

ARTICLE IX

ZONING DISTRICTS AND ZONING MAP

PART I. ZONING DISTRICTS

Section 15-137 Manufacturing Districts Established (AMENDED 6/22/82; 2/4/86).

(a) The M-1 and M-2 districts are hereby created to accomplish the purposes and serve the objectives set forth in this subsection. Part of Article XI contains performance standards that place limitations on the characteristics of uses located in the districts created by this section.

- (1) **M-1 LIGHT MANUFACTURING.** This zone is designed to accommodate a limited range of industrial activities and a wide range of commercial uses including wholesaling, storage, mail-order, auto related, and office and retail in conjunction with industrial or wholesaling uses. Permitted industrial uses include enterprises engaged in manufacturing, processing, creating, repairing, renovating, painting, cleaning and assembly where all operations are contained inside a fully enclosed building. The performance standards for the M-1 zone located in Part I of Article XI are more restrictive than those in the M-2 district.
- (2) **M-2 GENERAL MANUFACTURING.** This district is designed to accommodate the widest range of industrial uses. Business operations may be conducted within and outside a fully enclosed building. The performance standards for this zone are less restrictive than those in the M-1 district.

(b) There is also established a watershed light industrial (WM-3) zoning district. The purpose of this district is to allow areas within the University Lake Watershed that have been zoned M-1 prior to the effective date of this subdivision to continue to be used and developed for light industrial and related purposes, subject to certain restrictions designed to protect the watershed. Consistent with the purpose of this zone, this district shall be confined to that area zoned M-1 on the effective date of this subsection; this area shall not be expanded and no new WM-3 areas shall be designated. **(AMENDED 12/7/83)**

(c) There is also established a Planned Industrial Development (PID) zoning district. The purpose of this district is to provide for the possibility of well planned and tightly controlled industrial development in areas that are suitable for such development but that are not deemed appropriate for M-1 or M-2 zoning because of the less restricted types of development that may occur in such zones. **(AMENDED 6/22/82; 12/7/83)**

- (1) No area less than twenty contiguous acres may be zoned as a Planned Industrial Development district, and then only upon a request submitted by

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or on behalf of the owner or owners of all the property intended to be covered by such zone.

- (2) As indicated in the Table of Permissible Uses (Section 15-146) a planned industrial development (use classification 30.000) is the only permissible use in a PID zone.
- (3) Subject to subdivision (2) of this subsection, and consistent with the restrictions contained in the definition of a planned industrial development [see Subdivision 15-15(60)], land within a PID zone may be used in a manner that would be permissible if the land were zoned M-1, except that (i) the only permissible uses are those described in the 2.130 and 4.100 classifications and (ii) the performance standards (Article XI, Part I) applicable to 4.100 uses in business zones shall govern uses in a planned industrial development.

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PART I. ZONING DISTRICTS

Section 15-141.3 Conditional Use Zoning Districts (AMENDED 5/25/04)

(a) The following conditional use zoning districts are hereby established: RR-CU, R-20-CU, R-15-CU, R-10-CU, R-7.5-CU, R-3-CU, R-2-CU, R-S.I.R-CU, R-S.I.R.-2-CU, B-1(c)-CU, B-1(g)-CU, B-2-CU, B-3-CU, B-4-CU, CT-CU, B-3-T-CU, O-CU, M-1-CU, and M-2-CU. The provisions of this section applicable to these conditional use-zoning districts do not affect or apply to other conditional use zoning districts established under this chapter, including the Office/Assembly Conditional Use District, or the Village Mixed Use Conditional Use District.

(b) The conditional use zoning districts established in this section may be applied to property only in response to a petition signed by all the owners of the property to be included within such district.

(c) The uses permissible within a conditional use zoning district established herein, and the regulations applicable to property within such a district, shall be those uses that are permissible within and those regulations that are applicable to the general use zoning district to which the conditional use district corresponds, except as otherwise provided in this section. For example, property that is rezoned to a B-2-CU district may be developed in the same manner as property that is zoned B-2, except as provided in this section.

(d) Subject to subsection (f), all uses that are permissible in the conditional use zoning district shall require the issuance of a conditional use permit, regardless of whether a use in the corresponding general use district would ordinarily require (according to the Table of Permissible Uses) a zoning permit, special use permit, or conditional use permit.

