

ARTICLE 9. - DEFINITIONS

Sec. 9.1.1. - Statement of intent and purpose.

The definitions contained herein shall apply to this chapter. Any word or phrase not defined below but otherwise defined in the Code shall be given that meaning. All other words or phrases shall be given their common ordinary meaning unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Sec. 9.1.2. - Interpretation.

For the purpose of this chapter, words and terms are to be interpreted as follows:

- A. Unless the obvious construction of the wording indicates otherwise, words used in the present tense include the future; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; words used in the singular number include the plural; and words used in the plural include the singular. An abbreviated word shall have the same meaning as the unabbreviated word.
- B. The word "shall" means "must" or "is mandatory".
- C. Unless otherwise specified, all distances shall be measured horizontally and at right angles or radially to the line in relation to which the distance is specified.
- D. The word "lot" shall be deemed also to mean "plot"; the word "used" shall be deemed also to include "designed", "intended", or "arranged to be used"; the term "erected" shall be deemed also to include "constructed", "reconstructed", "altered", "placed", "relocated" or "removed".
- E. The terms "land use" and "use of land" shall be deemed also to include "building use" and "use of building."
- F. Where words are not herein defined, those words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them as directed above, except where the text clearly indicates a different meaning.

Sec. 9.1.3. - Defined terms.

ADA: The Americans with Disabilities Act.

"A" weighted sound level: The sound level reported in units of dB(A) approximating the response of human hearing when measuring sounds of low to moderate intensity as measured using the "A" weighting network with a sound level meter meeting the standards set forth in ANSI S1.4-1983 or its successors.

Abandonment: The relinquishment, discontinuance and cessation of a use, other than as a result of government action, for any continuous period of time as may be provided in this chapter.

Abutting: Having property or district lines in common. This does not include property separated by a road or right-of way.

Accessory building: A building detached from the principal building located on the same lot and customarily incidental and subordinate in area, extent, and purpose to the principal building or use.

Accessory dwelling unit: See Dwelling unit, accessory.

Accessory equipment: See section 4.2.57.B.

Accessory structure: A structure detached from the principal building and located on the same lot and customarily incidental and subordinate in area, extent, and purpose to the principal building or use. Compare with Building, primary.

Accessory use: A use of land or building or structure or portion thereof customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use of the land or building and located on the same lot with the principal use. See article 4 for supplemental regulations.

Active recreation: Leisure activities, usually performed with others, often requiring equipment and taking place at prescribed places, sites, or fields. The term "active recreation" includes, but is not limited to, swimming, tennis, and other court games, baseball and other field sports, golf and playground activities.

Activity center: A character area designed by the Comprehensive Plan as a Regional Center, Town Center, or Neighborhood Center.

Adaptive reuse: Buildings and sites constructed and developed originally for one (1) use but converted to or repurposed for a use not traditionally occupying the building or development form. For example, the conversion of former hospital or school buildings to residential use, or the conversion of an historic single-family home to office use.

Adjoining property: A property that touches or is directly across a street, easement or right-of-way (other than an interstate, principal arterial, urban freeway/expressway or urban principal arterial) from the subject property.

Adult day care center: An establishment operated by any person with or without compensation for providing for the care, supervision, and oversight only during day-time hours of seven (7) or more adults who are elderly, physically ill or infirm, physically handicapped, or mentally handicapped. This may also include recreational and social activities for said persons.

Adult day care facility: An establishment operated by any person with or without compensation for providing for the care, supervision, and oversight only during day-time hours of six (6) or fewer adults who are elderly, physically ill or infirm, physically handicapped, or mentally handicapped. This may also include recreational, cultural and social activities for said persons.

Affordable housing: Housing that has a sale price or rental amount that is within the means of a household that may occupy middle, moderate, or low-income housing. In the case of dwelling units for sale, housing that is affordable means housing in which mortgage, amortization, taxes, insurance, and condominium or association fees, if any, together constitute no more than twenty-eight (28) percent of such gross annual household income for a household of the size which may occupy the unit in question. In the case of dwelling units for rent, housing that is affordable means housing for which the rent and utilities constitute no more than thirty (30) percent of such gross annual income for a household of the size that may occupy the unit in question.

Aggrieved person: A person who either (a) is the applicant or the owner of property that is the subject of an application or a decision by an administrative official; or (b) has a substantial interest in an action appealed from and that is in danger of suffering special damage or injury not common to all property owners similarly situated.

Agricultural activities: Activities performed in order to cultivate the soil, produce crops, or raise livestock.

Agricultural produce stand: A temporary building or structure used for the retail sales of fresh fruits, vegetables, flowers, herbs, or plants and may include accessory sales of other unprocessed foodstuffs, home processed food products such as jams, jellies, pickles, sauces, or baked goods, and home-made handicrafts.

Alcohol outlet: A retail establishment that sells beer, wine or distilled liquor for off-site consumption. This includes grocery stores and retail stores, less than twelve thousand (12,000) square feet, that may sell beer, malt beverages, hard cider and/or wine for off-site consumption, as well as other products.

All-weather material: A hard surface, dust-free material, capable of withstanding normal weather conditions during ordinary use without substantial deterioration. Gravel, rock, or screenings alone, without use of a petroleum or cement binder, does not meet the definition of an all-weather material.

Alley: A minor way, which is used primarily for vehicular service access to the back or side of properties otherwise fronting on a street.

Alternative energy production: An energy production site or facility that is dedicated to the commercial production of electricity by means of wind, solar, biomass, grease, oil, or other non-petroleum energy source.

Alternative fuel vehicle: A vehicle that runs on a fuel other than "traditional" petroleum fuels (petrol or diesel) including: biodiesel, denatured alcohol, electricity, hydrogen, methanol, mixtures containing up to eighty-five (85) percent methanol or denatured ethanol, natural gas, and propane (liquefied petroleum gas).

Amateur radio service: Radio communication services, including amateur satellite service and amateur service, which are for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication, and technical investigations carried out by duly licensed amateur radio operators solely for personal aims and without pecuniary interest, as defined in title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 97 and regulated there under.

Amateur radio service antenna structure: A tower and antenna for radio transmission and reception which is maintained by a licensed amateur radio operator as an accessory structure.

Ambulance service facility: A privately owned facility for the dispatch, storage, and maintenance of emergency care vehicles.

Amenity: A natural or man-made feature that enhances a particular property, increasing aesthetics and desirability to the owner or community.

Amplified sound reproduction device: Any device capable of producing, reproducing or emitting sounds by means of any loudspeaker or amplifier.

Amusement park: An outdoor recreation facility, which may include structures and buildings, where there are various devices for entertainment, including rides, booths for the conduct of games or sale of items, and buildings for shows and entertainment.

Animal: Any vertebrate member of the animal kingdom, excluding humans.

Animal hospital: A place where animals or pets are given medical or surgical treatment and are cared for during the time of such treatment. Use of an animal hospital as a kennel shall be limited to short-term boarding and shall be only incidental to such hospital use.

Animal shelter/rescue center: A facility used to house or contain stray, homeless, abandoned, or unwanted animals and that is owned, operated, or maintained by a public organization or by an established humane society, animal welfare society, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or other non-profit organization devoted to the welfare, protection, and humane treatment of animals.

ANSI: The American National Standards Institute.

Antenna: See section 4.2.57.B.

Antique shop: A place offering antiques for sale. An antique, for purposes of this chapter, shall be a work of art, piece of furniture, decorative object, or the like, of or belonging to the past, at least thirty (30) years old.

Apartment: See Dwelling, multifamily.

Apartment unit: One (1) or more rooms with a private bath and kitchen facilities comprising an independent, self-contained dwelling unit in a building containing four (4) or more dwelling units.

Apiary: A place where beehives of honey bees are kept.

Apiculture: See Beekeeping.

Apparel store: A retail store where clothing is sold, such as department stores, dry goods and shoe stores, and dress, hosiery, and millinery shops.

Appeal: A review authorized by this chapter of any final order, requirement, or decision of the planning director or designee that is based on or made in the enforcement of this chapter.

Applicant: A person who acts in his or her own behalf or as the agent of a property owner, who seeks a zoning decision, or who seeks a decision regarding a permit or approval by the director of planning.

Arcade: An area contiguous to a street or plaza that is open and unobstructed to a height of not less than twelve (12) feet and that is accessible to the public at all times.

Archaeological resource: Any material remains of past human culture or activities which are of archaeological interest, including, but not limited to the following: basketry, bottles, carvings, graves, human skeletal materials, pit houses, pottery, rock intaglios, rock paintings, soapstone quarries, structures or portions of structures, tools, weapons, weapon projectiles, or any portion or piece of any of the foregoing items. Non-fossilized and fossilized paleontological specimens, or any portion or piece thereof, shall not be considered archaeological resources under the regulations of this chapter, unless found in archaeological context. No item shall be deemed to be an archaeological resource under the regulations of this chapter unless such item is at least two hundred (200) years of age.

Art, private: A work or collection, usually displayed in a gallery or curated space, that is owned by a private individual or entity.

Art, public: Any visual work of art located so as to be visible in a public, city-owned area; on the exterior of any city-owned facility; within any city owned facility in areas designated as public areas, lobbies, or public assembly areas; or on non-city property if the work of art is installed or financed, either wholly or in part, with city funds or grants procured by the city. Such public art shall not contain characteristics of an advertising sign.

Art gallery: An establishment engaged in the sale, loan, or display of art books, paintings, sculpture, or other works of art. This definition does not include libraries, museums, or non-commercial art galleries.

Articulated façade: A building elevation that faces a street and that is constructed with a variety of surfaces, materials, colors, projections, recesses, or similar features.

Asphalt manufacturing: An industrial facility used for the production of asphalt, concrete, or asphalt or concrete products that are used in building or construction, and that includes facilities for the administration or management of the business, the stockpiling of bulk materials used in the production process or of finished products manufactured on the premises, or the storage and maintenance of required equipment, but does not include the retail sale of finished asphalt or concrete products.

Assembly hall: A meeting place at which civic, educational, political, religious, or social groups assemble regularly or occasionally; including but not limited to schools, churches, theaters, auditoriums, funeral homes, stadiums, and similar places of assembly.

Assisted living facility: A multi-family structure whose occupants are fifty-five (55) years of age or older, or where each unit is occupied by at least one (1) person who is fifty-five (55) years of age, and where occupants receive assistance with daily living activities.

Atrium: An open hall lighted from above, into which rooms open at one (1) or more levels.

Attic: An open space at the top of a house just below the roof; often used for storage.

Authorized (permitted) use: Any use allowed by right in a zoning district and subject to the restrictions applicable to that zoning district.

Automobile: A self-propelled, free-moving vehicle, which is licensed by the appropriate state agency as a passenger vehicle. For the purpose of this chapter, the term "automobile" shall include motorcycles, scooters, small trucks used for daily passenger trips, sports utility vehicles (SUVs), and similar passenger vehicles or any vehicle classified by the Georgia Department of Driving Services as a Class "C" vehicle.

Automobile and truck rental and leasing: A business that rents or leases automobile or light trucks, and may store the automobiles and trucks on the same site as the business office.

Automobile brokerage: The business of providing services for the purchase or leasing of a vehicle, whether non-commercial or commercial and including trailers and R.V.s. The brokered vehicles are not stored on the same lot as that on which the business office is located. A vehicle brokerage may find the desired vehicle, negotiate the price or lease contract, manage paperwork associated with the sale or lease, or secure financing for the sale or lease of the vehicle.

Automobile dealership: See Automobile sales.

Automobile mall: A single location that provides sales space and centralized services for a number of automobile dealers and may include related services as auto insurance dealers and credit institutions that provide financing opportunities.

Automobile manufacture: A facility engaged in the manufacture of passenger cars, light trucks, and/or light commercial vehicles.

Automobile parts or tire store: A building that is used for the retail sale of new or used parts or tires for non-commercial vehicles. This term does not include outdoor storage yards.

Automobile recovery and storage: A facility that provides temporary outdoor storage of Class "C" passenger vehicles and motorcycles that are intended to be claimed by the titleholders or their agents. Such storage includes vehicles that have been towed, or that will be transported to a repair shop or will be subject to an insurance adjustment after an accident. See Vehicle storage and Tow service.

Automobile rental and leasing: A business that rents or leases automobiles.

Automobile repair and maintenance, major: A business that services passenger vehicles including the dismantling and repair of engines, transmissions, carburetors, drive shafts, and similar major vehicle parts, the provision of collision repair services including body frame straightening and body part replacement, or the painting or re-painting of passenger vehicles and motorcycles. Major automobile repair establishments may also perform minor automobile repairs.

Automobile repair and maintenance, minor: A business that repairs, replaces, or services tires, ignitions, hoses, spark plugs, and other minor vehicle parts as part of the regular upkeep of passenger vehicles and motorcycles, and may perform regular maintenance such as brake repair and replacement, lubrication, or replacement of small or incidental automobile parts. Minor automobile repair and maintenance may also, as an accessory function, include automobile detailing, including the application of paint protectors, the cleaning or polishing of a vehicles interior, exteriors, or engine, and the installation of aftermarket parts and accessories such as tinting, alarms, sound systems, spoilers, sunroofs or headlight covers. Minor automobile repair and maintenance does not include the dismantling and repair of engines, transmissions, or drive shafts, the provision of collision repair services including body frame straightening and body part replacement, or the painting or re-painting of passenger vehicles. Minor automobile repair does not include automobile car washes where vehicles are washed and/or waxed either by hand or by mechanical equipment.

Automobile sales: A business establishment that engages in the retail sale or the leasing of new or used automobiles, small passenger trucks, motorcycles, or other passenger vehicles. Such merchandise may be stored on the same lot as that on which the business office is located. An automobile sales dealership may be located in an automobile mall. See Automobile mall, Automobile brokerage.

Automobile service station: A building, structure, or land used primarily for the sale of automotive fuels such as gasoline. This term includes the following accessory uses: convenience stores; the sale of incidental vehicle parts and fluids such as motor oil, coolant, windshield wipers, seat or floor pads; and minor automobile repair as defined in this chapter.

