purpose as a wireless telecommunications facility, to the maximum extent practicable. Allowable configurations include, but are not limited to: bell towers, clock towers, water towers, silos, chimneys, steeples, light poles, flag poles, or evergreen trees. Antennae, antenna support structures, cabling, and related appurtenances shall be enclosed, camouflaged, screened, or otherwise obscured so that they are not readily identifiable as wireless telecommunications equipment to the casual observer.
 2. *Setbacks.* Concealed and minor telecommunications towers and associated accessory structures, including equipment cabinets, shall comply with the applicable dimensional requirements for non-residential uses in the zoning district where located. In no instance shall a concealed or minor telecommunications tower be exempted from the minimum applicable setback requirements for non-residential uses. In cases where an existing concealed telecommunication tower's height is increased or where an existing concealed telecommunications tower is replaced in order to accommodate a major or minor collocation, the existing or replacement concealed telecommunications tower shall comply with the setback requirements above, to the maximum extent practicable.
 3. *Maximum height.* The maximum height for any concealed wireless telecommunication tower is 200 feet, as measured from the adjacent pre-construction grade to the top of the highest appurtenance on the tower. In no instance shall a collocation of an eligible facility or work associated with a substantial modification result in a concealed telecommunication tower with a height that exceeds 200 feet above the adjacent pre-construction grade. The maximum height for a minor telecommunications tower is less than 50 feet from the adjacent pre-construction grade to the top of the highest appurtenance on the tower.

4. *Collocation.* Concealed and minor telecommunications towers are encouraged (but not required) to accommodate the collocation of other antennae. Collocations of equipment on a minor telecommunications tower (whether a major or minor collocation) shall not increase the overall height of the tower by more than 10 feet beyond the initially approved height of the minor telecommunications tower. Actions that result in an increase in tower height by more than 10 feet shall require the minor telecommunications tower to undergo review as a major telecommunications tower. Any collocated equipment on a concealed telecommunications tower must maintain the appearance of the facility as a concealed telecommunications tower. In no instance shall a concealed telecommunications tower be replaced with a telecommunications tower that is not concealed in order to accommodate a collocation.
- d. *Wireless communications facilities, small.* An applicant may file a single consolidated application for up to 25 separate small wireless facilities at one time, but the Town may choose to issue separate decisions on one or more of the facilities included within a consolidated application.
 4. *Located within public right-of-way.* In cases where a small wireless facility is proposed within a public right-of-way, the small wireless facility shall comply with all standards applicable to the right-of-way.
 5. *Timeframe for review.* Applications for establishment of a small wireless facility shall be processed and decided within 45 days from the date the application is determined to be complete. Nothing shall prohibit the Town and the applicant from mutually agreeing to a longer review period.
 6. *Timing for operation.* Construction of a small wireless facility shall commence within six months of its approval and the small wireless facility shall be activated for use within one year from the permit issuance date, unless delayed by a lack of commercial power at the site.
 7. *Maximum equipment size.* In no instance shall a small wireless facility exceed the following maximum size limitations; a small wireless facility that exceeds these maximum size limitations shall be reviewed in accordance with the standards for a collocation: a) Each antenna, and any exposed elements, shall be capable of fitting within an enclosure of six cubic feet, or less; b) All other wireless equipment associated with the small wireless facility shall maintain a maximum cumulative volume of 28 cubic feet, or less. The following types of ancillary equipment are not included in the calculation of equipment volume: electric meters, concealment elements, telecommunications demarcation boxes, grounding equipment, power transfer switches, cut-off switches, vertical cable runs for the connection of power and other services, or the support structure.
 8. *Maximum height.* No new structure intended to support a small wireless facility shall be taller than 50 feet above the adjacent pre-construction grade. An existing structure (such as a utility pole, light standard, sign, etc.) may be replaced in order to accommodate a small wireless facility, but the replacement structure shall not exceed the height of the original structure being replaced. In no instance shall the antennae or equipment associated with a small wireless facility project more than ten feet above the height of the structure the small wireless facility is mounted on. In cases where a new structure installed to serve a small wireless facility exceeds 50 feet in height, the structure shall be reviewed and decided in accordance with the standards for a telecommunications tower. In cases where a replacement structure intended to serve a small wireless exceeds the height of the original structure, the replacement structure shall be reviewed and decided in accordance with the standards for a collocation.
 9. *Placement.* A small wireless facility, including the support structure and all other equipment, shall not obstruct the safe passage of vehicles, pedestrians, or bicycles.

10. *Method of attachment.* Antennae, antenna-support structures, or other wireless communications equipment, associated with a small wireless facility shall be mechanically fastened to the supporting structure in a manner that minimizes the potential for structural failure or endangerment of the public from falling wireless telecommunications equipment. The Town Planner shall require an applicant for a small wireless facility to furnish evidence from a professional engineer licensed in the State of North Carolina that the proposed wireless telecommunications facility meets the applicable State and local building and fire code requirements.
11. *Appearance.* The portion of a small wireless facility attached to the support structure shall match the color of the support structure, to the maximum extent practicable. In cases where an applicant proposes inclusion of a small wireless facility on a decorative support structure, sign, or other existing structure not constructed solely for the purposes of providing wireless telecommunications services, the Town may require the small wireless facility to be configured or concealed to ensure compatibility with the structure.
12. *Electrical service.* In cases where a small wireless facility is proposed in areas where electrical service is underground, all electrical service to the small wireless facility shall also be underground.

(g) *Utilities, major and minor.*

(1) *All utilities shall comply with the following standards:*

- a. *Where possible, utilities should be located on lots interior to a development rather than on lots abutting streets;*
- b. *All dangerous apparatus shall be enclosed by a fence or wall at least eight feet in height;*
- c. *Major utilities may only be located on lots that meet the dimensional requirements for the zoning district where located. Minor utilities may be on lots, leaseholds, or easements that do not meet the minimum dimensional standards for lots in the district where located;*
- d. *The design of buildings, structures, and facilities located in residential neighborhoods shall conform as closely as possible to the character of development in the area to ensure compatibility. Utility placement and screening may also be used as a means of ensuring compatibility;*
- e. *No vehicles, trailers, or materials shall be stored outdoors on the premises;*
- f. *Portions of properties not used for facilities, off-street parking, or related services shall be maintained with natural ground cover; and*
- g. *Service and storage yards shall not be permitted within utility facilities located in residential or OI districts.*

(2) *Ground-based electrical substations and transformers shall be considered as minor utilities and shall also comply with the following additional standards:*

- a. *Ground-based electrical substations and transformers may only be located on a lot of one acre in area when located in a residential or OI district;*
- b. *Ground-based electrical substations and transformers shall include non-climbable fences or comparable safety devices to limit accessibility by the general public;*
- c. *Ground-based electrical substations and transformers shall include a durable masonry wall, fence, hedge, or other natural planting of comparable opacity shall be provided along the exterior lot lines abutting a lot in a residential or OI district;*
- d. *Walls, fences, or hedges required in this section shall be between five and seven feet in height measured from the ground along the lot line; and*

- e. *Plantings shall maintain an initial height of at least three feet at time of planting and shall achieve an average height of six feet within two years of the time of planting.*
- Communications or relay towers associated with a utility use type shall comply with the following additional standards:*
- a. *Communications or relay towers associated with a utility use type may only be located on a lot of one acre in area when located in a residential or OI district; and*
 - b. *The minimum distance from the base of any tower to the nearest property line shall be equal to the height of the tower.*

Sec. 533 – Commercial Uses.

- (a) *Automotive painting/body shop.* These uses shall comply with the following standards:
 - (1) *Buildings shall be limited to a gross floor area of up to 2,000 square feet within the NB and CB districts;*
 - (2) *No more than eight vehicles may be stored outside overnight only in the HB, or I districts;*
 - (3) *Any vehicles or materials stored overnight shall be located within a designated storage area; and*
 - (4) *All storage areas shall be enclosed by a fully opaque fence or wall with a minimum height of six feet.*
- (b) *Automotive parts and accessory sales.* These uses are limited to a maximum of 6,500 square feet of floor area per lot.
- (c) *Automobile repair and servicing (without painting/bodywork).* These uses shall comply with the following standards:
 - (1) *Buildings shall be limited to a gross floor area of up to 2,000 square feet within the NB and CB districts;*
 - (2) *No more than eight vehicles may be stored outside overnight only in the HB, and I districts;*
 - (3) *Any vehicles or materials stored overnight shall be located within a designated storage area; and*
 - (4) *All storage areas shall be enclosed by a fully opaque fence or wall with a minimum height of six feet.*
- (d) *Automobile sales or rentals.* Uses primarily involving the sales or rental of automobiles, trucks, or recreational vehicles shall comply with the following standards:
 - (1) *Vehicle display areas shall be surfaced with concrete, asphalt, or other permanent surfacing material other than crushed stone;*
 - (2) *No vehicles or other similar items shall be displayed on the top of a building;*
 - (3) *All lights and lighting shall be designed and arranged so no source of light is directly visible from any abutting residential property; and*
 - (4) *Repair and service functions are permitted as an accessory use provided all repair-related activities take place within an enclosed building.*
- (e) *Automotive towing and storage lot.* Automotive towing and storage lot uses shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) *A maximum of no more than 50 vehicles at any one time shall be stored on the property.*
 - (2) *All towed vehicles must be stored in an approved vehicle towing and storage area.*
 - (3) *The minimum size of the fenced storage area shall be 3,000 square feet.*

- (4) *An opaque chain link fence (with slats) or chain link fence supplemented with evergreen vegetation, of a minimum height necessary to fully screen all vehicles stored on the site, shall be provided around all accessible sides of the storage area.*
- (5) *All entrances to and from the storage area shall be secured and locked whenever an employee is not present on the property.*
- (6) *The storage area shall be paved with asphalt or concrete to minimize dust emissions and the buildup of dirt, mud, and other debris.*
- (7) *All lighting shall be shielded in accordance with § 630 Outdoor Lighting Standards, so as not to cast direct light upon any adjacent residential lot.*
- (8) *No storage area shall be permitted within 100 feet of any residentially-zoned property or within any required front yard.*
- (9) *All buildings used to protect stored motor vehicles shall be located on the same lot.*
- (f) *Bar, cocktail lounge, or private club.* A bar, cocktail lounge, or private club shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) *Such uses shall be separated from a church or school use type by at least 200 feet measured from lot line to lot line;*
 - (2) *The use shall not orient the primary entrance toward an abutting lot in a residential district;*
 - (3) *The use shall have a six-foot-high opaque fence or masonry wall along all lot lines abutting a residential district;*
 - (4) *Outdoor seating (including, but not limited to, seating for dining or listening to live or recorded acoustic or amplified entertainment outside of the building) shall comply with the following standards:*
 - a. *The outdoor seating area shall be located no closer than 100 feet from any single-family residential zoning district;*
 - b. *The outdoor seating area shall not obstruct the movement of pedestrians along sidewalks or through areas intended for public use; and*
 - c. *Any applicable NCDOT requirements.*
- (g) *Bed and breakfast.* A bed and breakfast shall comply with the following standards:
 - (1) *Be owner-occupied or have a manager who resides on the premises;*
 - (2) *Have no more than six sleeping rooms;*
 - (3) *Have only one kitchen;*
 - (4) *Limit meals served on the premises to overnight guests only; and*
 - (5) *Limit any signage to ground signage with a maximum sign face area of six square feet.*
- (h) *Bottle shop.* A bottle shop use shall comply with the standards for a Bar, Cocktail Lounge, or Private Club.
- (i) *Business incubator.*
 - (1) *A business incubator may be provided as a permitted use in its own building, as a tenant in a multi-tenant building, or as an accessory use to an existing office, personal service, or industrial use.*
 - (2) *When proposed as an accessory use to an existing business or development, the floor area devoted to the business incubator shall not exceed 25 percent of the building's gross floor area.*
 - (3) *Business incubators shall meet the off-street parking requirement for this use type in the Table of Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements (See § 670), not the individual types of uses within the business incubator.*

- (4) *Floor area within a building serving as a business incubator may be used for storage, but no outdoor activity or storage is permitted.*
- (j) *Car wash or automobile detailing.* Such use types are limited to a maximum of four individual bays 4 bays or up to 2,500 sf detail service area.
- (k) *Coffee shop / bakery.* Coffee shops, bakeries, and other specialty eating establishments shall be limited to a maximum gross floor area of 3,500 square feet in the NB district and 4,000 square feet in the CB district. Outdoor seating area shall not be included within the maximum allowable gross floor area.
- (l) *Convenience store.*
- (1) *In the NB district, such uses are limited to a maximum gross floor area of 3,500 square feet and a maximum of six fuel pumps.*
- (2) *In the CB district, such uses are limited to a maximum gross floor area of 5,000 square feet and a maximum of 6 fuel pumps.*
- (m) *Co-working space.*
- (1) *Use types and activities associated with a co-working space shall be limited to the range of activities typically associated with office uses.*
- (2) *Food or beverages produced or sold within the use shall be limited to patrons of co-working space not the general public.*
- (3) *Delivery of personal services within the co-working space (manicure, massage, education, exercise classes, child care, etc.) shall be limited to patrons of the co-working space.*
- (4) *Facilities for pets shall be indoors or fully screened from adjacent streets and other uses.*
- (n) *Electronic gaming operations.*
- (1) *The Town Board of Commissioners takes no permission on the legality of electronic gaming operations. Illegal land uses may not be permitted by this UDO. If electronic gaming operations are permitted by statute or by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, then they shall comply with this sub-section (n).*
- (2) *Prior to the operation of an electronic gaming operation, a zoning permit license for an electronic gaming operation must be issued. In addition, an annual gaming machine fee in the amount of \$500.00 per gaming machine or device as established in the Town's adopted fee schedule shall be paid.*
- (3) *Electronic gaming operations shall be regulated as to location in the following manner in addition to any other requirements of this Article:*
- a. *Electronic gaming operations shall be located a minimum of 1,000 feet measured in any direction, from:*
1. *A place of worship or other religious institution;*
 2. *A day care center, public or private school;*
 3. *A public or private park, playground, public library, or cemetery;*
 4. *A skating rink, video arcade, or motion picture theater which shows G- or PG-rated movies to the general public on a regular basis;*
 5. *Electronic gaming operations, tattoo or body piercing establishments;*
 6. *Adult and sexually oriented businesses; or*
 7. *A residential zoned/residential used parcel.*

- b. *Applicants shall submit a current straight line drawing prepared within 30 days prior to the application by a registered surveyor, depicting the property lines and the structures containing any of the above uses and the straight-line measurements to each. Straight line distance shall be measured from the property line of the existing or established use to the building of the proposed electronic gaming operation. A use in subsection (n)(2)a. of this section shall be considered to be existing or established if it is in place or actively under construction at the time the application is submitted. Residential zoning districts shall be based upon the most current official zoning map.*
- c. *Hours of operation shall be limited to 8:00 a.m. through 11:00 p.m. Sunday through Thursday and 8:00 a.m. through midnight Fridays and Saturdays.*
- d. *No minor (17 years of age or younger) shall be allowed to operate a gaming machine subject to this Article.*
- e. *All electronic gaming operations shall comply with requirements of Chapter 14, Article 37 of the North Carolina General Statutes.*
- f. *The maximum number of gaming machines for any electronic gaming operation business is 8 and the minimum building square footage shall be at least 200 square feet per machine.*
- g. *Electronic gaming operations must be visible and open to the store front of the building or structure. Shading or tinting of store front windows shall not exceed 35 percent.*
- h. *Consciously and purposely hiding machines/terminals/computers, using switching devices to change screens in order to hide the true purpose and use of a computer, or any other ploy to hide the intended use of any computer within the establishment shall be considered as perpetrating a fraud upon the Town and shall result in the immediate permanent revocation of the establishment's zoning compliance certificate and shall result in a penalty equal to 100 percent of the fee that is due, in addition to the fee itself.*
- i. *There shall be an adult manager, 18 years of age or older, on the premises during the hours of operation.*
- j. *Each applicant for zoning compliance as required by this Article shall be upon a form approved by the Town Board and shall be filed with the Town Clerk. Each applicant shall certify, under oath, the following information:*
 - 1. *The name, age and residence of all interested parties;*
 - 2. *The address of the premises where the business shall be located;*
 - 3. *The proposed hours of operation of the business;*
 - 4. *The dimensions of land owned or controlled by the applicant as premises for the electronic gaming operation;*
 - 5. *A description of any other business to be operated on the same premises or any adjoining premises owned or controlled by the applicant; and*
 - 6. *A statement of any prior revocations of a license of any interested party to operate an electronic gaming operation or similar business in any jurisdiction.*
- k. *The applicant shall provide the serial number of each and every computer in the establishment. The Town Clerk or Town Planner will issue a town decal including the serial number, town terminal number, and date of issuance, to be displayed visibly on the computer or gaming terminal at all times. The Town terminal number will be assigned by the Town Planner. The serial numbers of computers or gaming terminals placed into service after the zoning compliance certificate is granted (and the additional license fees) shall be provided to the Town Clerk or Town Planner prior to any use of the machine.*

1. *Computers that are removed from the establishment shall be reported, with the serial number, to the Town Clerk or Town Planner; any replacement computer shall be reported, with the serial numbers of the original and replacement machines, to the Town Planner. New computers or gaming terminals must be issued a Town decal prior to operation.*
 2. *Alteration or modification of any Town-issued decal shall be considered a zoning violation and subject to civil penalties per Article 9 Enforcement.*
 - l. *No interested party shall operate an electronic gaming operation unless the party shall have first applied for and received the zoning compliance certificate provided for by the Town. It shall be unlawful to operate an electronic gaming operation within the Town without a zoning permit as required by this section and the Town.*
 - m. *Electronic gaming operations that are operating at the time of the adoption of this section shall apply for a zoning compliance certificate with thirty days of July 1, 2022.. Any such establishment denied a certificate shall cease operations of machines within three days of notice of such denial by the Town Clerk or Town Planner.*
 - n. *A change of any facts stated in an application filed under this Article shall be reported immediately to the Town Clerk and Town Planner. Failure to report any change of the facts stated in the application shall be subject to civil penalties as outlined in § 940 Civil Penalties.*
 - o. *A zoning compliance certificate issued pursuant to this Article shall become void if the licensee moves or ceases to operate at the location required to be stated in the application for the license.*
 - p. *Off-street parking requirements shall be as follows:*
 1. *One parking space per machine;*
 2. *One parking space per employee; and*
 3. *Two state department of insurance designed handicap parking spaces per first 25 parking spaces and one for every 25 parking spaces thereafter.*
 - q. *There shall be no alcohol sales or alcohol consumption on the premises of an electronic gaming operation.*
- (o) *Event venue. Event venues shall be operated in accordance with the following standards:*
- (1) *Outdoor activity areas shall be set back from lot lines shared with a residential use by an amount at least twice the minimum rear setback for the district where the use is located.*
 - (2) *The maximum number of guests shall be in accordance with the maximum occupancy of the principal structure in accordance with the State Building Code.*
 - (3) *Outdoor activities shall not take place between the hours of midnight and 7:00 AM.*
 - (4) *Exterior lighting shall not project into adjoining residential lots. Use of stadium-style or other pole-mounted lighting is prohibited. Lighting of accessible paths may be provided, if necessary.*
 - (5) *In cases where off-site parking is employed, the event venue shall maintain an agreement with the owner of land where vehicles are parked.*
 - (6) *The venue shall ensure guests may access the venue safely from off-site parking areas.*
 - (7) *In no instance shall vehicles be parked along streets in ways that block driveways, sight triangles, or emergency access.*
 - (8) *The event venue shall provide sufficient on-site trash receptacles, and shall ensure that windblown trash or other debris does not accumulate anywhere on the site.*

- (9) *Event venue uses shall demarcate the boundaries of the event venue site for guests and shall include fences, walls, or other techniques such as landscaping to ensure guests to do not inadvertently trespass on adjacent lots.*
- (10) *Event venues shall ensure adequate ingress and egress from all buildings and structures to accommodate emergencies.*
- (p) *Financial service.* Financial service uses shall comply with the following standards:
- (1) *Such uses shall be limited to a maximum gross floor area of 4,000 square feet in the NB and CB districts; and*
- (2) *Uses with accessory features like automated teller machines and drive-throughs shall comply with the applicable accessory use standards in Division 4 of this Article.*
- (q) *Hair, nails, and skin-related service.* Such uses shall be limited to a maximum of 500 square feet of floor area in the NB district and up to 2,000 square feet in the CB district.
- (r) *Heavy equipment and tool rental.* Uses primarily involving the sales, rental, service, or storage of heavy equipment shall comply with the following standards:
- (1) *No heavy equipment or building displays shall be located within a required setback or perimeter buffer;*
- (2) *No heavy equipment shall be displayed on the top of a building; and*
- (3) *All lights and lighting shall be designed and arranged so no source of light is directly visible from any residential district or existing residential use.*
- (s) *Indoor commercial recreation.* Such uses are limited to a maximum of 6,000 gross square feet in the NB district and a maximum of 12,500 gross square feet in the CB district.
- (t) *Microbrewery or micro distillery.* Such uses shall comply with the standards for a Bar, Cocktail Lounge, or Private Club.
- (u) *Office, professional.* Such uses shall be limited to a maximum of 3,500 gross square feet in the NB district and a maximum of 25,000 square feet in the CB district.
- (v) *Outdoor shooting range.* Outdoor shooting ranges may be permitted subject to the requirements of the district and provided that:
- (1) *Outdoor shooting ranges shall be located on a site or parcel with an area of at least ten acres.*
- (2) *No part of a shooting range shall be located within 100 feet of any property line and less than 1,000 feet from any residential dwelling or school, as measured from the firing line in the direction of the line of fire.*
- (3) *Shooting range facilities shall be constructed, at a minimum to include the following protective barriers:*
- a. *Backstops with a minimum height of twenty feet;*
- b. *Side berms or walls with a minimum height of eight feet;*
- c. *Firing line covers of overhead safety baffles for rifle fire only;*
- d. *The range shall be enclosed by a six-foot chain link fence with a lockable gate at the entrance; and*
- e. *No trespassing – Danger – Shooting Range signs shall be posted along range fence lines every 150 feet.*
- (4) *Weapon types are restricted to pistol, rifle, or shotgun.*
- (5) *The use of explosives or any target that detonates is prohibited.*

- (6) *At least one qualified individual in the sponsoring club or organization shall be certified for shooting range supervision. Each facility shall adopt safety rules and regulations as determined by the sponsoring club or organization.*
- (7) *No individuals under the age of 18 are permitted on the range during any practice or qualification of firearms unless such individual is participating in an organized and properly supervised event being conducted onsite by law enforcement personnel.*
- (8) *The operators of the shooting range shall provide proof of accident and liability insurance coverage. A minimum coverage of \$1,000,000 per individual and \$2,000,000 in the aggregate shall be maintained.*
- (w) *Outdoor storage (as a principal use).* The following standards shall apply to all outdoor storage areas:
 - (1) *The extent of the outdoor storage area shall be clearly delineated on an application for establishment of the use;*
 - (2) *Outdoor storage areas shall comply with the minimum setback standards applicable in the zoning district where the outdoor storage area is located;*
 - (3) *Outdoor storage areas are prohibited between the development's principal structure(s) and an arterial or collector street;*
 - (4) *No outdoor storage area shall be located within a required perimeter landscaping buffer;*
 - (5) *Flammable liquids or gas containers in excess of 1,000 gallons shall be stored underground;*
 - (6) *No materials shall be stored in areas intended for vehicular or pedestrian circulation;*
 - (7) *No materials shall be stored on any potable or non-potable water easement, stormwater easement, or sanitary sewer easement; and*
 - (8) *All areas of outdoor storage shall be surrounded by an opaque fence or wall of a minimum height sufficient to conceal the material stored within from off-site views. In the event the fence or wall is located within a required setback, the fence or wall shall not exceed the maximum height for fences or walls specified in Division 4 of Article 6 Development Standards. Nothing shall limit the height of a screening fence or wall if it is located 20 feet or more from the edge of a required setback.*
 - (9) *In no instance shall materials, equipment, or other items located within a storage area be visible above the fence or wall surrounding them.*
 - (10) *In no instance shall a manufactured or mobile home be used for the purposes of storage.*
- (x) *Packaging and Printing Service.* Such uses shall be limited to a maximum of 2,000 gross square feet in the NB district and a maximum of 5,000 square feet in the CB district.
- (y) *Pharmacy.* Pharmacies shall comply with the following standards:
 - (1) *Such uses shall be limited to a maximum gross floor area of 6,500 square feet in the CB and OI districts; and*
 - (2) *Uses with accessory features like a drive-through shall comply with the applicable accessory use standards in Division 4 of this Article.*
- (z) *Retail use.*
 - (1) *Except for grocery stores, no individual retail use shall occupy more than 3,500 gross square feet in the NB district or more than 12,500 gross square feet in the CB district.*
 - (2) *Thrift stores, flea markets, and pawn shops shall be limited to a maximum gross floor area of 6,500 square feet in the NB and CB districts.*
 - (3) *Nothing shall limit the establishment of a shopping center or other use that includes more than one retail establishment, but in no instance shall a lot or site include more than 100,000 gross square feet of retail uses on any single lot or site.*

- (4) *A grocery store shall have a maximum gross floor area of 15,000 square feet in the CB district and 5,000 square feet in the NB district.*

(aa) *Self-service storage.* Self-service storage facilities shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) *The use shall be located on a lot or site of at least two acres in area;*
- (2) *No more than 50 percent of the total site may be occupied by buildings;*
- (3) *External-access only storage buildings shall not exceed 20 feet or one story in height;*
- (4) *No activity other than storage shall take place within a storage unit; and*
- (5) *Storage of hazardous, toxic, or explosive substances shall be prohibited.*

(bb) *Sexually oriented/adult business.*

- (1) *Authority and jurisdiction.* The provisions of this Article are adopted by the Board of Commissioners under authority granted by the General Assembly in § 14-202.10 et seq. of the North Carolina General Statutes. This Article shall apply to every building, lot, tract, or parcel of land within the planning jurisdiction of the Town.
- (2) *Purpose.* For the purpose of promoting the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the citizenry of the Town, this Article is adopted by the Board of Commissioners to regulate adult and sexually oriented businesses located in the Town. Further, the regulations of this Article have been made with reasonable consideration among other things, as to the character of the Town and its areas and their peculiar suitability for these businesses.
- (3) *Abrogation.* The regulations of this Article shall not repeal, impair, abrogate, or interfere with any existing easements, covenants, deed restrictions, setback requirements, rules, definitions, or regulations previously adopted pursuant to law in any established zoning district in the Town. However, where these regulations impose greater restrictions, the provisions of these regulations shall govern.
- (4) *Massage of private parts prohibited.* It shall be unlawful for any person to massage or offer to massage the private parts of another for hire in the Town. The term "massage" is defined as meaning the manipulation of body muscle or tissue by rubbing, stroking, kneading, or tapping, by hand or mechanical device. The term "private parts" is defined as meaning the penis, scrotum, mons, veneris, vulva or vaginal area. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to licensed medical practitioners, osteopaths, or chiropractors, or persons operating at their direction, in connection with the practice of medicine, chiropractic, or osteopathy.
- (5) *Scope and provisions of this section.*

- a. *Sexually oriented/adult businesses.* No sexually oriented/adult business shall be permitted in any building located within 1,000 feet in any direction from:
 1. *A building used as a dwelling.*
 2. *A building in which an adult business or a sexually oriented business is located.*
 3. *A building used as a church, synagogue, or other house of worship.*
 4. *A building used as a public school or as a state-licensed day care center.*
 5. *Any lot or parcel on which a public playground, public swimming pool, or public park is located.*
- b. *Applicants shall submit a current straight line drawing prepared with the application made by a registered N.C. surveyor, depicting the property lines and the structures containing any of the above uses and the straight-line measurements to each. Straight line distance shall be measured from the property line of the existing or established use to the building of the proposed electronic gaming operation. Residential zoning districts shall be based upon the most current official zoning map.*

(6) *Nonconforming adult businesses and sexually oriented adult businesses.* Any adult business or sexually oriented business lawfully operating on the effective date of the ordinance from which this Article is derived, that is in violation of this Article shall be deemed a nonconforming use. Any use which is determined to be nonconforming by application of the provisions of this section shall be permitted to continue for a period not to exceed two years. Such nonconforming uses shall not be increased, enlarged, extended, or altered.

(cc) *Spa, Day or Medical.* Such uses shall be limited to a maximum of 12,500 gross square feet of floor area in the OI and CB districts.

(dd) *Tattoo and Piercing Establishment.*

Such uses shall comply with the following standards:

- b. The use(s) shall be located no less than 100 feet from any church, school, daycare or residence measured in a straight line from property line to property line.*
- c. Hours of operation are limited to 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.*
- d. The business operations, including tattooing and piercing shall not be visible from any rights-of-way.*
- e. The terms definitions “tattoo” and “body piercing” found in N.C. General Statutes sections 14-400 and 130A-283.*

(2) *All County health ordinances and State statutes regarding tattooing and body piercing shall be followed.*

(ee) *Veterinary clinic.* Such uses are limited to a maximum of 12,000 gross square feet of floor area.

(ff) *Game Rooms, pool and billiard establishments, Pinball machines and arcades.*

(2) *Number of machines or devices.* More than three machines, devices, or tables of any kind comprise a principal use. The maximum number of machines, devices and tables is 20.

(3) *Hours of operation are limited to 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m.*

(4) *Separation from churches, schools and residences.* Shall be one hundred feet measured in a straight line from property line to property line.

Sec. 534 – Industrial Uses.

(a) *Asphalt or concrete plant.*

An asphalt or concrete plant shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) An asphalt plant shall be located at least 50 feet from any lot line.*
- (2) A security fence, a minimum of six feet in height, shall be provided around the use.*
- (3) Within one year of the cessation of the use, all equipment and stock piles incidental to the operation shall be dismantled and removed by and at the expense of the landowner.*
- (4) The site shall be drained to prevent the accumulation of standing water, and channelization of the drainage shall be designed and controlled so as not to cause erosion or silting of neighboring properties or public ways, nor to appreciably increase the turbidity of any natural water course, or to occlude any existing drainage course, except in an instance where redevelopment for another permitted use is in progress.*
- (5) Vehicular access shall be constructed with an all-weather surface and be maintained in a dust-free condition.*
- (6) Access drives shall be located no closer than 15 feet from a lot line.*
- (7) A plan shall be submitted showing truck routes to and from the site. Such routes shall be designed to minimize impacts on residential areas, schools, or other uses negatively affected by truck traffic.*

(b) *Extractive industry.* Quarries and other extractive industries shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) *The minimum development area shall be five acres.*
- (2) *The use shall not require the use of residential neighborhood streets to gain ingress or egress.*
- (3) *Where the final slope of areas being excavated will exceed 30 percent, such areas shall be enclosed with a fence at least eight feet high located not less than ten feet from the excavation's edge.*
- (4) *Excavated areas, stockpiles, waste storage piles, and associated processing, storage, and loading areas shall be fully screened from view from principal arterials, collector streets, and lots in residential zoning districts.*
- (5) *No blasting operations shall be conducted during the hours from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m., and when conducted, shall not cause unreasonable amounts of noise, vibration, dust, or flying debris on nearby lots.*
- (6) *No operations shall impede the normal flow of any stream or watercourse, silt up or pollute any stream, undermine any public road or bridge, or promote flooding on adjacent land.*
- (7) *Upon discontinuance of operations, all buildings and equipment shall be removed, and excavated areas shall be rehabilitated in accordance with a rehabilitation plan included as part of the application to establish the use.*
- (8) *The rehabilitation plan shall identify the ways the site will be to returned as closely as possible to its original condition or a condition suitable for a specified alternate use. The rehabilitation plan shall address the storage and protection of topsoil removed during the course of operations as well as regrading, re-fertilization, and replanting.*
- (9) *The estimated cost of carrying out the rehabilitation plan shall be filed with the application. The estimate shall be certified as approximately correct by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of North Carolina with expertise in rehabilitation.*
- (10) *A rehabilitation guarantee, payable to the Town, shall be required in an amount equal to the estimated cost of carrying out the rehabilitation plan.*
- (11) *The rehabilitation guarantee shall be maintained as a legally binding obligation until such time as the Board of Commissioners determines that all rehabilitation work has been satisfactorily completed.*
- (12) *If the Board of Commissioners finds that extractive uses have been discontinued for a period of 12 consecutive calendar months and that no major attempts have been made to implement the rehabilitation plan, it shall order forfeiture of the guarantee and the proceeds shall be used to carry out, to the extent possible, the rehabilitation plan.*

(c) *Flex space.* Flex space use shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) *Flex space uses shall meet the off-street parking requirement for this use type in the Table of Minimum Off-Street Parking Spaces Required (See § 670), not the individual types of uses within the flex space;*
- (2) *The following activities shall not be included within a flex space use type:*
 - a. *Residential dwellings;*
 - b. *Churches;*
 - c. *Sexually oriented/adult businesses;*
 - d. *Restaurants; and*
 - e. *Cocktail lounges, or private clubs;*

- (3) *Outdoor storage or business-related activity is permitted as an accessory use, subject to all applicable standards in this Ordinance.*
- (d) **Makerspace.** Makerspace uses shall be configured in accordance with the following standards:
- (1) *No outdoor storage or activity shall be permitted;*
 - (2) *The use shall include adequate ventilation and equipment for the dispersal of vapors, dust, or airborne contaminants created within the structure;*
 - (3) *The use shall include a fire suppression system as required by the fire marshal;*
 - (4) *No operation between the hours of 11:00 PM and 7:00 AM; and*
 - (5) *Incidental sale of products created on site is permitted.*
- (e) **Manufacturing, light.** All light manufacturing uses shall comply with the following standards:
- (1) *Buffer and setback areas in the side and rear may not be used for parking; and*
 - (2) *Finished products for display and sale shall not occupy more than 40 percent of the land area between the principal building and all adjacent streets.*
- (f) **Salvage or junkyard.** Junk yards, including junked automobile storage, shall be subject to the following regulations:
- (1) *Junk yards shall be located at least 200 linear feet, as measured from the required perimeter screening from any lot in a residential zoning district;*
 - (2) *An opaque screen eight feet in height shall be required around all boundaries;*
 - (3) *Any planted opaque screen shall be at least four feet in height when planted; and*
 - (4) *No required front or side yard shall be used for storage purposes.*
- (g) **Solar energy, major.** Major solar energy uses shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) **Setbacks.** Solar farms and their appurtenant components shall conform to the principal building setbacks of the underlying zoning district which they are located.
 - (2) **Height requirements.** Individual modules/panels shall be a maximum of 20 feet in height as measured from the grade at the base of the structure to the apex of the structure.
 - (3) **Site plan.** A site plan, drawn and stamped by a state-licensed surveyor or engineer, shall be submitted showing the following:
 - a. *The location and dimensions of all proposed areas for the placement of solar panels, screening/fencing and related improvements;*
 - b. *Any preexisting structures on the same lot, and principal structures on other properties that would affect the placement of solar panels;*
 - c. *Parking and access areas;*
 - d. *Location of any proposed solar access easements;*
 - e. *Location where wiring is brought together for inter-connection to system components and/or the local utility power grid, and location of disconnect switch;*
 - f. *Any proposed new structures; and*
 - g. *Any other relevant elements as requested by the board of adjustment.*
 - (4) **Landscape Plan.** A landscape plan drawn at the same sale as the site plan showing existing and proposed trees, shrubs, ground cover, buffers and all other landscape materials as required by Section 650.

(5) *Emergency Plan.* An emergency plan showing how possible spills, explosions and etc. Would be handled and access for emergency vehicles and an evacuation plan if required.

(6) *Avigation Plan*

The following is a list of the minimum requirements for the Avigation Plan:

- a. *A map analysis showing a radius of five nautical miles from the center of the Major Solar Energy Facility within any airport operations within the 5-mile radius highlighted.*
- b. *For consideration of potential impacts to low altitude military flight paths, notification of intent to construct shall be sent to the NC Commanders Council at least 30 days before the rezoning public hearing.*
- c. *The latest version of the Solar Glare Hazard Analysis Tool (SGHAT)¹ shall be used per its user's manual to evaluate solar glare aviation hazard. The full report for each flight path and observation point as well as the contact information for the Town Planner shall be sent to the authority listed below at least 30 days before the rezoning public hearing. Proof of delivery notification and date of delivery will be submitted with the rezoning application.*
 1. *Airport operations at airports in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) within 5 nautical miles of the center of the Major Solar Energy Facility: Provide required information to the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) Airport District Office (ADO)² with oversight of North Carolina, or*
 2. *Airport operations at airports not in the NPIAS, including military airports, within 5 nautical miles of the center of the Major Solar Energy Facility: Provide required information to the N.C. Commanders Council³ for military airports and to the management of the airport for other airports,*
- d. *Any applicable design changes to the Major Solar Energy Facility (such as module tilt, module reflectivity, and etc.) after initial submittal shall be rerun in the SGHAT tool and the new full report shall be sent without delay to the Town Planner and the parties listed in C. i. and c. ii. above.*

(7) *Other requirements.*

- a. *Development of a farm will be subject to other overlay district regulations if applicable.*
- b. *Solar farms shall be fully screened from adjoining properties and adjacent roads by an Type A Separation as required by Section 650 (k).*
- c. *All outdoor lighting shall be shielded following the requirements of section 630 to direct light and glare onto the system's premises and may be of sufficient intensity to ensure security.*
- d. *Any electrical wiring used in the system shall be underground (trenched) except where wiring is brought together for inter-connection to system components and/or the local utility power grid.*
- e. *Solar panels shall be mounted onto a pole, rack or suitable foundation, in accordance with manufacturer specifications, in order to ensure the safe operation and stability of the system. The mounting structure (fixed or tracking capable) shall be comprised of materials approved by the manufacturer, which are able to fully support the system components and withstand adverse weather conditions. Only the attachment of the pole, rack or suitable foundation at the ground contact shall be counted towards impervious calculations.*

¹ See <http://sandia.gov/glare>

² As of May, 2022 this is the Memphis ADO.

³ MAIL: Commanding General; ATTN: Community Plans and Liaison (NC Commanders Council); Marine Corps Installations East (MCIESAT); PSC Box 20005; Camp Lejeune, NC 28542.

- f. Multiple mounting structures shall be spaced apart at the distance recommended by the manufacturer to ensure safety and maximum efficiency.*
 - g. No ground-mounted large solar energy systems shall be affixed to a block wall or fence.*
 - h. With the exception of the manufacturer's, or installer's identification, appropriate warning signs, and owner identification sign, all other signs shall be prohibited. Not more than one manufacturer label bonded to or painted upon the solar energy system shall be permitted.*
 - i. It is the responsibility of the owner to remove all obsolete or unused systems within 12 months of cessation of operations. See Decommissioning Plan below.*
 - j. The Town Planner shall be provided copies of any lease agreement, solar access easement, and plan for removal of system/equipment. If the system is to be interconnected to the local utility power grid, a copy of the conditional approval from the local utility must also be provided before a special use permit will be granted.*
 - k. The Major Solar Energy facility and components shall meet all requirements of the state building code.*
 - l. The farm and components shall comply with the current edition of the National Electrical Code, UL listed, and be designed with an anti-reflective coating.*
 - m. The electrical disconnect switch shall be clearly identified and unobstructed and shall be noted clearly on the site plan.*
 - n. The owner or future owner of a property onto which a solar farm is installed assumes all risk associated with diminished performance of said system caused by any present or future adjacent structure or landscaping that may interfere with the system's ability to produce power at its rated capacity, regardless of when that adjacent structure or landscaping is constructed or installed.*
 - o. Inverter noise shall not exceed 40 dBA, measured at the property line. Maximum permitted noise levels may be established in order to protect adjacent properties. Any such requirement will be made a condition of the rezoning. Conditions may also specify muting, special landscape treatments and berms.*
 - p. All buildings located in residential zoning districts shall have the appearance of a residence or other use allowed by right in that zoning district.*
 - q. All outdoor storage areas shall be sited to the rear, or center of a facility and require a Type A buffer abutting any property line.*
 - r. In addition to FAA and/or N.C. Commander's Council review, the applicant shall demonstrate that any glare created from the project will not adversely impact surrounding properties or vehicles traveling on rights-of-way near the site by submitting a glare analysis study sealed by a licensed N.C. engineer (PE).*
 - s. A security fence no less than six feet tall shall be installed around the perimeter of the proposed site.*
 - t. Applicant will provide a maintenance contract for the project's landscaping for 18 months following the final landscape inspection by the Town Planner. In cases where existing well-established vegetation is proposed to be used to meet buffering requirements, the maintenance contract will be apply to new plantings only.*
- (8) Decommissioning, abandonment, hazard abatement.** A signed and notarized decommissioning plan shall be submitted with the special use permit application and shall be in a form suitable to be recorded with the Register of Deeds. The decommissioning plan shall include, at a minimum, all the following provisions and requirements:

- a. *Following a six-month period in which no electricity is generated, the permit holder will have six months to complete decommissioning of the system. Decommissioning includes removal of solar panels, support columns, buildings, cabling, electrical components, and any other associated facilities down to 72 inches below grade;*
 - b. *Identification of any other conditions or circumstances upon which decommissioning will be initiated (e.g., end of lease, condition of a potential public safety hazard, etc.);*
 - c. *Following removal, disturbed earth shall be graded and reseeded, unless the landowner requests in writing that access roads or other land surface areas are not to be restored;*
 - d. *Prompt repair or removal of any structures that no longer function, become damaged, or that constitute a safety hazard regardless of whether due to neglect, man-made, or natural causes;*
 - e. *The timeframe for completion of removal and decommissioning activities shall be from 180 days to 12 months unless otherwise extended following receipt of an application for extension; and*
 - f. *A signed statement from the party responsible for completing the decommissioning plan acknowledging their responsibility to execute the decommissioning plan in accordance with these standards.*
- (9) *Decommissioning performance guarantee.* A performance guarantee for the potential decommissioning of a major solar energy conversion system shall be provided to the Town by an applicant in accordance with the following standards:
- a. *The guarantee shall be posted with the Town prior to establishment of the facility;*
 - b. *The performance guarantee shall renew automatically and shall include a minimum 60-day notice to the Town prior to cancellation;*
 - c. *The guarantee shall be provided by a company on the U.S. Department of Treasury's Listing of Certified Companies;*
 - d. *A guarantee consisting of a bond certificate shall be submitted to the Town Planner each year verifying the bond has been properly renewed;*
 - e. *The amount of the guarantee shall be one and a quarter times the estimated decommissioning cost, and shall not be reduced by the salvage value;*
 - f. *Cost estimates for decommissioning shall be determined by a North Carolina licensed engineer or a licensed contractor and shall be provided by the applicant;*
 - g. *Compliance with these requirements shall be fulfilled upon deposit of a certified check deposited with the Finance Officer;*
 - h. *Funds deposited with the Finance Officer will only be returned when the facility is decommissioned, and any necessary site restoration is completed; and*
 - i. *The full amount of the bond or certified check shall remain in full effect until the facility is decommissioned and any necessary site restoration is complete.*

DIVISION 4. - ACCESSORY USES.

Sec. 540 – Purpose.

This section authorizes the establishment of accessory uses and structures that are incidental and subordinate to principal uses. The purpose of this section is to allow a broad range of accessory uses and structures, provided they comply with the standards set forth in this section in order to reduce potentially adverse impacts on surrounding lands.

Sec. 541 – Procedure for Establishment.

- (a) *Accessory uses or structures may be approved in conjunction with the approval of the principal use or subsequently following the establishment of the principal use. No accessory use or structure shall be approved, established, or constructed before a principal use is approved in accordance with this Ordinance.*
- (b) *Applications to establish a planned unit development shall be supplemented with a written list of proposed accessory uses which shall be attached to the application approval along with other conditions of approval.*
- (c) *Table 9 Common Accessory Uses may not be inclusive of all possible accessory uses, and in the event an accessory use is proposed that is not listed in the table, the Town Planner shall consult the Principal Use Table to determine if the proposed accessory use corresponds to a listed principal use. Any permitted principal use in a zoning district is also principal as an accessory use. In no instance shall an accessory use be permitted in a zoning district where it is prohibited as a principal use.*
- (d) *In the event a proposed accessory use is not listed in the Common Accessory Use Table and there is no corresponding principal use, the Town Planner shall determine how to treat the accessory use in accordance with § 513, Procedure for Classification of Unlisted Uses.*

Sec. 542 – General Standards for All Accessory Uses and Structures.

- (a) *Permitted accessory uses and structures.* Permitted accessory uses and structures shall comply with the following:
 - (1) *Are clearly incidental to an allowed principal use or structure;*
 - (2) *Are subordinate to and serve an allowed principal use or structure;*
 - (3) *Are subordinate in area, extent, and purpose to the principal use or structure; and*
 - (4) *Contribute to the comfort, convenience, or needs of occupants associated with the principal use or structure.*
- (b) *Location of accessory uses and structures.*
 - (1) *Within required landscaping areas.* Except for fences and walls contributing to the screening function of a landscaping buffer, no accessory structure shall be located within a required landscaping buffer except where allowed by Division 5 of Article 6.
 - (2) *Within a required setback.* No accessory use or structure may be located in a required setback except as permitted in § 413, Allowable Encroachments.
 - (3) *Within other areas on a site.* No accessory use or structure shall:
 - a. *Be within ten feet of a lot line, except as authorized by in § 413, Allowable Encroachments;*
 - b. *Be within 20 feet of the centerline of an alley except as authorized by in § 413, Allowable Encroachments;*
 - c. *Be located within a required front yard;*
 - d. *Be within a designated fire lane;*
 - e. *Obstruct required sight distance triangles;*
 - f. *Impede ingress or egress to a lot, site, or principal structure;*
 - g. *Be located above or beneath public utilities (except for fences or walls);*
 - h. *Interfere with drainage or stormwater control measures; or*
 - i. *Be within an emergency access route designated on an approved site plan.*
 - (4) *Within an easement.* Except for authorized stormwater control measures within a drainage easement, no accessory use or structure shall be located within any platted or recorded easement without the prior written consent of the landowner.

- (5) *Structure height.* Accessory structures shall comply with the height requirements for the zoning district where located.
- (6) *Maximum size.*
- a. *In no instance shall the cumulative total square footage of all accessory uses or structures on a lot exceed more than 50 percent of the total square footage of the principal structure or structures on the same lot.*
 - b. *In the case of an open-air principal use, the cumulative total square footage of all accessory uses or structures on a lot shall not exceed more than 40 percent of the total square footage of the area devoted to the principal use.*
- (7) *Compliance with ordinance requirements.* Accessory uses and structures shall conform to the applicable requirements of this Ordinance, including this section, the district standards in Article 4, the development standards in Article 6, and the subdivision standards in Article 7.
- (8) *Compliance with design standards.*
- a. *Accessory uses and structures serving principle uses that are subject to the design standards in Division 2 of Article 6, shall comply with the design standards applied to the principal use they serve or shall employ exterior materials, colors, and architectural details that are configured to be complimentary to the principal use.*
 - b. *The degree to which proposed exterior materials, colors, and architectural details are configured in a complimentary manner to a principal use shall be in the sole opinion of the review authority deciding the application.*

Sec. 543 – Table of Common Accessory Uses.

Table 9 Common Accessory Uses is established as a guide to identify the appropriateness of the more common accessory uses in each zoning district.

- (a) *If a specific accessory use is allowed by-right, the cell underneath the zoning district is marked with a "P".*
- (c) *If a specific accessory use is allowed subject to a special use permit, the cell underneath the zoning district is marked with a "S".*
- (d) *If the accessory use or structure is not allowed in a zoning district, the cell is marked with an "X".*
- (e) *In the case of planned unit development districts, if an accessory use is allowable, it is marked with an "A", and the accessory use must be set out in the approved master plan or terms and conditions document.*
- (f) *If there is a reference contained in the column entitled "Acc. Use Standards," refer to the cited section(s) for additional standards that apply to the specific accessory use.*
- (g) *In the event a particular accessory use or structure is not listed in the table, the Town Planner shall determine if the proposed accessory use or structure can be allowed based on the range of allowable principal uses for the lot in accordance with the Principal Use Table. In no instance shall a use or activity that is prohibited as a principal use on a lot be authorized as an accessory use. If no corresponding or similar principal use can be determined, the Town Planner shall determine if the proposed accessory structure or activity may be permitted as a special use in the district where proposed.*

Table 9 - Common Accessory Uses

TABLE 9. COMMON ACCESSORY USES

“P” = Permitted with a Zoning Compliance Permit, subject to applicable accessory use standards

“S” = Permitted with a Special Use Permit, subject to applicable accessory use standards

“A” = Allowed provided the use is listed in the PD Terms and Conditions Statement, subject to applicable accessory use.

“•” = Prohibited

[#] = Table Note

ACCESSORY USE OR STRUCTURE TYPE	ZONING DISTRICTS											ACC. USE STANDARDS §30-
	RA	R- 20	R- 15	R-9	R- 9M	OI	NB	CB	HB	I	PUD	
Accessory Dwelling Unit	P	P	S	S	•	S	S	•	•	•	A	544(a)
Amateur Ham Radio	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	544(b)
Automated Teller Machine	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	P	P	A	544(c)
Bee Hives	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	544(v)
Child Care, Incidental	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	•	•	A	544(d)
Drive Through	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	S	A	544(e)
Electric Vehicle Charging Station	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	544(f)
Family Health Care Structure	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	A	544(g)
Fowl	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	544(w)
Games, Pool, Billiards, Pinball	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	P	P	A	544(u)
Goats, Sheep	P	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	544(x)
Guard House, Shelter, or Gatehouse	P	S	S	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	544(h)
Home Occupation	P	P	P	P	S	P	S	•	•	•	A	544(i)
Outdoor Dining and Seating	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	P	•	A	544(j)
Outdoor Display/Sales	S	•	•	•	•	•	S	P	P	P	A	5405(k)
Outdoor Storage (as an accessory use)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	A	544(l)
Parking of Commercial Vehicles	P	S	S	S	•	•	P	P	P	P	A	544(m)
Parking of Heavy Trucks or Trailers	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	A	544(n)
Parking of Recreational Vehicles	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	?
Play Equipment	P	P	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	•	A	
Produce Stand	P	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	•	•	A	544(o)

TABLE 9. COMMON ACCESSORY USES

“P” = Permitted with a Zoning Compliance Permit, subject to applicable accessory use standards
 “S” = Permitted with a Special Use Permit, subject to applicable accessory use standards
 “A” = Allowed provided the use is listed in the PD Terms and Conditions Statement, subject to applicable accessory use.
 “•” = Prohibited
 [#] = Table Note

ACCESSORY USE OR STRUCTURE TYPE	ZONING DISTRICTS											ACC. USE STANDARDS §30-
	RA	R- 20	R- 15	R-9	R- 9M	OI	NB	CB	HB	I	PUD	
Solar Energy System (small scale)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	544(p)
Stable (horses)	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	544(q)
Storage of Unlicensed or Inoperable Vehicles or Trailers	P	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	•	•	A	544(r)
Swimming Pool/Hot Tub	P	P	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	•	A	544(s)
Swine	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	544(y)
Tool/Storage Shed	P	P	P	P	•	P	•	P	•	P	A	
Underground Storage Tank	P	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	P	A	544(t)

Sec. 544 – Specific Standards for Common Accessory Uses.

Standards for a specific accessory use or structure shall apply to the particular individual accessory use or structure regardless of the zoning district in which it is located or the review procedure by which it is approved, unless otherwise specified in this Ordinance. This section sets forth and consolidates the standards for all accessory uses and structures for which a reference to this section is provided in the “Acc. Use Standards” column of the Common Accessory Use Table. These standards may be modified by other applicable standards or requirements in this Ordinance.

- (a) *Accessory dwelling unit (ADU).* An accessory dwelling unit (ADU) is permitted as accessory to a single-family detached dwelling, and shall comply with the following standards:
- (1) *No more than one ADU shall be located on a lot with a single-family detached dwelling;*
 - (2) *An ADU shall not exceed 35 percent of the total amount of finished floor area in the principal structure;*
 - (3) *An ADU shall not exceed one story in height, but nothing shall limit an ADU from being located on a second or third story provided the structure complies with the applicable maximum height limitations in the district where located;*
 - (4) *An ADU and the principal dwelling shall have the same street address and mailbox;*
 - (5) *An ADU shall not be subdivided or otherwise separated in ownership from the principal dwelling unit;*

- (6) *An ADU and the principal dwelling shall utilize the same driveway, unless the ADU is accessed from a right-of-way not used by the principal dwelling (e.g., a rear alley or separate street access on a corner or through lot); and*
- (7) *An ADU shall be served by public or private potable water and wastewater treatment system and may be served by water, sanitary sewer, gas, and electrical utilities shared with the principal use.*
- (b) *Amateur ham radio.* Amateur radio antennas shall comply with §160D-905 of the North Carolina General Statutes and the following:
 - (1) *Towers associated with an amateur ham radio operator or private television antenna shall not exceed 100 feet above grade;*
 - (2) *Towers or antennas attached to a principal structure shall be located on a side or rear elevation; and*
 - (3) *Freestanding towers or antennas shall be located behind the principal structure.*
- (c) *Automated teller machine (ATM).*
 - (1) *An ATM designed for walk-up use and located in the exterior wall of a building, or a parking area shall be designed to avoid obstructions to pedestrian movement along sidewalks, through public use areas, or between parking areas and building entrances, or vehicular movement in front of buildings or through parking areas.*
 - (2) *If an ATM is designed for use by customers in their vehicles, it shall comply with the accessory use standards (including districts where permitted) for a drive through.*
 - (3) *The overall character of an automated teller machine in terms of materials, colors, and architectural character shall be compatible with that of the principal structure.*
- (d) *Child care, incidental.* An incidental child care or home day care for up to five unrelated children is permitted as an accessory use to an occupied residential dwelling unit if it complies with Article 7 of Chapter 110 of the North Carolina General Statutes, and the Summary of North Carolina Child Care Laws and Rules pamphlet prepared by the NC Department of Health and Human Services.
- (e) *Drive through.* Drive-through facilities shall comply with the following standards:
 - (1) *Outdoor speakers associated with a drive-through shall be at least 50 feet from any lot with a residential zoning district designation;*
 - (2) *Drive-through windows, menus, or order boxes shall not be located on the front façade of the building they serve;*
 - (3) *Drive-through facilities shall be designed so as not to obstruct the movement of pedestrians along sidewalks, through areas intended for public use, or between the building entrance and customer parking spaces; and*
 - (4) *Canopies or other features installed over a drive through window shall maintain common roof lines and materials with the principal structure.*
- (f) *Electric vehicle (EV) charging station.*
 - (1) *Electric vehicle (EV) charging station spaces shall be reserved for the charging of electric vehicles only and shall be posted with signage identifying the spaces as reserved only for the charging of electric vehicles, amperage and voltage levels, any enforceable time limits or tow away provisions, and contact information for reporting non-operating equipment or other problems.*
 - (2) *A required accessible parking space may also serve as an EV charging station space, provided the charging station and its controls meet ADA standards for accessibility to persons with physical disabilities.*
 - (3) *EV charging station equipment shall be located so as not to interfere with vehicle, bicycle, or pedestrian access and circulation, or with required landscaping.*

- (4) *Transformers and similar equipment shall be screened from off-site views with landscaping, fences or walls, or other method that obscures the transformer and related equipment.*
- (g) *Family health care structure.* One family health care structure is permitted on a lot with a single-family detached dwelling, in accordance with the standards in § 160D-915 of the North Carolina General Statutes, and the following standards:
- (1) *Structure.* A family health care structure is one that:
- a. *Is transportable and primarily assembled at a location other than the site of installation;*
 - b. *Is located on a lot with an existing single-family detached dwelling;*
 - c. *Is limited to one occupant who is a mentally or physically impaired person related to the caregiver;*
 - d. *Is used by a caregiver or legal guardian in providing care for one mentally or physically impaired person on property owned or occupied as the caregiver's or guardian's residence;*
 - e. *Has no more than 300 square feet of gross floor area;*
 - f. *Is connected with water, wastewater, and electrical systems by branching service from the single-family detached dwelling;*
 - g. *Has the same street address and mailbox as the existing single-family detached dwelling;*
 - h. *Uses the same driveway as the existing single-family dwelling, unless the structure is accessed from a right-of-way not used by the dwelling (e.g., a rear alley or separate street access on a corner or through lot);*
 - i. *Meets the dimensional standards of the zoning district for a single-family detached dwelling; and*
 - j. *Meets the applicable provisions in the North Carolina Building Code; however, is not located on a permanent foundation.*
- (2) *Need and relationship.*
- a. *The occupant of the structure must be a mentally or physically impaired person that is a resident of the State who requires assistance with two or more activities of daily living (bathing, dressing, personal hygiene, ambulation or locomotion, transferring, toileting, and eating) as certified in writing by a physician licensed to practice in North Carolina.*
 - b. *The caregiver must be an individual 18 years of age or older who provides care for the mentally or physically impaired person and is a first or second degree relative of the impaired person. A first or second degree relative is a spouse, lineal ascendant, lineal descendant, sibling, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, including half, step, and in-law relationships.*
- (3) *Permit conditions.*
- a. *Once the applicant provides sufficient proof that the family health care structure meets all standards, then the structure shall be permitted for a period of 12 months.*
 - b. *The applicant may renew the prior approval for a 12-month period and continue to renew it provided the applicant provides evidence of continued need and compliance with these standards.*
 - c. *The Town may make periodic inspections of the family health care structure at reasonable times convenient to the applicant.*
 - d. *No signage shall be permitted on the exterior of the structure or on the lot that identifies or promotes the existence of the structure.*

- e. *The structure shall not be subdivided or otherwise separated in ownership from the single-family detached dwelling.*
- f. *The structure shall be removed within 60 days if the impaired occupant is no longer receiving or in need of assistance.*
- g. *The approval may be revoked, or other enforcement actions taken if these standards are violated.*
- (h) *Guard house, shelter, or gatehouse.* Such uses shall be subject to the following standards:
 - (1) *Maintain a maximum size or floor area of 100 square feet or less;*
 - (2) *A height of 15 feet or less;*
 - (3) *Be located outside any required sight distance triangles;*
 - (4) *Maintain a minimum distance of five feet from a public street right-of-way; and*
 - (5) *Nothing shall limit the placement of a guard house, guard shelter, or gatehouse within a required yard or setback.*
- (i) *Home occupation.* Customary home occupations such as home offices, beauty parlors, dressmaking, laundering, music teaching, tutoring, etc., shall comply with the following standards:
 - (1) *Home occupation accessory uses shall be clearly incidental and subordinate to a dwelling's use for residential purposes by its occupants;*
 - (2) *Home occupations shall be engaged in only by a resident on the premises, and not more than one employee may be a nonresident;*
 - (3) *No more than 25 percent of the floor area of a dwelling shall be used for home occupations;*
 - (4) *No more than 50 percent of the floorplate of a detached accessory structure shall be used for home occupations;*
 - (5) *No display of goods or signage shall be visible from off-site areas;*
 - (6) *No equipment or process shall be used in such home occupation that creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors or electrical interferences detectable to the normal senses off the lot, if the occupation is conducted in a single-family residence or outside the dwelling unit if conducted in other than a single-family residence. In the case of electrical interference, no equipment or process shall be used that creates visual or audible interference in any radio or television receivers off the premises or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises;*
 - (7) *Only one commercial vehicle with up to one attached trailer associated with the home occupation may be parked or stored on the lot; and*
 - (8) *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.*
- (j) *Outdoor dining and seating.* Restaurant and similar entertainment uses may provide outdoor dining and seating only in accordance with the following standards:
 - (1) *Outdoor seating and dining shall be located to the front or side of the principal use served;*
 - (2) *Outdoor dining and seating shall be located outside the public right-of-way, and shall not obstruct pedestrian or vehicular access;*
 - (3) *All State requirements must be obtained prior to serving alcohol;*
 - (4) *The outdoor dining or seating area must be at least 100 feet from any residential zoning district boundary; and*
 - (5) *Comply with any applicable NCDOT requirements.*

- (k) *Outdoor display/sales.* The outdoor display and sale of goods shall be limited to a commercial or mixed-use development and shall comply with the following standards:
- (1) *Except in the NB or CB districts, an outdoor display/sales area shall not be located within a required front yard or street setback;*
 - (2) *In the NB or CB districts, outdoor display/sales areas may be located on or adjacent to the sidewalk provided the display is attached to or located immediately adjacent to a building's front façade wall;*
 - (3) *Outdoor display/sales areas shall not be located any closer than five feet from any lot line;*
 - (4) *Outdoor display/sales areas shall not be located within any Town or State site easement; and*
 - (5) *Outdoor display areas shall maintain at least five feet of space along the side of the display free of obstruction to allow for pedestrian and handicap movement, such that pedestrians do not have to step off the sidewalk or enter the drive aisle to see the merchandise.*
- (l) *Outdoor storage (as an accessory use).*
- (1) *General standards.* The following standards shall apply to all outdoor storage areas other than uses where outdoor storage is the principal use of land:
 - a. *The extent of the outdoor storage area shall be clearly delineated on a site plan;*
 - b. *Outdoor storage areas shall comply with the minimum setback standards applicable in the zoning district where the outdoor storage area is located;*
 - c. *Outdoor storage areas are prohibited between the development's principal structure(s) and an arterial or collector street;*
 - d. *All areas of outdoor storage shall be surrounded by an opaque fence or wall of a minimum height sufficient to conceal the material stored within from off-site views. In the event the fence or wall is located within a required setback, the fence or wall shall not exceed the maximum height for fences or walls specified in Division 4 of Article 6. Nothing shall limit the height of a screening fence or wall if it is located 20 feet or more from the edge of a required setback.*
 - e. *No outdoor storage area shall be located within a required landscaping area;*
 - f. *Stored goods, materials, and equipment shall be limited to those goods, materials, and equipment associated with the principal use or uses of the lot;*
 - g. *No materials shall be stored in areas intended for vehicular or pedestrian circulation; and*
 - h. *No materials shall be stored on any potable or non-potable water easement, stormwater easement, or sanitary sewer easement.*
 - i. *In no instance shall a manufactured or mobile home be used for the purposes of storage.*
- (m) *Parking of commercial vehicles.* Parking of a commercial vehicle at a single-family detached dwelling or duplex shall be subject to the following standards:
- (1) *Only one commercial vehicle and up to one associated trailer is allowed; and*
 - (2) *The commercial vehicle shall be setback 70 feet from the front lot line and 50 feet from the interior lot lines.*
- (n) *Parking of heavy trucks or trailers.*
- (1) *The parking and/or storage of motorized and non-motorized vehicles in excess of 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight shall be prohibited in all residential districts except for loading and unloading purposes; for emergency home service; for use in the conduct of a legal non-conforming use; for temporary construction purposes; or for bona fide agricultural purposes.*

- (2) *No apparatus designed to be used as a motor vehicle or designed to be towed by a separate motorized unit or vehicle shall be allowed to be used as a storage facility or accessory building in any residential district.*
- (o) *Produce stand.* The sale of fresh vegetables and produce from curbside stands or in a similar fashion shall:
- (1) *Be located on the same lot as a principal use;*
 - (2) *Be limited to retail sale of agricultural or horticultural products grown on-site or in agricultural facilities under the same ownership as the produce stand;*
 - (3) *Be located outside sight distance triangles or other areas that may result in visual obstructions to drivers;*
 - (4) *Not exceed 1,000 square feet in area; and*
 - (5) *Provide adequate ingress/egress and off-street parking.*
- (p) *Solar energy system (small-scale).* A small-scale solar energy system (SES) shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) *A SES may be roof-mounted, attached to a principle or accessory structure, be ground-mounted, or placed over a parking or other hard-surface area;*
 - (2) *The footprint of a ground-mounted SES shall not exceed 50 percent of the floorplate of the principal structure, or one acre, whichever is less;*
 - (3) *An SES shall comply with the dimensional requirements for the district where located;*
 - (4) *An SES shall not obscure required sight distance triangles;*
 - (5) *A SES may be placed within a required landscaping area provided it does not compromise the screening objective of the landscaping;*
 - (6) *Ground-mounted SES facilities are exempted from screening requirements; and*
 - (7) *Ground-mounted SES facilities shall not exceed 20 feet in height above adjacent pre-construction grade.*
 - (8) *SES mounted on single family residences, duplexes, triplexes or townhouses shall not be visible to a person on the ground and that are located:*
 - a. *On the façade of a structure that faces areas open to common or public access; or*
 - b. *On a roof surface that slopes downward toward the same areas open to common or public access; or*
 - c. *Withing the area set off by a line running across the façade of the structure extending to the property boundaries on either side of the façade, and those areas of common or public access faced by the structure.*
 - (9) *This sub-section shall not be applied to have the effect of prohibiting the installation of a SES*
- (q) **Horses, Alpacas, Bovines, Llama. Stables.* Stables shall comply with the following standards:
- (1) *The land on which the facility is located shall be at least two acres in size for the first animal and one additional acre for each additional animal;*
 - (2) *No stalls or stables shall be within 200 feet of any existing adjoining residential dwelling and 100 feet from any adjoining well being used for human consumption; and*

- (3) *Stables must be operated and maintained in a healthy and safe manner in accordance with Chapter 90, Animal Protective Services, of the Town Code of Ordinances. Healthy and safe is defined as, but not limited to: fences kept in good repair; potable water available on demand; protection from wind or rain; a sign posted indicating the name and phone number of the person to be contacted in case of emergency.*
- (4) *These standards do not apply to bona fide farms.*
- (r) *Storage of unlicensed or inoperable vehicles or trailers.* In the districts where permitted as an accessory use, a maximum of one unlicensed (lacking a valid license plate) or inoperable vehicles may be permitted per lot in accordance with Chapter 94, General Nuisances, in the Town Code of Ordinances provided that the first vehicle is stored in a garage or other building and the second vehicle one vehicle is stored in the back yard, is covered and is concealed from the view of the street and abutting premises. (See §94.19).
- (s) *Swimming pool/hot tub.*
- (1) *These standards shall apply to any built structure placed or constructed for the purpose of bathing or swimming with a depth of two feet or more in accordance with the State Building Code.*
- (2) *Swimming pools built as accessory uses shall be completely isolated from adjacent lands and streets by a fence or other structure having a minimum height of four feet and configured to prevent small children from gaining unsupervised access to the pool or hot tub in accordance with the State Building Code.*
- (3) *Gates or doors opening into the area around the swimming pool from outside the dwelling shall have self-closing and self-latching devices for keeping the gate or door closed at all times when not in use.*
- (4) *Access to a pool or hot tub serving a non-residential use shall limit access to the pool or hot tub by members of the general public.*
- (5) *Swimming pools and hot tubs included as an accessory use to a single-family subdivision shall include one off-street parking space for every four persons of design capacity.*
- (t) *Underground storage tank.* Underground storage tanks shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) *Underground storage tanks shall not be located within required setbacks, easements, or beneath public rights-of-way;*
- (2) *Underground storage tanks shall be installed and operated only in accordance with the North Carolina Building Code and all applicable Fire Code requirements; and*
- (3) *Underground storage tanks shall be depicted on site plans and as-builts.*
- (u) *Games, Pool, Billiards, Pin Ball.* No more than three machines in total are permitted on any property or use.
- (v) **Bee Hives.* Bee hives shall comply with the following standards:
- (1) *Up to five (5) hives are permitted per parcel.*
- (2) *Hives shall be setback a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet from every property line.*
- (3) *Hives shall be placed at ground level or securely attached to an anchor or stand. If the hive is securely attached to an anchor or stand, the Town shall approve by permit the anchor or stand to be permanently attached to a roof surface.*
- (4) *Hives shall be removed if the owner no longer maintains the hives or if removal is necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.*
- (w) **Fowl.* The keeping of fowl shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) *Fowl may be kept on a “free range” on lots of twenty-thousand (20,000) square feet or larger.*
- (2) *“Free range” fowl keeping is not permitted inside the Town limits.*
- (3) *In the R-20 and R-15 zoning districts outside of the Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) the following standards apply:*
 - a. *One bird is permitted for every two-thousand (2,000) square feet of lot area up to a maximum of twenty (20) birds.*
 - b. *All accessory buildings housing birds including coops, enclosures and pens shall be set back at least fifty (50) feet from every property line.*
 - c. *Birds shall be provided with adequate and safe coops.*
- (4) *In the R-9 districts inside the Town limits (ETJ) the following standards apply:*
 - a. *One bird is permitted for every two-thousand (2,000) square feet of lot area up to a maximum of five (5) birds.*
 - b. *All accessory buildings housing birds including coops, enclosures and pens shall be set back at least twenty-five (25) feet from every property line and fifty (50) feet from neighboring dwelling units.*
- (5) *No roosters are allowed.*
- (6) *These standards do not apply to bona fide farms.*
- (x) **Goats, Sheep.* The keeping of goats or sheep shall comply with the following standards:
 - (1) *These standards do not apply to bona fide farms.*
 - (2) *In the R-A and R-20 zoning districts, the following standards apply:*
 - a. *A minimum lot area of eight-thousand, seven-hundred (8,700) square feet is required for each animal or each female animal and unweaned offspring.*
 - b. *Animals shall be kept in a fenced enclosure at all times. The fencing shall be sufficient to prevent escape. Animals shall not be chained unless they are being moved.*
 - c. *Animals shall be provided a shelter consisting of at least three (3) walls and a roof of at least 100 square feet per animal and fifty (50) square feet for each additional animal.*
 - d. *Animals shall be tagged for identification*
 - e. *No shelters shall be within two-hundred (200) feet of any existing adjoining residential dwelling and one-hundred (100) feet from any adjoining well being used for human consumption.*
 - f. *All animals shall be tagged with the name, address and telephone number of their owner.*
- (y) **Swine.*
 - (1) *Swine may be kept only on bona fide farms.*
 - (2) *Wild boar are not permitted.*

DIVISION 4. - TEMPORARY USES.

Sec. 550 – Purpose.

This section allows for the establishment of specific temporary uses of limited duration, provided that such uses do not negatively affect adjacent land, and provided that such temporary uses are discontinued upon the expiration of a set time period. Temporary uses shall not involve the construction or alteration of any permanent building or structure.

Sec. 551 – Applicability.

The standards in this section apply to non-permanent uses that take place on a temporary basis whether on the same site or in different locations in the jurisdiction. The activities listed in this section require the issuance of a temporary use permit, except as exempted, and compliance with the general standards for all temporary uses and structures, and the applicable standards for specific temporary uses.

Sec. 552 – General Standards for Temporary Uses and Structures.

All temporary uses and structures shall comply with the following general standards, unless otherwise specified in this Ordinance:

(a) General standards.

An applicant proposing a temporary use or structure shall:

- (1) Secure written permission from the landowner;*
- (2) Obtain the appropriate permits and licenses from the Town and other agencies;*
- (3) Comply with the requirements for temporary signs in Division 8 of Article 6, if signage is proposed;*
- (4) Meet public utility and Town requirements for proper connection to water, sewer, electrical and other utility service connections, as applicable;*
- (5) Not violate the applicable conditions of approval that apply to a site or use on the site;*
- (6) Not result in a situation where the principal use, if present, fails to comply with the standards of this Ordinance;*
- (7) Ensure the site of a temporary use or structure contains sufficient land area for the temporary use and for the parking and traffic movement associated with the temporary use, without impacting environmentally sensitive lands;*
- (8) Ensure temporary uses remain in place no longer than 90 days if located within a special flood hazard area;*
- (9) Provide adequate on-site restroom facilities (as appropriate); and*
- (10) Cease all outdoor activities within 500 feet of a residential use by 10:00 pm.*

(b) General conditions.

In approving a temporary use permit, the Town Planner is authorized to impose any of the following general conditions upon the premises benefited by the permit as may be necessary to reduce or minimize any potential adverse impacts upon other property in the area, as long as the condition relates to a situation created or aggravated by the proposed temporary use.

- (1) Provision of temporary parking facilities, including vehicular access and egress;*
- (2) Control of nuisance factors, such as but not limited to, the prevention of glare or direct illumination of adjacent properties, noise, vibrations, smoke, dust, dirt, odors, gases, and heat;*
- (3) Prohibition of the storage or use of hazardous materials;*
- (4) Regulation of placement, height, size, and location of equipment;*
- (5) Provision of sanitary and medical facilities;*
- (6) Provision of solid waste collection and disposal;*
- (7) Provision of security and safety measures;*

- (8) Use of an alternate location or date;
 - (9) Modification or elimination of certain proposed activities;
 - (10) Regulation of operating hours and days, including limitation of the duration to a shorter time period than requested or specified in this subsection; and
 - (11) Submission of a performance guarantee to ensure that any temporary use will be removed from the lot or site within a reasonable time and the lot or site will be restored to its former condition.
- (c) *Standards for specific temporary uses.*
- (1) *Food truck and pushcart vendors.*

Food truck operations and pushcart vendors shall comply with the following:

 - a. *Location.* Food trucks and push carts may only be operated in the following zoning districts:
 - 1. The Neighborhood Business (NB) district, subject to the additional standards in subsection (iii) below;
 - 2. The Central Business (CB) district;
 - 3. The Industrial and Manufacturing (I) district; and
 - 4. Within a PUD district provided the temporary use is listed in the associated master plan or terms and conditions statement.
 - b. *Placement during and after food sales.*
 - 1. *Food trucks and push carts shall be parked on private property with the property owners' permission and shall not be parked within any public street, right-of-way, or sidewalk unless in the CB district, or the street has been closed for a special event.*
 - 2. *A food truck or push cart shall be removed after operating hours or a special event and be stored in a legally permissible location.*
 - c. *Additional standards for food trucks and push carts within the central and neighborhood business districts.*
 - 1. *Food trucks operating between the hours of 8 am and 5 pm shall not be parked on the street for more than two consecutive hours unless the street has been closed for a special event.*
 - 2. *The customer access for food sales shall be from the side of the food truck facing the sidewalk not the street.*
 - 3. *Food sales shall not impede pedestrian traffic along the sidewalk.*
 - 4. *Push carts operating in the CB district shall not operate or sell food upon any sidewalk.*
 - d. *Minimum distance from certain use types.*
 - 1. *No food truck or pushcart vendors shall operate within 100 feet of any school, religious institution, or cemetery.*
 - 2. *No food truck shall operate within 75 feet from the main entrance of any restaurant during business hours, unless authorized by a restaurant.*
 - e. *Operation.*
 - 1. *The food truck or pushcart owner or their designee shall be present at all times except in case of an emergency.*
 - 2. *The hours of operation shall be between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 12:00 a.m. except for special events.*

3. *A food truck shall either sell food or beverage that is exempt from health department regulation, or obtain approval from the county health department where food sales take place.*
 4. *Food truck operators and push cart vendors are responsible for the proper disposal of waste and trash associated with the operation. Town trash receptacles are not to be used for this purpose. Operators and vendors shall remove all waste and trash from their location at the end of each day or as needed to maintain the health and safety of the public.*
 5. *The vendor shall keep all areas within ten feet of the truck or cart clean of grease, trash, paper, cups, or cans associated with the operation. No liquid waste or grease is to be disposed into tree pits, storm drains, or onto the sidewalks, streets, or other public locations. Under no circumstances shall grease be released into or disposed of in a sanitary sewer system.*
- f. *Associated features.*
1. *There shall be no audio amplifier or similar device to attract the attention of the public.*
 2. *No tables, chairs, or other structures shall be allowed outside of the food truck or around a push cart.*
 3. *Advertising consisting of business name, logo, and items available for sale may be displayed on the food truck or push cart. No other form of advertising shall be permitted.*
- (2) *Itinerant merchant sales.* Itinerant merchant sales, not including food truck vendors, are permitted on lots in non-residential and planned development districts, subject to the following standards:
- a. *The sale of merchandise, products, or material must be a permitted principal use in the zoning district where the sales are temporarily located;*
 - b. *Itinerant merchants shall file an indemnification form with the Town when engaged in open air sales;*
 - c. *Itinerant merchant sales shall be located outside of street rights-of way, required sight distance triangles, required landscape areas, vehicular circulation areas, and areas where pedestrian access is needed to ensure safe movement through or across a site;*
 - d. *Signage shall comply with the standards for temporary signage in Division 8 of Article 6;*
 - e. *All merchandise and related materials shall be removed from the site following the sale;*
 - f. *The maximum period of operation of itinerant merchant sales shall be from 8:00 AM to 11:00 PM; and*
 - g. *Permitted itinerant merchant sales shall be limited in duration to a maximum of 45 continuous days from the date the temporary use permit is issued.*
- (3) *Outdoor seasonal sales.* Outdoor seasonal sales are permitted on a lot in all zoning districts, subject to the following standards:
- a. *Seasonal sales shall be limited to seasonal agricultural products such as Christmas trees, pumpkins, and living plants;*
 - b. *The maximum hours of operation of an outdoor seasonal sales use shall be from 8:00 AM to 11:00 PM, except when located in a residential district, then the seasonal sales use shall cease by 9:00 PM;*
 - c. *Exterior lighting shall comply with the requirements in Division 3 of Article 6;*

- d. *One recreational vehicle is allowed as a temporary dwelling for security purposes in association with the seasonal sales use, provided it meets the general standards for a temporary dwelling, and is removed at the end of the sales;*
 - e. *The on-site accessory sale of seasonal products by an agricultural use or retail sales use is not considered outdoor seasonal sales and is not subject to these standards; and*
 - f. *Outdoor seasonal sales shall be limited in duration to a maximum of 45 continuous days from the date the temporary use permit is issued.*
- (4) **Portable storage container.** Portable storage containers may be permitted as a temporary use to a single-family detached, duplex, triplex or townhouse dwelling unit, subject to the following standards.
- a. **Types distinguished.** Portable storage containers shall take one of the following three forms:
 - 1. *A container used for the purposes of storage of personal property such as household items being temporarily stored or relocated;*
 - 2. *A roll-off box, bin, or construction dumpster used for the collection and hauling of waste or debris; or*
 - 3. *A fully-enclosed, non-motorized, trailer (commonly known as a semi-trailer) with wheels intended to be towed to a site for the purpose of storage or transport of goods, materials, or equipment.*
 - b. **Permit required.** A building permit shall not be required for a portable storage container, but a temporary use permit is required.
 - c. **Exemptions.** The standards in this section shall not apply to portable storage containers used as temporary construction trailers, construction dumpsters, or construction materials recycling facilities, provided construction on the site is on-going.
 - d. **Maximum size.** Containers shall be no larger in dimension than eight feet in height, eight feet in width, or 20 feet in length.
 - e. **Maximum number.**
 - 1. *No more than two portable storage containers shall be located on a single lot or parcel of land.*
 - 2. *No other type of container or shipping container shall be located on the same lot or parcel of land when one or two portable shipping containers are in place.*
 - a. **Hazardous substances.** Portable storage containers shall not be used to store or transport non-residential materials and substances, including but not limited to the following: solid waste, hazardous materials, explosives, or unlawful substances and materials.
 - b. **Location.**
 - 1. *A portable storage container may be located in a driveway, a designated parking area, or behind a dwelling.*
 - 2. *If site conditions make placement of the portable storage container behind a dwelling, on a driveway, or in a designated parking area impossible, then the portable storage container may be located immediately adjacent to the driveway or designated parking area.*
 - 3. *A portable storage container shall not be located between the front of a dwelling and the street it faces unless any other placement is impossible due to site conditions.*
 - 4. *In no instance shall a portable storage container be located within a Town street, public street right-of-way, or in a location that poses a threat to public health or safety.*

c. Duration.