(e) When a rezoning petition for a conditional use zoning district is submitted (in accordance with Article XX of this chapter), the applicant shall simultaneously submit a conditional use permit application showing how the applicant proposes to develop the entirety of the property covered in the rezoning petition.

1. The rezoning and conditional use permit applications shall be processed and reviewed concurrently.
2. The Board of Aldermen shall simultaneously conduct a public hearing on the rezoning and conditional use permit applications, in accordance with the procedures applicable to other conditional use permit applications.
3. If the Board concludes in the exercise of its legislative discretion that the proposed rezoning would not be consistent with the public health, safety, or

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welfare, it may deny the application in accordance with the same procedures applicable to any ordinance amendment request.

4. If the Board approves the rezoning request, it shall then vote on whether to issue the conditional use permit. Such permit may be issued subject to reasonable conditions and requirements as set forth in Section 15-59.
5. If the conditional use permit is allowed to expire (under Section 15-62), the Board may initiate action to rezone the property to any appropriate general use district classification. In addition, notwithstanding any other provision of this ordinance, the Board shall be under no obligation to consider any major modification of a conditional use permit issued in connection with a conditional use rezoning or any new conditional use permit for property that has been the subject of a conditional use rezoning.
 - (f) If a conditional use permit issued in connection with a conditional use rezoning authorizes the creation of a residential subdivision containing lots intended for development with not more than four dwelling units each, and the conditional use permit application does not provide sufficient information to authorize a development permit for such lots, then such lots may be developed pursuant to the issuance of a zoning permit (i.e. each lot will not require an amendment to the conditional use permit issued for the overall development).

ARTICLE XIV

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

Section 15-210 Street Classification.

(a) In all new subdivisions, streets that are dedicated to public use shall be classified as provided in subsection (b).

- (1) The classification shall be based upon the projected volume of traffic to be carried by the street, stated in terms of the number of trips per day;
- (2) The number of dwelling units to be served by the street may be used as a useful indicator of the number of trips but is not conclusive;
- (3) Whenever a subdivision street continues an existing street that formerly terminated outside the subdivision or it is expected that a subdivision street will be continued beyond the subdivision at some future time, the classification of the street will be based upon the street in its entirety, both within and outside of the subdivision.

(b) The classification of streets shall be as follows:

- (1) **MINOR:** A street whose sole function is to provide access to abutting properties. It serves or is designed to serve not more than nine dwelling units and is expected to or does handle up to seventy-five trips per day.
- (2) **LOCAL:** A street whose sole function is to provide access to abutting properties. It serves or is designed to serve at least ten but not more than twenty-five dwelling units and is expected to or does handle between seventy-five and two hundred trips per day.
- (3) **CUL-DE-SAC:** A street that terminates in a vehicular turn-around.
- (4) **SUBCOLLECTOR:** A street whose principal function is to provide access to abutting properties but is also designed to be used or is used to connect minor and local streets with collector or arterial streets. Including residences indirectly served through connecting streets, it serves or is designed to serve at least twenty-six but not more than one hundred dwelling units and is expected to or does handle between two hundred and eight hundred trips per day.
- (5) **COLLECTOR:** A street whose principle function is to carry traffic between minor, local, and subcollector streets and arterial streets but that may also provide direct access to abutting properties. It serves or is designed to serve,

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directly or indirectly, more than one hundred dwelling units and is designed to be used or is used to carry more than eight hundred trips per day.

- (6) **ARTERIAL:** A major street in the town's street system that serves as an avenue for the circulation of traffic into, out, or around the town and carries high volumes of traffic. The following streets are arterial streets:

Culbreth Road	Main Street
Dairyland Road	Merritt Mill Road
Damascus Church Road	N.C. Hwy 54
Estes Drive	Old Greensboro Road
Eubanks Road	Old Hwy 86
Greensboro Street	Old Fayetteville Rd.
Hillsborough Road	Rogers Road
Homestead Road	Smith Level Road
Jones Ferry Road	Weaver Street

(AMENDED 06/04/91)

- (7) **MARGINAL ACCESS STREET:** A street that is parallel to and adjacent to an arterial street and that is designed to provide access to abutting properties so that these properties are somewhat sheltered from the effects of the through traffic on the arterial street and so that the flow of traffic on the arterial street is not impeded by direct driveway access from a large number of abutting properties.
- (8) **LOOP STREET.** A street having two points of intersection with the same street. (AMENDED 06/21/94)
- (9) **ALLEY.** A one-way service road providing a secondary means of public access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation with a maximum length of 550 feet. (AMENDED 09/27/94)

Section 15-211 Access to Public Streets in General.