Automobile upholstery shop: A building in which automobile seats are re-covered or re-upholstered. For the purposes of regulating home occupations, an automobile upholstery shop shall be considered to be major automobile repair.

Automobile wash/wax service: A building, structure, or land that is used for the washing, waxing, cleaning, or detailing of automobiles as defined in this article. The service may be enclosed in a building or conducted outdoors, includes mobile wash/wax service, and may be a principal or accessory use.

Automobile wrecking yard: See Salvage yard.

Awning: A roof-like cover, usually of canvas or plastic, which can fold, collapse and retract, extended over or before places like storefront, window, door or deck as a shelter from the sun, rain, or wind.

Balcony: A horizontal flat surface that projects from the wall of a building, is enclosed by a parapet or railing, and is entirely supported by the building.

Bank: A facility for the custody, loan, or exchange of money; for the extension of credit; and for facilitating the transmission of funds.

Barber shop: An establishment or place of business within which the practice of barbering is engaged in or carried on by one (1) or more barbers.

Basement: A space having one-half (0.5) or more of its floor-to-ceiling height below the average finished grade of the adjoining ground and with a floor-to-ceiling height of not less than six and one-half (6.5) feet.

Beauty salon: A commercial building, residence, or other building or place where hair cutting or styling or cosmetology is offered or practiced on a regular basis for compensation. This term includes the training of apprentices under the regulation of such training by the appropriate licensing board.

Bed and breakfast: Accessory use of a single-family detached dwelling by the homeowner who resides in the dwelling, to provide sleeping accommodations to customers. Breakfast may also be provided to the customers at no extra cost. For the purpose of this definition, the term "customer" means a person who pays for the sleeping accommodations for fewer than thirty (30) consecutive days.

Bedroom: A private room planned and intended for sleeping, separated from other rooms by a door, accessible to a bathroom without crossing another bedroom, and having a closet.

Beekeeping: The maintenance of honey bee colonies, commonly in hives, by humans.

Beer growler: An alcohol outlet that pours beers from a tap into reusable containers for off-site consumption. This definition does not include distilled liquor sales.

Beer or malt beverage: Any alcoholic beverage obtained by fermentation of any infusion or decoction of barley, malt, hops or any other similar product, or any combination of such products in water, containing up to fourteen (14) percent alcohol by volume, and including ale, porter, brown, stout, lager beer, small beer and strong beer. The term "malt beverage" does not include sake, known as Japanese rice wine.

Best management practices (BMP): Activities, procedures, structures or devices, systems of regulations and activities, or other measures that prevent or reduce pollution of the waters of the United States. BMPs are intended to: a) control soil loss, protect natural features such as trees, and reduce water quality degradation; b) control drainage from outside storage of materials; c) minimize adverse impacts to surface and groundwater flow and circulation patterns, and to the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of streams and wetlands; and d) control industrial plant site runoff, spillage, leaks, sludge or waste disposal.

Blight: A state or result of being blighted or deteriorated; dilapidation or decay. A structure is blighted when it exhibits objectively determinable signs of deterioration sufficient to constitute a threat to human health, safety, and public welfare such as inadequate public or community services, vacant land with debris, litter, lack of utilities, accumulation of trash and junk or general disrepair including but not limited to peeling paint, broken windows, deteriorating wood. Also see chapter 18, article III of the Code.

Block: An area of land bounded by a street, or by a combination of streets and public parks, cemeteries, railroad right-of-way, exterior boundaries of a subdivision, shorelines of waterways, or corporate boundaries. In cases where the platting is incomplete or disconnected, the director of planning may delineate the outline of the block.

Blockface: That portion of a block or tract of land facing the same side of a single street and lying between the closest intersecting streets.

Boarding house: A building containing one (1) or more lodging units but not more than twenty (20) lodging units, all of which offer non-transient lodging accommodations, available only at weekly or longer rental rates to the general public. Meals may only be provided from a single central kitchen and compensation for such meals, if provided, shall be included in the weekly or longer rental rate. No restaurant, meeting, reception, or banquet facilities shall be provided.

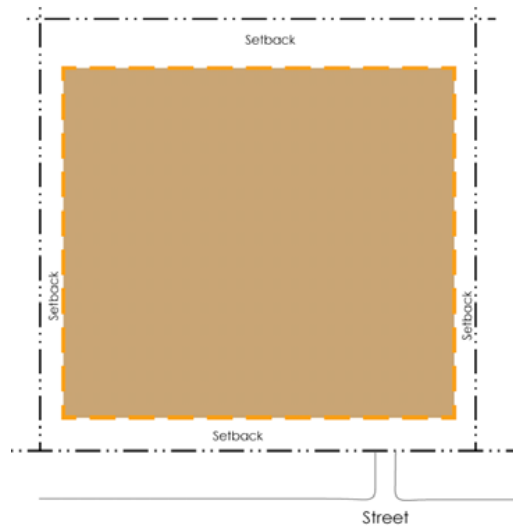
Borrow pit: A pit from which sand, gravel or other construction material is taken for use as fill in at another location.

Brewpub: A commercial business which conducts the retail sale of beer (malt beverages with alcohol content as defined by federal law) which is brewed on the premises in compliance with applicable state and federal laws. Such establishments may also include restaurants as an accessory use. See also Light malt beverage manufacturing.

Broker: A party that mediates between a buyer and a seller.

Buffer: That portion of a lot set aside for open space and/or visual screening purposes, pursuant to a condition or conditions imposed in the enactment of a conditional zoning ordinance or special land use permit or by the zoning board of appeals in the grant of a variance, to separate different use districts, or to separate uses on one (1) property from uses on another property of the same use district or a different use district. Any such buffer shall not be graded or otherwise disturbed, and all trees and other vegetation shall remain, provided that additional trees and other plant material may be added to such landscaped buffer.

Buildable area: The area of a lot remaining after all setback requirements, including buffers, have been met.



Buildable Area
 Setback Line
 Property Line

Figure 9.1 Buildable Area

Building: Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls and intended for the shelter, housing, or enclosure of any individual, animal, process, equipment, goods, or materials of any kind.

Building, accessory: See Accessory building.

Building coverage: The maximum area of the lot that is permitted to be covered by buildings, including principal structures, structured parking and roofed accessory structures. For the purposes of this chapter, building coverage does not include wooden decks, stone walkway and patios set without grout, and pervious, permeable, or porous pavements.

Building entrance feature: An architecturally designed element for entrances and exits of the building.

Building footprint: The outline of the total area covered by a building's perimeter at the ground level.

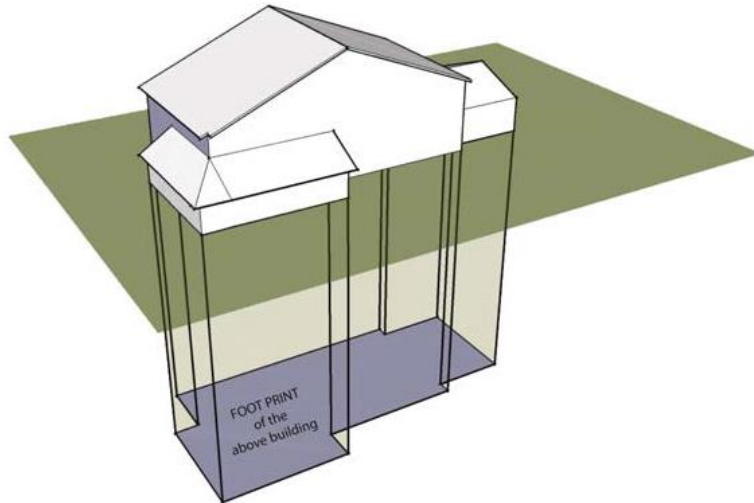


Figure 9.2 Illustration of Building Footprint

Building form: A design term that refers to the shape and/or configuration of a building and the space created by the building. Attributes of building form may include: the building relationship to the street, sidewalk, and/or other buildings and uses; the general usage of floors (office, residential, retail) which influence form; height, and/or; physical elements of the building (such as stoops, porches, entrances, materials, window coverage).

Building frontage: The maximum width of a building measured in a straight line parallel with the abutting street or fronts upon a public street, a customer parking area, or pedestrian mall, and has one (1) or more entrances to the main part of the building or store.

Building height (as to all structures with the exception of single-family detached dwellings): The vertical distance from the average finished grade to the top of the highest roof beams on a flat or shed roof, the deck level on a mansard roof, and the average distance between the eaves and the ridge level for gable, hip, and gambrel roofs. See article 5.

Building height (as to single-family detached dwellings): The vertical distance from the front-door threshold of the proposed residential structure to the highest point of the roof of the structure. See article 5.

Building mass: The overall visual impact of a structure's volume; a combination of height and width, and the relationship of the heights and widths of the building's components.

Building materials supply establishment: A facility for the sales of materials used in the construction of a building such as cement, brick, steel, etc.

Building, primary or principal: A structure in which is conducted the principal use of the lot on which it is located.

Building scale: The relationships of the size of the parts of a structure to one another and to humans.

Building width: The distance from the exterior face of the building siding as measured from side to side.

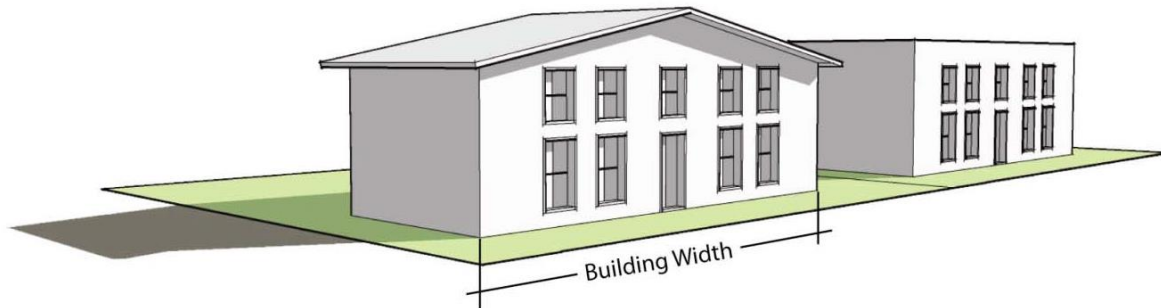


Figure 9.3 Illustration of Building Width

Bulkhead: A structural panel just below display windows on storefronts. Bulkheads can be both supportive and decorative in design. Bulkheads from the 19th century are often of wood construction with rectangular raised panels while those of the 20th century may be of wood, brick, tile, or marble construction.

Bury pit: A place where construction waste or refuse caused by the dismantling of a building or structure is dumped and covered with soil.

Bus rapid transit (BRT): A permanent, integrated transit system that uses buses or specialized vehicles on roadways or dedicated lanes to transport passengers to their destinations.

Business service establishment: An entity primarily engaged in rendering services to businesses on a fee or contract basis, including the following and similar services: advertising and mailing; building maintenance; employment services; management and consulting services; protective services; commercial research; development and testing; photo finishing; and personal supply services.

Business vehicle: Vehicle, or heavy construction equipment, or trailer used to transport passengers or property in furtherance of a commercial enterprise. Business vehicle may include, but is not limited to: pick-up trucks with exterior equipment storage, passenger vans, passenger vehicles with or without logos or advertisements identifying the commercial enterprise, ambulances, limousines, taxi cabs, tow trucks, earthmoving machinery such as bobcats and bulldozers, dump trucks, flatbed trucks, box vans, any vehicle with a trailer attached to it, tractors, "dually" trucks (pick-up trucks with four (4) wheels on the rear axle), heavy construction equipment, and semi-tractor cabs whether or not a trailer is attached.

"C" weighted sound level: The sound level reported in units of dB(C) as measured using the "C" weighting network with a sound level meter meeting the standards set forth in ANSI S1.4-1983 or its successors.

Campus style development: A development type which is primarily characterized by having several separate buildings on one (1) site, unified through design and landscape elements.

Canopy: A protective roof-like covering, often of canvas, mounted on a frame over a walkway or door.

Canopy tree: A deciduous tree whose mature height and branch structure provide foliage primarily on the upper half of the tree. The purpose of a canopy tree is to provide shade to adjacent ground areas.

Car wash: A facility for washing, waxing, and cleaning of passenger vehicles, recreational vehicles, or other light duty equipment.

Car wash, self-service: A car wash wherein operating functions are performed entirely by an operator owner with the use of washing, waxing, and drying equipment supplemented with manual detailing by the operator owner.

Cat: A feline that has reached the age of six (6) months.

Catering establishment: An establishment in which the principal use is the preparation of food and meals on the premises, and where such food and meals are delivered to another location for consumption.

Cellar: A space having less than one-half (0.5) or more of its floor-to-ceiling height below the average finished grade of the adjoining ground or with a floor-to-ceiling height of less than six-and-one-half (6.5) feet.

Cemetery: Property used for the interring of the dead. See Georgia cemetery regulations.

Chapel: See Place of worship.

Check cashing facility: A person, business or establishment licensed by the State of Georgia pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 7-1-700 et seq. that for compensation engages, as a principal use, in the business of cashing checks, warrants, drafts, money orders, or other commercial paper serving the same purpose. "Check cashing facility" does not include a state or federally chartered bank, savings association, credit union, or industrial loan company.

Child ~~Care Facility~~ ~~earing~~ institution: A building(s) in which housing, meals, and twenty-four-hour continuous watchful oversight of six ~~seven~~ (6~~7~~) or more children.

~~for children~~ under the age of eighteen (18) are provided and which facility is licensed or permitted as a child caring institution by the State of Georgia. The term "child caring institution" shall not include a "child day care center or facility."

~~Child caring institution, community:~~ ~~A child caring institution that offers care to seven (7) or more children.~~

~~Child-Care Home ~~earing institution, group~~:~~ A child caring institution that offers care to for up to five ~~six~~ (5~~6~~) children. ~~between four (4) and six (6) children.~~

Child day care center: An establishment operated by any person with or without compensation providing for the care, supervision, and protection of ~~seven (7) or more~~ children who are under the age of eighteen (18) years for less than twenty-four (24) hours per day, without transfer of legal custody.