- 1. Portable storage containers may be located on a site for a maximum of up to 90 days per calendar year.*
- 2. In no instance shall these standards be construed to allow placement of one or more portable storage containers on a single site for more than 90 days in any single calendar year.*

(5) Special events.

- a. Exempt events.* A special event is not subject to these requirements if the event lasts two or fewer days within a 180-day period on a lot with an established principal use, or the event is sponsored by the Town, a county, or the State.
- b. Subject to this ordinance.* A special event not otherwise exempted from the standards in this section is permitted on a lot in a non-residential or planned development district, subject to the following standards:
 - 1. A special event includes, but is not limited to arts and crafts shows, cultural events, musical events, concerts and stage shows, celebrations, festivals, fairs, carnivals, circuses, or outdoor religious events;*
 - 2. Circuses, carnivals and similar amusements may be subject to the applicable provisions of the Town Code of Ordinances; and*
 - 3. Temporary dwelling(s) are allowed in association with the special event provided they meet the standards for temporary dwellings and are removed at the end of the event.*

(6) Temporary dwelling. A temporary dwelling is permitted on a lot subject to the following standards:

- a. A temporary dwelling may be either a dwelling that meets all applicable North Carolina Building Code requirements for a dwelling or a recreational vehicle.*
- b. The temporary dwelling shall be located on a lot and meet the dimensional standards of the zoning district, to the maximum extent practicable*
- c. Temporary emergency dwellings operated by a religious institution, governmental agency, or nonprofit organization may be located to provide emergency shelter where fire, flood, or other natural disaster has displaced persons.*
- d. Temporary dwellings may be used on a construction site and occupied by persons having construction or security responsibilities over such construction site. Temporary dwellings shall be located on the same lot as the structure under construction.*
- e. The temporary use permit shall not be issued until a site plan approved or a building permit is issued for a principal structure.*
- f. A temporary dwelling shall be removed within 30 days of issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the structure, or removed immediately if the building permit expires or is revoked.*
- g. A temporary dwelling shall be limited in duration to a maximum of six months, except that the temporary use permit may be renewed for good cause shown.*

(7) Temporary real estate office. A temporary real estate office is permitted on a lot in a residential, business, special, or conditional zoning district, subject to the following standards:

- a. The office is located on a lot that is part of the real estate development being sold or leased;*
- b. Signage complies with the standards in Division 8 of Article 6;*
- c. The office complies with the dimensional standards of the zoning district in which it is located;*

- d. *The temporary office is converted into a dwelling or removed within 30 days after all units are sold or leased; and*
 - e. *In the event a temporary real estate office is a trailer, it shall be removed within 30 days after all units are sold or leased.*
- (8) *Temporary wireless telecommunications facility.* A temporary wireless telecommunications facility shall comply with the following standards:
- a. *A temporary wireless telecommunications facility may be allowed on a lot after a disaster or other emergency for a period not to exceed 30 days, except that the temporary use permit may be renewed for good cause shown;*
 - b. *A temporary wireless telecommunications facility may be allowed on a lot to evaluate the technical feasibility of a site for a period not to exceed 14 days, except that the temporary use permit may be renewed for good cause shown;*
 - c. *A temporary wireless telecommunications facility may be allowed on a lot in association with an event where the anticipated demand cannot be handled by existing facilities for a period not to exceed 14 days;*
 - d. *A temporary wireless telecommunications facility may be allowed on a lot with an existing permanent wireless telecommunications facility where the permanent structure is undergoing reconstruction or maintenance and the temporary facility is needed to maintain sufficient levels of service. The temporary facility shall be removed after reconstruction or maintenance is complete and service restored on the permanent structure; and*
 - e. *All temporary wireless telecommunications facilities, including all supporting cables and anchors, shall be contained on the lot.*

*Added January 17, 2023

DIVISION 6. - PROHIBITED USES.

Sec. 560 – Prohibited Everywhere.

- (a) *The following use types are not listed in Table 8 Principal Uses (see section 527) but are prohibited throughout the Town's planning jurisdiction in all zoning districts.* In cases where one or more of these uses is lawfully established and in operation prior to June 7, 2021, the use shall be subject to the transitional provisions in Article 1.

(1) *Agricultural uses.*

- a. *Concentrated animal feeding operations; and*
- b. *Slaughterhouses.*

- (2) *Commercial uses.* Outdoor advertising or billboards, except where prohibition is preempted by State or federal law. Outdoor advertising lawfully established prior to July 1, 2022 may be permitted to continue as a nonconforming use only in accordance with §§136-126 through 136-140.1 of the North Carolina General Statutes.

(3) *Industrial uses.*

- a. *Acetylene gas manufacture;*
- b. *Acid manufacture;*
- c. *Ammonia, bleaching powder, or chlorine manufacture;*
- d. *Brick, tile, or terra cotta manufacture;*
- e. *Cellophane manufacture;*

- f. Creosote manufacture or treatment plants;*
 - g. Distillation of bones, coal, petroleum, refuse, tar, or wood;*
 - h. Explosives, ammunition, fireworks, or gunpowder manufacture;*
 - i. Fat rendering, or production of fats and oils from animal or vegetable products by boiling or distillation;*
 - j. Garbage, offal, or animal reduction and processing;*
 - k. Glue and size manufacture;*
 - l. Hazardous materials handling or storage;*
 - m. Leather and leather products manufacturing involving tanning;*
 - n. Linseed oil, shellac, turpentine manufacture or refining;*
 - o. Nitrogenous tankage, fish meal or manufacture of any fertilizer materials carrying an objectionable odor;*
 - p. Oilcloth or linoleum manufacture;*
 - q. Ore reduction;*
 - r. Pulp mills; and*
 - s. Vinegar manufacturing.*
- (4) Institutional uses.*
- a. Package treatment plant wastewater disposal systems that discharge to surface waters; and*
 - b. Storage or processing of radioactive or infectious waste.*
- (5) Residential uses.*
- a. Use of a boat, houseboat, or other floating structure as a temporary or permanent residence (this shall not prevent the overnight occupancy of a vessel temporarily moored while in transit on navigable waters); and*
 - b. Use of a recreational vehicle as a permanent residence.*

Sec. 561 – Prohibited by Overlay District Standards.

Regardless of how a use type is permitted or prohibited in Table 8 Principal Uses (see section 527), if a lot or tract is located within one or more overlay zoning districts, any use type limitations in the overlay district standards shall control.

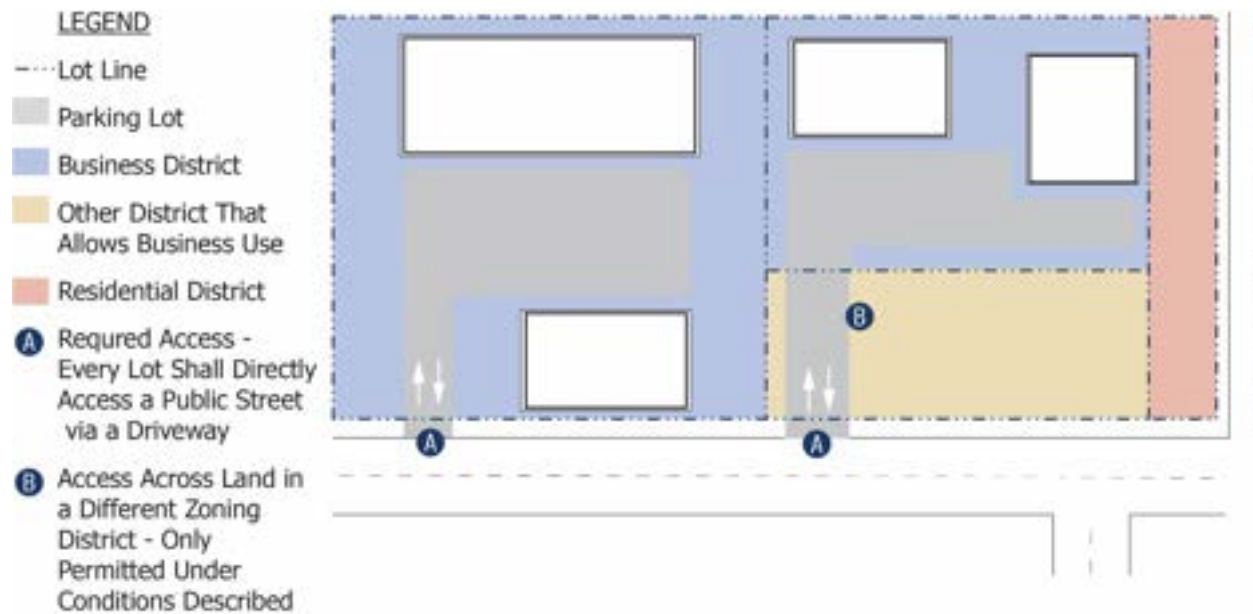
DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

DIVISION 5. - ACCESS AND CIRCULATION.

Sec. 610 – Site Access and On-Site Circulation.

- (a) *Purpose and intent.* The purpose of this section is to ensure the safe and efficient movement of vehicles, bicyclists, pedestrians, and deliveries on development sites in the Town's planning jurisdiction. More specifically, these standards are intended to:
- (1) Protect the health and safety of Town residents and visitors;
 - (2) Ensure pedestrian accessibility is included in site planning;
 - (3) Protect the safety of motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists from traffic entering or exiting the street system; and
 - (4) Encourage alternative forms of transportation.
- (b) *Applicability.*
- (1) *General.* Except where otherwise expressly stated, the standards in this section apply to all new development in the Town's planning jurisdiction.
 - (2) *Existing development.* Compliance with these standards shall also apply to redevelopment of an existing structure, building, or use when it is expanded, enlarged, or otherwise increased in intensity in an amount equivalent to or beyond 50 percent.
 - (3) *Conflict.* In the event of conflict or overlap with the standards in this section and the standards in the rest of Article 6, Development Standards, the standards in Article 7, Subdivisions, shall control.
- (c) *Timing of review.* Development subject to these standards shall be reviewed for compliance at the time of preliminary subdivision plat, site plan, or special use permit review, as appropriate. In cases where a development application is considered by more than one review authority, the decision regarding compliance with these standards shall be made by the review authority making the final decision on the application under review.
- (d) *Site access and circulation standards.*
- (1) *Access to lots.*
 - a. While every lot is not required to have lot frontage on a public street, every lot shall abut or have direct access, via a driveway configured in accordance with § 610 (d)(3), Driveways, to a public street.
 - b. No building or structure shall be constructed or placed on a lot that does not abut or have direct access to a public street.
 - c. Direct access to a publicly-maintained street shall not extend through or across land in a different zoning district than the lot being served by the access (see Figure 33 Lot Access). This requirement is waived when the land in the different zoning district is classified as a business district, allows the use being served by the direct access, or provides the sole means of access for the use.

Figure 33 - Lot Access



- d. Vacant lots of record established prior to Nov. 1, 1995, that do not abut a publicly-maintained street may establish access through a permanent access easement, provided the lot is used for one single-family detached dwelling and its allowable accessory uses, and provided the easement complies with the following:

1. The easement is recorded in the offices of the register of deeds;
2. The minimum easement width is 20 feet;
3. The minimum separation between the easement and any other platted access or right-of-way is at least 150 feet;
4. The location of the easement is recorded on a plat; and
5. The easement permits ingress, egress, regress, and necessary utilities to serve the lot.

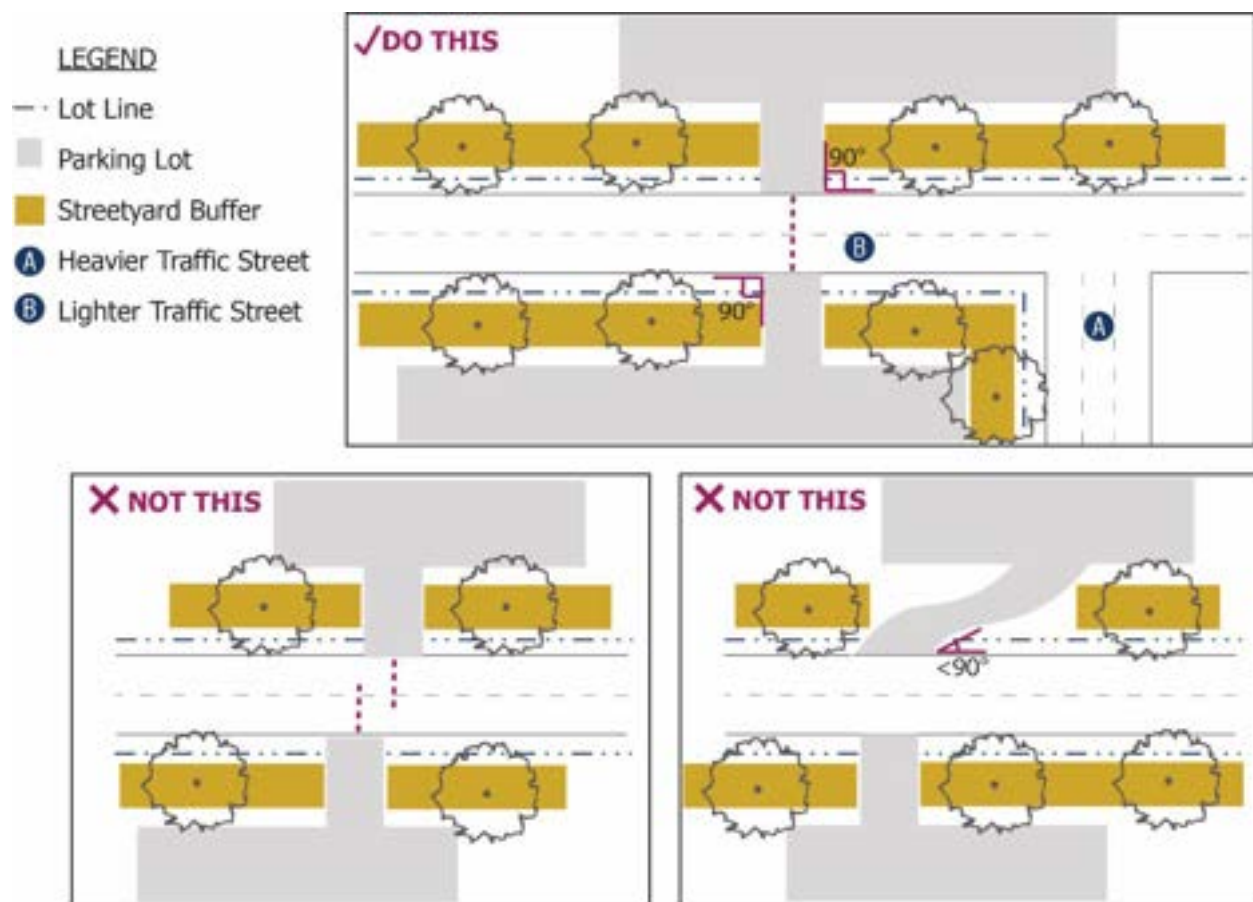
(2) *Compliance with street requirements.* Development subject to the standards in this section that includes construction activity affecting streets or street rights-of-way shall also comply with the standards in Article 7, Division 3, Streets and Sidewalks.

(3) *Driveways.*

- a. Driveways providing ingress or egress to a state-maintained or private street shall be placed and constructed in accordance with the "Policy on Street and Driveway Access to North Carolina Highways" adopted by the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), as amended.
- b. All new driveways connecting to State-maintained streets shall obtain a driveway permit from NCDOT prior to the construction.
- c. Driveway configuration.

1. Vehicles can enter and exit from a lot without posing any substantial danger to themselves, pedestrians, bicycles, or vehicles traveling on abutting streets.
2. Interference with the free and convenient flow of traffic on abutting or surrounding streets is minimized.
3. Driveway radii shall be designed in accordance with the NCDOT's or the Town's specifications and shall not extend beyond side lot lines.
4. No driveway serving an off-street parking area or providing on-site circulation is permitted within any required landscaping area, but driveways may be installed across these areas.
5. Driveways shall be as nearly perpendicular to the street right-of-way as possible (see Figure 34 Driveway Configuration).
6. Driveways shall line up with other driveways/streets across the street, where practicable.
7. Driveways on corner lots shall provide access from the street with less traffic, to the maximum extent practicable.

Figure 34 - Driveway Configuration



d. Driveway spacing.

1. No portion of any driveway leading from a street shall be closer than 100 feet to the corner of any adjacent street intersection measured from the edge of the right-of-way.
 2. On lots with less than 100 feet of lot width, the driveway shall be located as far as practicable from the adjacent street intersection.
 3. Except when configured as paired driveways, driveways serving individual single-family detached dwellings, individual single-family attached dwellings, duplex, triplex, or quadruplex buildings shall be located at least 20 linear feet from any other driveway on the same or different lot. For the purposes of this section, paired driveways are up to two driveways, whether on the same or different lots, where one side of a driveway is within five feet of the side of the other driveway.
 4. Except as provided in § 610 (d)(3) above, Driveways, above, no two driveway access points, whether on the same or different lots, shall be located within 50 feet of each other, to the maximum extent practicable.
 - e. *Driveway surfacing.* New driveways established after the effective date of these standards that abut a paved street shall be surfaced with asphalt or six inches of concrete for a distance of at least five feet from the edge of the right-of-way or the driveway radius point, whichever is greater.
- (4) *Sight distance triangles.*
- a. Corner lots and lots with driveways, alleys, or other methods of ingress/egress to a street shall include sight distance triangles to ensure visibility for drivers and pedestrians moving through or in an intersection. Required sight distance triangles shall be configured in accordance with Table 10 Sight Distance [triangle] Requirements below.

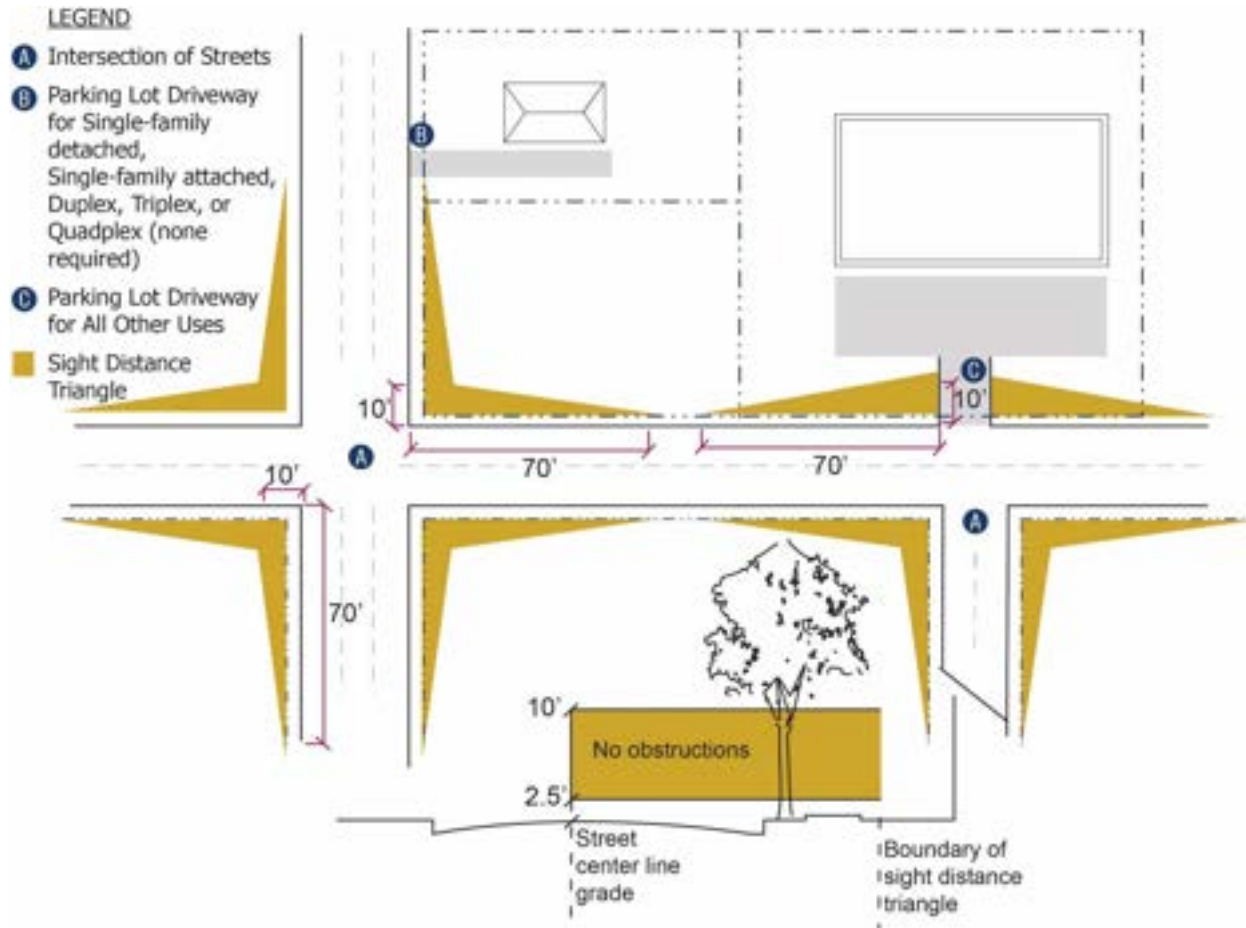
Table 10 - Sight Distance Requirements

TABLE 10. SIGHT DISTANCE REQUIREMENTS		
TYPE OF INTERSECTION		MINIMUM SIGHT DISTANCE TRIANGLE REQUIRED [1] [2]
Intersection between 2 streets (public or private)		10/70 from all approaches
Driveways serving parking lots		10/70 from the street approaches
Driveways serving individual land uses without parking lots	Single-family detached and attached dwellings (including duplexes)	None
	All other uses of land	10/70 from street approaches, wherever possible
NOTES: [1] Sight distance triangles shall be an area between a point at the edge of pavement of a proposed or existing street located 70 linear feet from the intersection and a second point at the edge of the opposing street's edge of pavement located ten feet from the intersection ⁴ . [2] The NCDOT may require an alternative configuration.		

⁴ Measuring from edge of pavement required by S.L. 2021-121 Sec. 3a, effective date August 30, 2021.

- b. No planting, structure, fence, wall, slope, embankment, parked vehicle, or other obstruction to vision between the heights of two-and-one-half feet and ten feet above the centerline grades of intersecting streets or accessways may be located within a required sight distance triangle (see Figure 35 Sight Distance Triangles).

Figure 35 - Sight Distance Triangle

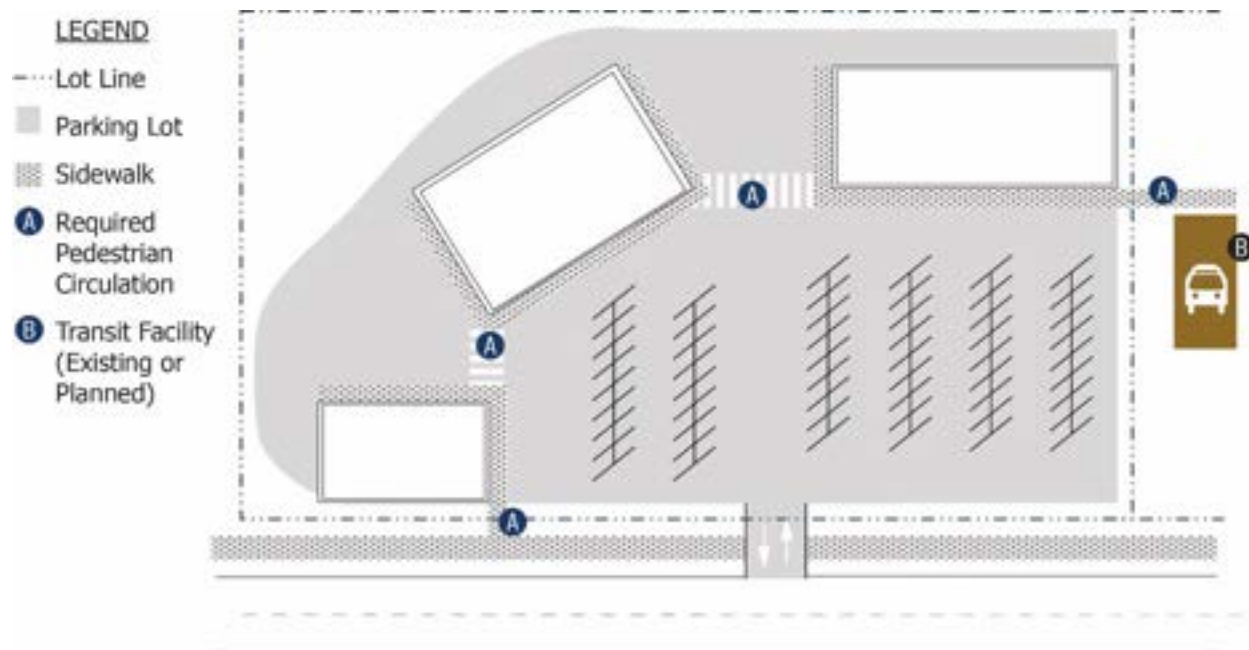


(5) *On-site pedestrian walkways.* On-site pedestrian walkways that minimize conflict between pedestrians and vehicles shall be provided on all non-residential, mixed-use, and multi-family development sites, and shall be configured in accordance with the following standards.

- On-site pedestrian walkways shall connect building entrances to off-street parking areas and to other building entrances on the same site (see Figure 36 On-Site Pedestrian Walkways).
- Development subject to these standards shall provide at least one connection to an existing or planned public sidewalk or existing greenway via an on-site pedestrian walkway configured in accordance with these standards. In cases where existing or planned sidewalks do not exist, at least one on-site pedestrian connection shall continue to the right-of-way edge.
- Connections shall be made to all existing or planned adjacent transit facilities, to the maximum extent practicable.

- d. On-site pedestrian walkways shall be paved with asphalt, concrete, or other all-weather material, and shall be of contrasting color or materials when crossing parking lot drive aisles.
- e. On-site pedestrian walkways shall be positively drained and configured to avoid areas of pooling water.
- f. On-site pedestrian walkways shall be in compliance with applicable state and federal requirements, including ADA requirements.

Figure 36 - On-Site Pedestrian Walkways



- (6) *Compliance with requirements for sidewalks.* Development subject to the standards in this section shall comply with all applicable standards in the Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual, §730 Roads, and § 732 Sidewalks.

Sec. 611 – Accessibility for The Handicapped.

Except for single-family dwellings, all buildings and facilities used by the general public shall be accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped in accordance with the building code provisions as established by the state.

DIVISION 6. - DESIGN STANDARDS**Sec. 620 – Commercial Building Design Standards.**

- (a) *Purpose and intent.* These commercial design standards supplement the applicable zoning district and use-specific standards of this Article and provide minimum requirements for the design of commercial development. These standards are intended to provide clarity on the Town's expectations for new commercial development quality and appearance. More specifically, the purpose of these standards is to:
- (1) Implement the policy guidance from the comprehensive plan regarding protection of the desired small-town community character;
 - (2) Assure a fair and consistent application of the commercial design standards to new development and redevelopment;
 - (3) Foster increased compatibility between commercial development and nearby residences;
 - (4) Encourage the maintenance of a village atmosphere; and
 - (5) Promote property values and protect existing public and private investment.
- (b) *Applicability.* The standards in this section shall be applied to the following forms of development and land use activities:
- (1) *New commercial development.* The establishment of new principal structures containing or intended for a commercial, office, personal service, retail, restaurant, or light industrial use type, as identified in the section 527 Table 8. Permitted Uses found in Article 5.
 - (2) *Changes in use.* Changes in use of an existing principal building or development site where the new use is subject to these commercial design standards, but no additions or expansions are proposed, shall comply with the requirements in § 620(e), Commercial site configuration standards, but are not required to comply with the standards in § 620(f), Building configuration standards.
 - (3) *Additions and expansions to existing development.* Increases in an existing commercial building's floor area or a commercial site's impervious surface by 51 percent or more beyond that in existence on the effective date of these standards shall require full compliance with these provisions.
 - (4) *Reconstruction of existing buildings.* Reconstruction of an existing commercial building shall be treated as new development for the purposes of these standards.
- (c) *Exemptions.*
- (1) The standards in this section shall not apply to the following forms of development:
 - a. Commercial development existing prior to effective date of these standards unless subject to a change in use, reconstruction, addition, or expansion;
 - b. Commercial development taking place as part of a bona fide farm;
 - c. Commercial development subject to a historic landmark designation or subject to standards applicable in a local historic district; and
 - d. Development of civic, religious, or fraternal organization use types.
 - e. Adult uses and gaming establishments shall be exempted from the transparency standards in § 620(f)(8), Transparency.
- (d) *Timing of review.* Development subject to these standards shall be reviewed for compliance at the time of site plan, special use permit, or conditional rezoning application review, as appropriate. In cases where a development application is considered by more than one review authority, the decision regarding compliance with these standards shall be made by the review authority making the final decision on the application under review.

(e) *Commercial site configuration standards.* Development subject to these commercial design standards shall comply with the following:

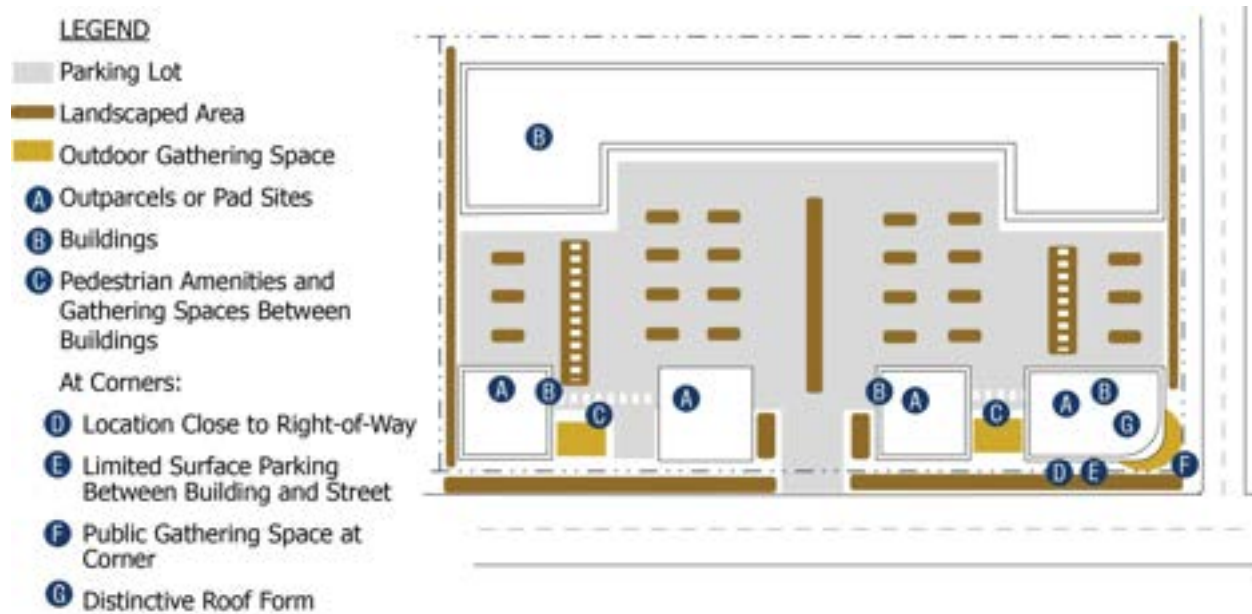
(1) *Building placement.*

- a. All principal and accessory buildings shall be set back at least 20 linear feet from the ultimate right-of-way boundary of any adjacent street, except in the CB district where the setback from the rights-of-way is zero. The ultimate right-of-way boundary location shall be as indicated in the Town's adopted plans, the applicable comprehensive transportation plan adopted by local metropolitan planning organization if any, or as indicated by the NCDOT. In cases where the ultimate right-of-way boundary is not identified, the building setback shall be measured from the centerline of the existing right-of-way outwards for a minimum distance corresponding to one-half of the currently specified right-of-way width plus 20 feet.
- b. All development subject to these standards shall have a maximum setback of 50 feet from the ultimate right-of-way boundary of any adjacent street.

(2) *Outparcel development.* Development on outparcels or pad sites associated with a commercial development shall comply with the following requirements (see Figure 37. Outparcel Development):

- a. Spaces between buildings on outparcels or pad sites shall include pedestrian amenities such as plazas, seating areas, and gathering places in addition to off-street parking spaces.
- b. Outparcel buildings on lots at street corners shall be located and configured to define the corner through a combination of:
 1. Locating the building as close to the rights-of-way as is practicable;
 2. Limiting surface parking between the building and the streets;
 3. Providing a public gathering space adjacent to the corner; and
 4. Distinctive roof form or other pedestrian features such as porches, canopies, or arcades.

Figure 37 - Outparcel Development



(3) *On-site circulation.*

- a. All driveways shall be constructed so that vehicles can enter and exit from a lot without posing any substantial danger to themselves, pedestrians, bicycles, or vehicles traveling on abutting streets and that any interference with the free and convenient flow of traffic on abutting or surrounding streets is minimized. In no instance shall a driveway be configured so that a vehicle must back onto an arterial, collector, or thoroughfare street.
- b. Driveways shall be as nearly perpendicular to the street right-of-way as possible.
- c. In cases where two or more commercial uses are located on adjacent lots along a street, the off-street parking lots serving the uses shall be connected to one another so that a vehicle may travel from one establishment to another without use of the street network (see Figure 38 Parking Lot Connection). Where a required parking lot connection eliminates a required landscape planting area or required off-street parking space, the landscaping and off-street parking requirements shall be reduced to accommodate the parking lot connection. Compliance with this standard shall be waived in cases where a parking lot connection would create unsafe turning movements or pedestrian conflicts.

Figure 38 - Parking Lot Connection

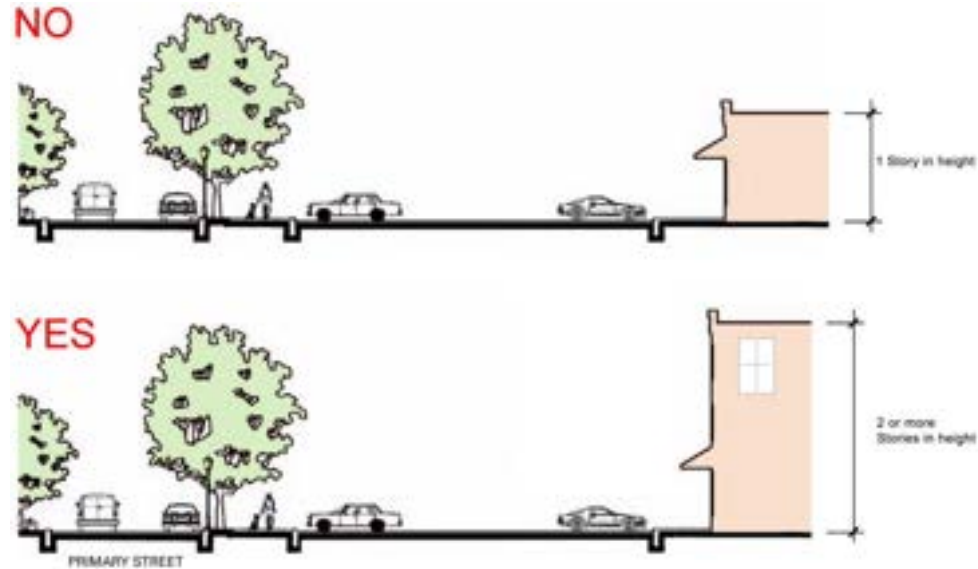


(4) Off-street parking location.

- The placement of all off-street parking to the side or rear of the building it serves is strongly encouraged. Buildings of one story in height may have up to one single-loaded row of off-street parking spaces between the front façade of a building and the street it faces.
- Buildings of two stories in height may have up to two rows of parking spaces between the front façade of a building and the street it faces (see Figure 39. Parking Placement).
- Multi-building developments shall be configured so that off-street parking areas are internal to the site and located behind the buildings located adjacent to streets.

Figure 39 - Parking Placement

FIGURE 39: PARKING PLACEMENT



(5) Signage.

- a. No flashing, moving, or portable signs shall be permitted.
- b. In no instance shall a window sign or signage placed on or in a window or transparent door obscure more than two square feet of the window or door's total area.

(6) Service areas.

- a. Off-street loading areas, service areas, refuse/recycling collection areas, and outdoor storage of equipment or raw materials shall be located to the side or rear of a principal building. In addition, such features shall be screened through the use of an opaque fence or wall of a minimum height necessary to obscure views from on-site and off-site locations.
- b. Outdoor display of products available for sale may be located in front of a principal building and are not required to be screened provided these areas are physically accessible to patrons. Areas utilized for the display of products for sale that are not physically accessible to patrons shall be considered areas of outdoor storage and shall be located and screened in accordance with these standards.

(7) Equipment screening.

- a. All ground-based and roof-mounted equipment shall be fully screened from view from adjacent streets, parks, open space, and residentially-used lots (see Figure 40 Rooftop Screening).
- b. Wall-mounted mechanical equipment mounted at heights over 36 inches from grade and measuring 16 inches or more in any dimension shall be fully screened, concealed, or camouflaged to minimize its appearance from adjacent streets, parks, open space, and residentially-used lots.

Figure 40 - Rooftop Screening



(8) *Stormwater control measures.*

- a. Stormwater control measures, including, but not limited to, retention ponds and detention basins, shall either be configured as site amenities or be fully screened from view on all sides by evergreen opaque vegetation reaching a minimum height of six feet above grade within three years of planting.
- b. Stormwater control measures (SCMs) shall be considered as site amenities when all of the following are present:
 1. They are not surrounded by a fence intended to exclude pedestrians;
 2. Finished grades around the SCM do not inhibit walking;
 3. They include landscaping features such as trees and shrubs;
 4. There is some form of central feature or focal point such as a fountain;
 5. Seating or a walking path is provided adjacent to the SCM; and
- c. Stormwater control measures shall comply with all applicable N.C. Department of Environmental Quality requirements.

(9) *Utilities.* New utility service, including electricity, required to serve development subject to these standards shall be located underground. Nothing in these standards shall be construed to require existing above-ground utilities to be placed underground as part of new development.

(f) *Building configuration standards.* Buildings subject to these commercial design standards shall comply with the following:

(1) *Maximum building size.* Individual principal buildings subject to these standards shall maintain a maximum total floor area in accordance with the following:

- a. Lots that front and are accessed by an arterial or thoroughfare street may include up to one principal building with a maximum total floor area of 40,000 square feet.
- b. Lots that front and are accessed by a collector street may include up to one principal building with a maximum total floor area of 25,000 square feet.
- c. Lots that front and are accessed by a local street may include up to one principal building with a maximum total floor area of 10,000 square feet.

- d. Nothing shall limit the cumulative total amount of floor area within a multiple building development, provided that the largest principal building does not exceed the applicable maximum set forth in this section, and provided that each additional building within the multi-building development is no larger than 50 percent of the applicable maximum building size.

(2) *Orientation.*

- a. The primary entrance shall be architecturally and functionally designed on the front façade facing the primary street (see Figure 41 Building Orientation).
- b. Except for multi-building developments such as shopping centers or campus-style developments, the front façade of the principal structure shall be parallel to the front lot line and street.
- c. Nothing shall limit a secondary entrance from facing an off-street parking lot.

Figure 41 - Building Orientation

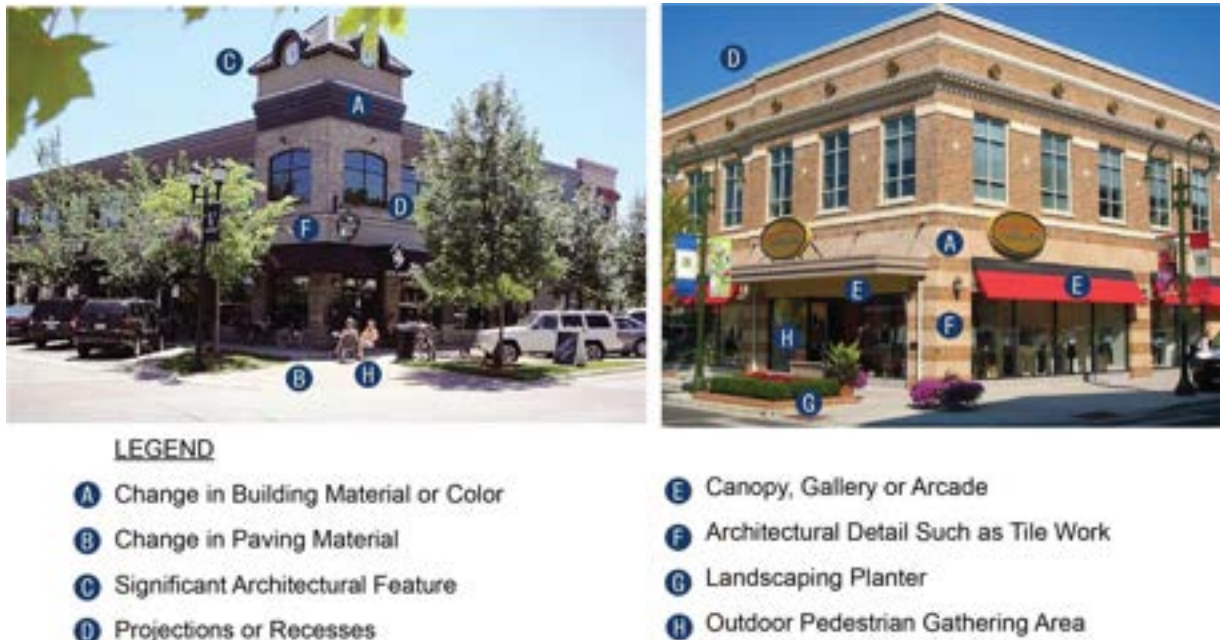


(3) *Primary entrance.*

- a. Building entrances shall be designated as a primary or a secondary entrance by the applicant, but each principal building shall have at least one primary entrance. Nothing shall limit a building from having multiple primary entrances.
- b. Primary building entrances shall be visually prominent and shall include at least three of the following features (see Figure 42 Primary Building Entrances):
 1. Changes in building material or color;
 2. Changes in paving or walking surface materials;
 3. A significant architectural feature that extends above the primary roof height;
 4. A projection or recess of at least five feet beyond the adjacent wall plane;

5. Outdoor pedestrian gathering or seating areas capable of serving at least five people at the same time;
6. A canopy, awning, portico, archway, arcade, or other covering that extends outwards from the building wall by at least five feet;
7. Glazing that extends upwards for at least 75 percent of the building's height proximate to the entrance door(s);
8. Architectural detailing around the entryway such as tilework, entablature, or integrated moldings; or
9. Fountains, artwork, or landscaping plantings in raised planters immediately adjacent to the entrance door(s).

Figure 42 - Primary Building Entrances



(4) *Exterior materials.*

a. *Configuration.*

1. Where two or more materials are proposed on a building façade, the heavier or more massive material (like stone) shall be located below the lighter or less massive material (stucco).
2. Heavier details may be permitted as details on corners or around doors and windows.
3. Material changes shall take place at locations such as the intersection of building wings, the intersection of differing storefronts or leaseholds, interior corners, or other logical locations.

4. Material changes shall not take place at outside corners and material returns shall be included to a logical termination point past an exterior building corner such as a bump-out, building wing, or change in wall direction (see Figure 43 Commercial Building Materials).
- b. *Prohibited materials.* The following materials shall be prohibited on any primary or secondary building façade walls:
 1. Untextured tilt-up concrete panels;
 2. Pre-fabricated steel panels;
 3. Corrugated sheet metal;
 4. Smooth-face concrete blocks;
 5. Vinyl siding, soffit, or fascia;
 6. Synthetic stucco within two feet of the grade;
 7. Asphalt shingles or siding; or
 8. Mirrored glass.

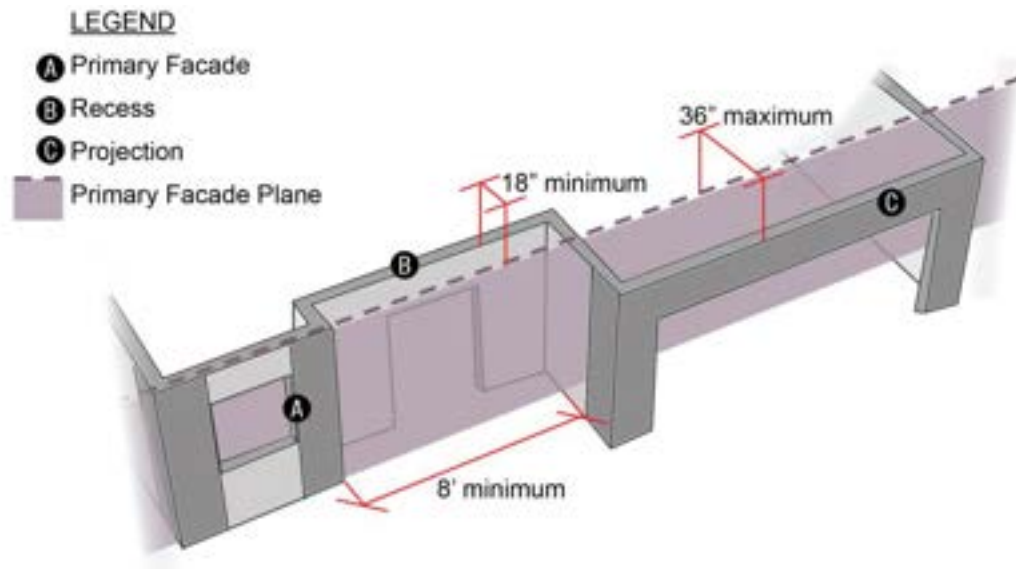
Figure 43 – Commercial Building Materials



- c. *Color.*
 1. *Primary colors.* Overly bright, neon, or "day-glow" colors shall not be used as primary exterior building colors. Nothing shall limit traditional community material colors.
 2. *Accent colors.* Building trim and accent areas may feature brighter colors, including primary colors, but these colors may not comprise more than 15 percent of any building façade.
 - d. *Compatibility in multi-building developments.* Buildings on outparcels or pad sites shall incorporate materials that are similar to and compatible with those used on the primary buildings in the development. Corporate or prototypical architecture shall be reconfigured as necessary in order to comply with this standard.
- (5) *Building articulation.* Buildings subject to these standards shall be configured so that no single façade visible from a street shall extend for longer than 35 linear feet without inclusion of one or more of the following features:
- a. The use of projections or recesses in the building façade wall with a depth of between 18 inches and 36 inches from the primary façade plane and a minimum span of eight feet (see Figure 44 Commercial Building Articulation);

- b. The use of columns, pilasters, or other architectural detail harmonious with the general design of the structure with a minimum width of eight inches and spaced no less than every ten feet on-center;
- c. Distinct changes in building materials or colors from grade to the roof; or
- d. A single vertical accent or focal point extending well above the primary roofline, such as a tower feature, located on a prominent building corner.

Figure 44 –Commercial Building Articulation



(6) *Roof form.*

- a. Roof pitches less than 3:12 and flat roofs shall require a parapet wall on all building sides visible from a street.
- b. Parapet walls, when provided, shall fully screen all roof-top mechanical equipment from view from the street and shall include decorative cornices or caps.
- c. A pitched roof shall have eaves that extend a minimum of 12 inches beyond the building face.
- d. Gable roofs shall incorporate roof rakes that project outwards a minimum of at least 12 inches from the building face.

(7) *Canopies.* Except for canopies associated with fuel sales, overhead canopies intended to cover the vehicles of patrons shall be configured in accordance with the following standards:

- a. The total number of canopies shall be limited to one per building;
- b. The canopy shall be physically connected to the principal structure;
- c. The canopy shall be located to the side or rear of the structure, or configured so that it has the appearance of being enclosed by building walls on at least two sides;
- d. The canopy shall be configured of consistent or complimentary materials and colors as the primary exterior materials, including canopy supports;

- e. The canopy shall be subject to maximum height standards for buildings in the zoning district where located; and
- f. Any exterior lighting from under the canopy shall be configured so that the source of illumination (the bulb) is recessed into the canopy and is not visible from off-site areas.

(8) *Transparency.*

- a. Buildings subject to these standards shall be configured so that building façades visible from streets shall include a window or functional general access doorway at least every 20 feet along the façade (see Figure 45 Commercial Transparency). False windows or display casements are an allowable alternative, as approved by the Town Planner.
- b. At least 25 percent of the first ten feet in height of a façade facing a street shall be transparent.
- c. Ventilation grates or emergency exit doors located at the first-floor level oriented toward a street shall be decorative.

Figure 45 –Commercial Transparency

EXAMPLE

First Floor Facade: 10' x 20' = 200 sf

Transparency:

2 Windows at 28 sf Each = 56 sf
Glass Door & Transom = 27 sf

First Floor Facade Transparency:
 $83' \div 200' = 41.5\%$

(Minimum First Floor Facade Transparency
Requirement: 25%)



(9) *Lighting.*

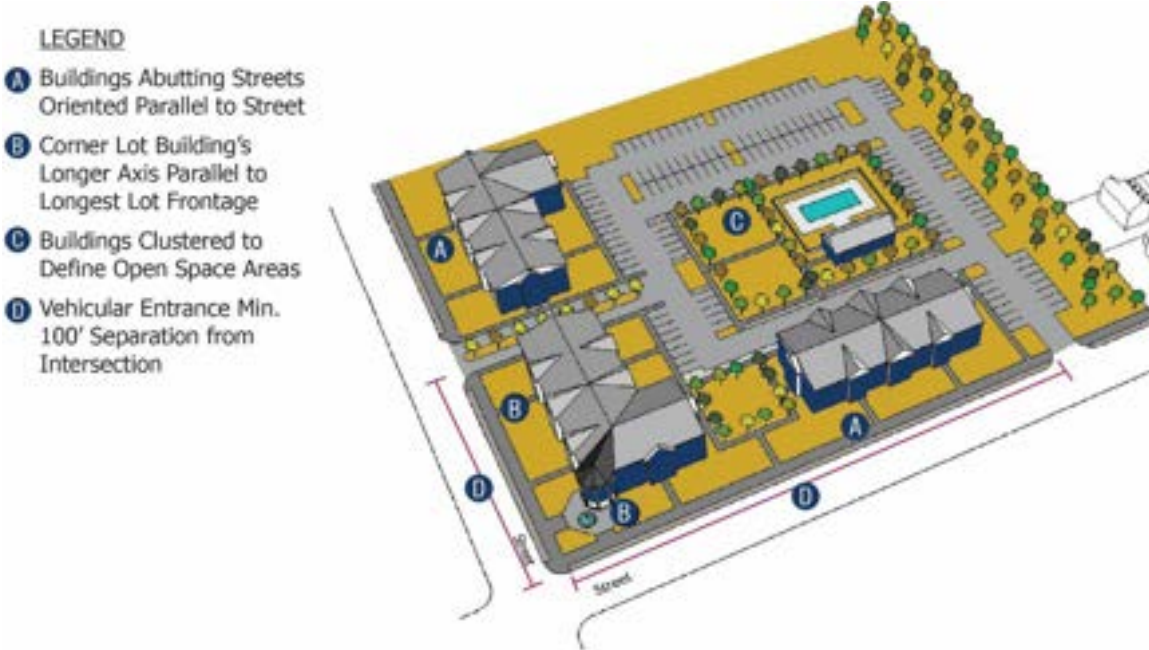
- a. Buildings subject to these standards shall not include neon lighting that is visible from off-site areas.
- b. In no instance shall any exterior lighting flash, blink, or give the appearance of movement.
- c. LED lighting strips around windows or doors are prohibited on the building exterior or within the interior if the lighting strip is visible from off-site areas.

Sec. 621 – Multi-Family Design Standards.

- (a) *Purpose and intent.* These multi-family residential design standards supplement the applicable zoning district and use-specific standards of this Article by providing the minimum requirements for design and configuration of multi-family development within the Town's jurisdiction. They are intended to:
 - (1) Ensure multi-family development takes place in a manner consistent with the context, scale, and proportion of its surroundings;
 - (2) Promote greater compatibility between new multi-family development and other allowable use types, particularly adjacent residential single-family detached dwellings;

- (3) Establish expectations for minimum level of quality for multi-family development;
 - (4) Encourage creativity in design and promote individual project identity;
 - (5) Create neighborhoods with enhanced architectural and visual interest; and
 - (6) Preserve property values and protect public and private investment.
- (b) *Applicability.* Except where expressly exempted in writing in this Article, the standards in this section shall apply to the following forms of development:
- (1) New multi-family dwellings;
 - (2) New triplex and quadplex dwellings;
 - (3) New multi-unit residential structures within a continuing care retirement community use type; and
 - (4) New assisted living facilities and nursing homes.
- (c) *Exemptions.* Developments built under the N.C. One and Two-Family Building Code shall be exempted from sub-sections (e)(3) c, and (f), these standards:
- (1) Single-family attached development, unless subject to voluntary consent by the landowner;
 - (2) Duplex dwellings, unless subject to voluntary consent by the landowner;
 - (3) Townhouses, unless subject to voluntary consent by the landowner;
 - (4) Renovation or redevelopment of existing multi-family structures; and
 - (5) Routine maintenance and repairs.
- (d) *Timing of review.* Development subject to these standards shall be reviewed for compliance at the time of site plan, or special use permit review, as appropriate. In cases where a development application is considered by more than one review authority, the decision regarding compliance with these standards shall be made by the review authority making the final decision on the application under review.
- (e) *Site design requirements.*
- (1) *Street network.*
 - a. On sites including new streets, an interconnected network of streets shall be provided, to the maximum extent practicable, and streets shall connect to adjacent existing streets outside of the development.
 - b. Vehicular driveways into a development with ten or more dwelling units shall be at least 100 feet away from any major intersection(s) to the maximum extent practicable.
 - c. Driveways shall be consolidated in order to reduce curb cuts, to the maximum extent practicable.
 - (2) *Building orientation.*
 - a. Buildings that abut streets shall be oriented parallel to the street they front rather than being oriented at an angle to the street.
 - b. On corner lots, the long axis of the building shall be parallel to the longest lot frontage unless such orientation is incompatible with adjacent, existing development along the same street (see Figure 46 Multi-family Building Orientation).
 - c. Buildings within multiple-building developments shall be clustered in order to define open space recreation areas and development entry points.

Figure 46 - Multi-Family Building Orientation



(3) *Accessory structures.* Accessory uses and structures associated with a development subject to these standards shall comply with the following:

- a. Street-facing detached garages on corner lots shall be located to the side or rear of buildings.
- b. Access to accessory structures (such as garages, carports, storage areas, etc.) shall be provided from alleys or secondary streets to the maximum extent practicable.
- c. Accessory buildings shall include exterior materials, colors, and roof form designed to be consistent with the principal structure.
- d. Accessory structures shall not physically obstruct pedestrian entrances.
- e. Centralized refuse collection containers, if provided, shall be located in an enclosed area located to the rear of principal buildings.

(4) *Site features.*

- a. Except for nursing homes, development subject to these standards shall not include a gate or obstruction that blocks access to the site for vehicles, bicycles, or pedestrians.
- b. Off-street parking serving guests shall be evenly distributed throughout the development.
- c. Shared solid waste facilities shall be evenly distributed throughout the development or be centrally located and fully screened from all on-site and off-site views.
- d. Detached garages or carports shall not be located between a principal building and the street it faces.
- e. New utilities shall be provided underground, and utility vaults shall be clustered in areas outside of required landscaping.

(f) *Building design requirements.*

(1) *Building entrances.*

TOWN OF OAKBORO

Unified Development Ordinance

LAST AMENDED

July 1, 2022

- a. The façades of buildings abutting streets shall be configured so that entryways to individual dwelling units or shared entrances face the street.
- b. Access to upper-floor dwelling units shall be obtained from shared internal entries. In no instance shall walkways to individual upper-story dwelling units take place on the exterior of the building.
- c. Individual ground-floor and shared entryways shall be sheltered from the weather either by:
 1. Recessing the entrance at least three feet to the inside of the primary ground floor façade plane; or
 2. Inclusion of an overhead architectural treatment that extends outward at least three feet from the primary façade plane.

(2) Building façades.

- a. Buildings subject to these standards shall maintain a consistent level of architectural detailing and composition on each building façade facing a street.
- b. Building façades facing streets shall provide a minimum of three of the following architectural elements (see Figure 47 Multi-family Building Façades):
 1. A covered porch or terrace;
 2. One or more dormer windows or cupolas;
 3. Eyebrow windows;
 4. Awnings or overhangs;
 5. Decorative moldings;
 6. Shutters;
 7. Pillars, posts, or pilasters;
 8. One or more bay windows with a minimum 12-inch projection from the façade plane;
 9. Multiple windows with a minimum of four-inch-wide trim;
 10. Corniced parapets;
 11. Eaves with a minimum of four-inch-wide trim; or
 12. Integral planters that incorporate landscaped areas and/or places for sitting.
13. Garage entries, loading and service entries, utility rooms, stairs, elevators, or similar features shall not occupy more than 20 percent of the width of a building façade facing a street.
14. Attached street-facing garages serving individual dwelling units shall be recessed at least three feet inwards from the primary first floor façade plane or be associated with an upper-story projection that exists above the garage.
15. Developments with three or more principal buildings shall provide variation in building size, shape, height, color, and roofline in a manner that allows different buildings to be distinguished from one another.

Figure 47 - Multi-Family Building Facades



(3) *Building massing.*

- a. Upper story façade walls shall not project beyond the ground floor footprint except to accommodate bump-outs with windows.
- b. In the case of two-story buildings, the exterior façade walls of the second floor shall be in line with or setback from the first-floor façade walls (see Figure 48 Multi-Family Building Massing).

Figure 48 - Multi-Family Building Massing



(4) Building articulation.

- a. Street-facing building façades shall be articulated with wall offsets, in the form of recesses or projections from the primary façade plane, of at least two feet for every 35 linear feet of façade frontage (see Figure 49 Multi-family Façade Articulation).
- b. Where provided, projections or recesses shall extend from the grade to the top of the highest story in line with the ground-floor footprint.

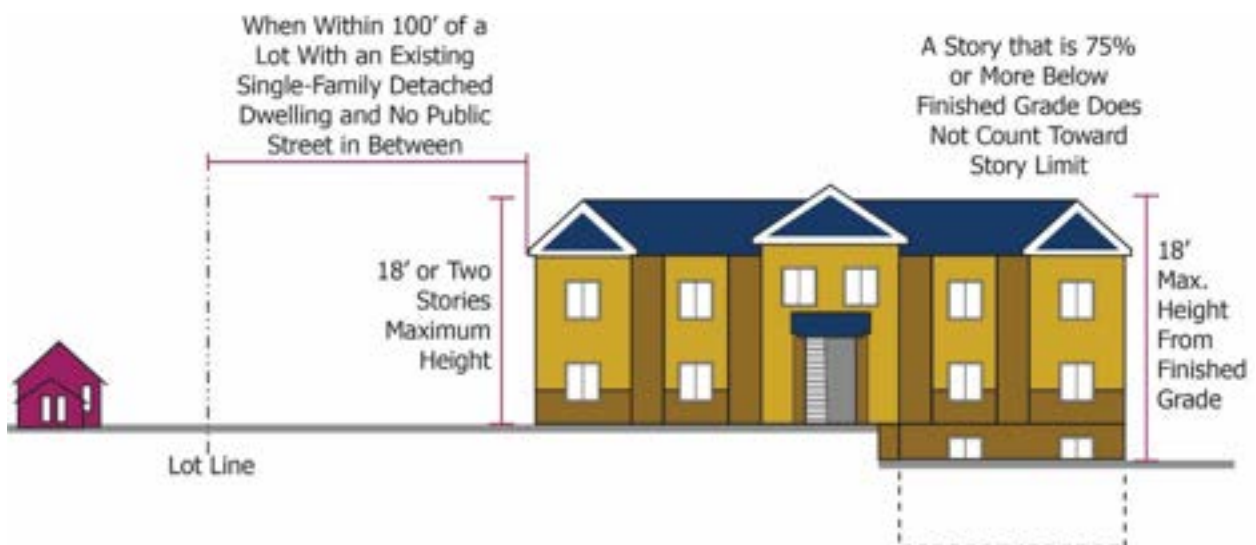
Figure 49 - Multi-Family Facade Articulation



(5) *Building height.*

- a. Buildings subject to the standards of this section shall have a maximum height of two stories or 18 feet within 100 feet of a lot with an existing single-family detached residential dwelling, without an intervening street (see Figure 50 Multi-family Building Height).
- b. Building stories that are 75 percent or more below the finished grade at the front of the lot shall not be counted towards the number of allowable stories.

Figure 50 - Multi-Family Building Height



(6) *Roof form.*

- a. Development shall incorporate roof pitches between 3:12 and 12:12 or shall incorporate parapet walls with a dimensional cornice around a flat roof.

- b. Alternative roof forms or pitches are encouraged for small roof sections over porches, entryways, or similar features.
- c. Buildings with eaves shall be configured such that no single horizontal eave continues for more than 60 linear feet without being broken up by a gable, building projection, and articulation feature.
- d. Buildings with overhanging eaves and roof rakes shall extend at least six inches past supporting walls.

(7) *Building materials and colors.*

a. *Configuration.*

- 1. Buildings subject to these standards shall include at least two primary exterior materials on any single building.
- 2. Changes in colors and materials shall take place at internal corners or in logical locations, such as: building wings, bays, bump-outs, or recesses (see Figure 51 Multi-family Building Materials). In no instance shall exterior materials or colors change at outside corners.
- 3. Heavier or more bulky exterior materials shall be located beneath or below lighter materials.

b. *Prohibited materials.* The following materials shall be prohibited on any façade facing a street, open space, or district intended primarily for single-family detached development:

- 1. Smooth-faced concrete block;
- 2. Corrugated metal siding; or
- 3. Synthetic stucco within two feet of the grade.

Figure 51 - Multi-Family Building Materials



Sec. 622 – Site Design Standards

- (a) *Intent.* It is the intent of this Article to provide performance standards to ensure that development within the Town planning jurisdiction will be designed, arranged, and constructed in a safe, orderly, and visually harmonious manner, and will reflect the basic character of the development site and its immediate surroundings as well as the nature of the proposed uses of the site.
- (b) *Applicability.* Except where otherwise specifically provided in this Article, no land or structure shall be used or occupied, and no grading excavation, removal of soil, clearing a site or placing fill shall take place on land contemplated for development, and no structure, or part of a structure, shall be constructed, erected, altered, renovated or moved except in compliance with the standards specified in this Article and as shown on a sketch or site plan approved by the Town.
- (c) *General site arrangement and criteria.*
- (1) Developments shall be arranged so as to be visually harmonious both within the development site and in relation to adjacent developments. Site design elements of the development shall be integrated to the degree of their compatibility with each other and shall be separated to the degree of their incompatibility.
 - (2) All site plans shall demonstrate a high quality of overall site design and in the design and construction of site elements, including appropriate consideration of the relationship and balance among site elements, the relationship of the development to natural features, neighboring developments, and access and circulation systems, retention of natural vegetation, minimal alteration of natural topography, mitigation of erosion and sedimentation, mitigation of stormwater drainage and flooding, arrangements and orientation of buildings and amenities in relation to each other and to neighboring streets, landscaping, preservation or enhancement of vistas, and mitigation of traffic impacts. Structures shall be placed and arranged so as not to adversely affect adjacent property. Adverse effects shall include, but are not limited to, the removal of lateral support, the creation of hazard, nuisance, danger or inconvenience, unreasonable loss of light and air, or unreasonable loss of privacy or views. Where standards contradict, the stricter standard shall apply.
- (d) *Site design.* All site designs shall address design elements that include landscape preservation, location of buildings, drives, parking and circulation, pedestrian and bicycles facilities, and site drainage within the physical constraints of a particular site. The site design shall adequately address the following key site design objectives:
- (1) Preserves natural land contours and natural drainage-ways, whenever possible;
 - (2) Is compatible with the positive character of the surrounding area in terms of both existing character and desired future character;
 - (3) Where possible, incorporates significant tree masses and/or specimen trees as an integral design factor;
 - (4) Minimizes harm and disruption to existing plant and animal life;
 - (5) Sets aside areas whose physical conditions make them unsuitable for development as conservation areas or as open space; and
 - (6) Utilize the adopted Town's bicycle and pedestrian plan (if any) and the North Carolina Department of Transportation Complete Streets Policy (latest edition). Reference:
<https://www.ncdot.gov/divisions/bike-ped/Documents/2019-08-28-complete-streets-policy.pdf>
 - (7) Follow the Town's adopted plans, including, but not limited to, the comprehensive plan.

DIVISION 7. - EXTERIOR LIGHTING

Sec. 630 – Outdoor Lighting Standards.

- (a) In developments contemplating the use of outdoor lighting to ensure the security of property and the safety of persons using such development, streets, sidewalks and facilities, all principal entrances to the development, and internal areas as appropriate, should be sufficiently lighted to ensure the safety of residents and the security of the building.
- (b) All streets within a major subdivision, multi-family development, multi-building commercial development, or manufactured home park shall incorporate a street lighting system to ensure the security of property and the safety of persons using such development, streets, driveways, and facilities.
- (c) Down lighting shall be provided where possible. Overflow lighting shall be prohibited, and all light pollution shall be minimized to the maximum extent practical.
- (d) All development shall incorporate street lighting and signs per the standards of, § 631, Street lights, which are adopted by reference as if incorporated fully herein to ensure the security of property and the safety of persons using such development, streets, driveways and facilities.

Sec. 631 – Street Lights.

- (a) *Street lighting service levels.*
 - (1) It is the Town's objective to provide street lighting in accordance with the Illumination Engineering Society (IES) standards for various classes of streets. These nationally recognized standards acknowledge such key variables as use of streets, prevalence of entering and exiting right-of-way, parking and existing physical conditions on or near the streets. Standards relate to amount of light, noted in terms of foot-candles, and uniformity of light, stated as a ratio of average to minimum foot-candles along a given distance. These standards result in service levels that increase according to use. Higher levels of lighting correspond to higher usage by motorists and/or pedestrians.
 - (2) Allowances are made for differences in the intensity of use and safety needs. Selective reduction of service levels for certain classes of streets, primarily those classed as residential, is necessary because of high costs involved with conversion to full IES standards.
- (b) *Street classifications.* IES's "Illumination Guide" groups streets into different classes—expressway, commercial, intermediate and residential. These area classes are further subdivided into major, collector and local categories with standards established for each. These categories correspond to Oakboro street classifications with the IES "major" category corresponding to our "arterial" classification.
- (c) *Street lighting guidelines.* Provision of lighting along streets in Town enhances the safe movement of motorists, pedestrians and other users of public right-of-way. The Town's street light system is designed to support the following guidelines:
 - (1) IES standards should be used town-wide as the basis for establishment of lighting levels for new lighting installation along non-residential streets. These streets should be lighted to 100 percent of IES standards. Residential streets should be lighted at 220-foot intervals, with adjustments as needed to consider local conditions such as topography, traffic volumes, number of intersections, crime rates and other factors. Town streets are being classified based on operational definitions of lighting by IES and consistent with street classifications as referenced in this section. Priority for implementation will be based on use, with commercial, intermediate and residential area classes being converted in that order.

- (2) High-pressure sodium luminaries should be installed on all streets, with lamps suggested by IES according to classification. The Town standard for residential street lighting is a typical 9,500 lumen economical traditional luminaries, mounted on a 12-foot fiberglass pole or a 9,500-lumen cut-off cobra luminary, mounted on a 25-foot wood pole. Exceptions to this standard may be approved by the Town Planner when a duly authorized officer of a neighborhood group requests another configuration of hardware, provided any additional hardware costs are paid by the developer or representative prior to installation of the lights; and provided the alternative configuration results in the same operational costs to the Town as the Town standard fixtures.
 - (3) Underground wiring should be provided for all new fixture installations.
 - (4) The Town Planner will determine the circumstances in which implementation guidelines may be waived. Examples include, but are not limited to: adjustments for areas with particularly high incidence of crime; significant public demand for additional services; and physical conditions associated with conversion of existing lighting. If there are permanent overhead utility lines, the Town Planner may waive the requirement for underground lines for new lights.
- (d) *Street lighting standards.* The following standards and specifications are to assist developers in the placement and selection of street lights for use on streets classified as residential only. For information on lighting for streets with higher classifications, contact the Town Planner. Where appropriate, a street lighting plan should be prepared as a part of a development application for approval by the Town Planner.
- (1) *Placement.*
 - a. Street lights should be located an average of 220 feet apart. A minimum of one street light should be located at every intersection and at the end of every cul-de-sac.
 - b. Where possible any street light not located at an intersection should be located on a property line.
 - c. On streets with a width of 44 feet or greater (back of curb to back of curb), street lights should be staggered on either side of the street.
 - d. On streets with a lesser width, street lights should be located on the side with a sidewalk if only one sidewalk exists. They should be staggered if sidewalks do not exist or if there are sidewalks on both sides of the street.
 - e. Street lights should be located within the road right-of-way a minimum of three feet from the back of curb or edge of road pavement.
 - f. Street lights should be located a minimum of three feet from the edge of any paved sidewalk.
 - (2) *Fixture selection.*
 - a. The Town's standard residential lighting fixture is the 9,500 lumen "economical traditional" luminaire provided by Duke Energy Progress Company. The luminaire should be mounted on a 12 feet black fiberglass pole.
 - b. A 9,500-lumen cut-off lens cobra fixture can also be used when mounted on a 25 feet wooden pole.
 - c. Other ornamental fixtures may be selected if they provide a comparable lighting level and are approved by the Town. If there are any additional costs for installation and maintenance, the developer will pay "up front" such costs.

Sec. 632 – Outdoor Lighting.

All non-residential, mixed-use, manufactured home parks, and multi-family development shall be designed to provide safe, convenient, and efficient lighting for pedestrians and vehicles. Lighting shall be designed in a consistent and coordinated manner for the entire site. The lighting and lighting fixtures shall be integrated and designed to enhance the visual impact of the project on the community and, where practicable, should be designed to blend into the surrounding landscape. Lighting design and installation shall ensure that lighting accomplishes onsite lighting needs without intrusion on adjoining properties.

- (a) *Lighting plan.* A site lighting plan shall be required as part of the application and site plan review for all non-residential, mixed-use, and multi-family developments exceeding four dwelling units.
- (b) *Site lighting design requirements.* Lighting shall be used to provide safety while accenting key architectural elements and to emphasize landscape features. Light fixtures shall be designed as an integral design element that complements the design of the project. This can be accomplished through style, material, or color. All lighting fixtures designed or placed to illuminate any portion of a site shall meet the following requirements:
 - (1) *Fixture (luminaire).* The light source shall be completely concealed behind an opaque surface and recessed within an opaque housing and shall not be visible from any street right-of-way or adjoining land. Overhead lighting fixtures shall be designed to prevent light from emitting upwards toward the sky. Under-canopy lighting fixtures should be completely recessed within the canopy.
 - (2) *Fixture height.* Lighting fixtures shall be a maximum of 30 feet in height within the parking lot and shall be a maximum of 15 feet in height within non-vehicular pedestrian areas. Pedestrian scale lighting at a height not exceeding 12 feet is encouraged. All light fixtures located within 50 feet of any adjacent residential use or residentially zoned property boundary shall not exceed 15 feet in height.
 - (3) *Light source (lamp).* Incandescent, florescent, metal halide, or color corrected high-pressure sodium are preferred. The Town Planner shall have the authority to approve other lamp types (including light emitting diodes [LEDs] and fiber optics) provided the color emitted is similar to the preferred types. Non-color corrected high pressure sodium lamps are prohibited. The same light source type must be used for the same or similar types of lighting on any one site throughout any development.
 - (4) *Mounting.* Fixtures shall be mounted in such a manner that the cone of light is contained onsite and does not cross any lot line of the site.
 - (5) *Limit lighting to periods of activity.* Where practicable, the use of sensor technologies, timers, or other means to activate lighting during times when it will be needed may be required by the Town Planner to conserve energy, provide safety, and promote compatibility between different land uses.
- (c) *Illumination levels.* All site lighting shall be designed so that the level of illumination as measured in footcandles (fc) at any one point meets the standards in Table 11 below, with minimum and maximum levels measured on the pavement within the lighted area and average level (the overall generalized ambient light level) measured as a not-to-exceed value calculated using only the area of the site intended to receive illumination.