Every lot shall have access to it that is sufficient to afford a reasonable means of ingress and egress for emergency vehicles as well as for all those likely to need or desire access to the property in its intended use. (AMENDED 5/10/83; 4/24/84)

Section 15-212 Access to Arterial Streets.

Whenever a major subdivision that involves the creation of one or more new streets borders on or contains an existing or proposed arterial street, no direct driveway access may be provided from the lots within this subdivision onto this street.

*Art. XIV STREET AND SIDEWALKS (con't)***Section 15-213 Entrances to Streets.**

(a) All driveway entrances and other openings onto streets within the town's planning jurisdiction shall be constructed so that:

- (1) Vehicles can enter and exit from the lot in question without posing any substantial danger to themselves, pedestrians, or vehicles traveling on abutting streets; and
- (2) Interference with the free and convenient flow of traffic in abutting or surrounding streets is minimized.
- (3) In considering (1) and (2) above, the following factors shall be considered: **(AMENDED 2/4/86)**
 - a. The nature of the abutting street, its capacity, use, speed and flow, and reasonably anticipated changes to the street; and
 - b. The nature of the proposed use of the land, the traffic generated, the existence and number of drive-in window(s), the internal system for moving vehicles while on the lot; and
 - c. The nature of the exit and entrance, the site distance, the distance from intersections, the alignment with other drives and streets, turning controls or limitations.
 - d. As a minimum, no drive should be located within 250 feet of an intersection of an existing or planned arterial or collector road.

(b) As provided in G.S. 136-93, no person may construct any driveway entrance or other opening onto a state-maintained street except in accordance with a permit issued by the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Issuance of this permit is prima facie evidence of compliance with the standard set forth in subsection (a).

(c) If driveway entrances and other openings onto town-maintained streets are constructed in accordance with the specifications set forth in Appendix B to this chapter, this shall be deemed prima facie evidence of compliance with the standard set forth in subsection (a).

(d) For purposes of this section, the term "prima facie evidence" means that the permit-issuing authority may (but is not required to) conclude from this evidence alone that the proposed development complies with subsection (a).

Section 15-214 Coordination with Surrounding Streets.

(a) The street system of a subdivision shall be coordinated with existing, proposed and anticipated streets outside the subdivision or outside the portion of a single tract that is being divided into lots (hereinafter, "surrounding streets") as provided in this section.

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(b) Collector streets shall intersect with surrounding collector or arterial streets at safe and convenient locations.

(c) Subject to subsection 15-217(a), subcollector, local, and minor residential streets shall connect with all surrounding streets to permit safe, convenient movement of traffic between residential neighborhoods and to facilitate access to neighborhoods by emergency and other service vehicles. The connections shall be created in such a way that they do not encourage the use of such streets by substantial through traffic. **(AMENDED 09/16/97; 05/06/03)**

(d) Whenever connections to anticipated or proposed surrounding streets are required by this section, the street right-of-way shall be extended and the street developed to the property line of the subdivided property (or to the edge of the remaining undeveloped portion of a single tract) at the point where the connection to the anticipated or proposed street is expected. In addition, the permit-issuing authority may require temporary turnarounds to be constructed at the end of such streets pending their extension when such turnarounds appear necessary to facilitate the flow of traffic or accommodate emergency vehicles. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection, no temporary dead-end street in excess of 1,000 feet may be created unless no other practicable alternative is available.

Section 15-215 Relationship of Streets to Topography.

(a) Streets shall be related appropriately to the topography. In particular, streets shall be designed to facilitate the drainage and stormwater runoff objectives set forth in Article XVI, and subject to the design requirements relating to maximum grades set forth in subsection (b), street grades shall conform as closely as practicable to the original topography.

(b) As indicated in Section 15-216, the maximum grade at any point on a street constructed without curb and gutter shall be 8%. On streets constructed with curb and gutter the grade shall not exceed 8% unless no other practicable alternative is available. However, in no case may streets be constructed with grades that, in the professional opinion of the public works director, create a substantial danger to the public safety.