~~Child day care facility:~~ ~~An establishment operated by any person with or without compensation providing for the care, supervision, and protection of six (6) or fewer children who are under the age of eighteen (18) years for less than twenty four (24) hours per day, without transfer of legal custody. For the purpose of computing the number of children within the child day care facility, all children who are related by blood, marriage, adoption or guardianship to the person or persons operating the facility shall be included.~~

Church: See Place of worship.

Cistern: An underground reservoir or tank for storing rainwater.

City: The City of Stonecrest, Georgia, a political subdivision of the State of Georgia. When appropriate to the context, the term "city" also includes authorized officers, employees and agents thereof.

Clinic, health services: A facility or institution, whether public or private, principally engaged in providing services for health maintenance, diagnosis or treatment of human diseases, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition, including but not limited to a general hospital, diagnostic center, treatment center, rehabilitation center, extended care center, nursing home, intermediate care facility, outpatient laboratory, or central services facility serving one or more such institutions.

Club, private: A group of people organized for a common purpose to pursue common goals, interests, or activities and characterized by definite membership qualifications, payment of fees and dues, regular meetings, and a constitution and bylaws, such as country clubs and golf clubs, but excluding places of worship, personal service facilities, and sexually oriented businesses which shall be defined and regulated as otherwise provided herein. Private club shall also mean, where the context requires, the premises and structures owned or occupied by members of such group within which the activities of the private club are conducted.

Clubhouse: A structure in which the activities of a private club are conducted.

Cluster housing development: A development that permits a reduction in lot area provided there is no increase in overall density of development, and in which all remaining land area is perpetually and properly protected, maintained and preserved as undivided open space or recreational or environmentally sensitive areas.

Code: The City of Stonecrest Code of Ordinances.

Coliseum: A large building with tiers of seats for spectators at sporting or other recreational events.

Collector street: A street or road designated as a collector street in the DeKalb County Transportation and Thoroughfare Plan.

College: A post-secondary institution for higher learning that grants associate or bachelor degrees and may also have research facilities and/or professional schools that grant master and doctoral degrees. This shall also include community colleges that grant associate or bachelor degrees or certificates of completion in business or technical fields.

Collocation: See section 4.2.57.B.

Colonnade: A series of columns placed at regular intervals, usually supporting a roof.

Columbarium: A structure with niches for the placement of cinerary urns.

Commercial district: Any parcel of land which is zoned for any commercial use including regional commercial centers, neighborhood and community oriented stores, shopping centers and other developed centers where commercial land uses predominate. Such districts would include O-I, O-I-T, C-2, NS, and C-1.

Commercial parking garage/structure: A covered or sheltered structure of one (1) or more stories designed, constructed and used for the parking of motor vehicles for profit.

Commercial parking lot: An uncovered or unsheltered structure of one (1) or more stories designed, constructed and used for the parking of motor vehicles for profit.

Commercial solid waste: All types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

Common open space: Open space designed for common use by all property owners in the development.

Common ownership: Ownership as recognized by law of real property by one (1) or more persons, their parents, brothers, sisters, children over the age of eighteen (18), spouses or any association, firm, corporation or partnership in which such person or spouse is a corporate officer, partner or is a stockholder with an ownership interest of ten (10) or more percent.

Community garden: See Urban garden.

Community living arrangement: See Personal care home.

Compact design: The design of a structure and or development that encourages efficient land use and the preservation of open space, usually via building more vertically, and by minimizing surface parking.

Compatible (as used in article 2, purpose and intent for each established district): Land development that is consistent with existing, identified physical elements in proximity to that land development, such as architectural style, building mass, building scale, land uses, and landscape architecture.

Complainant: Any person who has registered a noise or code complaint with an authorized enforcement agency that he or she is the recipient of noise or nuisance on a protected property category. A complainant must have an interest in the protected property as an owner, tenant, or employee.

Complete or complete application: When used in conjunction with an application under this zoning ordinance, the term "complete" shall mean containing all of the required elements, information, fees, approvals or other materials as set forth in this zoning ordinance, other applicable provisions of the Code, state law, and in the most recent checklist previously issued by the director of planning.

Composting: The controlled biological decomposition of organic matter into a stable, odor-free humus.

Comprehensive plan: The DeKalb County Comprehensive Plan adopted by the board of commissioners, as adopted by the City of Stonecrest, as it may be amended from time to time, which divides the incorporated areas of the city into land use categories and which constitutes the official policy of the city regarding long-term planning and use of land.

Concert hall: An open, partially enclosed, or fully enclosed facility used or intended to be used primarily for concerts, spectator sports, entertainment events, expositions, and other public gatherings. Typical uses and structures include concerts, conventions, exhibition halls, sports arenas, and amphitheatres.

Conditional approval: The imposition of special requirements, whether expressed in written form or as a site plan or other graphic representation, made a requirement of development permission associated with a particular parcel or parcels of land and imposed in accordance with the terms of this chapter.

Condominium: A building, or group of buildings, in which dwelling units, offices, or floor area are owned individually, and the structure, common areas, and facilities are owned by all the owners on a proportional, undivided basis in compliance with Georgia Law.

Condominium unit: A unit intended for any type of use with individual ownership, as defined in the Georgia Condominium Act, together with the undivided interest in the common elements appertaining to that unit.

Connectivity ratio: A ratio of links to nodes in any subdivision.

1. The connectivity ratio shall be the number of street links divided by the number of nodes or end links, including cul-de-sac heads.
2. A link shall be any portion of a street, other than an alley, defined by a node at either end. Stub-outs to adjacent property shall be considered links. For the purpose of determining the number of links in a development, boulevards, median-divided roadways, and divided entrances shall be treated the same as conventional two-way roadways.
3. A node shall be the terminus of a street or the intersection of two (2) or more streets. Any curve or bend of a street that exceeds seventy-five (75) degrees shall receive credit as a node. Any curve or bend of a street that does not exceed seventy-five (75) degrees shall not be considered a node. A divided entrance shall only count once.

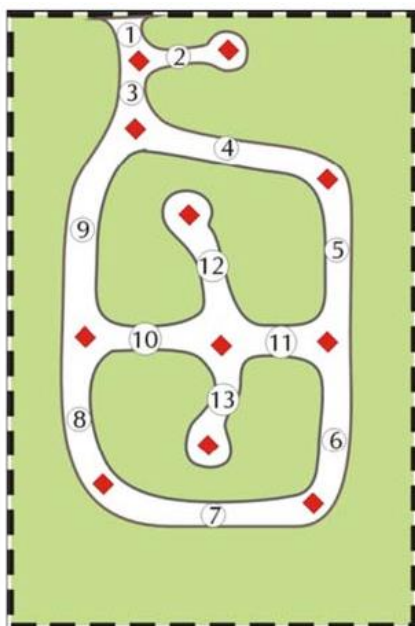


Figure 9.4 ratio Example 1: Does not meet ratio

(13 links / 11 nodes = 1.18)

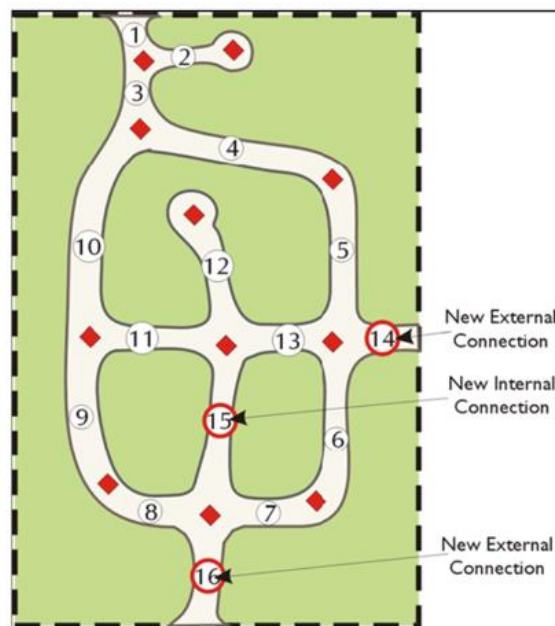


Figure 9.5 ratio Example 2: Modified to meet ratio

(16 links / 11 nodes = 1.45)

Conservation area: Any area designated as containing physical features of natural, historical, social, cultural, architectural, or aesthetic significance to be restored to or retained in its original state or enhanced to promote existing natural habitat.

Conservation easement: A restriction or limitation on the use of real property which is expressly recited in any deed or other instrument of grant or conveyance executed by or on behalf

of the owner of the land described therein and whose purpose is to preserve land or water areas predominantly in their natural scenic landscape or open condition or in an agricultural farming, forest or open space use.

Construction: Any site preparation, assembly, erection, repair, alteration or similar action, including demolition of buildings or structures.

Continuing care retirement community: A residential facility providing multiple, comprehensive services to older adults. Such facility normally contains a combination of independent living units, assisted living, and skilled nursing care units as defined herein. Such facilities generally provide support services, such as meals, laundry, housekeeping, transportation, and social and recreational activities.

Continuous sound: Any sound with duration of more than one (1) second, as measured with a sound level meter set to the "slow" meter response.

Contractor, general: A contractor or builder engaged in the construction of buildings like residences or commercial structures.

Contractor, heavy construction: A contractor or builder engaged in the heavy construction activities such as paving, highway construction, landscaping, and utility construction.

Contractor, special trade: Industries in the special trade contractors subsector engage in specialized construction activities, such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work.

Convalescent home: A nursing care facility.

Convenience store: Any retail establishment offering for sale items such as household items, newspapers and magazines, prepackaged food products, sandwiches and other freshly prepared foods, and beverages, for off-site consumption. When a convenience store sells unopened alcoholic beverages, it is also considered to be an alcohol outlet. A convenience store may also include accessory fuel pumps.

Convent: A building or buildings used as both a place of worship and as a residence, operated as a single housekeeping unit, solely by and for a group of women who have professed vows in a religious order and who live together as a community under the direction of a local supervisor designated by the order.

Cornice: 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.

Corridor: A broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow connecting major sources of trips that may contain a number of streets, highways, and transit route alignments.

Cottage development: Small detached dwelling units arranged on a single site whereby the dwelling units are arranged so that each unit faces a common open space.

County or city solid waste: Any solid waste derived from households, including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks and means solid waste from single family, duplex, and multifamily residences, hotel and motels, picnic grounds and day use recreation areas. The term includes yard trimmings and commercial solid waste but does not include solid waste from mining, agricultural, or silvicultural operations or industrial processes or operations.

County or city solid waste disposal facility: Any facility or location where the final deposition of any amount of county or city solid waste occurs, whether or not mixed with or including commercial or industrial solid waste, and includes, but is not limited to, county or city solid waste landfills and county or city solid waste thermal treatment technology facilities.

County or city solid waste landfill: A disposal facility where any amount of county or city solid waste, whether or not mixed with or including commercial waste, industrial waste, nonhazardous sludge, or small quantity generator hazardous waste, is disposed of by means of placing an approved cover thereon.

Cremation: The reduction of a dead human body or a dead animal body to residue by intense heat.

Crematorium: A location containing properly installed, certified apparatus intended for use in the act of cremation. Crematoriums do not include establishments where incinerators are used to dispose of toxic or hazardous materials, infectious materials or narcotics.

Cultural facility: A building or structure that is primarily used for meetings, classes, exhibits, individual study, referral services, informational and entertainment presentations, and other similar programs oriented around the customs and interests of a specific group of people, including but not limited to an immigrant, ethnic, or national minority group, or the heritage of defined geographic region. Movies, theater performances and similar entertainment may occur in a cultural facility, but the purpose of the cultural facility is not to provide a venue solely for such entertainment. A cultural facility may be programmed, managed, or operated by a public, private, or non-profit entity.

Curb cut: A curb break, or a place or way provided for the purpose of gaining vehicular access between a street and abutting property.

Dairy: A commercial establishment for the manufacture, processing, or sale of dairy products.

Dance school: A school where classes in dance are taught to four (4) or more persons at a time.

Day: Unless otherwise stated, day or days refer to calendar days.

Day spa: See Health spa.

Decay resistant wood: Wood harvested from tree species that are known to have extractives in the heartwood which are toxic to fungi.

Decibel (dB): The unit for the measurement of sound pressure based upon a reference pressure of twenty (20) micropascals (zero (0) decibels), i.e., the average threshold of hearing for a person with very good hearing.

Deciduous tree: A tree that loses all of its leaves for part of the year.

Deficiencies: Exterior conditions or signs of neglect within a conservation subdivision and within the Stonecrest Area Overlay District that contributes to nuisances, hazards, or unkempt appearances, such as, but not limited to: uncut or overgrown grass or weeds, peeling paint, severe corrosion, or wood rot; accumulation of trash or debris; fallen, dead, dying, damaged, or diseased trees or shrubbery; severe erosion; stagnant pools of water; broken inoperable, or severely damaged benches, seating, paving, walls, fences, gates, signs, fountains or other structures,

furnishings or equipment which is intended for decoration or use by the public. This definition shall only be applicable to the Stonecrest Area Overlay District regulations and the conservation subdivision regulations.

DeKalb County Transportation and Thoroughfare Plan: The DeKalb County Transportation and Thoroughfare Plan, as adopted by the board of commissioners and by the City of Stonecrest, as amended from time to time.

Demolition: Any dismantling, destruction or removal of buildings, structures, or roadways whether man-made or natural occurring both above and below ground.

Demolition of an infill building: The destruction and removal of an existing building or structure in whole or in part whether such destruction and removal involves removal of all or part of the prior foundation.

Density: The number of dwelling units per gross acreage of land.

Dental clinic: See Office, dental.

Department of community affairs (DCA): The state department that provides a variety of community development programs to help the state's communities realize their growth and development goals.

Department store: A business which is conducted under a single owner's name wherein a variety of unrelated merchandise and services are housed enclosed and are exhibited, and sold directly to the customer for whom the goods and services are furnished.

Deterioration: A condition of a building or a portion of a building characterized by holes, breaks, rot, crumbling, cracking, peeling, rusting, or other evidence of physical decay, neglect, lack of maintenance, or excessive use.