Table 11 - Light Levels (in footcandles)

TABLE 11. LIGHT LEVELS (IN FOOTCANDLES) [1]			
TYPE OF LIGHTING	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
Parking Lots	0.2	1.0	8.0
Building Entrances	1.0	5.0	15.0
Storage Areas (Security Lighting)	0.2	1.0	10.0
Walkways, Landscape, or Decorative Lighting	0.2	0.8	5.0
NOTES:			

TABLE 11. LIGHT LEVELS (IN FOOTCANDLES) [1]			
TYPE OF LIGHTING	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
[1] The maximum level of illumination at the outer perimeter lot lines of the site or project shall be 0.5 footcandles when abutting a residential zoning district and 5.0 footcandles when abutting all other districts and/or streets.			

- (d) *Excessive illumination.* Lighting within any lot that unnecessarily illuminates and substantially interferes with the use or enjoyment of any other property is prohibited. Lighting unnecessarily illuminates another lot if it exceeds the requirements of this subsection.
- (1) Lighting shall not be oriented to direct glare or excessive illumination onto streets in a manner that may distract or interfere with the vision of drivers on such streets.
- (2) Fixtures used to accent landscaping or art shall be located, aimed, or shielded to minimize light spill into the night sky.
- (3) Blinking or flashing lights shall be prohibited unless the lights are required as a safety feature.
- (e) *Illuminated tubing.* Any exterior illuminated tubing or strings of lights, including, but not limited to, those outlining property lines, building, structures, open sales areas, rooflines, doors, window, or the edges of walls except holiday lights are prohibited.
- (f) *Nonconforming lighting.* Lighting fixtures existing as of the date of adoption of the ordinance from which this section is derived, may remain, and shall be considered lawful nonconforming structures. Modifications, replacement, or expansions shall conform to the standards of this section.

DIVISION 8. - FENCES AND WALLS.

Sec. 640 – Purpose and Intent.

These standards provide development standards for permanent fences and privacy walls on individual lots or development sites. These standards are proposed to protect the health and safety of the public while balancing the practical uses for fencing and walls like security and privacy with the need for aesthetic quality and a high-quality built environment. More specifically, these standards are intended to:

- (a) Provide for privacy and security on individual lots;
- (b) Ensure proper construction techniques are followed and that fences and walls are maintained in good repair;
- (c) Assist with the transition between public and private spaces; and
- (d) Ensure fencing and walls are consistent with the Town's requirements.

Sec. 641 – Applicability.

- (a) *Generally.* The provisions of this section shall apply to all construction or replacement of all fences, screening walls, or retaining walls. A fence or wall may only be erected in accordance with the standards in this section.
- (b) *Pre-existing development.* Lawfully-established fences and walls established prior to Oct. 6, 1997, that do not comply with these standards shall be subject to the applicable standards in Article 8: Nonconformities.
- (c) *A Zoning Compliance Certificate is required for the construction of all fences except those exempted by section 642.* No charge will be made for a Zoning Compliance Certificate that is sought only to build a fence.

Sec. 642 – Exemptions.

The following are exempted from the standards in this section:

- (a) Bona fide farms and agricultural use types on lots subject to present-use value taxation;
- (b) Fences under two feet in height; and
- (c) Temporary fences for construction sites, including but not limited to: fencing necessary for soil erosion and sedimentation control and tree protection.

Sec. 643 – Locational Standards.

(a) *General.* No fence or wall shall:

- (1) Be located within the public right-of-way (except for public fences or walls, or as needed for retention of soil);
- (2) Impede visibility of the required property address number; or
- (3) Block pedestrian access from doors or windows.

(b) *Easements.*

- (1) In cases where a fence or wall is proposed within an easement, the applicant shall provide evidence of the easement owner's consent regarding placement of the fence or wall.
 - (2) The landowner shall remain solely liable for any repair or replacement if any portion of the fence or wall located within a required easement is damaged during maintenance or construction activities within the easement by the easement owner or their agent.
- (c) *Block drainage.* Fences or walls shall not alter or impede the natural flow of water in any stream, creek, drainage swale, or ditch.
- (d) *Obstructions at intersections.* Except for necessary retaining walls, no fence or wall shall be located within a required sight distance triangle.
- (e) *Required setbacks.* Fences or walls may be located within required setbacks, but in all cases shall be located at least two feet from the property line.
- (f) *Required landscaping areas.* Fences or walls may be located in required landscaping areas provided the screening function of the landscaping area is maintained.

Sec. 644 – Maximum Height.

(a) *Residential zoning districts.*

- (1) Fences and walls not over four feet high may project into or may enclose any front yard.
- (2) Side and rear yards may be enclosed by fences or walls up to six feet in height.
- (3) In cases where a fence or wall is outside a required setback or required landscaping area, it may exceed the maximum height in this section but in no case shall it exceed the height of the principal building on the lot.

(b) *Non-residential and agricultural districts.* A solid or open fence or wall may be erected to a maximum height of ten feet within in any setback area.

Sec. 645 – Wind Loading.

All fencing and walls subject to the standards of this section shall be constructed in accordance with the North Carolina State Building Code, and shall be designed and constructed in order to meet the minimum applicable wind loading standards for Oakboro as identified in the State Building Code or other supporting documents.

Sec. 646 – Materials.

- (a) Fences and walls shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to ensure a minimum useful life of at least ten years.

- (b) The following materials shall be prohibited for use as a part of a fence or wall: wooden pallets, tires, debris, junk, rolled plastic, sheet metal, untreated or unpainted plywood, readily flammable material, or waste materials shall be prohibited, unless the materials have been recycled and reprocessed, for marketing to the general public as building materials designed to resemble new building materials (e.g., picket fencing made from recycled plastic and fiber). In addition, chain link or wire fences are prohibited in all front and/or street side corner yards in all residential zoning districts, and in side yards close to a street right-of-way than the rear corner of any residential dwelling.
- (c) In no instance shall tarps or silt fencing remain on a lot or site after completion of construction.

Sec. 647 – Maintenance.

- (a) Any fence or wall which, through neglect, lack of repair, type or manner of construction, method of placement or otherwise, constitutes a hazard or endangers any person, animal, or property is in violation of this Article.
- (b) When a fence or wall is in violation of this Article, the Town Planner shall require the owner or occupant of the property upon which the fence or wall is located to repair, replace, or demolish the fence or wall in accordance with all applicable standards in this Article.

DIVISION 9. - LANDSCAPING AND SCREENING**Sec. 650 – Landscaping.**

- (a) *Purpose and intent.* The purpose of these provisions is to establish minimum requirements for the provision and maintenance of functionally adequate, attractive screening and buffering of buildings, site features, and off-street parking areas. These standards are intended to:
 - (1) Promote and increase design compatibility between different land uses, while ensuring attractive views from streets and adjacent properties;
 - (2) Assist in delineating separations of spaces, structures, uses, and activities on a site, or between adjacent sites; and
 - (3) Shield adjacent properties from potentially adverse external impacts of adjacent land uses and activities.
- (b) *Applicability.* The standards in this section apply to the following forms of development:
 - (1) *New principal buildings or uses.* New principal buildings or open uses of land, including publicly-owned buildings or sites, constructed, reconstructed, or established after the effective date of these standards.
 - (2) *Improvements and expansions.* Improvements and expansions of principal buildings, parking areas, or open uses of land by 20 percent or more shall require the development to fully comply with these standards prior to occupancy.
 - (3) *Multi-phase development.* Multi-family, non-residential, and mixed-use development that is planned and developed in phases shall be required to install landscaping that is associated with the active phase or phases only, unless an alternative arrangement is otherwise agreed to by the Town Planner. An active phase of a development is the one that is subject to permitted and on-going development activity.
- (c) *Exemptions.* The following forms of development are exempted from these standards.
 - (1) Changes to an existing or development of a new proposed single-family detached or duplex dwelling on a residentially-zoned lot.
 - (2) Routine maintenance of existing vegetation, such as watering and fertilizing.

- (3) The removal of dead trees and shrubs, or trees and shrubs that have been diagnosed and determined to be diseased beyond treatment, provided the screening function of the landscaping is maintained or re-established. Failure to maintain the screening function of a required landscaping area is a violation of this Article.
- (4) Pruning of vegetation, provided the screening function of the required landscaping is maintained. Severe pruning is a violation of this Article and shall require replacement of required vegetation.
- (5) Repaving or restriping of a parking lot provided there is no increase in parking lot size or the number of parking spaces.
- (d) *Timing of review.* Development subject to these standards shall be reviewed for compliance at the time of site plan, or special use permit, application review, as appropriate. In cases where a development application is considered by more than one review authority, the decision regarding compliance with these standards shall be made by the review authority making the final decision on the application under review.
- (e) *Landscape plan required.*
 - (1) *Generally.*
 - a. A landscape plan depicting how required landscaping will be planted in accordance with these standards shall be included with an application for site plan, preliminary plat, or zoning compliance, as appropriate, to ensure compliance with this section.
 - b. The landscape plan shall be approved prior to, or concurrent with, the approval of a site plan, preliminary plat, or the issuance of a zoning compliance permit.
 - c. A list of recommended plants is found in Article 11, Div. 2 Recommended Plant List.
 - d. A landscape plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following:
 - 1. Location of required planting material;
 - 2. Grouping or clusters of planting material, if proposed;
 - 3. Identification of required plants, including their scientific names;
 - 4. Minimum and maximum dimensions of all planting yard areas;
 - 5. Calculations determining the number of canopy trees, understory trees, and shrubs required;
 - 6. Locations, species, sizes, and methods of protection during construction for existing vegetation to be retained and counted towards minimum landscaping requirements; and
 - 7. Existing topography, or proposed topography where site grading is proposed to occur.
 - (2) *Phased development.* Development subject to these standards that is planned in phases may submit a landscape plan for the entire development, or separate landscape plans for each phase, which shall be approved prior to approval of the final plat.
 - (3) *Landscaping in a stormwater retention or detention pond.* If trees or shrubs are proposed on or within 20 feet of the embankment of a stormwater retention or detention pond, a landscape plan showing the retention or detention pond and surrounding landscaping must be submitted for review to determine that the safety and functionality of the device will not be compromised by the trees or shrubs.
- (f) *Plant material specifications. See Article 11, Div. 2 for a list of recommended plants.*
 - (1) *Canopy tree size.*
 - a. Canopy trees shall have a minimum height at maturity of 40 feet and a minimum crown width of 30 feet (see Figure 52 Plant Material Specifications).

- b. All canopy trees shall have a minimum height of eight feet, or more, and a minimum caliper size of two inches, or more, at planting.
- c. Evergreen trees shall be a minimum of six feet in height at planting.

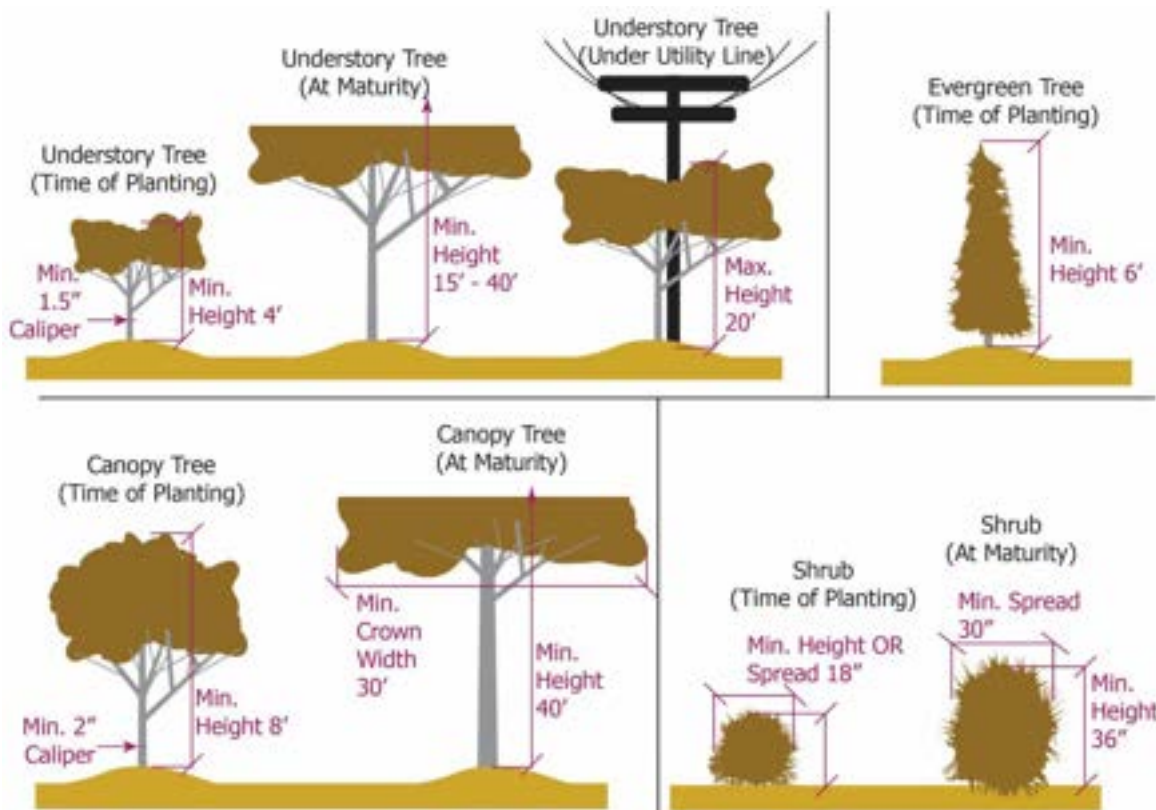
(2) *Understory tree size.*

- a. Understory trees shall have a minimum height at maturity of 15 to 40 feet, except that trees to be placed below overhead utility lines may not exceed a mature height of 20 feet (see Figure 52 Plant Material Specifications).
- b. All understory trees shall have a minimum height of four feet, or more, and a minimum caliper size of one and one-half inches, or more, at planting.
- c. Nothing shall limit the use of multi-stemmed understory trees provided that 25 percent or more of the leaders meet these requirements.

(3) *Shrub size.*

- a. All shrubs shall be at least a three-gallon size and have a minimum height or spread of 18 inches at the time of planting (see Figure 52 Plant Material Specifications).
- b. Shrubs shall reach a minimum height of 36 inches and a spread of 30 inches within three years of planting.
- c. Decorative grasses may be proposed as a substitute for shrubs, provided the grasses meet the height and spread requirements and are approved by the Town Planner.

Figure 52 - Plant Material Specifications



(4) *Species.*

- a. Plant materials shall be selected in accordance with the Town of Oakboro Plant List (See Article 11, Division 2 Recommended Plant List).
- b. Required landscaping materials shall be cold-hardy for the location where planted.
- c. Plant species used in required landscaping areas must be native species or species of a locally-adapted nature. Other species require approval by the Town Planner.

(5) *Stabilization.*

- a. Required landscaping areas shall be stabilized and maintained with vegetative cover, mulch, decorative gravel, cinders, or other approved materials to prevent soil erosion and allow rainwater infiltration.
- b. Required landscaping areas with slopes of 15 percent or more shall be stabilized with vegetative cover (not mulch or gravel) designed to minimize erosion. Required vegetative cover shall be established and functional prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
- c. Use of landscape fabric on slopes of 15 percent or more is discouraged.

(g) *Landscaping placement.*

- (1) *Outside public street rights-of-way.* Required landscaping material shall not be located within a street right-of-way.

(2) *Grouping of plant material.*

- a. Except for street trees, vegetation within a Type A perimeter buffer, shrubs around a parking lot, or when vegetation is included as a screening device, required plant material may generally be grouped or clustered, however, the overall screening intent must be adequately addressed.
- b. Required plant material in a Type A perimeter buffer may not be grouped and shall be planted according to the required on-center spacing in Figure 54 Perimeter Buffer Configurations.
- c. Shrubs intended to screen features like refuse collection areas or mechanical equipment may not be grouped if such grouping results in the failure to meet the minimum screening standards of this Article.

- (3) *Multiple-lot development.* A multiple-lot development is not required to provide perimeter buffers along lot lines internal to the development, but the perimeter of the development shall be subject to the standards in § 650(k), Perimeter buffers.

(4) *Easements.*

- a. Trees and shrubs may be located within a required easement on a case-by-case basis with the permission of the easement holder.
- b. When landscaping is within an easement, the landowner is responsible for replacement of any required vegetation if maintenance or other actions result in its removal.
- c. When landscaping is planted in a drainage easement, it shall not impact the easement design or impede the flow of water through the easement.
- d. Where an easement and a required landscape area coincide and there is a prohibition on planting within the easement, then the required landscaping area shall be located outside the easement.

- (5) *Setback smaller than required landscaping area.* In cases where a required setback is smaller or narrower than a required landscaping area, the landscaping area width or size shall not be reduced.

(6) *Fire protection system.* Minimum clear separation distances required by the current adopted version of the North Carolina Fire Code and any Fire Code appendices adopted by Stanly County shall be maintained for landscaping near a fire protection system.

(7) *Permitted encroachments.*

a. The following features may be located entirely within required landscaping areas, provided the screening function of the landscaping is maintained:

1. Principal buildings, provided the minimum setbacks of the zoning district where located are maintained;
2. Fences and walls;
3. Berms with a maximum height of 12 feet or less;
4. Landscaping features such as, ornamental pools, planting boxes, sculpture, arbors, trellises, and birdbaths;
5. Pet shelters, well houses, and mechanical enclosures;
6. On-grade patios, steps, benches, outdoor fireplaces, playground equipment serving an individual dwelling unit, accessibility ramps, roof overhangs, and fire escapes;
7. Ornamental entry columns, gates, fences, walls, and retaining walls;
8. Flagpoles of 30 feet in height or less;
9. Lamp and address posts;
10. Utility cabinets of four feet in height or less;
11. Mailboxes; and
12. Signage.

b. The following features may cross a required landscaping area in a manner that minimizes the impact to the required landscaping:

1. Driveways, sidewalks, pedestrian walkways, greenways, or multi-use trails;
2. Utilities; and
3. Stormwater management facilities.

(8) *Prohibited features.* The following features shall not be located within a required landscaping area:

- a. An accessory structure or open-air use;
- b. Off-street parking or loading areas; or
- c. Outdoor storage or display of products for sale.

(h) *Time of installation.*

(1) A certificate of occupancy shall not be issued, until all required plant materials have been placed in accordance with the approved site plan and requirements of this section.

(2) In cases where a certificate of occupancy is requested but all required plant materials have not yet been installed or approved by the Town due to limitations of the planting season or commercial unavailability of acceptable plant species, the applicant shall furnish the following:

- a. A signed contract for the installation of all required landscape materials specifying the types of plant materials yet to be installed and the anticipated date of installation; and
- b. A performance guarantee for the amount of the contract configured in accordance with the applicable requirements of this Article.

(i) *Maintenance and replacement.*

(1) *Responsibility.*

- a. The responsibility for maintenance of required landscaping areas shall remain with the owner of the property, their successors, heirs, or assignees.
- b. Maintenance is required in order to ensure the proper functioning of the plantings as a landscaped area which reduces or eliminates nuisance and/or conflict.
- c. Damaging or failing to adequately maintain required landscaping material is a violation of this Article.

(2) *Maintenance.*

- a. All plantings shall be maintained in an attractive and healthy condition. Maintenance shall include, but not be limited to: watering, mulching, fertilizing, pest management, mowing, weeding, removal of litter and dead plant material, and necessary pruning and trimming.
- b. Necessary pruning and trimming shall be accomplished in accordance with the Tree Care Industry Association (TCIA) Standards for the Professional Arborist, and shall not include:
 1. The topping of trees;
 2. Removal of 30 percent or more of the crown material in one calendar year; or
 3. Any other similarly severe procedures that may cause irreparable harm to the natural form of the tree.
- c. *Dead or diseased plantings shall be removed.* Unless specifically exempted (such as understory trees shaded by canopy trees), replacement plantings shall be provided for any dead, diseased, or removed vegetation when such replacement plantings are necessary to meet the standards or this Article or maintain the screening objective of the landscaping material.
 1. Landscape structural features such as walls, fences, berms, or water features shall be maintained in a structurally safe and attractive condition.
 2. Where other uses, including pedestrian and bicycle accessways, are allowed within a required landscaping area, these uses shall be maintained to provide for their safe use.

(3) *Excessive pruning or trimming prohibited.* Pruning or trimming exceeding the TCIA standards or activities exceeding necessary pruning or trimming identified in this subsection shall be a violation of this Article and shall require replacement of damaged vegetation.

(4) *Replacement required.*

- a. Any disturbed landscaping areas, areas of preserved existing vegetation, or required plant material shall be replaced in accordance with the approved development application and these standards.
- b. Trees or vegetation that die within one year of construction completion shall be removed and replaced with new vegetation of equal or greater size.
- c. Replacement trees and/or shrubs shall be planted within 180 days of removal of required vegetation.

(5) *Revegetation plan required.* In cases where required landscaping or existing vegetation required to be preserved is damaged, disturbed, or removed, a revegetation plan shall be submitted for review and approval by the Town Planner, in accordance with the following standards:

- a. Any tree with a caliper of at least eight inches that is damaged or removed shall be replaced with one or more trees that have a caliper of at least two and one-half inches and a cumulative caliper equal to or greater than the original tree.
- b. Trees damaged or destroyed less than eight inches in diameter shall be replaced to satisfy the performance criteria of this section.

- c. Shrubs may also be required to restore the landscaping performance criteria for the disturbed area.

(6) *Location of replacement trees and vegetation.*

- a. Replanting shall be located within the vicinity of the violation.
- b. If the area is too small for sufficient growth, a more suitable location on the site may be selected, as permitted by the Town Planner.

- (j) *Parking lot landscaping.* All parking lots serving multi-family, mixed-use, and non-residential developments shall comply with the following parking lot landscaping standards.

(1) *Interior plantings.*

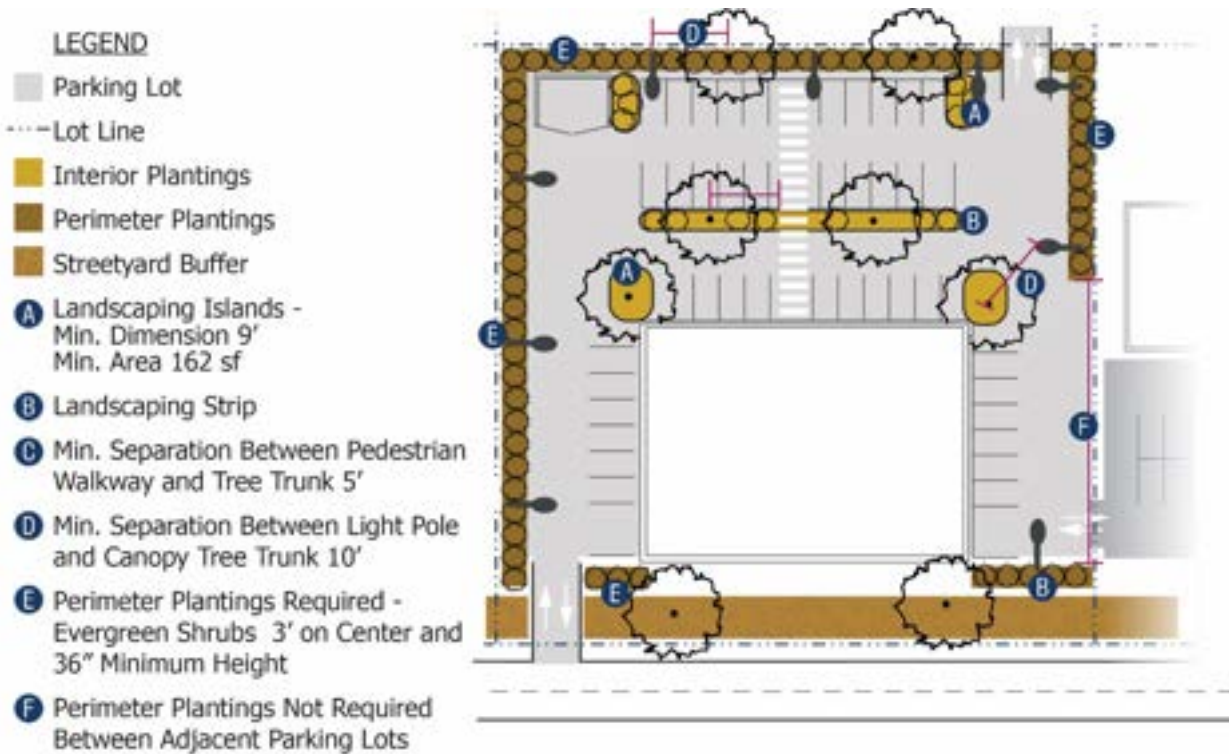
- a. *Area to be landscaped.* For the purposes of this section, the interior of a parking lot shall be all of the area within the outer boundary of the parking lot including interior and corner landscape islands intended to fulfill the interior parking lot landscaping requirements, but not including landscaping planted around the perimeter of the parking lot (see Figure 53 Parking Lot Landscaping).
- b. *Landscaping islands and strips.* A parking aisle with more than 12 vehicle spaces in a single row shall provide and maintain landscaping islands at each end or provide landscaping strips along the full length of the row, in accordance with the following standards.
 - 1. Islands shall have a minimum dimension of nine feet and a minimum area of 162 square feet, including the curb (if curbing is provided).
 - 2. Landscape islands that do not contain canopy trees shall contain three or more shrubs and also may contain understory trees.
 - 3. Landscaping islands intended for the placement of canopy or understory trees shall maintain a minimum width of nine feet.
 - 4. Landscape strips between adjoining rows of parking spaces or serving as driveway medians shall have a minimum dimension of nine feet, including the curb (if provided). Landscape strips that do not have canopy trees shall include shrubs planted no more than five feet on-center.
 - 5. Landscaping strips running the full length of a row of parking spaces shall be provided so that no more than six rows of parking spaces are provided without a landscaping strip.
- c. *Separation of light poles and trees.* In order to prevent the need to excessively trim required trees within landscape areas and to maintain the effectiveness of parking area exterior lighting, light poles shall be spaced at least ten linear feet from a canopy tree trunk to the maximum extent practicable.
- d. *Protection of landscape islands.*
 - 1. Landscape islands shall be protected from vehicle damage by the installation of curbing, wheel stops, or other comparable methods.
 - 2. The placement of plant material within landscape islands shall allow for a two and one-half-foot vehicle overhang from the face of the curb or wheel stop.
- e. *Protection from pedestrian walkways.* In cases where a pedestrian walkway must be located within five feet of a tree trunk, wooden walkways, pervious pavers, or other methods shall be used to ensure the required tree is not damaged by the walkway.
- f. *Stormwater management.* A landscape island may be designed to function as a stormwater management device, provided its landscaping performance function is maintained.

- g. Structural soil required.* Landscaping islands and strips located within a parking lot shall be comprised of properly-prepared structural soil that has been properly amended and cultivated to support healthy vegetation.

(2) Perimeter plantings.

- a. Intent.* Parking lot perimeter landscaping shall be designed to soften the view of the parking lot from an abutting street or development and to filter spillover light from vehicle headlights. Required plant material shall be planted in such a way as to best achieve this intent.
- b. Location.* Required plant material shall be placed adjacent to the perimeter of the parking lot (see Figure 53 Parking Lot Landscaping).
- c. Planting rate.* Parking lot perimeter landscaping shall consist of a single continuous row of evergreen shrubs planted no greater than three feet on-center and within five feet of the parking lot edge.
- d. Size of plant material.*
1. Shrubs used for parking lot perimeter landscaping shall be of a minimum size necessary to achieve a maximum height of 36 inches above grade within three years of planting.
 2. In cases when vegetation provided as perimeter plantings around a parking lot grow to a height exceeding 48 inches above grade, they shall be trimmed or pruned as necessary to maintain a minimum height of 36 inches.
 3. It shall be a violation of this Article to remove or severely prune shrubs required as parking lot perimeter vegetation to a height of less than 36 inches.
- e. Alternatives.* Perimeter parking lot plantings may be supplemented or replaced through use of a vegetated berm or an opaque fence or wall that meets the screening objective of this section.
- f. Exemptions.*
1. Where off-street parking lots are adjacent to one another, but on different lots, perimeter plantings or other forms of screening are not required along the common boundary between the two parking lots.
 2. Developments consisting of multiple lots that are planned and developed as a single, unified, or consolidated project may be configured so that perimeter plantings are only located around the perimeter of the entire development instead of between parking lots and buildings located within the development.

Figure 53 - Parking Lot Landscaping



(k) *Perimeter buffers.*

(1) *Purpose and intent.* These standards are proposed to eliminate or minimize potential nuisances, such as dirt, litter, noise, glare of lights, signs, and unsightly buildings or parking areas through physical and visual separation between land uses in separate zoning districts.

(2) *Applicability.*

- a. All development shall comply with the perimeter buffer standards in this section.
- b. Development shall provide perimeter buffers along the side and rear lot lines in accordance with the Table 12 Buffer Applications.
- c. Lot lines abutting street rights-of-way shall comply with the standards in § 650(l), Streetscape Buffers.

(3) *Buffers distinguished.* Table 12 Buffer Applications establishes the standards for four perimeter buffers, including the minimum requirements for each of the following buffer types:

- a. Type A, Separation Buffer;
- b. Type B, Intermittent Buffer;
- c. Type C, Semi-Opaque Buffer; and
- d. Type D, Opaque Buffer.

(4) *Buffer determination.*

- a. The lot or site being developed is the one responsible for providing the required perimeter buffer, which shall be located solely upon the lot or site being developed.
- b. The type of perimeter buffer required is based upon the zoning district designation of the land being developed as well as the zoning district designation of the abutting lots (see Table 12 Buffer Applications).

(5) *Buffer configuration.*

- a. Perimeter buffers required by this section shall be located along the outer perimeter of the lot and shall extend to the connecting lot lines.
- b. In cases where the lot line is within a drainage swale, the perimeter buffer shall extend to the edge of the swale instead of the lot line.
- c. A perimeter buffer may be located along shared access easements between parcels in nonresidential developments.

(6) *Buffer application.* Table 12 Buffer Applications specifies the type of perimeter buffer that development shall provide between it and adjacent land, based on the zoning district of the development site and that of the adjacent land. The buffer type is indicated by a letter corresponding to one of the four buffer types described in Figure 54 Perimeter Buffer Configurations.

Table 12 - Buffer Applications

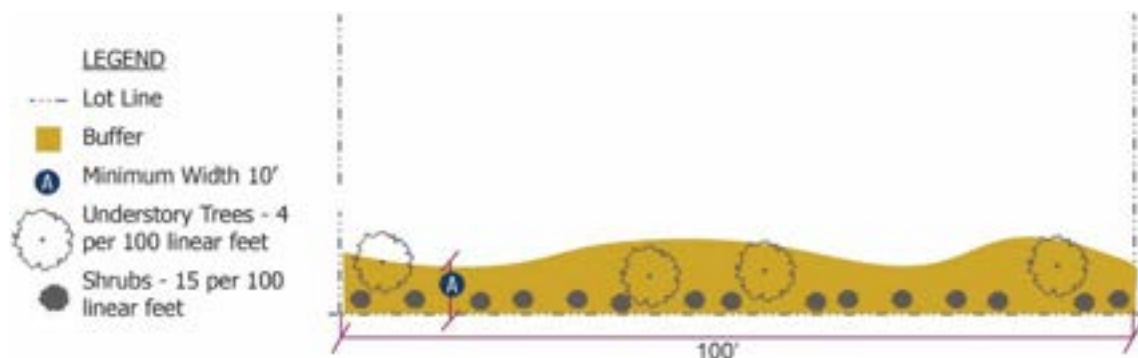
TABLE 12. BUFFER APPLICATIONS				
ZONING DISTRICT OF DEVELOPING LAND	ZONING DISTRICT OF LAND ADJACENT TO PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT			
	RA, R-20	R-15, R-9	R-9M, OI, NB	CB, HB, I
RA, R-20	A	C	B	B
R-15, R-9	C	A	B	B
R-9M, OI, NB	D	C	A	None
CB, HB, LI	D	D	C	None

- (7) *Exemptions.* Developments consisting of multiple lots that are planned and developed as a single, unified, or consolidated project may be configured so that perimeter buffers are only located around the perimeter of the entire development instead of between lots within the development.

Figure 54 - Perimeter Buffer Configurations

FIGURE 54: PERIMETER BUFFER CONFIGURATIONS**Type A: Separation Buffer**

The Type A Separation perimeter buffer serves as a visual break between land ownership or zoning district designations. It is not intended to provide substantial visual or acoustic buffering. The image below shows an approximation of this buffer type at maturity.



BUFFER CONFIGURATION	REQUIREMENT
Buffer width (feet)	10
Required canopy trees per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet)	None
Required understory trees per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet)	4 / None [1]
Shrubs per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet) [2]	15 / None [1]
Minimum evergreen shrub percentage (%)	50

NOTES:

[1] Grouping of trees or shrubs is permitted provided there is no un-vegetated portion of the buffer exceeding 30 feet in length.

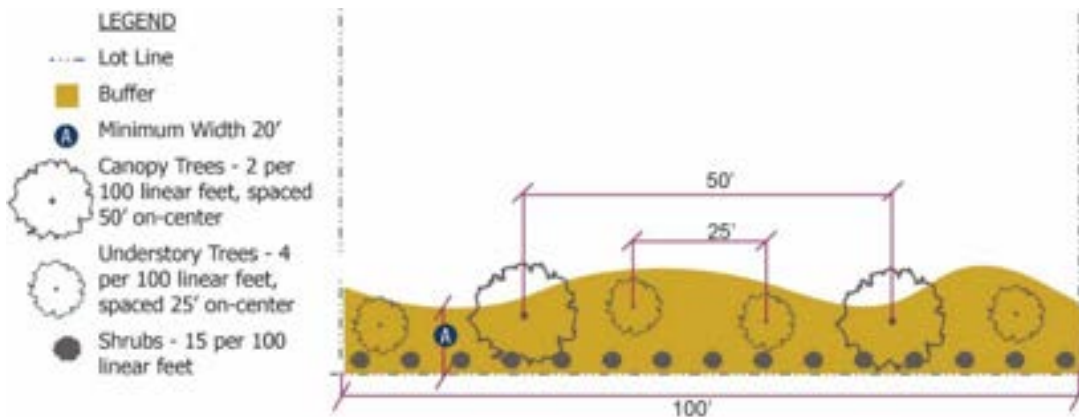
[2] In the event a fence or wall is provided, shrubs shall be planted between the fence or wall and the lot line. Shrubs shall be no closer than 3 feet to the lot line.

Figure 54 - Perimeter Buffer Configurations

FIGURE 54: PERIMETER BUFFER CONFIGURATIONS

Type B: Intermittent Buffer

The Type B Intermittent perimeter buffer functions as an intermittent visual screen from the ground to a height of five feet. It is intended to partially block visibility between different uses but not totally obstruct visual contact from one use to another. The image below shows an approximation of this buffer type at maturity.



BUFFER CONFIGURATION	REQUIREMENT
Buffer width (feet)	20
Required canopy trees per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet)	2 / 50
Required understory trees per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet)	4 / 25 [1]
Shrubs per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet) [2]	15 / None [1]
Minimum evergreen shrub percentage (%)	60
NOTES:	

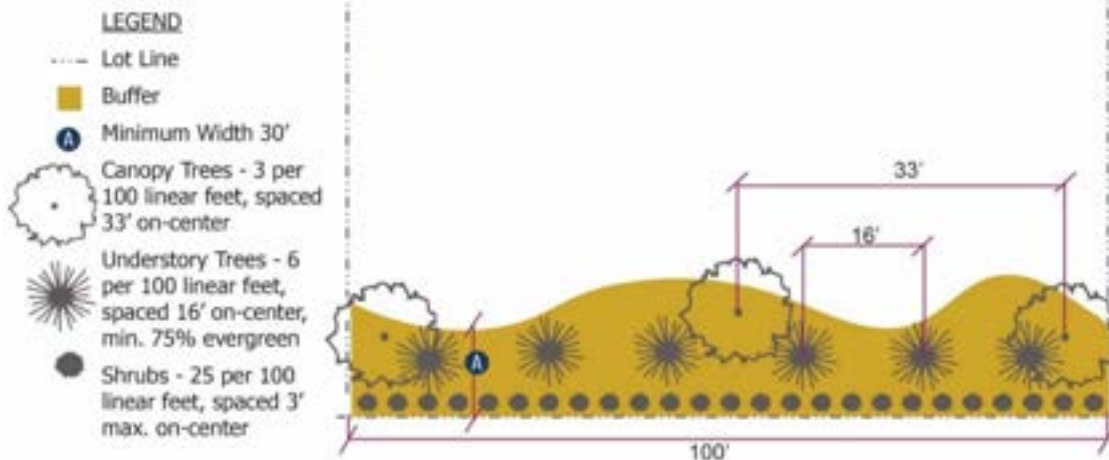
[1] Grouping of trees or shrubs is permitted provided there is no un-vegetated portion of the buffer exceeding 20 feet in length.

[2] In the event a fence or wall is provided, shrubs shall be planted between the fence or wall and the lot line. Shrubs shall be no closer than 3 feet to the lot line.

FIGURE 54: PERIMETER BUFFER CONFIGURATIONS

Type C: Semi-Opaque Buffer

The Type C Semi-Opaque perimeter buffer functions as a partially opaque screen from the ground to a height of six feet. This type of buffer prevents visual contact between uses but not total obstruction from one use to another. The buffer creates a sense of visual separation but provides only minor acoustic separation. The image below shows an approximation of this buffer type at maturity.

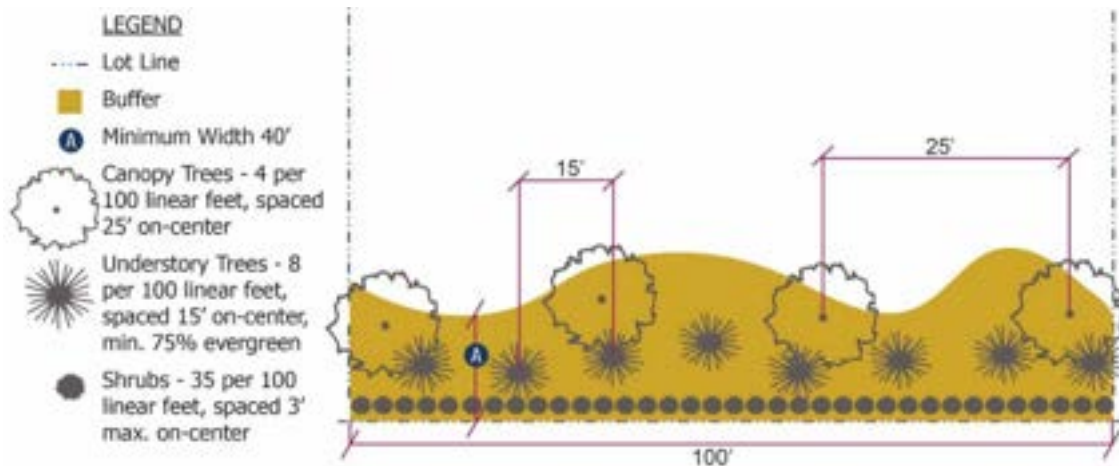


BUFFER CONFIGURATION	REQUIREMENT
Buffer width (feet)	30
Required canopy trees per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet)	3 / 33
Required understory trees per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (ft)	6 / 16 [3]
Shrubs per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet) [2]	25 / 4 [3]
Minimum evergreen shrub percentage (%)	75
NOTES:	
[1] Provision of a semi-opaque fence or wall allows the buffer width to be reduced by 5 feet.	

- [2] Provision of a fully-opaque fence, wall, or berm allows the buffer width to be reduced by 10 feet.
- [3] Grouping of trees or shrubs is permitted within 20 feet of the edge of a street right-of-way provided there is no un-vegetated portion of the buffer exceeding 10 feet in length.
- [4] In the event a fence or wall is provided, shrubs shall be planted between the fence or wall and the lot line. Shrubs shall be no closer than 3 feet to the lot line.

FIGURE 54: PERIMETER BUFFER CONFIGURATIONS**Type D: Opaque Buffer**

The Type D Opaque perimeter buffer functions as a fully opaque screen from the ground to a height of eight feet. This type of buffer provides a strong sense of visual and acoustic separation between uses. The image below shows an approximation of this buffer type at maturity.



BUFFER CONFIGURATION	REQUIREMENT
Buffer width (feet)	40
Required canopy trees per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet)	4 / 25
Required understory trees per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet)	8 / 15

Shrubs per every 100 linear feet (#) / Maximum on-center spacing (feet) [2]	35 / 3
Minimum evergreen shrub percentage (%)	100
NOTES: [1] Provision of a semi-opaque fence or wall allows the buffer width to be reduced by 5 feet. [2] Provision of a fully-opaque fence, wall, or berm allows the buffer width to be reduced by 10 feet. [3] In the event a fence or wall is provided, shrubs shall be planted between the fence or wall and the lot line. Shrubs shall be no closer than 3 feet to the lot line.	

(l) *Streetscape buffers.*

(1) *Purpose and intent.* Streetscape buffers are proposed to soften the view of development from the Town's street rights-of-way, and are intended to:

- a. Enhance pedestrian orientation and encourage pedestrian travel;
- b. Address urban heat islands by providing shade for streets and sidewalks;
- c. Provide shade on sidewalks;
- d. Promote the Town's "sense of place";
- e. Support property values by enhancing the aesthetic character of the Town's streets; and
- f. Provide habitat for flora and fauna.

(2) *Applicability.*

- a. The standards in this section shall apply to all lot lines bounded by the following features, whether existing or identified in the Town's adopted policy guidance.
 1. Local streets;
 2. Collector streets; and
 3. Arterial streets.
- b. In cases where a future street is planned but its approximate location is not indicated on an adopted or approved Town map or plan, streetscape buffering shall not be required on lots abutting the future street alignment.

(3) *Exemption.* Streetscape buffers are not required along lot lines abutting the following features:

- a. Driveways, private drives, or alleys;
- b. Lot lines abutting platted street rights-of-way that are or have remained unopened for at least 15 years; and
- c. Lot frontages where the entirety of the lot frontage is within a required sight distance triangle.
- d. Property in the CB district.

(4) *Required plant material.* Streetscape buffers shall be configured in one of the following three ways (see Figure 55 Streetscape Buffer Configuration):

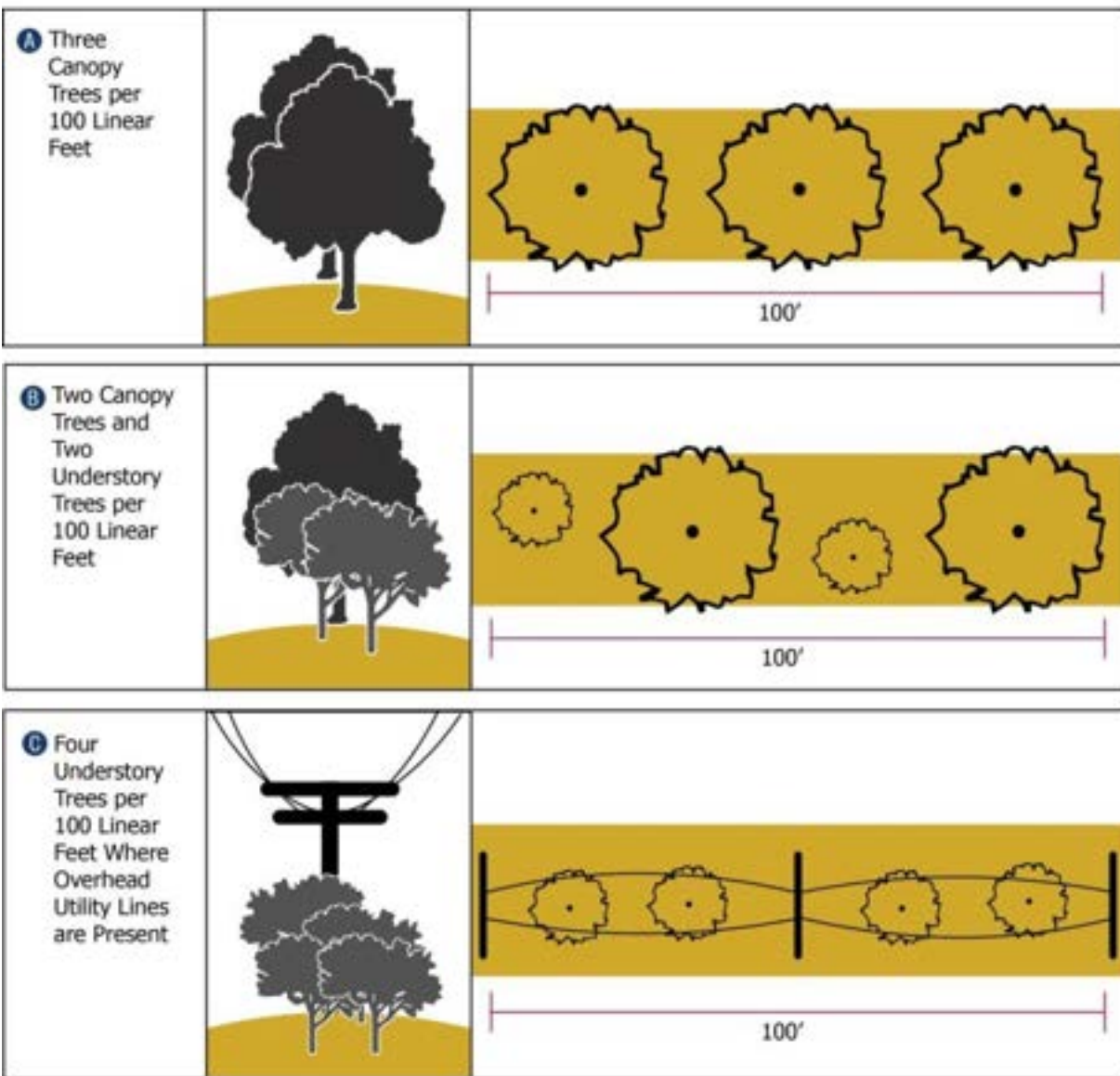
- a. Three canopy trees for every 100 linear feet of lot frontage; or
- b. Two canopy trees and two understory trees for every 100 linear feet of lot frontage; or
- c. Four understory trees for every 100 linear feet, where overhead utilities are present.

(5) *Placement.*

- a. Vegetation required as part of a streetscape buffer shall be located outside the street right-of-way.

- b. Canopy trees shall be located within ten feet of the right-of-way edge.
 - c. Understory trees shall be located within five feet of the right-of-way edge.
 - d. An alternative location may be approved by the Town Planner in cases where underground utilities, drainage easements, topography, or other obstructions make placement of streetscape buffer vegetation in accordance with these standards impractical.
- (6) *Prohibited features.* Off-street parking, off-street loading, merchandise display, or outdoor storage shall not take place within a required streetscape buffer.

Figure 55 - Streetscape Buffer Configuration

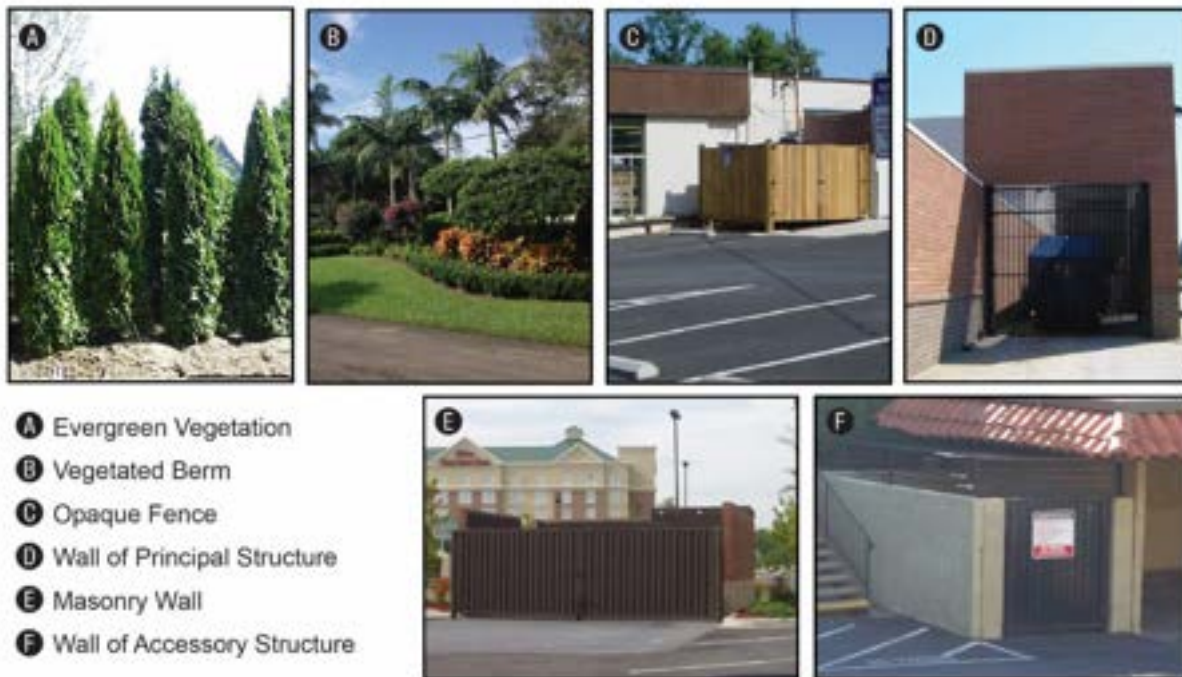


Sec. 651 – Screening.

- (a) *Purpose and intent.* These standards are intended to reduce the visual impact of solid waste collection structures, service areas, and mechanical equipment upon the public realm and adjacent lots as well as to enhance the aesthetics of development in the Town.
- (b) *Applicability.* Unless exempted in accordance with § 650(c), Exemptions, the standards in this section apply to the following:
- (1) Principal buildings constructed or open uses of land established after the effective date of these standards;
 - (2) Changes in use;
 - (3) Expansions of principal building floor area 1,000 or more square feet or expansions of off-street parking of 2,000 or more square feet;
 - (4) Solid waste collection dumpsters, bins, and compactors;
 - (5) Recycling facilities (including cardboard recycling);
 - (6) Ground-based climate control equipment;
 - (7) Ground-based mechanical equipment (including electrical generators);
 - (8) Above ground storage tanks; and
 - (9) Loading equipment.
- (c) *Exemptions.* Solid waste collection facilities and mechanical equipment serving single-family detached and duplex dwellings shall be exempted from these standards, but these standards shall apply within manufactured home parks.
- (d) *General standards.*
- (1) *Location.* No site features subject to these standards shall be located between the principal structure and the street it fronts.
 - (2) *Screening required.* Site features subject to these standards shall be screened from view from streets, public parks, urban open space set-asides, single-family detached residential dwellings, and duplex dwellings.
- (e) *Screening methods.*
- (1) Site features subject to these standards shall be screened by any of the following methods, in single use or in combination (see Figure 56 Screening Methods):
 - a. Evergreen vegetation configured to provide a fully-opaque screen to a minimum height of six feet within four years of planting;
 - b. Vegetated berms supplemented with plantings as necessary to provide a fully-opaque screen to a minimum height of six feet within three years of planting;
 - c. An opaque fence constructed of treated wood, rot-resistant wood (such as cypress or redwood), plastic, or vinyl;
 - d. A masonry wall constructed of brick, textured concrete masonry units, or stucco block; or
 - e. Walls of a principal or accessory structure.
 - (2) In no instance shall a chain link fence with plastic slats or attached fabric meet the opacity requirements for screening in this Article.
 - (3) Screening techniques shall be of sufficient height and design to effectively screen the facility from the view from adjacent properties and streets.
- (f) *Specific standards for solid waste and recycling facilities exceeding 100 gallons of capacity.*

- (1) Solid waste and recycling receptacles shall be so located so as to be convenient for collection and shall be appropriate to the type and size of the development or use being served.
- (2) All trash and recycling receptacles shall meet the minimum setback requirements of the underlying zoning district.
- (3) All required dumpster, recycling, and trash handling facilities shall be designed with appropriate means of access to a street or alley in a manner that will least interfere with traffic movement and will most facilitate the service of the facilities.
- (4) Space allocated to any trash handling facilities shall not be used to satisfy the space requirements for off-street parking or loading facilities, nor shall any parking or loading spaces be used to satisfy the space requirements for any dumpster or trash handling facility.

Figure 56 – Screening Methods



Sec. 652 – Planting Flexibility.

(a) Credit for existing vegetation.

- (1) In order to encourage the preservation of established, healthy vegetation, credit shall be given towards the landscaping requirements in this section for preservation of existing trees and shrubs that are pre-existing within required landscaping areas at a rate of 1.25 times the amount of existing, healthy vegetation to be retained.
- (2) Vegetation to be credited towards these requirements shall be protected with tree protection devices approved by the Town Planner before and during development of the site and maintained thereafter in a healthy growing condition.

(b) Revisions to approved landscape plans. Due to seasonal planting problems and/or a lack of plant availability, approved landscape plans may require minor revisions. Minor revisions to planting plans may be approved by the Town Planner if:

- (1) There is no reduction in the quantity of plant material.

- (2) There is no significant change in size or location of plant materials.
- (3) The new plants are of the same general category (i.e., canopy tree, understory tree, evergreen, or shrub) and have the same general design characteristics (mature height, crown spread, etc.) as the materials being replaced.
- (c) *Alternative landscape plans.* An alternate landscape plan that allows modifications to the requirements of this section may be approved by the Town Planner in accordance with the following.
 - (1) *Conditions justifying alternative landscape plan.* Any of the following natural physical conditions may be used as a justification for an alternative landscape plan:
 - a. Wetland areas;
 - b. Topography;
 - c. Non-arable soils;
 - d. Difficult or unusual lot configuration;
 - e. Utility, access, drainage, or maintenance easements;
 - f. A desire to retain existing on-site vegetation;
 - g. Natural rock formations;
 - h. Required landscaping areas that are in permanent shade resulting from a building or structure; and
 - i. Impractical situations that would result from application of this section.
 - (2) *Intent.* To be approved, any alternative landscape plan shall meet the intent of the applicable planting yard(s) and the purpose and intent of the landscaping standards of this section.
 - (3) *Allowable modifications.* The following landscape standards may be modified by an alternate landscape plan.
 - a. The location of required plant materials;
 - b. The width of required planting areas;
 - c. The configuration of required plant materials; and
 - d. The number of required plant materials.
 - (4) *Justification required.* The alternative landscape plan shall include justification for the modifications requested, based upon, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. The presence or planned location of public utilities, infrastructure, or easements;
 - b. The location of existing healthy vegetation or other beneficial site features to be retained after development;
 - c. The size, shape, or topographic elevation of the site relative to the street(s) it abuts; and
 - d. The need to protect solar access or avoid permanently shaded areas on the site.

DIVISION 10. - OPEN SPACE SET-ASIDE

Sec. 660 – Purpose and Intent.

The purpose of this section is to help ensure the provision and maintenance of open space resources that encourage recreation and the gathering of Town residents and visitors. These standards are further intended to:

- (a) Establish the standards under which residential, mixed-use, and non-residential development shall set aside a portion of the development area as open space;
- (b) Distinguish between the characteristics, requirements, and appropriate locations for open space set-asides, based on the zoning district designation; and
- (c) Establish minimum ownership and maintenance standards for homeowner and property owner associations related to open space set-asides.

Sec. 661 – Applicability.

- (a) Unless exempted by this section, the standards in this section shall apply to all new single-family detached residential subdivisions, duplex development, multi-family development, and mixed-use development.
- (b) Redevelopment of the use types listed in (a) above conducted after July 1, 2022, shall comply with the standards in this section, to the maximum extent practicable, and shall provide its pro rata share of open space set-aside.

Sec. 662 – Exemptions.

The following forms of development shall be exempted from the standards in this section:

- (a) Development of an individual single-family detached dwelling (including manufactured homes) on its own lot;
- (b) Subdivisions comprised solely of four or fewer lots where all lots intended for single-family detached residential dwellings; and
- (c) Developments of two acres or less in total area.

Sec. 663 – Minimum Open Space Set-Aside Requirements.

(a) Amount.

- (1) All development subject to these standards shall set aside 15 percent of the development's total area for use as open space set-aside.
- (2) Nothing shall limit the provision of a greater minimum percentage or other type of open space set-aside, provided the minimum requirements in this section are met.
- (3) Land dedicated for parkland and for shared use paths or trails shall be credited toward open space set-aside requirements.

(b) Type.

- (1) Development subject to these standards shall configure at least 65 percent of the open space set-aside for active recreation in accordance with § 664(a), Active open space set aside. The balance of the open space set-aside shall be configured for passive recreation in accordance with § 664(b), Passive open space set-aside.
- (2) Nothing shall prevent more than 65 percent of the open space set-aside from being configured for active recreational uses.

Sec. 664 – Open Space Set-Aside Configuration.

Open space set-asides shall be configured in accordance with the following standards (see Figure 57 Open Space Set-Aside Configuration).

- (a) *Active open space set-aside.* Active open space set-asides provide for active recreational needs of the residents or visitors they serve. Active features include fields and courts as well as built structures. Active open space set-asides shall meet the following standards:

(1) *Configuration.*

- a. Lands set aside as active open space set-aside shall be compact and contiguous unless the land is used as a continuation of an existing trail, or specific natural or topographic features require a different configuration.
- b. Active open space set-aside areas shall be located so as to be readily accessible and useable by residents and users of the development.
- c. Where possible, a portion of the open space set-aside should provide focal points for the development.
- d. Where the development site is adjacent to existing or planned trails, parks, or other public open area land, the open space set-aside shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be located to adjoin, extend, and enlarge the trail, park, or other open area.

- (2) *Allowable features.* The following types of features are allowable in and credited towards active open space set-asides:

- a. Lands dedicated for public parks or greenways when not already credited towards urban open space set-asides;
- b. Swimming pools, splash pads, and areas devoted to water play for children;
- c. Athletic fields and courts;
- d. Boat launches and swimming platforms;
- e. Club houses;
- f. Playgrounds and play structures for children; and
- g. Obstacle courses and exercise trails.

- (b) *Passive open space set-aside.* Passive open space set-asides are intended to provide land area that is undeveloped, or that is developed with low-intensity recreational features (such as those for walking or sitting), landscaping, replacement trees, or stormwater control measures that are configured as a site amenity.

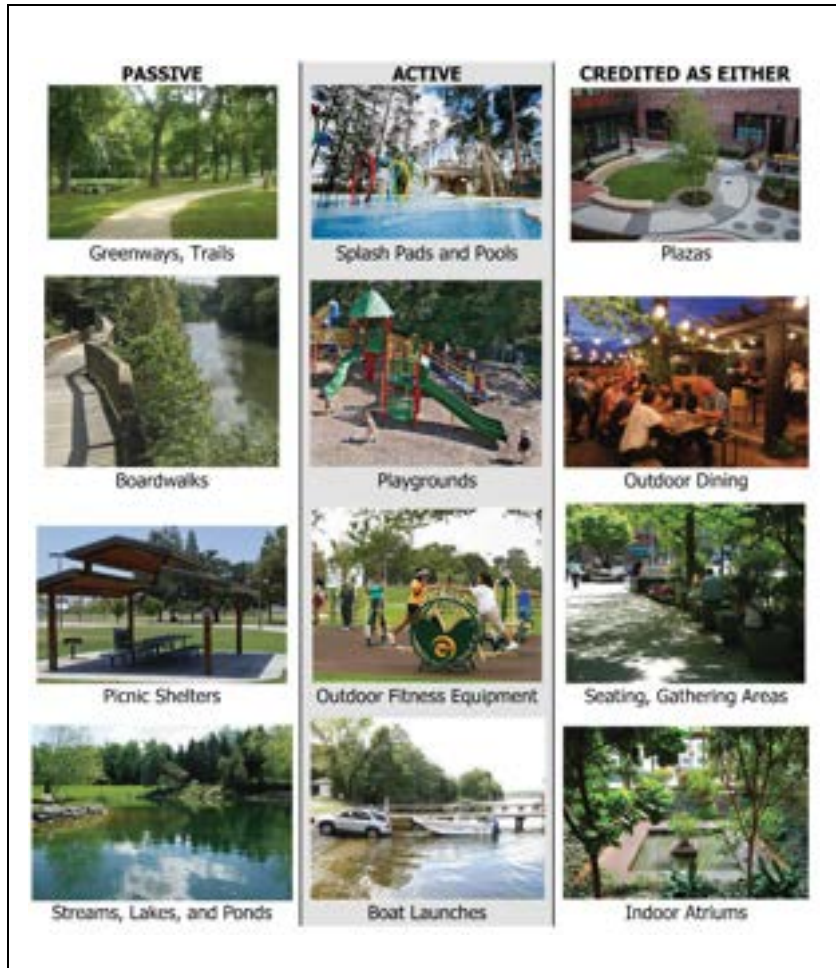
- (1) *Allowable features.* The land area occupied by any of the following types of features is credited towards required passive open space set-aside:

- a. Walking, bicycling, and equestrian trails;
- b. Boardwalks;
- c. Gardens and greenway trails;
- d. Benches and seating areas;
- e. Tables, shelters, grills, and related picnicking facilities;
- f. Lawn areas and community greens;
- g. Lakes, ponds, wetlands, swamps, canals, and streams;
- h. Piers and docks for fishing or viewing wildlife; and
- i. Undisturbed land subject to a deed restriction or conservation easement.

- (2) *Site features credited towards passive open space set-aside requirements.*

- a. The following site features shall be credited towards passive open space set-aside requirements:
 1. Lands dedicated for public parks or greenways, when not already credited towards active or urban open space set-asides;
 2. Required landscaping areas;
 3. Tree save areas;
 4. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers designated 404 wetlands;
 5. Riparian buffer areas;
 6. Natural heritage areas; and
 7. Land area occupied by stormwater control measures, including retention ponds, fully vegetated detention basins, and other bio-retention devices, provided these facilities are treated as a site amenity.
- b. In order to be considered a site amenity that is credited towards passive open space set-aside requirements, stormwater control measures shall include all the following:
 1. Pedestrian access to the facility;
 2. Gentle slopes of three-to-one (3:1) or less;
 3. Pedestrian elements such as paths, benches, and similar aspects to and around the facility; and
 4. Vegetation, whether planted or retained.

Figure 57 - Open Space Set-Aside Configuration



- (c) *Access to open space.* All open space must be pedestrian accessible. Open space not contiguous to a proposed subdivision street must have a minimum of a 20-foot permanent access, typically in fee-simple or by easement.

Sec. 665 – Ownership of Open Space Set-Asides

Open space set-asides are intended to remain under private ownership while being available for use by residents and visitors in the development where located. Ownership of open space set-asides shall remain with the owner of the land, except in the following circumstances:

- Owners' association.* All open space set-aside areas may be owned jointly or in common by the owners of the development through a recognized homeowners' or property owners' association, which shall be established in accordance with § 770, Required restrictive covenants and review by Town.
- Nonprofit organization.* The landowners may decide to convey an open space set-aside to a nonprofit organization such as a land trust or land conservancy for management and maintenance if the Town is provided adequate assurance the set-aside will be properly managed and maintained.
- Dedicated to town or another public agency.* In some cases, certain lands designated as open space set-asides, such as wildlife habitat or greenways, may be dedicated to the Town or other public agency during the development review process. The Board of Commissioners shall determine which lands and under what conditions open space set-asides may be dedicated to the Town or other public agency.

Sec. 666 – Maintenance of Open Space Set-Asides.

Sec. 667 – Payments In Lieu Of Provision or Dedication.

- (a) The owner of the land shall be responsible for maintenance of all open space set-aside areas (including land, vegetation, private infrastructure, greenways, and other features) in accordance with this Ordinance and any conditions of approval associated with the development.
- (b) Failure to maintain open space set-aside areas is a violation of this Ordinance subject to the remedies and penalties in Article 9: Violations.

Sec. 667 – Payments In Lieu Of Provision or Dedication.

- (a) *Payments in lieu of provision or dedication.* No payment in lieu is permitted.

DIVISION 11. - OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING**Sec. 670 – Off-Street Parking and Loading.**

- (a) *Purpose and intent.* The purpose of this section is to ensure provision of off-street parking and loading facilities in proportion to the generalized parking, loading, and transportation demand of the different uses allowed by this Article. The standards are further intended to:
- (1) Provide for adequate off-street parking, off-street loading, and safe movement of vehicles into, out of, and through parking areas;
 - (2) Allow for flexibility to accommodate alternative solutions to off-street parking and loading needs, where such flexibility is consistent with the Town's adopted policy guidance;
 - (3) Reduce the aesthetic impact of surface parking lots in business areas and lands proximate to residential neighborhoods through standards addressing on-site parking lot locations;
 - (4) Avoid excessive paved surface areas and the resulting problems associated with stormwater runoff and urban heat islands; and
 - (5) Protecting compatibility between adjacent uses of land.
- (b) *Applicability.* The standards in this section shall apply to all development in the Town's planning jurisdiction, unless exempted in accordance with § 670(c), Exemptions.
- (1) *Generally.* Whenever a building is constructed, an open-air use of land is conducted, or a principal or accessory use is established, the development shall meet the requirements of this section.
 - (2) *Additions and expansions.* Whenever a building, open air use of land, or principal or accessory use is enlarged or increased in capacity by 20 percent or more, the entire development shall comply with these requirements.
 - (3) *Changes in use.*
 - a. If the principal use changes, then the new principal use shall meet the requirements of this section, except that if the use change results in an increase of less than five percent in the required number of parking spaces, or less than two additional parking spaces, no additional parking spaces are required.
 - b. In cases where an existing parking lot does not comply with the parking lot configuration requirements of this section, changes in use shall require the parking lot's configuration to be brought into compliance with these standards to the maximum extent practicable.
- (c) *Exemptions.* The standards in this section shall not apply to the following forms of development:
- (1) Lawfully-established lots of record existing prior to November 2, 2020, that contain a single-family detached residential structure and are not served by an alley;
 - (2) Re-striping an existing parking lot which does not create a deficient number of parking spaces or a nonconforming situation;
 - (3) Establishment of a single-family detached home is exempted from the standards in this section but shall comply with Table 13 Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements.
- (d) *Timing of review.* Development subject to these standards shall be reviewed for compliance at the time of site plan, or special use permit review, as appropriate. In cases where a development application is considered by more than one review authority, the decision regarding compliance with these standards shall be made by the review authority making the final decision on the application under review.
- (e) *Off-street parking requirements.*

- (1) *Parking plan required.* Every application for a site plan or building permit shall include a parking plan, site plan or plot plan drawn to scale and fully-dimensioned as necessary in order to demonstrate compliance with the standards in this Article.
- (2) *Minimum off-street parking spaces required.* The minimum number of off-street parking spaces required for development shall be in accordance with the applicable use type listed in Table 13 Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements.
- (3) *Use of on-street parking.* Off-street parking required by this section shall be provided without the use of streets.
- (4) *Off-street parking space maximum.* Commercial use types shall limit the total number of off-street parking spaces provided to not more than 150 percent of the minimum parking spaces required in Table 13 Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements.
- (5) *Use type not listed.* For use types that do not correspond to the use types listed in Table 13 Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements, any one of the following actions may be taken as part of determining the applicable off-street parking requirements:
 - a. The applicant may provide a parking study for the use(s) prepared by a professional engineer licensed by the State of North Carolina;
 - b. The applicant may propose a text amendment to the Town's zoning regulations;
 - c. The applicant may request a formal determination of these off-street parking standards by the Town Planner (which may be appealed to the board of adjustment); or
 - d. The Town Planner may determine the minimum parking space requirement based on a similar use in accordance with the standards of this Article.
- (6) *Developments with multiple use types or lots.*
 - a. Development containing more than one principal use shall provide the minimum number of off-street parking spaces in an amount equal to the total required for all individual principal uses in the development.
 - b. Developments consisting of multiple lots that are planned and developed as a single, unified, or consolidated project may be configured to locate a portion of the required parking for one lot on another in the same development.
- (7) *Use of required off-street parking spaces.*
 - a. Off-street parking areas used for any of the following vehicles are not credited towards the minimum number of required off-street parking spaces and such vehicles shall be located outside required off-street parking spaces and any street rights-of-way:
 1. Vehicles for sale or lease;
 2. Vehicles being stored, serviced, or repaired;
 3. Recreational vehicles, boats;
 4. Vehicles belonging to the use, such as company vehicles.
 - b. Required off-street parking spaces shall not be used for any purpose other than the temporary parking of operable vehicles.
 - c. In no instance shall motor vehicle servicing or repair of a vehicle take place within a required off-street parking space except for washing and emergency service necessary to start the vehicle.
- (8) *Driveways used to meet parking requirements.* Driveways of sufficient size may be used to accommodate required off-street parking spaces only for the following uses:
 - a. Boarding/rooming houses;

- b. Duplex, triplex, and quadplex dwellings;
- c. Cemeteries;
- d. Family care and group homes;
- e. Single-family attached dwellings in developments of six or fewer dwellings; and
- f. Single-family detached dwellings (including manufactured and mobile homes).

(9) *Minimum off-street parking requirements table.*

Table 13 - Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements

TABLE 13. MINIMUM OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS	
USE TYPE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES
Residential Uses	
Assisted Living Facility	1 per employee on the largest shift + 0.25 per bed
Dormitory	1 per employee on largest shift + 0.25 per bed
Duplex Dwelling ¹	2 per every dwelling unit
Family Care Home	2 + 1 per bedroom
Group Home	2 + 1 per bedroom
Manufactured Dwelling (A, B, or C) ¹	2 per dwelling unit
Manufactured Dwelling Park ¹	2 per every home site
Mobile Home ¹	2 per dwelling unit
Mobile Home Park ¹	2 per every mobile home site
Multi-Family Dwelling	1.5 per every dwelling unit + 0.25 guest spaces per unit
Nursing Home	1 per employee on largest shift + 0.25 per bed
Single-Family Detached Dwelling ¹	2 per dwelling unit
Townhouse ¹	2 per every dwelling unit + 0.25 guest spaces per unit
Institutional Uses	
Cemetery, Columbarium, or Mausoleum	1 per employee on the largest shift
Church	Greater of: 1 per every 6 seats or 1 per every 50 sf of floor area in main assembly room
Civic, Fraternal, or Social Organization	1 per every 300 sf
College or University	5 per every classroom + 5 per every office
Community Center	1 per every 300 sf
Cultural Facility, Library, or Museum	1 per every 200 sf used by public + 1 per every 600 sf not used by the public
Day Care, Adult	1 per every employee on largest shift + 2
Day Care, Child	1 per every employee + 1 per every 10 children
Elementary or Secondary School	Elementary: 1 per employee + 1 Secondary: 5 per every classroom and office
Golf Course, Public	1 per every 4 persons of design capacity
Governmental Use	1 per every 200 sf used by public + 1 per every 600 sf not used by the public
Health Care Use	1 per every 200 sf

TABLE 13. MINIMUM OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

USE TYPE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES
Outdoor Recreation, Public	1 per every 900 sf of activity area (including building sf)
Park or playground	1 per employee on largest shift + 1 per acre
Public Safety Facility	1 per every 200 sf used by public + 1 per every 600 sf not used by the public
Small Wireless Facility	None
Telecommunications Tower	Two
Utility, Major	1 per every 1,500 sf
Commercial Uses	
Animal Boarding or Grooming	1 per every 200 sf used by public + 1 per every 600 sf not used by the public
Automotive Painting/Body Shop	2 + 1 per every service bay
Automotive Parts and Accessory Sales	1 per every 200 sf
Automobile Repair and Servicing (without painting/bodywork)	2 + 1 per every service bay
Automobile Sales or Rentals	1 per every 200 sf
Automotive Towing and Storage Lot	1 per employee on the largest shift
Bar, Cocktail Lounge, or Private Club	1 per every 150 sf
Bed and Breakfast	2 + 1 per every rental unit
Bottle Shop (with on-premises consumption)	1 per every 4 seats
Bulky Items Sales	1 per every 600 sf
Business Incubator	1 per every 450 sf
Campground	1 + 1 per every camping space
Car Wash or Automobile Detailing	2 per every washing bay
Catering Establishment	1 per every 300 sf
Coffee Shop / Bakery	1 per every 150 sf
Computer-related Service	1 per every 600 sf
Convenience Store	1 per every 200 sf
Co-Working Space	1 per every 250 sf
Electronic Gaming Operation	1 per every 200 sf
Event Venue	1 per every 150 sf
Financial Service	1 per every 200 sf used by public + 1 per every 600 sf not used by the public
Funeral-related Service	Greater of: 1 per every 200 sf used by public, or 1 per every 4 seats in chapel
Hair, Nails, Skin-related, and Tanning Service	1 per every 200 sf
Heavy Equipment Sales, Rental, and Repair	1 per every 600 sf
Hotel or Motel	5 + 1 per every rental unit
Indoor Commercial Recreation	1 per every 200 sf

TABLE 13. MINIMUM OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

USE TYPE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES
Microbrewery or Micro distillery	1 per every 150 sf
Office, Medical	4 per every doctor/practitioner
Office, Professional	1 per every 200 sf used by public + 1 per every 600 sf not used by the public
Outdoor Commercial Recreation	1 per every 1,000 sf of activity area (including building sf)
Outdoor Shooting Range	1 per every 200 sf
Outdoor Storage	1 + 1 per employee on largest shift
Packaging and Printing Service	1 per every 200 sf
Parking Lot	1 per employee on largest shift
Pharmacy	1 per every 200 sf
Repair Shop	1 per every 600 sf
Restaurant, Indoor/Outdoor Seating	1 per every 4 seats
Restaurant with Drive-Through/Drive-up Service	1 per every 4 seats
Retail Use	1 per every 200 sf
Self Service Storage	1 + 1 per employee on largest shift
Sexually-Oriented Business	1 per every 150 sf
Spa, Day or Medical	1 per every 200 sf
Tattoo and Piercing Establishment	1 per every 600 sf
Theatre	Greater of: 1 per every 4 seats or 1 per every 40 sf of seating area with moveable seating
Veterinary Clinic	4 per every doctor
Industrial Uses	
Asphalt or Concrete Plant	2 per every 3 employees on major shift
Contractor Services/Yard	Greater of: 1 per every 300 sf or 1 per every 1,000 sf of outdoor area
Electrical or Plumbing Fabrication	2 per every 3 employees on major shift
Extractive Industry	1 + 1 per employee on largest shift
Flex Space	1 per every 200 sf
Food Production (industrial scale)	2 + 1 per employee on largest shift
Fuel Oil/Bottled Gas Distributor	1 per every 200 sf used by public + 1 per employee on largest shift
General Industrial Services	2 per every 3 employees on major shift
HVAC Contractor	Greater of: 1 per every 300 sf or 1 per every 1,000 sf of outdoor area
Makerspace	1 per every 400 sf
Manufacturing, Light	2 per every 3 employees on largest shift
Metal Fabrication and Welding	2 per every 3 employees on major shift
Public Convenience Center/Transfer Station	10 + 1 per employee on the largest shift
Recycling Center	1 per every 1,000 sf (min. of 2 spaces)

TABLE 13. MINIMUM OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS	
USE TYPE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES
Research and Development	1 per every 300 sf of office area + 1 per every 500 sf of other floor area
Salvage or Junkyard	3+ 1 per employee on the largest shift
Solar Energy Conversion, Major	None
Truck or Freight Terminal	2 per every 3 employees on largest shift
Warehouse	2 per every 3 employees on largest shift
Wholesale Sales	1 per every 900 sf
Accessory Uses	
Home Occupation	2 + minimum requirement for principal use
Seasonal Retail Standards	1 per every 200 sf of use area + minimum requirement for principal use
NOTE: 1. See section 7__ for subdivision requirements for parking lots to store vehicles not permitted to be stored in residential driveways under section ____.	

(10) *Bicycle parking.*

a. Applicability.