Section 15-216 Street Width, Sidewalk, and Drainage Requirements in Subdivisions
(AMENDED 08/27/96)

(a) Minor and local streets where the grade does not exceed 8% may be constructed without curb and gutter in accordance with the standards set forth in subsection (b). All other streets shall be constructed in accordance with the standards set forth in subsection (c). **(AMENDED 05/12/98)**

(b) Subject to subsections (d), (e), and (f), streets constructed without curb and gutter shall conform to the following standards as well as the specifications referenced in Section 15-219. To the extent practicable, the side slope of the drainage swale shall not exceed 4:1 on the street side and on the back side shall not exceed 3:1. When necessary, the minimum right-of-way

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shall be expanded to accommodate the proper construction of the travel lane, shoulders, swales, and (if applicable) a sidewalk within the right-of-way.

TYPE STREET with Swales	MINIMUM ROW WIDTH	MINIMUM PAVEMENT WIDTH	BIKE LANES	MINIMUM SHOULDER 1 WIDTH 2	SIDEWALK REQUIREMENT
MINOR	47'	18'	NONE	6' 8'	NONE
LOCAL	47'	20'	NONE	6' 8'	ONE SIDE

(AMENDED 11/19/96; 05/12/98)

(c) Subject to subsections (d), (e), and (f), collector streets and other streets not constructed according to the requirement of subsection (b) shall conform to the requirements of this subsection and the specifications referenced in Section 15-219. Only standard 90⁰ curb may be constructed, except that roll-type curb may be authorized by the permit issuing authority. Street pavement width shall be measured from curb face to curb face where 90⁰ curb is used, and from the back of one curb to the back of the opposite curb where roll-type curb is used.

TYPE STREET with Curb & Gutter	MINIMUM ROW WIDTH	MINIMUM PAVE- MENT WIDTH	BIKE LANES	SIDEWALK REQUIREMENT
ALLEY (One-way)	20'	12'	NONE	NONE
Minor	37'	18'	NONE	NONE
Local	43'	20'	NONE	ONE SIDE
Subcollector	50'	26'	NONE	BOTH SIDES
Collector	60'	34'	BOTH SIDES	BOTH SIDES
Arterial	NCDOT Standards	NCDOT Standards	BOTH SIDES	BOTH SIDES

(AMENDED 11/19/96; 05/12/98)

(d) The Board may allow a deviation from the standards set forth in subsections (b) and (c) to allow the construction of a street divided by a landscaped median with one-way traffic proceeding in opposite directions on either side of the median. The Board may allow such a street if it finds that, if completed as proposed, such a street will (i) adequately and safely serve the functions streets are designed to serve, and (ii) will not impose on the town any undue or unreasonable costs or burdens relating to repair and maintenance.

(e) The Board may allow a deviation from the right-of-way minimums set forth in subsections (b) and (c) if it finds that (i) the deviation is needed because in order for a development to be served by a public street the street must be constructed within an area that is not of sufficient width to comply with the right-of-way criteria set forth above, (ii) a street that meets the pavement width criteria and substantially complies with the other criteria set forth above can be constructed within the right-of-way that can be made available; and (iii) that the applicant show that he has made a reasonable effort and attempted to purchase the necessary right-of-way.

(f) The Board may allow a deviation from the standard right-of-way minimums set forth in subsections (b) and (c) if it finds that the developer has obtained an agreement from the utility companies whose lines will need to be located within a street right-of-way to install such

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lines in a single trench or in some other fashion that allows the street right-of-way to serve all of its intended purposes with a lesser width than that specified in subsections (b) and (c).

(g) The sidewalks required by this section shall be at least five feet wide and constructed with concrete according to the specification set forth in Appendix C, except that the permit issuing authority may permit the installation of walkways constructed with mortarless laid brick pavement according to specifications set forth in Appendix C when it concludes that: **(AMENDED 12/08/98)**

- (1) Such walkways shall serve the residents of the development as adequately as concrete sidewalks; and
- (2) Such walkways shall be more environmentally desirable or more in keeping with the overall design of the development.

(h) Whenever the permit issuing authority finds that a means of pedestrian access is necessary from the subdivision to schools, parks, playgrounds, or other roads or facilities and that such access is not conveniently provided by sidewalks adjacent to the streets, the developer may be required to reserve an unobstructed easement of at least ten feet in width to provide such access.

(i) In subdivision developments that abut a public street, sidewalks shall be constructed adjacent to such street if a sidewalk in that location is required by the officially adopted town sidewalk master plan. Whenever possible, such sidewalk shall be constructed within the public right-of-way.