Development permit: Any permit that authorizes land disturbance for the use, construction thereon or alteration of any real property within the incorporated limits of the city.

Development of regional impact (DRI): A large-scale development that is likely to have regional effects beyond the local government jurisdiction in which it is located and meets the DCA requirements for review.

Director of planning: The Director of the Department of Planning and Sustainability, or his/her designee.

Dispatch office: An office used exclusively for the communication and dispatch of taxis, ambulances, limousines and similar vehicles, with no fleet parking or storage allowed.

Disposal facility: Any facility or location where the final deposition of solid waste occurs including, but is not limited to, landfills and solid waste thermal treatment technology facilities.

Dog: A canine that has reached the age of six (6) months.

Dog day care: Any premises containing four (4) or more dogs, where dogs are dropped off and picked up daily between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. for temporary care on site and where they may be groomed, trained, exercised, and socialized, but are not kept or boarded overnight, bred, sold, or let for hire. Use as a kennel shall be limited to short-term boarding and shall be only incidental to such dog day care. See Kennel, commercial.

Dog grooming: The hygienic care and cleaning of a dog, as well as enhancement of a dog's physical appearance.

Dormitory: A building intended or used principally for sleeping accommodations where such building is related to an educational or public institution, including religious institutions, and located on the campus of that institution.

Dripline: A vertical line extending from the outermost edge of the tree canopy or shrub branch to the ground.

Drive-in theater: An open lot or part thereof, with its appurtenant facilities, devoted primarily to the showing of moving pictures on a paid admission basis to patrons seated in automobiles.

Drive-through facility: A business establishment so developed that its retail or service character includes a driveway approach or parking spaces for motor vehicles so as to serve patrons while in the motor vehicle rather than within a building or structure.

Drive-through restaurant: A retail establishment where food and/or drinks are prepared and may be consumed by customers within the principal building, or may be ordered and picked up from an exterior service window that serves customers while in their automobiles. The term "drive-through restaurant" includes restaurants that serve customers at an exterior walk-up service window.

Driveway: A private roadway providing access for vehicles to an individual lot, parking space, garage, dwelling, or other structure.

Dry cleaning agency: An establishment or agency maintained for the pickup and delivery of dry cleaning and/or laundry without the maintenance or operation of any laundry or dry-cleaning equipment or machinery on the premises.

Dry cleaning plant: An establishment for dry cleaning or laundry where the operation, equipment and machinery is on site.

Durable materials: Materials that can resist wear, tear and decay from use, time and other conditions like weather.

Dwelling, mobile home: See Mobile home.

Dwelling, multi-family: See Dwelling unit, multi-family.

Dwelling, single-family: A building designed for and containing one (1) dwelling unit.

Dwelling, single-family attached: A dwelling unit located in a building in which multiple units are attached by a common party wall.

Dwelling, single-family detached: A dwelling unit on an individual lot unattached to another dwelling unit.

Dwelling, single-family detached condominiums in the Residential Neighborhood Conservation District: Single family detached dwelling units which are owned under the condominium form of ownership such that there are no individual lots associated with the units and the common areas are held in common ownership by a condominium association.

Dwelling, three-family or triplex: A building designed for and containing three (3) dwelling units.

Dwelling, two-family or duplex: A building designed for and containing two (2) dwelling units.

Dwelling, urban single-family: Residential buildings that share similar configuration to townhouse developments; however, they may be attached or detached and may have lot lines that coincide with the building envelope.

Dwelling unit: One (1) or more rooms, designed, occupied, or intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters, with cooking, sleeping, and bathroom facilities provided within the dwelling unit for the exclusive use of a single family maintaining a household.

Dwelling unit, accessory: A dwelling unit located on the same lot as a single-family dwelling, either within or attached to the single-family dwelling, or detached, and is a separate, complete housekeeping unit with a separate entrance, kitchen, sleeping area, and full bathroom facilities.

Dwelling unit, efficiency or studio: A self-contained residential unit consisting of not more than one (1) room together with a private bath and kitchen facilities.

Dwelling unit, multi-family: One (1) or more rooms with a private bath and kitchen facilities comprising an independent, self-contained residential unit in a building containing four (4) or more dwelling units.

Dyeworks: A facility or workshop where the process of applying a comparatively permanent color to fiber, yarn or fabric takes place.

Edifice: A building or a structure, especially one (1) of imposing appearance or size, which has a roof and walls and stands permanently in one (1) place.

Elevation: An architectural term referring to the view of a building seen from one (1) side; it is a flat representation of one (1) façade. This is the most common view used to describe the external appearance of a building. Each elevation is labeled in relation to the yard it faces (front, rear or side).

Elevation height: Above sea level or ground level. See Grade, existing.

Emergency work: Any work or action necessary to deliver essential services including, but not limited to, repairing water, gas, electricity, telephone, sewer facilities, or public transportation facilities, removing fallen trees on public rights-of-way, dredging navigational waterways, or abating life-threatening conditions.

Enclosed area: Surrounded by a fence or walls, sheltered by a structure with a roof and no side walls, but not located within a building.

Encroachment: A building or some portion of it, or a wall or fence, which extends beyond the land of the owner and illegally intrudes upon land of an adjoining owner, a street or an alley.

Environmental contamination: A presence of hazardous substance(s) in the environment. From the public health perspective, environmental contamination is addressed when it potentially affects the health and quality of people living or working nearby.

Exceptional topographical restrictions: The physical condition of a lot or parcel, determined by the contours of the land itself, which may inhibit or alter the compliant status of an existing or proposed structure.

Explosive manufacture or storage: The manufacture or storage of any chemical compound mixture or device, the primary and common purpose of which is to function by explosion with substantially simultaneous release of gas and heat, the resulting pressure being capable of producing destructive effects.

Exterior insulation and finishing system (EIFS): A type of building exterior wall cladding system that provides exterior walls with an insulated finished surface and waterproofing in an integrated composite material system.

Extraneous sound: A sound of high intensity and relatively short duration which is neither part of the neighborhood residual sound, nor comes from the sound source under investigation.

Façade: One exterior side of a building, usually, but not always, the front. In this chapter and the design standards, it may be synonymous with architectural elevation. In architecture, the façade of a building is often the most important from a design standpoint, as the façade elements of wall face, parapet, fascia, fenestration, and canopy establish the architectural aesthetic of a building creating the public realm.

Façade, primary: Refers to the exterior building wall considered the front and features the main entrance to the building. Synonymous with front façade.

Fair market value: The price a property would likely bring if offered for sale in the marketplace.

Fairgrounds: An area of land use including but not limited to: agricultural related office buildings, animal shows and judging, carnivals, circuses, community meeting or recreational buildings and uses, concerts, food booths and stands, games, rides, rodeos, sales and auctions, storage, and theaters. Fairgrounds do not include racetracks or motorized contests of speed.

Family: One (1) or more individual(s) related by blood, marriage, adoption, or legal guardianship, or not more than three (3) unrelated individuals, who live together in a single dwelling unit and who function as a single housekeeping unit, have established ties and familiarity with each other, jointly use common areas, interact with each other, and share meals, household activities, expenses and responsibilities. This definition shall include three (3) or fewer mentally handicapped, developmentally disabled persons, and other handicapped persons, as defined in the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq., living as a housekeeping unit and otherwise meeting the definition of "family" herein. For the purposes of calculating the number of persons who live in a dwelling, family members who are related by blood or legal status shall count as one (1) person.

Family day care home: A private residence in which a business, registered by the State of Georgia, is operated by any person who receives pay for supervision and care for fewer than twenty-four (24) hours per day, not more than six (6) persons who are not residents in the same private residence. For purposes of this zoning ordinance, a family day care home may be operated as a home occupation, subject to the requirements of this zoning ordinance.

Family-oriented entertainment venues: Places of entertainment intended to serve families.

Farm equipment and supplies sales establishment: Establishments selling, renting, or repairing agricultural machinery, equipment, and supplies for use in soil preparation and maintenance, the planting and harvesting of crops, and other operations and processes pertaining to farming and ranching.

Farmer's market: A market, usually held out-of-doors, in public spaces, where farmers and other vendors can sell produce or value added products.

Farming, active: The growing of crops, plants, and trees. The term also includes the maintaining of horses, livestock, or poultry for the residents' needs or use, and the sale of agricultural products grown on the premises.

Fascia: A type of roof trim mounted on exposed rafter ends or top of exterior walls to create a layer between the edge of the roof and the outside.

Fat rendering: Any processing of animal byproducts into more useful materials, or more narrowly to the rendering of whole animal fatty tissue into purified fats like lard or tallow.

Fee simple: Absolute title to land, free of any other claims against the title, which one can sell or pass to another by will or inheritance. Fee simple ownership includes the land immediately underneath a unit, and may or may not include land in front of and behind a building.

Fee simple condominium declaration: An official affidavit filed attesting to the fact that the owner of a condominium development that was the subject of a site development plan approved prior to August 31, 2012, no longer intends to sell units in the subject development as condominiums and will offer for sale such units as fee simple condominium units and that otherwise the development shall conform to a previously approved condominium development plan consisting of the same units along with the same related facilities on the same tract of land as the previously approved condominium development.

Fee simple condominium development: A development where the owner of a unit possesses fee simple interest to the exterior walls and roof of the unit, as well as fee simple interest to the land lying immediately beneath the unit and coincident with the external walls of such unit as depicted on a recorded final plat. A fee simple condominium unit must be a part of an approved development in which all other land consists of privately owned common areas, utilities, streets, parking, stormwater management, landscaping and other facilities that are owned by all unit owners on a proportional, undivided basis in compliance with Georgia law and subject to a mandatory property owners association organized in accordance with Georgia law.

Fence: A structure designed to provide separation and security constructed of materials including chain link, wire, metal, artistic wrought iron, vinyl, plastic and other such materials as may be approved by the director of planning.

Fenestration: The arrangement, proportioning, and design of windows and doors in a building.

Fertilizer manufacture: The manufacture and storage of organic and chemical fertilizer, including manure and sludge processing.

Fitness center: Building or portion of a building designed and equipped for the conduct of sports, exercise, leisure time activities, or other customary and usual recreational activities, operated for profit or not-for-profit and which can be open only to bona fide members and guests of the organization or open to the public for a fee but specifically excluding sexually oriented businesses. Accessory uses which support the principal use can include therapy treatments such as massage, mediation and other healing arts. This term shall not include hospitals or other professional health care establishments separately licensed as such by the State of Georgia.

Flea market: An occasional or periodic market held in an open area or structure where groups of individual sellers offer goods for sale to the public.

Floodplain: Land within the special flood hazard area (SFHA) or covered by the "future-conditions" flood as defined in chapter 14 of the Code.

Floodway: The channel of a stream, river, or other watercourse and the adjacent areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the special flood hazard area (SFHA) flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

Floor area: The gross heated horizontal areas of the floors of a building, exclusive of open porches and garages, measured from the interior face of the exterior walls of the building. For non-residential construction, net floor area is measured as the usable, heated floor space and gross floor area is measured as the total floor space.

Floor area of accessory building: The gross horizontal areas of the floors of an accessory building, measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls of the accessory building.

Floor area ratio (FAR): The relationship between the amount of gross floor area permitted in a building (or buildings) and the area of the lot on which the building stands. FAR is computed by dividing the gross floor area of a building or buildings by the total area of the lot. For purposes of this calculation, parking areas or structures shall not be included in floor area.

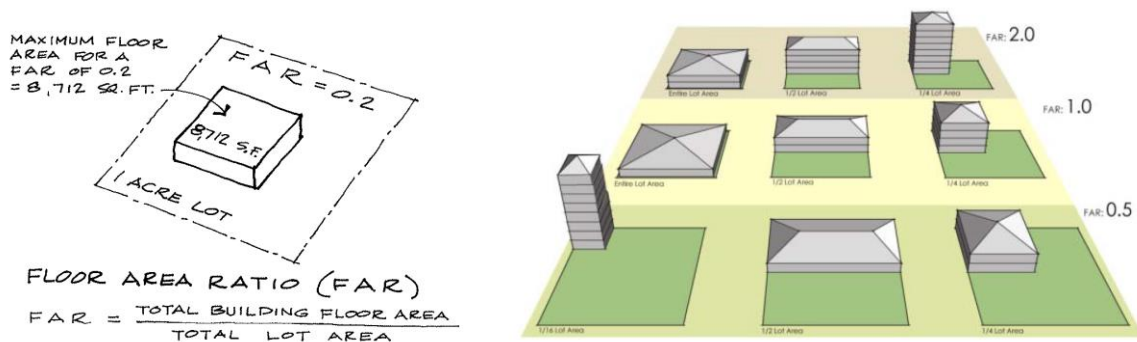


Figure 9.6 Illustration of Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

Florist: An enclosed retail business whose principal activity is the selling of plants which were grown off-site.

Forestry: Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of timber tracts, tree farms, forest nurseries, the gathering of forest products, or in performing forest services.

Fortunetelling: Fortunetelling shall include all forms of foretelling, including, but not limited to, palm reading, casting of horoscopes, and tea leaf reading.

Fraternal organization: A group of people formally organized for a common interest, usually cultural, religious, or entertainment, with regular meetings and formal written membership requirements. See also Club.

Fraternity house: A building containing sleeping rooms, bathrooms, common rooms, and a central kitchen and dining room maintained exclusively for fraternity members and their guests or visitors and affiliated with an institution of higher learning.

Freestanding wall: A wall or an upright structure of masonry, wood, plaster, or other building material standing on its own foundation and not attached to any part of a building.

Freeway: A multiple-lane roadway carrying local, regional, and interstate traffic of relatively high volumes which permits access only at designated interchanges and is so designated in the comprehensive plan.

Freight service: An establishment primarily engaged in undertaking the transportation of goods and people for the compensation, and which may in turn make use of other transportation establishments in effecting delivery. This definition includes parking lots for overnight truck storage, and such establishments as commercial distribution services, freight forwarding services, and freight agencies.

Frequency: The time rate of repetition of sound waves in cycles per second, reported as Hertz (Hz), also referred to as "pitch."