1. Bicycle parking facilities shall be provided on all new commercial, mixed-use, multi-family, and institutional use types served by 20 or more off-street parking spaces for vehicles.
2. Bicycle parking shall not be required for industrial use types.

b. Rate of provision. Bicycle parking spaces shall be provided at a rate of one bicycle parking space for every 20 off-street parking spaces for automobiles. Nothing shall limit the provision of more bicycle parking spaces than are otherwise required.

c. Configuration.

1. Bicycle parking should be accessible to the primary entrances of the development and located in a visible, well-lit area (see Figure 58 Bicycle Parking).
2. Bicycle parking shall be served by a pedestrian walkway connecting the bicycle parking to the closest primary building entrance.
3. Bicycle parking shall be located where it does not interfere with pedestrian traffic and is protected from conflicts with vehicular traffic.
4. Bicycle parking may be accommodated within street setback areas.
5. A bicycle rack or other device shall be provided to enable bicycles to be secured.

Figure 58 - Bicycle Parking



- d. *Shared bicycle parking spaces.* Nothing shall limit uses on the same block face from establishing shared or consolidated bicycle parking spaces in central or mid-block locations, provided there are sufficient bicycle parking spaces for all uses sharing the required bicycle parking.
- (f) *Parking lot configuration.*
- (1) *General.*
- a. All required off-street parking spaces shall be located on the same lot as the principal use, they serve, except as allowed in § 670(g), Alternatives.
 - b. Required off-street parking shall be maintained for the duration of the principal use and shall not be reduced unless the principal use ceases or changes.
 - c. Except where allowed by this Article, off-street parking spaces shall not be located in any required landscaping or stormwater management area.
 - d. Off-street parking spaces shall not protrude into any street, fire lane, drive aisle, sidewalk, greenway, or pedestrian connection.
- (2) *Dimensional standards for parking spaces and aisles.* Off-street parking spaces and drive aisles serving them shall comply with the minimum dimensional standards established in Table 14 Dimensional Standards for Off-Street Parking Lots.

Table 14 - Dimensional Standards for Off-Street Parking Lots

TABLE 14. DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS FOR OFF-STREET PARKING LOTS				
TYPE OF PARKING SPACE	MINIMUM WIDTH (FEET)	MINIMUM DEPTH (FEET)	MINIMUM AISLE WIDTH (FEET) [1]	
			ONE-WAY TRAFFIC	TWO-WAY TRAFFIC
Parallel (0°)	9	22	12	24
Angled (45°)	10	20	12	24
Perpendicular (90°)	10	20	20	24
NOTES:				
[1] Minimum aisle width shall be measured from edge-of-pavement to edge-of-pavement and shall not include gutters or curbing.				

(3) Compact parking spaces.

- a. Compact car off-street parking spaces with a minimum width of eight and one-half feet and a minimum depth of 18 feet may be provided for up to 30 percent of the minimum parking requirements in Table 13 Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements.
- b. In no instance shall the minimum size of a compact parking space be further reduced.

(4) Parking space access.

- a. All off-street parking spaces shall be accessed directly from drive aisles or private driveways and not directly from arterial or collector streets.
- b. All off-street parking areas shall be designed with an appropriate means of vehicular access to a street or alley in a manner that allows for safe vehicular movements.

(5) Vehicle backing. Vehicular use areas shall be designed so that a vehicle is not required to back onto a street to enter or exit the parking lot, a parking space, or a stacking space.

(6) Surface materials. All off-street parking spaces, accessible parking spaces, drive aisles, and vehicular use areas shall be paved and maintained with concrete, asphalt, or similar material of sufficient thickness and consistency to support anticipated traffic volumes and weights.

(7) Grading and drainage. The parking lot shall be graded, properly drained, stabilized, and maintained to minimize dust and erosion. Parking lots shall not impound stormwater unless surface impoundment is required as a method of stormwater management. However, in no instance shall surface impoundment result in a fewer number of off-street parking spaces than required in Table 13 Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements.

(8) Markings. All parking spaces and lanes in parking lots shall be clearly delineated with paint lines, curbs, or other treatment.

(9) Curbs and wheel stops. All off-street parking spaces shall have curbs or wheel stops located so that no part of the parked vehicle extends onto or over a sidewalk, walkway of six feet in width or less, adjacent property, or landscape area.

(10) Separation from fire protection facilities. No required off-street parking space take place within designated fire lanes or be located within 15 feet of a fire hydrant or other fire protection facility.

(11) Exterior lighting. Exterior lighting in parking lots shall be designed to provide illumination of parking lot areas for the purposes of safe vehicle and pedestrian circulation.

(12) Landscaping. Parking lot landscaping shall be provided in accordance with § 650(j) Parking Lot Landscaping.

(13) *Accessible parking spaces.*

- a. Accessible parking spaces for the disabled are required for all forms of development except single-family detached dwellings.
- b. Accessible parking spaces shall be in accordance with the regulations set forth by the Americans with Disabilities Act and the North Carolina Building Code.
- c. Accessible (handicapped) parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with the North Carolina Building Code requirements.

(g) *Alternatives.* Development may deviate from the off-street parking requirements in this section through approval of an alternative parking plan accepted by the Town Planner and configured in accordance with the following:

(1) *Deviation from required minimum.* An applicant may propose a reduced rate of provision for off-street parking less than that specified in Table 13 Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements, in accordance with a parking study prepared by a professional engineer licensed by the State of North Carolina. The parking study shall document why fewer spaces than required will be adequate while still protecting the public's health, safety, and welfare.

(2) *Provision over the maximum allowed.* An applicant proposing development subject to the standards in § 670 (e)(4), Off-Street parking space maximum, may propose a total number of off-street parking spaces that exceeds the maximum allowed only through the provision of a parking study prepared by a professional engineer licensed by the State of North Carolina. The parking study shall document why the provision of off-street parking spaces beyond the maximum authorized is necessary for the public's health, safety, or welfare.

(3) *Off-site parking.* Up to 50 percent of off-street parking space requirements for an existing building may be met by locating required parking in an off-site location, in accordance with the following standards:

- a. The off-site parking is located within 1,000 feet from the use it serves, as measured from the entrance of the use to the nearest off-site parking space.
- b. A sidewalk or paved pedestrian walkway is provided to the off-site parking area from the use.
- c. In cases where the off-site parking is located on land under separate ownership from the use it serves, the off-site parking shall be subject to a written agreement executed by the owners involved and filed with the Town Planner prior to the use of off-site parking facilities. The agreement shall guarantee the long-term availability of the off-site parking in question.
- d. Should an off-site parking agreement cease, then the use shall be considered a nonconformity, unless the use is brought into compliance with the minimum off-street parking requirements of this section.

(4) *Shared parking.* The required off-street parking for a use may be met with shared use of the required off-street parking spaces of another use, only in accordance with the following standards:

- a. The use of shared off-street parking spaces shall be subject to a shared parking agreement executed by the landowners of the uses involved, approved by the Town Planner, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Stanly County where the development is located.
- b. The shared parking agreement shall guarantee the long-term availability of the shared parking spaces in question. Nothing shall limit the percentage of required off-street parking spaces that may be provided through a shared parking agreement.
- c. The shared parking is located within 1,000 feet, as measured from the entrance of the use to the nearest shared parking space.

- d. A sidewalk or paved pedestrian walkway is provided to the shared parking area from the use.
- e. The uses served by the shared parking must have different peak parking demands, differences in hours or days of operation, or otherwise operate such that the uses sharing parking have access to the required minimum number of off-street parking spaces when in operation.
- f. Should the shared parking agreement cease, then the use(s) formerly served by shared parking shall be considered a nonconformity, unless the use(s) is brought into compliance with the minimum off-street parking requirements of this section.

(h) Off-street loading.

(1) *Loading facilities required.* Every application for a non-residential use shall ensure that adequate off-street loading facilities are provided so that loading vehicles do not occupy required off-street parking spaces, block vehicular access, or prevent appropriate on-site maneuvering.

(2) *Minimum off-street loading space requirements.*

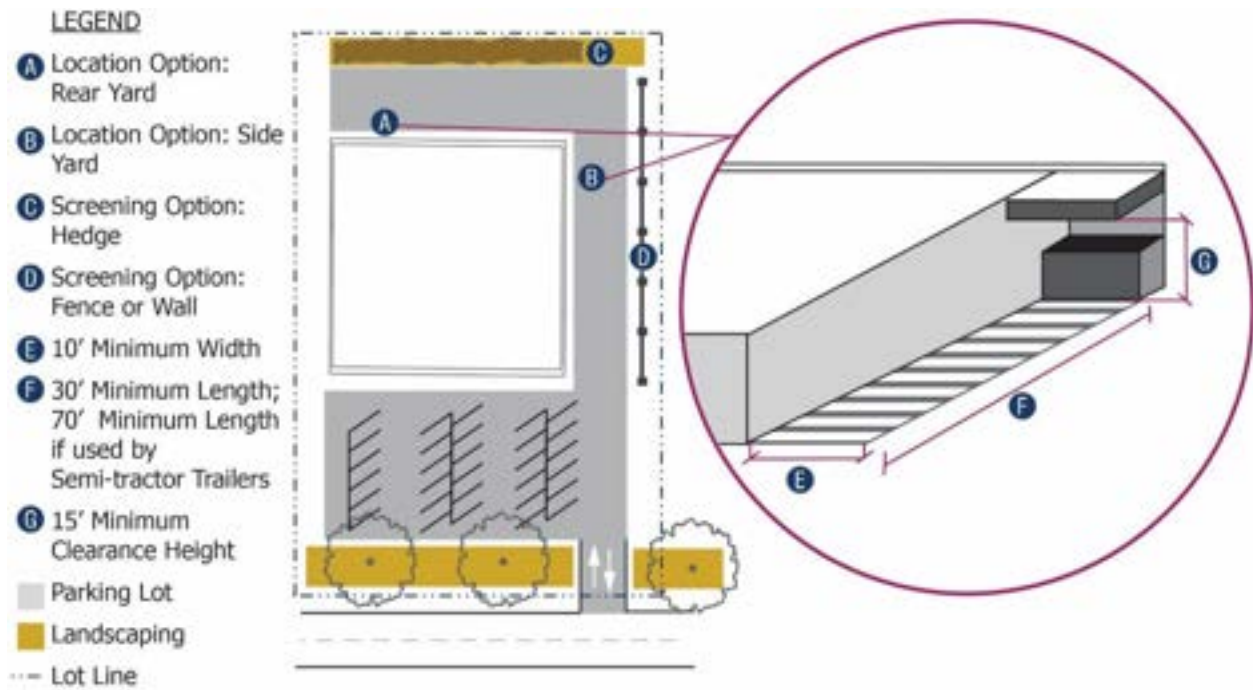
- a. A minimum number of off-street loading spaces is not established; however, if off-street loading spaces are provided, they shall be provided and maintained in sufficient numbers to adequately handle the needs of a non-residential use.
- b. Failure to provide or maintain off-street loading spaces when they are necessary to serve the development is a violation of this Article.
- c. In no instance shall an off-street loading space occupy a required off-street parking space or interrupt the safe operation of vehicles or circulation of pedestrian or bicycles.
- d. Each off-street loading space shall be designed with an appropriate means of vehicular access to a street or alley in a manner that will least interfere with traffic circulation.

(3) *Location.* No off-street loading space shall be located within a required setback or within 30 feet of a street intersection.

(4) *Dimensional standards for loading spaces.* When off-street loading spaces are provided, they shall comply with the following minimum requirements (see Figure 59 Off-Street Loading):

- a. Except for loading spaces used by semi-tractor trailers, off-street loading spaces shall be at least ten feet wide and at least 30 feet long.
- b. Off-street loading spaces used by semi-tractor trailers shall be at least 70 feet long.
- c. Overhead clearance for an off-street loading space shall be at least 15 feet.
- d. Off-street loading spaces shall be designed so that no backing onto or from a public street is necessary.

Figure 59 - Off Street Loading



DIVISION 12. - SIGNAGE**Sec. 680 – Intent.**

This section provides guidance and standards for signage across the Town's planning jurisdiction. The erection and maintenance of signs is controlled and regulated in order to promote the health, safety, welfare, convenience, and enjoyment of travel on streets and sidewalks. These provisions are also intended to balance between the promotion of beneficial commerce, protection of free speech, and the protection of community character. Except as noted below, this Division does not regulate the content of signs. Commercial speech may be freely substituted for other kinds of speech, including religious and political speech. More specifically, these standards are intended to:

- (a) Promote traffic safety;
- (b) Avoid interference with protected free speech;
- (c) Regulate the content of signs to the least extent possible and only when absolutely necessary to protect public health and safety;
- (d) Regulate off-premise signage in accordance with State law and federal jurisprudence;
- (e) Ensure that any content-based signage standards serve a compelling public purpose and are as narrowly-tailored as possible;
- (f) Promote economic development and beneficial commerce;
- (g) Ensure residents and visitors can locate desired goods, services, and destinations;
- (h) Avoid conflicts between advertising and public safety signage;
- (i) Reflect the aesthetic character and design quality anticipated in the Town's adopted policy guidance; and
- (j) Minimize any detrimental effects of signage on adjacent properties.

Sec. 681 – Applicability.

Except for the sign types exempted from these standards identified in § 682 Signs exempt from permit requirements, all signs shall be constructed, erected, affixed, placed, posted, painted, repainted, hung, or otherwise established only in accordance with the standards in this section.

Sec. 682 – Signs Exempt from Permit Requirements.

The following forms of signage shall not be subject to these signage standards, but may be subject to other applicable standards in this Ordinance, such as the requirement to obtain a building permit. Applicants shall be responsible for securing all required permits prior to erecting or modifying any of the following forms of excluded signage:

- (a) Fence-wrap signs affixed to fences surrounding a construction site in accordance with the standards in § 160D-908 of the North Carolina General Statutes;
- (b) Legal notices required by governmental bodies, public utilities, or civic associations;
- (c) Governmental signage, including flags, street signs, traffic warning signs, and other signage provided solely by governmental agencies for public health and safety;
- (d) Building cornerstones, historical plaques, or grave markers;
- (e) Signage associated with public transit stops;
- (f) Holiday displays on lots within all zoning districts;
- (g) Historic markers;

- (h) Signage that is not visible from any off-site areas (e.g., entirely enclosed by opaque walls that prevent the visibility of signage from any off-site areas); and
- (i) Signage associated with off-street parking spaces or the prohibition of parking in certain locations like fire lanes, bus lanes, or loading zones.
- (j) Flags are allowed provided:
 - (1) A maximum of 2 signs per business or residence;
 - (2) No individual flag shall exceed 60 square feet in area;
 - (3) Flag poles shall not exceed 30 feet in height;
 - (4) Flags shall not be located in a sight triangle or site line; and
 - (5) The flags are not feather flags.

Sec. 683 – Prohibited Sign Types.

The following signs, sign construction, and displays are prohibited throughout the Town's jurisdiction:

- (a) Outdoor advertising, except for outdoor advertising lawfully established prior to July 1, 2022, which may be permitted to continue as a nonconforming use only in accordance with Article 8, Nonconformities, and §160D-912 of the North Carolina General Statutes;
- (b) Off-premise signage;
- (c) Moving signs, excluding flags, banners, and clocks;
- (d) Flashing, scrolling, twirling, or blinking signs except electronic message boards;
- (e) Gas- or air-filled balloons, figures, and other inflatable signs;
- (f) Signs on the roof or above the parapet of a building;
- (g) Any sign which the Town Planner determines obstructs the view of bicyclists, pedestrians, or motorists using any street, approach to any street intersection, sidewalk, public trail, or which interferes with the effectiveness of or obscures any traffic sign, device, or signal;
- (h) Signs, lights, rotating features, words, and other devices, which resemble or may be erroneously construed as traffic signals, traffic signs, or emergency vehicle lights;
- (i) Illuminated or highly reflective signs that law enforcement determines hampers the vision of motorists, pedestrians, or bicyclists;
- (j) Any sign which interferes with free passage from or obstructs any fire escape, downspout, door, stairway, ladder, or opening intended as a means of ingress or egress;
- (k) Any sign placed on a utility pole, street sign post, traffic signal support, hydrant, bridge, tree, aspect of public infrastructure, or street paving that is not installed or approved by an appropriate governmental agency;
- (l) Signs with speakers intended for audio playback;
- (m) Use of vinyl or fabric material over or around a cabinet sign frame; and
- (n) Feather flags.

Sec. 684 – General Requirements for All Signage.

- (a) *Permit required.* Unless exempted by or prohibited by these standards, all signage shall obtain approval of a zoning permit prior to establishment or modification.
- (b) *Dimensions and measurement.* All sign heights, maximum face area, and related dimensional requirements shall be determined in accordance with § 1029, Signage measurement. See Figures 83 Sign Measurement and 84 Sign Height.)

(c) *Location and placement.* All signs shall conform to these standards:

- (1) Permitted signs shall be located outside of the street right-of-way, behind sidewalk areas and outside of required sight distance triangles, except where encroachments are specifically permitted by the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (2) All attached signs shall be mounted and attached to buildings in a secure manner and shall be maintained in good repair for safety and appearance.
- (3) No person other than persons authorized by the Town shall damage, trim, destroy, or remove trees, shrubs, or other vegetation located within the public right-of-way of any street or road for the purpose of placing a sign or increasing or enhancing the visibility of a sign; nor shall such work be performed on property that is not under the ownership or control of the person performing or responsible for such work, unless done pursuant to the express authorization of the person owning the property where such trees or shrubs are located.

(d) *Signs in the right-of-way.* No sign shall be permitted within a street right-of-way except in accordance with the standards in this section.

(1) Only the following signs may be permitted in a street right-of-way:

- a. Governmental signage erected by the Town of Oakboro or Stanly County;
- b. Signage erected by NCDOT;
- c. Emergency warning signage erected by a governmental agency, public utility, or contractor performing work within the right-of-way; or
- d. Political signs (See section 689.2).

(2) In cases where signs permitted within a street right-of-way are located above a sidewalk or vehicular travel way, the sign shall maintain a minimum vertical clearance of at least nine feet above the sidewalk and twelve feet above the paving, curb, gutter, or grade, as appropriate.

(3) In the event the establishment or realignment of a street results in an existing sign becoming wholly or partially within the right-of-way in violation of these standards, the sign shall be removed at the expense of the person or agency establishing or realigning the street.

(4) *Removal of illegal signs in right-of-way and public properties.*

- a. The Town Planner may remove any sign placed on public property or within any public right-of-way in violation of this Ordinance.
- b. Signage determined to be in violation of this Ordinance and removed from public property or a public right-of-way shall be discarded.
- c. Penalties may be levied for each such illegal sign as prescribed Article 9: Enforcement.

(e) *Material and structural requirements.* All signs shall conform to these standards:

- (1) All signs, except those protected by glass or other transparent cover, shall be constructed of materials that are permanent in nature and that will not rapidly deteriorate, fade, fall apart, or in any way become a hazard to the public health, safety, and general welfare.
- (2) All permanently installed signs shall be able to resist normal loads from positive and negative wind pressure, snow, and other conditions as required by the State Building Code.
- (3) The Town Planner may require sign load calculations and attachment design from a professional engineer licensed by the State, and require the same engineer to certify the sign's installation in accordance with all applicable specifications.

(f) *Sign illumination.* Signs may be externally or internally lit in full compliance with all applicable lighting standards in this Ordinance and the State building code. The following forms of illumination shall be prohibited:

- (1) Neon signage, excluding “Open” signs;
 - (2) Flashing or intermittent illumination;
 - (3) No indirect or internally illuminated sign shall have only partial illumination for a period of more than 30 successive days; and
 - (4) Beacons and searchlights
- (g) *Changeable copy except electronic message boards.* Areas devoted to changeable copy on a sign shall be subject to the following standards:
- (1) Changeable copy areas may only be located on monument or wall signs;
 - (2) No more than 50 percent of the sign face area may be devoted to changeable copy area;
 - (3) As a means of avoiding distractions for drivers, bicyclists, and pedestrians, the display of changeable copy shall not change more than once per minute;
 - (4) Outdoor advertising signs shall not include areas devoted to changeable copy; and
 - (5) Signage copy shall not be animated, and shall not blink, scroll, flash, or have other moving effects. This provision shall not restrict the copy from changing from one message to another.
- (h) *Sign maintenance.*
- (1) All signs shall be kept free from defective or missing parts or peeling paint.
 - (2) The Town Planner may require the painting, repair, or alteration of a sign, at the owner's expense, if such sign constitutes a hazard to the public health, safety, or general welfare by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, or obsolescence.
 - (3) Written notice of such repair shall be given to the owner in accordance with the procedures in Article 9. Enforcement.
- (i) *Inspections*
- (1) All signs for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the Town.
 - (2) The Town Planner or a designee shall be authorized to enter at all reasonable times upon any property or premises to ascertain whether the provisions of this Ordinance are being obeyed.
- (j) *Damaged signs prohibited.*
- (1) *Surface appearance.* No sign shall have more than 20 percent of its surface area covered with disfigured, cracked, ripped, or peeling paint or poster paper for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.
 - (2) *Broken displays.* No sign shall remain with a bent or broken display area, broken supports, loose appendages or struts or stand more than 15 degrees from the perpendicular for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.
 - (3) *Destroyed and damaged signs.*
 - a. Signs established prior to July 1, 2022 that are either damaged beyond repair or destroyed shall be replaced within 60 days of being damaged or destroyed.
 - b. The replacement sign shall be built to the same or smaller size and specifications as the damaged or destroyed sign.
- (k) *Sign removal.* The following signs may be removed by the Town:
- (1) *Substandard signs.* The owners of any sign judged to be substandard by a Building Inspector, engineer or the Town Planner shall be notified in writing and shall have 30 days in which to make repairs. Failure to comply with such notification within 30 days is a violation of this Ordinance and the Town may remove such sign at the expense of the owner or lessee thereof plus administrative fees.

- (2) *Signs on public property.* Any non-governmental sign installed or placed on public property or within a public right-of-way is subject to confiscation and disposal. The Town shall have the right to recover the full costs of removal and disposal from the person placing such a sign.
- (3) *Illegal temporary signs.* Any illegal temporary is subject to confiscation and disposal. The Town shall have the right to recover the full costs of removal and disposal from the person placing such a temporary sign.

Sec. 685 – Signs in Residential Districts.

Signs located on a lot in a residential district shall comply with the standards in Table 15 (see Figure 60 for images of sign types):

Table 15 – Sign Standards for Lots in Residential Districts

TABLE 15. SIGN STANDARDS FOR LOTS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS					
TYPE OF SIGN		MAX. NUMBER PER LOT (#)	MAX. SIGN HEIGHT (LF) [1]	MAX. SIGN FACE AREA (SF) [2]	ADDITIONAL STANDARDS [3]
Wall Sign					
	Residential Principal Structure	1	5	4	- Shall not be on an accessory structure - Shall not be illuminated [5]
	All Other Principal Structures	1/non-residential tenant	7	Max. of 16 for entire development	- Shall not be on an accessory structure - Shall not be internally illuminated
Projecting Sign		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monument Sign					
	Single-Family Detached Dwelling & Duplex	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4] [5]
	All Other Principal Structures	1 per street frontage	6	30 per side	- Shall be setback at least 20 feet from street ROW and at least 10 feet from lot lines - Shall not be internally illuminated
Pylon (Freestanding) Sign					
	Single-Family Detached Dwelling & Duplex	1	6	4	- Shall be setback at least 20 feet from street ROW and at least 10 feet from lot lines - Shall not be illuminated [5]
	All Other Principal Structures	1	6	16 per side	- Shall be setback at least 20 feet from street ROW and at least 10 feet from lot lines - Shall not be internally illuminated
Portable Sign					
	Residential Principal Structure	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TABLE 15. SIGN STANDARDS FOR LOTS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

TYPE OF SIGN		MAX. NUMBER PER LOT (#)	MAX. SIGN HEIGHT (LF) [1]	MAX. SIGN FACE AREA (SF) [2]	ADDITIONAL STANDARDS [3]
	All Other Principal Structures	1/non-residential tenant	3	24" x 36" max	- Shall be located at least five feet from a lot line and at least ten feet from the street right-of-way - Shall not be illuminated
Window Sign		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Electronic Message Boards [6]					
NOTES:					
[1] LF = linear feet.					
[2] SF = square feet.					
[3] All signs shall also comply with the general requirements for all signage in § 684 General requirements for all signage.					
[4] Up to one monument sign allowed on commonly-owned land adjacent to each entrance to a residential development or subdivision, subject to the standards applicable to all other principal structures.					
[5] Changeable copy prohibited.					
[6] See Section 687. Electronic Message Boards					

Sec. 686 – Signs in Non-Residential and Planned Unit Development Districts.

Signs located on a lot in a non-residential or planned unit development district shall comply with the standards in Table 16. (see Figure 60 for images of sign types):

Table 16 – Sign Standards for Lots in Non-Residential & Planned Unit Development Districts

TABLE 16. SIGN STANDARDS FOR LOTS IN NON-RESIDENTIAL & PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS						
TYPE OF SIGN			MAX. NUMBER PER LOT (#)	MAX. SIGN HEIGHT (LF) [1]	MAX. SIGN FACE AREA (SF) [2]	ADDITIONAL STANDARDS [3]
Wall Sign						
	Non-residential and Mixed-Use Development					
		Primary Facade	1/ non-residential tenant	Below the top of the roof, soffit, eave, or parapet, whichever is highest	25% of façade; up to a maximum of 200 for entire façade [4]	- Shall not project more than 12" outwards from the wall
		Side or Rear Façade Facing a Street	1		100	

TABLE 16. SIGN STANDARDS FOR LOTS IN NON-RESIDENTIAL & PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS					
TYPE OF SIGN		MAX. NUMBER PER LOT (#)	MAX. SIGN HEIGHT (LF) [1]	MAX. SIGN FACE AREA (SF) [2]	ADDITIONAL STANDARDS [3]
All Other Development					
	Single-Family Detached and Duplex	1	5	4	- Shall not be on an accessory structure - Shall not be illuminated [9]
	All Others	1/tenant	7	Max. of 16 for entire development	- Shall not be on an accessory structure - Shall not be internally illuminated [9]
Projecting Sign [5]					
	Non-residential and Mixed-Use Development	1/non-residential tenant	Below the top of the roof, soffit, eave, or parapet, whichever is highest [6]	12 per side	- No portion of the sign may be located within three feet of the street paving
	All Other Development	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monument Sign					
	Non-residential and Mixed-Use Development	1/street frontage [7]	6	30 per side	- Shall be setback at least 5 feet from a street right-of-way and 15 from a side or rear lot line - Shrubs, flowers, or ground cover shall be planted around the entire base the sign
All Other Development					
	Single-Family Detached and Duplex	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8] [9]
	All Others	1 per street frontage	6	30 per side	- Shall be setback at least 5 feet from street ROW and at least 15 feet side or rear lot lines - Shrubs, flowers, or ground cover shall be planted around the entire base the sign - Shall not be internally illuminated
Pylon (Freestanding) Sign					

TABLE 16. SIGN STANDARDS FOR LOTS IN NON-RESIDENTIAL & PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

TYPE OF SIGN		MAX. NUMBER PER LOT (#)	MAX. SIGN HEIGHT (LF) [1]	MAX. SIGN FACE AREA (SF) [2]	ADDITIONAL STANDARDS [3]
Non-residential and Mixed-Use Development		1/street frontage [7]	6	30 per side	- Shall be setback at least 20 feet from street ROW and at least 10 feet from lot lines - Shrubs, flowers, or ground cover shall be planted around the entire base the sign
All Other Development		1	6	4	- Shall be setback at least 20 feet from street ROW and at least 10 feet from lot lines - Shall not be illuminated. [9]
Portable Sign					
Non-residential and Mixed-Use Development		1/non-residential tenant	3	24" x 36" max	- Shall be located at least five feet from a lot line and at least ten feet from the street right-of-way - Shall not be illuminated
All Other Development					
	Single-Family Detached and Duplex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	All Others	1	3	24" x 36" max	- Shall be located at least five feet from a lot line and at least ten feet from the street right-of-way - Shall not be illuminated
Window Sign					
Non-residential and Mixed-Use Development		1 per window or glass door	Top of window or door	25% of the window or door [10]	- Shall not be illuminated [9]
All Other Development		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Electronic Message Boards					
Per Section 687. Electronic Message Boards					
NOTES: [1] LF = Linear feet. [2] SF = Square feet. [3] All signs shall also comply with the general requirements for all signage in § 684 General requirements for all signage. [4] In the case of multi-tenant buildings, each tenant wall sign shall not exceed 25% of their individual store front. [5] Includes signs on awnings. [6] Projecting signs shall maintain a minimum clearance of at least 9 feet above the grade or a sidewalk.					

TABLE 16. SIGN STANDARDS FOR LOTS IN NON-RESIDENTIAL & PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

TYPE OF SIGN	MAX. NUMBER PER LOT (#)	MAX. SIGN HEIGHT (LF) [1]	MAX. SIGN FACE AREA (SF) [2]	ADDITIONAL STANDARDS [3]
[7] May be increased to two signs along any one lot frontage of more than 600 linear feet. [8] Up to one monument sign allowed on commonly-owned land adjacent to each entrance to a residential development or subdivision, subject to the standards applicable to all other principal structures. [9] Changeable copy prohibited. [10] multi-pane windows or door shall be treated as one window or door.				

Figure 60 - Sign Types



Wall Sign



Projecting Sign



Monument Sign



Pylon Sign



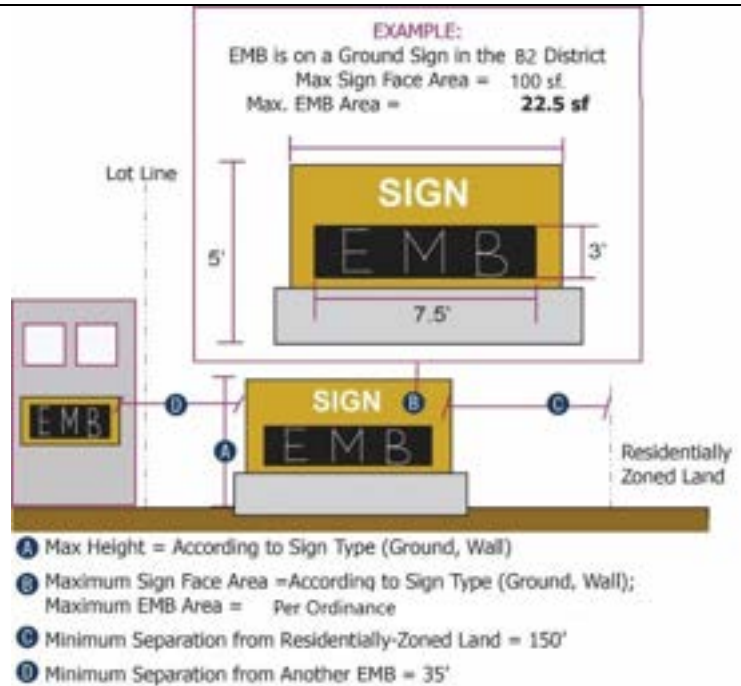
Portable Sign



Windows Sign

Sec. 687 – Electronic Message Boards.

Design Standards for Electronic Message Boards



a. Definition	A wall or ground sign, or portion thereof that displays electronic, non-pictorial, or text information that may or may not change. Sign content is displayed by light emitting diodes (LED's), fiber optics, light bulbs, or other illumination devices arranged in a matrix within the display area. Electronic message boards ("EMBs") may display animation or imagery that appears to move.						
b. Zoning Districts Where Permitted	AR, R-20 THROUGH R-9M	PUD	OI *	NB	CB	HB	I
	No [1]	Yes	Yes	No [1]	Yes	Yes	Yes

c. Dimensional Standards	
Maximum Number of EMBs per Lot	One per lot or development
Minimum Separation of EMB from Residentially-Zoned Land	150 linear feet
Minimum Separation from Another EMB	35 linear feet
Maximum Height	In accordance with wall or ground sign standards, as appropriate [1]
Maximum EMB Face Area	In accordance with wall or ground sign standards, as appropriate [2]
Maximum Percentage of Total Sign Face Area Devoted to an EMB	Lesser of: 32 square feet or 50% of the total allowable sign face area for the type of sign proposed (i.e., wall, ground)
Minimum Static Hold Time Between Message Changes	1 minute [3]
Maximum Brightness	465 lumens per square foot during daytime hours

NOTE: EMBs are permitted on non-residential buildings such as but not limited to churches and schools.

Sec. 688 – Unified Sign Plan; Requirements; Enforcement.

- (a) The owners or developers of two or more contiguous lots or any multi-tenant use of a commercial property, including, but not limited to, shopping centers, convenience centers, or office complexes, planned unit developments and mixed-use developments shall submit a unified sign plan for approval as part of their site plan application, or at a later date. No sign permit application will be accepted for such property or use until a unified sign plan is approved by the Town Planner.
- (b) The application for a unified sign plan shall indicate the following:
 - (1) Colors;
 - (2) Letter/graphics style;
 - (3) Location of each sign;
 - (4) Materials to be used in construction;
 - (5) Maximum dimensions and proportions; and
 - (6) Other standards imposed by the applicant.
- (c) A copy of the approved unified sign plan, including any amendments, must be kept on file with the Town.
- (d) It shall be the responsibility of the applicant and/or property owner to enforce the terms of the approved unified sign plan.
- (e) After approval of a unified sign plan, no sign shall be erected, placed, painted, or maintained except in conformance with the approved plan.

Sec. 689 – Existing Signs Not Conforming to Unified Sign Plan.

If any new or amended unified sign plan is filed for a property on which existing signs are located, the amended plan shall include a schedule for bringing into conformance, within three years, all signs not conforming to the proposed amended plan or to the requirements of this Article in effect on the date of submission.

Sec. 689.1 – Temporary Signs.

Temporary signage is permitted on a lot or site in accordance with the following standards:

- (a) Up to one temporary sign shall be permitted on a lot or development site.
- (b) A temporary sign may have a maximum sign face area of four-square feet per side.

- (c) In no instance shall a temporary sign be located within a right-of-way or have a height exceeding four feet above the grade at the base of the sign.
- (d) Temporary signs shall not be located within required sight distance triangles, but are permitted within required landscaping areas, provided they do not impact the performance objectives of required landscaping.
- (e) Temporary signs shall not be internally or externally illuminated.
- (f) There shall be no maximum duration for the placement of a temporary sign, and nothing shall prohibit the replacement of one temporary sign with another temporary sign.

Sec. 689.2 – Political Signs.

Political signs shall comply with the following standards:

- (a) May not be illuminated;
- (b) Shall not be located on any trees, utility poles, publicly-owned property, or within a public street right-of-way, except NCDOT right-of-way in accordance with § 136-32 of the North Carolina General Statutes;
- (c) May not exceed four square feet in area and four feet in height, if freestanding;
- (d) May be displayed during a period beginning with the established filing date for an election and concluding five days after the election. In the event of a runoff election, political signs for the candidates involved may remain on display until five days after the runoff election.

Sec. 689.3 – Severability

If any section or specific provision or standard of this Ordinance is found by a court to be invalid for any reason, the decision of the court shall not affect the validity of any other section, provision or standard of these regulations except the ordinance in question. The other portions of this Division not affected by the decision of the court shall remain in full force and effect, even if the result of such action results in less speech being allowed.

DIVISION 13. - SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION**Sec. 690 – Collection of Solid Waste and Recyclables.**

All multifamily, mobile home park, office, commercial, institutional and industrial developments should provide secure, safe, and sanitary facilities for the storage and pickup of solid waste and recyclables. Such facilities shall be convenient to collection and shall be appropriate to the type and size of the development or use being served. All solid waste and recyclable storage facilities shall be screened by a solid wall, fence, tight evergreen hedge, or combination of a wall, fence, or hedge in accordance with article provisions. Such screening shall be of sufficient height and design to effectively screen the facility from the view from adjacent properties and streets. A locked gate shall be provided. The enclosure shall be paved with concrete, asphalt (or other bituminous surface).

Figure 61 - Solid Waste Dumpster Enclosures



DIVISION 14. - TRANSPORTATION IMPACT ANALYSIS**Sec. 6100 – Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) Submittal Requirement.**

- (a) *Purpose:* Oakboro is committed to maintaining and improving the quality of life for current and future citizens. A major factor affecting the quality of life has become traffic congestion along the major thoroughfares and local streets within urbanizing areas. By requiring a traffic impact analysis (TIA), the Town can evaluate the effect proposed development will have on the Town's existing traffic system and enable the Town to require specific improvements. The intent of this section is to provide developers with a clear policy as to the Town's TIA expectations and to ensure that all developments are treated equally through the establishment of specific guidelines and improvement requirements.
- (b) *Requirement thresholds.*
- (1) Residential subdivision proposing fifty (50) lots/units or more, no matter how many phases are proposed.
 - (2) Proposed nonresidential subdivision which generates an average daily traffic count of 1,000+ vehicles per day or 100+ trips during peak hour of generator. This traffic count must be based on the latest version of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual.
 - (3) Any residential or nonresidential development requiring a special use permit or site plan approval which generates an average daily traffic count of 1,000+ vehicles per day or 100+ trips during peak hour of generator. This traffic count must be based on the latest version of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual.
 - (4) Note #1: The count is cumulative; as a proposed development reaches the threshold, a TIA will be required for the entire development. As new phases are proposed and once a development has reached the threshold, an additional TIA will be conducted for each additional phase.
 - (5) Note #2: Failure to meet all requirements listed within this section may constitute disapproval of the development request.
- (c) *Retention of expert assistance and reimbursement by applicant.*
- (1) The Town shall identify consultants and/or experts who are able to prepare, review and evaluate the traffic impact of the proposed development.
 - (2) The Town will present a list of the consultants identified in (a) to the applicant. The applicant shall select one firm from the list to conduct a TIA for the applicant's proposed development at the applicant's expense.
 - (3) The Town, applicant and consultant shall agree in writing to the scope of work and costs of the TIA. The selected consultant shall provide draft and final versions of the TIA directly to the Town.
 - (4) The Town may retain a consultant to review and evaluate the applicant's TIA. Any cost associated with the Town's review shall be paid by the applicant. The applicant will provide funds for the review at step (2) above. The Town will hold the funds in escrow until either used for a TIA review or returned to the applicant.
- (d) *Traffic impact analysis guidelines.* All traffic impact analyses shall be completed in accordance with the guidelines listed in N.C. DOT's Congestion Management Analysis guidelines and N.C. DOT regulations.
- (e) *Improvement requirements.*
- (1) *Left turn lane, right turn lane, and/or right turn taper.* Based on requirements of the NCDOT Driveway Manual or other NCDOT standards.
 - (2) *Additional right-of-way.* If a subject development falls along a road projected to be widened by NCDOT or an adopted Town or Stanly County plan, additional right-of-way along the development's road frontage shall be dedicated as deemed acceptable by NCDOT.

- (3) *Offsite improvements.* If a road segment or intersection is currently performing at level of service (LOS) D or better and is projected to perform at LOS E or F at the time of build-out, improvements to maintain the road segment or intersection at LOS D must be included. If a road segment or intersection is currently performing at level of service (LOS) E or F and is projected to continue to perform at LOS E or F at the time of build-out, the TIA shall demonstrate how an LOS D could be achieved and also specify what improvements must be made to ensure that the road segment or intersection is not degraded any further than the current levels.
- (4) *Other necessary improvements.* Additional improvements may be required based on the TIA recommendations related to topographic/environmental conditions, sight distance, street offsets, conflicting movements, existing traffic accident counts, circulation, and other potential traffic issues resulting from the proposed development. Additionally, the planning board may determine that additional improvements are necessary to ensure the safety and welfare of the Town's citizens and travelers.

DIVISION 15. - SOIL EROSION, SEDIMENTATION CONTROL, AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Sec. 6110 – Sedimentation, Erosion Control and Stormwater Management.

All subdivisions and site-planned developments shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) Town of Oakboro Town Code of Ordinances Chapter 151, Flood Damage Prevention
- (b) Town of Oakboro Town Code of Ordinances Chapter 152, Soil Erosion and Sedimentation.

DIVISION 16. - MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS**Sec. 6120 – Mandatory Design Standards**

The standards and guidelines for Mixed-Use and Planned Unit developments are listed in Table 17. Mixed Use and Planned Unit developments must also meet the design standards found in Divisions 1 through 11 of this Article.

Table 17 -Mandatory Design Standards

TABLE 17. MANDATORY DESIGN STANDARDS	
(a)	Blocks, Buildings and Street Networks §6121
(b)	Block Design §6122
(c)	Site Design for Multiple Building Developments §6123
(d)	Street Networks §6124
(e)	Pedestrian Pass-Through Design §6125
(f)	Required Public Amenities §6126

Sec. 6121 – Blocks, Buildings and Street Networks

The overall layout of a successful mixed-use development is one that generates a high level of pedestrian activity. The framework for a pedestrian-oriented layout has three main components:

- (a) *A block structure that reflects a walkable arrangement and positioning of uses.*
- (b) Building placement, orientation, and design to enhance the pedestrian environment and streetscape within that structure.
- (c) Internal street patterns that defines block edges, create continuous pedestrian connections, and integrate pedestrian travel with other modes of transportation.

Figure 62 - Example of an Acceptable Block Pattern

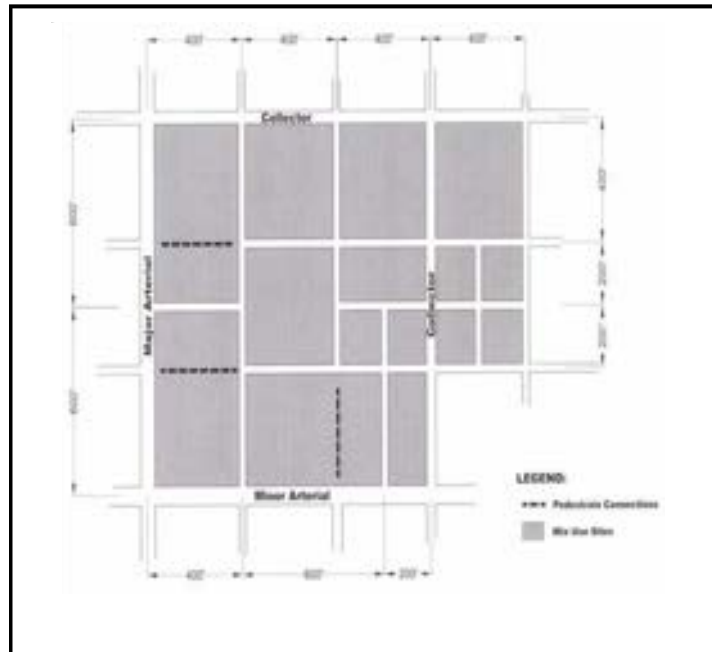


Sec. 6122 – Block Design

(a) Standards

- (1) Block standards shall apply to all development that contains four (4) acres or more of gross land area. Where these standards are in conflict with section 730, the standard requiring the shorter block face, length or area shall control.
- (2) All development shall be arranged in a pattern of interconnecting streets and blocks (Figures 62 and 63), while maintaining respect for the natural landscape and floodplains.
- (3) Each block face shall range between a minimum of two hundred (200) feet and a maximum of six hundred (600) feet. This maximum requirement does not apply along State Roads.
- (4) The average block face across each development site and the entire mixed use zone district shall be a maximum of five hundred (500) feet. This average does not have to include block lengths along State roads.
- (5) For block faces that exceed four hundred (400) feet, a lighted mid-block pedestrian pass-through shall be provided connecting opposite sides of block faces. This requirement does not apply along State Roads. Pass-through shall remain open at all times.
- (6) An applicant may submit alternative block standards, provided that such alternative achieves the intent of the above standards and procedures.

(7)

Figure 63 - Example of Block Standards*(b) Block Design Requirements*

- (1) Enhanced drive aisles should be used to frame block frontages that consist entirely of surface parking areas. Enhanced drives isles are regarded as those with medians on either side containing sidewalks and street trees 40' on center. In general, the adjacent medians should be 12 feet in width.
- (2) In blocks that contain non-residential uses, mid-block through-alleys are encouraged to enable secondary vehicle access.
- (3) Pedestrian pass-throughs should incorporate artwork or display windows and should be designed so they cannot be closed or locked.
- (4) Pedestrian pass-throughs should be used to connect separate buildings or link customer parking in front of buildings.
- (5) A block is defined as a tract of land bounded by streets, or a combination of streets and public parks, cemeteries, railroad right of way, shorelines of waterways, or boundary lines of municipalities.⁵
- (6) For multiple lot developments incorporating internal streets, important street vistas (such as along gateways and primary pedestrian streets) should terminate in a focal point, such as a building, architectural or landscape feature

(c) Building(s) Entrances Design and Orientation

All buildings and groups of buildings shall follow the Design Standards found in Article 6, Div. 2. Design Standards. In case of a conflict, the stricter standards shall apply.

Sec. 6123 – Site Design for Multiple Building Developments*(a) Standards*

⁵ Define Block in final version

- (1) All buildings shall be arranged and grouped so that their primary orientation complements adjacent buildings.
- (2) Adjacent buildings shall relate in similarity of scale, bulk, height, architectural style, and/or configuration to existing development, as applicable, and consistent with one of the following site layouts:
 - a. Buildings orient toward, frame and enclose a main pedestrian and/or vehicle access corridor within the development site, including an entry/spine street (Figures 64 and 66); or
 - b. Buildings orient toward, frame and enclose on at least three sides, parking areas, public spaces or other on-site amenities (Figure 65); or
 - c. Buildings orient toward and frame the corner of a perimeter or internal street intersection (Figures 64 and 66); or
 - d. Buildings orient to adjoining development, respecting adjoining exterior street alignment(s).
- (3) For similarly used properties, the grade of adjacent lots shall match where the properties meet. If there is a significant grade difference, development shall create an attractive transition using creative grading and landscaping or a decorative retaining wall, incorporating vehicular and pedestrian cross-access.
 - a. Unscreened concrete retaining walls or rock covered slopes (i.e., rip-rap) are not permitted.
- (4) Applicants may submit an alternative site layout and building orientation pattern, provided such pattern achieves the intent of the above standards.
- (5) Strictly linear or “strip” commercial development are prohibited.

Figure 64 - Buildings Framing an Entrance

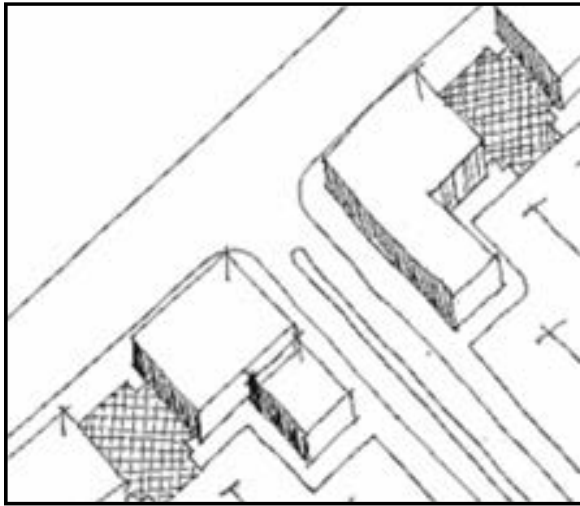


Figure 65 - Buildings Framing a Space

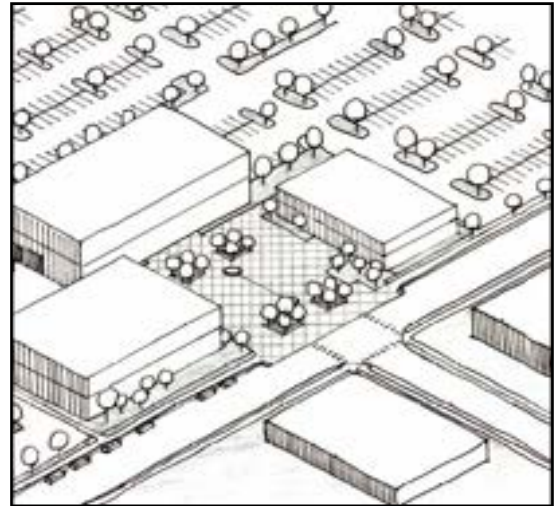
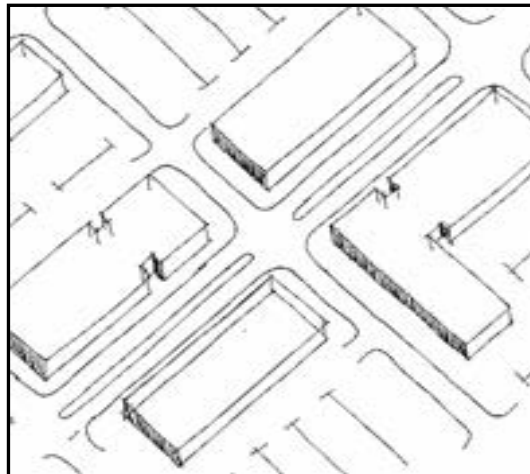


Figure 66 - Buildings Oriented Toward a Spine Street



Sec. 6124 – Street Networks

Mixed use centers (including planned unit developments) are intended to incorporate all modes of transportation (motorized vehicles, bicycles, transit and pedestrians) both safely and efficiently.

- (a) *Since mixed use and planned unit developments tend to create higher traffic impacts than single use development, mixed use and planned unit developments will be limited to locations along arterial and collector streets, with the cross-street for an arterial being no less than a collector. This minimizes the impact on adjacent residential neighborhoods.* A mixed-use center has the potential to reduce traffic impacts by providing alternatives to automobile trips within the neighborhood and convenient connections to the regional transit and bicycle systems. Additionally, a mixed-use development will produce more internal automobile trips than a convention development.

(b) *Standards*

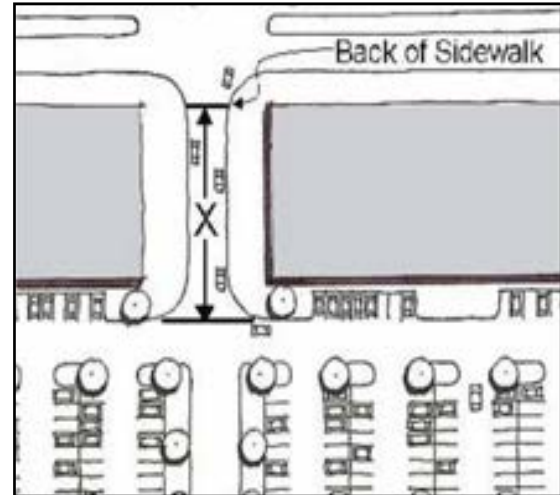
- (1) *Basic Design:* All streets shall be designed to meet N.C. DoT Complete Streets standard.

- (2) *Driveways*: Driveways spacing shall comply with NC DOT subdivision standards
- (3) *Access*: A minimum of one access point per property ownership shall be permitted, which may be jointly shared with adjacent properties.
- (4) *Traffic Study*: A traffic impact study may be required if the Project Review Committee or Town's Engineer determines a need.
- (5) *Connectivity*: Streets shall interconnect within the development and with adjoining development as provided in section 730. Street stubs shall be provided with development adjacent to open land to provide for future connections. Streets shall be planned with due regard to the designated corridors on any adopted Thoroughfare Plan.
- (6) *On Street Parking*: All on-street parking should be parallel. Angle parking is permitted in front of high traffic retail locations and where the posted speed is 20 m.p.h. or less.
- (7) *Street Pattern*: Streets shall be laid out in a pattern that conforms to an adopted small area plan or concept plan.
- (8) *Curbs and Drainage*: Standard curbing is required along all streets with on-street parking. Mountable curbing is permitted around center medians, roundabouts, and other features in order to facilitate the infrequent use by vehicles with larger turning radii. All drainage grates, if provided, must be safe for bicyclists (grating must be perpendicular or diagonal to the street centerline).
- (9) *Cul-de-sacs*: The use of cul-de-sacs in place of complete through street connections is strongly discouraged. However, when a cul-de-sac is determined to be the most practicable option, it shall not exceed (500) feet in length.
- (10) *Signalization*: Signalized access will only be allowed when agreed to by the Town's Engineer or his designee and only when traffic impacts are forecast to meet signal warrants as identified in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Pedestrian signals will be allowed when traffic and/or pedestrian impacts are forecast by the Traffic Study to meet signal warrants as defined in the MUTCD. The installation of traffic and pedestrian signals for proposed development will not be the responsibility of the Town. Signalized access will only be allowed for streets constructed to NC DOT or Town standards.
- (11) *Blocks*: Mixed use and Planned Unit developments will be based on a block structure in order to provide connectivity and to allow block length combinations that provide flexibility in providing pedestrian access and signalized access when warranted. Block lengths, as measured from curb face to curb face, will be a minimum of two hundred (200) feet and a maximum of six hundred (600) feet, with the average of all block lengths in a mixed-use development not to exceed five hundred (500) feet. No vehicular access will be allowed into a PUD/MUD within six hundred (600) feet of two intersecting principal arterials or higher classified roadways or as allowed by the Town's Engineer.
- (12) *Pedestrian Access*: Pedestrian and/or bicycle access into the site will be required within two hundred (200) feet of two intersecting principal arterials.
- (13) *Driveway Length*: Driveways that provide access to parking lots from perimeter streets into PUDs/MUD's shall be of sufficient length to allow vehicles to enter the center and not be obstructed from on-site conflicts in which traffic queues onto the public or private street system. Typical stem lengths can be found in Figure 67.

Figure 67 - Guide to Driveway Length

Peak Hour Driveway Entering Volume	Unsignalized Minimum Driveway Length (x)	Signalized Minimum Driveway Lengths (x)
0-25	25	75
25-50	50	100
50-75	75	125
75-100	100	150
100-125	125	175
>125	150	200

Figure 68 - Illustration of an Entry Drive



- (14) **Main Entry:** Entry/spine streets are required for all MUDs and PUDs. Entry/spine streets shall provide their main access from arterial streets into the center and are intended to clearly identify a driver has entered a “unique” area.
- (15) **Curb Extensions:** Curb extensions/Bump Outs shall be required on all public and private street intersections where on- street parking is allowed (Figure 70). Curb extensions will not be allowed to extend across an on-street bicycle lane or across a right-turn lane.
- (16) **Sight Distance:** Clear sight distances free from obstructions must be *maintained* to allow vehicles to safely make turns at intersections and for pedestrians to have adequate time to cross the street. Intersection design shall meet MUTCD guidelines and may include enhanced crosswalks with directional ramps, pavement treatment, median refuge islands and pedestrian warning signs.
- (17) **Pedestrian Safety:** Pedestrian refuge areas or medians are required on all roadways classified as major collector and above. All pedestrian crossings (Figure 69) shall comply with the standards set forth in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and/or NC DOT Subdivision Roads Minimum Construction Standards (latest edition) whichever is the stricter rule.
- (18) **Traffic Calming:** The use traffic calming devices such as raised intersections, landscaping bulb-outs, horizontal speed bumps, and traffic circles are encouraged as alternatives to conventional traffic control measures

Figure 69 - Pedestrian Crossing

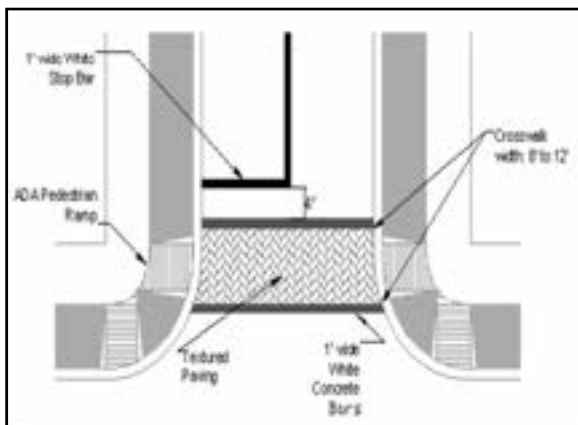


Figure 70 - Curb Extensions



- (19) *Curb-Return Radii*: Curb should be designed to reduce pedestrian crossing times along all streets requiring sidewalks. In general, curb radii should not exceed 20 ft.
- (20) *Crosswalk Patterns*: Delineated crosswalks with patterned surface can be effective traffic control devices; however, they should not be used indiscriminately. It has been shown that pedestrians may develop a false sense of security regarding their use of a marked location and step into the crossing without adequately checking for oncoming vehicles. Information from the
- (21) *Storage Lanes*: Left- or right-turn storage lanes may be required along arterials or parkways and along entry/spine streets that provide access to a PUD or MUD. The specific design of such lanes shall meet the criteria established by the Town Engineer.

Sec. 6125 – Pedestrian Pass-Through Design

- (a) *Where a block face is greater than four hundred (400) feet, pedestrian access shall be provided through the block or building(s) at a distance no greater than four hundred (400) feet.* The pedestrian passthrough (Figure 71) must stay open, regardless of whether businesses are open or closed. The administrator may waive the requirement for pedestrian pass-through in cases where there is limited viability for pedestrian access such as adjacency to an expressway or freeway.
- (b) Alleys and service areas shall not be considered to be pedestrian pass- through, although alleys may be designed with pedestrian walkways.

Figure 7172- Pedestrian Pass Through

**Sec. 6126 – Required Public Amenities**

- (a) *Minimum Requirements*: All developments 5 acres or greater shall incorporate at least two (2) of the following on-site amenities or features:
- (1) Patio or plaza with seating areas. Such a space shall have a minimum depth and width of ten (10) feet, and a minimum total area of three hundred (300) square feet.
 - (2) Asphalt is prohibited as a surface material; use of decorative pavers or textured, colored concrete is required.
 - (3) Patios and plazas shall include pedestrian amenities intended to support these places as gathering areas.

- (4) Landscaped mini-parks, squares, or greens, provided such park or green has a minimum depth and width of ten (10) feet and a minimum total area of six hundred fifty (650) square feet, and shall include pedestrian amenities intended to support these places as gathering areas (Figures 72 and 73).
- (5) Protected customer walkways, arcades, or easily identifiable building pass-throughs containing window displays and intended for general public access.
- (6) Water feature, such as a lake, pond, or fountain, provided the feature is easily accessed by pedestrians and includes or integrates seating areas for pedestrians.
- (7) Outdoor public art in an area that is visible from an adjacent public sidewalk or street, and easily accessed for viewing by pedestrians.
- (8) Any other, well-designed area and/or focal feature that the Town Planner finds is consistent with the intent of this subsection, substantially enhances the development and serves as a gathering place for residents, visitors, customers, and employees is acceptable.

Figure 72 - Pedestrian Plaza



Figure 73 - Outdoor "Room"



- (9) When a building will be adjacent to a pedestrian plaza, patio, mini-park, square or green as provided under this part (Figures 72 and 73), the building wall facing such outdoor amenity shall contain at least one of the following elements:
 - a. A building entry;
 - b. Windows facing onto the outdoor amenity;
 - c. Arcades along the edges of the outdoor amenity
 - d. Outdoor seating areas; or
 - e. A similar feature that the Town Planner finds will bolster security and encourage pedestrian use of the outdoor amenity.
 - (10) If the proposed development contains an existing or proposed transit stop, the development shall include a covered structure compatible with the surrounding architecture. A minimum of two 6-foot benches shall be incorporated into the transit stop.
- (b) *Guidelines*
- (1) Patios, plazas, mini-parks, squares and greens should be proportionate in size to the development. Small-scale amenities are appropriate for small developments, and large-scale amenities are appropriate for large developments.

- (2) Temporary stormwater detention ponds should not be regarded as a water feature.
- (3) In order to serve as a focal point, a feature should be visible, become a functional part of the development, and easily recognizable as an area that encourages outdoor assembly. It may be framed by a view corridor, be placed on a highpoint, or be visually related to a multi-use trail or other walkway.
- (4) Pedestrian amenities for patios and plazas, and for landscaped mini-parks, squares or greens may include seating, lighting, special paving, planting, food and flower vendors and artwork.
- (5) A minimum of 25 linear feet of seating should be provided for every 1,000 square feet of open space.
- (6) Seating should be more than 12 inches and less than 30 inches in height and not less than 16 inches in depth. Seating more than 28 inches in depth and accessible from two sides should count double.
- (7) Moveable chairs are encouraged.

Sec. 6127 – Optional Design Guidelines

These following optional; standards and guidelines for Mixed-Use and Planned Unit developments are listed in Table 18. Every mixed-use development is encouraged to follow at least one of the optional design standards.

Table 18 - Optional Design Standards

TABLE 18. OPTIONAL DESIGN STANDARDS	
(a)	MUD / PUD Residential §6128
(b)	Conservation Subdivision Residential Standards §6129

Sec. 6128 – MUD/PUD Residential

The following standards and guidelines apply to residential structures in MUDs and PUDs.

- (a) *All residential structures except one- and two-family homes shall comply with the following standards:*
 - (1) *Entries:* To provide privacy, all residential entrances within 15 of the sidewalk shall be raised from the finished grade (at the building line) a minimum of 1½ feet
 - (2) *Porches:* Useable porches and stoops shall form the predominate motif of the building design and be located on the front and/or side of the building. Useable front porches shall be at least 8 feet deep and twelve (12) feet in width.
 - (3) *Garages:* Garage doors are not permitted on the front elevation of any dwelling (except one and 2-family dwellings) on a lot less than 60 feet wide. A single car drive shall be placed on the side of the house accessing a detached garage in the backyard of the property. Rear entry garages may be placed on any width lot. All garages with more than two bays shall be turned such that the bays are not visible from the street. The width of attached garages shall not exceed 40% of the total building façade.
 - (4) *Crawlspace:* The crawlspace of buildings shall be enclosed. Brick, rock, stone, or stucco comprise the visible portion of the crawl space. Under no circumstances shall gray smooth face concrete block be visible. For the space beneath front porches, lattice material
 - (5) *Optional Townhome Detailed Design:* All building elevations visible from the street shall provide doors, porches, balconies, and/or windows (Figure 74). A minimum of 60% of front elevations, and a minimum of 30% of side and rear building elevations, as applicable, shall meet this standard. "Percent of elevation" is measured as the horizontal plane (lineal feet) containing doors, porches, balconies, terraces and/or windows. This standard applies to each full and partial building story.

- (6) *Setbacks* Developments shall follow the standards of the UDO but may be reduced by up to fifty percent provided the reduction is justified in a written narrative submitted with the application. All dimensions are subject to fire code restrictions and may vary. For lots fronting on 4 lane roads or expressways, additional setback depth may be required.
- (7) *Rooftop Equipment.* All rooftop equipment shall be screened from view.
- (8) *Mailboxes.* Community mailboxes shall provide a covered area for users and have four dedicated on or Off-street parking spaces.

Figure 74 - Townhouses Meeting the Standards of this Section



Sec. 6129 – Conservation Subdivision Residential Standards

Cluster developments are permitted following the standards of Art 7 Div. 8 Conservation Subdivisions provided that the mixed-use development meets the open space requirements of Art. 7. Div. 4. Open Space.

ARTICLE 7. - SUBDIVISIONS

DIVISION 17. - INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS.

Sec. 710 – Intent.

It is the intent of this Article to provide an orderly process for division of land into lots or parcels for the purpose of sale and/or building development by property owners. It is also this Article's intent to ensure that subdivided lots or parcels can be used safely to build on without danger to the health, safety, and general welfare of both the prospective or future owners in the Town's community, and that subdivisions are provided with and provide for adequate and efficient access and coordination of streets, water and/or sewage, parks, schools, playgrounds and other public requirements and facilities where appropriate.

Sec. 711 – Authority.

- (a) The regulations of this Article are adopted under the authority of § 160D-801 of the North Carolina General Statutes which authorizes the Town to regulate the subdivision of land.
- (b) The regulations of this Article shall govern each and every subdivision of land within the Town's planning jurisdiction as now or hereafter established.

Sec. 712 – Applicability.

- (c) No land shall be subdivided, platted, or recorded, nor shall subdivided lots or parcels be sold, offered for sale, used, or occupied unless and until a final plat of the subdivision has been approved under this Article and has been recorded by the county register of deeds. No lot or parcel resulting from a division of land excluded from the definition of subdivision in § 1030, Defined terms, shall be sold, offered for sale, used, or occupied until the Town Planner certifies that such division of land falls within one of the exclusions listed in the definition of subdivision. No plat of any division of land within the Town's corporate limits shall be filed or recorded by the county register of deeds unless it contains the Town Planner's certification that the division of land has been approved under, or is not subject to, this Article.
- (d) All property zoned RA, R-20 or R-15 shall only be platted under the Division 7 Conservation Subdivisions below.

Sec. 713 – Penalties for Transferring Lots in Unapproved Subdivisions.

- (e) *Any owner or agent of the owner of any land located within the Town's corporate limits who subdivides their land in violation of this Article or transfers or sells land by reference to, exhibition of, or any other use of a plat showing a subdivision of the land before the plat has been properly approved under this Article and recorded in the office of the Stanly County register of deeds, shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor; and civil penalties described in § 940 Civil penalties.*
- (f) The description by metes and bounds in the instrument of transfer or other document used in the process of selling or transferring land shall not exempt the transaction from this penalty.
- (g) The Town may bring an action for injunction of any illegal subdivision, transfer, conveyance, or sale of land, and the court shall, upon appropriate findings, issue an injunction and order requiring the offending party to comply with this Article.
- (h) Building permits required may be denied for lots that have been illegally subdivided.
- (i) In addition to other remedies, the Town may institute any appropriate action or proceedings to prevent the unlawful subdivision of land, to restrain, correct, or abate the violation, or to prevent any illegal act or conduct.

Sec. 714 – Subdivisions Distinguished.

- (j) *Minor subdivision.* A minor subdivision shall include a division of land of three or fewer lots, including any remaining residual parcel. Minor subdivisions do not include the (i) creation of new roads; and (ii) do not require the extension of a Town or other public sewer or water line; and (iii) Do not require a variance; and (iv) There has been no other subdivision of the parcel for at least one calendar year. Minor subdivisions shall be reviewed in accordance with the standards in this Article as well as § 3311, Minor Subdivision.
- (k) *Major subdivision.* A major subdivision shall include a division of land resulting in four or more lots, including any residual parcel. Major subdivisions shall be reviewed in accordance with the standards in this Article as well as § 3310, Major Subdivision.
- (l) *Expedited subdivision.* An expedited subdivision is neither a major nor a minor subdivision, but shall fully comply with all applicable standards for the zoning district where it is located as well as the standards in § 3308, Expedited and Exempt subdivisions. Approval of an expedited subdivision requires the recordation of a subdivision plat in accordance with all applicable provisions in this Ordinance.
- (m) *Conservation subdivision:* Conservation subdivisions are major subdivisions that require reserving sensitive environmental lands as open space. The application and approval process is different from major subdivisions above. See Division 8 below.

DIVISION 18. - SUBDIVISION DESIGN STANDARDS.**Sec. 720 – Intent.**

Subdivisions shall be designed with a street and pedestrian network which provides safe, adequate access to all lots within the subdivision. Extension of a public access to an adjoining property should be considered in the subdivision design where a compelling public need is deemed necessary for orderly development of these adjoining properties. However, the design of the local street network in a subdivision should not encourage large amounts of through traffic, the origins and destination of which are external to the subdivision, to use local roads in the subdivision. Due consideration should be given to preserving important natural features, such as trees, ponds, streams, lakes, as well as historical sites which are of value to the Town as a whole. Consideration shall also be given to grading to ensure the adequate flow of stormwater on the site, and the retention of stormwater as required by Stanly County Public Utilities Department.

Sec. 721 – Applicability of Lot Design Standards.

Each lot in a subdivision shall comply with the lot design standards contained in this division and in Article 4 Zoning Districts. Newly created or revised lots shall be designed so that any existing structures continue to meet the requirements of this division or so that any existing nonconformity is not increased, enlarged, or extended. The standards of this section, however, do not apply to recreation areas.

Sec. 722 – Lot Size Standards.

- (a) Every subdivided lot shall comply with the minimum lot size, lot width, and street frontage standard as stipulated in this Article, Article 4 and the standards of the Stanly County Environmental Health Department for lots not served by a public water and/or sanitary sewer system.
- (b) Lots laid out for commercial or industrial purposes shall be of a size that is adequate to provide for the structure to be located on the site; off-street parking facilities required by the type and use of the development; and any required landscape buffer or screening areas. Lots for residential use shall comply with the provisions of this division and Article 4, Zoning Districts.

Sec. 723 – Lot and Block Arrangement.*(a) Lots.*

The arrangement of lots in a subdivision shall comply with the provisions of this division and the regulations of the Town and shall provide vehicular access to buildings on the lot from an approved street.

*(b) Blocks Perimeters.**(1) Applicability*

- a. The block perimeter standards apply to preliminary subdivision plats, final plats and site plans submitted in accordance with Sections 3305, and 3310. These standards can be modified by a zoning condition contained in an adopted, and conditional use zoning district, an approved conservation subdivision, mixed use development or planned unit development.
- b. Except where a street connection traversing the subject property is shown on an adopted NC DOT or Town Plan, compliance with the maximum block perimeter standards, including maximum dead-end street length, shall not be required when one or more of the following conditions are:
 - 1. *The site to be developed is below the minimum applicable site area established in Table 19 below.*
 - 2. *The resulting street connection, if completed, would neither reduce the perimeter of the oversized block by at least 20 percent nor result in conforming block perimeters.*

3. *The resulting street connection, if completed, would result in a new block perimeter less than 50 percent of the maximum block perimeter length.*
4. *The new street or street stub right-of-way, including utility placement easement, would consume more than 15 percent of either the area of the impacted adjacent property or the property to be developed.*
5. *A traffic study sealed by a N.C. professional engineer is submitted substantiating that the street connection would lead to an intersection level of service within a residential zoned area of Level of Service (LOS) E or F.*
6. *The creation (on the property to be developed) or continuation (on an adjacent property) of any new street or street stub would be obstructed by any of the following:*
 - a) existing improvements where the value of such improvements is more than the land value of the parcel on which the improvements are located;
 - b) railroad, or controlled access highway;
 - c) watercourse that has one (1) square mile of drainage area or more; or
 - d) previously established tree conservation area, open space or public park.
7. *Blocks recorded on or July 1, 2022, whose block perimeter length does not exceed 150% of the maximum established in Sec. 8.3.2.A.2.b.*
8. *North Carolina Department of Transportation denies a driveway permit necessary to make the street connection.*
9. *The property to be developed or the adjacent property to which any new street or stub street would be continued contains one or more of the following land uses: historic landmark, cemetery, hospital, school including colleges, places of worship, police station, fire station, EMS station, jail or any residential uses on lots no larger than two acres.*

(2) Block Standards

- a. Residential blocks must have sufficient width to provide for two tiers of residential lots, except where single tier lots are required to accommodate single loaded streets where across from a public park or open space, to allow for unusual topographic conditions or when adjacent to the outer perimeter of a subdivision.
- b. The following table establishes the maximum block perimeter and maximum length for a dead-end street by zoning district. If a single block contains more than one zoning district, the least restrictive requirement applies.

Table 19 - Maximum Block Sizes, Dead End Street Lengths

TABLE:19 Maximum Block Sizes, Dead End Streets Lengths			
Zoning Districts	Block Perimeter (Max.) feet	Dead End Street (max)	Min. Site Area Applicable (acres)
By average lot size on Block: RA, R20, R15			
40,000+ SF	8,000	750	9
20,000 – 39,999 SF	7,000	700	7
10,000 – 19,999 SF	4,500	500	5
By districts: R9	3,000	400	3
R9M	2,500	300	3
MUD	4,500	550	3
PUD	N/A	750	5

ARTICLE 7. - SUBDIVISIONS
Sec. 723 – Lot and Block Arrangement.

Conservation Subdivision estate option only	NA	1,000	4

(3) Block Measurement

- a. A block is bounded by a public right-of-way (not including an alley). All public rights-of-way proposed as part of a development must be improved with a street.
- b. Block perimeter is measured along the edge of the property adjoining the public right-of-way. Dead end streets are measured from intersecting centerlines.
- c. The maximum block perimeter shall be permitted to extend 50% where the block contains a pedestrian passage (See PUD and MUD districts in Art. 4, Div. 4) or an alley. That connects two streets on opposing blocks including pedestrian passages and alleys that connect dead-end streets.
- d. Blocks may be broken by a civic building or open lot, provided that the lot is at least 50 feet wide and deep and provides a pedestrian passage that directly connects the two streets on each block face.
- e. Withing a single phase of any subdivision or development, individual block perimeters are permitted to exceed the maximum by 25% provided that the average of all block perimeters ion the phase does not exceed the maximum.
- f. Where the block pattern is interrupted by public parkland, including greenways, that is open and accessible to the public, pedestrian access points shall be provided with a minimum spacing equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the maximum block perimeter.



Extended Block



Split Civic Block

**KEY**

Centerline -----

Alley ———

Civic Buildings [Icon]

Block Perimeter - - - - -

Pedestrian Passage ———

Sec. 724 – Flag Lots.

- (a) Flag lots and easement access lots shall be permitted only if it can be demonstrated by the applicant that the subdivision cannot be physically designed, that no reasonable alternative exists, or it would create an unreasonable hardship without a corresponding public benefit to prohibit flagpole lots. Hardships shall include the following:
- (4) Topographic constraints or irregularly shaped land in which no alternative exists;
 - (5) Natural features such as ponds, streams, wetlands, or buffers exist which would limit street construction and/or lot design;
 - (6) A long narrow parent parcel which would limit alternative designs;
 - (7) A parent parcel that has limited or no direct road frontage which would require the use of a flagpole or easement with no alternative design available;
 - (8) No alternative access is available or feasible such as a paved subdivision street or cul-de-sac street constructed to NCDOT standards.
- (c) It is the responsibility of the applicant to present evidence to the Town Planner that one or more of the hardships listed in sub-section (a) above exist.
- (d) Any decision of the waiver described in subsection (a) of this section may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment as described in § 3301. Appeals.
- (e) All flag lots or easement access lots within a major subdivision shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) A flag lot shall serve only one single-family dwelling and its uninhabited accessory structures;
 - (2) The minimum flagpole width shall be 30 feet;
 - (3) The minimum separation between the flagpole portion of the lot and that of another flag lot shall be 100 feet;
 - (4) Where public water is available, the occupied building on the flag lot shall be within 500 feet of a fire hydrant. The hydrant shall not be across a street from a proposed flag lot. This distance shall be measured along the street, then along the flagpole, then from the end of the flagpole in a straight line to the building thereon;

- (5) Where public sewer is available, the occupied building on the lot shall have a gravity service line, or the sewer pump requirements shall be noted on the recorded plat;
- (6) Use of a single driveway to serve the flag lot and an adjoining lot is permitted and encouraged. In the case of a shared driveway, the location of the driveway shall be on the flagpole portion of the flag lot, with the conventional lot granted an access easement over the flagpole; and
- (7) Designate the building footprint and orientation of the house on the preliminary plat.
- (f) The flagpole portion of a lot shall not be used to calculate the area, width, or setbacks of the lot for the zoning district in which the lot is located.

Sec. 725 – Reverse Frontage Residential Lots.

For residential developments designed to have the dwelling units face an internal subdivision street and the rear of the dwelling units partially or completely facing an arterial or collector road, the following shall be required:

- (a) An eight-foot landscape berm, decorative wall, or opaque fence (excluding a wooden fence) is required for lots abutting a collector or arterial street.
- (b) The use of only plant material configured in accordance with a type C perimeter buffer (See § 650 (k) Perimeter buffers) is required for lots abutting all other streets.
- (c) Existing vegetation may be used provided the planting density meets or exceeds that required for a type C perimeter buffer (See § 650(k), Perimeter buffers) and provided it remains undisturbed.

DIVISION 19. - STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

The type and arrangement of streets within a development under this Article shall comply with and coordinate with the Town's adopted transportation plan(s); or the decision of the Town Planner. Principal vehicular access points to the subdivision shall be designed to encourage smooth traffic flow and minimize hazard to vehicular traffic, pedestrian and bicycle traffic. Accommodation for controlled turning movements into and out of the subdivision and improvement of the approach street should be considered where existing or anticipated heavy traffic flows indicate need. Safe and convenient vehicular access shall be provided for emergency, service and school bus vehicles.