(j) The sidewalks required by this section along streets with curb and gutter shall be constructed with a planting strip at least three feet in width, unless the permit-issuing authority allows the strip to be omitted or constructed at a lesser width upon a finding that such deviation from the presumptive standard is warranted to avoid environmental damage or to promote public safety. For purposes of this subsection, a planting strip shall mean a strip of land located between the back of the curb and the walkway. Such planting strips shall be planted with grass or otherwise landscaped. **(AMENDED 11/19/96; 12/08/98)**

Section 15-216.1 Street Widths, Sidewalk and Drainage Requirements in Certain Developments **(AMENDED 05/06/03)**

- (a) When any tract of land is developed under circumstances requiring the issuance of a special or conditional use permit, the street and road design requirements for streets other than collector streets that would otherwise be determined in accordance with the provisions of Sections 15-216 and 15-221 may be modified, by approval of the permit-issuing authority, to alternative street width and construction specifications, sidewalk and drainage requirements, as illustrated in Appendix C, for developments that

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- 1) involve the extension of, or connection to, existing Town streets, the construction specifications of which do not meet the minimum standards established in Section 15-216 in association with Section 15-210 Street Classification;
- 2) meet the following low-impact development criteria:
 - a) preserves open space and minimizes land disturbance;
 - b) protects natural systems and preserves natural processes (including, but not limited to, drainage ways, vegetation, soils, and other sensitive areas);
 - c) maximizes the incorporation of natural site elements (including, but not limited to, wetlands, stream corridors, and mature forests), and;
 - d) decentralizes and micromanages stormwater at its source to the maximum extent practicable.
- 3) include a minimum of 15 percent affordable housing units (as defined in Section 15-182.4(a)).

(b) Streets constructed in accordance with this Section shall conform to the following standards as well as specifications presented in Appendix C.

Type Street Alternative	Minimum ROW Width	Minimum Pavement Width	Bike Lanes	Minimum Shoulder Width	Sidewalk Requirement
Local	59'	20'	NONE	9 (2)	ONE SIDE
Subcollector	73'	26'(1)	NONE	9 (2)	BOTH SIDES (3)

- (1) Minimum pavement width may include the concrete grade beam illustrated in Standard Drawing No. 27, or structural equivalent as approved by the Town Engineer.
 - (2) Nine feet of width may include a 3-foot planting strip, 5-foot sidewalk, and 1-foot separation between sidewalk and drainage/water quality structure.
 - (3) May be modified by the permit-issuing authority.
 - (4) Construction requirements as required in Appendix C and D of the Land Use Ordinance, unless otherwise specifically modified by these provisions or the notes included on standards in Appendix C and D.
- (c) The permit-issuing authority may reduce the sidewalk requirement for subcollector streets meeting the alternative street standard from both sides to one side of the road if
- a. The development contains a parallel system that is integrally designed and provides pedestrian access to the interior of the site;
 - b. Any new public street passing through the development and the bulk of the facilities and activities are to occur on one side of the road;

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- c. Any new public street connects to an existing street that does not meet public street standards and where the site conditions indicate that the full upgrade of the street to the town standards would not be practicable; and
- d. The developer is participating in off-site construction of, or improvements to public sidewalks that will connect the new development with the town's sidewalk system.

Section 15-217 General Layout of Streets.

(a) To the extent practicable, all streets shall be interconnected. Cul-de-sacs shall not be used unless the topography of the land does not allow a design that would make an interconnecting street practicable. **(AMENDED 09/16/97; 09/28/99)**

(b) All permanent dead-end streets [as opposed to temporary dead-end streets, see subsection 15-214(d)] shall be developed as cul-de-sacs in accordance with the standards set forth in subsection (c), unless construction of such cul-de-sacs is not reasonably possible given such factors as steep slopes or right-of-way limitations. Under such circumstances, the town may approve alternative designs that will provide a safe and convenient means for vehicular traffic to turn around (alternatives are suggested in Appendix C, Standard Drawing No. 19). Except where no other practicable alternative is available, such streets may not extend more than 550 feet (measured to the center of the turn-around). **(AMENDED 09/27/94, 09/16/97)**