Frontage, lot: The horizontal distance for which the boundary line of a lot and a street right-of-way line are coincident.

Front façade: See Façade, primary.

Fuel and ice dealers, manufactures and wholesaler: An establishment primarily engaged in the sale to consumers of ice, bottled water, fuel oil, butane, propane and liquefied petroleum gas, bottled or in bulk, as a principal use.

Funeral home: A building used for the preparation of deceased humans for burial or cremation and display of the deceased and rituals connected therewith before burial or cremation, including the storage of caskets, funeral urns, funeral vehicles, and other funeral supplies, and where allowed by use standards, crematoriums. See Crematorium.

Furniture sales and showroom: A retail trade establishment primarily engaged in the sale and exhibition of furniture or home decoration items.

Garage: A part of a residential building or a separate structure on the same lot as the residence designed to be used for the parking and storage of vehicles that belong to the residents or visitors of the building.

Garage, parking: See Parking garage or Parking structure.

Gas regulator station: An assemblage of equipment which reduces, regulates, and meters natural gas pressure in the transmission line, holder, main, pressure vessel, or the compressor station piping. This may include auxiliary equipment such as valves, control instruments, or control lines as well as piping.

General business office: Any building or part of a building in which one (1) or more persons are employed in the management or direction of an agency, business or organization, but excludes such uses as retail sales, manufacturing, assembly or storage of goods, or assembly and amusement.

Gift shop: A retail store where items such as art, antiques, jewelry, books, and notions are sold.

Glue manufacture: The manufacturing of glue, epoxy, sealant or other adhesives.

Go-cart: A small low motor vehicle, with four (4) wheels and an open framework, used for racing.

Go-cart concession: A place, usually sheltered, where patrons can purchase snacks or food accessory to go-cart racing.

Go-cart track: A track or network of tracks used for the racing of go-carts.

Golf course: A tract of land laid out with at least nine (9) holes for playing a game of golf and improved with tees, green, fairways, and hazards. A golf course may include a clubhouse, restrooms, driving range and shelters as accessory uses.

Grade, average finished. The average level of the finished surface of the ground adjacent to the exterior walls of the building determined by dividing the sum of the elevation of the highest point and the elevation of the lowest point by two (2).

Grade, existing: The elevation of the ground surface before development.

Grade, finished: The final grade of the ground surface after development.

Grassed playing fields: Reasonably flat and undeveloped recreation areas intended for a variety of informal recreational uses, including but not limited to: walking, kite-flying, flying disc-throwing, and recreational games of soccer, softball, or cricket. In the creation of grassed playing fields, minimal grading may be used; however, specimen trees may not be damaged or removed. Grassed playing fields may not include recreation areas with amenities for a particular sport, such as baseball diamonds or golf courses.

Gravel pit: An open land area where sand, gravel, and rock fragment are mined or excavated for sale or off-site use. Gravel pit includes sifting, crushing, and washing as part of the primary operation. To excavate the rock, blasting also may be necessary.

Grazing land, pasture land: Any open land area used to pasture livestock in which suitable forage is maintained over eighty (80) percent of the area at all times of the year.

Greenhouse, commercial: A retail or wholesale business whose principal activity is the selling of plants grown on the site and having outside storage, growing, or display.

Greenspace: Undeveloped land that has been designated, dedicated, reserved, or restricted in perpetuity from further development, which is not a part of an individual residential lot.

Grid pattern: A continuous web of streets in which most streets terminate at other streets to form multiple vehicular and pedestrian connections. Streets are to be laid out with primarily linear features, but the grid may be broken by circles, ovals, diagonals, and natural curves to add visual interest.

Grocery store: A store where most of the floor area is devoted to the sale of food products for home preparation and consumption, which typically also offers other home care and personal care products, and which is substantially larger and carries a broader range of merchandise than convenience stores.

Ground cover: Small plants such as salal, ivy, ferns, mosses, grasses, or other types of vegetation, that normally cover the ground and include trees of less than six (6) inches caliper.

Group homes: See Child caring institution, Personal care homes, Transitional housing facility.

Gym: See Fitness center.

Hardscape: The inanimate elements of landscaping, especially any masonry work or woodwork. For instance, stone walls, concrete or brick patios, tile paths, wooden decks and wooden arbors would all be considered part of the hardscape.

Hardship: A condition of significant practical difficulty in developing a lot because of physical problems relating solely to the size, shape or topography of the lot in question, which are not economic difficulties and which are not self-imposed.

Hardware store: A facility of thirty thousand (30,000) or less square feet gross floor area, primarily engaged in the retail sale of various basic hardware lines, such as tools, builders' hardware, plumbing and electrical supplies, paint and glass, house wares and household appliances, garden supplies, and cutlery. *Health spa:* A nurturing, safe, clean commercial or not-for-profit establishment, which employs professional, licensed therapists whose services include massage and body or facial treatments. Private treatment rooms are provided for each client receiving a personal service. Massage treatments may include body packs and wraps, exfoliation, cellulite and heat treatments, body toning, waxing, aromatherapy, cleansing facials, medical facials, nonsurgical face lifts, electrical toning, and electrolysis. Hydrotherapy and steam and sauna facilities, nutrition and weight management, spa cuisine, and exercise facilities and instruction may be provided in addition to the massage and therapeutic treatment services. Full service hair salons, make-up consultation and application and manicure and pedicure services may be provided as additional services. This specifically excludes sexually oriented businesses.

Heavy industrial: See Industrial, heavy.

Heavy manufacturing: See Industrial, heavy.

Heavy vehicle repair: Major or minor repair of non-passenger vehicles that are classified by the Georgia Department of Driving Services as a Class E, F, or Commercial vehicle.

Heliport: An area, either at ground level or elevated on a structure, licensed by the federal government or an appropriate state agency and approved for the loading, landing, and takeoff of helicopters and including auxiliary facilities, such as parking, waiting room, fueling, and maintenance equipment.

High-rise building or structure: A building of any type of construction or occupancy having floors used for human occupancy located more than fifty-five (55) feet above the lowest floor level having building access of three (3) stories or greater unless otherwise defined by individual zoning or overlay district.

High-rise in the I-20 Corridor Overlay District: A building in the I-20 Corridor Overlay District that is nine (9) or more stories in height.

High-rise in the Stonecrest Area Overlay District: A building in the Stonecrest Area Overlay District that is eleven (11) or more stories in height.

Historic: A building, structure, site, property or district identified as historic by the Stonecrest City Historic Preservation Commission, by listing on the Georgia or National Register of Historic Places, by listing as a National Historic Landmark, or determined potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a result of review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

Hobby, toy and game store: A retail establishment for sale and exhibition of items related to hobbies such as arts and crafts materials, toys, or items related to games.

Home improvement center: A facility greater than thirty thousand (30,000) square feet gross floor area, primarily engaged in the retail sale of various basic hardware lines, such as tools, builders' hardware, plumbing and electrical supplies, paint and glass, house wares and household appliances, garden supplies, and cutlery.

Home occupation: An occupation carried on by an occupant of a dwelling unit as a secondary use of the dwelling that is incidental to the primary use of the dwelling unit for residential purposes and is operated in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Home occupation does not include "private educational use" as defined in this chapter.

Home stay bed and breakfast residence: A single-family dwelling in which is provided not more than two (2) rooms for not more than four (4) people for overnight rental and a morning meal to transient persons for compensation on a nightly basis by the occupant of said dwelling.

Hospice: Any facility that provides coordinated program of home care with provision for inpatient care for terminally ill patients and their families. This care is provided by a medically directed interdisciplinary team, directly or through an agreement under the direction of an identifiable hospice administration. A hospice program of care provides palliative and supportive medical and other health services to meet the physical, psychological, social, spiritual, and special needs of patients and their families, which are experienced during the final stages of terminal illness and during dying and bereavement.

Hospital: An institution, licensed by the state department of health, providing primary health services and medical or surgical care to persons, primarily inpatients, suffering from illness, disease, injury, deformity, and other abnormal physical or mental conditions, and including as an integral part of the institution, related facilities such as laboratories, outpatient facilities, or training facilities.

Hotel/motel: An establishment providing, for a fee, sleeping accommodations and customary lodging services, including maid service, the furnishing and upkeep of furniture and bed linens, and telephone and desk service. Related ancillary uses may include but shall not be limited to conference and meeting rooms, restaurants, bars, and recreational facilities.

Hotel/motel, extended stay: Any building containing six (6) or more guest rooms rented or leased for sleeping purposes for periods less than one (1) month, but in excess of one (1) week, and that contain kitchen facilities for food preparation including, but not limited to, refrigerators, stoves, and ovens.

Household pet: A domestic animal that is customarily kept for pleasure rather than utility or profit and that is normally kept within a residence for personal use and enjoyment including domestic dogs, domestic cats, domestic potbellied pigs, canaries, parrots, parakeets, domestic tropical birds, hamsters, guinea pigs, lizards and turtles. Household pet does not include livestock, poultry, and snakes, nor does it include hybrids of animals normally found in the wild.

Impervious surface: A surface that either prevents or retards the entry of surface water into the soil mantle and causes surface water to run off in greater quantities or at an increased flow rate when compared to natural, undeveloped soil mantle. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, paved areas,

pavement graveled areas, packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface waters. Open uncovered flow control or water quality treatment facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces. See Lot coverage for exemptions.

Impulsive sound: A single pressure peak or a single burst (multiple pressure peaks) that has a duration of less than one (1) second characterized with an abrupt onset and rapid decay.

INCE: The Institute of Noise Control Engineering.

Industrial district: Any parcel of land which is zoned for industrial use including property used for light and heavy distribution, warehouses, assembly, manufacturing, quarrying, truck terminals and landfills. Such districts include M and M-2 districts.

Industrial, heavy: The building or premises where the following or similar operations are conducted: processing, creating, repairing, renovating, painting, cleaning, or assembly of goods, merchandise, or equipment, including the wholesale or distribution of said goods, merchandise, or equipment when not conducted wholly within a building or other enclosed structure or when such operations generate measurable dust, vibrations, odor, glare or emissions beyond the property on which said building or structure is located.

Industrial, light: The following or similar operations: processing, creating, repairing, renovating, painting, cleaning, or assembly of goods, merchandise, or equipment, other than light malt beverages, including the wholesale or distribution of said goods, merchandise, or equipment, when conducted wholly within a building or other enclosed structure, and when such operations generate no measurable dust, vibrations, odor, glare or emissions beyond the property on which said building or structure is located.

Industrial solid waste: Solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes or operations that is not a hazardous waste as defined herein. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer and agricultural chemicals; food and related products and by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel products; leather and leather products; nonferrous metal and foundry products; organic chemicals; plastics and resins; pulp and paper; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textiles; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.

Industrialized building: Any structure or component thereof which is wholly or in substantial part made, fabricated, formed, or assembled in manufacturing facilities for installation or assembly and installation on a building site and has been manufactured in such a manner that all parts or processes cannot be inspected at the installation-site without disassembly, damage to, or destruction thereof.

Infill building: Any building built or proposed to be built on an infill lot.

Infill development: A development surrounded by or in close proximity to areas that are substantially or fully developed.

Intermediate care home: A facility which admits residents on medical referral; it maintains the services and facilities for institutional care and has an agreement with a physician or dentist who will provide continuing supervision including emergencies; it complies with rules and regulations of the Georgia Department of Human Resources or state agency as may have

jurisdiction. The term "intermediate care" means the provision of food, including special diets when required, shelter, laundry and personal care services, such as help with dressing, getting in and out of bed, bathing, feeding, medications and similar assistance, such services being under appropriate licensed supervision. Intermediate care does not normally include providing care for bed-ridden patients except on an emergency or temporary basis.

Intermodal freight terminal: An industrial establishment in which freight is transferred in containers from truck to railroad cars for transportation.

Inter-parcel access: A physical way or means to facilitate movement of pedestrians and/or vehicles between adjacent lots (that is, "lot-to-lot access") without generating additional turning movements on a public street.

Jewelry repair shop: Establishment primarily engaged in the provision of jewelry repair services to individuals.

Junk vehicle: Any vehicle that is in such a state of disrepair as to be inoperable and does not bear a current license plate.

Junkyard: Any lot or lot and building(s) in combination which is utilized for the parking, storage or disassembling of junk vehicles; storage, bailing or otherwise dealing in bones, animal hides, scrap iron and other metals, used paper, used cloth, used plumbing fixtures, old refrigerators and other old household appliances, and used brick, wood or other building materials. These uses shall be considered junkyards whether or not all or parts of these operations are conducted inside a building or in conjunction with, in addition to or accessory to other uses of the premises.

Keeping of chickens: The breeding, boarding, and caring of chickens for personal or agriculture use, or raised for sale and profit.

Keeping of livestock: The breeding, boarding and caring of livestock for personal or agricultural use, or raised for sale and profit.

Keeping of pigeons: The breeding, boarding, and caring of pigeons for personal or agriculture use, or raised for sale and profit.

Kennel, breeding: A kennel where no more than ten (10) dogs, registered with a nationally recognized registration organization, over the age of six (6) months are owned, kept or harbored for the purpose of breeding purebred or pedigreed dogs, provided, however, this definition shall not apply to zoos or to animal hospitals operated by a veterinarian, duly licensed under the law.

Kennel, commercial: An establishment for the boarding, caring for and keeping of dogs over the age of six (6) months other than a breeding kennel or a noncommercial kennel.

Kennel, noncommercial: An establishment for the boarding, caring for and keeping of more than three (3) but not more than ten (10) dogs over the age of six (6) months, not for commercial purposes.

Kidney dialysis center: An establishment where a process of dialysis, an artificial process of getting rid of waste and unwanted water from blood, is carried out for the patients whose kidneys have been damaged or lost kidney function.

Kindergarten: An establishment operated by any person wherein compensation is paid for providing for the care, supervision, instruction, and protection of seven (7) or more children who

are under the age of seven (7) years for less than twenty-four (24) hours per day, without transfer of legal custody. For the purpose of this zoning ordinance, a kindergarten school is considered to be a child day care center or facility.