Sec. 730 – Roads.

The arrangement, character, extent, width, grade, and location of all roads should be designed in relation to existing and proposed transportation patterns, topographical and other natural features, public convenience and safety, and proposed uses of lands to be served by such roads and existing and potential land uses in adjoining areas.

- (a) *Minimum construction standards.* All roads shall meet the road construction standards as set forth in the latest edition of the NCDOT subdivision roads minimum construction standards/ Town's Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual (latest edition), and shall:
 - (1) Be dedicated for public use and meet the design and construction standards as required by the Town's Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual (latest edition) / NCDOT for the functional classification and projected traffic volumes;
 - (2) For all roads not maintained by NCDOT and/or not dedicated for public use, be ensured proper maintenance through the establishment of a homeowners' association or a road maintenance agreement.
- (b) *Other road requirements.*
 - (1) *Permits for connecting to state roads.* An approved permit is required to connect any subdivision street to an existing state road. This permit is required prior to constructing the road. The application is available at the office of the nearest district engineer of the division of highways.

- (2) *Offsets to utility poles.* Overhead utility poles shall be break-away or located outside the roadway clear zone.
- (3) *Wheelchair ramps and curb cuts for disabled persons.* All roads, sidewalks, curbing, crosswalks, and other road improvements shall conform to the requirements of § 136-44.14 of the North Carolina General Statutes and the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- (4) *Mail box kiosks.* All mail box kiosks shall meet the USPS Cluster Box Units Concrete Pad Installation - Interim Pad Policy (2/19/2017 or most recent edition) and the NCDOT Policy for Placement of Mail Cluster Box Units (9/1/2015 or most recent edition) and be subject to approval by the North Carolina Department of Transportation.
- (c) *Relationship to adjoining properties.* New streets or roads shall be appropriately related to, and coordinated with, adjoining properties and existing and proposed roadways. Roadways within a proposed subdivision may be required to connect with adjoining properties where necessary to permit the convenient, efficient and safe movement of traffic. All roads that extend to adjacent properties shall be designated as public roads.
- (d) *Cul-de-sac length.* No residential street terminating in a cul-de-sac shall exceed the lengths listed in Table 19 above.
- (e) *Access to streets.* Every subdivided lot shall front on, or have direct driveway access or dedicated easement to, a public street meeting the standards of the latest edition of the NCDOT subdivision roads minimum construction standards/ Town's Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual (latest edition).
- (f) *Direct residential driveway connections.* Subdivisions located on an arterial or collector road shall be designed such that no new subdivided lot shall have a direct driveway connection onto the arterial or collector road, unless it can be demonstrated that the proposed subdivision cannot be feasibly designed, or that no reasonable alternative exists, to prohibit driveway access onto the collector street.
- (1) Major subdivisions to be located on a local road shall be so designed that there shall be no more than one direct residential driveway connection per 500 feet along the same side of the local road, unless it can be demonstrated that the proposed subdivision cannot be physically designed, that no reasonable alternative exists, or it would create an unreasonable hardship without a corresponding public benefit to prohibit individual driveway access onto a local road.
- (2) *Subdivision access.* A second or third full-service access built to the standards of the Town's Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual for the purpose of ingress and egress, or emergency access easement will be required when meeting or exceeding the following thresholds:
 - a. For subdivisions proposing between 25 and 50 lots, the developer has the option of providing a second full-service access built to the standards of the Town's Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual (latest edition) for the purpose of ingress and egress or a dedicated "emergency vehicle access." This "emergency vehicle access" is to be constructed of any all-weather surface and kept cleared at all times in case the main entrance is blocked, and emergency vehicles need to access the development.
 - b. For subdivisions proposing 51 or more 100 lots, a third full-service access built to the standards of the Town's Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual (latest edition) for the purpose of ingress and egress will be required. In lieu of installation of a third full-service access, a dedicated emergency vehicle access must be approved by the planning board and constructed as described above with one full-service access approved by the planning board planned within the subdivision.
 - c. Note: For determining when a second or third access is required, the count will be cumulative over all subdivision phases.
- (g) *Subdivision road standards.*

- (1) The applicant/developer shall be responsible for ensuring that all dedicated public subdivision streets are successfully accepted by NCDOT or the Town for maintenance. The applicant/developer shall be responsible for maintenance of all streets and protection of rights-of-way until such streets are accepted into the state road system.
- (2) Where streets are dedicated to the public but not accepted into the state or Town systems at the time the plat is recorded, a statement explaining the status of the street shall be included on the final plat. Said statements shall explain that the applicant/developer is ultimately responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of all streets until such time that the streets are included in the state system.
- (3) *Stub out streets.* All stub out streets shall be posted with a sign at least 24 inches by 36 inches in area but no greater than 36 inches by 48 inches with a minimum height of three feet and a maximum height of five feet stating the following: Road subject to future extension for additional lots.

Sec. 731 – Curb and Gutter Standards.

When provided or required by either the Planning Board or Board of Commissioners, curb and gutters shall be constructed in accordance with plans and profiles meeting the specifications for curb and gutters in the Town's Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual (latest edition).

Sec. 732 – Sidewalks.**(a) Specifications.**

- (4) *Sidewalks or shared use paths (or greenways) will be provided along (i) both sides of new collector and arterial streets and (ii) both sides of all streets located in the OI, NB, CB and HB districts and (iii) on both sides of all streets in non-residential sections of PUDs.*
 - (5) Sidewalks or shared use paths shall be provided along one side of local streets inside major subdivisions of seven or more lots.
 - (6) Sidewalks and/or greenways will be provided to all required open spaces and public parks, greenways and schools.
 - (7) Sidewalks shall be constructed to a minimum width of five feet and in accordance with the Town's Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual (latest edition) or NCDOT specifications and construction standards.
 - (8) All sidewalks shall be located behind curb and gutter or beyond the clear zone behind a swale or ditch.
 - (9) All sidewalks shall be placed in the street right-of-way or within a public access easement.
 - (10) A shared use path or greenway trail that is constructed in accordance with NCDOT specifications and construction standards (complete streets) and the most recent edition of the Town's Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual may be credited towards required sidewalks on a case-by-case basis based on a determination by the Town Planner.
 - (11) The Board of Commissioners may require additional sidewalks in residential developments on a case-by-case basis.
- (b) Protection of significant trees.** Sidewalks and shared use paths (or greenways) shall be meandered as to protect and preserve existing significant trees. "Significant trees" depend on the species and health of the trees. Generally healthy overstory trees of eight inches or more in diameter at breast height (DBH) and understory trees of two inches or greater DBH are "significant." For that purpose, sidewalks and shared use paths (or greenways) may be placed within a minimum 15-foot-wide public access easement located outside the public right-of-way. In no case shall more than 30 percent of a tree's roots be disturbed.

DIVISION 20. - OPEN SPACE.**Sec. 740 – Open Space.**

Open space requirements. Residential subdivisions and multi-family development shall provide open space set-aside in accordance with Division 6 of Article 6.

Sec. 741 – Dedication of Public Land.

- (a) *Subdivisions of land of four or more single-family residential lots (including detached or attached units) shall be required to dedicate a portion of the land, for public parkland, in accordance with the standards of this section.*
- (b) *Dedication amount.*
 - (1) Single-family residential subdivisions of five or more lots may be asked to dedicate 1,000 square feet of land per residential lot to the Town for its use in developing public parkland.
 - (2) No credit towards required parkland dedication is given for lands mandated for preservation by State or federal requirements.
 - (3) No more than 25 percent of the total dedication requirement may be met through dedication of water areas.
- (c) *Procedure for dedication.*
 - (1) The developer and/or Town shall identify land proposed for dedication.
 - (2) The Town shall review the proposed application and determine if it complies with the standards in this section. The decision to accept dedication is up to the sole discretion of the Board of Commissioners.
- (d) Land shall be dedicated prior to recording the first final plat for the subdivision, or the payment-in-lieu shall be paid prior to recording the first final plat for the subdivision for which the payment-in-lieu is paid.
- (e) *Nature of area to be dedicated.* All lands proposed for dedication as park areas shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) *Unity.* The dedicated land shall be a single parcel of land, whether the subdivision is developed in phases or sections, except where it is determined by the Town Board of Commissioners that multiple parcels would better serve Town residents.
 - (2) *Usability.* Public parkland must be without significant topographic elevation changes, well-drained, usable land for a park, as determined by the Town Board of Commissioners. At least two-thirds of the dedicated land shall be usable for active recreation. In cases where dedication includes an area of water, public access to all portions of a water feature shall be provided and maintained, regardless of water feature's size. Areas of water shall not be included in the 2/3 required ratio of active recreation land required by Article 6, Division 6.
 - (3) *Shape.* The dedicated land shall be of a shape that supports gathering and recreation activities.
 - (4) *Location.*
 - a. The dedicated parkland shall be located so it can reasonably serve the park needs of the residents of the subdivision and immediate area.
 - b. The Town Board of Commissioners may require that the land dedicated be located on the periphery of the development in order to allow enlargement by combining the recreation and park area with adjacent development or park facilities, existing or planned.
 - (5) *Access.*

- a. All dwelling units in the subdivision and residents in the immediate area shall have access to and from the parkland provided by means of streets and public walkways or trails.
 - b. Rights-of-way for this access shall be shown on the preliminary and final plats.
 - c. All dedicated lands shall have access by way of a street or a twenty-foot-wide public access easement. Such access can be provided when the dedicated land is adjacent to existing or proposed public parkland with street access.
- (f) *Credit for greenways and trails.* Land or easements dedicated to the Town for use as greenways, trails, or shared paths shall be credited towards the public park dedication standards in this section.
- (g) *No payments-in-lieu are permitted.* See Article 6, Division 6.

Sec. 742 – Trails and Shared Use Paths.

(h) *Required dedication and construction.*

- (1) Whenever a tract of land included within any proposed major subdivision or subject to a site plan application includes any part of a trail or shared use path designated in the Town's adopted policy guidance, including the most recent versions of the Stanly County Comprehensive Master Plan and the Carolina Thread Trail Master Plan for Stanly County Communities, the trail or shared use path shall be platted and dedicated to the Town.
 - (2) Trails and shared use paths shall be constructed as part of the required infrastructure serving a site or a subdivision.
- (i) *Trail/path configuration.* A shared use path or trail shall be constructed in accordance with NCDOT specifications and construction standards (complete streets) and the most recent edition of the Town's Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual (latest edition) bike and pedestrian plan and the following:
- (1) The land dedicated to the Town for a trail or shared path access way shall be at least 12 feet wide.
 - (2) The trail or shared use path shall include a trail of at least ten feet in width, paved with asphalt or concrete that meets ADA guidelines for accessibility.
 - (3) The trail or path shall be edged with gravel shoulders of at least one foot in width on each side.
 - (4) Positive drainage shall be established in areas adjacent to the paved trail or path.
 - (5) In cases where a trail or path crosses a street, the pedestrian crossing area shall be demarcated and supplemented with signage that alerts drivers to the presence of pedestrians.
- (j) *Density credits.*
- (1) Land that is dedicated in fee-simple interest to and accepted by the Town in accordance with this section shall be credited toward the donating parcel's lot or tract area for the purpose of calculating the density of development and area coverage calculations though no longer part of the parcel.
 - (2) Dedicated land credits shall be transferred to subsequent holders if properly noted in transfer deeds.
- (k) *Open space set-aside credits.* Land associated with a trail or shared use path that is dedicated to the Town shall be credited towards any open space set-aside requirements.
- (l) *Park land dedication credits.* Land associated with a trail or shared use path that is dedicated to the Town shall be credited towards any public parkland dedication requirements.

DIVISION 21. - UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.**Sec. 750 – Water and Sewer.**

- (a) *Service by public systems.* All developments shall be served by a Town water supply and a Town sanitary sewer system wherever service is available, including by extension of a sewer lateral of four-inch sewer line. Fire hydrants of sufficient water pressure to provide adequate fire protection shall be provided where necessary. All proposed public water and sanitary sewer installations shall be approved by the Town or public utilities department with jurisdiction. Certification of such approval shall be submitted to the Town Planner prior to issuance of any zoning compliance certificate (see Section 3323) for the development being served. No certificate of occupancy-zoning compliance certificate (see Section 3303) for a structure shall be issued until the following documents have been submitted to the Town Planner:
- (1) Certification that all water/sewer facilities necessary to serve such structure have been completed to Town standards; and
 - (2) As-built construction drawings of those completed water and/or sewer facilities as required by the Town. See the Town's Engineering Standards and Details, latest edition.
- (b) *Service by individual systems.* Where Town or County water and/or sewer is not available, Individual water supply/sewer treatment systems intended to provide potable water/sewer treatment, and/or individual subsurface sewage disposal systems, may be permitted on a parcel/lot, subject to approval by the Stanly County Environmental Health Department. Certification of the Stanly County Environmental Health Department approval shall be submitted to the Town Planner prior to issuance of any zoning compliance permit for the development being served.
- (c) *Public water, fire hydrants, and sewer systems.* Subdivisions that incorporate a public water distributions system and/or a public sewage collection system shall require that all future homeowners connect to the public water and/or sewer system prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for their principal structure. All subdivisions incorporating a public water distribution system and/or a public sewage collection system shall comply with the standards of the State of North Carolina, the Town and Stanly County, as applicable.

Sec. 751 – Other Utilities.

For all new developments, except residential subdivisions of three lots or less, all utility lines, other than lines used only to transmit electricity between generating stations or substations and three-phase electric power distribution lines, shall be placed underground, and all surface disruptions required for installation shall be rehabilitated to the original or an improved condition.

Sec. 752 – Stormwater.

All subdivisions subject to this Article shall comply with the following standards:

- (d) *To the extent practicable, all development shall conform to the natural contours of the land, and natural and pre-existing artificial drainage ways shall remain undisturbed.*
- (e) All storm drainage systems shall be designed to convey stormwater from a 10-year frequency storm; and detain the runoff from the first one inch of rainfall so that is released at pre-development volumes and velocities.
- (f) No surface water or stormwater may be channeled or directed into a sanitary sewer.
- (g) All development shall be constructed and maintained so that the development unreasonably impedes the natural flow of water from higher adjacent properties thereby unreasonably causing substantial damage to the higher adjacent property.
- (h) The Storm Drain Standards of the Engineering Standards and Procedures Manual, latest edition.

DIVISION 22. - PERFORMANCE GUARANTEES.

For major subdivisions, a preliminary plat for the lots shown on the proposed final plat must have been approved and not expired before a final plat approval application may be accepted. As part of the application for final plat approval, the applicant shall certify one of the following:

Sec. 760 – Generally.

- (a) That all required improvements (streets, utilities, storm drainage facilities, street signs, and facilities for common use, if any) approved as part of the preliminary plat approval and serving lots shown on the final plat have been completed, or sufficient performance guarantee has been posted;
- (b) That a performance guarantee at a rate of 1.25 of the estimated cost and description thereof, including sufficient means and procedures, to ensure satisfactory completion of any uncompleted improvements have been posted at the time the plat is recorded, or in the case of phased subdivisions at the time a subsequent plat is recorded, provided that the Town Planner shall specify which subsequent final plat requires the performance guarantee.

Sec. 761 – Duration.

The duration of the performance guarantee shall initially be one year, unless the applicant/developer determines that the scope of work for the required improvements necessitates a longer duration. In the case of a bonded obligation, the completion date shall be set one year from the date the bond is issued, unless the applicant/developer determines that the scope of work for the required improvements necessitates a longer duration.

Sec. 762 – Extension.

- (c) An applicant/developer shall demonstrate reasonable, good-faith progress toward completion of the required improvements that are secured by the performance guarantee or any extension.
- (d) If the improvements are not completed to the specifications of the Town or County, and the current performance guarantee is likely to expire prior to completion of the required improvements, the performance guarantee shall be extended, or a new performance guarantee issued, for an additional period; provided, however, that the extension shall only be for a duration necessary to complete the required improvements.
- (e) If a new performance guarantee is issued, the amount shall be determined by the procedure provided in subdivision d of this subsection and shall include the total cost of all incomplete improvements.

Sec. 763 – Release.

- (f) The performance guarantee shall be returned or released, as appropriate, in a timely manner upon the acknowledgement by the Town that the improvements for which the performance guarantee is being required are complete.
- (g) The Town shall return letters of credit or escrowed funds upon completion of the required improvements to the specifications of the Town, or upon acceptance of the required improvements, if the required improvements are subject to Town acceptance.
- (h) When required improvements that are secured by a bond are completed to the specifications of the Town, or are accepted by the Town, if subject to Town acceptance, upon request by the applicant/developer, the Town shall timely provide written acknowledgement that the required improvements have been completed.

Sec. 764 – Amount.

- (i) The amount of the performance guarantee shall not exceed 125 percent of the reasonably estimated cost of completion at the time the performance guarantee is issued.

ARTICLE 7. - SUBDIVISIONS

Sec. 764 – Amount.

- (j) The Town may determine the amount of the performance guarantee or use a cost estimate determined by the applicant/developer. The reasonably estimated cost of completion shall include 100 percent of the costs for labor and materials necessary for completion of the required improvements. Where applicable, the costs shall be based on unit pricing.
- (k) The additional 25 percent allowed under this section includes inflation and all costs of administration regardless of how such fees or charges are denominated.
- (l) The amount of any extension of any performance guarantee shall be determined according to the procedures for determining the initial guarantee and shall not exceed 125 percent of the reasonably estimated cost of completion of the remaining incomplete improvements still outstanding at the time the extension is obtained.

DIVISION 23. - OWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS.**Sec. 770 – Required Restrictive Covenants and Review by Town.**

- (a) Prior to the approval of any final subdivision plat the applicant/developer shall create a homeowner's association to be responsible for the at least the items listed in this section. The restrictive covenants will contain the model language found in Article 11, Division 4. The proposed restrictive covenants will be reviewed and approved by the Town Attorney. The model language need not be followed, if substantial similar covenants accomplishing the goals of this section are proposed and then approved by the Town Attorney. A copy of the recorded covenants will be provided to the Town Planner before the final plat is recorded. If a development is built in phases the covenants will be reviewed and approved before the final plat is issued for the first phase.
- (b) The Board of Commissioners, may but are not required to, accept the offer of dedication of infrastructure for Town ownership and maintenance.
- (c) Prior to the final approval of any major subdivision submitted after July 1, 2022, the applicant/developer will meet the following goals regarding ownership, maintenance and repair of the subdivision's rights-of-way, roads, sidewalks, greenways and related stormwater drainage infrastructure:
 - (1) A homeowner's association will be created by the applicant/developer, known in this sub-section as the declarant.
 - (2) Membership in the HOA is mandatory for all current and future property owners for the purpose of maintaining the streets, sidewalks, greenways and related stormwater drainage infrastructure.
 - (3) The declarant will own and maintain the roads, sidewalks, greenways and associated stormwater drainage infrastructure until such time as the ownership interest is transferred to the HOA or to NCDOT.
 - (4) The HOA is responsible for the maintenance and repair of the streets, sidewalks and related stormwater drainage infrastructure to NCDOT Standards in the current edition of the "Subdivision Roads Minimum Construction Standards."
 - (5) Each member of the HOA will be assessed annually their pro rata share of the costs of road, sidewalks and greenway maintenance and related stormwater drainage infrastructure but in no case less than \$100.00.
 - (6) The association shall deposit all assessments for the purpose of maintenance, repair, and upkeep of the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with associated stormwater drainage infrastructure of the subdivision into a separate account with an accredited, FDIC backed banking institution in the name of the association. The association shall file with the Town, by the first day of the calendar year, an annual accounting of said maintenance account.
 - (7) The HOA or declarant, whichever the case may be, shall either (i) Petition the NCDOT to assume ownership and maintenance of the rights-of-way, roads, sidewalks greenways and related stormwater drainage infrastructure or (ii) Provide that the rights-of-way, roads, sidewalks, greenways and related stormwater drainage infrastructure be privately owned and maintained to NCDOT standards in perpetuity.
 - (8) To the extent permitted by law, in the event that the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with associated stormwater drainage infrastructure of the subdivision and the rights-of-way thereto have not been previously dedicated to the NCDOT, in the event the association should dissolve, the association shall transfer any and all ownership interest in the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with associated stormwater drainage infrastructure of the subdivision and the rights-of-way thereto, as well as the associated maintenance account as described in paragraph (6) above, to another legal entity for the purpose of maintenance, repair, and upkeep.

DIVISION 24. - Conservation Subdivisions**Sec. 780 – Intent**

Conservation subdivisions provide the opportunity for property owners to achieve more efficient development than can be achieved through conventional development, while retaining significant open areas that may be used for agriculture, forestry or environmental purposes.

Sec. 781 – Purpose

This Article is adopted for the following purposes:

- (a) To guide future growth and development consistently with the comprehensive plan;
- (b) To guide site analysis to plan appropriate areas for development and conservation;
- (c) To preserve the rural character through the permanent preservation of meaningful open space and sensitive natural resources;
- (d) To preserve scenic views minimizing views of new development from existing roads;
- (e) To preserve prime agricultural land by concentrating housing on land that has low agricultural potential;
- (f) To preserve commonly-owned open space for passive and/or active recreational use by residents of the development and, where specified, the larger community. Active recreation areas are intended to be located on previously cleared lands to minimize new clearing of wooded land;
- (g) To provide a diversity of lot sizes, housing and building densities to accommodate a variety of age and income groups;
- (h) To provide buffering between residential and non-residential land uses;
- (i) To protect and restore environmentally sensitive areas and biological diversity, minimize disturbance to existing vegetation, and maintain environmental corridors;
- (j) To preserve significant archaeological sites, historic buildings and their settings;
- (k) To preserve scenic views and elements of the Town's rural character and to minimize perceived density by minimizing views of new developments from existing roads;
- (l) To provide greater efficiency in the siting of services and infrastructure by reducing road length, utility runs and the amount of paving for development;
- (m) To create compact neighborhoods accessible to open space amenities and with a strong identity; and
- (n) To meet demand for housing in a rural setting.

Sec. 782 – Applicability and Compliance

Conservation subdivisions shall be applied to any subdivision within the AR, R-20 or R-15 zoning districts. There are two options for conservation subdivisions, the "Estate" option and the "Village" option. The Estate option is available where public water and sewer or a community water and waste water treatment system is not available. Public water and sewer or a community water and sewer systems are required for Village conservation subdivisions. Under the Village option new residential building lots shall be consistent with the density of the R-9M zoning district as modified in section 789.1(e). An enhanced site plan called a concept plan (section 787) and preliminary plat are required. The Board of Commissioners shall approve the site plan and preliminary plat following a recommendation from the Planning Board. The Town Planner shall approve the final plat if it meets the requirements of the preliminary plat and concept plan (see section 787).

Sec. 783 – Definitions

See Article 10, Division 3, Definitions.

Sec. 784 – Open Space Standards

At least thirty percent (30%) of the unconstrained (buildable) land area in the Conservation Subdivision shall be set aside as protected open space. See Table 20 below. Unconstrained lands are lands that do not lie within “Primary Conservation Areas,” as described below. Unconstrained lands also exclude the rights-of-way of high-tension electrical transmission lines, and the rights-of-way of existing or proposed streets, which therefore may not be counted toward meeting minimum open space requirements. Except under the “Estate Lot” provisions, this open space shall remain undivided, and may not be incorporated into individual house lots. [Note: In areas with very low rural density, say more than two acres per dwelling, open space percentages greater than 50% are easily achievable and highly recommended.] On the other hand, in serviced locations with public water and sewer, where densities might be several dwellings per acre, open space percentages might dip to 35 or 40%.]

(o) Types of Open Space

The types of Open Space conserved in Conservation Subdivisions shall meet the following standards:

- (1) Open Space shall be comprised of two types of land: “Primary Conservation Areas” and “Secondary Conservation Areas” and shall be configured to create or maintain interconnected networks of conservation lands, to the greatest practicable extent.
- (2) Primary Conservation Areas form the core of the open space to be protected. They are the first type of open space to be designated on a Conservation Subdivision plan to satisfy the minimum open space requirement and consist of the following site features:
 - a. Wetlands
 - b. Floodplains (100 year) and
 - c. Steep Slopes: Greater than 25%
- (3) Secondary Conservation Areas consist of unconstrained land that would otherwise be suitable for building and includes the following
 - a. Farmland
 - b. Natural Areas
 - c. Moderate Slopes 15 % to 25%
 - d. Woodlands
 - e. Public or private recreational areas and facilities including:
 - f. Historic and/or archaeological sites
 - g. Scenic Views

(p) General Location Standards

- (1) **Undivided Preserves.** Both Primary and Secondary Conservation Areas shall be placed in undivided preserves which adjoin housing areas that have been designed more compactly to create larger conservation units that may be enjoyed by all residents of the subdivision. Such undivided open space shall be accessible to the largest number of lots within the development. To achieve this, the majority of house lots should abut undivided open space to provide residents with direct views and access. Safe and convenient pedestrian access to the open space from all adjoining house lots shall be provided, except in the case of farmland or other resource areas vulnerable to trampling damage or human disturbance.
- (2) When the “**Estate Lot Development Option**” is used, up to 85 percent of the Secondary Conservation Area may be incorporated into estate lots not smaller than five acres.

- (3) Where undivided open space is designated as separate non-contiguous parcels, no parcel shall consist of less than three (3) acres in area, nor have a length-to-width ratio in excess of 4:1, except such areas that are specifically designed for neighborhood commons or greens, playfields, buffers adjacent to wetlands and watercourses, wildlife corridors, or trail links.
- (4) Interconnected Open Space Network. As these standards are implemented, the protected open space in each new subdivision should be consciously designed to adjoin each other, so that they may ultimately form an interconnected network of Primary and Secondary Conservation Areas across the Town.
- (5) Ownership and Protection of Open Space. See section 789.1
 - a. Up to 85 percent of the conservation land within a Conservation Subdivision may be “non-common open space” that is designated for individual private ownership, such as by the original farmer or landowner, the developer, or another private entity that maintains the open space for the uses permitted in this ordinance (such as a nursery business or commercial equestrian operation). The remaining conservation land shall remain undivided for the enjoyment of the residents, and this remainder be land that is not wet, submerged, not steep slopes (greater than 15%) and not within the rights-of-way of electric transmission lines.
 - b. All conservation land shall be permanently protected through conservation easements dedicated to the Town, another unit of local government, the State of North Carolina or a private non-profit land conservancy. Such easements shall apply to land owned by a homeowners’ association, individual lot owners within ***Estate Lot Developments***, land owned by other private entities managing the land for open space purposes, and land dedicated to units of local government. (Land dedicated to units of local government shall be eased to a private land trust or conservancy organization because, over time, the conservation and development philosophies of elected officials are subject to change.)
- (q) *Maintenance of Open Space.* Natural features shall be maintained in their natural condition, but may be modified to improve their appearance, functioning, or overall condition, as recommended by experts in the particular area being modified. Permitted modifications may include:
 - (1) Reforestation;
 - (2) Pasture or cropland management;
 - (3) Buffer area landscaping;
 - (4) Stream bank protection; and/or
 - (5) Wetlands management.

Unless accepted for dedication or otherwise agreed to by the County, another unit of local government, the State of North Carolina or a private non-profit land conservancy, the cost and responsibility of maintaining open space and any facilities located thereon shall be borne by the property owner and/or homeowners’ association.

Management Plans are required for all open space within Open Space subdivisions specifying who is responsible for which maintenance responsibilities and on what schedule. Guidelines for management can be found in the Stewardship Handbook for Natural Lands, published by the Natural Lands Trust <http://www.natlands.org/services/for-land-owners/stewardship-handbook/>

Sec. 785 – Application Procedure and Approval Process.

- (r) *Conservation subdivisions shall be approved thorough the site plan (Section 3317), preliminary major subdivision plat (Section 3310) and final subdivision plat (Section 3309) processes with the following additional steps or and analyses.*
- (s) *Approval Process.*

STEP 1: MANDATORY PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE with Town Planner per Section 320.

STEP 2: PREPARE AN EXISTING FEATURES / SITE ANALYSIS MAP per the requirements of section 786. Submit the Map to the Town Planner.

STEP 3: MANDATORY SITE VISIT (may be combined with a pre-application conference). The applicant and Town Planner shall schedule a mutually convenient time to walk the property. The purpose of the visit is to familiarize the Town staff with the property's features and to provide an informal opportunity to discuss the location Secondary Conservation areas and house locations. The Town's engineer and/or the Development Review Committee, Planning Board and Board of Commissioners may also attend. If a Site Visit is not scheduled before the Concept Plan submission (STEP 4) it must occur before the Public Information Meeting.

STEP 4 SUBMIT A CONCEPT PLAN for approval prior to submission of a Preliminary Plat. See section 788 for the requirements of the Yield Plan and section 789 for the Open Space Development Sketch Plan (the "Sketch Plan"). The Concept Plan shall contain the following information:

- (1) A County Tax Map showing the location of the parcel to be subdivided.
- (2) Ten (10) copies of a Concept Plan (section 787) of the proposed major subdivision prepared in accordance with the specifications for Concept Plan drawings as contained in Section 787. A Concept Plan shall consist of three parts, including:
 - a. An Existing Features/Site Analysis Map (section 786);
 - b. A Yield Plan (section 788); and
 - c. An Open Space Development Sketch Plan (section 789).
- (3) A Concept Plan application form as prescribed by the Town Planner in a form which provides a checklist identifying consistency with applicable design guidelines, the goals of the Town's Comprehensive Plan.
- (4) Stamped envelopes addressed to each owner of property within 500 feet of the property proposed to be subdivided. The names and addresses of property owners shall be based on the current listing as shown in the Stanly County Tax Office or G.I.S. Department.

STEP 5: PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING: Upon receipt and acceptance of the Concept Plan application, a Neighborhood Meeting will be scheduled following the requirements of section 320, except that i) Notices of the meeting shall be mailed to each owner of property within 500 feet of the property proposed to be subdivided. Notices shall be mailed by first class mail at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the meeting; ii) The Neighborhood Meeting shall be held within 15 days of acceptance of the application; and iii) The Town Planner will attend to explain the Conservation Subdivision application and approval process. The applicant will attend the meeting to answer questions about the proposed subdivision and to perform the other duties required by section 320..

STEP 6: PLANNING BOARD REVIEW: Within thirty (30) days of the date of the Neighborhood Meeting or within such further time consented to in writing by the applicant, the Town Planner shall submit to the Planning Board its recommendation, including a written analysis of the Concept Plan; its general compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance, the Comprehensive Plan, and other applicable codes and ordinances; and the concerns of citizens expressed at the Public Information Meeting. If the Town Planner fails to prepare a report to the Planning Board within the specified time period, or extension thereof, the Concept Plan is recommended without conditions. The Planning Commission shall review the Concept Plans in accordance with the criteria contained in this ordinance and with other applicable ordinances of the Town. Their review shall informally advise the Applicant of the extent to which the proposed subdivision conforms to the relevant standards of this Ordinance, and may suggest possible plan modifications that would increase its degree of conformance. Their review shall include but is not limited to:

- (5) The location of all areas proposed for land disturbance (streets, foundations, yards, septic disposal systems, storm water management areas, etc.) with respect to notable features of natural or cultural significance as identified on the applicant's Site Analysis Map and on the 2010 Stanly County Comprehensive Plan Maps 3.2 Prime Farmland, 3.3 Wetlands, Flood Plains, Surface Waters and Drainage, 3-4 Slope Analysis and Drainage, 3-5 Scenic By-Ways, and the Town's Comprehensive Plan;
- (6) The potential for street connections with existing streets, other proposed streets, or potential developments on adjoining parcels
- (7) the location of proposed access points along the existing road network;
- (8) the proposed building density and impervious coverage;
- (9) the compatibility of the proposal with respect to the objectives and policy recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan; and
- (10) consistency with the zoning ordinance.

The Planning shall submit its written comments to the applicant and the Board of Commissioners

The Planning Board shall consider the Concept Plan and make a recommendation to the Board of Commissioners. The Planning Board may recommend:

- (11) *Approval of the Concept Plan;*
- (12) *Approval of the Concept Plan subject to conditions; or*
- (13) *Denial of the Concept Plan.*

STEP 7: BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS REVIEW: At the next meeting the Board will approve the Concept Plan, approve with conditions, continue deliberations to a later meeting, return the application to the Planning Board for further consideration or deny. Any conditions will be reasonable and shall be related to the applicable Town ordinances. If the Concept Plan is approved or approved with conditions, the Mayor shall endorse her/his approval on two copies of the Concept Plan. The Town Planner shall keep one copy and the other shall be returned to the Applicant. From the date of approval of the Concept Plan by the Board of Commissioners the Applicant shall have one year to prepare and file an application for Preliminary Plat approval. If a Preliminary Plat application has not been submitted within one year the Concept Plan shall become null and void.

STEP 8: FINAL PLAT APPROVAL: If the development is built according to the approved Concept Plan and Preliminary Plat, the Town Planner shall approve the Final Plat as provided in section 3309.

APPEALS: The decision of the Board of Commissioners regarding the Concept Plan may be appealed to the General Courts of Justice in Stanly County.

Sec. 786 – Existing Site Features / Site Analysis Map Standards

As determined from readily identifiable on-site inventories, aerial photographs, maps of record, State/ Federal resource maps, and local planning documents and inventories, the Existing Features/Site Analysis Map shall contain the following information:

- (t) *Primary Conservation Areas: Identification of physical resources associated with the site which restrict its development potential or contain significant natural and/or cultural resources, including:*
 - (1) Topographic contours at ten-foot intervals, showing rock outcrops and slopes of fifteen percent (15%) to twenty-five percent, and more than twenty-five percent (25%).
 - (2) Soil type locations and characteristics relating to
 - (3) seasonal high-water table and depth to bedrock.
 - (4) Hydrologic characteristics of the site, including drainage tributaries, surface water bodies, floodplains, and wetlands.

- (u) *Secondary Conservation Areas: Identification of significant site elements on buildable portions of the site, including:*
- (1) Vegetation of the site, defining approximate location and boundaries of woodland areas, and, wherever possible, vegetative association in terms of species and size. Information from aerial photographs shall be acceptable at the Concept Plan stage.
 - (2) Current land use and land cover (cultivated areas, pastures, etc.), existing buildings and structures, and burial grounds.
 - (3) Natural areas and wildlife habitats and corridors.
 - (4) Historic and archaeological sites, especially those listed on the National Register of Historic Places or included on the State's National Register study list, designated as a local historic landmark, and/or located in a local historic district.
 - (5) Scenic views onto the site from surrounding roads as well as views of scenic features from within the site.
- (v) *Transportation and Utility Systems: Identification of facilities associated with the movement of people and goods, or the provision of public services, including:*
- (1) Railroad and street rights-of-way.
 - (2) Easements for vehicular access, electric and gas
 - (3) transmission lines, and similar uses.
 - (4) Public and private water and sewer lines, and storm drainage facilities.

Sec. 787 – Concept Plan

The Concept Plan is a type of Site Plan as modified by this Div. 8, Conservation Subdivisions. The Concept Plan required by Section 786 shall consist of three parts:

- (w) *An Existing Features/Site Analysis Map (See Section 786);*
- (x) *A Yield Plan (See Section 788); and*
- (y) *An Open Space Development Plan (See Section 789).*

The Concept Plan shall be prepared according to the “four-step” process for designing open space subdivisions described in Section 787. In addition, the Concept Plan shall be prepared by a team including at least a civil engineer or registered land surveyor, plus either a landscape architect or a land use planner experienced in open space design.

(z) Design Process

Conservation Subdivisions shall be designed around both the Primary and Secondary Conservation Areas, which together constitute the total required open space. The design process begins with the delineation of all potential open space, after which potential house sites are located. Following that, access road alignments are identified, with lot lines being drawn in as the final step. This “four-step” design process is further described below.

- (1) Open Space Designation: During the first step, all potential Conservation Areas, both Primary and Secondary, shall be identified, using the Existing Features/ Site Analysis Map. Primary Conservation Areas shall consist of those features described in Section 784(a). Secondary Conservation Areas shall comprise the natural, scenic, and cultural resources as described in Section 784(a) above.
 - a. Guidance as to which parts of the remaining land to classify as Secondary Conservation Areas shall be based upon:
 1. *On-site visits;*
 2. *The Open Space Standards contained in Section 784 above; and*
 3. *The Evaluation Criteria contained in Section 789.2 below.*

- (2) **House Site Location:** During the second step, potential house sites are tentatively located. The proposed location of houses within each lot represents a significant decision with potential impacts on the ability of the development to meet the Evaluation Criteria contained in Section 789.2 below. Generally, house sites should be located no closer than 100 feet from Primary Conservation Areas. Such sites may be situated 50 feet from Secondary Conservation Areas to permit the enjoyment of scenic views without negatively impacting Primary Conservation Areas.
- (3) **Street Alignment and Trail Networks:** The third step consists of aligning proposed streets to provide vehicular access to each house in the most reasonable and economical manner, and of laying out a network of informal trails connecting neighborhood areas with open space features within the conservation lands. When lots and access streets are laid out, they shall be located in such a way that avoids or at least minimizes impacts on both Primary and Secondary Conservation Areas. To the greatest extent practicable, wetland crossings and streets traversing slopes over 15 percent shall be strongly discouraged, unless such streets link one buildable portion of a site with another when no other means of access is available.
- a. Street connections shall generally be encouraged to minimize the number of new cul-de-sacs to be maintained and to facilitate easy access to and from homes on different parts of the property and on adjoining parcels. Where cul-de-sacs are necessary, those serving six (6) or fewer homes may be designed with “T-turnarounds” facilitating three- point turns. Cul-de-sacs serving more than six homes shall generally be designed with a central island containing indigenous trees and shrubs, either conserved or planted. All cul-de-sacs should provide trail access to the open space and/or other nearby streets. The creation of single- loaded residential access streets is encouraged to maximize the number of homes in new developments that may enjoy views of open space. To make this approach economical, narrower lots as well as flag lots, both of which help to make the street system more efficient, are permitted in Conservation Subdivisions.
- (4) **•Drawing in the Lot Lines:** The fourth step consists of drawing in lot lines around potential house sites. Each lot must contain a buildable area of sufficient size to accommodate a single-family detached dwelling and customary accessory uses, including, but not limited to, storage buildings and garages, patios and decks, lawns, and driveways. Individual wells and septic systems, where these are to be provided, may be located within the undivided conservation lands if sufficient space is not available on the lot. The standards of section 789.1 apply.
- (5) **Note with Respect to Village Design:** For Conservation Subdivisions submitted under the Village Development Option, the sequence of steps is: conservation areas; streets, squares, and trails; house sites; and lot lines. In this denser development form, the location of streets and squares becomes elevated in importance, after the identification of Primary and Secondary Conservation Areas. House positions are of lesser importance, as they become the supporting elements within a larger streetscape. Squares and greens shall be generally laid out so that they form “terminal vistas” at the ends of streets, or at the ends of the sight-lines which are terminated by bends in the streets.

Each map or plan shall be drawn in black ink or pencil to a scale of not less than two hundred (200) feet to the inch. The scale chosen shall be large enough to show all required detail clearly and legibly.

(aa) General Information Required

Each map or plan required in Section 7.8.7 shall contain the following general information:

- (1) A sketch vicinity map showing the location of the subdivision in relation to the existing street or highway system;
- (2) The plotted boundaries of the tract from deeds or maps of record and the portion of the tract to be subdivided;
- (3) The total acreage to be subdivided, including tax map, block and lot number reference;
- (4) The name, address and telephone number of the subdivider or owner and the person responsible for the subdivision design;

- (5) Scale, approximate north arrow and date of plat preparation; and
- (6) Name of subdivision.

Sec. 788 – Yield Plan

The Yield Plan shall contain the following information:

(bb) In addition to basic topography shown at two-foot contours, the location of areas unsuited for development, including wetland locations, 100-year floodplains, and slopes exceeding 15 percent;

(cc) The proposed arrangement of lots, including size and number, and streets within the subdivision, including right-of-way widths; and

(dd) The location of soils suitable for individual septic systems as determined by:

- (1) A map based on the soil survey for the County, published by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, showing the location of soil types suited for septic systems. This map shall be prepared in consultation with the Soil Scientist of the Environmental Health Division of the Health Department.
- (2) In reviewing the soils data in relation to the layout of the proposed lots, the Town Planner or Planning Board may require the applicant to present the results of the preliminary soil suitability analyses conducted on a 10% to 15% sample of the proposed lots as required in the following subsection a.
 - a. On sites not served by public sewerage or a centralized private sewage treatment facility, soil suitability for individual septic systems shall be demonstrated. In areas of the site considered to be marginal for such systems, typically where the most challenging site conditions exist with respect to seasonal high-water tables, or shallow depth to bedrock or restrictive soil layers, a small percentage of lots (10%) shall be tested. The local government shall select the lots for such testing. If tests on the sample lots pass the percolation test, the applicant's other lots shall also be deemed suitable for septic systems for the purpose of calculating total lot yield. However, if any of the sample lots fail, several others shall be tested, until all the lots in a given sample pass.

Sec. 789 – Open Space Development Sketch Plan (the “Sketch Plan”)

A Sketch Plan shall be submitted by the applicant as a diagrammatic basis for informal discussion with the Town Planner and Planning Board regarding the design of a proposed subdivision or land development. It shall be drawn by a landscape architect, or by a physical planner experienced in conservation subdivision design. One of the purposes of the Sketch Plans is to help applicants and officials develop a better understanding of the property and to help establish an overall design approach that respects its special or noteworthy features, while providing for the density permitted under the zoning ordinance.

(ee) To provide a full understanding of the site's potential and to facilitate the most effective exchange with the Town Planner and Planning Board, the Sketch Plan should include the information listed below. Many of these items can be taken from the Site Analysis Map, a document that must in any case be prepared and submitted no later than the date of the Site Inspection, which precedes the Preliminary Plan. The diagrammatic Sketch Plan shall be prepared as an overlay sheet placed on top of the Site Analysis Map, both maps therefore being drawn to the same scale.

(ff) Sketch Plans shall be prepared by a landscape architect or by a physical planner with experience designing Open Space Subdivisions. Civil engineers and surveyors may also be added to the design team at this stage. However, their role does not become preeminent until the Preliminary Plan stage.

(gg) The Open Space Development Sketch Plan shall contain the following information:

- (1) The proposed arrangement of lots within the subdivision, including size and number.

- (2) The proposed street layout within the subdivision, including travel way and right-of-way widths, and connection to existing streets.
- (3) The location, type, and area of the open space proposed in the subdivision, including open space to be preserved:
 - a. In a separate lot or lots under the ownership of a homeowners' association.
 - b. As part of individually owned lots through a conservation easement applicable to multiple lots.
 - c. In a separate lot or lots through dedication for public use, such as a park site, to a unit of local government, state government or a private land conservancy.
- (4) The location of proposed water supply and sewage disposal facilities, including:
 - a. Well sites for individual and community water systems
 - b. Nitrification fields and land application areas for community sewage disposal systems employing subsurface disposal and spray irrigation, respectively.
 - c. Nitrification fields and land application areas for individual on- and off-lot sewage disposal systems employing subsurface disposal and spray irrigation, respectively.
 - d. Public water and sewer lines, where such facilities are available or capable of being extended.

Sec. 789.1 – Performance Standards

(hh) Residential Lot Requirements

- (1) For the Village Option only
 - a. Minimum lot sizes shall comply with the R9M zoning district standards.
 - b. Setbacks shall be consistent with the R9M zoning district, except as may be modified under sub-section (e) Dimensional Standards, below.
- (2) All lots shall take access from interior streets. Existing farmsteads to be preserved may have a driveway as part of the historic landscape that does not access a local street.
- (3) Lots shall be configured to minimize the amount of road length required for the subdivision.
- (4) Building lots shall be configured to minimize loss of woodlands.
- (5) Building lots should not be located along public roads peripheral to the development or in other visually prominent areas
- (6) A thirty (30) foot native vegetation buffer shall be maintained around ponds and lakes, grassed areas dams, maintenance easements and other areas approved by the Town.
- (7) Conservation subdivisions shall minimize the use of curb and gutter and maximize the use of open swales.

(ii) Residential Siting Standards,

- (1) Residences shall be located to minimize negative impacts on the natural, scenic and cultural resources of the site and conflicts between incompatible uses.
- (2) Residences shall avoid encroaching on rare, threatened or endangered species habitats.
- (3) Whenever possible, open space shall connect with existing or potential open space lands on adjoining parcels and with local or regional recreational trails and the Carolina Thread trail plan.
- (4) Residences shall be located and designed to achieve the following goals, to the extent practicable:
 - a. Minimize impacts to prime farmland soils and large tracts of land in agricultural use and avoid interference with normal agricultural practices.

- b. Prevent downstream impacts due to runoff through adequate on- site storm water management practices.
- c. Protect scenic views of open land from adjacent roads. Visual impact should be minimized through use of landscaping or other features.
- d. Landscaping around residential areas may be necessary to reduce off site views of residences

(jj) Density Determination for Conservation Subdivisions

To promote the retention of open space, the density ranges established Table 20 shall apply to development within the conservation subdivision zoning districts that retains open space or agricultural land. Agricultural land shall be limited to limited to pasture or crop production, with the exception that a single homestead may be retained on any agricultural tract encompassing 20 or more acres. Land retained as open space or limited to agricultural uses shall be designated as a separate parcel or parcels on the subdivision plat and shall be protected by conservation easement. If an existing homestead is retained on an agricultural tract, it shall not be counted when calculating the gross density of the conservation subdivision. The sliding density scale for the Conservation Subdivision District is established in Table 20.

Table 20: Development Densities for Conservation Subdivisions

Maximum Gross Density ¹	Minimum Percentage of Gross Acreage Retained for Open Space, Pasture or Crop Production ²	Sample Development (100 Acre Site),
2.5 dwellings per acre	50%	250 Lots 50 Acres Open Space
2 dwellings per acre	40%	200 Lots 40 Acres Open Space
1 dwelling per acre	30%	100 Lots 30 Acres Open Space

Table Notes:

- 1. Gross density is the number of dwellings divided by the total number of acres within the boundaries of the subdivision.
- 2. All Conservation Subdivisions must be served by the Towns sewer system.

(kk) Connectivity

Conservation subdivisions shall have at least two access points that provide connections to distinct roadways and/or an adjacent development. The Planning and Zoning Commission may approve the use of a stubbed-out road for future connection as a secondary access if the subdivision has fewer than 50 residences. See Section 730.

(ll) Dimensional Standards

Provided the arrangement, design, and shape of house lots is such that lots provide satisfactory and desirable sites for building, and contribute to the preservation of designated Primary and/or Secondary Conservation Areas, minimum lot area, lot width, and setback requirements may be reduced as set forth below.

- (1) Minimum lot area requirements may be reduced by up to sixty percent (60%) but shall be no smaller than 5000 square feet.
- (2) Minimum lot width requirements may be reduced by
- (3) forty percent (40%) but shall be no less than forty (40) feet.

- (4) Minimum front setback requirements may be reduced by fifty percent (50%) but shall be no less than fifteen (15) feet.
- (5) Minimum rear and side setback requirements may be reduced by fifty percent (50%) but shall be no less than five (5) feet. Side setbacks may be combined on one side provided that at least two (2) feet of setback remains on the other. Such combinations are permitted in lot layouts where this pattern is repeated with homes located off-center on their lots but evenly spaced between buildings on adjoining lots.
- (6) Minimum lot frontage requirements may be reduced to twenty (20) feet, to allow for a driveway extension on a flag lot.

Sec. 789.2 – Ownership and Maintenance of Open Space and Common Facilities

(mm) Alternatives: The designated common open space and common facilities may be owned and managed by one or a combination of the following:

- (1) A homeowners' association.
- (2) A non-profit conservation organization.
- (3) Public dedication to the Town if the Town agrees.
- (4) An individual who will use the land for open space or agricultural purposes allowed by the conservation easement.

(nn) Homeowners' Association: A homeowners' association shall be established if the common open space is proposed to be owned by a homeowners' association. Membership in the association is mandatory for all purchasers of homes in the development and their successors. The homeowners' association bylaws, guaranteeing continuing maintenance of the open space and other common facilities, and the declaration of covenants, conditions and restrictions of the homeowners' association shall be submitted for approval to the City as part of the information required for the preliminary plat. The homeowners' association bylaws or the declaration of covenants, conditions and restrictions of the homeowners' association shall contain the following information:

- (1) The legal description of the common land;
- (2) A description of common facilities;
- (3) The restrictions placed upon the use and enjoyment of the lands or facilities;
- (4) Persons or entities entitled to enforce the restrictions;
- (5) A mechanism to assess and enforce the common expenses for the land or facilities (e.g., utility systems, private roads and other public or quasi-public improvements) including upkeep and maintenance expenses, real estate taxes and insurance premiums;
- (6) A mechanism for resolving disputes among the owners or association members;
- (7) The conditions and timing of the transfer of ownership and control of land facilities to the association;
- (8) Any other matter the developer deems appropriate

(oo) Non-profit Conservation Organization: If the common open space is to be held by a nonprofit conservation organization, the organization must be acceptable to the Town. The conveyance to the nonprofit conservation organization must contain appropriate provisions for reversion in the event that the organization becomes unwilling or unable to uphold the terms of the conveyance and shall not preclude the ability for the Town to extend utilities within that area in the future, if necessary

(pp) Public Dedication of Open Space and Streets: The Town may at its discretion accept the dedication of fee title or dedication of a conservation easement to the common open space. The Town may accept the common open space provided that:

- (1) The common open space is accessible to the residents of the Town and is identified on a Town, County or Thread Trail plan;
 - (2) The Town agrees to and has access to maintain the common open space;
 - (3) Streets or other public ways which have been designated on a duly adopted official map or element of the comprehensive plan shall be dedicated or reserved by the subdivider to the Town. The street or public way shall be made a part of the plat in the locations and dimensions indicated in the comprehensive plan and as set forth in this ordinance
- (qq) Individual Ownership: An individual may hold fee title to the land while a nonprofit or other qualified organization holds a conservation easement uses for the common open space.
- (rr) In the event that the organization established to own and maintain the open space and common facilities, or any successor organization, fails to maintain all or any portion of the common facilities in reasonable order and condition upon the residents and owners of the open space and common facilities, setting forth the manner in which the organization has failed to maintain the common facilities in reasonable condition. Such notice shall set forth the nature of corrections required and the time within which the corrections shall be made. Upon failure to comply within the time specified, the organization, or any successor organization, shall be considered in violation of this Section, in which case the bond, if any, may be forfeited, and any permits may be revoked or suspended. The Town may enter the premises and take corrective
- (ss) Management plans may be amended by the owner with the approval of the Town.

Sec. 789.3 – Evaluation Criteria

In evaluating the layout of lots and open space, the following criteria will be considered as indicating design appropriate to the site's features and meeting the intent of the Flexible Development standards. Whereas diversity and originality in lot layout are encouraged, it is recognized that not all objectives may be achieved on a given site. Each applicant must therefore strive to achieve the best possible relationship between development and preservation objectives.

In evaluating the relative significance of different categories of site features, or of individual features within certain categories, applicants shall consider recommendations by the Town Planner (and Planning Board, if the Board participates in the site visit, during and after the On-Site Visit which precedes submission of the Concept Plan.

(tt) General Criteria

The following criteria apply to all Open Space Development projects:

- (1) Protect and preserve all wetlands, floodplains, and steep slopes from clearing, grading, filling, or construction except as may be approved by the Board of Commissioners.
- (2) The shape of the open space shall be reasonably contiguous, coherently configured, and shall abut existing or potential open space on adjacent properties. Long, narrow segments must be avoided except in the case of trail or stream corridors, or landscape buffers adjoining street rights-of-way and/or neighborhood boundaries.
- (3) The pedestrian circulation system shall be designed to assure that pedestrians can walk safely and easily on the site, between properties and activities or special features within the neighborhood open space system. All roadside footpaths should connect with off-road trails, and link with existing or potential open space on adjoining parcels.
- (4) Landscape common areas (neighborhood greens), cul- de-sac islands, and both sides of new streets with native species shade trees and flowering shrubs with high wildlife conservation value.

(uu) Forest Land / Natural Areas Conservation

Where the goal of the Conservation Subdivision project is to conserve forest land and/or natural areas and wildlife habitats, the following criteria apply:

- (1) Dwellings should be located in unwooded parts of the site away from mature forests, natural areas, and/or wildlife corridors.
- (2) To the greatest extent practicable, development should be designed around existing hedgerows and tree lines between fields or meadows. The impact on larger woodlands (greater than five acres), especially those containing mature trees, natural areas, and/or wildlife corridors, should be minimized.
- (3) When any woodland is developed, care shall be taken to locate buildings, streets, yards, and septic disposal fields to avoid mature forests, natural areas, and/or wildlife corridors.

(vv) Farmland Conservation

Where the goal of the Open Space Development project is to conserve farmland, the following guidelines apply:

- (1) Locate building lots in forested areas away from
- (2) existing pastures, cropland, feedlots, and similar uses.
- (3) If development must be located on open fields or pastures because of greater constraints on other parts of the site, dwellings should be sited in locations at the far edge of a field, as seen from a public road.
- (4) Identify the most productive portions of existing pastures and cropland, and locate building lots on less productive land.
- (5) Buffers shall be provided between house lots and cropland or pastures, to reduce the potential for conflict between residents and farming activities. Such buffers shall generally be 75 feet in width and shall be managed to encourage the growth of successional woodland.

(ww) Conservation of Scenic Views

Where the goal of the Conservation Subdivision project is to conserve scenic views, the following guidelines apply:

- (1) Leave scenic views and vistas unblocked or uninterrupted, particularly as seen from public roadways. Consider “no-build, no-plant” buffers along public roadways where views or vistas are prominent or locally significant. In wooded areas where enclosure is a feature to be maintained, consider a “no-build, no-cut” buffer created through the preservation of existing vegetation.
- (2) Where development is located in unwooded areas clearly visible from existing public roads, it should be buffered from direct view by a vegetative buffer or an earth berm constructed to reflect the topography of the surrounding area, or located out of sight on slopes below existing ridge lines.
- (3) Protect rural roadside character and vehicular carrying capacity by avoiding development fronting on existing public roads; e.g., limiting access to all lots from interior rather than exterior roads.
- (4) Protect rural roadside character and scenic views by providing conservancy lots (e.g., six acres or more in size) adjacent to existing public roads.
- (5) Avoid siting new construction on prominent hilltops or ridges, or so close to hilltops and ridges that rooflines break the horizon (unless such buildings can be effectively screened or buffered with trees).

(xx) Historic and Archaeological Features

Where the goal of the Conservation Subdivision project is to conserve historic and archaeological sites and structures, the following guidelines apply:

- (1) Design around and preserve sites of historic, archaeological or cultural value so as to safeguard the character of the feature(s), including fences and walls, farm outbuildings, burial grounds, abandoned roads, and earthworks.

- (2) New streets, driveways, fences, and utilities must be sited so as not to intrude on rural, historic landscapes. Wherever possible, streets and driveways are to follow existing hedgerows, fence lines, and historic farm drives.
- (3) New developments must include plantings which reflect natural and historic landscape materials, and are in harmony with the character of the area.
- (4) Building designs and styles used in new construction should be compatible with the architectural style of historic buildings located on or adjacent to the site, especially in terms of scale, height, roof shape, and exterior materials.

(yy) Recreation Provision

Where the goal of the Conservation Subdivision project is to provide recreation and parks facilities for neighborhood residents and/or the general public, the guidelines contained in Sections 664 and 741 shall apply.

(zz) Section 5 Water supply and sewage disposal facilities

(1) Alternative Options

Water supply and sewage disposal facilities to serve Open Space Developments may be provided through the use of various alternatives, including:

- a. Individual wells and septic tanks located either on each lot or in off-lot locations within undivided open space areas designated for such uses on the Final Plat, and protected through recorded easements; or
- b. A community water supply and/or sewage disposal system designed, constructed, and maintained in conformity with all applicable state, federal, and local rules and regulations; or
- c. Connection to a water supply and/or sewage disposal system operated by the Town or County. System extensions are permitted only in accordance with applicable water and sewer, and land use policies and shall be sized only to serve the Conservation Subdivision.

(aaa) In the event that the organization established to own and maintain the open space and common facilities, or any successor organization, fails to maintain all or any portion of the common facilities in reasonable order and condition upon the residents and owners of the open space and common facilities, setting forth the manner in which the organization has failed to maintain the common facilities in reasonable condition. Such notice shall set forth the nature of corrections required and the time within which the corrections shall be made. Upon failure to comply within the time specified, the organization, or any successor organization, shall be considered in violation of this Section, in which case the bond, if any, may be forfeited, and any permits may be revoked or suspended. The Town may enter the premises and take corrective

(bbb) Management plans may be amended by the owner with the approval of the Town.

DIVISION 25. - Plat Certificates*Table 21 - Plat Certificates*

TABLE 21. PLAT CERTIFICATES			
PRELIMINARY PLAT	FINAL PLAT	EXPEDITED PLAT	EXEMPT PLAT
Sec. 790, 791, 792, 793, 799.2	Sec. 796, 797, 798, 799.1,	Sec. 799.3	
	OPTIONAL: Sec. 794 ² , 795 ¹ , 799		OPTIONAL Sec. 799.3

NOTES: 1. Required if final ownership and maintenance of roads is not determined as of the time of final plat approval.

2. Required for all roads that are to be maintained by the N.C. Dept. of Transportation.

Sec. 790 – Certificate of Survey and Accuracy

I, _____, certify that this plat was drawn under my supervision from an actual survey made under my supervision (deed description recorded in Book _____, page _____, etc.) (other); that the boundaries not surveyed are clearly indicated as drawn from information found in Book _____, page _____; that the ratio of precision or positional accuracy as calculated is _____; that this plat was prepared in accordance with § 47-30 of the North Carolina General Statutes as amended. Witness my original signature, license number and seal this day of _____, 20____.

Seal or Stamp

Professional Land Surveyor
License Number #_____

Sec. 791 – Professional Land Surveyor's Certificate.

As denoted by an "X" below, I, _____, certify as to the following:

- a. That the survey creates a subdivision of land within the area of a county or municipality that has an ordinance that regulates parcels of land.
- b. That the survey is in a portion of a county or municipality that is unregulated as to an ordinance that regulates parcels of land.
- c. Any one of the following:
 - (1) That the survey is of an existing parcel or parcels of land or one or more existing easements and does not create a new street or change an existing street. For the purposes of this subsection, an "existing parcel" or "existing easement" is an area of land described in a single, legal description or legally recorded subdivision that has been or may be legally conveyed to a new owner by deed in its existing configuration.
 - (2) That the survey is of an existing feature, such as a building or other structure, or natural feature, such as a watercourse.
 - (3) That the survey is a control survey. For the purposes of this subsection, a "control survey" is a survey that provides horizontal or vertical position data for support or control of other surveys or for mapping. A control survey, by itself, cannot be used to define or convey rights or ownership.
 - (4) That the survey is of a proposed easement for a public utility as defined in § 1030.
- d. That the survey is of another category, such as the recombination of existing parcels, a court-ordered survey, or other exemption or exception to the definition of subdivision.

ARTICLE 7. - SUBDIVISIONS

Sec. 792 – Certificate of Flood Zone Information.

- e. That the information available to the surveyor is such that the surveyor is unable to determine to the best of the surveyor's professional ability as to provisions contained in (a) through (d) above.

Professional Land Surveyor

License Number # _____

Sec. 792 – Certificate of Flood Zone Information.

Property shown hereon _____ is/ is not located in a FEMA designated flood zone. FEMA Flood Hazard Panel: _____; Effective Date: _____.

Professional Land Surveyor

License Number # _____

Sec. 793 – Certificate of Ownership, Maintenance and Dedication

I hereby certify that I am the owner (or corporate officer) of the property shown and described hereon, which is located in the zoning and subdivision jurisdiction of Oakboro and that I hereby adopt this subdivision plan with my free consent, establish minimum setback lines, and dedicate all streets, alleys, parks and other sites and easements to the public or private as noted. I understand that I am responsible for maintenance of public property shown hereon until it is accepted by the appropriate government entity.

Date Owner/Officer or Corporation

Sec. 794 – N.C. Dept. of Transportation Div. of Highways Certificate

Proposed Subdivision Road Construction Standards Certification

Approved: _____
 Date District Engineer

Note: Only North Carolina Department of Transportation approved structures are to be constructed on public right-of-way.

Note: Site triangle takes precedent over any sign easement.

Note: Owner, developer, or contractor shall set the centerline of the existing roadway ditch back to a minimum of 12 feet from the existing/proposed edge of pavement along all road front lots.

Note: All drainage easements shall be dedicated as public, and it shall be the responsibility of the property owners to maintain the drainage easements and any drainage structures there in, so as to maintain the integrity of the drainage system and ensure positive drainage.

Note: All lots shall be served by the internal street system.

Sec. 795 – Road Maintenance Statement

I, _____ am responsible for the construction, maintenance and required road improvements of the subdivision streets on this plat until the earlier of the follow occurs:

- (a) Approved and accepted for permanent maintenance by the North Carolina Department of Transportation as public roads; or
- (b) Approved and taken over by the Homeowners Association for private roads permanent maintenance; or
- (c) Private road maintenance agreement is signed and recorded by owners of each lot.

Name of Corporation or Owner

ARTICLE 7. - SUBDIVISIONS

Sec. 796 – Certification of Approval of a Final Plat.

Date Developer/Owner/Officer of Corporation

Sec. 796 – Certification of Approval of a Final Plat.

Certificate of Approval for Recording - Subdivision Plat

I hereby certify: 1) that streets, utilities and other required improvements of this subdivision have been installed in and acceptable manner and according to Town specifications and standards or; 2) that a satisfactory performance guarantee for the installation of the required improvements has been received and approved by the Town; and 3) that the subdivision plat shown hereon has been found to comply with the Subdivision Regulations of the Town of Oakboro, North Carolina, and that this plat has been approved for recording in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Stanly County. This plat is null and void if not recorded at the Stanly County Deed Registry within 60 days of the date written below.

Date Town Planner

Sec. 797 – Review Officer’s Certification.

State of North Carolina

County of _____

I, _____, Review Officer of Stanly County, certify that the map or plat to which this certification is affixed meets all statutory requirements for recording.

Date Review Officer

Sec. 798 – Register of Deeds Certification

State of North Carolina, Stanly County

This instrument was presented for registration and recording this _____ day of _____, 20_____ at _____.

_____ by _____
Register of Deeds Asst. Reg of Deeds
Recorded in PB _____ PG _____

Sec. 799 – Acceptance of Offer of Dedication

NOTE: To be used only if Town Board of Commissioners accepts an offer of dedication at the TIME OF FINAL PLAT APPROVAL.

I hereby certify that all parks and greenways as shown on this plat were accepted, as specified, by the Board of Commissioners by a resolution adopted at the meeting held on _____, 2_____.

Date Town Clerk

Sec. 799.1 – Subdivision Road Disclosure Statement.

Developers are required to give lot purchases a subdivision street disclosure statement pursuant to §136-102.6(F) of the North Carolina General Statutes.

Sec. 799.2 – Certificate of Approval of Preliminary Plat.

ARTICLE 7. - SUBDIVISIONS

Sec. 799.3 – Certificate of Approval of Exempt or Expedited Plat.

I hereby certify that the preliminary plat for this subdivision was approved by the Board of Commissioners on _____, 2____.

Date

Mayor

Sec. 799.3 – Certificate of Approval of Exempt or Expedited Plat.

Certificate of Approval for Recording - Exempt or Expedited Plat

I hereby certify that this plat is exempt from the Subdivision Regulations with the Town of Oakboro, North Carolina, and that this plat has been approved for recording in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Stanly County.

Date

Town Planner

ARTICLE 8. - NONCONFORMITIES

DIVISION 26. - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 810 – Nonconformities, Generally.

- (a) *Purpose and intent.* There are existing structures, uses of land, and lots of record that were lawfully established before the effective date of this Ordinance or a subsequent amendment thereto, that now do not conform to standards and requirements of this Ordinance. Such uses, structures, and lots are collectively referred to as “nonconformities.” The purpose and intent of this Article is to allow nonconformities to continue to exist, but to regulate and limit their continued existence and expansion so as to bring them into conformity with the provisions, to the extent that is reasonably practicable.
- (b) *Determination of nonconformity status.* In all cases, the burden of establishing that a nonconformity lawfully exists shall be the responsibility of the landowner of the land on which the alleged nonconformity is located.
- (c) *Continuation, minor repairs, and maintenance allowed.*
 - (1) *Continuation.* Nonconformities are allowed to continue in accordance with the requirements of this Article.
 - (2) *Completion.* Nonconforming projects incomplete as of July 1, 2022 shall only be completed in accordance with this Article and § 123 Transitional Provisions.
 - (3) *Maintenance allowed.* Nonconformities are allowed and encouraged to receive minor repairs and routine maintenance that are necessary to maintain the nonconformity and its surroundings in a safe condition and to protect against health hazards.
 - (4) *Strengthening allowed.* Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the strengthening or restoration to a safe or lawful condition of any part of any building or structure declared unsafe or unlawful by a duly authorized Town official.
- (d) *Change of tenancy or ownership.* No change in tenancy or ownership shall limit the continuance of a lawfully established non-conformity.

DIVISION 27. - NONCONFORMING LOTS OF RECORD.

Sec. 820 – Existing Lots of Insufficient Size.

Any lot of record existing before the adopted date of the ordinance from which this Article is derived, which has an area or width which is less than required by this Article, shall be subject to the following exceptions and modifications.

- (a) *Adjoining lots.* When two or more adjoining lots with continuous frontage are in one ownership at any time after the adoption of the ordinance, and such lots individually are less than the minimum square footage and/or have less than the minimum width required in the district in which they are located, then such group of lots shall be considered as a single lot of minimum permitted width and area for the district in which located. This does not apply to lots of record or to any lot in a subdivision which has received final approval from the Town. Unless served by the Town’s sewer and water systems such lots must meet all State and Stanly County Environmental Health Department requirements.

- (b) *Lot not meeting minimum lot size requirements.* Except as set forth in subsection (a) of this section, in any district in which single-family dwellings are permitted, any lot of record existing at the time of the adoption of these regulations which as an area or width which is less than required by these regulations may be used as a building site for a single-family dwelling.
- (c) *Side yard requirements.* Except as set forth in subsection (a) of this section, where a lot has a width less than the width required in the district in which it is located, then the Town Planner shall be authorized to reduce the side yard requirements for such lot; provided, however, no side yard shall be less than five feet wide.

DIVISION 28. - NONCONFORMING SIGNS.

Sec. 830 – Nonconforming Signs.

- (a) *Repairs and maintenance.* A legal nonconforming sign may be maintained and repaired even though such repair will not bring the sign into compliance with this Article. Nonconforming signs which have been damaged, destroyed, demolished or removed either by accident or natural causes may be reconstructed and used as before only if the cost of such reconstruction does not exceed 50 percent of the cost of erecting a new sign of the same type that conforms to the requirements in this Article. The permit required for such construction must be applied for within one year of the date of the damage. Evidence of the cost of such reconstruction and the cost of erection of a new conforming sign shall be submitted to Town Planner at the time of application for the required permit but such evidence shall not be conclusive of the Town Planner's decision in issuing the required permit.
- (b) *Change of sign face.* The sign face or copy on a legal nonconforming sign may be changed provided the following criteria below are met:
 - (1) The sign may not be reconstructed or relocated.
 - (2) The use being advertised does not change.
 - (3) There shall be no increase in the size of the sign.
- (c) *Permit required.* The change of sign face or repairs on a legal nonconforming sign requires a zoning compliance certificate and payment of the requisite fee.

DIVISION 29. - NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES.**Sec. 840 – Applicability.**

Nonconforming principal and accessory structures shall be subject to the standards in this section.

Sec. 841 – Continuation and Replacement.

(a) *Continuation.* A nonconforming structure may be continued in accordance with 810(c), Continuation, minor repairs, and maintenance allowed.

(b) *Replacement.*

(1) Residential development.

- a. Nonconforming single-family dwellings and nonconforming manufactured or mobile homes may be reconstructed in accordance with the standards in 842, Alteration and expansion.
- b. Nonconforming residential structures, other than single-family detached dwellings and manufactured or mobile homes, subject to damage by fire, explosion, flood, or other calamity may be reconstructed in the same location and with the same footprint as existed prior to damage. In no instance shall replacement of a nonconforming residential structure increase the nonconformity.
- c. Nothing shall limit activities that increase habitable space of a nonconforming residential structure to a height above the regulatory flood elevation.

(2) Nonresidential development.

- a. *After damage in excess of 50 percent of assessed value.* In the event of damage by fire, explosion, flood calamity, or other causes to an extent of exceeding 50 percent of its assessed value prior to such damage, of a nonconforming nonresidential structure shall be permitted only in compliance with the applicable requirements of this Ordinance.
- b. *After damage, less than 50 percent of assessed value.* In the event of damage by fire, explosion, flood, calamity, or other causes to an extent less than 50 percent of its assessed value prior to such damage, reconstruction of a nonconforming nonresidential structure shall be allowed, provided it is constructed:
 1. In accordance with an approved site plan or building permit, as applicable;
 2. In the same location and up to the same dimensions as originally existed;
 3. In compliance with the current dimensional requirements; and
 4. In accordance with State Building Code requirements.

(3) *Relocation.* A nonconforming structure shall not be moved, in whole or in part, to another location on or off the parcel of land on which it is located, unless the relocation reduces or removes the nonconformity.

Sec. 842 – Alteration and Expansion.

- (c) *Alteration* No conforming structure may be altered in any way which increases the nonconformity; however, any nonconforming structure or portion thereof may be altered to decrease the degree of nonconformity. Nothing shall limit the elevation of a residential structure as necessary to ensure habitable floor area is outside the regulatory flood elevation.
- (d) *Enlargement* Any enlargement of a nonconforming structure shall be configured so as to not increase the degree of nonconformity.

Sec. 843 – Cessation.

A nonconforming structure may be re-occupied by a conforming the following discontinuance of a prior use.

DIVISION 30. - NONCONFORMING USES.**Sec. 850 – Nonconforming Uses.**

- (a) *Intent.* Within the districts established by this ordinance, there may exist lots, structures or land uses which were lawful before the ordinance from which this Article is derived, for that reason considered grandfathered, and was passed but which would be prohibited or restricted under the terms of this Article. It is the intent of this division to permit those nonconforming uses to continue until they are removed, but not to encourage their continuation. Such lots, structures, and uses of land shall be termed nonconforming, and shall be subject to the provisions set forth in this division.
- (b) *Vacant lots.* This category of nonconformance consists of vacant lots for which plats or descriptions have been recorded in the office of the register of deeds, which at the time of adoption or amendment of the ordinance, fail to comply with the dimensional requirements for the districts in which they are located. Any such nonconforming lot may be used for any of the minimum uses permitted by this division for the district in which it is located, provided that it meets the yard requirements of that district.
- (c) *Structures.* This category of nonconformance consists of structures existing at the time of adoption or amendment of the ordinance, whose size or location does not conform with the yard, height, lot area, lot coverage, or other dimensional provisions of this Article or any amendment thereto. Such structures may remain, and their conforming use may continue, provided that any enlargement to such structures must conform to all applicable requirements of this division. If such structures are damaged or destroyed by fire, explosion, or other calamity, they may be reconstructed, provided that when reconstructed they comply with all applicable requirements of this Article. If a nonconforming structure is moved from its location, it can only be replaced with a structure which conforms to the district regulations.
- (d) *Uses of land.* This category of nonconformance consists of lots used for storage and salvage yards, used car lots, auto wrecking, and similar open uses where the only buildings on the lot are incidental and accessory to the open use of the lot and where such use is not permitted to be established hereafter under this ordinance in the district in which it is located.
 - (1) No such nonconforming use shall be enlarged or increased, nor extend to occupy a greater area of land than was occupied at the effective date of the ordinance from which this Article is derived.
 - (2) No nonconforming use may be changed to another nonconforming use.
 - (3) Where any nonconforming use of land, in part or whole, is made to conform to the regulations for the district in which it is located, the part of whole which has been made to conform may not thereafter be changed in such a manner as would be nonconforming.
 - (4) Nonconforming uses shall not be reestablished after discontinuance for a period of 180 days, except in conformance with this Article.
- (e) *Uses of buildings or structures.* This category of nonconformance consists of buildings or structures used at the time of enactment of the ordinance from which this Article is derived or amendment thereto for purposes of use not permitted in the district in which they are located. Such uses may be continued as follows:
 - (1) No such nonconforming use shall be enlarged or increased, nor extended to occupy a greater area of land than was occupied at the effective date of option or amendment of this Article.
 - (2) No such nonconforming use shall be moved in whole or in part to any other portion of the lot or parcel occupied by such use at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this Article.

ARTICLE 8. - NONCONFORMITIES

Sec. 850 – Nonconforming Uses.

- (3) No nonconforming use may be changed to another nonconforming use, except that the Board of Commissioners may permit as a special use a change in the nonconforming use if the board finds that such new use would be more in character with the uses permitted in the district than the previous use, provided that once the Board of Commissioners has permitted such substitution, the new use shall not lose its status as a legal nonconforming use and become subject to any conditions required by the Board of Commissioners. Once such change has been made, use of the structure may not revert to the previous nonconforming use.
- (4) Where any nonconforming structure or use in part or whole is made to conform to the regulations for the district in which it is located, the part or whole which has been made to conform may not thereafter be changed in such a manner as would be nonconforming.
- (5) If a nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of 180 consecutive days, the future use of the building or land must be a conforming use.
- (6) Maintenance and repairs necessary to keep a structure housing a nonconforming use in sound condition shall be permitted.
- (7) Should a nonconforming structure be destroyed by any means to an extent of more than 50 percent of its replacement value at the time of destruction, it shall not be reconstructed except in conformity with the provisions of this Article, or until a special use permit has been granted by the Board of Commissioners. The special use permit must be applied for within 180 days after the structure has been destroyed.

ARTICLE 3. - ENFORCEMENT

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY.

Sec. 910 – Purpose.

This section establishes procedures to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance and obtain corrections for ordinance violations. It also sets forth the remedies and penalties that apply to violations of this Ordinance. The provisions of this section are intended to encourage the voluntary correction of violations, where possible.

Sec. 911 – Compliance Required.

Compliance with all the procedures, standards, and other provisions of this Ordinance is required by all persons owning, developing, managing, using, or occupying land or structures in the Town.

Sec. 912 – Statutes of Limitation.

Enforcement of violations of this Ordinance shall be in accordance with §§1-49(3) and 1-51(5) of the North Carolina General Statutes.

DIVISION 2. - DESCRIPTION OF VIOLATIONS.

Sec. 920 – Types of Violations.

Any violation of this Ordinance shall be subject to the remedies and penalties provided by this Ordinance and by State law. Violations of this Ordinance shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following:

- (a) Disturbance, or other activity of any nature upon land or improvements thereon subject to the jurisdiction of this Ordinance without all required plans, permits, certificates, or other forms of authorization as set forth in this Ordinance;
- (b) *Development inconsistent with authorization.* Engaging in any development, use, construction, land disturbance, or other activity of any nature in any way inconsistent with any approved plan, permit, certificate, or other form of authorization granted for such activity;
- (c) *Violation by an act or omission.* Any term, variance, modification, adjustment, condition, or qualification placed upon any required plan, permit, certificate, or other form of authorization for the development, use, construction, land disturbance, or other activity upon land or improvements thereon.
- (d) *Use in violation.* Erecting, constructing, altering, repairing, maintaining, or using any building or structure, or use of any land in violation of this Ordinance or any regulation made under the authority conferred thereby;
- (e) *Subdivide in violation.* Subdividing land in violation of this Ordinance, or transferring land by reference to a plat or map showing a subdivision of land before the plat or map has been properly approved under this Ordinance and recorded in the office of the Stanly County Register of Deeds;
- (f) *Continue operation following permit revocation.* Continuing with construction or operation of a use, building, structure, or activity following permit revocation conducted in accordance with the standards of this section; and
- (g) Violation of *environmental* regulations. Failing to follow or violating the following rules or regulations:
 - (1) Town of Oakboro Town Code of Ordinances Chapter 151 Flood Damage Prevention; or

(2) Town of Oakboro Code of Ordinances Chapter 152 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation

DIVISION 3. - ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE.