(c) The right-of-way of a cul-de-sac shall have a radius of 60 feet if constructed without curb and gutter or a radius of 52 feet if constructed with curb and gutter. The radius of the paved portion of the turn-around for streets constructed without curb and gutter shall be 42' (measured to the outer edge of pavement) and for streets constructed with curb and gutter shall be 44.5' (measured to the back of the outer curb). If a developer chooses to provide an unpaved center island in the cul-de-sac, the island shall be landscaped and shall not be dedicated to the public; it shall remain under the ownership and control of the developer (or his successor) or a homeowners association or similar organization that satisfies the criteria established in Section 15-201. Cul-de-sacs containing center islands shall have a minimum pavement width of 18 feet if constructed without curb and gutter or 20 feet if constructed with curb and gutter (measured from inner edge of pavement to face of curb). Mountable 45° curbing shall be installed around the island in accordance with Town of Carrboro design specifications. Minimum design and construction specifications for cul-de-sacs are set forth in Appendix C.

Asymmetrical cul-de-sacs may be allowed with the approval of the public works director, town engineer, fire chief, and the applicable permit issuing authorities. **(AMENDED 2/20/90; 08/08/95; 09/16/97)**

(d) Half streets (i.e., streets of less than the full required right-of-way and payment width) shall not be permitted except where such streets, when combined with a similar street (developed previously or simultaneously) on property adjacent to the subdivision, creates or comprises a street that meets the right-of-way and pavement requirements of this chapter. **(AMENDED 09/16/97)**

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(e) Streets shall be laid out so that residential blocks do not exceed 1,000 feet, unless no other practicable alternative is available. **(AMENDED 09/16/97)**

(f) Alleys shall not intersect with any arterials and shall meet the “Entrances to Streets” standards of Section 15-213. Alley radii at street intersections shall not be less than 15 feet. Alleys may run adjacent to lot line boundaries only and not parallel and adjacent to street right-of-way or front property boundaries. In determining conformance with Section 15-184(a), Setback Requirements, the right-of-way lines associated with alleys shall be regarded as lot boundary lines and not street right-of-way lines. **(AMENDED 09/27/94; 09/16/97)**

(g) To the extent practicable, portions of subcollector and collector streets that consist of stretches of 800 feet or more uninterrupted by intersections suitable for stop signs shall contain design features intended to discourage speeding and cut-through traffic, including but not limited to one or more of the following:

- (1) Curves with radius of 800 feet or less; or
- (2) Design features described in the town’s Residential Traffic Management Plan.

(AMENDED 09/16/97)

Section 15-218 Street Intersections.

(a) Streets shall intersect as nearly as possible at right angles, and no two streets may intersect at less than 60°. Not more than two streets shall intersect at any one point, unless the public works director certifies to the permit issuing authority that such an intersection can be constructed with no extraordinary danger to public safety.

(b) Whenever possible, proposed intersections along one side of a street shall coincide with existing or proposed intersections on the opposite side of such street. In any event, where a center line offset (jog) occurs at an intersection, the distance between centerlines of the intersecting streets shall be not less than 150 feet except as provided in subsection (d). **(AMENDED 4/26/88)**

(c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) and (e): **(AMENDED 4/26/88; REWRITTEN 1/26/10)**

- (1) No two streets may intersect with any other street on the same side at a distance of less than 400 feet measured from centerline to centerline of the intersecting street.
- (2) When the intersected street is an arterial, the distance between intersecting streets shall be at least 1,000 feet.

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(d) The provisions of this section shall not operate to prohibit any property from having direct access onto an adjacent public street, and when a literal application of the provisions of this section would otherwise prohibit all such access, the permit-issuing authority may allow the minimum deviation from the requirements of this section that is necessary to provide reasonable access. **(AMENDED 4/26/88)**

(e) Notwithstanding the foregoing, two streets may intersect with another street on the same side at a distance of less than 400 feet, measured from centerline to centerline of the intersecting streets, if the street with which the two streets intersect is connected to a street within a village mixed use development and a development itself is adjacent to a village mixed use development. However, in no event, may the two streets intersect at a distance of less than 125 feet. **(AMENDED 1/26/10)**.

Section 15-219 Construction Standards and Specifications.

Construction and design standards and specifications for streets, sidewalks, and curbs and gutters are contained in Appendix C, and all such facilities shall be completed in accordance with these standards.