Kiosk: A freestanding structure upon which temporary information and/or posters, notices, and announcements are posted.

Kitchenette: A small, compact apartment kitchen, often part of another room utilized for different activities.

Kitchen facilities: A room used to prepare food containing, at a minimum, a sink and a stove or oven.

Laboratories (medical/dental): A facility offering diagnostic or pathological testing and analysis of diagnostic tests related to medical or dental care industry.

Land use: A description of how land is occupied or utilized.

Landfill: An area of land on which or an excavation in which solid waste is placed for permanent disposal and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or compost pile.

Landscape area: An area set aside from structures and parking which is developed with natural materials (i.e., lawns, trees, shrubs, vines, hedges, bedding plants, rock) and decorative features, including paving materials, walls, fences, and street furniture.

Landscape business: A business whose primary operation is the sale and installation of organic and inorganic material, plants, pine straw and other limited accessory products for the landscape industry and the storage and use of associated landscape vehicles and equipment.

Landscape strip: A strip intended to be planted with trees, shrubs, or other vegetation. Same as landscape zone.

Landscaped space: The areas of a parking lot which are planted with trees, shrubs and ground cover, plazas, fountains and other hardscape elements and similar features which are located within such parking lot and which are generally accessible to patrons or the general public during normal business hours.

Large-scale retail: A singular retail or wholesale user who occupies no less than sixty thousand (60,000) square feet of gross floor area.

Late-night establishment: Any establishment licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises where such establishment is open for use by patrons beyond 12:30 a.m.

Laundry: A facility used or intended to use for washing and drying of clothes and fabrics.

Laundry, coin operated: A self-service laundry facility where clothes are washed and dried by washing and drying machines that require coins to operate.

Laundry pick-up station: A facility where clothes and linens are dropped off for laundry or dry cleaning and where clothes and linen are picked up once they are cleaned. These facilities do not perform dry cleaning on site. See Dry cleaning agency.

Leachate collection system: A system at a landfill for collection of the leachate which may percolate through the waste and into the soils surrounding the landfill.

Leasing office: A facility where commercial or residential spaces available for renting are exhibited, or where documents related to the lease agreements are prepared. This facility may also be used to collect rent or used by occupants to report needs of services or other support.

Library: A public facility, a room or building, for the exhibition and use, but not sale of literary, scientific, historical, musical, artistic or reference materials.

Light industrial: See Light manufacturing establishment.

Light malt beverage manufacturer: A malt beverage manufacturer licensed as a brewpub per O.C.G.A. § 3-5-36 or licensed as a brewery per O.C.G.A. § 3-5-24. All state and federal licensing and regulatory requirements shall be met prior to the approval of a certificate of occupancy for this use. See also Brewpub.

Light manufacturing: See Industrial, light.

Liner building: A specialized building, parallel to the street, which is designed to conceal areas like a parking lot, parking deck or loading docks.

Liquor store: See Alcohol outlet.

Live-work unit: A structure or portion of a structure that combines residential living space with an integrated work space used principally by the occupant of the unit.

Livestock: Domestic animals and fowl customarily kept on a farm including horses, mules, donkeys, cows, cattle, sheep, goats, ducks, geese and turkeys.

Lodge: A membership organization that holds regular meetings and that may, subject to other regulations controlling such uses, maintain dining facilities, serve alcohol, or engage professional entertainment for the enjoyment of dues paying members and their guests. There are no sleeping facilities. This definition shall not include fraternities or sororities. (See also fraternal organization.)

Lodging unit: One (1) or more rooms, designed, occupied, or intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter, with sleeping, and bathroom facilities provided within the lodging unit for the exclusive use of a single family maintaining a household.

Lot: A portion or parcel of land intended as a unit for transfer of ownership or for development or both, intended to be devoted to a common use or occupied by a building or group of buildings devoted to a common use, and having principal frontage on a public road or an approved private road or drive.

Lot area: The total area within the lot lines of a lot, excluding any street rights-of-way.

Lot, buildable area of: See Buildable area.

Lot, conforming: A designated parcel, tract, or area of land which meets the lot area, lot width and street frontage requirements of this chapter.

Lot, contiguous (as used in section 8.1.4): Lots adjoining the rear or either side of the lot(s).

Lot, corner: A lot abutting upon two (2) or more streets at their intersection or upon two (2) parts of the same street.

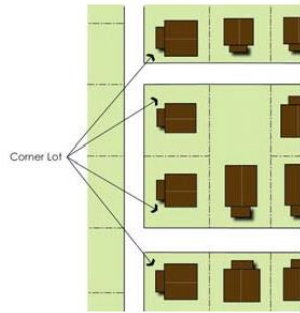


Figure 9.7 Corner Lots

Lot coverage: That portion of a lot that is covered by buildings, structures, driveways or parking areas, and any other impervious surface. For purposes of calculating lot coverage, wooden decks, stone walkways and patios set without grout, or pervious, permeable, or porous pavements shall be considered pervious.

Lot, double-frontage: A lot that abuts two (2) parallel streets or that abuts two (2) streets that do not intersect at the boundaries of the lot. A double-frontage lot may also be referred to as a through lot.

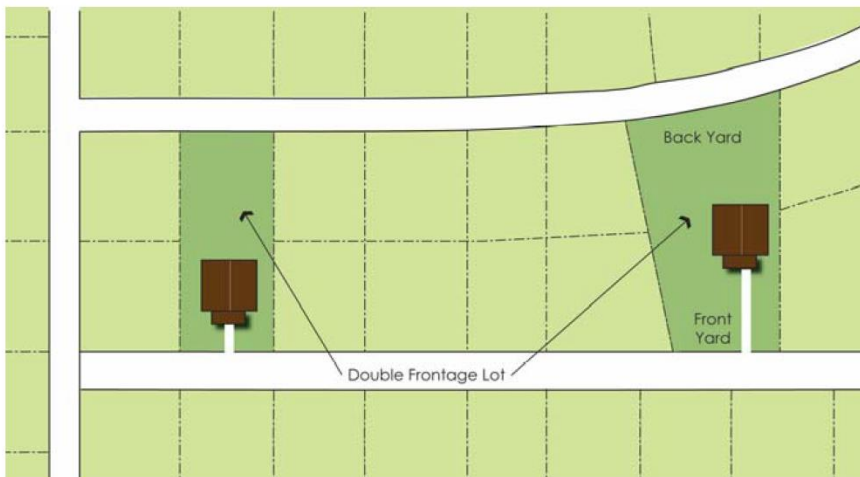


Figure 9.8 Double Frontage Lots

Lot, flag: A tract or lot of land of uneven dimensions in which the portion fronting on a street is less than the required minimum width required for construction of a building or structure on that lot. A flag lot may also be referred to as a panhandle lot.

Lot, interior: A lot, other than a corner lot, abutting only one (1) street.

Lot, irregular: A lot of such a shape or configuration that technically meets the area, frontage, and width to depth requirements of this ordinance but meets these requirements by incorporating unusual elongations, angles, curvilinear lines unrelated to topography or other natural land features.

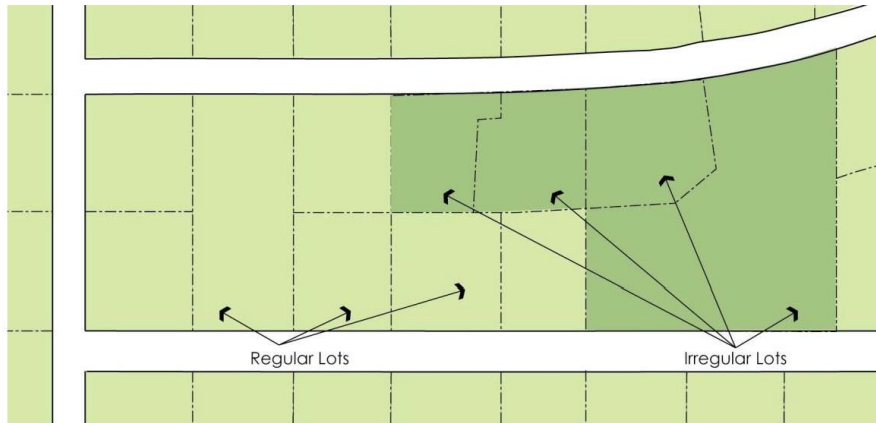


Figure 9.9 Irregular lots

Lot of record: A lot which is part of a subdivision, a plat of which has been recorded in the Office of the Clerk of Superior Court of DeKalb County, Georgia, or a parcel of land described by metes and bounds, the plat or description of which has been recorded in said office.

Lot of record, nonconforming: A designated parcel, tract, or area of land legally existing at the time of the enactment of this chapter or amendment of this chapter which does not meet the lot area, lot width, or public or private street frontage and access requirements of this chapter.

Lot remnant: Any portion or portions of a lot not suitable for building because of its size and remaining after the transfer of other portions of said lot to adjoining lots.

Lot, substandard: A designated parcel, tract, or area of land created after the time of enactment of this chapter or amendment of this chapter which does not meet the lot area, lot width, or public or private street frontage and access requirements of this chapter. Such a lot is illegal except where created by governmental action in which case such lot shall have the status of a nonconforming lot of record.

Lot width: The horizontal distance measured at the building line between the side lines of a lot, measured at right angles along a straight line parallel to the street, or in case of a curvilinear street, parallel to the chord of the arc.

Low-rise in the I-20 Corridor Overlay District: A building in the I-20 Corridor Overlay district that is one (1) to four (4) stories in height.

Low-rise in the Stonecrest Area Overlay District: A building in the Stonecrest Area Overlay district that is one (1) to three (3) stories in height.

Lumber supply establishment: A facility for manufacturing, processing, and sales uses involving the milling of forest products to produce rough and finished lumber and other wood materials for use in other manufacturing, craft, or construction processes.

Mail room: A room in an office which mail and package shipments are prepared and deliveries accepted.

Major automobile repair and maintenance shop: See Automobile repair, major.

Major intersection: The intersection of a major arterial striate with a major or minor arterial street.

Major modification: See section 4.2.57.B.

Major modification to zoning conditions: See article 7.

Major thoroughfare: A street, road or highway shown as a major thoroughfare in the DeKalb County Transportation and Thoroughfare Plan.

Manufactured home, class I: A single-family dwelling unit that is constructed in accordance with the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards and bears an insignia issued by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, or a single family dwelling unit that, if constructed prior to applicability of such standards and insignia requirements, was constructed in conformity with the Georgia State Standards in effect on the date of manufacture.

Manufactured home, class II: A single-family dwelling unit meeting the requirements of a Manufactured Home Class I and, in addition, bears the insignia of the Southern Standard Building Code Congress International.

Manufacturing, heavy: See Industrial, heavy.

Manufacturing, light: See Industrial, light.

Massage establishment: Any business properly licensed under section 15-266 that is established for profit and employs one (1) or more massage therapists, operates or maintains for profit one (1) or more massage apparatus, and which, for good or valuable consideration, offers to the public facilities and personnel for the administration of massages, within the meaning of said section 15-266. This term shall not include hospitals or other professional health care establishments separately licensed as such by the State of Georgia.

Materials recovery facility: A handling facility that provides for the extraction of recoverable materials, materials suitable for use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of such materials.

Mausoleum: A building containing above-ground tombs.

Meat processing: A building where live animals are killed and processed; and/or a building where meat, poultry, or eggs are cooked, smoked, or otherwise processed or packed but does not include a butcher shop or rendering plant.

Medium and high density residential zoning districts. Any of the following zoning districts: R-SM, MR-1, MR-2, HR-1, HR-2, and HR-3
Mid-rise in the I-20 Corridor Overlay District: A building in the I-20 Corridor Overlay district that is five (5) to eight (8) stories in height.

Mid-rise in the Stonecrest Area Overlay District: A building in the Stonecrest Area Overlay district that is four (4) to ten (10) stories in height.

Mine:

1. A cavity in the earth from which minerals and ores are extracted; and
2. The act of removing minerals and ores from the earth.

Mineral extraction and processing: Extraction and processing of metallic and nonmetallic minerals or materials, including rock crushing, screening, and the accessory storage of explosives.

Mini-warehouse: A building or group of buildings in a controlled-access and secured compound that contains varying sizes of individual, compartmentalized and controlled-access stalls or lockers for the storage of customers' goods or wares, and may include climate control.

Miniature golf course: A novelty version of golf played with a putter and a golf ball on a miniature course, typically with artificial playing surfaces, and including obstacles such as bridges and tunnels.

Mining: Extraction of minerals, including solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gases. The term mining includes quarrying; ground-water diversion; soil removal; milling, such as crushing, screening, washing, and floatation; and other preparation customarily done at the mine site as part of a mining activity.

Minor automobile repair and maintenance shop: See Automobile repair, minor.

Minor modification to zoning conditions: See article 7
Minor thoroughfare: A street, road or highway shown as a minor thoroughfare in the DeKalb County Transportation and Thoroughfare Plan.

Mixed-use building or development: A development which incorporates a variety (two (2) or more) of land uses, buildings or structures, that can include both primary residential uses and primary nonresidential uses which are part of the same development. Such uses may include, but not be limited to, residential, office, commercial, institutional, recreational or public open space, in a compact urban setting that encourages pedestrian oriented development that can result in measurable reductions in traffic impacts. Such a development would have interconnecting pedestrian and vehicular access and circulation.

Mixed-use zoning districts: Any of the following zoning districts: MU-1, MU-2, MU-3, MU-4, and MU-5.

Mobile home : A structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, is eight (8) body feet or more in width or forty (40) body feet or more in length, when erected on site, is three hundred twenty (320) or more square feet in floor area, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein; and manufactured prior to June 15, 1976.

Mobile home lot: A parcel of land, approved pursuant to the subdivision requirements of chapter 14 of the Code, in a mobile home park which is intended and used for the placement of a single mobile home and for the exclusive use of its occupants.

Mobile home park: A parcel of land which has been planned and improved pursuant to the requirement of this chapter and chapter 14 of the Code for the placement of mobile homes for non-transient use.

Mobile home sales: Exhibition and sale of mobile homes.