Sec. 930 – Responsible Persons

- (a) *General:* The owner, tenant, or occupant of any land or structure, or part thereof, and any architect, engineer, builder, contractor, agent, or other person who participates in, assists, directs, creates, or maintains any such situation that is contrary to the requirements of this Ordinance, may be held responsible for the violation and be subject to the penalties and remedies provided in Divisions 4 Remedies, and Division 5 Assessment of civil penalties, below.
- (b) *Failure by town does not relieve individuals:* Failure of a Town official charged with enforcement responsibility to observe or recognize conditions which violate the intent and purpose of this section of the Ordinance, or to deny the issuance of a development permit, shall not relieve the landowner from responsibility for the condition or damages that may result and shall not result in the Town, its officers, or agents being responsible for conditions or damages.

Sec. 931 – Enforcement Responsibilities

- (a) *Investigations.* As appropriate, any of the reviewing authorities listed in this Ordinance have the power to conduct such investigation as may be deemed necessary to carry out their duties as prescribed in the UDO or other Town ordinances.
- (b) *Inspections.*
 - (1) As appropriate, any of the reviewing authorities listed in this Ordinance have the right, upon receipt of permission from a responsible person, to enter on any premises within the jurisdiction at any reasonable hour for the purpose of inspecting locations subject to any complaints or alleged violations, or determination of compliance or other enforcement action of this UDO or other Town Ordinance.
 - (2) If any person charged with enforcing this Ordinance cannot obtain permission to enter from a responsible person, the Town shall obtain an administrative search warrant prior to entering the property.
- (c) *Supporting documentation:* As appropriate, any of the review authorities listed in this section have the power to compel a person responsible for an alleged violation to provide written statements, certificates, certifications, or reports relating to complaints or alleged violations of this UDO or other Town ordinance.

Sec. 932 – Enforcement Procedures

- (a) *Complaints.*
 - (1) Whenever the Town Planner receives a written and signed complaint alleging a violation of this Ordinance, the Town Planner, Zoning Enforcement Officer, or other Town official or agent shall investigate the violation allegation in accordance with the standards in this section.
 - (2) The Town Planner, Zoning Enforcement Officer, or other Town official or agent as appropriate, shall inform the complainant as to whether or not a violation of this Town was discovered upon investigation, and if a violation is found to exist, the actions that will be taken by the Town to address the violation.
 - (3) Nothing shall limit the Town Planner, Zoning Enforcement Officer, or other Town official or agent from investigating possible violations of this Ordinance without receipt of a written complaint.
- (b) *Violation discovered.* When the Town Planner, Zoning Enforcement Officer, or other Town official or agent finds a violation of this Ordinance, they shall take following actions:
 - (1) *Preparation of written notice of violation.* A written notice of violation shall be prepared, in writing, and delivered to the person(s) responsible for the violation. The notice shall include all of following:

- a. *Violation exists.* That the land, building, structure, sign, use, or activity is in violation of this Ordinance;
 - b. *Nature of the violation.* The nature of the violation, and citation of the section(s) of this Ordinance violated;
 - c. *Remedy.* The measures necessary to remedy the violation;
 - d. *Allowable time period.* The time period in which the violation must be corrected;
 - e. *Penalties that may be assessed.* That penalties or remedies may be assessed; and
 - f. *Appeal.* That the party cited has the right to appeal the notice in accordance with § 3301, Appeals.
- (2) *Delivery of written notice.* Written notice of violation shall be provided to the landowner, occupant, or any other responsible person by any of the following means:
- a. Certified mail;
 - b. Registered mail to their last known address;
 - c. Personal service;
 - d. Federal- Express or other similar delivery service permitted by N.C. Rule of Civil Procedure 4.
 - e. Optional: Posting notice conspicuously on the property.
- (3) *Initial notice shall constitute final notice.* The initial written notice of a violation may constitute final notice regarding a violation though additional written notice may be provided, in the sole discretion of the Town Planner, Zoning Enforcement Officer, or other Town staff or agent.
- (4) *Remedy required upon notice.* Upon delivery of a written notice of a violation, the landowner or any other responsible person shall remedy the violation within the allowable time period.
- (5) *Emergency situations.* In cases where the delay resulting from the notification process would pose a danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, the Town Planner, Zoning Enforcement officer, or other Town staff or agent may seek enforcement of this Ordinance without prior written notification and may invoke any of the remedies available in Article 9, Division 4 Remedies.
- (6) *Failure to comply with order.* If the landowner, occupant, or any other responsible person fails to comply with a notice of violation from which no appeal has been taken, or a final decision by the Board of Adjustment following an appeal, the landowner, occupant, or other responsible party shall be subject to such remedies and penalties as may be provided for by State law or Article 9, Division 4, Remedies.
- (7) *Each day a separate violation.* Each day a violation continues following notice or failure to comply is considered a separate and distinct violation of this Ordinance.

DIVISION 4. - REMEDIES.

Any of the following remedies may be applied by the Town, whether individually or in combination, in response to a violation of this UDO:

Sec. 940 – Civil Penalties.

Any responsible person who violates any provision of this Ordinance shall be subject to the assessment of a civil penalty under the procedures provided in Article 9, Division 5., Assessment of Civil Penalties.

Sec. 941 – Denial of Permit or Certificate.

The Town Planner may withhold or deny a permit, certificate, or other authorization for the same land, subdivision, building, structure, sign, use, or development activity in which there is an uncorrected violation of this UDO.

Sec. 942 – Conditional Approval.

- (a) The Town Planner or other Town staff or agent, as appropriate, may condition a permit, certificate, or other authorization for land, subdivision, building, structure, sign, use, or development activity with a violation in order to compel:
 - (1) Correction of the violation;
 - (2) Payment of civil penalties; and
 - (3) Posting of a compliance security, as approved by the appropriate governmental authority.
- (b) In no instance shall a permit, certificate, or approval for one property be conditioned in order to address a violation on a different property

Sec. 943 – Stop Work Orders.

- (a) *General.* Whenever the Town Planner, or other Town Staff or agent, as appropriate, determines that a person is engaged in doing work that constitutes, creates, or results in a violation of this UDO and that irreparable injury will occur if the violation is not terminated immediately, the Town Planner, other Town staff or agent, as appropriate, may order the specific part of the work that constitutes, creates, or results in a violation of this Ordinance to be immediately stopped.
- (b) *Order in writing.* The stop work order shall be in writing and directed to the landowner, and the occupant or person doing the work. The stop work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, the specific reasons for the stoppage, and the conditions under which the work may be resumed.
- (c) *Appeal.* Any person aggrieved by the issuance of a stop work order may appeal the issuance of the order to the Board of Adjustment in accordance with § 3301, Appeals. An appeal shall stay the stop work order unless the Town Planner submits an affidavit to the Board of Adjustment as provide in § 3301 (c), Stay of enforcement actions.
- (d) *Compliance required.* Neither the responsible person nor a landowner upon whom a stop work order is served shall continue with work in violation of the stop work order while it remains in effect unless the order is stayed in accordance with sub-section.

Sec. 944 – Revocation of Permits.

- (a) *The Town may, in its sole discretion, initiate a process to revoke a prior development approval or permit in response to a violation of this Ordinance.*
- (b) The Town Planner or the Building Inspector, as appropriate, may initiate the revocation process by notifying the permit holder in writing, at least ten days prior to the commencement of revocation proceedings, stating the reason for the proposed revocation.

- (c) Permits or certificates may be revoked, in accordance with §160D-403(f) of the North Carolina General Statutes, for any of the following:
 - (1) Any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, or specifications;
 - (2) Refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of State or local laws; or
 - (3) For making false statements or misrepresentations in securing the permit, certificate, or approval.
- (d) Any permit or certificate mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or County law may also be revoked by the appropriate authority.

Sec. 945 – Reserved.

Sec. 946 – Injunctive Relief.

- (a) *Action by own Council.* Whenever the Board of Commissioners has reasonable cause to believe that any person is violating or threatening to violate this UDO, or any rule or order adopted or issued pursuant to this UDO, or any term, condition, or provision of an approved development plan, it may, either before or after the institution of any other action or proceeding authorized by this Ordinance, institute a civil action in the name of the Town, for injunctive relief to restrain, correct, abate, mandate, or enjoin the violation or threatened violation.
- (b) *Superior court.* The action shall be brought in the Stanly County Superior Court. Upon determination by the court that an alleged violation is occurring or is threatened, it shall enter such orders or judgments as are necessary to abate the violation or to prevent the threatened violation.
- (c) *No relief from criminal penalties.* The institution of an action for injunctive relief under this section shall not relieve a party in violation of this UDO from any applicable civil or criminal penalty.

Sec. 947 – Order of Abatement.

In addition to an injunction, the Town may apply for, and the court may enter an order of abatement as part of the judgment in the case. An order of abatement may direct any of the following actions:

- (a) That buildings or other structures on the property be closed, demolished, or removed;
- (b) That fixtures, furniture, or other moveable property be moved or removed entirely;
- (c) That improvements, alterations, modifications, or repairs be made; or
- (d) That any other action be taken as necessary to bring the property into compliance with this UDO.

Sec. 948 – Equitable Remedy.

The Town may apply to a court of law for any appropriate equitable remedy to enforce the provisions of this UDO. The fact that other remedies are provided under general law, or this UDO shall not be used by a violator as a defense to the Town's application for equitable relief.

Sec. 949 – State and Common Law Remedies.

In addition to other enforcement provisions contained in this section, the Board of Commissioners may exercise any and all enforcement powers granted to it by State or common

Sec. 949.1 – Enforcement of Specific Environmental Regulations.

In the event of conflict between the enforcement provisions of this Article and any of the following, the Stanly County or Town ordinances located outside of the UDO shall apply:

- (a) *Town Code of Ordinances Chapter 152 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control; or*
- (b) *Town Code of Ordinances Chapter 151 Flood Damage Prevention.*

DIVISION 5. - ASSESSMENT OF CIVIL PENALTIES**Sec. 950 – Amount of Civil Penalties**

The minimum civil penalties for violation of this Article shall be as follows:

- (a) First offense: \$150.00.
- (b) Second offense: \$200.00.
- (c) Subsequent offenses: \$300.00.
- (d) In addition to any civil remedies set out in this section the Town, in its sole discretion, may seek, as an alternative and/or additional relief the recovery of its actual investigative cost where those administrative costs are determined to be greater than \$500.00

Sec. 951 – Procedure Generally.

- (a) *Written notification required.* Civil penalties may not be assessed until the responsible person in violation has been notified in accordance with § 932. Enforcement Procedures. Nothing shall prevent the notice of violation from serving as the written notice of penalty assessment of civil penalties.
- (b) *Notice of penalty assessment.* Notice of the civil penalty assessment shall be served in the same manner as a notice of violation.
- (c) *Assessment contents.* The assessment notice shall state the nature of the violation, the civil penalty to be imposed upon the violator, and shall direct the violator to pay the civil penalty within 10 days of the date of the notice of penalty assessment.
- (d) *Assessment until compliance.* Civil penalties may be assessed until compliance is achieved.

Sec. 952 – Continuing Violation.

For each day the violation is not corrected, the violator will be guilty of an additional and separate offense and subject to additional civil penalty.

Sec. 953 – Demand for Payment.

If compliance is not achieved, then the Town Planner, Zoning Enforcement Officer, or other Town staff or agent, as appropriate, shall make written demand for payment of penalties that have accrued while the property has been in violation. The demand for payment shall be sent to the responsible person in violation and must include a description of the violation for which the civil penalties have been imposed.

Sec. 954 – Nonpayment.

If payment is not received or equitable settlement reached within 10 days after demand for payment is made, the Town may recover any unpaid civil penalty by filing a civil action in the nature of debt or by placing a lien on the property.

ARTICLE 4. - MEASUREMENT & DEFINITIONS

DIVISION 1. - RULES OF LANGUAGE CONSTRUCTION.

The following rules shall apply for construing or interpreting the terms and provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 1010 – Meanings and Intent.

- (a) All provisions, terms, phrases, and expressions contained in this Ordinance shall be interpreted in accordance with the general purposes set forth in § 105, Purpose and Intent, and the specific purpose statements set forth throughout this Ordinance.
- (b) When a specific section of these regulations gives a different meaning than the general definition provided in Division 3 of this Article, the specific section's meaning and application of the term shall control.
- (c) Terms that are not defined are subject to their common or customary meaning.

Sec. 1011 – Headings, Illustrations, and Text.

- (a) *In the event of a conflict or inconsistency between the text of this Ordinance and any heading, caption, figure, illustration, table, or map, the text shall control.*
- (b) Graphics and other illustrations are provided for informational purposes only and should not be relied upon as a complete and accurate description of all applicable regulations or requirements.
- (c) *Lists and examples.* Unless otherwise specifically indicated, lists of items or examples that use terms like “for example,” “including,” and “such as,” or similar language are intended to provide examples and are not exhaustive lists of all possibilities.

Sec. 1012 – Time-Related Language.

- (a) *Computation of time.* The time in which an act is to be done shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last day. If a deadline or required date of action falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday observed by the Town, the deadline or required date of action shall be the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday observed by the Town.
- (b) Whenever certain hours are named, they shall mean standard time or daylight savings time as may be in current use by the Town.
- (c) The term “day” means a calendar day, or any day during a week, including business days and weekend days.
- (d) The term “holiday” means a legal holiday recognized by the Town.
- (e) The term “week” means five business days and two weekend days. Weeks commence on a Monday.
- (f) The term “month” means a calendar month.
- (g) The term “year” means a calendar year.
- (h) The term “temporary” shall mean a condition lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent.

Sec. 1013 – References.

- (a) *References to this ordinance.* A reference to an article, section, sub-section, or paragraph means an article, section, sub-section, or paragraph of this Ordinance, unless otherwise specified.

- (b) *References to other regulations or publications.* Whenever reference is made to a resolution, ordinance, statute, regulation, or document, it shall be construed as a reference to the most recent edition or adopted version of such regulation, resolution, ordinance, statute, regulation, or document, unless otherwise specifically stated.
- (c) *References to North Carolina General Statutes.* Whenever any provision of this Ordinance refers to or cites a section of the North Carolina General Statutes and that section is later amended or superseded, this Ordinance shall be deemed amended to refer to the amended section.

Sec. 1014 – Authority.

- (a) *Delegation of authority.* Whenever a provision of this Ordinance requires or authorizes an officer or employee of the Town to do some act or perform some duty, the officer or employee may designate, delegate, or authorize subordinates to perform the act or duty unless the terms of the provision specifically provide otherwise.
- (b) *Joint authority.* All words giving a joint authority to three or more persons or officers shall be construed as giving such authority to a majority of such persons or officers.
- (c) *Public officials and agencies.* All public officials, bodies, and agencies to which references are made are those of the Town of Oakboro, unless otherwise indicated.

Sec. 1015 – Terminology.

- (a) *Technical and non-technical terms.* Words and phrases shall be construed according to the common and approved usage of the language, but technical words and phrases that may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law shall be construed and understood according to such meaning.
- (b) *Mandatory and discretionary terms.* The words “shall,” “must,” and “will” are mandatory in nature, establishing an obligation or duty to comply with the particular provision. The words “may,” “can,” and “should” are permissive in nature.
- (c) *Conjunctions.* Unless the context clearly suggests the contrary, conjunctions shall be interpreted as follows:
 - (1) “And” indicates that all connected items, conditions, provisions or events apply.
 - (2) “Or” indicates that one or more of the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events apply.
- (d) *Tenses, plurals, and gender of words.*
 - (1) Words used in the past or present tense include the future tense as well as the past and present.
 - (2) Words used in the singular number include the plural number and the plural number includes the singular number, unless the context of the particular usage clearly indicates otherwise.
 - (3) Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine gender and the neuter, and vice versa.
- (e) *Term not defined.* If a term used in this Ordinance is not defined, the Town Planner is authorized to interpret the term in accordance with § 3306, Determination and Interpretation, based upon the definitions used in professionally accepted sources.

Sec. 1016 – Oath.

The term “oath” shall be construed to include an affirmation in all cases in which, by law, an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in like cases the terms “swear” and “sworn” shall be equivalent to the terms “affirm” and “affirmed.”

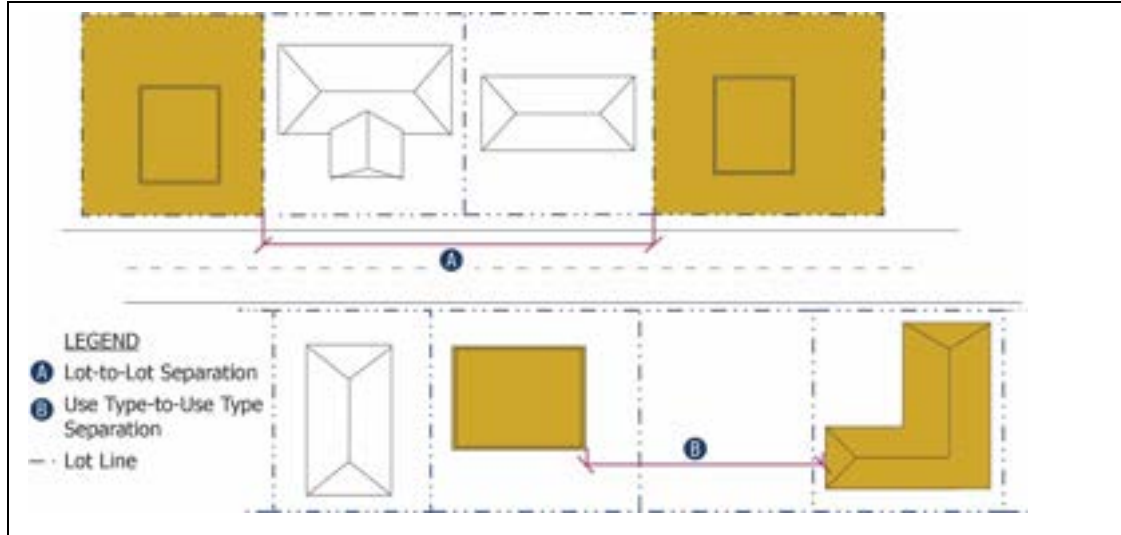
DIVISION 2. - RULES OF MEASUREMENT**Sec. 1020 – Purpose.**

The purpose of this section is to clarify the rules of measurement and exemptions that apply to all principal and accessory uses allowed in this Ordinance. These standards may be modified by other applicable sections of this Ordinance.

Sec. 1021 – Measurement Generally.

- (a) *Straight lines.* Unless otherwise stated in this Ordinance, distances specified in this Ordinance are to be measured as the length of an imaginary straight line joining two points.
- (b) *Rounding.* Unless otherwise provided in this section or elsewhere in this Ordinance, numerical operations that result in fractions shall be rounded upwards or downwards in accordance with this section:
 - (1) *Density.* When the determination of the number of dwelling units permitted on a lot results in a fraction of a dwelling unit, any fractional component shall be disregarded and rounded down to the nearest whole number.
 - (2) *All other instances.* All calculations that result in a fractional unit or part of a whole number, a fraction of one-half or more shall be rounded up to the next highest whole unit and a fraction of less than one-half shall be disregarded.
 - (3) *Irregular shapes.* In cases where an irregular shape complicates the application of these standards, the Town Planner shall determine the applicable dimensional, setback, or bulk standards in accordance with the standards in this section and § 3306, Determination and interpretation.
- (c) *Separation.*
 - (1) *Lot to lot.* When the provisions of this Ordinance require separation between two or more lots, or a lot and another feature, separation shall be measured by drawing straight lines from the nearest point of one lot line to the nearest point of the lot line subject to the separation requirement (see Figure 75: Separation).
 - (2) *Use type to use type.* When the provisions of this Ordinance require one use type to be separated from another use type, separation shall be measured by drawing straight lines from the nearest point of the wall of one existing or proposed principal structure to the nearest point of the wall of another existing or proposed structure subject to the separation requirement.

Figure 75 – Separations

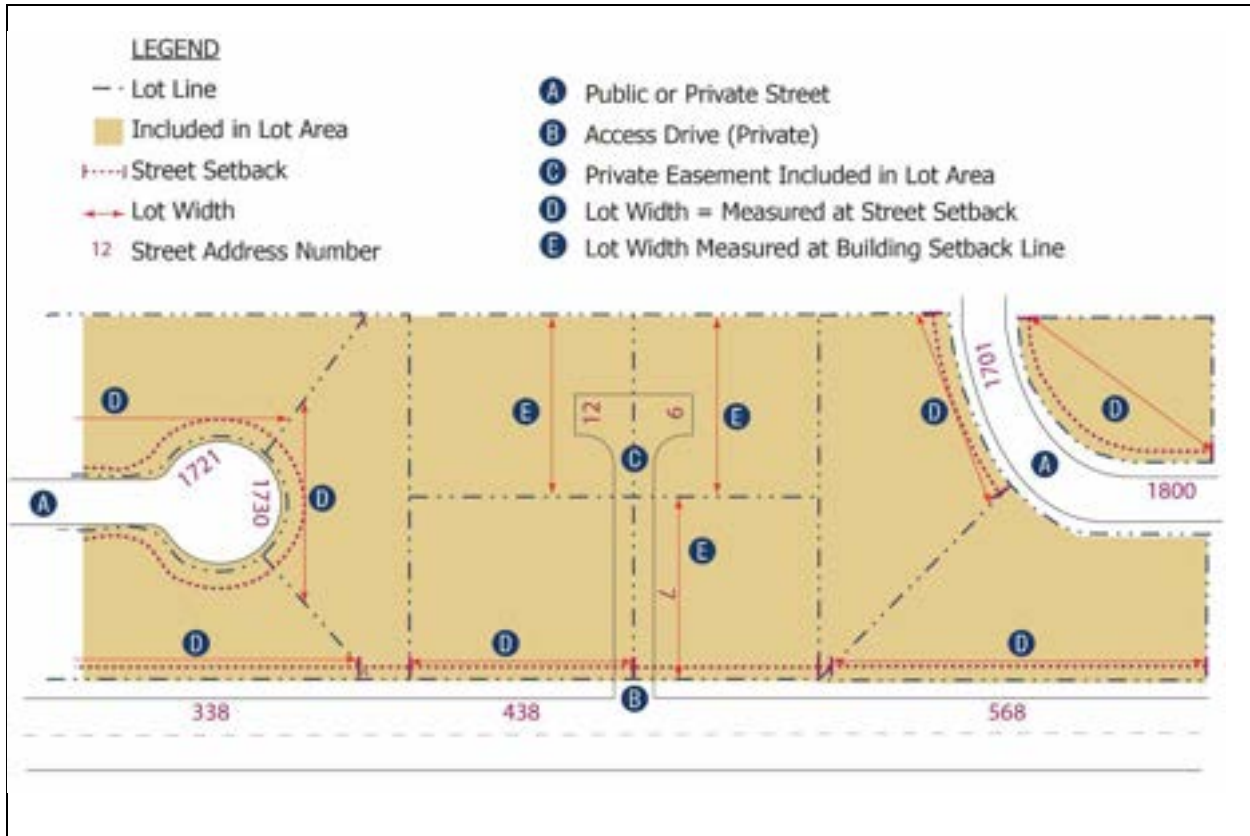
*(d) Abutting versus adjacent.*

- (1) **Abutting.** The term abutting describes a condition where two or more features (a lot line, building, driveway, etc.) are immediately beside or next to one another either on the same lot or on different lots sharing a common lot line.
- (2) **Adjacent.** The term adjacent describes a condition where two or more similar features (a lot line, building, use type, structure, site feature, etc.) are proximate to one another, but are separated by some form of intervening feature, such as a street, alley, water feature, railroad, lot or property under separate ownership, or natural feature of sufficient size so as to prevent direct site visibility or impede the movement of sound from one feature to another.

Sec. 1022 – Lot Dimensions.*(a) Lot measurements.*

- (1) **Acreage.** The total number or gross number of acres on a tract or site.
- (2) **Lot depth.** The dimension measured from the front of the lot to the extreme rear line of the lot. In case of irregularly shaped lots, the mean depth shall be taken (see Figure 76: Lot Measurements).
- (3) **Lot width.** The width of a lot is measured at right angles to its depth at the edge of the street setback or at a proposed building setback line, whichever is further from the street right-of-way.
- (4) **Minimum lot area.** The minimum amount of required land area, measured horizontally, that must be included within the lines of a lot. Lands located within any private easements shall be included within the lot area.
- (5) **Street frontage.** The length of the lot line of a single lot abutting a public or existing private street right-of-way.

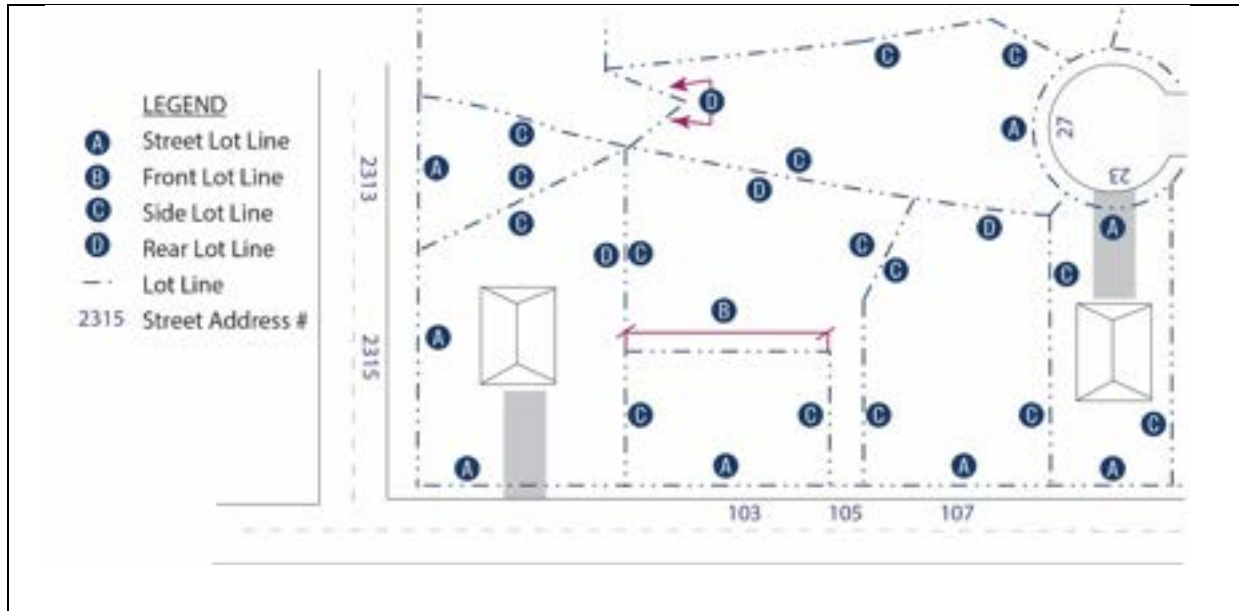
Figure 76 – Lot Measurements



(b) *Lot lines.* A lot line is a line of record bounding a lot which separates one lot from another lot or separates that lot from a public or private street or any other public space. The following terms describe differing types of lot lines (see Figure 77: Lot Lines):

- (1) *Front lot line.* The lot line that fronts or that is parallel and proximate to the street from which the lot's street address is derived. A front lot line does not have to border street right-of-way line.
- (2) *Rear lot line.* The lot line opposite and most distant from the front lot line.
- (3) *Side lot line.* The lot line connecting the front and rear lot lines regardless of whether it abuts a right-of-way or another lot line. Side lot lines abut other lots, easements, public trust lands, or rights-of-way other than a street right-of way.
- (4) *Street lot line.* A lot line that borders a platted street right of way, whether or not the street is actually constructed or open to vehicles or pedestrians.

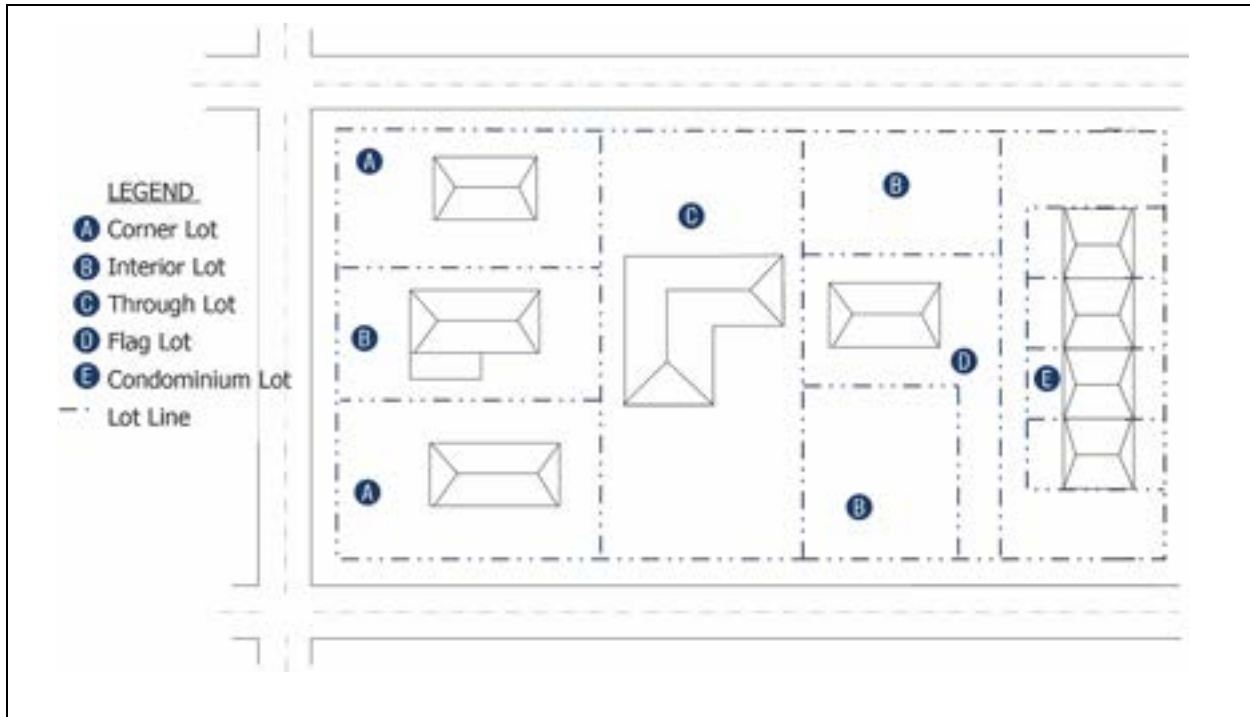
Figure 77 - Lot Lines



(c) *Lot types.*

- (1) *Corner lot.* A lot which occupies the interior angle at the intersection of two street lines or a single street which make(s) an angle of more than 45 degrees and less than 135 degrees. The front of the lot is the lot line adjacent to the street from which the lot obtains its street address (see Figure 78: Lot Types).
- (2) *Flag lot.* A lot having shape and configuration so that it connects to street frontage by an extension and/or arm of the main portion of the lot.
- (3) *Interior lot.* A lot other than a corner lot with only one frontage on a street.
- (4) *Lot of record.* A lot that is a part of a subdivision, a plat of which has been recorded in the office of the Stanly County Register of Deeds, or a lot described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been recorded with the Stanly County Register of Deeds.
- (5) *Through lot (double frontage lot).* A lot which fronts upon two parallel streets, and/or which fronts upon two streets which do not intersect at the boundaries of the lot.
- (6) *Lots serving condominium use types.* Individual condominium uses, whether residential or non-residential, are exempted from minimum lot area requirements in this Ordinance, but shall be located on a larger site or parent tract that meets the standards for the zoning district where located.

Figure 78 - Lot Types

**Sec. 1023 – Density.**

Residential density is the maximum allowable number of residential dwelling units permitted on a particular site, tract, lot, or other unit of land area, typically expressed as a maximum number of residential units per acre.

(a) Calculation.

- (1) Maximum residential density is calculated by dividing the square footage of a lot by the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), then multiplying the maximum number dwelling units allowed in the zoning district, and rounding the product downwards to remove any fractions.

Example:

Lot size: 52,000 square feet / 43,560 = 1.19 acres.

Zoning district maximum density is 1.08 units per acre: 1.19 x 1.08 = 1.28.

Maximum number of residential units = 1.0 (fractions are rounded downwards).

- (2) Riparian buffers shall be included in the calculation of the square footage of a tract or site for the purposes of determining the maximum residential density.
- (3) Land area associated with floodplains shall not be included in the calculation of the square footage of a tract or site for the purposes of determining the maximum residential density.
- (4) Land area located within a right-of-way shall not be included in the calculation of allowable density.

(b) Density equivalence.

- (1) Accessory dwelling units associated with a single-family residential principal use shall be counted towards the maximum allowable residential density.
- (2) When calculating the density for a private dormitory associated with an educational use, two bedrooms in a private dormitory shall be equivalent to one regular dwelling unit.

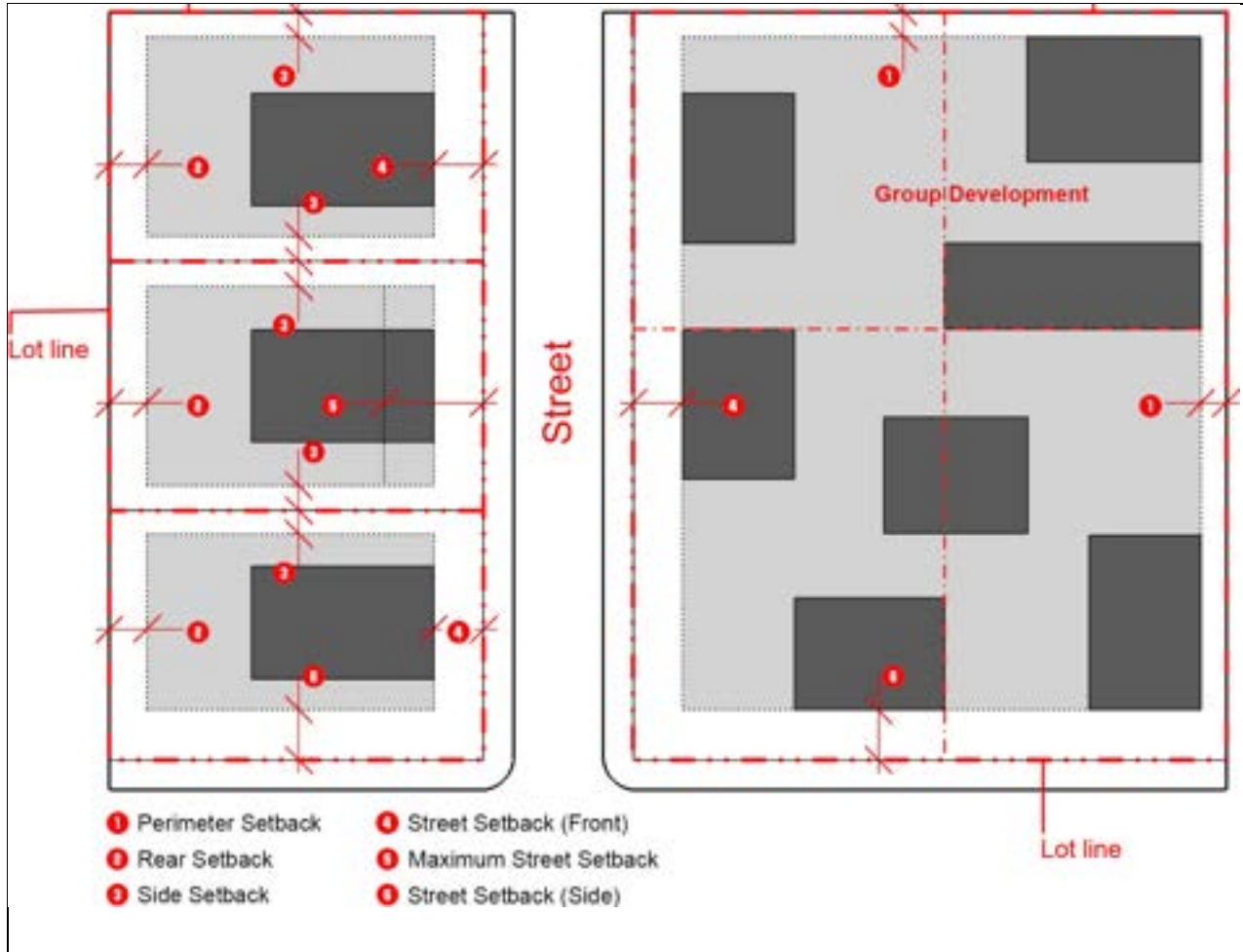
- (3) Maximum density amounts do not apply to student housing or lodging on college or university campuses when the housing is owned or operated by the college or university. In these instances, residential land uses are considered as an accessory to the college or university principal use.

Sec. 1024 – Setbacks.

A setback is the horizontal distance from a lot line or street right-of-way line to the nearest part of the applicable building, structure, sign, or activity, measured perpendicularly to the line (see Figure 79: Setbacks).

- (a) *Perimeter setback.* Setbacks applied to multiple building developments or multiple lot developments that apply only to the outermost buildings along the perimeter of a development. A perimeter setback does not apply along streets, where the minimum or maximum required street setback shall prevail.
- (b) *Rear setback.* A setback from an interior lot line lying on the opposite side of the lot from the street setback.
- (c) *Side setback.* Any interior property line setback other than a rear setback.
- (d) *Street setback.*
 - (1) A street setback measured from the right-of-way edge associated with a public street or existing private street.
 - (2) The street setback is a minimum setback, and nothing shall prohibit a building from being located farther from the street right-of-way, except where a maximum street setback is specifically identified by this Ordinance or a condition of approval.
 - (3) In cases where the street right-of-way edge is not readily identifiable, the location of the right-of-way edge shall be determined by measuring outwards from the street centerline one-half of the total right-of-way width. The right-of-way edge location shall be certified by a professional engineer or land surveyor licensed by the State of North Carolina.
 - (4) Lots shall provide a street setback from all lot lines abutting a street. The Town may require a deeper setback from lot lines abutting a street in cases when the ultimate street-right-of-way width has not yet been acquired.

Figure 79 - Setbacks

**Sec. 1025 – Lot Coverage.**

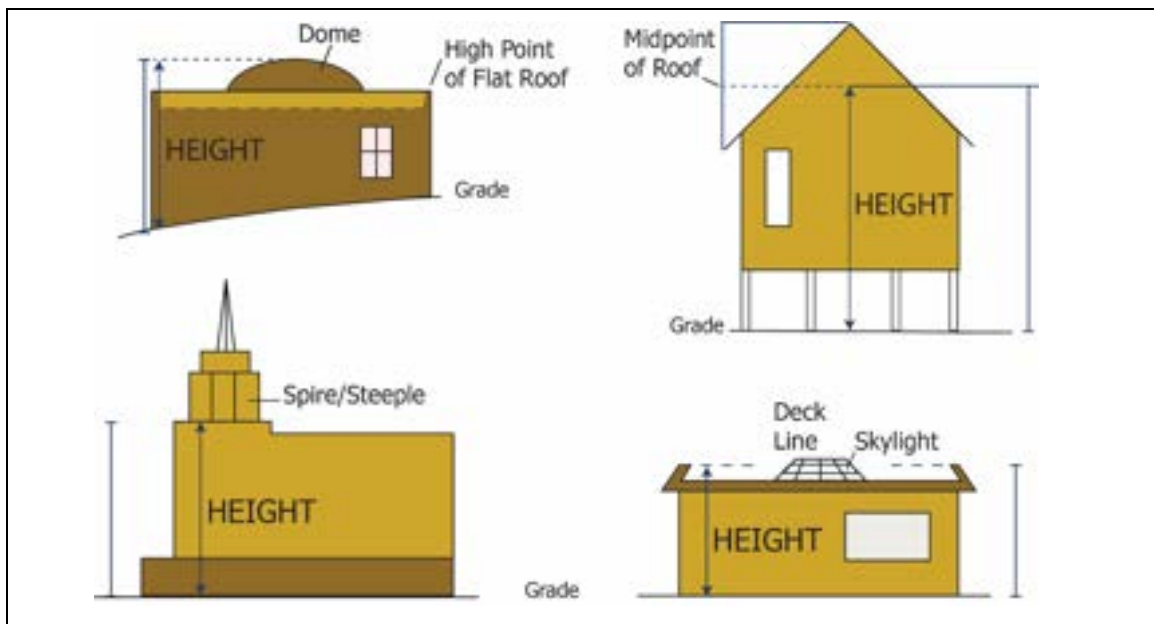
Lot coverage is the percentage of a lot or development site that is covered by buildings or roof structures, excluding allowed projecting eaves and balconies.

Sec. 1026 – Height.

- (a) *Measurement.* Building height shall be measured from the finished or established grade elevation following any land disturbing activities (see Figure 80: Height).
- (b) *Maximum height.* Building height is the vertical distance from a point established as the mean elevation of the finished grade along the front façade of a building to any of the following points:
- (1) The highest point of a flat roof (excluding coping or parapet walls shorter than five feet above the roof deck);
 - (2) The deck line of a mansard roof;
 - (3) The mid-point of the roof between the ridge and the eaves for a gable, hip, or gambrel roof; or
 - (4) To the highest point of a dome, shed, or cricket-style roof.
- (c) *Story.* A building story is the portion of a building where all rooms share the same floor and ceiling level.

- (1) A crawlspace or basement with an average ceiling height of less than seven feet is not considered as a story.
- (2) An attic with an average ceiling height of less than six feet is not considered a story.
- (d) *Exceptions.* The following features are exempted from the maximum height requirements in this Ordinance:
 - (1) Parapet walls of less than five feet in height above the roof deck;
 - (2) Spires, steeples, minarets, belfries, cupolas, domes, and similar architectural features not intended for human habitation;
 - (3) Water tanks, vent housings, elevator housings, and equipment covers associated with a building;
 - (4) Chimneys, vent pipes, skylights, or mechanical equipment; and
 - (5) Bulkheads or a single-story penthouse occupying 25 percent or less of the total roof area.

Figure 80 - Height



Sec. 1027 – Slope and Elevation.

- (a) *Slope.* The degree of deviation of the ground surface from a flat, horizontal elevation, usually expressed in percent or degrees of deviation from horizontal.
- (b) *Base flood elevation (BFE).*
 - (1) A determination of the water surface elevations of the base flood as published in the flood insurance study.
 - (2) When the BFE has not been provided for land within the special flood hazard area, it may be obtained from engineering studies available from a federal, State, or other source using FEMA approved engineering methodologies. This elevation establishes the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation.
- (c) *Finished grade.* The established grade following grading, excavation, or other land-disturbing activity.

- (d) *Natural grade.* The level of the ground elevation prior to the commencement of development or land disturbing activity.

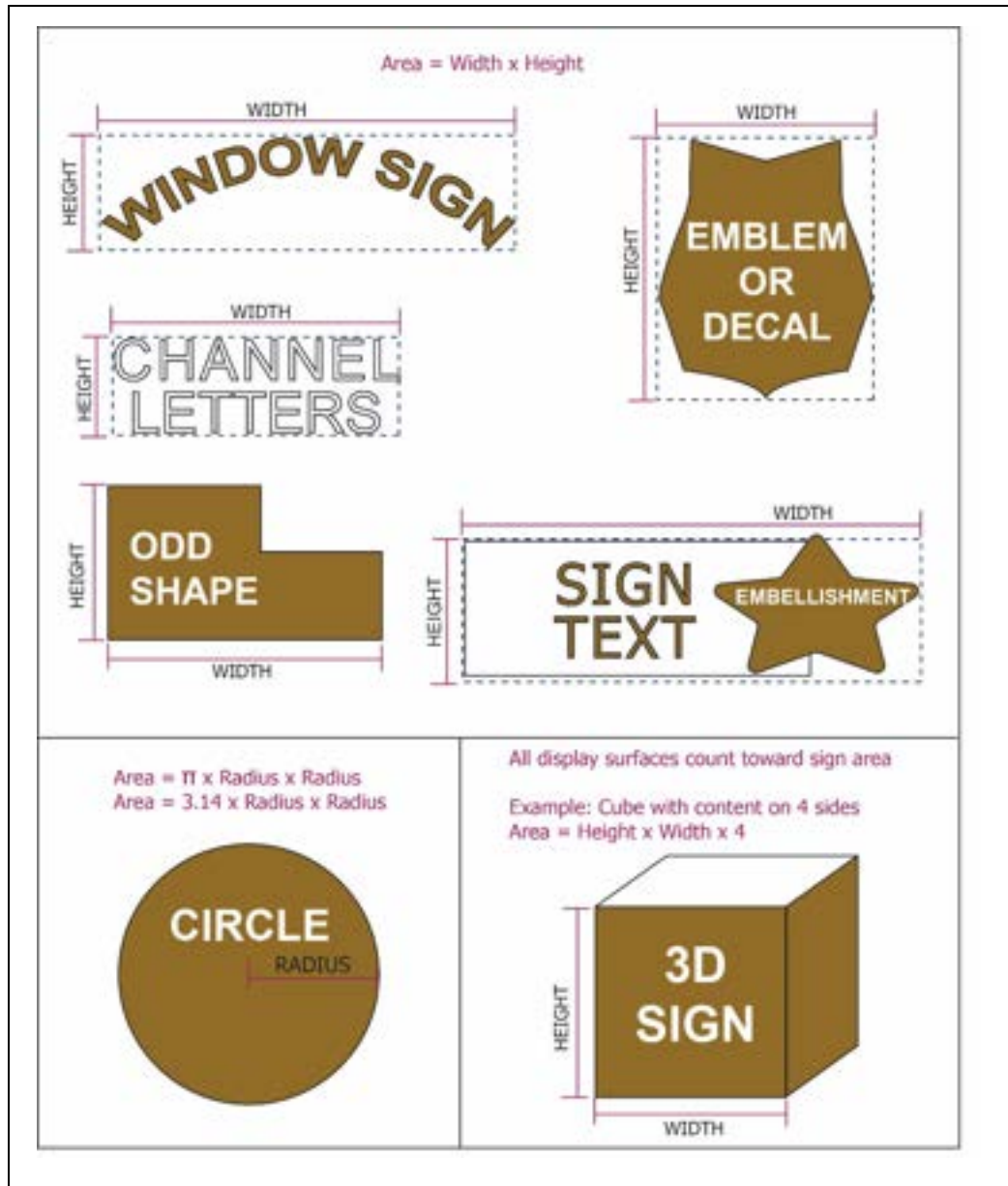
Sec. 1028 – Parking Space Computation.

- (a) *Rounding.* When computation of the number of required parking spaces results in a fraction, the fraction shall be rounded downwards to the previous whole number.
- (b) *Multiple and mixed-uses.* Unless otherwise approved, development containing more than one principal use shall provide off-street parking in an amount equal to the total requirements of all individual uses, unless the Town Planner determines that a lower standard would be adequate because of differences in peak operating hours.
- (c) *Seat based standards.* Where the minimum number of off-street parking spaces is based on the number of seats, all computations shall be based on the number of seats provided, including outdoor and waiting areas.
- (d) *Employee based standards.* When the minimum number of off-street parking spaces is based on the number of employees, the computations shall be based on the number of employees on the largest shift.
- (e) *Floor-area based standards.* Where the minimum number of off-street parking spaces is based on square feet of floor area, all computations shall be based on gross floor area. For the purposes of this section, gross floor area shall also include outdoor use area.

Sec. 1029 – Signage Measurement.

- (a) *Sign area determination.*
- (1) The surface area of a sign is computed as including the entire area within a parallelogram, triangle, circle, semi-circle, or other regular geometric figure, including all of the elements of the display, including incidental or changeable copy signage, frames, display of identification or licensing officially required by any governmental body, and structural elements (see Figure 81: Sign Measurement).
 - (2) The supporting structure for a projecting sign shall not be included within the calculation of the surface area of a sign unless otherwise indicated in this Ordinance.
 - (3) In the case of signs mounted back-to-back, only one side of the sign is to be included in the calculation of sign face area. Otherwise, the surface area of each sign is to be separately computed.
 - (4) When two identical sign faces are placed back-to-back so that both faces cannot be viewed from any point at the same time, and when such sign faces are part of the same sign structure and are not more than 42 inches apart, the sign area shall be computed by the measurement of one of the faces.
 - (5) For multi-faced signs, the sign area shall be computed by including all sign faces visible from any one point.
 - (6) In the case of cylindrical signs, signs in the shape of cubes, or other signs, which are substantially three-dimensional with respect to their display surfaces, the entire display surface or surfaces, is included in computations of area.
 - (7) Embellishments such as display portions of signs extending outside the general display area, incidental signage, changeable copy, or supplemental signage affixed to or included on a sign or sign support structure shall be computed as part of the total surface area of the sign, unless otherwise indicated in this Ordinance.
 - (8) If a sign is attached to an entrance wall or fence, only that portion of that wall or fence on which the sign face or letters are placed shall be calculated in the sign area.

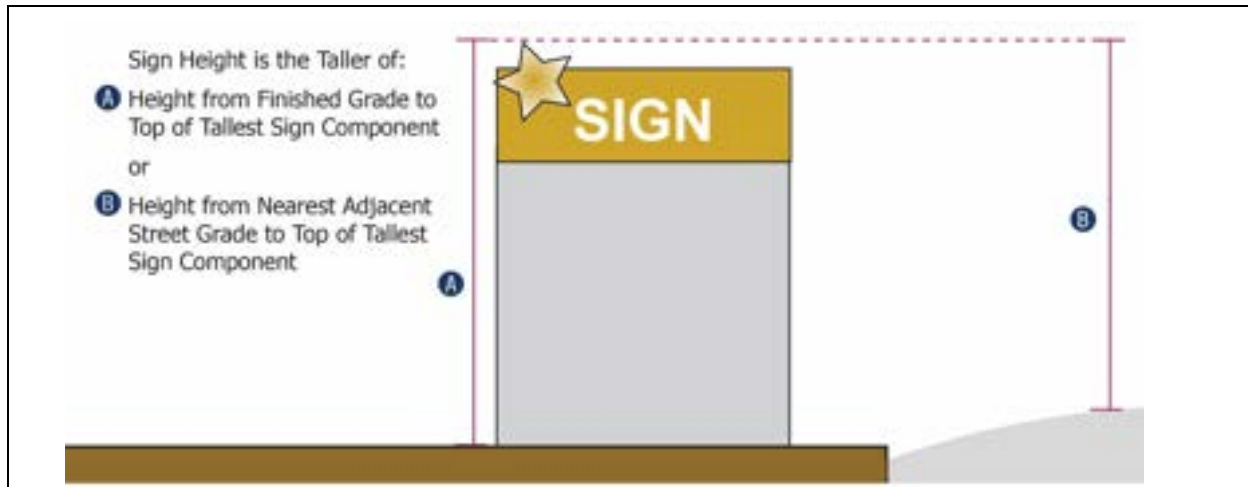
Figure 81 - Sign Measurement



(b) Sign height determination.

- (1) Sign height shall be computed as the distance from the base of the sign at the finished grade or from the nearest adjacent street grade to which the sign is oriented and on which the lot has frontage, whichever is higher, to the top of the highest component of the sign.
- (2) Finished grade shall be the grade after construction, exclusive of any filling, berming, mounding, or excavating solely for the purpose of locating the sign.

Figure 82 – Sign Height



(c) *Wall area (for the purposes of sign area measurement).* For the purposes of determining allowable sign area, a wall is the vertical exterior surface of a building, the area of which shall be determined as follows:

- (1) The area of all parallel vertical surfaces along a single building elevation regardless of offsets shall be counted as one wall.
- (2) The front of each unit of a multiple tenant commercial building shall be counted as a separate wall.
- (3) The area of an angled wall surface shall be counted as part of whichever adjoining wall surface it is most parallel with.
- (4) A 45-degree angled wall may be counted as part of the area of either adjoining wall, but not as a part of both.

Sec. 1029.1 – Landscaping Size Computation.

(a) *Determining tree size at time of planting.*

- (1) *Trees under four inches in caliper.* Minimum size at time of planting shall be determined by taking a measurement of the girth or circumference of the tree trunk, in inches, at a height of six inches above the bole, or the location where tree trunk meets the soil it is planted in (see Figure 83: Landscaping Calculation).
- (2) *Trees over four, but less than twelve inches, in caliper.* Minimum size at time of planting shall be determined by taking a measurement of the girth or circumference of the tree trunk, in inches, at a height of 12 inches above the bole, or the location where tree trunk meets the soil it is planted in.

(b) *Determining tree size of existing trees.*

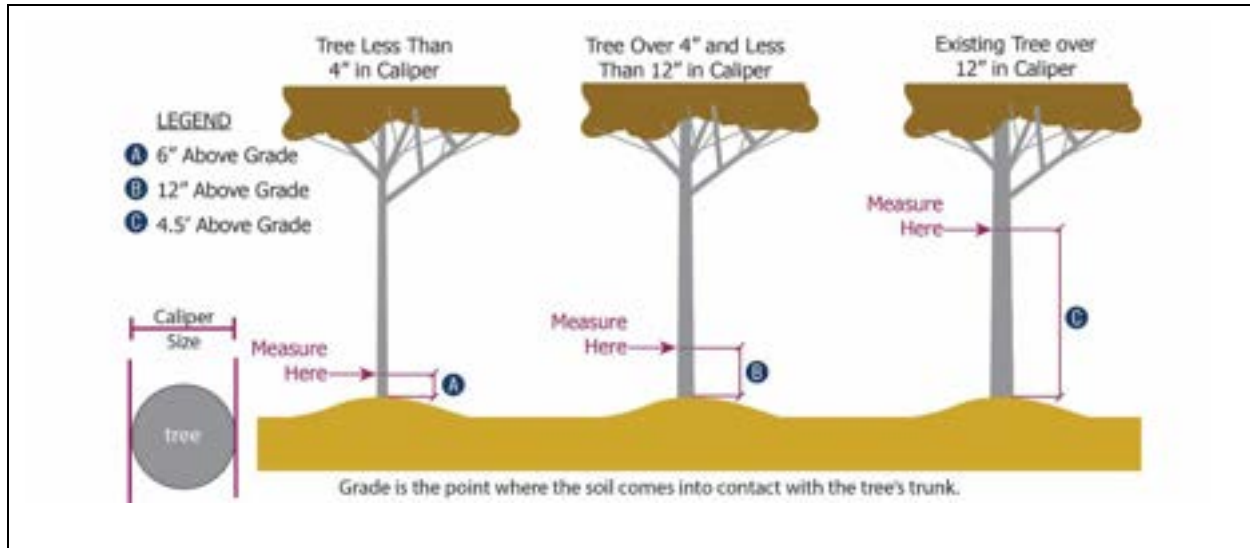
- (1) Existing tree size shall be determined by taking a measurement of the girth or circumference of the tree trunk, in inches, at a height of four-and-one-half feet above the bole, or the location where tree trunk meets the soil it is planted in.
- (2) In the case of a multi-stemmed tree, the cumulative DBH shall be the square root of the sum of all the individual stem diameters squared. As an alternative, the tree's basal area is the sum of the diameters of all tree stems.

(c) *Rounding.* When computation of the amount of landscaping material to be provided results in a fraction, the minimum number of shrubs or trees to be provided shall be rounded upwards to the next highest whole number.

(d) *Calculation of required landscaping yard or area distances.*

- (1) In cases where a driveway, sidewalk, or trail intersects a required landscaping area or yard, the width of these features shall be subtracted from the yard or area distance.
- (2) In cases where an easement that prohibits the placement of landscaping material intersects a required landscaping yard or area, the width of the easement shall not be subtracted from the required yard or area distance. Required plant material shall be located outside the easement but within the required landscaping area or yard.

Figure 83 - Landscaping Calculation

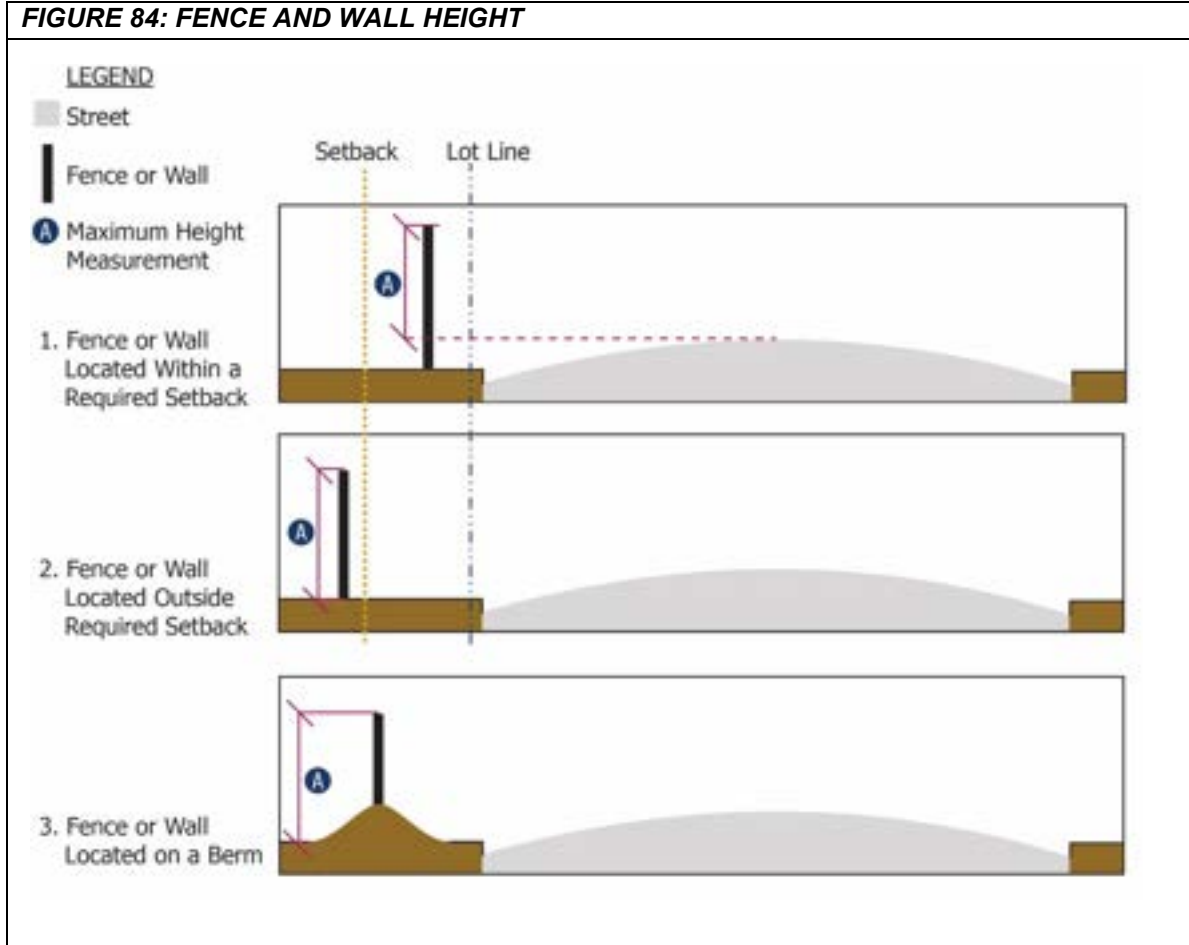


Sec. 1029.2 – Fence and Wall Height.

(a) *Measurement location.*

- (1) In cases where a fence or wall is located within a required setback or required yard, fence height shall be determined along the grade of the adjacent lot or street.
 - (2) In cases where a fence or wall is located outside a required setback or yard, the height shall be determined based on the finished grade.
 - (3) In cases where a fence or wall is placed on a berm, the maximum fence or wall height shall include the height of the berm, as measured from the toe of the slope.
 - (4) Fence height shall be measured at the highest point above grade (not including columns or fence posts) on the portion of the fence nearest an abutting or adjacent lot or street right-of-way.
- (b) *Column and post height.* Columns or posts shall not exceed a height 18 inches above the built height of the fence.
- (c) *Railings not included.* Safety railings required by the North Carolina State Building Code shall not be included in wall height measurements.

Figure 84 - Fence and Wall Height



Sec. 1029.3 – Exterior Lighting Measurement.

- (a) *Measured at the lot line.* Light level measurements shall be made at the lot line of the land upon which light to be measured is being generated. If measurement on private property is not possible or practical, light level measurements may be made at the boundary of the public street right-of-way that adjoins the land.
- (b) *Measured at finished grade.* Measurements shall be made at finished grade (ground level), with the light-registering portion of the meter held parallel to the ground pointing up. The meter shall have cosine and color correction and have an accuracy tolerance of no greater than plus or minus five percent.
- (c) *Measurement device.* Measurements shall be taken with a light meter that has been calibrated within the year the measurement was taken.

DIVISION 3. - DEFINITIONS**Sec. 1030 – Defined Terms.**

- (a) The words, terms, and phrases in Table 22 Defined Terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

Table 22 - Defined Terms

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS	
TERM	DEFINITION(S)
A	
ABANDONMENT	The relinquishment of property or a cessation of the use of the property for a continuous period.
ABUTTING	The condition of two parcels of land having a common property line or boundary, including cases where two or more parcels of land adjoin at a corner, but not including cases where parcels of land are separated by a street, water body, or right-of-way.
ACCENT	means the use of an alternate material or color to a detail that is emphasized by contrasting with its surroundings.
ACCESS EASEMENT	means an easement which grants the right to cross land.
ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACE	means an off-street parking space provided for the exclusive use of vehicles serving disabled persons.
ACCESSORY BUILDING	See "Accessory Structure."
ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT	A secondary dwelling unit established in conjunction with and clearly subordinate to a principal dwelling unit, whether part of the same structure as the principal dwelling unit, or as a detached structure on the same lot.
ACCESSORY STRUCTURE	means a detached subordinate or incidental structure, the use of which is incidental to the principal structure, and which is located on the same lot as the principal structure.
ACCESSORY USE	A use customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use and located on the same lot with the principal use.
ACCESSWAY	means a paved or unpaved travel way intended to serve vehicles for the purposes of obtaining ingress, egress, or circulation around a lot or site.
ACTIVE OPEN SPACE SET-ASIDE	Land set aside for the residents or a development and under common ownership that is configured for active forms of recreation. Active open space typically includes playgrounds, athletic fields and courts, and similar features devoted to movement, activity, or sports pursuits.
ACTIVE RECREATION USES	Uses or structures intended for specific active recreational uses such as play grounds, ball fields, tennis courts and other similar uses typically located in open space set-aside areas or parks.
ADDITION OR EXPANSION	means an extension or increase in the floor area or height of a building or structure.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
ADJACENT	means a parcel of land or development that shares all or part of a common lot line or boundary with another parcel of land, or a parcel of land that would abut another parcel of land, but for the fact a street, waterbody, or right-of-way divides the parcels.
ADJOINING	means when one property adjoins another, shares a common property line or is immediately adjacent to, or abutting it.
ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION	Decisions made in the implementation, administration, or enforcement of this UDO or other development regulations that involve the determination of facts and the application of objective standards set forth in this UDO. They are also sometimes referred to as ministerial decisions of administrative determinations.
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING	A proceeding to gather facts needed to make an administrative decision.
ADOPTED POLICY GUIDANCE	means the combined future land-use policy guidance provided by the adopted comprehensive plan, area or corridor plans prepared for specific parts of the Town, and system plans related to the Town's infrastructure systems.
ADULT ARCADE	means an establishment where, for any form of consideration, one or more motion picture projectors, slide projectors, or similar machines for viewing by five or fewer persons each are used to show films, motion pictures, videocassettes, slides, or other photographic reproductions that are characterized by all emphasis upon the depiction or description of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas.
ADULT BOOKSTORE	means an establishment that has as a substantial portion, over 25 percent of total retail space, of its stock-in-trade and offers for rent or sale, for any consideration, any one or more of the following: (1) Books, magazines, periodicals, or other printed matter; or photographs, films, motion pictures, videocassettes, slides, or other visual representations that are characterized by an emphasis upon the depiction or description of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas; or (2) Instruments, devices, or paraphernalia that are designed for use in connection with specified sexual activities.
ADULT BUSINESS	means any business activity, club or other establishment which permits its employees, members, patrons or guests on its premises to exhibit any specified anatomical areas before any other person or persons.
ADULT CARE HOME	means a home with support and supervisory personnel licensed with the state that provides room and board, personal care and habilitation services in a family environment for not more than six resident persons with disabilities and defined in § 168-21 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
ADULT DAY CARE FACILITY	means a use of land and buildings licensed by the state that provides care to seven or more aging, disabled or handicapped adults away from their homes, and by persons other than family members, guardians, or custodians. The term "adult day care facility" shall not be construed to include a group care facility.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
ADULT ESTABLISHMENT	means any business by its nature or use that is intended to serve patrons of age 18 years or older which may or may not be limited to those businesses regulated under § 511 Use types.
ADULT MOTION PICTURE THEATER	means an establishment where, for any form of consideration, films, motion pictures, videocassettes, slides, or similar photographic reproductions are shown, and in which a substantial portion, 25 percent, of the total presentation time is devoted to the showing of material characterized by all emphasis on the depiction or description of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas.
ADULT THEATER	means a theater, concert hall, auditorium or similar establishment characterized by activities featuring the exposure of specified anatomical areas or by specified sexual activities.
AGRICULTURAL LAND	means land consisting of ten acres or more that are in actual production and having gross income from the sale of agricultural products produced thereon (together with payments received under a soil conservation or land retirement program) averaging \$1,000.00 per year for the immediately preceding three years. Reference Farmland Taxation Act, § 105-277.3 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
AGRICULTURE OR HORTICULTURE	The cultivation and production of orchard, garden, or nursery crops on a small or large scale, the production of field grown crops, specialty crops, flowers, fruit, market gardening, nuts, ornamental plants, sod, vegetables, and similar horticultural uses. Uses also include agronomy, aquaculture, fisheries, apiculture, silviculture, plant nurseries, and similar uses.
AGRICULTURE SUPPORT SERVICES	Commercial establishments engaged in the sales, repair, rental, and storage of tools, equipment, supplies, and machinery in support of farms, farming, agriculture, or horticulture. Uses also include sales of products grown on a farm, provision of farm-related experiences (e.g., immersion farming or pick-your-own establishments), wineries, and agritourism.
AGRI-TOURISM	means the act of visiting a working farm or any agricultural, horticultural or agri-business operation for the purpose of enjoyment, education or active involvement in the activities of the farm or operation.
ALTERNATIVE LANDSCAPE PLAN	means a document prepared by an applicant that proposes an alternative means of compliance with the standards in § 650, Landscaping.
ALTERNATIVE PARKING PLAN	means a document prepared by an applicant that proposes an alternative means of compliance with the standards in § 670, Off-Street Parking and Loading.
AMATEUR HAM RADIO	Equipment, including antennas, transmitters, and antenna support structures used by a non-professional person in the transmittal of messages and information within the radio frequency portion of the electro-magnetic spectrum.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
ANIMAL BOARDING OR GROOMING	A commercial establishment providing socialization, training, or housing, in the absence of the owner, for less than 24 hours for pets owned by the general public for which a fee is charged. Such uses may also include bathing, clipping, or services for domestic animals for which a fee is charged.
ANTENNA	Communications equipment that transmits and/or receives electromagnetic radio signals used in the provision of all types of wireless telecommunications services.
ANTENNA COLLOCATION, MAJOR	Uses involving the placement of antennas on building's roof or wall, placement of antennas on a vertical projection not constructed for communications purposes, or placement of antennas on a communications structure that requires "substantial modifications" as defined in §160D-931 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
ANTENNA COLLOCATION, MINOR	Uses involving the placement of antennas on a vertical projection (including a structure built for communications) that does not require substantial modifications and meets the definition of an "eligible facility" in §160D-931 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
ANTENNA SUPPORT STRUCTURE	The frame, bracket, or other mechanical device, including mounting hardware such as bolts, screws, or other fasteners used to affix an antenna to a telecommunications tower, building, utility pole, or other vertical projection.
APPEAL	A request for a review of a determination, decision, or the application of any provision of this Ordinance.
APPLICANT	means any person who submits to the Town a request or plans for the purpose of obtaining approval thereof under this Ordinance.
APPLICATION	The completed form or forms and all accompanying documents, exhibits, and fees required of an applicant by the appropriate Town department or review authority as part of the development review processes.
ARBOR	means a structure with an open roof system providing partial shading and which may also have non-opaque fencing on the outside perimeter.
ARCADE	means a series of arches supported by piers or columns. It is typical for an arcade to have habitable floor space directly above it.
ARCH OR ARCHWAY	means a curved, semicircular opening in a wall.
ARTERIAL STREET	means a street designated as an arterial street in the Town's adopted policy guidance, the applicable comprehensive transportation plan, or by the NCDOT.
ARTICULATION	means the presence or projections, recesses, or other architectural features along a building façade.
ASPHALT OR CONCRETE PLANT	An industrial establishment engaged in the production of asphalt, macadam, blacktop, concrete, or mortar for use in the construction and repair of buildings, roadways, and vehicular use areas. The use involves the stockpiling of sand, binder and filler, as well as a heater to mix the ingredients, and trucks to deliver products to the site of installation.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY	A residential facility with support and supervisory personnel for the elderly or infirm that provide rooms, meals, personal care, and supervision of self-administered medication. They may provide other services such as recreational and social activities, financial services, transportation, laundry, and other services appropriate for the residents and designed to provide a relatively independent lifestyle.
AUTHORIZED AGENT	A person with express written consent to act upon another's behalf.
AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE	An automated mechanized consumer banking device operated by a financial institution for the convenience of its customers, whether inside or outside of a financial institution, or located in a structure unrelated to the financial institution operating it. Such uses may not serve as the principal use of a parcel of land or site.
AUTOMOTIVE SALES OR RENTALS	Premises on which new or used passenger automobiles, trailers, recreational vehicles, or light trucks in operating condition are displayed for sale, lease, or rental.
AUTOMOTIVE PARTS AND ACCESSORY SALES	The on-site sale and subsequent installation of various automobile parts and accessories, including but not limited to bed liners, toolboxes, truck tops, or audio systems. Such uses do not include the sale of gasoline or other fuels.
AUTOMOTIVE PAINTING/BODY SHOP	Repair of automobiles, vehicles, or trailers, including bodywork, framework, welding, and major painting service.
AUTOMOBILE REPAIR AND SERVICING (WITHOUT PAINTING/BODYWORK)	General repair, rebuilding, or reconditioning of engines, motor vehicles, or trailers, not including bodywork, framework, welding, and major painting service.
AUTOMOTIVE TOWING AND STORAGE LOT	An establishment operated for the purpose of temporary storage on-site of operable or inoperable vehicles. If an establishment, stacks vehicles or portions of stored vehicles are dismantled or removed for sale, it shall be considered a salvage and junkyard.
AWNING	means a plastic, canvas, or metal porch or shade supported by a frame and often foldable that is placed over a storefront, doorway, or window.
B	
BALCONY	means a platform on the outside of a building that is accessible from an upper-story door or window and bounded by a building wall on at least one side, with its open sides surrounded by a railing.
BAR, COCKTAIL LOUNGE, OR PRIVATE CLUB	An establishment having as its principal or predominant use the serving of beer, wine, or liquor for consumption on the premises, and which sets a minimum age requirement for entrance, consistent with State law. The primary source of revenue for such use is derived from alcohol sales, and the secondary source from the serving of food. Such uses may also provide on-site entertainment in the form of live performances, dancing, billiards, or other entertainment activities.
BASEMENT	means any area of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.
BAY WINDOW	means a window, typically with two or more sides that is built to project outward from an outside wall.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>BED AND BREAKFAST</i>	A private residence, generally a single-family residence, engaged in renting one or more dwelling rooms on a daily basis to tourists, vacationers, and business people, where provision of meals is limited to breakfast for guests only.
<i>BELTCOURSE OR BELT COURSE</i>	Means a horizontal band forming part of an interior or exterior architectural composition (as around pillars or engaged columns). Belt courses are often made of brick or stone.
<i>*BEE HIVE</i>	Any receptacle or container, or part of receptacle or container, which is made or prepared for the use of bees, or which is inhabited by bees.
<i>BERM</i>	means an elongated earthen mound typically designed or constructed on a site to separate, screen, or buffer adjacent uses or site features.
<i>BICYCLE PARKING SPACE</i>	means land and facilities used for the parking of bicycles, including a mechanism for securing a parked bicycle.
<i>BLOCK</i>	The land lying within an area bounded on all sides by streets.
<i>BLOCK FACE</i>	The lands abutting on one side of a street and lying between the two nearest intersecting or intercepting streets, railroad right-of-way, watercourse, or un-subdivided land.
<i>BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT</i>	means the quasi-judicial body composed of appointed representatives from the Town which are given certain powers under and relative to ordinances of the Town. Also known as the Zoning Board of Adjustment.
<i>BONA FIDE FARM</i>	Any tract or tracts of land used for farm purposes as defined in §160D-930 of the North Carolina General Statutes, including the production and activities relating or incidental to the production of crops, fruits, vegetables, ornamental and flowering plants, dairy, livestock, poultry, and all other forms of agriculture as defined in §106-581.1 of the North Carolina General Statutes. In addition, the production of a nonfarm product that the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services recognizes as a "Goodness Grows in North Carolina" product that is produced on a farm subject to a conservation agreement under §106-743.2 of the North Carolina General Statutes is a bona fide farm purpose. Any of the following shall constitute sufficient evidence that the property is being used for bona fide farm purposes: 1. A farm sales tax exemption certificate issued by the Department of Revenue; 2. A copy of the property tax listing showing that the property is eligible for participation in the present use value program pursuant to §105-277.3 of the North Carolina General Statutes; 3. A copy of the farm owner's or operator's Schedule F from the owner's or operator's most recent federal income tax return; and 4. A forest management plan.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>BOTTLE SHOP</i>	A commercial establishment engaged in the retail sale of beer, wine, or liquor in sealed containers offered for sale to an individual solely as a sealed container such as a bottle or can. Beverages may be sold for off-site or on-site consumption only in accordance with all applicable State laws and permits. Incidental sale of food or associated merchandise may also take place.
<i>*BOVINES</i>	Animals in the family Bovidae, including cows (Species <i>Bos taurus</i>)
<i>BROADCASTING TOWER, RADIO OR TELEVISION</i>	A tower or similar structure devoted to the transmission of television or radio signals. Such uses may also include buildings, studios, and related appurtenances.
<i>BUFFER</i>	An area of natural or planted vegetation adjoining or surrounding a use and unoccupied in its entirety by any building, structure, paving or portion of such use, for the purposes of screening and softening the effects of the use.
<i>BUFFER, STREETScape</i>	See "Streetscape Buffer."
<i>BUFFER, PERIMETER</i>	means vegetative material and structures (i.e., walls, fences) that are used to separate uses from each other as required by this Ordinance, including the Type A Separation, Type B Intermittent, Type C Semi-Opaque, and Type D, Opaque.
<i>BUILDABLE LOT</i>	means a lot of record created under the requirements of this Ordinance, or under the standards of previous requirements, containing sufficient area, exclusive of easements, flood hazards, water bodies, well and wastewater disposal tank fields; sufficient total dimensions; sufficient means wastewater disposal system; and sufficient access to permit construction thereon of a principal building together with its required parking and buffer yards.
<i>BUILDING</i>	Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. This term does not include camping trailers, motorized homes, pickup campers, travel trailers or self-contained travel trailers.
<i>BUILDING AXIS</i>	means an imaginary line between two points on a building that describes or explains how the building is organized. For example, the ridgeline of a roof gable depicts a building's axis.
<i>BUILDING FAÇADE</i>	means the entire exterior wall of a building facing a lot line measured from the grade to the eave or highest point of a flat or mansard roof. Façades may be on the front, side, or rear elevation of the building.
<i>BUILDING FOOTPRINT</i>	means the area occupied by the perimeter of a principal building. Accessory structures and non-building facilities are not included in the building footprint.
<i>BUILDING PROJECTION</i>	means an extension of a building wall or building façade projecting outwards from the primary building façade plane typically used to provide visual interest, contain an entrance, or conceal or screen a service element of site feature like a refuse collection container.
<i>BUILDING RECESS</i>	means an inset or indentation of a building wall or building façade from the primary building façade plane typically used to accommodate windows, walk-up service features, doorways, or pass-throughs.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>BUILDING WALL PROJECTION</i>	means an extension of a building wall or building façade projecting outwards from the primary building façade plane typically used to conceal or screen a service element of site feature like a refuse collection container.
<i>BUILDING WING</i>	means a portion of a building that is subordinate to the main or central part of the structure. Building wings may share a wall with the main or central part of the building or be joined to it by another ancillary structure like a hallway or a colonnade.
<i>BUILDING, ACCESSORY</i>	See “Accessory Building.”
<i>BUILDING, PRINCIPAL</i>	means a building or, a group of buildings, in which the principal use of the lot is conducted.
<i>BULKY ITEMS SALES</i>	A retail establishment engaged in the retail sale of large or bulky items that are not commonly constructed or maintained indoors, such as truck camper tops, bed liners, prefabricated outdoor buildings, manufactured homes, modular homes, play equipment, portable storage containers, or hot tubs. Such uses may include on-site assembly or fabrication of such items for sale.
<i>BUMP OUT</i>	See “Building Projection.”
<i>BUSINESS INCUBATOR</i>	A commercial establishment that provides support and encouragement to new business startups and ventures in the form of affordable floor area to rent, shared office space, shared marketing resources, and may also provide management training services and access to financing. Business incubators contain a wide array of use types, including retail, office, personal service, and light manufacturing uses.
C	
<i>CALIPER</i>	means measurement for determining the size of trees at time of planting. Caliper is the quantity in inches of the diameter of trees measured at six inches or 12 inches above the ground, based on the size of the tree being measured.
<i>CAMPER</i>	A portable dwelling (as a special equipped trailer or automobile vehicle) for use during travel and camping.
<i>CANOPY</i>	means a permanent structure other than an awning made of cloth, metal, or other material attached or unattached to a building for the purpose of providing shelter to patrons or automobiles, or as a decorative feature. A canopy is not a completely enclosed structure.
<i>CANOPY TREE</i>	means a species of tree which normally grows to a mature height of 40 feet or more with a minimum mature crown width of 30 feet.
<i>CAR WASH OR AUTO DETAILING</i>	An establishment providing the exterior washing of vehicles where vehicles are manually driven or pulled by a conveyor through a system of rollers and/or brushes. Interior cleaning and/or drying may be conducted manually by vehicle operator or on-site attendants. Incidental sales of automobile-related accessories may take place.
<i>CASUALTY DAMAGE</i>	The damage to or loss of a nonconforming structure or use that is sudden, unexpected, and unusual. Typically associated with fire, severe weather, or Act of God.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
CATERING ESTABLISHMENT	A commercial establishment that prepares, delivers, and may or may not serve food and/or beverages to clients in a pre-arranged on-site or off-site location at a pre-arranged time. Catering operations associated with a restaurant are considered eating establishments, and catering associated with a hotel, motel, or conference venue is considered an accessory use.
CEMETERY, COLUMBARIUM, MAUSOLEUM	Uses intended for the burial of the dead and dedicated for cemetery purposes. This use type may include a funeral home or mortuary or a mausoleum or columbarium (a structure or vault lined with recesses for cinerary urns), but does not include a crematory.
CENTRAL LEADER	means the dominant upright branch (or trunk) of a tree.
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY	means a document issued by the Stanly County Building Inspector certifying compliance with all applicable State and local construction codes, including all terms of an approved zoning compliance permit or special use permit, and authorizing occupancy of a building or structure.
CERTIORARI	A situation where an appellant may file an appeal of a decision directly to a higher court of law.
CHANGE OF USE	means the change in the use of a building, structure, or land. "Change of use" includes a change from one use type to another use type.
CHANGEABLE COPY	Text or other depictions on the face of a sign that are capable of being revised on a regular or infrequent basis.
CHILD CARE, INCIDENTAL	A program or arrangement, licensed by the State and located in the provider's residence where, at any one time, three or more children under the age of 13, receive child care on a regular basis of at least once per week for at least four (but less than 24) hours per day from persons other than their guardians, full-time custodians, or persons related to them by blood, marriage, or adoption. This definition does not include child day care centers, cooperative arrangements among parents, or other activities not defined as child care by §110-86 of the North Carolina General Statutes. Provision of day care services for more than six children in a residential dwelling is subject to the standards for a child care facility.
CHILD DAY CARE FACILITY	means any establishment that provides regular care, activity, and supervision, with or without academic instruction, for five or more children under the age of 16 years and operates more than four hours per day but not more than 18 hours per day. A commercial or nonprofit child care center establishment is not operated as a small or large day care home. The term "child care center" includes infant centers, preschools, and extended day care facilities. These may be operated in conjunction with a business, school, or religious facility, or as an independent land use. A child care center must meet applicable requirements of the State Building Code and must have a fence of at least four feet in height surrounding any play area provided for the children. The operation of the center shall comply with all federal, State and local codes.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
CHURCH	A structure or place in which worship, ceremonies, rituals, and education are held, together with its accessory buildings and uses (including buildings used for educational and recreational activities), operated, maintained, and controlled under the direction of a religious group. Also includes temples and mosques.
CIVIC, FRATERNAL, & SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS	A building and related facilities owned and operated by a corporation, association, or group of individuals established for fraternal, social, educational, recreational, or cultural enrichment of its members and primarily not for profit, and whose members meet certain prescribed qualifications for membership and pay dues.
CLINIC	means an establishment used for the care, diagnosis, therapy, or counseling of sick, ailing, infirmed, or injured persons or nonmedical therapy and counseling on an out-patient basis.
CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT	means the grouping of buildings in order to conserve land resources and provide for innovation in the design of the project including minimizing stormwater runoff impacts. The term "cluster development" includes nonresidential development as well as single-family residential and multifamily developments.
CLUSTER MAILBOX UNIT	means a centralized grouping of individually locked and keyed mailboxes meeting the specifications of the United States Postal Service.
COFFEE SHOP/BAKERY	A commercial establishment engaged in the retail sale of coffee, tea, breads, and confectionaries for on-site and off-site consumption. Such uses may also offer a limited range of food available for on-site or off-site consumption as well as merchandise associated with home consumption. A coffee shop or bakery may also include, as an accessory use, equipment and facilities to prepare coffee beans or baking raw materials for consumption. Uses engaged solely in material processing for off-site consumption are manufacturing uses. Uses that derive the majority of their income from sales of food are restaurant uses.
COLLECTOR STREET	means a street designated as a collector street in the Town's adopted policy guidance, the applicable comprehensive transportation plan, or by the NCDOT.
COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	A public or private, non-profit institution for post-secondary education offering courses in general or technical education which operates within buildings or premises on land owned or leased by the institution for administrative and faculty offices, classrooms, laboratories, chapels, auditoriums, lecture halls, libraries, student and faculty centers, athletic facilities, dormitories, fraternities and sororities, and other facilities which further the educational mission of the institution. In no event shall this definition prohibit a college or university from engaging in an activity historically conducted by such institutions.
COLLOCATION	The placement, installation, modification, operation or replacement of antenna and related wireless telecommunications equipment on, under, or within an existing or replacement telecommunications tower, utility pole, building, or other vertical projection.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
COLLOCATION, MAJOR	The placement, installation, modification, or replacement of antenna and related wireless telecommunications equipment on a building's roof, on a building's wall, on a vertical projection not constructed for the provision of wireless telecommunications services, or on a telecommunications tower where the collocation requires "substantial modifications" to the telecommunications tower, as defined in this Ordinance and §160D-931 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
COLLOCATION, MINOR	The placement, installation, modification, or replacement of antenna and related wireless telecommunications equipment on a telecommunications tower that does not require "substantial modifications" and that meets the definition of an "eligible facility request" as defined in this Ordinance and §160D-931 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
COLUMN	means an upright pillar, typically cylindrical and made of stone or concrete, supporting an entablature, arch, or other structure or standing alone as a monument.
COMMON LAW VESTED RIGHT	Legal doctrine that recognizes where property owners have reasonably made a substantial expenditure of money, time, labor or energy in a good faith reliance on a permit from the government, that they acquire "vested rights" or a protected right to complete the development of their land as originally begun despite any changes in the zoning on the property.
COMMON OPEN SPACE	Undeveloped land within a conservation subdivision that has been designated, dedicated, reserved or restricted in perpetuity from further development and is set aside for the use and enjoyment by residents of the subdivision. Common open space shall not be a part of individual residential lots. It shall be substantially free of structures but may contain historic structures and archaeological sites, and/or recreational facilities for residents or drainage fields as indicated on the approved development plan
COMMUNITY CENTER	A public building to be used as a place of meeting, recreation, or social activity and not operated for profit.
COMMUNITY CHARACTER	means the sum or combined effect of the attributes and assets that make the Town unique and that establish the Town's "sense of place." Attributes include the resident population, local institutions, visual characteristics, natural features, and shared history.
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	means the Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Oakboro, as adopted and amended by the Oakboro Board of Commissioners. A comprehensive plan sets forth goals, policies, and programs intended to guide the present and future physical, social, and economic development of the jurisdiction. A land-use plan uses text and maps to designate the future use or reuse of land. A comprehensive or land-use plan is intended to guide coordinated, efficient, and orderly development within the planning and development regulation jurisdiction based on an analysis of present and future needs. See. §160D-501 of the North Carolina General Statutes and section 3304 for the complete statutory definition.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
COMPUTER RELATED SERVICE	A commercial establishment engaged in diagnosis and repair of personal computers and associated peripherals, including printers, network equipment, monitors, and related equipment. Such uses may also procure replacement parts and construct computer components or systems for clients. Limited sale of new or reconstructed computers and computer equipment is an accessory use. Manufacture or assembly of computer systems on an industrial scale or for resale to members of the general public is a light manufacturing use.
CONCEPT PLAN	A plan for development intended solely for illustrative purposes to assist a review authority in its consideration of a proposed development. A concept plan may, but does not necessarily need to include, the detailed elements typically found in a site plan (for example, detailed locations of buildings, location of off-street parking, location of landscaping, etc.).
CONDITION OF APPROVAL	A limitation or stipulation on the range of allowable uses, density, intensity, configuration, or operational parameters of new development or redevelopment. A condition may be proposed by an applicant, a staff member, or a review authority that must be accepted by an applicant and the Town to become binding.
CONDOMINIUM	A development containing individually owned dwelling units and jointly owned and shared areas and facilities that is subject to the North Carolina Unit Ownership Act (North Carolina General Statutes § Ch. 47A) and/or the North Carolina Condominium Act (§Ch. 47C of the North Carolina General Statutes).
CONE OF ILLUMINATION	The detectable spread of illumination from a source of exterior lighting.
CONSERVATION EASEMENT	The grant of a property right or interest from the property owner to the Town or a nonprofit conservation organization stipulating that the described land shall remain in its natural, scenic, open or wooded state, precluding future development

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)

A residential development in a rural setting that is characterized by compact lots and common open space; where the

**FIGURE 85 - CONSERVATION
SUBDIVISION**



natural features of the land are preserved to the greatest extent possible. Illustrated in the Figure above.