Section 15-220 Public Streets and Private Roads in Subdivisions.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all lots created after the effective date of this section shall abut a public street at least to the extent necessary to comply with the access requirement set forth in Section 15-211. For purposes of this subsection, the term “public street” includes a pre-existing public street as well as a street created by the subdivider that meets the public street standards of this chapter and is dedicated for public use. Unless the recorded plat of a subdivision clearly shows a street to be private, the recording of such a plat shall constitute an offer of dedication of such street. **(AMENDED 2/14/84)**

(b) Architecturally integrated residential subdivisions containing either twenty-five or more units, or consisting of four or more multi-family townhomes, may be developed with private roads that do not meet the public street and sidewalk standards of this chapter as long as: **(AMENDED 11/26/85; 6/25/02)**

- (1) The proposed development will have direct access onto a public street or, if the tract has access to a public street only via a private road, such private road is improved to public street standards;
- (2) No road intended to be private is planned to be extended to serve property outside that development; and
- (3) The standards applicable to unsubdivided developments set forth in Section 15-221 and 15-222 are complied with.

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(c) Subdivisions containing any number of lots may be developed with private roads that do meet the public street and sidewalk standards of this chapter but that are not intended for dedication to the public so long as:

- (1) The proposed development will have direct access onto a public street or, if the tract has access to a public street only via a private road, such private road is improved to public street standards;
- (2) No road intended to be private is planned or expected to be extended to serve property outside the development; and
- (3) The subdivider demonstrates to the reasonable satisfaction of the Board that the private roads will be properly maintained.

(d) A subdivision in which the access requirement of Section 15-211 is satisfied by a private road that meets neither the public street standards nor the standards set forth in Section 15-221 may be developed so long as, since the effective date of this chapter, not more than three lots have been created out of that same tract.

- (1) The intent of this subsection is primarily to allow the creation of not more than three lots developed for single-family residential purposes. Therefore, the permit-issuing authority may not approve any subdivision served by a private road authorized under this subsection in which one or more of the lots thereby created is intended for (i) two-family or multi-family residential user or (ii) any non-residential use that would tend to generate more traffic than that customarily generated by three single-family residences.
- (2) To ensure that the intent of this subsection is not subverted, the permit-issuing authority may, among other possible options, require that the approved plans show the types and locations of buildings on each lot or that the lots in a residential subdivision served by a private road authorized under this subsection be smaller than the permissible size lots on which two-family or multi-family developments could be located or that restrictive covenants limiting the use of the subdivided property in accordance with this subsection be recorded before final plat approval.

(e) No final plat that shows lots served by private roads may be recorded unless the final plat contains the following notations:

- (1) “Further subdivision of any lot shown on this plat as served by a private road may be prohibited by the Carrboro Land Use Ordinance.”
- (2) “The policy of the Town of Carrboro is that, if the town improves streets (i) that were never constructed to the standards required in the Carrboro Land Use Ordinance for dedicated streets, and (ii) on which 75% of the dwelling

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units were constructed after July 1, 1979, 100% of the costs of such improvements shall be assessed to abutting landowners.”

(f) The recorded plat of any subdivision that includes a private road shall clearly state that such road is a private road. Further, the initial purchaser of a newly created lot served by a private road shall be furnished by the seller with a disclosure statement outlining the maintenance responsibilities for the road, in accordance with the requirements set forth in G.S. 136-102.6. The intention of this subsection is to afford the same protection to purchasers of lots on private roads within the town as is provided to purchasers of lots outside the town by G.S. 136-102.6.

(g) For purposes of this section, a private road meets the public street and sidewalk standards of this chapter if it is designed and constructed and sufficient setbacks are provided so that, if intended for dedication, it could be accepted as a public street in conformity with the requirements of this chapter. **(AMENDED 11/26/85)**

(h) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, the town may prohibit the creation of a private road if the creation of such a road would avoid the public street interconnection requirements set forth in Sections 15-214 and 15-217(a). **(AMENDED 6/25/02)**

Section 15-220.1 Design Standards for Village Mixed Use Developments (AMENDED 5/28/02)

- (a) Village mixed use developments may be designed in accordance with the North Carolina Department of Transportation Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) Guidelines, August 2000. Where specific NCDOT TND design guidelines have been established, these may supercede any related street design standards contained in this Ordinance, as well as standards and guidelines for utilities, landscaping and similar considerations. In the absence of TND specific design guidelines, the existing standards, criteria, guidelines or policies shall be applied.
- (b) For purposes of implementing the NCDOT TND Guidelines, a village mixed use development shall be deemed to be a “classic” TND.

Section 15-221 Road and Sidewalk Requirements in Unsubdivided Developments.