Mobile home stand: That part of a mobile home lot which has been reserved for the placement of a mobile home for non-transient use.

Modular home: A factory-manufactured single family dwelling which is constructed in one (1) or more sections and complies with the definition of "industrialized building."

Monastery: A building or buildings used as both a place of worship and as a residence, operated as a single housekeeping unit, solely by and for a group of men who have professed vows in a religious order and who live together as a community under the direction of a local supervisor designated by the order.

Monopole: See section 4.2.57.B.

Mortuary: An establishment in which the deceased are prepared for burial or cremation. The facility may include a crematory, a chapel for the conduct of funeral services and spaces for funeral services and informal gatherings or display of funeral equipment.

Mosque: See Place of worship.

Motel: See Hotel.

Muffler: A sound-dissipative device or system for lessening the sound of the exhaust of an internal combustion machine where such a device is part of the normal configuration of the equipment.

Multi-family dwelling: See Dwelling unit, multi-family.

Multi-family dwelling, supportive living: Four (4) or more dwelling units in a single building or group of buildings which are designed for independent living for persons with disabilities of any kind and in which are provided supportive services to the residents of the complex but which supportive services do not constitute continuous twenty-four-hour watchful oversight, and which does not require licensure as a personal care home by the Office of Regulatory Services of the State of Georgia Department of Human Resources.

Multi-use property: Any distinct parcel of land that is being used for more than one (1) land use purpose.

Museum: A building or structure that is primarily used as a repository for a collection of art or natural, scientific, or literary objects, and is intended and designed so that members of the public may view the collection, with or without an admission charge, and which may include as an accessory use the sale of goods to the public or educational activities.

Natural state: That condition that arises from or is found in nature and not modified by human intervention; not to include artificial or manufactured conditions.

Nature preserve: An area or a site with environmental resources intended to be preserved and remain in a predominately natural or undeveloped state to provide resource protection and possible opportunities for passive recreation and environmental education for present and future generations in their natural state.

Neighborhood: An area of the city within which residents share a commonality of interests including distinct physical design and street layout patterns, a shared developmental history, distinct housing types, or boundaries defined by physical barriers such as major roads and railroads or natural features such as creeks or rivers.

Neighborhood residual sound level: That measured value that represents the summation of the sound from all of the discrete sources affecting a given site at a given time, exclusive of extraneous sounds, and those from the source under investigation. Neighborhood residual sound level is synonymous with background sound level. Neighborhood residual sounds are

differentiated from extraneous sounds by the fact that the former are not of a relatively short duration, although they are not necessarily continuous.

New construction on an infill lot: The replacement of an existing residential building or structure with a new building, structure or an addition that increases the usable square footage in the building, structure or addition.

News dealer: A person who sells newspapers and magazines as a retailer.

News stand: A temporary structure, manned by a vendor that sells newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals.

Nightclub: A commercial establishment dispensing alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises and in which dancing and musical entertainment is allowed, where music may be live, disc-jockey, karaoke, and/or non-acoustic.

Node: A concentration of population, retail, and employment within a well-defined area that has a diverse mix of land uses and a pedestrian and transit orientation.

Noise control officer: A city employee or agent who has received noise enforcement training and is currently certified in noise enforcement.

Noise sensitive facility: Any facility whose operations may be detrimentally impacted by excessive sound levels. Such facilities include but are not limited to schools, hospitals, and places of worship.

Nonconforming characteristic(s) of building or structure: A building or structure, legally existing on the effective date of this chapter, but which fails to comply with one (1) or more of the district or general non-use development regulations adopted under the terms of this chapter which are applicable to said building or structure, including, but not limited to, setbacks, lot frontage, lot area, building height limitations, off-street parking or loading, buffers, landscaping or any other applicable development regulation.

Nonconforming use of land: A use of land, legally existing on the effective date of this chapter, but which is not an authorized use under the terms of this chapter in the district in which such land is located.

Nonconforming use of land and building(s), or nonconforming use of land and structure(s): A use of land and building(s) or land and structure(s), in combination, legally existing on the effective date of this chapter, but which is not an authorized use of land and building(s) or land and structure(s), in combination, under the terms of this chapter in the district in which such use is located.

Nonconforming use requiring special exception or special land use permit: A use of land, or land and building(s) or structure(s) in combination, legally existing on the effective date of this chapter, but which is not an authorized use under the terms of this chapter in the district in which such use is located but is permitted only upon approval of a special exception or special land use permit by the appropriate body.

Nonresidential development: All commercial, office, institutional, industrial and similar lands and uses.

Non-residential zoning district: Any of the following zoning districts: NS, C-1, C-2, O-I-T, O-I, O-D, M and M-2.

Non-transient lodging accommodations: Long-term or permanent sleeping accommodations offered to persons as a residence, domicile, or settled place of abode.

Nursery, plant: An establishment for the growth, display, and/or sale of plants, shrubs, trees, and materials used in indoor or outdoor planting, conducted within or without an enclosed building.

Nursing care facility: An establishment providing inpatient nursing and rehabilitative services to patients who require health care but not hospital services, where such services have been ordered by and under the direction of a physician and the staff includes a licensed nurse on duty continuously with a minimum of one (1) full-time registered nurse on duty during each day shift. Included are establishments certified to deliver skilled nursing care under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The term includes convalescent homes with continuous nursing care, extended care facilities, skilled nursing homes and intermediate care nursing homes.

Nursing home: A facility which admits patients on medical referral only and for whom arrangements have been made for continuous medical supervision; maintains the services and facilities for skilled nursing care, rehabilitative nursing care, and has an agreement with a physician and dentist who will be available for any medical and/or dental emergency and who will be responsible for the general medical and dental supervision of the patients; and complies with rules and regulations of the Georgia Department of Human Resources or state agency with jurisdiction as may be reorganized.

Office, dental: A building used exclusively by dentists and similar personnel for the treatment and examination of patients solely on an outpatient basis, provided that no overnight patients shall be kept on the premises.

Office, medical: A building or floor used exclusively by physicians, dentists, and similar personnel for the treatment and examination of patients solely on an outpatient basis, provided that no overnight patients shall be kept on the premises.

Office, professional: An office for the use of a person or persons generally classified as professionals, such as architects, engineers, attorneys, accountants, doctors, dentists, chiropractors, psychiatrists, psychologists, and the like.

Office park: A large tract of land that has been planned, developed, and operated as an integrated facility for a number of separate office buildings and supporting ancillary uses with special attention to circulation, parking, utility needs, aesthetics, and compatibility.

Office supply store: A facility established where office supplies, furniture and technology regularly used in offices are exhibited and sold.

Official zoning map or maps: The zoning map(s) of the City of Stonecrest which are adopted with and incorporated by reference as a part of this chapter and amendments to the official zoning map are synonymous with and commonly referred to as rezonings..

One-part commercial block style: A single-story building that has a flat roof, a façade that is rectangular in shape, and in which the fenestration in the façade is equal to seventy-five (75) percent of the width of the front façade of the building.

Open space: A portion of a development project or lot that is intended to be free of buildings or parking lots. Open space may be in its natural state or improved with recreation amenities.

Open space, clubhouse or pool amenity area: An open space that can be found in a neighborhood park, mini-park or alone as an amenity area for the residents of a developed community. Clubhouse/pool areas can include swimming pools, group activity rooms, outdoor eating areas, and/or exercise stations, and must meet all applicable building and health codes.

Open space, enhanced: A planned open area suitable for relaxation, recreation or landscaping which may be held in common or private ownership, provided that all residents of the development in which the open space is located shall have a right to enter and use the open space. Such enhanced open spaces may include walkways, patios, recreational amenities, picnic pavilions, gazebos and water features. See article 5 for types of open space functions considered "enhanced."

Open space, green: An informal area for passive use bound by streets or front facing lots, typically between five hundred (500) square feet and one (1) acre, which is small, civic, surrounded by buildings, natural in its details, and may be used to protect specimen trees and provide for conservation functions.

Open space, greenway: An open space that typically follows natural or constructed features such as streams or roads and is designed to incorporate natural settings such as creeks and significant stands of trees, and is used for transportation, recreation, and environmental protection. Greenways are natural (i.e., informally planted) in their details except along rights-of-way, and may contain irregular topography.

Open space, neighborhood park: An open space designed for active or passive recreation use.

Open space, playground or tot lot: An open space that provides play areas for toddlers and children as well as open shelter and benches, which is located in a neighborhood, or as part of a larger neighborhood or community park and urban center, including retail shopping areas.

Open space, plaza: An open space paved in brick or another type of impervious surface that provides passive recreation use adjacent to a civic or commercial building.

Open space, pocket park: An open space that provides active recreational facilities, most often in an urban area that is surrounded by commercial buildings or houses on small lots, and is typically less than one-quarter (1/4) of an acre.

Open space, square: An open space used to emphasize important places, intersections, or centers, bounded by streets or front-facing lots, typically between five hundred (500) square feet and one (1) acre.

Operator: A person who conducts a home occupation, has majority ownership interest in the home occupation, lives full-time in the dwelling on the subject property, and is responsible for strategic decision and day to day operation of the home occupation.

Ordinary maintenance: See section 4.2.57.B.

Ornamental metal: Any metalwork that serves as adornment and/or non-structural purposes during construction of a building.

Outdoor advertising service: A service to provide advertisements visible in the outdoors such as billboards.

Outdoor amusement enterprise: Any outdoor place that is maintained or operated for provision of entertainment or games of skill to the general public for a fee where any portion of the activity takes place outside of a building, including but not limited to a golf driving range, archery range, or miniature golf course. This use does not include a stadium or coliseum.

Outdoor amusement service facility in the Stonecrest Compatible Use Overlay District: Any outdoor place that is maintained or operated for a fee to the general public where one or more of the following activities take place: miniature golf, paint ball, vehicle racing, vehicle performances, skeet range, shooting range, rides, carnival, water park, circus, rodeo, bull riding, or zoo.

Outdoor display: An outdoor arrangement of items or products for sale, typically not in a fixed location capable of rearrangement, designed for advertising or identifying a business, product or service.

Outdoor manufacturing: A facility established for manufacturing activities that takes place outside an enclosed building.

Outdoor storage: The keeping, in an unenclosed area, of any goods, material, or merchandise associated with a land use. Storage does not include the parking of any vehicles or outdoor display of merchandise. This term includes outdoor work areas. See Vehicle storage yard.

Outdoor theater: An outdoor open space where dramatic, operatic, motion picture, or other performance, for admission to which entrance money is required takes place.

Overstory tree: Any self-supporting woody plant of a species that normally achieves an overall height at maturity of thirty (30) feet or more.

Package store: A retail establishment that sells distilled spirits for off-site consumption.

Parapet: That portion of a wall that extends above the roof line.

Parcel: See Lot.

Parking or park: The standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, other than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading of property or passengers.

Parking, valet: Parking of vehicles by an attendant provided by the establishment for which the parking is provided.

Parking aisle: An area within a parking facility intended to provide ingress and egress to parking spaces.

Parking bay: The clear space containing one (1) or two (2) rows of parking stalls and a parking aisle.

Parking garage: A covered or sheltered structure designed, constructed and used for the parking of motor vehicles.

Parking lot: Any area designed for temporary storage of motor vehicles by the motoring public in normal operating condition, whether for a fee or as a free service.

Parking space: A paved area of not less than one hundred twenty (120) square feet (small car space) or not less than one hundred fifty-three (153) square feet (large car space) space with dimensions of not less than eight (8) feet wide by fifteen (15) feet deep (small cars) or eight (8)

feet six (6) inches wide by eighteen (18) feet deep (large cars), the exclusive purpose of which is for the parking of a vehicle.

Parking structure: A structure or portion thereof composed of one (1) or more levels or floors used exclusively for the parking or storage of motor vehicles. A parking structure may be totally below grade (as in an underground parking garage) or either partially or totally above grade with those levels being either open or enclosed.

Pasture land: See Grazing land.

Path: A paved or structurally improved walkway that provides access to areas within a development.

Paved: A structurally improved surface supporting the intended or allowed uses of traffic. An area may be covered by asphalt, concrete, permeable pavement or permeable pavement system that is acceptable to the director of planning. For the purposes of a driveway for the parking of automobile(s), two (2) paved tire tracks with an unpaved area between them shall be considered paved.

Pavement, permeable: Pavement materials including pervious asphalt and concrete, interlocking pavers, modular pavers, and open-celled paving or similar materials that allow the infiltration of water below the pavement surface. Pavement must support the expected loading and traffic.

Pawn shop: Any entity engaged in whole or in part in the business of lending money on the security of pledged goods (as that term is defined in O.C.G.A. § 44-12-130(5)), or in the business of purchasing tangible personal property on a condition that it may be redeemed or repurchased by the seller for a fixed price within a fixed period of time, or in the business of purchasing tangible personal property from persons or sources other than manufacturers or licensed dealers as part of or in conjunction with the business activities described in this paragraph. Includes title pawn.

Pedestrian oriented: A density, layout and infrastructure that encourages walking and biking within a subdivision or development, including short setbacks, front porches, sidewalks, and bike paths.

Permitted use: Any use which can be undertaken without approval by the designated authority of a special land use permit, special exception, or special administrative permit which is required by the terms of this chapter.

Personal assistance services: Assistance to an individual with, or supervision of self-administration of, medication, ambulation, and transfer from location to location, and/or essential activities of daily living, such as eating, bathing, grooming, dressing, and toileting.

Personal care home: A building(s) in which housing, meals, personal assistance services, and twenty-four-hour continuous watchful oversight [to seven \(7\) or more persons](#)

[for adults](#) are provided and which facility is licensed or permitted as a personal care home by the State of Georgia. The term "personal care home" shall not include a "child care institution," "transitional housing," a "rehabilitation housing facility," a "rooming house," or a "boarding house." "Personal care home" includes a "community living arrangement," which is an establishment licensed by the State of Georgia and providing a residence for adults receiving care for mental health, development disabilities, and/or addictive diseases.

