

## Sec. 14-6. Definitions.

A The following words, terms and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section. For the purpose of this section, certain terms or words shall be interpreted as follows:

- a) The words "used" and "occupied" include the words "intended, designed, and arranged to be used as occupied."
- b) Terms not defined in this section shall have the meanings customarily assigned to them.
- c) Definitions specific to a specialized area, such as stormwater management, flood control and other technical and engineering definitions are contained within that specific article.

Accessory dwelling unit means a dwelling that exists either as part of a principal dwelling or as an accessory building that is secondary and incidental to the use of the property as single family residential.

Adjoining means when one property adjoins another, shares a common property line or is immediately adjacent to, or abutting it.

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Storage means the keeping of commodities or items for the purpose of future use or safekeeping for longer than three (3) days.

Streets. Streets are classified as follows:

~~Street, arterial means streets or roads that function primarily serving through traffic movement, limited land parcel access service may be accommodated, but traffic controls and street design are intended to provide efficient through traffic movement. Some U.S. and North Carolina numbered highways are examples of arterial streets.~~

- a) Alley: 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.
- b) Clear Zone: the unobstructed, relatively flat area bordering the edge of pavement 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.
- c) Collector: streets 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. means streets or roads that function to penetrate areas, neighborhoods, public service areas, and districts. Such streets are intended to provide both through traffic and some land parcel access services in relatively equal proportions, often linking the local street system to the arterial street system. Examples of a collector street include some North Carolina and S.R. numbered streets

- d) Cul-de-sac: short streets having one end open to traffic and the other permanently terminated by a vehicular turnaround.
- e) Frontage: 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.
- f) Local: 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.
- g) Street, 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 G.S. 136-102.6.
- h) Street, 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.
- i) Thoroughfare, Major: 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.
- j) Thoroughfare, Minor: 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 exceeds 6,000 vehicles, but is less than 10,000 vehicles. Residences should not have access to a minor thoroughfare.

*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.

*Structure* means anything constructed or erected which requires location on the ground or attachment to something having a fixed location on the ground, including, but not limited to, principal and accessory buildings, signs, fences, walls, monuments, bridges, flagpoles, antennas and towers.

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