(a) Within unsubdivided developments, all private roads and access ways shall be designed and constructed to facilitate the safe and convenient movement of motor vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Width of roads, use of curb and gutter, and paving specifications shall be determined by the provisions of this chapter dealing with parking (Article XVIII) and drainage (Article XVI). To the extent not otherwise covered in the foregoing articles, and to the extent that the requirements set forth in this article for subdivision streets may be relevant to the roads in unsubdivided developments, the requirements of this article may be applied to satisfy the standards set forth in the first sentence of this subsection.

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(b) Whenever (i) a lot is proposed to be developed residentially for more than four dwelling units or non-residentially in such a fashion as to generate more than 40 vehicle trips per day, and (ii) if the lot were to be subdivided, a street would be required running through the lot to provide a connection between existing or planned adjacent streets in accordance with the provisions of Sections 15-214 and 15-217(a), then the developer shall be required to construct and dedicate the same street that would have been required had the property been subdivided.

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(c) In all unsubdivided residential developments, sidewalks shall be provided linking dwelling units with other dwelling units, the public street, and on-site activity centers such as parking areas, laundry facilities, and recreational areas and facilities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, sidewalks shall not be required where pedestrians have access to a road that serves not more than nine dwelling units. **(AMENDED 4/24/84)**

(d) Whenever the permit issuing authority finds that a means of pedestrian access is necessary from an unsubdivided development to schools, parks, playgrounds, or other roads or facilities and that such access is not conveniently provided by sidewalks adjacent to the roads, the developer may be required to reserve an unobstructed easement of at least ten feet to provide such access.

(e) In unsubdivided nonresidential developments that abut a public street, sidewalks shall be constructed adjacent to such street if a sidewalk in that location is required by the officially adopted town sidewalk master plan. Whenever possible, such sidewalk shall be constructed within the public right-of-way.

(f) The sidewalks required by this section shall be at least five feet wide, except that, where practicable, the sidewalks in the B-1(c), B-1(g), B-2, and C-T zoning districts shall be at least ten feet wide. Sidewalks are to be constructed according to the specifications set forth in Appendix C, except that the permit issuing authority may permit the installation of walkways constructed with other suitable materials when it concludes that: **(AMENDED 12/08/98; 4/8/03)**

- (1) Such walkways would serve the residents of the development as adequately as concrete sidewalks; and
- (2) Such walkways could be more environmentally desirable or more in keeping with the overall design of the development.

Section 15-222 Attention to Handicapped in Street and Sidewalk Construction.

(a) As provided in G.S. 136-44.14, whenever curb and gutter construction is used in public streets, wheelchair ramps for the handicapped shall be provided at intersections and other major points of pedestrian flow. Wheelchair ramps and depressed curbs shall be constructed in accordance with published standards of the N.C. Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

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(b) In unsubdivided developments sidewalk construction for the handicapped shall conform to the requirements of Section (11X) of the North Carolina State Building Code.

Section 15-223 Street Names and House Numbers.

(a) Street names shall be assigned by the developer subject to the approval of the permit issuing authority. Proposed streets that are obviously in alignment with existing streets shall be given the same name. Newly created streets shall be given names that neither duplicate nor are phonetically similar to existing streets within the town's planning jurisdiction, regardless of the use of different suffixes [such as those set forth in subsection (b)].

(b) Street names shall include a suffix such as the following:

- (1) Circle: A short street that returns to itself.
- (2) Court or Place: A cul-de-sac or dead-end street.
- (3) Loop: A street that begins at the intersection with one street and circles back to end at another intersection with the same street.
- (4) Street: All public streets not designated by another suffix.

(c) Building numbers shall be assigned by the town as provided in Section 7-32 of the Town Code.

Section 15-224 Bridges.

All bridges in subdivided and unsubdivided developments shall be constructed in accordance with the standards and specifications of the N.C. Department of Transportation, except that bridges on roads not intended for public dedication in unsubdivided developments may be approved if designed by a licensed architect or engineer.

Section 15-225 Utilities.

Utilities installed in public rights-of-way or along private roads shall conform to the requirements set forth in Article XV, Utilities.

Section 15-226 Road Standards in the University Lake Watershed.

Notwithstanding any provision in this ordinance to the contrary, roads in the University Lake Watershed shall not be constructed with curb and gutter. (AMENDED 11/11/86)

Section 15-227 through 15-235 Reserved.