CONSTRUCTION	The erection of any building, structure, on-site improvement, or any preparations (including land disturbing activities) for the same, regardless whether the site is presently improved, unimproved or hereafter becomes unimproved by “demolition,” destruction of the improvements located thereon by fire, windstorm or other casualty.
CONSTRUCTION PLAT	means a plan with supporting data for a proposed subdivision, developed for the purpose of establishing the layout and provision of roads and utilities.
CONTAINERIZED STOCK	means trees or other vegetation delivered for planting or establishment in individual or group containers.
CONTINUANCE	The adjournment or postponement of review or a decision on an application for development approval to a specified future date.
CONTRACT PURCHASER	A person who has entered into a contract with another party to purchase real property, but who has not yet settled on the purchase.
CONTRACTOR SERVICES/YARD	Offices for building, plumbing, or electrical contractors, and related storage facilities.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
CONVENIENCE STORE	A retail establishment which offers for sale, primarily, the following types of articles: bread, milk, cheese, canned and bottled foods and drinks, tobacco products, beer, wine, candy, papers and magazines, and general hardware articles. Gasoline and/or fast food may also be offered for sale but only as a secondary activity of a convenience store and subject to the standards of this Ordinance. If vehicular maintenance and service are provided, the establishment is not classified as a convenience store.
CONVENTIONAL ZONING DISTRICT	A designation or classification applied to certain lots or tracts as shown on the Official Zoning Map. Conventional zoning districts specify the broad range of allowable land use types permitted on lots or tracts within the particular district. The conventional zoning district standards also specify the applicable dimensional requirements for lots and buildings as well as any unique provisions that apply to solely lands in the particular district.
COPING	means a finishing or protective course of masonry or cap of metal located at the top of a brick, stone, or masonry wall.
CORNICE	means any horizontal member, structural or nonstructural, of any building, projecting outward from the exterior walls at the roof line, including eaves and other roof overhang.
COUNTY	means Stanly County, North Carolina.
COVENANT	A binding written agreement between two or more private parties regarding the use, occupancy, or configuration of development that runs with the land.
CO-WORKING SPACE	A land use that serves as a shared workspace for employees of different organizations. Co-working spaces consist of private, self-contained offices as well as shared or common office workspaces available for rent by more than one individual. Co-working spaces may include shared administrative staff, document production, presentation equipment, storage, kitchens, or private meeting rooms.
CULTURAL FACILITY, LIBRARY, OR MUSEUM	A building serving as a repository for a collection of natural, scientific, historical, or literary curiosities or works of art, and arranged, intended, and designed to be used by members of the public for viewing, with or without an admission charge, and which may include as an accessory use the limited retail sale of goods, services, or products such as prepared food to the public.
CURB	means a constructed element used to stabilize paving, gutter, planting areas, or sidewalks.
D	
DAY CARE, ADULT	A program operated in a structure other than a single-family dwelling that provides group care and supervision on a less than 24-hour basis, and in a place other than their usual place of residence, to adults 18 years or older who may be physically or mentally disabled, and which is certified or approved to operate by the State of North Carolina.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
DAY CARE, CHILD	A commercial or non-profit use licensed by the State where, at any one time, three or more unrelated children under the age of 13 receive child care from an unrelated person in a building other than a private residence on a regular basis of at least one occurrence per week for more than four hours per occurrence. Such uses may also involve the provision of educational services in preparation for elementary school. This definition does not include incidental child care, cooperative arrangements among parents, or drop-in or short-term child care provided while parents work part-time or participate in other activities on the premises (e.g., churches, shopping malls, hotels, health spas).
DECK	A structure, without a roof, directly adjacent to a principal building which has an average elevation above finished grade.
DECORATIVE GLASS	means glass located on an exterior wall of a building that may be transparent, semi-transparent, or opaque.
DEDICATION	The act of giving, donating, or dedicating land or infrastructure improvements to a unit of government for their operation and maintenance.
DENSITY	means the average number of families, persons, or housing units per acre of land.
DESIGNEE	A person selected or designated to carry out a duty or role.
DETERMINATION	means a written, final and binding order, requirement or determination regarding an administrative decision.
DEVELOPING LAND	means a parcel/lot on which surveying for development is currently taking place or for which an application is currently being reviewed for development by the Town Planner or for which development activities have been approved.
DEVELOPER	means a person, including a government agency or redevelopment authority, who undertakes any development and who is the landowner of the property to be developed or who has been authorized by the landowner to undertake development on that property.
DEVELOPMENT	Development means any of the following: [1] The construction, erection, alteration, enlargement, renovation, substantial repair, movement to another site, or demolition of any structure; [2] Excavation, grading, filling, clearing, or alteration of land; [3] The subdivision of land, as defined in §160D-802 of the North Carolina General Statutes; or [4] The initiation or substantial change in the use of land or the intensity of the use of land.
DEVELOPMENT ENTRY POINT	A vehicular access point providing ingress or egress to an individual neighborhood or development.
DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE	Areas in a conservation subdivision within which grading, lawns, pavement and buildings are located.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH)	Measurement for determining the size of existing trees to be credited towards landscaping requirements or for violations of this Ordinance. DBH is the measurement of the diameter of an existing tree trunk taken at a height of 4 ½ feet above the ground. Trees with multiple trunks should be treated as multiple trees and the DBH for each trunk added to aggregate diameter measurement.
DORMER WINDOW	means a window that projects vertically from a sloping roof.
DORMITORY	A principal use consisting of one or more rooms devoted that provide housing with a number of beds that serve as communal sleeping quarters. Such uses may also provide common bathrooms, recreation areas, and storage, but not kitchen facilities.
DOT OR NCDOT	means the state department of transportation.
DOWN ZONING	means a zoning ordinance that affects an area of land in one of the following ways: By decreasing the development density of the land to be less dense than was allowed under its previous usage. By reducing the permitted uses of the land that are specified in a zoning ordinance or land development regulation to fewer uses than were allowed under its previous usage.
DRAINAGEWAY	means any stream, watercourse, channel, ditch or similar physiographic feature draining water from the land.
DRIVE AISLE	means a vehicular accessway within a surface parking lot or a parking structure.
DRIVE THROUGH	A facility designed to enable a person to transact business while remaining in a motor vehicle.
DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT	means an establishment that provides employee curb service or accommodations through special equipment or facilities for the ordering of food or beverage from a vehicle.
DRIVEWAY	means a vehicular way, other than a street or alley, which provides vehicular access from a street. When provided as part of a parking lot, the portion of the vehicle accommodation area that consists of a travel lane bounded on either side by an area that is not a part of the vehicle accommodation
DRIVEWAY MEDIAN	means a constructed device, whether raised or lowered from grade level, located within a driveway or drive aisle that is used to control traffic direction or limit turning movements.
DWELLING	means any building, structure, manufactured home, or mobile home, or part thereof, used and occupied for human habitation or intended to be used for living and/or sleeping by one or more human occupants, and includes any outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.
DWELLING UNIT	means a group of rooms within a dwelling forming a single independent habitable unit used for or intended to be used for living, sleeping, sanitation, cooking and eating purposes by one family or small group of unrelated persons only.
DWELLING, MANUFACTURED	See “Manufactured Dwelling.”
DWELLING, MODULAR HOME	means a manufactured building designed to be used as a one-family dwelling which has been constructed and labeled indicating compliance with the state residential building code.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
DWELLING, MULTIFAMILY	See Multi-Family Dwelling.”
DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY	See “Single-Family Detached Dwelling.”
DWELLING, TOWNHOUSE	See “Townhouse.”
DUPLEX DWELLING	A single detached dwelling on one lot that contains two dwelling units. The units may be located side by side in a horizontal configuration or stacked one above the other in a vertical configuration, sharing common vertical walls or horizontal floors and ceilings.
E	
EASEMENT	means the right to use or occupy the real property of another owner for a specifically identified purpose. An easement is a recognized interest in real property, but legal title to the underlying land is retained by the owner granting the easement.
EAVE	means the projecting lower edges of a roof that overhangs the wall of a building.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION	An off-street parking space that is served by an electrical component assembly or cluster of component assemblies (battery charging station) designed and intended to transfer electric energy, by conductive or inductive means, from the electric grid or other off-board electrical source to a battery or other energy storage device within an electric vehicle.
ELECTRICAL OR PLUMBING FABRICATION	An industrial establishment operated by a contractor, supplier, or distributor engaged in the fabrication and assembly of plumbing fixtures, electrical fixtures, HVAC ducting and equipment, fireplaces, or similar household or commercial features for off-site installation.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
ELECTRONIC GAMING OPERATION	means a location where a mechanically, electrically or electronically operated gaming machine or device, which is owned, leased or otherwise possessed by a sweepstakes sponsor or promoter, or any of the sweepstakes sponsor's or promoter's partners, affiliates, subsidiaries or contractors, which is intended to be used by a sweepstakes entrant, which uses energy, and that is capable of displaying information on a screen or other mechanism. The term "electronic gaming operations" is applicable to an electronic gaming machine or device whether or not: (1) It is server-based. (2) It uses a simulated game terminal as a representation of the prizes associated with the results of the sweepstakes entries. (3) It utilizes software such that the simulated game influences or determines the winning or value of the prize. (4) It selects prizes from a predetermined finite pool of entries. (5) It utilizes a mechanism that reveals the content of a predetermined sweepstakes entry. (6) It predetermines the prize results and stores those results for delivery at the time the sweepstakes entry results are revealed. (7) It utilizes software to create a game result. (8) It requires deposit of any money, coin, or token, or the use of any credit card, debit card, prepaid card, or any other method of payment to activate the electronic machine or device. (9) It requires direct payment into the electronic machine or device, or remote activation of the electronic machine or device. (10) It requires purchase of a related product. (11) The related product, if any, has legitimate value. (12) It reveals the prize incrementally, even though it may not influence if a prize is awarded, or the value of any prize awarded. (13) It determines and associates the prize with an entry or entries at the time the sweepstakes is entered. (14) It is a slot machine or other form of electrical, mechanical, or computer game.
ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD	See Sign, Electronic Message Board.
ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL	A public or private school offering general, technical, or alternative instruction at the elementary, middle, and/or high school levels that operates in buildings or structures or on premises on land leased or owned by the educational institution for administrative purposes. Such uses include classrooms, vocational training (including that of an industrial nature for instructional purposes only), laboratories, auditoriums, libraries, cafeterias, after school care, athletic facilities, dormitories, and other facilities that further the educational mission of the institution.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>ELIGIBLE FACILITY REQUEST</i>	An application for the installation of new or replacement antennas and related wireless telecommunications equipment on an existing telecommunications tower. An eligible facilities request may include increasing the height and/or replacement of an existing telecommunications tower but shall not include any activities that constitute a “substantial modification” as defined in this Ordinance and §160D-931 of the North Carolina General Statutes. Eligible facility requests are reviewed and decided in accordance with the procedures for a minor collocation.
<i>ENCROACHMENT</i>	The location of a building, structure, or portion of a building or structure in an open space, setback, yard, or other area typically required to remain free of buildings or structures. In flood prone areas, an encroachment is the advance or infringement of uses, fill excavation, buildings, permanent structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.
<i>ENTRANCE, PRIMARY</i>	See "primary entrance."
<i>EQUIPMENT CABINET</i>	A non-habitable structure, such as a box, enclosure, vault, shelter, or pedestal, typically located above ground, which contains radios, computers, or other equipment necessary for the transmission or reception of wireless telecommunication signals.
<i>EQUIPMENT COMPOUND</i>	An area containing wireless telecommunications equipment serving antennas on a nearby telecommunications tower, utility pole, building, or other vertical projection. An equipment compound is commonly fenced or surrounded by walls that limit access to members of the general public. Nothing shall limit an equipment compound from being located within a building, on the roof of a building, or underground.
<i>EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN</i>	Any plan submitted to the Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources or a delegated authority (such as the Town) in accordance with § 13A-57 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
<i>ESTABLISHED GRADE</i>	The ground elevation at a specific point on a site after completion of development activity or prior to development activity on a vacant site.
<i>EVENT VENUE</i>	A commercial establishment and associated grounds engaged in the hosting and production of pre-planned events like weddings, corporate parties, or reunions. Typical accessory uses include kitchens or meal preparation space, limited overnight accommodations, photography studios, facilities to accommodate live or recorded music, on- and off-site parking, and outdoor recreation facilities.
<i>EVERGREEN TREE</i>	See "tree, evergreen."
<i>EVIDENTIARY HEARING</i>	Means a hearing to gather competent, material, and substantial evidence in order to make findings for a quasi-judicial decision required by this UDO.
<i>EXEMPTION</i>	A use, site feature, or development condition that is exempted authorized to deviate from otherwise applicable requirements.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
EXISTING LOT (LOT OF RECORD)	A lot which is part of a subdivision, a plat of which has been recorded in the Office of the Stanly County Register of Deeds prior to the adoption of the Town's Subdivision Ordinance (Nov. 1, 1995), or a lot described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been so recorded prior to the adoption of the Subdivision Ordinance.
EXISTING TREE(S)	means trees or other woody vegetation that exist and are retained on a development site.
EXPANSION	means an increase in the floor area of an existing structure or building, or the increase of area of a use.
EX-PARTE COMMUNICATION	Any communication between a member of a decision-making body and another person involved in a development application that is made without the presence or knowledge of the other members of the same decision-making body.
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY	A use involving on-site extraction of surface or subsurface mineral products or natural resources. Typical uses are quarries, borrow pits, sand and gravel operations, mining, hydraulic fracturing, and similar activities. Specifically excluded from this use is grading and removal of dirt associated with an approved site plan or subdivision, or excavations associated with, and for the improvement of, a bona fide agricultural use.
EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES	Includes the architectural style, general design and general arrangement of the exterior of a building or other structure, including the color, the kind and texture of the building material, the size and scale of the building, and the type and style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs and other appurtenant fixtures. In the case of outdoor advertising signs, "exterior architectural features" shall be construed to mean the style, material, size and location of all such signs. Such "exterior features" shall include historic signs, color and significant landscape, archaeological and natural features of the area.
EXTERIOR LIGHTING	Illumination of a building, parking lot, or site feature.
F	
FABRICATION	means the processing and/or assemblage of various components into a complete or partially completed commodity, fabrication related to stamping, cutting, or otherwise shaping the processed materials into useful objects, and the refining aspects of manufacturing and other initial processing of basic raw materials such as metal, ore, lumber, and rubber, etc., are also included.
FAÇADE	See "building façade."
FAÇADE WALL	means the entire exterior wall of a building facing a lot line measured from the grade to the eave or highest point of a flat or mansard roof. Façades may be on the front, side, or rear elevation of the building.
FAÇADE, FRONT	means the exterior façade of a building where the primary or front entrance is located. Typically, the front façade faces the street from which the building derives its street address.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
FAÇADE, REAR	means the exterior façade of a building that is opposite the front façade.
FAÇADE, SIDE	means the exterior façade of a building perpendicular to the front façade.
FALSE (OR OPAQUE) WINDOWS	means an exterior building material provided to replace or approximate a window.
FALSE WINDOW OR DISPLAY CASEMENT	means an exterior building material provided to replace or approximate a window, or a glass-fronted niche within a building wall used to display products available for sale.
FAMILY	One or more persons related by blood, adoption or marriage living and cooking together as a single housekeeping unit. The number of persons, but not exceeding a total of three unrelated persons, living and cooking together as a single housekeeping unit though not related by blood, adoption or marriage, shall be deemed to constitute a family.
FAMILY CARE HOME	A home with support and supervisory personnel that provides room and board, personal care, and habilitation services in a family environment for not more than six resident persons with disabilities. A disabled person is a person with a temporary or permanent physical, emotional, or mental disability including but not limited to an intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, hearing and sight impairments, emotional disturbances and orthopedic impairments but not including mentally ill persons who are dangerous to others as defined in §122C-3(11)b of the North Carolina General Statutes.
FAMILY EXCEPTION/EXEMPTION	Family exception regulations allow family members to subdivide property without having to comply with the approval process for major subdivisions (See § 3310). Approval is provided by the Town Planner at a fee as stated in the fee schedule. Linear family members consist of parents, their children, their grandchildren, their brothers and sisters. The term “family exception/exemption” does not include aunts, uncles, and cousins. The subdivision must meet the current subdivision and zoning regulations, with the exception of the road standards
FAMILY HEALTH CARE STRUCTURE	A transportable residential structure that is primarily assembled at a location other than its site of installation and provides an environment facilitating a caregiver's provision of care for a mentally or physically impaired person.
FARMERS MARKET	A principal use which includes the sale of horticulture or agriculture products, including nursery stock, perennial, annuals, bulbs, mulch, compost, dried flowers, Christmas trees and greens, fresh produce, honey, cider, and similar agriculture products.
FASCIA	means a fascia is a board or other exterior material provided at the edge of a building where the roof meets the exterior wall. When gutters are provided, they are typically mounted to the fascia.
FENCE OR WALL	means a physical barrier or enclosure consisting of wood, stone, brick, block, wire, metal, or similar material used as a boundary or means of protection, retention, or confinement, but not including a hedge or vegetation.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>FENESTRATION</i>	means the arrangement of windows and doors on a building's façade.
<i>FINANCIAL GUARANTEE</i>	See "Performance Guarantee."
<i>FINANCIAL SERVICE</i>	An establishment that provides retail banking services, mortgage lending, or similar financial services to individuals and businesses. Financial institutions include those establishments engaged in the on-site circulation of cash money and check-cashing facilities, but shall not include bail bond brokers. Financial services may also provide automated teller machines (ATM) services, located within a fully enclosed space or building, or along an exterior building wall intended to serve walk-up customers only. Financial services may include drive-through facilities.
<i>FINISHED SIDE OF FENCE</i>	The side of a fence configured for the best possible appearance that does not include structural supports or exterior materials with imperfections.
<i>FIRE LANE</i>	means a lane or designated area in a parking lot or on a street that is reserved for firefighting equipment or staging of people during a fire and is not intended for the parking of vehicles or storage.
<i>FLAG</i>	means the colors and/or emblem of a government body, association, group, business, or corporation. A string of flags is a streamer and is not included in this definition.
<i>FLAG LOT</i>	An irregularly shaped lot where the buildable portion of the lot is connected to its street frontage by an arm. Further, in cases where a minimum lot width is prescribed, the arm is less than the presumptive minimum required lot width.
<i>FLAGPOLE</i>	means a freestanding structure or structure attached to the wall or roof of a building that is used to display flags.
<i>FLEX SPACE</i>	Buildings designed to accommodate a combination of offices (e.g., service establishments and contractor's offices), wholesale establishments, warehousing/distribution, industrial services, and light manufacturing, with the exact proportions of each use being subject to user needs over time. Such uses are treated as principal uses and subject to the standards and limitations applicable to such uses—e.g., parking, and are included in the total gross floor area if located on the same lot.
<i>FLOOD AND FLOODING</i>	mean a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters or the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any sources.
<i>FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP</i>	means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk management zones applicable to the Town.
<i>FLOOR</i>	means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building, including basement, such as, top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in frame construction.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
FOOD PRODUCTION	An industrial establishment engaged in the production and processing of bulk and packaged foods for off-site consumption. Such uses may also include facilities for storage and transport, but shall not include retail sales directly to members of the public.
FOOD TRUCK	A motorized vehicle that is designed to be readily moved and operated for the purpose of preparing and or selling food and or non-alcoholic beverages to the general public on a recurring basis.
FOOTCANDLE	A unit of measure of the intensity of light falling on a surface. It is often defined as the amount of illumination the inside surface of a one-foot-radius sphere would be receiving if there were a uniform point source of one candela in the exact center of the sphere. One footcandle is equal to one lumen per square foot.
FOOTPRINT	See “building footprint.”
FOREST	As used in conservation subdivisions, stands of trees greater than 8 inches DBH covering at least 2,500 feet of a proposed subdivision.
FORESTED LAND	means land consisting of 20 acres or more of wooded land that are in actual production and have a forestry plan.
FORESTRY ACTIVITY	An activity related to planting, maintaining, or removing trees as part of a forestry management plan or bona fide farming activity.
*FOWL	Gallinaceous fowl including chickens (<i>Gallus gallus</i>), waterfowl (in the family Anatidae) including geese, ducks and swans. Guinea fowl (family Numididae), peacocks (<i>Pavo cristatus</i>).
FREESTANDING SIGN	means a sign that is permanently embedded and/or anchored in the ground, in concrete, or similar. This includes a sign that has a decorative foundation or base, such as brick and/or stone. A freestanding sign is also known as a pylon sign.
FRONT FAÇADE	See “façade, front.”
FUEL OIL/BOTTLED GAS DISTRIBUTOR	An establishment that stores and distributes fuel oil or bottled gases such as propane, oxygen, or liquid petroleum in bulk quantities for wholesale sale or distribution to retail outlets or end consumers at the point of use. A use engaged in sale of automobile fuel is a retail use.
FULL-SERVICE ACCESS OR NO CONTROL OF ACCESS	means connections between streets or streets and driveways where no physical or other restrictions to movement exist. For example, a connection from a residential subdivision
FUNERAL-RELATED SERVICE	A commercial establishment engaged in the provision of services related to funeral services for humans or pets. Such uses may provide embalming, cremation, and memorial services. Chapels and storage areas are accessory uses. Uses for the internment of human or animal remains are park and open space uses.
G	
G.S.	means General Statutes of the State of North Carolina.
GABLE	means a triangular area of an exterior wall formed by two sloping roofs.
GALLERY	means a balcony or platform on an upper floor that projects from the primary wall plane of the building that is open underneath.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
GAME ROOM	Means a principal use providing gaming machines, such air hockey, football, pinball; pool tables or billiards. Electronic gaming operations are not permitted in game rooms.
GAMING MACHINE OR DEVICE	means one that is adapted, or may be readily converted into one that is adapted, for use in such a way that, as a result of the payment of any piece of money or coin or token or any credit card, debit card, prepaid card, or any other method that requires payment to activate play, whether directly into the slot machine or device or resulting in remote activation, such machine or device is caused to operate or may be operated in such manner that the user may receive or become entitled to receive any piece of money, credit, allowance or thing of value, or any check, slug, token or memorandum, whether of value or otherwise, or which may be exchanged for any money, credit, allowance or anything of value, or which may be given in trade, or the user may secure additional chances or rights to use such machine, apparatus or device; or any other machine or device designed and manufactured primarily for use in connection with gambling and which machine or device is classified by the United States as requiring a federal gaming device tax stamp under applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.
GATHERING SPACE OR AREA	means a formal or informal area intended for or used by the general public to gather or congregate together for interaction or recreation.
GUARD HOUSE, SHELTER, OR GATEHOUSE	An accessory building, whether habitable or not, positioned at the entrance of a development to demarcate the boundary of the development. Such structures may include facilities for seating, guards, bus stops, or similar features. Vehicular gates are not included as part of a guard house, shelter, or gatehouse.
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	Establishments engaged in the repair or servicing of agriculture, industrial, business, or consumer machinery, equipment, products, or by-products, including machine shops; tool repair; electric motor repair; repair of scientific or professional instruments; laundry, dry-cleaning, and carpet cleaning plants; film processing; and general industrial service uses. Firms that provide these services do so by mainly providing centralized services for separate retail outlets. Few customers, especially the general public, come to the site.
GENERAL STATUTES	A statute is a written law passed the General Assembly that sets forth general propositions of law that courts apply to specific situations.
GLARE	The effect produced within the visual field by a high intensity or insufficiently shielded light source that is significantly brighter than the level to which the eyes are adapted, causing annoyance, discomfort, or loss of visual performance or visibility of objects.
GLAZING	means the portion of an exterior building surface occupied by glass or windows.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>GOLF COURSE, PUBLIC</i>	A tract of land under public ownership or operation laid out with at least nine holes for playing the game of golf and improved with tees, greens, fairways, and hazards. A golf course may include a clubhouse (with or without eating facilities), shelters, a driving range, putting green, maintenance facilities, an irrigation system, and outdoor storage of materials and equipment.
<i>GOOD CAUSE</i>	Legally adequate or substantial grounds or reason to take a certain action based upon the circumstances of each individual case.
<i>GOOD FAITH</i>	Sincere conduct free from malice or a desire to defraud others.
<i>GOVERNMENTAL USE</i>	An office or other facility of a governmental agency that provides administrative and/or direct services to the public, such as, but not limited to, employment offices, public assistance offices, or motor vehicle licensing and registration services. Such uses may also house maintenance and repair centers, equipment, and outdoor storage yards.
<i>GRAVEYARD</i>	See “Cemetery, Columbarium, or Mausoleum.”
<i>GREENWAY</i>	means public open space under the control and maintenance of the Town or other legal entity which has been designated on an officially adopted greenway or open space plan and developed in accordance with the adopted greenway or open space plan.
<i>GROSS ACREAGE</i>	As used in conservation subdivisions, the total area of the parcel prior to the creation of a conservation subdivision.
<i>GROSS FLOOR AREA</i>	means the sum of the gross horizontal areas of each floor of the principal building, and any accessory building or structures measured from outside of the exterior walls or from the center line of party walls. The term does not include any area used exclusively for the surface parking of motor vehicles or for building or equipment access, such as stairs, elevator shafts, and maintenance crawlspace.
<i>GROUND COVER</i>	means low growing plants such as grasses, ivy, creeping bushes and similar decorative plantings as well as mulch, pine straw, or other similar materials used to cover the ground within required landscaping areas.
<i>GROUND-BASED MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT</i>	means utility or other equipment of a mechanical nature that is mounted on or below grade on the site it serves.
<i>GROUP HOME</i>	See Family Care Home and § 160D-907 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
H	
<i>HABITABLE SPACE</i>	A space in a building for living, sleeping, eating, or cooking, or used as a home occupation.
<i>HAIR, NAILS, AND SKIN-RELATED SERVICES</i>	A commercial establishment engaged in the provision of services pertaining to hair care, hair styling, hair removal, nail care, makeup, facial treatments, tanning, massage therapy, and similar cosmetic treatments. Such uses may or may not include other spa or salon facilities such as showers, baths, and the incidental sales of food for on-site consumption and personal skin or hair care products.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>HARDSHIP</i>	Special or specified circumstances that place an unreasonable or disproportionate burden on one applicant or landowner over another.
<i>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS</i>	means those materials that are listed in the most current consolidated list of chemicals covered by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, title III.
<i>HEALTH CARE USE</i>	A small-scale facility where patients are admitted for examination and treatment by one or more physicians, dentists, or psychologists on a short-term basis. Patients may or may not receive care or lodging overnight, but the facility is not intended for long-term overnight care. Such facilities may include sleeping rooms for care workers and members of patient's families.
<i>HEAVY EQUIPMENT SALES, RENTAL, AND REPAIR</i>	Premises on which new or used heavy equipment (tractors, loaders, excavators, backhoes, cranes, lifts, rollers and similar devices) are displayed for sale, lease, or rental. On-site repair and service to heavy equipment is also provided.
<i>HEIGHT (OF A STRUCTURE OR PART OF A STRUCTURE)</i>	means the vertical distance from the mean natural grade at the foundation to the highest portion of the structure, or part of a structure.
<i>HIGH INTENSITY LED</i>	One or more light emitting diodes that are optimized for providing an extra-bright, highly visible light.
<i>HOME OCCUPATION</i>	Any activity carried out for gain by a resident and conducted within the resident's dwelling unit or an allowable accessory structure.
<i>HOME OFFICE</i>	The use of a portion of a principal residence for conducting office or commercial-related activity.
<i>HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION</i>	An organization of homeowners or property owners of lots or land in a particular subdivision, condominium, or planned development. The owners' association is responsible for maintaining and enhancing the shared private infrastructure (e.g., stormwater, streets, and sidewalks) and common elements such as recreation areas.
<i>HORIZONTAL FAÇADE MODULATION</i>	means projections, recesses, ribs, fins, or building wings distributed evenly across the façade of a building.
<i>HOTEL OR MOTEL</i>	A building or group of buildings in which sleeping accommodations are offered to the public and intended primarily for rental for temporary occupancy by persons on an overnight basis. Hotels or motels may include an associated eating establishment, conference facilities, and on-site recreational amenities. Hotels or motels regularly offering extended duration stay facilities to patrons are extended stay facilities. Hotel, motel, resorts, lodges, and similar overnight lodging uses are to be considered synonymous uses.
<i>HVAC CONTRACTOR</i>	Offices for heating and cooling contractors, and related storage facilities. Such uses may include facilities for the fabrication of metal parts, but creation of metal is a heavy industrial use.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>ILLUMINATED SIGN</i>	means a sign with an artificial light source for the purpose of illuminating the sign. An externally-illuminated sign is illuminated by an external source that reflects light off the surface of a sign face. An internally-illuminated sign has internal light source that emits light through the sign face, i.e., LED, fluorescent, etc.
<i>IMPERVIOUS SURFACE</i>	means any material that reduces and prevents absorption of stormwater runoff into previously undeveloped land.
<i>INDOOR COMMERCIAL RECREATION</i>	A commercial establishment located entirely indoors that provides recreational, amusement, and entertainment opportunities for patrons, including activities such as billiards, bingo, bowling, video games, escape rooms, fortune tellers, skating rinks, laser tag, trampolines, and climbing walls.
<i>INERT DEBRIS</i>	means solid waste consisting solely of material that is virtually inert, that is likely to retain its physical and chemical structure under expected conditions of disposal, and that will not pose a threat to groundwater standards. Inert debris includes material such as concrete, brick, concrete block, uncontaminated soil, rock and gravel.
<i>INTERMITTENT STREAM</i>	A well-defined channel that contains water for only part of the year, typically during winter and spring when the aquatic bed is below the perched of seasonal high-water table. The flow may be supplemented by stormwater runoff.
<i>INTERNALLY ILLUMINATED</i>	An awning, sign, or canopy with an internal source of illumination.
<i>ITINERANT MERCHANT SALES</i>	An individual or business offering goods or services for sale at retail to members of the general public either in their homes, their place of business, or from a vehicle on a lot with an established use or a vacant lot.
J	
<i>JUNK</i>	means debris or refuse such as metals, plastics, appliances, paper, trash, tires, and other waste; pre-used or unusable; that are worn, deteriorated, or obsolete making them unusable in their existing condition, to include junked, dismantled or wrecked automobiles, machinery, or parts thereof.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
JUNKED, ABANDONED AND NUISANCE MOTOR VEHICLES	The term “junked motor vehicle” means an abandoned motor vehicle that also: (1) Is partially dismantled or wrecked; (2) Cannot be self-propelled or moved in the manner in which it was originally intended to move; (3) Is more than five years old and worth less than \$500.00 as provided by the municipality in an ordinance adopted under this section; or Junked motor vehicle means as defined in §160A-303(b2) of the North Carolina General Statutes.
	Abandoned vehicle, motor vehicle or vehicles means as defined in §160A-303(b1) of the North Carolina General Statutes. An abandoned motor vehicle is one that: (1) Has been left upon a street or highway in violation of a law or ordinance prohibiting parking; (2) Is left on property owned or operated by the Town for longer than 24 hours; (3) Is left on private property without the consent of the owner, occupant, or lessee thereof for longer than two hours; or (4) Is left on any public street or highway for longer than seven days or is determined by law enforcement to be a hazard to the motoring public.
	Nuisance vehicle means a vehicle on public or private property that is determined and declared to be a health or safety hazard, a public nuisance, and unlawful, including a vehicle found to be: (1) A breeding ground or harbor for mosquitoes, other insects, rats or other pests; (2) A point of heavy growth of weeds or other noxious vegetation over eight inches in height; (3) A point of collection of pools or ponds of water; (4) A point of concentration of quantities of gasoline, oil or other flammable or explosive materials as evidenced by odor; (5) One which has areas of confinement which cannot be operated from the inside, such as trunks, hoods, etc.; (6) So situated or located that there is a danger of it falling or turning over; (7) One which is a point of collection of garbage, food waste, animal waste, or any other rotten or putrescent matter of any kind; (8) One which has sharp parts which are jagged or contain sharp edges of metal or glass; or (9) Any other vehicle specifically declared a health and safety hazard and a public nuisance by the Board of Commissioners.
JUNKYARD	See “Salvage or Junkyard.”
JUST CAUSE	Legitimate cause; legal or lawful ground for action.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
K	
L	
LAND CLEARING DEBRIS	means solid waste generated solely from land clearing activities such as stumps, trees, limbs, brush, grass and other naturally occurring vegetative material.
LANDSCAPE FABRIC	means a geotextile material used to control weeds by inhibiting their exposure to sunlight.
LANDSCAPE ISLAND	means the portion of a parking lot intended for landscaping material and pervious surfaces.
LANDSCAPE STRIP	means linear landscape islands located between two parallel rows of off-street parking spaces.
LANDSCAPING	means the improvement of a lot, parcel or tract of land with grass, shrubs, and trees. Landscaping may include pedestrian walks, flower beds, ornamental objects such as fountains, statuary, and objects designed and arranged to produce an aesthetically pleasing effect.
LED LIGHTING	means a strip or connected string of semiconductor diodes that emit visible light when electric voltage is applied.
LEGISLATIVE DECISION	means the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation under this UDO. As used in § 3307 Development agreement, a decision to approve, amend, or rescind a development agreement.
LEGISLATIVE HEARING	means a hearing to solicit public comment on a proposed legislative decision.
LIGHT TRESPASS	Unwanted light that shines from one lot to another.
LIGHTING PLAN	A graphic deposition of proposed exterior lighting fixture locations, height, anticipated luminance, and cones of illumination.
LOADING SPACE (FACILITY)	means space logically and conveniently located for bulk pickups and deliveries, scaled to delivery vehicles, and not considered as part of the minimum required off-street surface parking.
LOCAL STREET	means a street designated as a local street in the Town's adopted policy guidance, the applicable comprehensive transportation plan, or by the NCDOT.
LOT	A parcel of land not divided by streets that is or will be occupied by a building and its accessory building(s) or an open-air use of land, together with all required yard and other required open spaces, with all forms of required access and necessary utilities.
LOT LINE	means a line that marks the boundary of a lot.
LOT LINE, INTERIOR	means any lot line that is not a street lot line; a lot line separating a lot from another lot.
LOT LINE, STREET	means any lot line separating a lot from a street right-of-way or easement. Where a lot line is located within such street right-of-way or easement, the right-of-way or easement boundary adjacent of the lot shall be considered the street lot line.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
LOT LINE, ZERO	means any interior lot line along which a structure is allowed with no setback.
LOT OF RECORD	means a lot which has been recorded in the office of the register of deeds or a lot described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds.
LOT WIDTH	means the horizontal distance measured along a straight line connecting the points at which a line demarcating the minimum street setback required from a street lot line intersects with interior lot lines and/or other street lot lines.
LUMEN	A quantitative unit measuring the amount of light emitted by a light source.
M	
MAJOR MODIFICATION	A significant deviation in an application, proposed development, or portion of a development that impacts the operation, appearance, function, value, or compatibility of proposed development with its surroundings. A change in the meaning or language of a legal document, such as a contract, agreement, or approval that is made by one party to the document without the consent of the other after it has been signed or completed.
MAKERSPACE	A collaborative workspace that includes shared tools, workspaces, technology, and knowledge in order to assist participants working alone or with collaborators to create and produce ideas, products, and services. Makerspaces can be formed for the purpose of instruction, creation of material for sale, or a combination of the two.
MANUFACTURED DWELLING, CLASS A (DOUBLEWIDE)	means a manufactured home of at least 320 square feet and constructed after June 15, 1976, that meets or exceeds the construction standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that were in effect at the time of construction. Class A manufactured homes do not include any size recreational vehicle, camper trailer or A.N.S.I. park model homes.
MANUFACTURED DWELLING, CLASS B (SINGLEWIDE)	means a manufactured home of at least 320 square feet constructed after June 15, 1976, that meets or exceeds the standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that were in effect at the time of construction, but which does not meet the definition of a class A (doublewide) manufactured home. Class B manufactured homes do not include any size recreational vehicle, camper trailer or A.N.S.I. park model homes.
MANUFACTURED DWELLING, CLASS C	means a mobile home constructed prior to June 15, 1976, and/or does not meet the definition of either a class A or a class B manufactured home.
MANUFACTURED HOME LOT	means a piece of land within a residential-manufactured home park whose boundaries are delineated in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance and that is designed and improved in accordance with the requirements of this Ordinance to accommodate one manufactured home.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
MANUFACTURED HOME PARK	means any lot or part of a lot, or any parcel of land which is used or offered as a location for three or more manufactured homes, regardless of whether or not a charge is made for such accommodations.
MANUFACTURED HOME PARK MAJOR COLLECTOR STREET	means any manufactured home park street or road intersecting or providing direct access to a state-maintained road, or a street that regularly serves 40 percent of the residents of the park.
MANUFACTURED HOME PARK MINOR COLLECTOR STREET	means any residential-manufactured home park street or road serving only to provide access to the individual spaces.
MANUFACTURED HOME SPACE	means a plot of land within a residential-manufactured home park designed for the accommodation of a single manufactured home in accordance with the requirements set forth in this Ordinance.
MANUFACTURED HOME STAND OR PAD	means that portion of the manufactured home space designed for and used as the area occupied by the manufactured home proper.
MANUFACTURING, HEAVY	Uses that tend to require large amounts of bulk or unrefined materials which are typically processed and stored outdoors on the site. These uses require a significant amount of energy for the processing of raw materials, and are likely to generate significant noise, vibration, dust, glare, heat, odor, smoke, truck traffic, in the immediate vicinity of the use. Heavy manufacturing uses include, but are not limited to: manufacture or assembly of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, appliances, communications equipment, computer or electronic equipment, precision items and other electrical items; the processing of food and related products; lumber mills, pulp and paper mills, and the manufacture of other wood products; and electric power generation plants.
MANUFACTURING, LIGHT	Uses that involve indoor processing or assembly of finished or partially finished goods and do not require large stockpiles of raw material. Processing and storage activities take place solely within enclosed buildings, which helps limit (but does not completely prevent) the creation of noise, vibration, dust, glare, heat, odor, and smoke. Examples include, but are not limited to: production or repair of small machines or electronic parts and equipment; woodworking and cabinet building; publishing and lithography; computer design and development; research, development, testing facilities and laboratories; apparel production; sign making; assembly of pre-fabricated parts, manufacture of electric, electronic, or optical instruments or devices; manufacture and assembly of artificial limbs, dentures, hearing aids, and surgical instruments; manufacture, processing, and packing of food products, cosmetics, and manufacturing of components, jewelry, clothing, trimming decorations, and any similar item.
MASSAGE	means any manipulation of body muscle or tissue by rubbing, stroking, kneading, or tapping by hand or mechanical device.
MASTER PLAN	means a conceptual plan that illustrates and defines land use areas for residential, office, commercial, open spaces, and special facilities or other land uses. General circulation patterns, both vehicular and pedestrian, are identified and indicated on the conceptual plan.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>MATERIAL RETURN</i>	means the continuation of one or more exterior building materials on one building façade beyond an inside or outside building corner to a logical termination point on a different wall plane.
<i>MATURE TREE</i>	means a tree that has reached more than one-third of its expected maximum size.
<i>MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE</i>	means no feasible or practical alternative exists, as determined by the Town, and all possible efforts to comply with the standards or regulation to minimize potential harmful or adverse impacts have been undertaken by an applicant. Economic considerations may be taken into account but shall not be the overriding factor determining “maximum extent practicable.”
<i>METAL FABRICATION AND WELDING</i>	An industrial establishment engaged in the production, assembly, and configuration of metal products through the use of mechanical presses, forms, welding, grinding, and other mechanical processes that form, join, or alter the shape of metal but that do not include the creation or production of metal.
<i>MICROBREWERY OR MICRODISTILLERY</i>	An establishment engaged in the production and packaging of malt beverages, wine or spirits for distribution, retail, or wholesale both on and off-premise. A microbrewery is a facility that produces less than 15,000 barrels of beer per year and sells the majority of the beer it produces for off-site resale and consumption. A micro winery produces less than 100,000 gallons of wine per year. A micro distillery produces less than 15,000 gallons of alcoholic spirits per year. Accessory uses may include a taproom, seating areas, ancillary sales of related merchandise, event space, and warehouse space for stored product.
<i>MINOR MODIFICATION</i>	An insignificant deviation in an application, proposed development, or portion of a development that does not impact the operation, appearance, function, value, or compatibility of proposed development.
<i>MIXED-USE</i>	A format that integrates some combination of residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional use types in one single building or within one single development. Mixed use development may include different use types within the same building or different use types within the same development that is comprised of multiple buildings.
<i>MODULAR OR PREFABRICATED CONSTRUCTION</i>	means construction of prefabricated units which are fabricated prior to erection or installation in a building or structure and may be shipped to their final on-site location.
<i>MULTI-BUILDING DEVELOPMENT</i>	means developments that include two or more buildings on one or more lots that is planned, organized, and managed as a single development for the purposes of the development standards.
<i>MULTI-FAMILY DEVELOPMENT</i>	means a development that includes three or more dwelling units configured in one or more buildings on the same lot or development site. The development includes shared parking areas, shared open spaces around the development, active recreation features, and centralized waste/refuse collection facilities.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING	A structure containing three or more dwelling units that are not located on individual lots. Units may be located side by side in a horizontal configuration or stacked one above the other in a vertical configuration, sharing common vertical walls or horizontal floors and ceilings. Multi-family dwellings include what are commonly called apartments, or condominium units, but not single-family attached dwellings.
MULTIPLE LOT DEVELOPMENT	means developments that include two or more buildings on two or more lots that is planned, organized, and managed as a single development for the purposes of the development standards.
MULTI-USE PATH	means a form of infrastructure that supports multiple recreation and transportation opportunities, such as walking, bicycling, inline skating and people in wheelchairs. Paths are typically surfaced with asphalt, concrete, or firmly packed crushed aggregate.
N	
NATIVE TREE	See “tree, native.”
NEON LIGHTING	means tubing, whether flexible or rigid, mounted to a building wall or other building feature for the purposes of providing illumination, security, attracting attention, or displaying a message.
NEW DEVELOPMENT	For the purposes of the riparian buffer standards, any development project that does not meet the definition of existing development set out in this Ordinance.
NONCONFORMING FEATURE	means a physical feature, characteristic, or a use, building structure, or other development of land that was lawfully established prior to the effective date of the Ordinance, but does not conform to the requirements of this Ordinance.
NONCONFORMING LOT	means a lot that was lawfully created prior to the effective date of the Town’s Subdivision Ordinance (Nov. 5, 1995) but does not conform to the requirements of this Ordinance or the preceding Subdivision Ordinance.
NONCONFORMING SIGN	means a sign that was erected legally but does not comply with these sign regulations.
NONCONFORMING USE	means a use of land, buildings, or structures that was lawfully established prior to the effective date of this Ordinance but does not conform to the use regulations for the zoning district in which it is located.
NONPROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION	As used in conservation subdivisions, Any charitable corporation, charitable association or charitable trust (such as a land trust), the purposes or powers of which include retaining or protecting the natural, scenic or open space values of real property, assuring the availability of real property for agricultural, forest, recreational or open space use, protecting natural resources, maintaining or enhancing air or water quality, or preserving the historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural aspects of real property.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING	The formal legal notification of a public hearing on a proposed development application. A "published notice" is one required to be printed in a newspaper of general circulation. A "mailed notice" is one delivered to specified individuals by US Mail. A "posted notice" is a sign posted on or near the property subject to the application.
NOTICE OF VIOLATION	A notice indicating a violation of this Ordinance.
NURSING HOME	means a structure designed or used for residential occupancy and providing limited medical or nursing care on the premises for occupants 24 hours a day, but not including a hospital or mental health center.
O	
OATH	The term "oath" shall be construed to include an affirmation in all cases in which, by law, an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in like cases the terms "swear" and "sworn" shall be equivalent to the terms "affirm" and "affirmed."
OCCUPANCY	The act, state, or condition of holding, possessing, residing, or otherwise using a premises, lot, site, building, or dwelling.
OFFICE, MEDICAL	A room or group of rooms used for the purpose of providing medical care or treatment, including therapeutic services and counselling. Examples of medical offices include physicians, dentists, ophthalmologists, chiropractors, psychologists, and similar medical specialists. Medical offices may or may not include laboratories, medication sales, and physical therapy facilities as an accessory use. Use types where medical professionals from differing firms or practices provide services or where patients receive treatment or services beyond the scope of a typical office visit are health care uses.
OFFICE, PROFESSIONAL	A room or group of rooms used for conducting the affairs of a business, profession. Examples of professional offices include offices for lawyers, accountants, engineers, architects, and similar professions. Professional offices may include a shared kitchen, lobby area, meeting rooms, and document production areas.
OFFICIAL PLANS	mean any plans officially adopted by the Town Board of Commissioners as a guide for the development of the Town consisting of maps, charts, and texts.
OFFICIAL ZONING MAP	The Official Zoning Map upon which the boundaries of various zoning districts are drawn, and which is an integral part of this Ordinance.
OFF-SITE VIEWS	Views of or into a development site from off-site locations such as other lots, rights-of-way, or locations within the public realm.
ON-CENTER SPACING	Placement of landscape material in a regularly-spaced pattern of equal distance between plants.
OPACITY	means a measurement indicating the degree of obscuration of light or visibility.
OPAQUE	means a building, structure, building material, vegetation, or other site feature that forms a solid visual barrier.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>OPEN SPACE SET-ASIDE</i>	Land or water areas within the site designated for a particular development, not individually owned or dedicated for public use, which is designed and intended for the common use or enjoyment of the residents of the development, but not including any lands occupied by streets, street rights-of-way or off-street parking.
<i>OPERATOR</i>	means the person responsible for the operation of a residential-manufactured home park.
<i>ORDINARY REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE</i>	Work done on a sign or structure to prevent deterioration or to replace any part thereof in order to correct any deterioration, decay or damage to any part thereof in order to restore same as nearly as practical to its condition prior to such deterioration, decay or damage.
<i>OUTDOOR COMMERCIAL RECREATION</i>	A commercial establishment located entirely primarily outdoors that provides recreational, amusement, and entertainment opportunities for patrons, including activities such as: water parks, miniature golf, go cart racing, obstacle or ropes courses, zip lines, paintball, mechanical rides, and similar attractions. Outdoor commercial recreation uses may include buildings or structures that also provide indoor recreational activities.
<i>OUTDOOR DINING AND SEATING</i>	Accessory structures and related facilities that accommodate seating, gathering, dining, or drinking outdoors. Such uses are required to be accessory to a principal use of land. Outdoor dining and seating associated with a principal use shall not take place within a street right-of-way without an encroachment agreement from the right-of-way owner.
<i>OUTDOOR DISPLAY/SALES</i>	The keeping of any goods, merchandise, or vehicles, in an unroofed area for marketing or sales purposes.
<i>OUTDOOR LIGHTING</i>	means any lighting source designed to illuminate or aesthetically enhance a building, parking, sign, or storage area. Lighting shall be engineered as to be non-glaring on adjacent properties or uses and to be “dark sky,” focused as not to exceed the building parapet.
<i>OUTDOOR RECREATION, PUBLIC</i>	A public or non-profit establishment located entirely primarily outdoors that provides recreational, amusement, and entertainment opportunities for visitors. Outdoor recreation uses may include buildings or structures that also provide indoor recreational activities as an accessory use.
<i>OUTDOOR SEASONAL SALES</i>	The temporary sale of goods or products associated with the season or a cultural event, such as the sale of Christmas trees, pumpkins, or seasonal produce. Such sales typically take place outdoors and in locations not devoted to such sales for the remainder of the year.
<i>OUTDOOR SHOOTING RANGE</i>	A commercial establishment designed and operated for the safe discharge of firearms in an outdoor venue by members of the general public. Such uses may include lead reclamation operations, noise control facilities, and sales of ammunition as an accessory use.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>OUTDOOR STORAGE (AS A PRINCIPAL OR ACCESSORY USE)</i>	The keeping, in an unroofed area, of any goods or materials, particularly goods and materials that have a large size, mass, or volume and are either not easily moved or carried or require a mechanical lifting device (e.g., non-bagged mulch and lumber). This use does not include a junkyard or recycling facility, vehicle fleet storage, or the display and storage of vehicles as part of an automobile sales or rental use.
<i>OUTPARCEL OR PAD SITE</i>	means a lot located within a multi-tenant development (e.g., a shopping center) which may or may not have access from a public road abutting the development. The lot is treated as part of the larger development with respect to applicable yard and dimensional requirements.
<i>OVERHANG</i>	means the edge of a roof or upper building story projecting outwards.
<i>OVERLAY ZONING DISTRICT</i>	A zoning district designation that is applied over one or more previously established conventional or conditional zoning district designations. Overlay districts modify the existing zoning district provisions by either adding additional regulations or providing greater flexibility in deviations from the existing applicable standards.
<i>OWNER OR LANDOWNER</i>	means the holder of a title in fee simple. Absent evidence to the contrary, the Town may rely on the Stanly County tax records to determine who is a landowner. The owner may authorize a person holding a valid option, lease, or contract to purchase, to act as his or her agent or representative for the purpose of making applications for development approvals or permits.
<i>OWNER ASSOCIATION</i>	An organization of homeowners or property owners of lots or land in a particular subdivision, condominium, or planned development. The owners' association is responsible for maintaining and enhancing the shared private infrastructure (e.g., stormwater, streets, and sidewalks) and common elements such as recreation areas. Also see "homeowners' association".
P	
<i>PACKAGING AND PRINTING SERVICES</i>	A commercial establishment providing printing, faxing, copying, document binding, photographic processing, packing, mailbox, mailing, and related services. Printing, document production, and processing services may be provided either on- or off-site. Such uses may also provide computer terminals, copiers, and similar equipment for self-service use by customers.
<i>PARAPET</i>	means a building façade that rises above the roof level, typically obscuring a gable or flat roof as well as any roof-mounted equipment.
<i>PARCEL/LOT</i>	means land bounded by lines legally established for the purpose of property division.
<i>PARK OR PLAYGROUND</i>	Land used for recreation, exercise, sports, education, rehabilitation, or similar activities, or a land area intended to enhance the enjoyment of natural features or natural beauty, specifically excluding commercially operated amusement parks.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>PARKING BAY</i>	means two off-street parking spaces serving an individual manufactured home space.
<i>PARKING LOT</i>	The portion of a site or development dedicated to vehicular ingress and egress, off-street parking, parking aisles, internal travel ways, fire lanes, and other areas dedicated to vehicular use, but not necessarily including vehicular storage areas.
<i>PARKING LOT CONNECTION</i>	Vehicular access provided between the vehicular use areas of two or more development sites or parcels of land intended to allow travel between the sites without the use of a street.
<i>PARKING OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES</i>	The temporary parking of a commercial vehicle and an associated trailer used for daily or occasional private transportation at a residential dwelling. Parking of vehicles in excess of 10,000 pounds of gross vehicle weight shall be considered parking of heavy trucks or trailers. The presence of a commercial vehicle while work is being performed on a dwelling or lot shall not constitute parking of commercial vehicle as an accessory use.
<i>PARKING OF HEAVY TRUCKS OR TRAILERS</i>	The temporary parking of motor vehicles over 10,000 pounds of gross vehicle weight and associated trailers or equipment. The presence of a commercial vehicle while work is being performed on a building or lot shall not constitute parking of a heavy truck or trailer as an accessory use.
<i>PARKING OF RECREATIONAL VEHICLES</i>	The temporary parking or storage of a commercial vehicle such as a recreational vehicle, camper, travel trailer, boat, or similar equipment. Recreational vehicles shall not be used as accessory dwelling units.
<i>PARKING PLAN</i>	means a plan or diagram prepared by an applicant for development that depicts the required and provided number of parking spaces (if different from the required number of parking spaces). The plan also shows points of vehicular ingress and egress, drive aisles, the locations of parking lot landscaping islands, pedestrian circulation features, and off-street loading facilities.
<i>PARKING SPACE</i>	means a location where an automobile or passenger truck is temporarily stored.
<i>PARKING STUDY</i>	means an analysis of the minimum number of off-street parking spaces necessary to serve a proposed use type.
<i>PASSIVE OPEN SPACE SET-ASIDE</i>	Open space areas designated for passive recreation uses including walking trails, pathways, gazebos, picnic areas, fountains, and similar areas. Such areas may also include undisturbed natural vegetation.
<i>PENALTY</i>	Punishment for violation of a law or rule.
<i>PERENNIAL STREAM</i>	A well-defined channel that contains water year-round during a year of normal rainfall with the aquatic bed located below the perched or seasonal high-water table for most of the year. Groundwater is the primary source of water for a perennial stream. But it also carries stormwater.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
PERFORMANCE GUARANTEE	means cash or other guarantee provided by an applicant in-lieu of completion of public infrastructure or required public site feature prior to issuance of a building permit or other development approval.
PERIMETER BUFFER	See "Buffer, Perimeter."
PERIMETER PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING	means required landscaping located around the perimeter of a parking lot.
PERSON	means an individual, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, public or private corporation, trust, estate, commission, board, public or private institution, utility, cooperative, interstate body, the State of North Carolina and its agencies and political subdivisions including the Town, or other legal entity.
PERSON WITH DISABILITIES	means a person with a temporary or permanent physical, emotional, or mental disability, including, but not limited to, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, hearing and sight impairments, emotional disturbances and orthopedic impairments, but not including mentally ill persons who are dangerous to others as defined in §122C-3(11)(b) of the North Carolina General Statutes.
PERVIOUS	A substance that allows water to pass through it.
PHARMACY	A commercial establishment engaged in the storage, preparation, and sale of drugs and other medications to customers at retail. Pharmacy uses may also offer a wide variety of food, household goods, or other personal products for sale. A pharmacy may also incorporate a medical technician who provides on-site medical assistance and counselling to patrons. Pharmacies that exceed the floor area thresholds for large format retail uses shall be considered as a large format retail use.
PHASE	The discrete portion of a proposed development.
PILASTER	means a rectangular column with a capital and base that is attached or affixed to a wall as an ornamental design feature.
PLACE OF WORSHIP	See "Church."
PLANNED DEVELOPMENT	An area of land under unified ownership or control to be developed and improved as a single entity under a planned development master plan in accordance with this Ordinance.
PLANNING BOARD	means the body appointed by the Town Board of Commissioners to develop and recommend long range development plans and policies, and to advise the Board of Commissioners in matters pertaining to current physical development and zoning for the Town's planning jurisdiction.
PLANTING SEASON	means the dormant time of the year for trees beginning with leaf drop and ending with bud break; generally late fall to early spring.
PLANTING STRIP	means required landscaping material configured in a linear strip.
PLAT	means a map, generally of a development, showing the location, boundaries, and ownership of individual properties. A plat may simply be the device for officially recording ownership changes or lot divisions.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
PLAY EQUIPMENT	Recreational equipment, whether temporary or permanent, placed for the exercise and enjoyment of persons on the site of a different principal use.
PLOT PLAN	means a simple drawing or sketch depicting compliance with one or more requirements of this Ordinance.
PORCH	A covered projection (can be glazed or screened) from the main wall of a building, with a roof, which is not used for livable space.
PORTABLE STORAGE CONTAINER	A moveable container intended for storage of personal property, waste, or debris, which is brought to a site on a temporary basis.
PORTICO	means a large porch usually with a pediment usually associated with an entrance, supported by columns.
PRELIMINARY PLAT	means a map showing data for a proposed subdivision, developed for the purpose of showing the general layout of lots and roads.
PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE	A meeting or conference conducted by a potential applicant for a permit or development approval and Town staff for the purposes of discussing a potential application or Town rules regarding development. A pre-application conference does not constitute an approval or denial of an application.
PRIMARY ENTRANCE	means the place of ingress and egress to a building, parcel, or development used most frequently by the public.
PRIMARY FAÇADE PLANE	means the largest portion of a building wall in terms of area on a single building façade that maintains a uniform distance from the abutting lot line.
PRIMARY STREET	means the street that provides the street or property address for a lot or building.
PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE OR BUILDING	means a structure in which is conducted the principal use(s) of the lot on which it is located.
PRINCIPAL USE	means the primary purpose or function that a lot serves, or is intended to serve, according to its zoning classification.
PRODUCE STAND	A building or structure used for the retail sales of fresh fruits, vegetables, flowers, herbs or plants grown on the same parcel of land where the stand is located. Such use may also involve the accessory sales of other unprocessed foodstuffs, home processed food products such as jams, jellies, pickles, sauces or baked goods, and homemade handicrafts. No commercially packaged handicrafts or commercially processed or packaged foodstuffs shall be sold. Such uses also include “pick your own” establishments where customers gather their own produce from the fields for purchase and off-site consumption.
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER	means a civil, structural, or traffic engineer licensed by the State of North Carolina.
PROJECTION	means habitable space projecting outwards from the main wall of a building.
PROPERTY	means all real property subject to this UDO. The term includes any improvements or structures customarily regarded as part of real property.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>PROTOTYPICAL ARCHITECTURE</i>	means exterior building materials and architecture that is standardized for a particular use type or franchise operation.
<i>PUBLIC CONVENIENCE CENTER/TRANSFER STATION</i>	A publicly-owned and operated facility for the purposes of collection of trash and waste for relocation to a sorting facility or permanent long term storage location.
<i>PUBLIC HEARING, LEGISLATIVE</i>	A public hearing held for the purpose of soliciting public comments on a proposed development application. Reasonable time limits on speakers may be imposed and responsible decorum maintained. However, unlike quasi-judicial hearings, there is no requirement for oaths, no limits on expression of personal opinions, and no limit on discussing the matter outside the context of the hearing.
<i>PUBLIC HEARING, QUASI-JUDICIAL</i>	A public hearing involving the legal rights of specific parties conducted by the Town Board of Commissioners or the Board of Adjustment based on evidence and sworn testimony presented during the public hearing. Decisions made during such hearings are based upon and supported by the record developed at the hearing, and involve findings of fact and conclusions of law made by the review authority.
<i>PUBLIC MEETING</i>	A gathering of Town officials and interested members of the public to discuss an action of the Town or consider a development application. Unlike a public hearing, no prior public notification is required for a public meeting, and the acceptance of testimony from meeting attendees is at the discretion of the review authority conducting the public meeting.
<i>PUBLIC OR COMMUNITY SEWER SYSTEM</i>	means the sewer system owned and operated by the Town, unless the sewer source is located on a lot and serves only that lot in accordance with §130A-343 of the North Carolina General Statutes.

PUBLIC UTILITY

As defined in §62-3 (23) of the North Carolina General Statutes, a) a person, whether organized under the laws of this State or under the laws of any other state or country, now or hereafter owning or operating in this State equipment of facilities for:

1. Producing, generating, transmitting, delivering or furnishing electricity, piped gas, steam or any other like agency for the production of light, heat or power to or for the public for compensation; provided, however, that the term “public utility” shall not include persons who construct or operate an electric generating facility, the primary purpose of which facility is either for (i) a person’s own use and not for the primary purpose of producing electricity, heat, or steam for sale to or for the public for compensation or (ii) a person who constructs or operates an eligible solar energy facility on the site of a customer’s property and leases such facility to that customer, as provided by and subject to the limitations of N. C. Gen. Stat. Chapter 62, Article 6B;

2. Diverting, developing, pumping, impounding, distributing or furnishing water to or for the public for compensation, or operating a public sewerage system for compensation; provided, however, that the term “public utility” shall not include any person or company whose sole operation consists of selling water or sewer service to less than 15 residential customers, except that any person or company which constructs a water or sewer system in a subdivision with plans for 15 or more lots and which holds itself out by contracts or other means at the time of said construction to serve an area containing more than 15 residential building lots shall be a public utility at the time of such planning or holding out to serve such 15 or more building lots, without regard to the number of actual customers connected;

3. Transporting persons or household goods by street, suburban or interurban bus for the public for compensation;

4. Transporting persons or household goods by motor vehicles or any other form of transportation for the public for compensation, except motor carriers exempted in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 62-260, carriers by rail, and carriers by air;

5. Transporting or conveying gas, crude oil or other fluid substance by pipeline for the public for compensation;

6. Conveying or transmitting messages or communications by telephone or telegraph, or any other means of transmission, where such service is offered to the public for compensation.

b) ...

c) ...

d) The term “public utility,” except as otherwise expressly provided in this Chapter, shall not include the following:

1. A municipality, county, or a city, town, or village.

2. A special district, public authority, or unit of local government, as those terms are defined in [G.S. 159-7\(b\)](#) and that is subject to the provisions of Chapter 159, Subchapter III, Article 3 of the General Statutes.

3. An electric or telephone membership corporation.

4. Any person not otherwise a public utility who furnishes such service or commodity only to himself, his employees or tenants

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
	when such service or commodity is not resold to or used by others. Sub-sections d.1. through n. omitted. See N.C. Gen. Stat. §62-3.
PUBLIC OR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	means the water system owned and operated by the Town, unless that water source is located on a lot and serves only that lot in accordance with §130A-343 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITY	A facility that serves as the base of operations for a fire company, police precinct / department, sheriff's office, or emergency medical technician operation. Such facilities may also include living quarters for personnel, equipment storage, and vehicular maintenance areas.
Q	
QUASI-JUDICIAL	means a decision involving the finding of facts regarding a specific application of a development regulation and that requires the exercise of discretion when applying the standards of the regulation. The term includes, but is not limited to, decisions involving variances, special use permits, and appeals of administrative determinations. Decisions on the approval of subdivision plats and site plans are quasi-judicial in nature if the regulation authorizes a decision-making board to approve or deny the application based not only upon whether the application complies with the specific requirements set forth in the regulation, but also on whether the application complies with one or more generally stated standards requiring a discretionary decision on the findings to be made by the decision-making board. Quasi means "as if".
QUORUM	The minimum number of Board of Commissioners, Planning Board, or Board of Adjustment members that must be present in order to conduct official business or take official action.
R	
REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION	means a change, exception, or adjustment to the standards of the UDO that may be necessary for a person with a disability to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common use spaces. The Town Board of Commissioners may grant reasonable accommodations following a quasi-judicial procedure. The Board of Adjustment may grant a variance to make a reasonable accommodation. See to the U.S. Fair Housing Act, 42 United States Code sections 3601 through 3619.
RECESS	means habitable space that is recessed inwards from the main wall of a building.
RECONSTRUCTION	means rebuilding structures on a site with a pre-existing use that was demolished or removed.
RECREATION AREAS, ACTIVE	include playfields, tot lots, tennis courts, swimming pools and similar active play uses.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
RECREATIONAL VEHICLES AND CAMPER TRAILERS	means a vehicular-type portable structure without permanent foundation that can be towed, hauled or driven and primarily designed as temporary living accommodation for recreational, camping and travel use, and including, but not limited to, travel trailers, truck campers, camping trailers, A.N.S.I. park model homes (or recreational park models) and self-propelled motor homes, sail and motor boats. All recreation vehicles must be classified mobile and bear a current license plate; and be able to evacuate in a timely manner in case of emergency. Parking or storage of recreational vehicles shall not be used for living, sleeping, housekeeping, storage or business purposes.
RECYCLING CENTER	A facility engaged solely in the storage, processing, resale, or reuse of recyclable and recovered materials.
REDEVELOPMENT	means installation of any improvements, new construction, or reconstruction on a lot or site that has pre-existing uses.
REFUSE COLLECTION CONTAINER	means a metal or plastic container used for the collection and temporary storage of refuse or waste for pickup by the Town or a solid waste management contractor.
REGISTER OF DEEDS	means the Stanly County Register of Deeds.
REMEDY	The manner in which a right or law is enforced or satisfied when a violation of the UDO or related law has occurred.
RENTAL MANUFACTURED/MOBILE HOMES	mean manufactured/mobile homes that are available on a rental or lease basis.
REPAIR SERVICE	An establishment primarily engaged in the provision of repair services for electronics, bicycles, clocks, watches, shoes, guns, canvas products, appliances, and office equipment; including tailor; locksmith; and upholsterer. Repair establishments do not include outdoor storage of goods, materials, or equipment. Repair of cars, trucks, or similar heavy equipment is a vehicle-related establishment.
REQUIRED LANDSCAPE AREA	means an area required to be planted with trees, shrubs, or ground cover as required by § 650, Landscaping, <i>et seq.</i>
RESERVATION	An obligation, shown on a subdivision or site plan, to keep land free from development and available for public acquisition for a stated period of time.
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	Buildings for residence such as attached and detached single-family dwellings, apartment complexes, condominiums, townhouses, cottages, etc. and their associated outbuildings such as garages, storage buildings, gazebos, etc. and customary home occupations.
RESTAURANT, INDOOR AND/OR OUTDOOR SEATING	An establishment where meals or prepared food, including beverages and confections, are served to customers for consumption on or off the premises. Seating for patrons consuming products on site are located either indoors or outdoors, and the use does not provide drive-through service. Such uses may include a bar or cocktail lounge as an accessory use.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
RESTAURANT WITH DRIVE-THROUGH/DRIVE-UP SERVICE	An establishment where meals or prepared food, including beverages and confections, are prepared and made available to customers for on-site or off-site consumption. Seating for on-site consumption of products may be located either indoors or outdoors. The use also includes a window intended to serve patrons who do not leave their vehicles to order, receive, and consume order products. Such uses typically do not include a bar or cocktail lounge.
RETAINING WALL	means a structure, either masonry, metal, or treated wood, designed to prevent the lateral displacement of soil, rock, fill, or other similar material.
RETAIL USE	An establishment that sells goods directly to the consumer, where such goods are available for immediate purchase and removal by the purchaser. Examples include stores selling, leasing, or renting consumer, home, and business goods, whether new or used, including art and art supply stores, audio/video stores, bicycle sales, book stores, clothing stores, department stores, dry good sales, electronic equipment stores, fabric shops, furniture stores, florist shops, garden supply centers, gift shops, grocery stores, hardware stores, stores that sell household products, jewelry stores, office supply stores, pet and pet supply stores, and similar uses. Accessory uses may include storage of products for sale, offices, concessions, seating areas, areas for testing of products prior to purchase, and provision of product-related service or repair.
RETENTION POND	means a stormwater control measure consisting of a depression in the land that retains stormwater flow for gradual release into the surrounding soil.
REVEGETATION PLAN	means a plan depicting the re-establishment or replanting of required vegetation or landscaping material on a lot or site where clearing has taken place in violation of this Ordinance or a condition of approval.
REVIEW AUTHORITY	means a Town official, appointed board, or elected body charged with review and decision-making responsibilities for certain types of development applications required by this Ordinance.
REZONING OR ZONING MAP AMENDMENT	means an amendment to this UDO for the purpose of changing the zoning district that is applied to a specified property or properties. The term also includes (i) the initial application of zoning when land is added to the territorial jurisdiction of the Town and (ii) the application of an overlay zoning district. The term does not include (i) the initial adoption of a zoning map by a local government, (ii) the repeal of a zoning map and readoption of a new zoning map for the entire planning jurisdiction, or (iii) updating the zoning map to incorporate amendments to the names of zoning districts made by zoning text amendments where there are no changes in the boundaries of the zoning district or land uses permitted in the districts(s).
RIDING STABLE	A building or structure devoted to the care and keeping of horses maintained for personal or recreational purposes.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>RIGHT-OF-WAY</i>	Shall mean that property located within and adjoining the streets, roads and highways within the Town, which rights-of-way are owned by the Town or the State or are otherwise maintained by the Town or the State.
<i>ROOF FORM</i>	means the configuration of the top of a building, including its pitch, amount of overhang, shape, surfacing materials, and colors.
<i>ROOF PITCH</i>	means the amount of rise or the vertical increase in elevation over the run or the horizontal distance of a roof.
<i>ROOF PLANES</i>	means portions of a roof constructed at different angles to one another.
<i>ROOF RAKE</i>	means the portion of a gabled roof that extends past the exterior wall of the building.
<i>ROOF SIGN</i>	means a sign erected on or over the roof of a building or a sign that is affixed to a wall or facade where any part of the sign extends above that wall or facade.
<i>ROUTINE MAINTENANCE</i>	Simple, small-scale activities (usually requiring only minimal skills or training) associated with regular (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.), recurring, and preventative upkeep of a building, equipment, or machine against normal wear and tear. For the purposes of the telecommunications use-specific standards, routine maintenance includes cleaning, repair, and replacement of existing antennas, wireless support structures, wireless telecommunications equipment, equipment cabinets, equipment compounds, telecommunications towers, utility poles, or other vertical projections used to deliver wireless telecommunications services. Activities that result in larger, taller, more visible, more impactful, or additional wireless telecommunications equipment are not considered routine maintenance.
S	
<i>SALES FLOOR AREA</i>	means the gross floor area used for display and sale of merchandise, sales office and other areas available to the public/patron.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>SALVAGE OR JUNKYARD</i>	An establishment where junk, waste, discarded, salvaged, or similar materials such as old metals, wood, slash, lumber, glass, paper, rags, cloth, bagging, cordage, barrels, containers, and the like, are brought, sold, exchanged, baled, packed, disassembled, stored, or handled, including used lumber and building material yards, house wrecking yards, heavy equipment wrecking yards, and yards or places where salvaged house wrecking or structural steel materials are stored, handled, and sold. This definition includes automobile wrecking or automobile wrecking yards and establishments for the sale, purchase, or storage of second-hand cars, clothing, salvaged machinery, furniture, radios, stoves, refrigerators, or similar household goods and appliances, all of which shall be usable, nor shall it apply to the processing of used, discarded, or salvaged materials incident to manufacturing activity on the same site where such processing occurs.
<i>SCREENING WALL</i>	means a wall, whether part of habitable space or not, that interrupts off-site views into a site.
<i>SECONDARY ENTRANCE</i>	means an entrance into a building located on a side or rear building façade.
<i>SECTION OR §</i>	The symbol § means section.
<i>SECURITY LIGHTING</i>	Exterior illumination of a building, parking area, or other site feature for the purposes of security.
<i>SELF-SERVICE STORAGE</i>	A storage building or buildings that are divided into sections or compartments for the storage of business or personal items on a temporary or long-term basis where all units typically have individual exterior access. Such uses may also include facilities for outdoor storage.
<i>SETBACK</i>	A required distance from a lot line or development boundary for a principal or accessory building and some required site feature.
<i>SETBACK, INTERIOR</i>	means the horizontal distance between the interior lot line or parcel/lot line and any structure on such lot, measured perpendicular to the lot line.
<i>SETBACK, STREET</i>	means the horizontal distance between the street right-of-way and any structure on such lot, measured perpendicular to the street lot line.
<i>SEVERE PRUNING</i>	means the pruning, cutting, or otherwise damaging of the natural form of a tree or shrub, whether a product of plant succession or planted, such that a significant or noticeable portion of the crown system is removed (e.g., 25 percent of the crown removed from a tree, or the continued cutting/trimming of trees previously pruned illegally, or pruning of trees that must grow naturally to meet the landscaping requirements), and/or if more than one-third of the overall circumference of a tree is exposed by pruning cuts.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESS	means any business activity, club or other establishment, within which the exhibition, showing, rental, or sale of materials distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on material depicting, describing, or exhibiting specified anatomical areas or relating to specified sexual activities is permitted. Sexually oriented businesses shall include, but are not limited to, adult arcades, adult bookstores, adult motion picture theaters, adult theaters, and massage parlors. These terms are further defined in this section.
SHADE TREE	See “Tree, Shade.”
SHARED USE PATH (MULTI-USE TRAIL OR GREENWAY)	a facility designed to meet ADA standards, which may be used by bicyclists, pedestrians, and other non-motorized users. The path is separated from the roadway by an open-space or a physical barrier or within an independent right-of-way. A rail trail, built within the right-of-way of a former railroad, is a shared use path.
SHIELDING (OR SHIELDED)	A light fixture constructed and installed in such a manner that all light emitted by it, either directly from the lamp (bulb) or a diffusing element, or indirectly by reflection or refraction from any part of the fixture, is projected below the horizontal plane of the fixture.
SHOPPING CENTER	means an integrated group of commercial establishments that is planned, developed, owned and managed as a unit and provides on-site parking facilities sufficient to serve its own parking demands.
SHRUB	means a woody plant, smaller than a tree, consisting of several small stems emerging from the ground, or small branches near the ground. Shrubs may be deciduous or evergreen.
SIDEWALK	means a paved area running parallel to the street for the purposes of pedestrian travel and to facilitate pedestrian access to adjacent streets and land.
SIGHT DISTANCE TRIANGLE	means the triangular area formed by a diagonal line connecting two points located at designated locations on intersecting right-of-way lines or a right-of-way line and the curb or a driveway.
SIGN	Any words, lettering, numerals, parts of letters or numerals, figures, phrases, sentences, emblems, devices, designs, trade names or trademarks by which any message is made known, including any surface, fabric or other material or structure designed to carry such devices that are used to designate or attract attention to an individual, a firm, an event, an association, a corporation, a profession, a business or a commodity or product that are exposed to public view. The definition of a sign does not include flags, badges, or insignias of any governmental unit.
SIGN, ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD	A wall or ground sign, or portion thereof that displays electronic, non-pictorial, or text information that may or may not change. Sign content is displayed by light emitting diodes (LED's), fiber optics, light bulbs, or other illumination devices arranged in a matrix within the display area. Electronic message boards (“EMBs”) MAY or MAY NOT display animation or imagery that appears to move. ???
SIGN CABINET	A metal enclosure housing sign face displays and methods of internal illumination, when provided.
SIGN FACE AREA	The portion of sign that contains the message being conveyed.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>SIGN HEIGHT</i>	The height to the tallest point of a sign structure.
<i>SIGN SUPPORT STRUCTURE</i>	The framework and structural support for a sign.
<i>SIGN, CHANGEABLE COPY</i>	A sign with a portion of the face area that accommodates the regular or occasional manual modification to the message or copy.
<i>SIGN, FENCE WRAP</i>	A temporary sign affixed to fencing surrounding an active construction site.
<i>SIGN, FLASHING</i>	A sign with a message that is intermittently on and off or supplemented with lights that turn on and off in rapid succession. See electronic message board sign.
<i>SIGN, GOVERNMENT</i>	Any temporary or permanent sign erected and maintained for any government purposes.
<i>SIGN, INFLATABLE</i>	A hollow sign that is intended to expand as air is pumped inside of it. Inflatable signs are tethered to the ground or some other structure.
<i>SIGN, MOVING</i>	A sign that moves or has moving parts, including but not limited to the sign face area, the sign support structure, or some other element of the sign. Flags and banners are not considered moving signs. See electronic message board sign
<i>SIGN, MONUMENT (GROUND)</i>	Any sign, other than a pylon sign, which is attached directly to the ground by means of a supporting system comprised of a solid pedestal, or other bracing system where there is no open space between the bottom of the sign face area and the ground. Monument signs are configured so that the base of the sign support structure is at least as wide as the sign face area. Any sign with an opening between the bottom of the sign's face area and ground or where the sign face area is wider than the sign support structure shall be considered as a pylon or "freestanding" sign. Monument signs are not mounted to a building wall, and are not located within a street right-of-way.
<i>SIGN, POLITICAL</i>	Any sign that advocates for a particular political candidate, party, position, or political action that is made available for view by the public before and during the portion of a calendar year when elections are underway as described in §136-32 of the North Carolina General Statutes. Political signs are also referred to as "campaign" signs or "election" signs.
<i>SIGN, PORTABLE</i>	A pedestrian-oriented movable sign that sits on the grade located proximate to the primary entrance of the non-residential or mixed use being advertised. Portable signs are also referred to as "A-frame" signs or "Board" signs. The sign shall be self-supporting and only visible during operating hours. Portable signs are configured with a broader base than a top or are equipped with supports to ensure they remain stable in normal wind conditions.
<i>SIGN, PROJECTING</i>	Any sign that projects outward from a building's exterior wall where the sign face area is not parallel to the building wall upon which is mounted. Projecting signs are also referred to as "marquee" signs. Signs mounted to a building wall with sign face areas that are parallel to the building wall are considered "wall" signs.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>SIGN, PYLON (FREESTANDING)</i>	A sign which is placed on or anchored in the ground with one or more supports that are not part of a building or other structure and with open space between the bottom of the sign face area and the grade beneath it.
<i>SIGN, SUBDIVISION</i>	A ground sign located at the entrance to a subdivision consisting of two or more lots. Subdivision signs shall be located outside all street rights-of-way, and shall not be located on a lot with a principal building.
<i>SIGN, TEMPORARY</i>	A sign that be easily moved from one location to another.
<i>SIGN, TRAFFIC WARNING</i>	Signage devoted to warning motorists, pedestrians, or bicyclists of a potential traffic hazard or other danger.
<i>SIGN, WALL</i>	Any sign, other than a projecting sign, which is mounted to or painted on an exterior building wall. Wall signs have only one sign face and are configured to be parallel to the building wall upon which they are located. Signs mounted perpendicular to a wall are “projecting” signs. Signs visible through a window are “window” signs.
<i>SIGN, WINDOW</i>	A sign affixed to or visible through the surface of a window or glass door that is intended to be visible to the public from outside the building. Signs painted on glass and etched or frosted glass that includes text or symbols shall be considered as a window sign. Signs not visible from off-site areas are exempted from these standards. Signs mounted to a building’s exterior wall are “wall” signs.
<i>SIGNIFICANT TREE(S)</i>	overstory trees of eight inches or more in diameter at breast height (DBH) and understory trees of two inches or greater DBH are “significant.”
<i>SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED DWELLING</i>	A dwelling containing one principal dwelling unit meeting the minimum size requirements in the North Carolina Building Code that is occupied by one family and that is not physically attached to any other principal structure on an individual lot. For regulatory purposes, this term does not include manufactured dwellings, mobile homes, or recreational vehicles. An accessory dwelling unit may be within, attached to, or on the same lot as a single-family detached home.
<i>SITE PLAN</i>	means a scaled drawing and supporting text showing the relationship between lot lines and the existing or proposed uses, buildings, or structures on the lot. The site plan may include site-specific details such as building areas, building height and floor area, setbacks from lot lines and street rights-of-way, intensities, densities, utility lines and locations, parking, access points, roads, and stormwater control facilities that are depicted to show compliance with all legally required development regulations that are applicable to the project and the site plan review. A site plan approval based solely upon application of objective standards is an administrative decision and a site plan approval based in whole or in part upon the application of standards involving judgment and discretion is a quasi-judicial decision. A site plan may also be approved as part of a conditional zoning or other decision.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>SITE PLAN REVIEW</i>	means the process whereby the Town review agents review plans, of a development proposal which is a permitted use, to ensure that it complies with applicable development regulations. Review agents may include Stanly County building inspections, Stanly County Environmental Health, the Fire Chief, Stanly County Emergency Management Services, NC Department of Transportation, the Town Planner and, Town and / or County public utilities.
<i>SITE SPECIFIC VESTING PLAN</i>	may be in the form of, but not be limited to, any of the following approved: a planned development master plan, a major subdivision final plat, a preliminary or general development plan, or a special use permit. Unless otherwise expressly provided by this Ordinance such a plan shall include the approximate boundaries of the site; significant topographical and other natural features effecting development of the site; the approximate location on the site of the proposed buildings, structures, and other improvements; the approximate dimensions, including height, of the proposed buildings and other structures; and the approximate location of all existing and proposed infrastructure on the site, including water, sewer, roads, bicycle facilities and pedestrian walkways.
<i>SLATS, FENCE</i>	means thin strips of wood, plastic, or other material woven between the components of a chain link-style fence or gate.
<i>SMALL WIRELESS FACILITY</i>	A wireless telecommunications facility consisting of an antenna and associated wireless telecommunications equipment installed on a utility pole, public utility pole, building, or other vertical projection not specifically intended for the accommodation of wireless telecommunications facilities (e.g., a traffic signal mast arm, a light standard, sign pole, etc.) that does not exceed the maximum size requirements for such facilities as listed in §160D-931 (18) of the North Carolina General Statutes.
<i>SMALL-TOWN CHARACTER</i>	means the sum or combined effect of the attributes and assets that make the Town unique and that establish the Town's "sense of place." Attributes include the resident population, local institutions, visual characteristics, natural features, and shared history.
<i>SMOOTH-FACED CONCRETE BLOCK</i>	means concrete blocks that do not include adornment or any surface relief.
<i>SOFFIT</i>	means the exterior material mounted to the underside of the roof rafters that project past the edge of an exterior building wall.
<i>SOLAR COLLECTOR</i>	means a device, structure or a part of a device or structure for which the primary purpose is to transform solar radiant energy into thermal, mechanical, chemical, or electrical energy. The device may be roof-mounted or ground-mounted as an accessory use in all zoning districts and in order to qualify as an accessory use the solar collector(s) shall be designed to produce no more than 150 percent of the on-site use's energy consumption per billing period.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION, MAJOR	A solar collection system that generates electricity from sunlight to a wholesale electricity market through a regional transmission organization and an inter-connection with the local utility power grid and/or for direct distribution to more than one property or consumer as a commercial venture. Solar farms shall consist of a minimum of three individual photovoltaic modules (solar panels), which are an assembly of solar cells to generate electricity. Solar facilities constructed only for the production of electricity dedicated to another facility collocated at the same site, or a solar facility which is clearly a subordinate accessory land use, shall not be subject to the special use permit requirements.
SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM (SMALL SCALE)	A system consisting of solar panels, modules, and related equipment (e.g., heat exchanger, pipes, inverter, wiring, storage) that collects solar radiation and transfers it as heat to a carrier fluid for use in hot water heating or space heating and cooling, and/or that collects solar energy and converts it into electricity. As an accessory use, a solar energy system is designed to primarily meet on-site demands (but may include transfer of excess electricity to an electric utility grid) and components are typically mounted on the roof(s) of principal or accessory structures, but may be mounted on other parts of structures, or on the ground.
SOLID WASTE	means any debris or refuse, including, but not limited to, metals, plastics, appliances, construction debris, paper, household trash, tires, land clearing debris, inert debris, junk and inoperable vehicles, and other waste.
SPA, DAY OR MEDICAL	A business establishment which people visit for professionally administered personal care treatments, including, but not limited to, massages, facials, waxing, skin exfoliations, manicures, pedicures, and other body treatments. Such uses may include a retail cosmetic medical operation that operates under the supervision of a licensed health care professional and offers nonsurgical cosmetic "medical" treatments.
SPECIAL EVENT	Temporary activities or events conducted by civic, philanthropic, educational, or religious organizations, or activities of a business or organization that is not part of its daily activities and are open to the public. Such activities include, but are not limited to, closeout sales, grand openings, fundraising or membership drives, carnivals, fairs, circuses, and tent revivals.
SPECIAL USE	means a use of land, buildings, or structures that is identified in this Ordinance as a use that because of its inherent nature, extent, and external effects, requires special care in the control of its location, design, and methods of operation in order to ensure protection of the community wide public health, safety, and welfare.
SPECIAL USE PERMIT	means a permit issued by the Board of Commissioners following notice and a quasi-judicial hearing authorizing the development of a parcel/lot for a special use.
SPECIFIED ANATOMICAL AREAS	means less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals, pubic regions, buttocks and female breasts below a point immediately above the top of the areola.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
<i>SPECIFIED SEXUAL ACTIVITIES</i>	means: (1) Human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal; (2) Acts of human masturbation, sexual intercourse, sodomy; or (3) Fondling or other erotic touching of human genitals, pubic regions, buttocks or female breasts.
<i>STABLE, RIDING</i>	See “Riding Stable.”
<i>STATE</i>	means the State of North Carolina.
<i>STOP WORK ORDER</i>	An order issued by the Town to a landowner or developer to cease and desist all land-disturbing or development activity on a site pending resolution of a problem or conflict.
<i>STORAGE OF UNLICENSED OR INOPERABLE VEHICLES OR TRAILERS</i>	The retention of one or more automobiles, trucks, trailers, or other motor vehicle that does not include a lawful license plate or that is no longer capable of locomotion on its own.
<i>STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURE</i>	means a physical device, site feature, or construction technique intended to eliminate or reduce contact or exposure of pollutants to stormwater or remove pollutants from stormwater prior to discharge from the measure.
<i>*SWINE</i>	Animals in the species <u>Sus scrofa</u> including pigs, hogs, boar.

STREET

The term "street" has the following classifications:

(1) Alley means a public vehicular way providing service access along rear or side property lines of lots which are also served by one of the other listed street types.

(2) Clear zone means the unobstructed, relatively flat area bordering the edge of payment that allows a driver to stop safely or regain control of a vehicle that leaves the roadway. The clear zone may consist of a shoulder, recoverable slope, or a clear run-out area. The desired minimum width of a clear zone is dependent upon traffic volumes and speeds and on the roadside geometry.

(3) Collector means a street whose principal function is to carry traffic between residential streets, cul-de-sacs and major and minor thoroughfares, but that may also provide direct access to abutting properties. It is designed to carry more than 3,500 but less than 6,000 trips per day. Typically, a collector is able to serve, directly or indirectly, between 350 and 600 dwelling units.

(4) Cul-de-sac means a short street having one end open to traffic and the other permanently terminated by a vehicular turnaround.

(5) Frontage means a street that is parallel and adjacent to a major or minor thoroughfare, which provides access to abutting properties, protection from through traffic, and control of access to the major or minor thoroughfare.

(6) Local means a street whose principal function is provide access to adjacent properties. They are intended to accommodate land parcel ingress and egress. Through-traffic movement is difficult and discouraged by traffic controls and street design. Examples of local roads include streets internal to subdivisions and sparsely-developed rural areas.

(7) Private means a street or road that is not dedicated as a public right-of-way, which is privately maintained by a homeowners' association or a road maintenance agreement and is not taken over for maintenance by NCDOT and requires a Subdivision Streets Disclosure Statement in accordance with § 136-102.6 of the North Carolina General Statutes.

(8) Public means a street or road that is dedicated as a public right-of-way, which is accepted and taken over for maintenance by NCDOT or the Town.

(9) Thoroughfare, major, means a street serving the principal network for high volumes of traffic or high-speed traffic. This street type consists of at least two travel lanes in each direction. A major thoroughfare shall be designated where the anticipated average daily volume exceeds 10,000 vehicles. Residences shall not have access to a major thoroughfare.

(10) Thoroughfare, minor, means a street designed primarily to collect and distribute traffic between the local street network and major thoroughfares. This street type generally consists of more than one travel lane in each direction. A minor thoroughfare shall be designated where the anticipated average daily volume ranges exceeding 6,000 vehicles but is less than 10,000 vehicles. Residences should not have access to a minor thoroughfare.

STREET CLASSIFICATIONS

The five street classifications for the Town are:

(1) Arterial: Arterial streets function primarily to serve through-traffic movement. Limited land-access service may be accommodated.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
	Traffic controls and street design are intended to provide efficient through-traffic movement. All U.S. and some North Carolina numbered highways are examples of arterial streets. (2) Collector: Collector streets penetrate areas, neighborhoods, public service areas, and districts. They are intended to provide both through-traffic and land-access services in relatively equal proportions, often linking the local street system to the arterial street system. Examples of a collector street include some N.C. and S.R. numbered streets. (3) Local: Local streets primarily serve land-access functions. They are intended to accommodate land parcel ingress and egress. Through-traffic movement is difficult and discouraged by traffic controls and street design. Examples of a local street include streets internal to subdivisions and rural areas. (4) Public: A street owned by the North Carolina Department of Transportation or the Town. (5) Private: A street owned by a non-governmental person, including, but not limited to, corporations, partnerships, individuals, and homeowner's associations.
STREET INTERSECTION APPROACH	means the portion of a street proximate to an intersection.
STREET TO A COLLECTOR STREET	means a street intersection that is not restricted to emergency vehicles only and allows full turning movements.
STREETSCAPE BUFFER	means landscaping provided on individual lots abutting arterial and collector streets but located outside the street right-of-way.
STRUCTURAL ALTERATION	means any change, except for regular repair or replacement, in the supporting members of a structure, such as, but not limited to, bearing walls, columns, beams, or girders.
STRUCTURAL SOIL	means a planting medium that can be compacted to pavement design and installation requirements while permitting root growth.
STRUCTURE	anything constructed or erected, including but not limited to buildings, which requires location on the land or attachment to something having permanent location on the land.
STRUCTURE, PRINCIPAL	means a structure, or where the context so indicates, a group of structures in or which is conducted the principal use of the lot on which such structure is located.
SUBDIVIDER	means any person who subdivides or develops any land deemed to be a subdivision as defined in this section.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
SUBDIVISION	means any division of a tract or parcel of land into two or more lots, building sites, or other divisions for the purpose of sale or building development, whether immediate or future. It includes any division of land involving the dedication of a new street or change in existing streets. The following divisions of land are not included in this definition and are not subject to this Ordinance: (1) The combination or recombination of portions of previously subdivided and recorded lots, where the total number of lots is not increased and the resultant lots are equal to or exceed the standards set forth in this Ordinance, and the minimum gross lot size, minimum lot width and minimum street frontage standards of this Ordinance; (2) The division of land into parcels greater than ten acres in area, where no public street right-of-way dedication or opening of streets is involved; (3) The public acquisition, by purchase, of strips of land for the purpose of widening or opening of streets; or (4) The division of a tract in single ownership whose entire land area is no greater than two acres into not more than three lots, where no street right-of-way dedication is involved and where the resultant lots are equal to or exceed the standards set forth in this Ordinance. (5) The division of a tract into parcels in accordance with the terms of a probated will or in accordance with intestate succession under Chapter 29 of the North Carolina General Statutes. In subsection (1) of this definition, the phrase "previously subdivided and recorded" means under a recorded plat or other instrument of transfer containing a metes and bounds description if lots were created prior to the existence of applicable subdivision regulations, or under a validly approved and recorded plat if such lots were created after the existence of applicable subdivision regulations. In subsection (2) of this definition, the phrase "where no street right-of-way dedication is involved" means that adequate access to such lot is provided by an approved existing street (public or private).
SUBDIVISION, COMMERCIAL	means the subdivision of an existing development on a parcel/lot or recorded parcel that consists of institutional, industrial, commercial and/or office uses. Such a subdivision would create two or more individual lots plus land developed and designated for the common use and benefit of the occupants/owners of the individual commercial subdivision lots provided: (1) That an entity is designated to be legally responsible for maintenance and control of the common land areas; (2) That the property has an approved site plan, valid for the development, prior to application for commercial subdivision; (3) That all parking areas, drive aisles, and open space if applicable, shall be the common land area; and (4) The individual lots within a commercial subdivision shall meet the lot design standards of this Ordinance.
SUBDIVISION, MAJOR	means any subdivision creating five or more lots.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
SUBDIVISION, MINOR	means a subdivision of a parent parcel, creating four lots or less, that: (1) Does not involve any new dedication of public right-of-way to give access to interior lots or parcels; (2) Does not involve the extension of public water or sanitary sewage lines; (3) Will not adversely affect the development of the remainder of the parcel or of adjoining property; and (4) Will not create any new or residual parcels which do not satisfy the requirements of this Ordinance or other applicable local and State controls.
SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATION	The collocation of antenna and related wireless telecommunications equipment on an existing telecommunications tower that necessitates replacement of the existing tower, structural additions to the existing tower that increase its height or the length of protrusions from the tower, or increases in the size of the equipment compound by an amount specified in §160D-931 of the North Carolina General Statutes. Collocations requiring structural modifications are reviewed and decided in accordance with the procedures for a major collocation. Collocations involving changes to an existing telecommunications tower or equipment compound beyond those identified as “substantial modifications” in §160D-931 in the North Carolina General Statutes are reviewed and decided in accordance with the procedures for a major telecommunications tower.
SWIMMING POOL/HOT TUB	An above- or below-ground structure that is filled with water and used for swimming or relaxing.
T	
TATTOO AND PIERCING ESTABLISHMENT	An establishment whose principle business activity, either in terms of operation or as held out to the public, is the practice of one or more of the following: 1. Placing of designs, letters, figures, symbols, or other marks upon or under the skin of any person, using ink or other substances that result in the permanent coloration of the skin by means of the use of needles or other instruments designed to contact or puncture the skin; or 2. Performance of body modification including puncturing or cutting a part of the human body so as to create an opening in which jewelry may be worn.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER	See Wireless Support Structure.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER, CONCEALED	A telecommunications tower and associated wireless telecommunications equipment that is integrated as an architectural feature into an existing structure (such as a steeple, bell tower, clock tower, silo, etc.), or that is designed to conceal the presence of the tower, antennas, and related wireless telecommunications equipment in a manner so that the purpose of the tower is obscured. Sometimes called a stealth tower

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER, MAJOR	The construction or installation of a new telecommunications tower with a height of 30 feet or more above the adjacent pre-construction grade and associated equipment, including the equipment compound, access, electrical service, and other related facilities. This definition does not include construction of a small wireless facility as defined in §160D-931 (19) in the N.C. General Statutes.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER, MINOR	The construction or installation of a new telecommunications tower with a height of less than 30 feet above the adjacent pre-construction grade or that meets the definition of a concealed telecommunications tower.
TEMPORARY DWELLING	An emergency shelter or other structure established to serve as a temporary domicile while an existing principal residence is constructed, repaired, or located.
TEMPORARY REAL ESTATE OFFICE	A temporary commercial establishment, typically associated with a residential subdivision or building that serves as a base of operations for persons selling real estate or for potential buyers to inspect model dwelling units.
TEMPORARY WIRELESS FACILITY	A portable, self-contained wireless facility that provides wireless telecommunications services on a temporary or emergency basis. A temporary wireless facility may include a generator to provide power to the facility.
TEN (10) YEAR STORM OR TEN-YEAR STORM INTENSITY	The maximum rate of rainfall of a duration equivalent to the time of concentration expected, on the average, once in every ten years. Ten-year storm intensities are estimated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Precipitation Frequency Data Server (PFDS), which is incorporated herein by reference, including subsequent amendments and additions. It may be accessed at no cost at http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/ .
THEATRE	A building, or part thereof, which contains an assembly hall with or without stage which may be equipped with curtains and permanent stage scenery or mechanical equipment adaptable to the showing of plays, operas, motion pictures, performances, spectacles, and similar forms of entertainment. Theatres that also serve meals at tables prior to or during a performance are specialty eating establishments.
THOROUGHFARE STREET	means a street designated as a thoroughfare street in the Town's adopted policy guidance, the applicable comprehensive transportation plan, or by the NCDOT.
TOOL/STORAGE SHED	An accessory structure with or without electricity used for the keeping of tools and equipment or general storage purposes.
TOWN	means the Town of Oakboro, North Carolina.
TOWNHOUSE	A dwelling unit that is physically attached to one or more other dwelling units, each on its own lot. Individual lots may or may not be surrounded by a larger tract that incorporates shared parking, recreation features, or access. The larger tract may or may not be owned in common by the landowners of individual lots.
TOWN PLANNER	means the employee designated by the Town Administrator in charge of the Town's planning, zoning, and subdivision functions.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
TOWN RIGHT-OF-WAY	A right-of-way owned, leased or operated by the Town, including any public street or alley that is not part of the State highway system.
TOWN UTILITY POLE	A pole owned by the Town that provides lighting, traffic control, utilities or a similar function.
TOXIC SUBSTANCE	Any substance or combination of substances (including disease causing agents), which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, has the potential to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions or suppression in reproduction or growth) or physical deformities in such organisms or their off spring or other adverse health effects.
TRANSFER STATION	See “Public Convenience Center/Transfer Station.”
TRAVEL TRAILER	means any vehicle, house car, camp car, or any portable or moveable vehicle on wheels, skids, rollers, or blocks either self-propelled or propelled by any other means which is used or designed to be used for residential living, sleeping, commercial, or utility purposes, but not including those vehicles primarily designed for the transportation of goods.
TREE CANOPY	means the layer of vegetation formed by the crowns of mature trees.
TREE PROTECTION AREA	means the portion of a lot or site with existing trees located inside tree protection fencing.
TREE PROTECTION FENCING	means fencing or other barrier provided to protect trees to be retained from damage or encroachment during the development process.
TREE TOPPING	means the removal of the central leader and primary upper branches of a tree.
TREE, CANOPY	means a species of tree which normally grows to a mature height of 40 feet or more with a minimum mature crown width of 30 feet.
TREE, EVERGREEN	means a woody plant with one or more stems that does not lose the majority of its leaves during winter or dormancy.
TREE, HARDWOOD	means a deciduous tree with broad leaves that produces fruit or a nut and goes dormant during winter months.
TREE, PROTECTED	means a tree that is present prior to the commencement of development or land disturbance that is required or intended to remain after completion of development or land disturbing activities.
TREE, SHADE	means a tree with a crown that provides shade to the surface area within a parking lot and associated parking spaces.
TREE, UNDERSTORY	means a species of tree which normally grows to a mature height of 15 to 35 feet.
TRELLIS	means a framework of light wooden or metal bars, chiefly used as a support for fruit trees or climbing plants.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
TRUCK OR FREIGHT TERMINAL	A use where trucks, trailers, and cargo are stored, where loading and unloading is carried on regularly, and where minor maintenance of these types of vehicles is performed.
U	
UDO	The Town of Oakboro Unified Development Ordinance
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK	A container used for the storage of gas, liquid, powder, or other substance that is all or partially below grade. Pipes, pumping equipment, and ventilation features are considered part of an underground storage tank.
UNDERSTORY TREE	See "Tree, Understory."
UNDEVELOPED LAND	means a parcel/lot on which no residential, commercial, office or industrial activity is taking place.
URBAN HEAT ISLAND	means a portion of an urban or metropolitan area that is significantly warmer than its surroundings due to additional paving, building mass, and lack of shade. The temperature difference usually is larger at night than during the day and is most apparent when winds are weak.
USE	means the specific activity or function for which land, a building, or a structure is designated, arranged, intended, occupied, or maintained.
USABLE OPEN SPACE	A parcel or parcels of land or an area of water as a combination of both land and water and designed for the recreational use and enjoyment of residents of the proposed development, not including streets or off-street parking areas. Not more than one half of the required usable open space may be areas covered by water. Usable open space shall be substantially free of structures but may contain such improvements as are appropriate for the benefit of residents. A maximum of five percent of the area designated as usable open space may be covered by structures clearly ancillary to the recreational use of the space. Except for such structures, all usable open space shall be unobstructed except for plants, lawn furniture, swimming pools, terraces, walkways, play equipment, etc., so arranged to provide for the free movement of the people within the space. No portion of any such usable open space shall be located in any required yard area adjacent to a public street. Parking areas, vehicle drives, and storage areas shall not be included in the calculation of usable open space.
USE, SPECIAL	means a use permitted on a parcel/lot only after a special use permit has been issued by Town Board of Commissioners following notice and a quasi-judicial hearing.
UTILITY, MAJOR	Infrastructure services providing regional or community-wide service that normally entail the construction of new buildings or structures such as water towers, waste treatment plants, potable water treatment plants, natural gas facilities, and solid waste facilities.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
UTILITY, MINOR	Infrastructure services that need to be located in or near the neighborhood or use type where the service is provided. Examples of minor utilities include water and sewage pump stations, storm water retention and detention facilities, telephone exchanges, electrical substations, and surface transportation stops such as bus stops and park-and-ride facilities.
UTILITY POLE	A structure that is designed for and used to carry lines, cables, wires, lighting facilities, or small wireless facilities for telephone, cable television, electricity, lighting, or wireless services.
UTILITY, PUBLIC	See Public Utility
V	
VARIANCE	means a relaxation of the strict terms of a specific provision of this Ordinance authorized by the Board of Adjustment following notice and a quasi-judicial hearing.
VEGETATIVE COVER	means the presence of vegetation (whether tree, shrubs, or ground cover) in a particular location.
VEHICULAR USE AREA	means an off-street parking space or parking lot along with associated drive aisles and means on ingress or egress.
VERTICAL FAÇADE MODULATION	means the organization of an individual building façade into a base, middle, and cap configuration where there are discernable differences in exterior materials, building wall planes, or architectural detailing along the façade from the grade to the top of the building.
VETERINARY CLINIC	A facility for the care and treatment of animals, including household pets and larger domesticated animals. Such facilities may be entirely indoors or may have both indoor and outdoor components.
VIOLATION	A breach, infringement, or transgression of a law or requirement in this Ordinance or a permit or other development approval.
VISUALLY TRANSPARENT	means glass or glazing that does not obstruct the view into a structure.
W	
WALL OFFSET	means a projection or recess located in or along a building wall.
WALL PACK	An exterior lighting device that is flush-mounted on a vertical wall surface.
WALL PLANE	means the exterior surface of a building wall relative to the lot line it abuts.
WALL PLANE, PRIMARY	means the largest portion of a building wall in terms of area on a single building façade that maintains a uniform distance from the abutting lot line.
WALL, BUILDING	means the entire surface area, including windows and doors, of an exterior wall of a building.
WALL, PARAPET	A building façade that rises above the roof level, typically obscuring a gable or flat roof as well as any roof-mounted equipment.

TABLE 22. DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION(S)
WAREHOUSE	An industrial use engaged in distribution of manufactured products, supplies, and equipment. May also include a use engaged in storage of manufactured products, supplies, and equipment excluding bulk storage of materials that are flammable or explosive or that present hazards or conditions commonly recognized as offensive.
WATERSHED	the entire land area contributing surface drainage to a specific point (e.g., the water supply intake.)
WATER TOWER	A water storage tank, a standpipe, or an elevated tank situated on a support structure originally constructed for use as a reservoir or facility to store or deliver water.
WHOLESALE SALES	Establishments or places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, or professional business users; or to other wholesalers. Wholesale establishment does not include contractor's materials or office, or retail sales uses.
WIRELESS SERVICES	Any services, using licensed or unlicensed wireless spectrum, including the use of Wi-Fi, whether at a fixed location or mobile, provided to the public using wireless facilities
WIRELESS SUPPORT STRUCTURE	A new or existing structure, such as a monopole, lattice tower, or guyed tower that is designed to support or capable of supporting wireless facilities. Utility poles are not wireless support structures.
WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	Equipment at a fixed location that enables wireless communications between user equipment and a communications network, including (i) equipment associated with wireless communications and (ii) radio transceivers, antennas, wires, coaxial or fiber-optic cable, regular and backup power supplies, and comparable equipment, regardless of technological configuration. The term includes small wireless facilities. The term does not include any of the following: a. The structure or improvements on, under, within, or adjacent to which the equipment is collocated. b. Wireline backhaul facilities. c. Coaxial or fiber-optic cable that is between wireless structures or utility poles or city utility poles or that is otherwise not immediately adjacent to or directly associated with a particular antenna.
X	
Y	
YARD	An open space on the same lot with a building or group of buildings which open space lies between the building or group of buildings and the nearest lot line and is occupied and unobstructed from the ground upward by buildings or structures except by permitted accessory buildings or uses.
Z	
ZONING COMPLIANCE PERMIT	means a permit issued by the Town authorizing the recipient to make use of property in accordance with the requirements of this Ordinance.

*Added January 17, 2023

ARTICLE 5. - APPENDIX

DIVISION 1. - INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH SKETCH PLANS, SITE PLANS AND SUBDIVISIONS

All sketch plans, site plans and subdivision plats shall be prepared by a North Carolina registered engineer, architect or professional land surveyor, signed and be sealed by the same, and shall include the following information:

- (a) *Information required for sketch plans, site plans and subdivision plats. Sketch Plan requirements are noted by the initials (SP).*
- (1) Site plans shall include a location map that shows the location of the project in the broad context of the Town or planning jurisdiction.
 - (2) Development site plans shall be drawn to scale, using such a scale that all features required to be shown on the plans are readily discernible. Large developments may require that plans show the development in sections. The objective may be accomplished by using different plans or plans drawn to different scales to illustrate different features. Also, an applicant may use a narrative or master plan to describe and define those site plan elements that cannot be readily depicted in a graphic format.
 - (3) Development site plans shall show on the first page the following information:
 - a. Name of applicant and property owner (SP).
 - b. Site address and Stanly County property identification number(SP).
 - c. Name of development (if any).
 - d. North arrow (SP).
 - e. Legend (SP).
 - f. Scale(SP).
 - (4) Existing natural, man-made and legal features:
 - a. Tree line of wooded areas (SP⁶).
 - b. Streams, ponds, drainage ditches, swamps, boundaries of flood ways and flood plains. (SP⁷).
 - c. Existing storm drainage patterns. (SP⁸).
 - d. Cemeteries (SP⁹).
 - (5) Existing man-made features:
 - a. Public streets, sidewalks and other walkways, all designated by the type of surface material. (SP – approximate location(s)).
 - b. Curbs and gutters, curb inlets and curb cuts and drainage grates.

⁶ Approximate location of those features within 60 feet of the existing property line(s).

⁷ Ditto.

⁸ Ditto.

⁹ Ditto.

- c. Stormwater and drainage facilities. (SP – approximate location(s)).
 - d. Underground utility lines, including water, sewer, electric, telephone, gas and cable.
 - e. Above-ground utility lines and other utility facilities.
 - f. Fire hydrants.
 - g. Buildings, structures (including dimensions). (SP – and uses of the building(s)).
 - h. The location of any areas previously used for landfill or other waste disposal purposes that are known or reasonably should be known to the applicant.
- (6) Existing legal features:
- a. Zoning of the subject property and surrounding properties (SP).
 - b. Property lines of the tract to be developed (with dimensions identified) (SP).
 - c. Street right-of-way lines (SP)..
 - d. Utility or other easement lines (SP).
 - e. Deed book and page reference demonstrating ownership of property. If the applicant does not yet own the property, the applicant shall include a written statement describing the applicant's legal authority to make application for the requested permit or conditional zoning.
- (7) Show all proposed changes in existing natural, man-made and legal features, including, but not limited to, the following:
- a. Lot dimensions (SP).
 - b. The location, dimensions, and footprints of all buildings on the property, including the distances of all buildings from property lines, streets or street right-of-way lines; (subdivisions may show building setback lines) (SP).
 - c. The location and dimensions of all recreational areas (SP).
 - d. The location and dimensions of all areas intended to remain as usable open space. The plans shall clearly indicate whether such open space areas are intended to be offered for dedication to public use or to remain privately owned (SP).
 - e. Street names (labeled by classification) showing linear feet, street paving widths and typical street cross-sections.
 - f. Curbs and gutters (constructed using the same specifications as used by the North Carolina Department of Transportation), curb cuts and drainage grates as required by Town policy.
 - g. All new proposed storm drainage patterns. (SP).
 - h. Sidewalks and walkways, showing widths and surface material.
 - i. Bridges.
 - j. Underground utility lines or easement areas for said lines, including water, sewer, electric, telephone, gas, and cable.
 - k. Above-ground utility lines and other facilities.
 - l. Fire hydrants.
 - m. Vehicle accommodation areas including parking areas, loading areas and circulation areas, all designated by the type of surface material and dimensions of proposed parking spaces. The total number of parking spaces and the total number of parking spaces for disabled persons (i.e., handicapped spaces) shall be indicated; (SP - approximate).

- n. The location and description of all yards, buffers, screening, landscaping and plantings or devices (i.e., fences, berms, etc.) proposed for compliance. Plans shall label trees and shrubbery by common or scientific name, show the distance between plants and indicate the height at the time of planting and expected mature height and width (SP).
- o. Proposed phasing, if any. Phasing plans shall provide a description of the facilities to be built in each phase (SP).
- p. Documentation confirming that the applicant has a legally sufficient interest in the property proposed for development to use it in the manner requested or is the duly appointed agent of such a person, such as a deed book and page reference demonstrating ownership of property. If the applicant does not yet own the property, the applicant shall include a written statement describing the applicant's legal authority to make application for the requested permit.
- q. Certifications from the appropriate agencies that all necessary easements have been provided; and
- r. If any street or driveway is proposed to intersect with a state-maintained road, a copy of the application for driveway approval as required by the Department of Transportation, Division of Highways Manual on Driveways Regulation.

(b) Additional information required for site plans.

- (1) Existing topography at ten foot or other appropriate contour intervals, as approved by the Town Planner.
 - (2) Individual trees eight inches in diameter or more, identified by common or scientific name.
 - (3) Other individual trees the applicants intend to preserve.
 - (4) Location of exterior light fixtures, with type and intensity of lighting fixtures sufficiently identified.
 - (5) The proposed use or uses of all land within the subject property (SP)..
 - (6) The scale of buildings relative to abutting property.
 - (7) The total number of residential units and the total square footage of any nonresidential development. (SP).
 - (8) Building elevations for all accessory structures, except for accessory structures to single family residences, duplexes and townhouses approved under the North Carolina Building Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings.
 - (9) All refuse facilities (including dumpsters and their screens), mechanical equipment and utility equipment.
 - (10) Vehicle accommodation areas including parking areas, loading areas and circulation areas, all designated by the type of surface material and dimensions of proposed parking spaces. The total number of parking spaces and the total number of parking spaces for disabled persons (i.e., handicapped spaces) shall be indicated. (SP).
 - (11) Building elevations for typical units of new buildings or exterior remodeling of existing buildings showing building heights, widths and materials (except single family, duplex or townhouse buildings approved under the NC Residential Building Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings) (SP).
 - (12) The location and dimensions, including height, of all signs, including the distances of all signs from property lines, streets or street right-of-way lines. If applicable, this information may be included as part of a sign plan.
 - (13) Any other facilities to be constructed or otherwise provided as part of the development.
- (c) Additional information required only for subdivision plats.* The number of square feet in every lot created by a new subdivision and the total number of lots created.

(d) *Number of copies of plans and documents.*

- (1) With respect to all site plans submitted pursuant to this appendix, the applicant shall submit a minimum of two copies of full-size plans (i.e., 24 inches by 36 inches) and two copies of plans drawn on ledger size paper (11 inches by 17 inches). Other documents required by this appendix shall be submitted on letter size paper (eight and one-half inches by 11 inches) or legal-size paper (eight and one-half inches by 14 inches).
- (2) The applicant shall submit a minimum of two copies of all other documents required by this appendix.
- (3) The applicant shall submit all documents in Adobe format or other software approved by the Town Planner.

DIVISION 2. - RECOMMENDED PLANTS LIST

Table 23 - Suggested Plant Materials List - Trees & Shrubs

TABLE 23. SUGGESTED PLANT MATERIALS LIST – TREES & SHRUBS					
PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
LARGE VARIETY TREES (MATURE HEIGHT: 35 FEET OR GREATER)					
Native Evergreen					
Ilex opaca American Holly	40—60'	20—30'	S	S-SH	Tolerates a variety of conditions, male and female plants needed for fruit, pyramidal form
Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	40—50'	15—25'	M	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, pyramidal form, male and female plants needed for fruit
Magnolia grandiflora Southern Magnolia	60—80'	30—40'	R	S-PS	Less shade tolerant with age, attracts wildlife, fragrant spring and summer flowers
Pinus taeda Loblolly Pine	90— 120'	30—40'	R	S	Tolerates flooding and drought, critical to Brown-headed Nuthatch
Quercus laurifolia or hemisphaerica Laurel Oak	60—80'	30—40'	R	S-SH	Shade tolerant, good for moist sites
Native Deciduous					

TABLE 23. SUGGESTED PLANT MATERIALS LIST – TREES & SHRUBS

PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
Acer barbatum or floridanum Southern Sugar Maple	50—60'	20—35'	M	S-PS	Heat tolerant, dislikes dry, compact soil
Acer rubrum Red Maple	60—90'	30—50'	R-M	S-SH	Tolerates a variety of conditions, including wet soil, fall color
Acer saccharum Sugar Maple	90— 120'	40—60'	S	S-PS	Extensive root system, fall color, shade tolerant
Betula nigra River Birch	60—80'	30—50'	R	S-PS	Lacy texture, tolerates a variety of conditions, including wet soil, tends to drop small limbs, cultivars available
Celtis laevigata Southern Hackberry or Sugarberry	70—80'	30—50'	R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions
Cladrastis kentukea Yellow-wood	40—50'	40—45'	M	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions, fragrant white blooms in alternate years
Diospyros virginiana American Persimmon	30—60'	20—25'	S-M	S-PS	Tolerates dry soil, good fall color, fruit attracts wildlife. Separate male and female plants.
Fraxinus pennsylvanica Green Ash	50— 120'	40—50'	R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions. Separate male and female plants. Many cultivars available.
Gymnocladus dioica Kentucky Coffee-tree	60—75'	40—50'		S	Tolerant of air pollution and drought, fall color
Liriodendron tulipifera Tulip-Tree or Yellow Poplar	90— 120'	60—80'	R	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions, drops limbs, best in natural areas, host for N.C. State butterfly
Nyssa sylvatica Black Gum	50—80'	30—50'	M	S-PS	Fall color, pyramidal when young
Platanus occidentalis Sycamore	80— 120'	40—60'	R	S-PS	Showy bark, tolerates a variety of conditions but needs water, best in natural areas

TABLE 23. SUGGESTED PLANT MATERIALS LIST – TREES & SHRUBS

PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
Prunus serotina Wild Black Cherry	60—80'	30—50'	R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, seeds heavily, best in natural areas
Quercus alba White Oak	80—100'	40—60'	S-M	S-PS	Sensitive to construction damage, good fall color
Quercus bicolor Swamp White Oak	50—60'	50—60'	M-R	S	Needs acidic soil, drought resistant, intolerant of salt and air pollution
Quercus coccinea Scarlet Oak	50—80'	40—50'	R	S	Good fall color, tolerates dry, sandy soil
Quercus falcata Southern Red Oak	70—80'	30—40'	R	S-PS	Tolerates drought
Quercus imbricaria Shingle Oak	50—60'	50—60'	S-M	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions
Quercus lyrata Overcup Oak	35—45'	35—40'	M	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions
Quercus macrocarpa Bur Oak	60—80'	60—80'	S	S	Tolerant of Town conditions
Quercus nigra Water Oak	70—90'	30—50'	R	S	May retain some leaves through the winter, tolerates a variety of conditions
Quercus palustris Pin Oak	60—80'	40—50'	R	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions, pyramidal form, good fall color
Quercus phellos Willow Oak	80—100'	40—50'	R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, golden fall color
Quercus rubra Red Oak	80—90'	30—50'	R-M	S-PS	Needs moist soils, good fall color
Quercus shumardii Shumard Oak	90—100'	40—50'	R-M	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions
Quercus texana or nuttallii Nuttall Oak	60—80'	30—40'	R	S-PS	Tolerates poorly drained soils, drought tolerant
Taxodium distichum Bald-cypress	100—120'	30—40'	R	S	Pyramidal when young, tolerates wet and dry soils, fall color, attractive trunk

TABLE 23. SUGGESTED PLANT MATERIALS LIST – TREES & SHRUBS

PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
Tilia americana Southern Basswood or American Linden	50—70'	30—45'	M	S-PS	Tolerates drought and clay soil, intolerant of air pollution, consider 'Redmond' cultivar
Non-Native Evergreen					
Cedrus deodara Deodar Cedar	40—70'	30—40'	M	S-PS	Tolerates drought and hot, dry summers, likes acidic soil
Cryptomeria japonica Japanese Cryptomeria	50—60'	25—30'	M	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, pyramidal shape, many cultivars available
Thuja 'Green Giant' Green Giant Arborvitae	40—50'	15—20'	R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, may need some wind protection, bronzes in winter
Non-Native Deciduous					
Acer × freemanii Freeman Maple	Gen. 40—70'	Gen. 15—40'	M	S-PS	A hybrid of red maple and silver maple, cultivars vary in size and characteristics
Cercidiphyllum japonicum Katsura Tree	40—60'	20—40'	M-R	S	Intolerant of hot, dry sites, fall color
Ginkgo biloba Ginkgo	50—80'	30—40'	S	S	Plant male trees to avoid messy, smelly fruit, tolerates a variety of conditions, bright yellow fall color
Metasequoia glyptostroboides Dawn Redwood	70— 100'	15—25'	R	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions, tolerates wet soils, attractive trunk
Platanus × acerifolia London Planetree	65—80'	75—100'	M	S-PS	Good street tree, light brown exfoliating bark
Quercus robur 'Fastigata' Upright English Oak	50—60'	10—20'	S	S	Tolerates drought and air pollution, narrow, upright form

TABLE 23. SUGGESTED PLANT MATERIALS LIST – TREES & SHRUBS

PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
Sophora japonica or Styphnolobium japonicum Japanese Scholartree or Japanese Pagodatree	50—70'	50'	M-R	S-PS	Resistant to air pollution and drought, but marginally heat hardy in Piedmont N.C.
Tilia cordata 'Greenspire' Greenspire Littleleaf Linden	30—40'	25—35'	S-M	S	Piedmont N.C. is at southern extreme of range, air pollution tolerant, cultivars available
Tilia tomentosa Silver Linden	40—70'	25—45'	R	S-PS	Tolerates drought and air pollution and a variety of soil conditions
Ulmus parvifolia Lacebark or Chinese Elm	40—50'	40—50'	M-R	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions, attractive bark, a tough and durable tree
Ulmus hybrida Hybrid Elm	75— 125'	60—120'	M-R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions; Dutch Elm disease resistant varieties available
Zelkova serrata Japanese Zelkova	50—80'	40—50'	M	S-PS	Good street tree; tolerates urban conditions well, cultivars available
MEDIUM VARIETY TREES (MATURE HEIGHT: 25 TO 35 FEET)					
Native Evergreen					
Ilex × attenuata 'Fosteri' Foster's Holly	20—30'	10—20'	R	S-PS	Red fruits, male plants not needed for fruiting, best berry production in full sun
Magnolia virginiana Sweet Bay Magnolia	20—30'	10—15'	M	S-PS	Tolerates some shade, good for wet sites, cultivars provide evergreen and deciduous options
Pinus virginiana 'Wate's Golden' Wate's Golden Virginia Pine	15—30'	10—20'	S-M	S	Grows in poor soils, turns golden in winter, seeds eaten by birds, especially Brown-headed Nuthatch

TABLE 23. SUGGESTED PLANT MATERIALS LIST – TREES & SHRUBS

PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
Prunus caroliniana Carolina Laurel Cherry	20—40'	15—20'	M-R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, colonizes
Native Deciduous					
Carpinus caroliniana American Hornbeam or Ironwood	20—30'	20—30'	S	S-PS	Does well in moist to wet soil, attractive trunk, interesting fruit
Cercis canadensis Eastern Redbud	20—30'	25—35'	M	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, many cultivars available, early spring purple/pink blooms
Cornus florida Flowering Dogwood	15—30'	15—20'	S-M	PS	Best in part shade, many cultivars available, flowers in spring, fall color and red fruit
Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis Thornless Honeylocust	30—70'	30—40'	R	S	Range of soil types, drought tolerant;
Halesia tetraptera Common Silverbell	20—40'	20—35'	M	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, showy white blooms in spring, cultivars available
Ostrya virginiana Eastern Hop- hornbeam	20—30'	20—30'	S	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, interesting fruit
Oxydendrum arboreum Sourwood	20—30'	10—15'	S	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, white summer flowers, fall color, source of sourwood honey
Non-Native Evergreen					
Ilex × 'Nellie R. Stevens' Nellie Stevens Holly	30—40'	10—15'	R	S-PS	Red fruit, drought and heat tolerant, male and female plants (I. cornuta) needed for best fruiting, also used as a large shrub
Pinus thunbergii Japanese Black Pine	20'	20'	S-M	S	Select small tree cultivar from among dwarf cultivars, heat and drought tolerant
Non-Native Deciduous					

TABLE 23. SUGGESTED PLANT MATERIALS LIST – TREES & SHRUBS

PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
Acer buergerianum Trident Maple	25—35'	20—30'	M	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions; good fall color
Acer campestre Hedge Maple	25—35'	25—35'	S	S	Tolerates drought and air pollution; shallow root system
Carpinus betulus 'Fastigata' Pyramidal European Hornbeam	30—40'	20—30'	S-M	S-PS	Pyramidal when young, tolerates a range of conditions
Koelreuteria paniculata Goldenrain Tree	20—40'	15—35'	M-R	S-PS	Tolerates drought and air pollution, yellow flowers in June
Magnolia × soulangiana or soulangeana Saucer Magnolia	15—25'	15—25'	M	S-PS	Late flowering cultivars avoid frost damage to blooms
Pistacia chinensis Chinese Pistachio	25—35'	20—30'	M-R	S	Drought tolerant, male and female plants needed for fruit, fall color
Prunus 'Kwanzan' Kwanzan Cherry	20—30'	15—25'	M	S-PS	Pink blooms in April, may be short-lived, good fall color, no fruit
Prunus 'Okame' Okame Cherry	15—30'	20—30'	M-R	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions, pink blooms in late winter lasting longer than most cherries
Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis' Fall Blooming Cherry	20—30'	15—25'	R	S-PS	Flowers best in full sun, flowers both in fall and late winter, may be short lived
Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula' Weeping Cherry	20—40'	15—30'	M	S	Tolerant of heat and clay soil; white to pinkish flowers in early spring; relatively long lived
Prunus × yedoensis Yoshino Cherry	30—40'	30—50'	R	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions, pale pink to white flowers in early spring, many cultivars available
SMALL VARIETY TREES (MATURE HEIGHT: LESS THAN 25 FEET)					
Native Evergreen					

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PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
Ilex vomitoria Yaupon Holly	15—20'	10—20'	S-M	S-SH	Tolerates a variety of conditions, male and female plants needed for fruit, many cultivars available in many sizes
Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem' Little Gem Magnolia	15—20'	8—10'	R	S-PS	Dwarf cultivar of Magnolia grandiflora
Morella or Myrica cerifera Wax-myrtle	10—15'	8—10'	R	S-PS	Tolerates wet to dry soils, can colonize, many cultivars available, male and female plants needed for fruit, also can be used in shrub form
Native Deciduous					
Aesculus pavia Red Buckeye	10—20'	10—20'	M	S-PS	Especially attracts hummingbirds and pollinators, red flowers in spring, leaf scorch may develop in dry soils
Amelanchier × 'Autumn Brilliance' Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	25—40'	20—30'	S	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, rust fungus can attack fruit, early spring white blooms, fall color, other cultivars available
Chionanthus virginicus Fringe-tree or Old Man's Beard	12—20'	12—20'	S-M	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, male and female plants needed for fruit, fragrant white flowers in spring
Crataegus viridis 'Winter King' Winter King Green Hawthorn	15—30'	10—20'	S	S-PS	Drought tolerant, has thorns, other native species available, white flowers in spring, fall color, interesting bark
Non-Native Deciduous					
Acer palmatum Japanese Maple	15—25'	10—25'	S-M	S-PS	Avoid hot, dry and windy sites; many cultivars available

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Chionanthus retusus Chinese Fringe-tree	15—25'	10—25'	M	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, showy white flowers in spring
Cornus kousa Dogwood	15—30'	15—30'	S	S-PS	Resistant to anthracnose, white flowers in May, fall color
Lagerstroemia indica cvs. Crapemyrtle	15—30'	6—15'	R	S	Summer blooms, attractive bark, overused, many cultivars (including dwarfs) available, do not top
Magnolia stellata Star Magnolia	10—15'	6—10'	S-M	S-PS	Blooms best in full sun, late winter white flowers
Malus hybrida Hybrid Crabapple	15—25'	10—20'	M	S	Plant only disease resistant cultivars, many cultivars available, showy spring flowers and fall fruit
Prunus sargentii Sargent Cherry	20—40'	20—40'	R	S	One of the hardiest cherries; pink flowers; sensitive to air pollution; reddish bark
Prunus serrulata 'Snowgoose' Snowgoose Japanese Cherry	15—25'	15—20'	M	S-PS	White sprung flowers; reddish bark; may be short-lived
Syringa reticulata Japanese Tree Lilac	20—30'	15—20'	M	S	Tolerates a variety of conditions; creamy white flowers in mid-summer
EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND SCREENING PLANTS					
Native					
Ilex opaca American Holly	40—60'	20—30'	S	S-SH	Tolerates a variety of conditions, male and female plants needed for fruit, pyramidal form, cultivars available
Ilex × attenuata 'Fosteri' Foster's Holly	20—30'	10—20'	R	S-PS	Red fruits, male plants not needed for fruiting, best berry production in full sun

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PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	40—50'	15—25'	S	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, pyramidal form, male and female plants needed for fruit
Morella or Myrica cerifera Wax-myrtle	10—15'	8—10'	R	S-PS	Tolerates wet to dry soils, can colonize, many cultivars available, male and female plants needed for fruit, can reach small tree size
Prunus caroliniana Carolina Laurel Cherry	20—40'	15—20'	M-R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, colonizes
Thuja occidentalis American Arborvitae	Var.	Var.	Gen. S	S	Many cultivars in countless shapes and sizes, some tolerate part shade, some reach small tree size
Non-Native					
Ilex × 'Nellie R. Stevens' Nellie Stevens Holly	30—40'	10—15'	R	S-PS	Red fruit, drought and heat tolerant, male cultivar (I. cornuta) needed for best fruiting, also used as a large shrub
Pinus thunbergii Japanese Black Pine	20'	20'	S-M	S	Select small tree cultivar from among dwarf cultivars, heat and drought tolerant
LANDSCAPING SHRUBS {MATURE HEIGHT 36 INCHES OR MORE}					
Native Evergreen					
Agarista populifolia Florida Leucothoe or Agarista	8—12'	8—12'	R	PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, but prefers moist soil
Ilex glabra Inkberry Holly	5—9'	5—10'	S-M	S-PS	Drought tolerant but prefers moist soil, many cultivars available, male and female plants needed for fruit

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Ilex vomitoria Yaupon Holly	10—20'	8—12'	M-R	S-PS	Tolerates wet to dry soils, male and female plants needed for fruit, dwarf and other cultivars available
Illicium floridanum Florida Star-anise	5—8'	6—8'	M	PS-SH	Prefers moist, well-drained soil high in organic matter, many cultivars available, showy spring flowers
Illicium parviflorum Yellow Anise-tree	7—10'	8—10'	M	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, drought tolerant, can colonize, some cultivars available
Morella or Myrica cerifera Wax-myrtle	10—15'	8—10'	R	S-PS	Tolerates wet to dry soils, can colonize, many cultivars available, male and female plants needed for fruit, can reach small tree size
Rhododendron catawbiense Catawba Rhododendron	6—12'	6—10'	M	PS	Showy flowers, needs excellent drainage and organic soil, many cultivars available
Thuja occidentalis 'Emerald' Emerald American Arborvitae	6—10'	3—6'	M	S-PS	Tolerates a range of soils and conditions; good screening plant
Native Deciduous					
Calycanthus floridus Sweet-shrub or Carolina Allspice	6—9'	6—12'	S-M	S-PS	Tolerates a range of conditions, drought tolerant, fragrant maroon flowers in early spring, fall color, cultivars available
Callicarpa americana American Beautyberry	3—4'	4—5'	R	S-PS	Prefers moist soil, showy purplish berries in fall
Ceanothus americanus New Jersey Tea	3—4'	3—5'	S-M	S-PS	Easy to grow in a wide range of conditions, drought tolerant, early summer flowers

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Clethra alnifolia Sweet-pepperbush	4—8'	4—6'	S-M	S-PS	Needs moist soil, fragrant white summer flowers, may colonize, fall color
Fothergilla gardenii Witch-alder or Fothergilla	3—5'	3—4'	S	S-PS	Drought tolerant, fall color, may colonize, fragrant white spring flowers
Fothergilla major Large Witch-alder	6—10'	5—9'	S	PS	Drought tolerant, cultivars include 'Mt. Airy,' white spring flowers
Hamamelis virginiana Witch-hazel	15—30'	15—25'	S-M	S-PS	Multi-stemmed, yellow fall flowers and leaf color, tolerates heavy clay soil
Hydrangea arborescens Smooth Hydrangea	3—5'	3—5'	R	PS	Suffers in full sun and with drought, likes moist well-drained soil, attracts bees, prune in early spring, cultivars available, including 'Annabelle,' long bloom period
Hydrangea quercifolia Oakleaf Hydrangea	4—8'	3—8'	R	PS-S	Somewhat drought tolerant, attractive bark, needs mulch to keep roots cool, long bloom period in spring and summer, fall color, dwarf cultivars available
Ilex decidua Possum-haw	6—7'	6'	M	PS	Prefers moist, well- drained soil, male and female plants needed for fruit
Ilex verticillata Winterberry	6—15'	6—10'	S-M	S-PS	Tolerates a range of conditions, but prefers moist soil, male and female plants needed for fruit, dwarf cultivars available
Itea virginica Sweetspire	3—6'	4—6'	M	S-PS	Tolerates wide range of moisture, excellent fall color, fragrant white spring flowers

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Lindera benzoin Spicebush	6—12'	6—12'	S-M	S-PS	Prefers moist, well-drained soil, male and female plants needed for fruit, fall color, early spring yellowish flowers
Physocarpus opulifolius Eastern Ninebark	5—8'	6—10'	M-R	S-PS	Drought tolerant, tough and durable, white spring flowers, attractive bark, dwarf cultivars available
Rhododendron calendulaceum Flame Azalea	4—8'	8—10'	S	PS	Good for naturalistic landscape, needs some direct sun, orange/yellow flowers in late spring, needs well-drained organic soil
Rhododendron periclymenoides Pinxterbloom Azalea	3—6'	4—7'	S	S-PS	Drought tolerant, needs some sun, pink spring flowers, needs well-drained organic soil
Rhododendron viscosum Swamp Azalea	2—8'	3—8'	M	PS	Likes moist organic soil, but tolerates some drought, fragrant white flowers in early summer
Sambucus canadensis American Elderberry	5—12'	5—12'	R	S	Likes moist soil, may colonize, white summer flowers and dark fruit
Vaccinium arboreum Sparkleberry	10—20'	10—15'	M	S-SH	Tolerates drought, needs multiple genetic strains for fruit set, fall color
Vaccinium stamineum Deerberry	3—5'	3—5'	M	S-PS	Drought tolerant, needs acidic soil, needs multiple genetic strains for fruit set
Vaccinium virgatum or ashei Rabbiteve Blueberry	8—12'	6—10'	M	S-PS	Drought tolerant, needs acidic soil, needs multiple genetic strains for fruit set, fall color, grown for fruit production
Viburnum acerifolium Mapleleaf Viburnum	4—6'	4—6'	M	S-SH	Tolerates drought, may colonize, needs multiple genetic strains for fruit set, white spring flowers, fall color

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PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
Viburnum dentatum Arrow-wood Viburnum	6—10'	6—15'	M	S-PS	Tolerates drought but prefers moist soil, may colonize, needs multiple genetic strains for fruit set, white spring flowers, fall color, cultivars available
Viburnum nudum Possumhaw or Southern Wild Raisin	6—10'	6—10'	M	S-PS	Prefers moist to wet soil, needs multiple genetic strains for fruit set, white spring flowers, fall color, cultivars available
Viburnum prunifolium Blackhaw Viburnum	12—15'	8—12'	S-M	S-SH	Drought tolerant, needs multiple genetic strains for fruit set, white spring flowers, fall color
Viburnum rafinesqueanum Downy Arrow-wood Viburnum	4—6'	4—6'	M	S-PS	Drought tolerant, needs multiple genetic strains for fruit set, white spring flowers, fall color
Viburnum rufidulum Southern Black Haw Viburnum	10—20'	10—15'	M	PS	Needs multiple genetic strains for fruit set, white spring flowers, fall color
Non-Native Evergreen					
Abelia × grandiflora Glossy Abelia	5—8'	5—8'	M-R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, drought tolerant, summer flowers, many dwarf cultivars available
Aucuba japonica Aucuba	6—10'	4—6'	S	PS-S	Needs winter shade, drought tolerant, many cultivars available
Berberis julianae Wintergreen Barberry	4—8'	6—8'	S	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, drought tolerant, has spines, good barrier plant
Berberis verruculosa Warty Barberry	3—6'	3—4'	S	S-PS	Tolerant of drought and urban conditions, tolerates a variety of soils

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Buxus microphylla Littleleaf Boxwood	2—8'	2—8'	S	S-PS	Many shapes and sizes, var. japonica is often used, generally densely branched, leaves may bronze in winter
Buxus sempervirens Common Boxwood	15—20'	10—15'	S	S-PS	Drought tolerant, protect from wind, many cultivars available
Camellia japonica Camellia	8—15'	5—10'	S-M	PS	Excess sun, cold or shade can reduce flowering, many cultivars available, blooms in early spring
Camellia sasanqua Sasanqua Camellia	6—10'	5—7'	M-R	S-PS	Drought tolerant, many cultivars available, blooms in the fall
Euonymus japonicus Japanese Euonymus	10—15'	5—6'	R	S-SH	Tolerates drought and variety of soil types, subject to scale insects
Ilex crenata cvs. Japanese Holly (i.e., Compacta Holly)	4—10'	3—5'	S-M	S-PS	Many cultivars available in varying shapes and sizes, black fruit when present, generally hardy, male and female plants needed for fruit
Loropetalum chinensis Loropetalum	6—10'	6—10'	R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, drought tolerant, long spring bloom period, dwarf cultivars available
Osmanthus heterophyllus Tea Olive	8—10'	5—10'	S-M	S-PS	Drought and heat tolerant, a good plant for screening, many cultivars available, fragrant fall flowers
Osmanthus × fortunei Fortune's Osmanthus	15—20'	15—20'	M	S-SH	Drought tolerant, good for screening and barriers, fragrant fall flowers
Pinus mugo Pine	15—20'	25—30'	S	S-PS	Varies greatly in size; tolerates clay soil, cultivars available

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Prunus laurocerasus Cherrylaurel	4—8'	5—8'	M	S-SH	Favorite cultivars are Zabel, Otto Luyken and Schip laurel, need well-drained soil, some disease problems and scale insects
Raphiolepis cvs. Indian Hawthorn	4—10'	4—10'	S	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, drought tolerant, many cultivars available
Rhododendron hybrida Evergreen Azalea	2—8'	2—10'	M	PS	Many hybrids and cultivars available, needs well drained soil
Sarcococca confusa Sweetbox Sarcococca	3—5'	3—5'	S-M	PS-SH	Drought tolerant, fragrant flowers in late winter
Viburnum awabuki 'Chindo' Chindo Viburnum	10—15'	6—8'	R	S-PS	Pyramidal form, drought tolerant
Viburnum rhytidophyllum Leatherleaf Viburnum	10—15'	10—15'	M	PS-SH	Protect from winter wind and sun
Non-Native Deciduous					
Chaenomeles speciosa or japonica Japanese Flowering Quince	5—8'	4—8'	R	S-PS	Varied flower colors, flowers best in full sun, tolerates a variety of conditions, many cultivars available, stems often have spines
Cotinus coggygria Smoketree or Smokebush	10—15'	8—12'	M-R	S	Tolerates a range of soil types, drought tolerant, showy summer flowers, many cultivars available
Forsythia × intermedia Border Forsythia	8—10'	10—12'	R	S-PS	Tolerates a variety of conditions, blooms in early spring, best in full sun, many cultivars to choose from
Hydrangea macrophylla Bigleaf Hydrangea	3—4'	4—6'	R	PSH	Moist well drained soil, wilts in drought, long bloom period, needs pruning after blooming

TABLE 23. SUGGESTED PLANT MATERIALS LIST – TREES & SHRUBS

PLANT NAME/ COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	GROWTH RATE S = Slow; M = Moderate; R = Rapid	LIGHT NEEDS S = Sun; SH = Shade; PS = Partial Sun	COMMENTS
Hydrangea paniculata Panicle Hydrangea	6—20'	6—8'	R	S-PS	Drought tolerant, white flowers in summer, long bloom period, many cultivars available
Kerria japonica Japanese Kerria	3—6'	6—9'	M	PS-SH	Drought tolerant, early spring yellow flowers, interesting green stems, cultivars available
Rosa hybrida Hybrid Landscape Rose (i.e., Knock Out Rose)	3—4'	3—4'	M	S-PS	Drought and disease resistant, blooms all summer, has thorns, many cultivars available
Spiraea cvs. Spirea (excl. Spiraea japonica)	Var.	Var.	Gen. R	S	Spring or summer flowering shrubs, many cultivars available, Spiraea japonica species is considered an invasive exotic in N.C.

DIVISION 3. - ZONING MAP

DIVISION 4. - MODEL LANGUAGE FOR DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

THIS DECLARATION AND AGREEMENT is entered into this the _____ day of _____, 20_____, between (Developer) (hereinafter "Declarant") and all parties hereafter acquiring any of the described property.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Declarant is the owner and developer of all lots within a subdivision of the Town of Oakboro, Stanly County, NC, known as _____ and being that certain tract or parcel more particularly described by map and survey in Plat Book _____, Page _____, of the Stanly County Registry; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the Declarant and to the benefit, interest, and advantage of every party hereinafter acquiring any of the described property that certain covenants, conditions, easements, assessments, liens, and restrictions governing and regulating the use of the property be established; and

WHEREAS, Declarant desires to provide for the continued ownership, maintenance, and repair of all streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with the associated stormwater drainage infrastructure located in the above-named subdivision; and

WHEREAS, Declarant has caused or will cause to be incorporated under the laws of the State of North Carolina, a non-profit corporation known as "_____" (hereinafter referred to as "Association") for the purpose of exercising the functions aforesaid, and which are hereinafter fully set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises, the Declarant agrees with all parties hereafter acquiring any of the property herein described, that it shall be and is hereby subject to the following restrictions, covenants, conditions, easements, assessments, and liens relating to the use thereof, which shall be construed as covenants running with the land, which shall be binding on all parties acquiring any right, title, or interest in any of the properties and which shall inure to the benefit of each owner thereof.

- (1) **MEMBERSHIP:** Every person who is a record owner of a fee or undivided fee interest in any lot which is subject to assessment by the Association, including contract sellers, but excluding persons who hold an interest merely as security for the performance of any obligations, shall be a member of the Association. Ownership of such interest shall be the sole qualification for such membership. Membership shall be appurtenant to and may not be separated from ownership of any lot which is subject to assessment. Membership in the Association is mandatory and may not be waived by the Association for any such owner.
- (2) **OWNERSHIP OF STREETS, ROADS, SIDEWALKS, AND GREENWAYS:** The Declarant shall own and maintain the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with the associated stormwater drainage infrastructure of the subdivision until such a time that the ownership interest in the above shall be transferred to the Association or to NCDOT.
- (3) **MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND UPKEEP OF STREETS AND ROADS:** Until such a time that the ownership interest in the streets and roads of the subdivision shall be transferred to the Association or NCDOT, the Declarant shall maintain, and repair said streets and roads in the subdivision at a minimum of NCDOT standards as set forth in the most current edition of the "Subdivision Roads Minimum Construction Standards." In the event that, and after such a time that, the ownership interest in the streets and roads of the subdivision has been transferred to the Association, the Association shall maintain, and repair said streets and roads in the subdivision at a minimum of NCDOT standards as set forth in the most current edition of the "Subdivision Roads Minimum Construction Standards."
- (4) **ASSESSMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND UPKEEP OF STREETS, ROADS, SIDEWALKS, AND GREENWAYS:** Each member of the Association shall be required to pay an annual assessment for their pro rata share of the costs of maintenance, repair, and upkeep of the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with associated stormwater drainage infrastructure of the subdivision, with a minimum annual payment of \$_____.

- (5) **MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT:** The Association shall deposit all assessments for the purpose of maintenance, repair, and upkeep of the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with associated stormwater drainage infrastructure of the subdivision into a separate account with an accredited, FDIC backed banking institution in the name of the Association. The Association shall file with the Town, by the first day of the calendar year, an annual accounting of said maintenance account.
- (6) **CONTINUED STREET, ROAD, SIDEWALK, AND GREENWAY MAINTENANCE:** Either the Declarant or the Association, whichever shall possess the ownership interest in the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with associated stormwater drainage infrastructure, shall either (i) Petition the NCDOT to assume ownership and maintenance of the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with associated stormwater drainage infrastructure of the subdivision and the rights-of-way thereto, or (ii) Provide that the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with associated stormwater drainage infrastructure of the subdivision and the rights-of-way thereto shall be privately owned and maintained to NCDOT standards as set forth in the most current edition of the "Subdivision Roads Minimum Construction Standards" by the Association, its successors or assigns, in perpetuity.
- (7) **TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP INTEREST UPON DISSOLUTION OF ASSOCIATION:** To the extent permitted by law, in the event that the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with associated stormwater drainage infrastructure of the subdivision and the rights-of-way thereto have not been previously dedicated to the NCDOT, in the event the Association should dissolve, the Association shall transfer any and all ownership interest in the streets, roads, sidewalks, and greenways together with associated stormwater drainage infrastructure of the subdivision and the rights-of-way thereto, as well as the associated Maintenance Account as described in Paragraph (5) above, to another legal entity for the purpose of maintenance, repair, and upkeep.