~~*Personal care home, community:* A personal care home that offers care to seven (7) or more persons.~~

Personal care home, group: A personal care home that offers care to up to six (6) persons ~~between four (4) and six (6) persons.~~

Personal services establishment: An establishment primarily engaged in providing services involving the care of a person or providing personal goods where the sale at retail of such goods, merchandise, or articles is only accessory to the provision of such services, including barber shops, beauty shops, tailor shops, laundry shops, dry cleaning shops, shoe repair shops, and similar uses, but specifically excluding sexually oriented businesses.

Pervious area: An area maintained in its natural condition, ~~or covered by a material that~~ permits infiltration or percolation of water into the ground.

Pervious pavers: A range of sustainable materials and techniques for permeable pavements with a base and sub-base that allow the movement of stormwater through the surface.

Pet: See Household pet.

Pet cemetery: Property used for the interring of dead domestic animals.

Pet shop: A retail sales establishment primarily involved in the sale of domestic animals, such as dogs, cats, fish, birds, and reptiles, excluding exotic animals and livestock.

Pharmacy (retail): A place where drugs and medicines are legally prepared and dispensed and which is licensed by the state.

Phased development: A development project that is constructed in increments, each stage being capable of meeting the regulations of this chapter independently of the other stages.

Physical therapy facility: A facility where service of developing, maintaining, and restoring maximum movement and functional ability is provided to individuals.

Pitch of roof lines: The ratio of the rise to the run of a roof.

Place of worship: A lot or building wherein persons assemble for religious worship and which is maintained and controlled by a religious body organized to sustain public worship. The term shall also include any of the following accessory uses and buildings: schools, religious education, social gathering rooms, food service facilities, indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, child day care center, kindergarten, parsonage, rectory or convent and columbarium.

Plainly audible: Any sound that can be detected by a person using his or her unaided hearing faculties.

Planned industrial center: An industrial development planned with multiple buildings for industrial users.

Planning director: See director of planning.

Plant material: Material derived from plants.

Planting strip: A strip of land intended to contain plant materials for the purpose of creating visual and physical separation between uses or activities.

Plat:

1. A map representing a tract of land, showing the boundaries and location of individual properties and streets;
2. A map of a subdivision or a site plan.

Pervious surface: An area that allows water to enter the soil mantle at a natural rate of flow. Compare with Impervious surface.

Porch, enclosed: A porch attached to the main building, which is covered by a roof.

Porch, open: A porch that is not covered by a roof.

Portable storage container: Any non-motorized vehicle, trailer or fully enclosed container intended for the temporary storage of items until relocated to another location or a long-term storage facility. Storage containers include but are not limited to PODS, Pack-Rats and similar containers.

Porte-cochere: A porch or a structure attached to a residence and erected over a driveway, not exceeding one (1) story in height and open on two (2) or more sides.

Post office: A public facility that contains service windows for mailing packages and letters, post office boxes, offices, vehicle storage areas, and sorting and distribution facilities for mail.

Poultry: Domestic fowl including chickens, duck, turkeys and geese raised for food (either meat or eggs) or profit.

Primary building: See Building, primary or principal. Compare with Accessory structure.

Primary conservation area: That portion of a site in the R-NC (Neighborhood Conservation) District for which application is made for cluster housing development which consists of areas that are unbuildable due to the presence of wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, or other similar environmental conditions.

Primary material: The building material comprising the acceptable, dominant portion of a building exterior façade, as defined by standards within this ordinance. Compare with Secondary material.

Primary street: A street with access control, channelized intersections, and restricted parking that collects and distributes traffic to and from minor arterials.

Principal structure: The building in which the principal use of the lot is located.

Principal use: The primary or predominant use of any lot.

Printing and publishing establishments: An establishment providing printing, blueprinting, photocopying, engraving, binding, or related services.

Printing and publishing establishments (limited): A printing establishment providing convenience mailing, photocopying and accessory retail-oriented services, not exceeding five thousand (5,000) square feet of floor area.

Private ambulance service: A privately-owned facility for the dispatch, storage and maintenance of emergency medical care vehicles; transportation via ambulance; the provision of out-of-hospital emergency medical care to a patient from or in an ambulance; the trip to the site of a patient for the purpose of providing transport or out-of-hospital emergency medical care; the trip to or from any point in response to a medical emergency dispatch from the 9-1-1 Center.

Private club: See Club, private.

Private drive: A drive or road on privately owned property, by an individual or a group of owners who share the use and maintain the road without assistance from a government agency. A private drive has not been transferred to a governing entity. An easement of use on the private drive or road shall permit use by the public. A private drive is allowed to be exempt from the public street regulations of chapter 14 of the Code, but shall meet dimensional requirements established in article 5.

Private educational use: The instruction, teaching or tutoring of students by an occupant of a residential dwelling as a secondary use of the dwelling that is incidental to the primary use of the dwelling unit for residential purposes. No articles or products shall be sold on the premises other than by telephone. Such instruction, teaching or tutoring shall be limited to a maximum of three (3) students at a time, excluding children residing in the dwelling, and shall be limited to the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Such private educational use shall be allowed as a permitted use in all districts where home occupations are allowed but private educational uses shall be subject to the supplemental regulations in article 4.

Private industry solid waste disposal facility: A disposal facility which is operated exclusively by and for a private solid waste generator for the purpose of accepting solid waste generated exclusively by said private solid waste generator.

Private restrictive covenants: Private restrictions on the use of land or structures imposed by private contract, such as subdivision covenants.

Private right-of-way: Any street, avenue, boulevard, road, highway, sidewalk, alley or easement that is not owned, leased, or controlled by a governmental entity.

Private road: See Private drive.

Private street: An access way similar to and having the same function as a public street, providing access to more than one (1) property but held in private ownership. Private streets, when authorized, shall be developed in accordance with the specifications for public streets established in the Code.

Produce: Products from farms and gardens such as fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, herbs, grains, legumes, nuts, shell eggs, honey or other bee products, flowers, nursery stock, livestock food products (including meat, milk, yogurt, cheese and other dairy products), and seafood.

Production, field crops: Establishment for commercial agricultural field and orchard uses including production of field crops; may also include associated crop preparation services and harvesting activities, such as mechanical soil preparation, irrigation system construction, spraying, crop processing, and sales in the field not involving a permanent structure.

Production, fruits, tree nuts, and vegetables: Establishment for commercial agricultural field and orchard uses including production of fruits, tree nuts and vegetables.

Prohibited uses: Anything not expressly permitted within this zoning ordinance or by resolution. Examples may include structures, land uses, materials, or development control parameters.

Public art: See Art, public.

Public right-of-way: Any street, avenue, boulevard, road, highway, sidewalk, alley or easement that is owned, leased, or controlled by a governmental entity.

Public space in the I-20 Corridor Overlay District: Space located on the exterior of buildings in the I-20 Corridor Overlay District that is available and accessible to the general public. Public space may include, but is not limited to, natural areas, green space, open space, riparian zones, lakes and pools, paths, multipurpose trails, outdoor recreation areas, lawns, landscape strips and other improved landscaped areas, common areas, plazas, terraces, patios, observation decks, fountains, sidewalks, transitional buffer zones and other outdoor public amenities. Space provided as result of the pedestrian circulation requirement shall be credited to the requirement for public space. Such public space is required at ground level, and buildings may not occupy such public space above a height of one (1) story. Exterior public spaces shall not include areas used for vehicles, except for incidental service, maintenance or appropriate emergency access only.

Public space in the Stonecrest Area Overlay District: Space located on the exterior of buildings in the Stonecrest Area Overlay District that is available and accessible to the general public. Public space may include, but is not limited to, natural areas, greenspace, open space, riparian zones, lakes and ponds, paths, multipurpose trails, outdoor recreation areas, lawns, landscape strips and other improved landscaped areas, common areas, plazas, terraces, patios, observation decks, fountains, sidewalks, transitional buffer zones and other outdoor public amenities. Space provided as result of the pedestrian circulation requirement shall be credited to the requirement for public space. Such public space is required at ground level, and buildings may occupy such space above a height of one (1) story. Exterior spaces shall not include areas used for vehicles, except for incidental service, maintenance or appropriate emergency access only.

Public uses: Land or structures owned by a federal, state or local government, including but not limited to a board of education, and used by said government for a necessary governmental function.

Quarry: A mine where rock, ore, stone, or similar materials are excavated for sale or for off-site use. Quarry includes rock crushing, asphalt plants, the production of dimension stone, and similar activities.

Quick copy and printing store: A facility established for the reproduction and printing of written or graphic materials on a custom order basis for individuals or businesses.

Rainwater harvesting: Gathering, or accumulating and storing, of rainwater from roof, ground or other catchments in order to reduce or avoid use of water from mains or from water sources like lakes and rivers.

Recovered materials: Those materials which have a known use, reuse, or recycling potential; can be feasibly used, reused, or recycled; and have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, reuse, or recycling, whether or not requiring subsequent separation and processing.

Recovered materials center: A facility in which materials that would otherwise become solid waste are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.

Recovered materials processing: Activity of preparing source-separated recoverable materials, such as newspapers, glassware, and metal cans, including collecting, storing, flattening, crushing, or bundling prior to shipment to others who will use those materials to manufacture new

products. The materials are stored on-site in bins or trailers for shipment to market. "Processing" shall mean the preparation of material for efficient shipment by such means as baling, compacting, flattening, grinding, crushing, mechanical sorting, or cleaning.

Recreation: The refreshment of body and mind through forms of play, amusement, or relaxation. The recreational experience may be active, such as boating, fishing, and swimming, or may be passive, such as enjoying the natural beauty of the shoreline or its wildlife.

Recreation, active: See Active recreation.

Recreation, indoor: A commercial recreational land use conducted entirely within a building, including arcade, arena, art gallery and studio, art center, assembly hall, athletic and health clubs, auditorium, bowling alley, club or lounge, community center, conference center, exhibit hall, gymnasium, library, movie theater, museum, performance theater, pool or billiard hall, skating rink, swimming pool, tennis court.

Recreation, outdoor: A recreational land use conducted outside of a building, including athletic fields; miniature golf, skateboard park; swimming, bathing, wading and other therapeutic facilities; tennis, handball, basketball courts, batting cages, trampoline facilities.

Recreation, passive: Recreation that involves existing natural resources and has a minimal impact on the existing condition of the resources.

Recreation club: A not-for-profit association of people organized for the purpose of providing recreation facilities and programs and characterized by certain membership qualifications, payment of fees and dues, and a charter or bylaws. Recreation club shall also mean, where the context requires, the premises and structures owned or occupied by members of such association within which the activities of the recreation club are conducted.

Recreational vehicle: Any vehicle, whether or not motorized, that is intended for personal recreational use and not intended for daily transportation. Such vehicles may include, but are not limited to Class A and C motor homes, campervans, bus conversions, boats, military surplus vehicle, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), and similar vehicles intended for recreational purposes. Pick-up trucks with a fully enclosed bed that are used for daily transportation do not qualify as recreational vehicles.

Recreational vehicle park: A commercial use providing space and facilities for motor homes or other recreational vehicles for recreational use or transient lodging. Uses where unoccupied recreational vehicles are offered for sale or lease, or are stored, are not included.

Recreational vehicle/boat sales and service: A facility established for the exhibition, sale, and repair of recreational vehicles/boats.

Recycling collection point: A neighborhood drop-off point for the temporary storage of recyclables.

Recycling plant: See Recovered material center or processing.

Rehabilitation housing facility: An establishment primarily engaged in inpatient care of a specialized nature with staff to provide diagnosis and/or treatment.

Repair, small household appliance: A business established to provide a service of repairing small household appliances like microwaves, etc.

Replacement: See section 4.2.57.B.

Research and training facilities: Any facility owned by a private party, institution or government where research and training activities related to various fields like science, arts, etc. are conducted.

Residence hall: See Dormitory.

Residential component: The primarily residential portion of a development that may contain a mix of single family detached, single family attached and multi-family dwelling units and may include small scale, non-residential uses.

Residential zoning district: Any of the following zoning districts: RE, R-LG, R-100, R-85, R-75, R-60, MHP, R-NC, R-SM, MR-1, MR-2, HR-1, HR-2, HR-3, MU-1, MU-2, MU-3, MU-4, and MU-5.

Residential use: The occupation of a building and land for human habitation.

Restaurant: An establishment where food and drink are prepared, served, and consumed primarily within the principal building.

Restaurant, drive-through: An establishment where food and drink are prepared which may be consumed within the principal building or which may be ordered and picked up from a service window for off-site consumption.

Retail: The sale of goods, wares or merchandises directly to the end-consumer.

Retail warehouse/wholesale: An establishment exceeding seventy thousand (70,000) square feet of gross floor area and offering a full range of general merchandise to the public, and may include gasoline.

Retaining wall: A structure constructed and erected between lands of different elevations to protect structures and/or to prevent erosion.

Riding stable: A building where horses and ponies are sheltered, fed, or kept.

Right-of-way line: The limit of publicly owned land or easement encompassing a street or alley.

Rooming house: See Boarding house.

Salvage yard: Land and/or buildings used for the dismantling, cutting up, compressing or other processing of waste items or materials, such as scrap, paper, metal, tires, large household appliances, such as washing machines or refrigerators, automobiles or other vehicles, or inoperable machinery. Salvaged materials may be stored outdoors or in a building and may be sold wholesale or retail. Typical uses include paper and metal salvage yards, used tire storage yards, or retail and/or wholesale sales of used automobile parts and supplies. This term includes junk yards.

Sand pit: A surface mine or excavation used for the removal of sand, gravel, or fill dirt for sale or for use off-site.

Satellite television antenna: An apparatus capable of receiving but not transmitting television, radio, or cable communications from a central device transmitting said communications.

Sawmill: A facility where logs or cants are sawn, split, shaved, stripped, chipped, or otherwise processed to produce wood products, not including the processing of timber for use on the same lot by the owner or resident of that lot.

Sawmill, temporary or portable: A facility where sawing related machines are installed on the site temporarily to run as sawmill, but which can be moved by removing and reinstalling the machines to some other site.

School, elementary: Public, private or parochial school offering education for first through fifth grade.

School, high: Public, private or parochial school for the ninth through twelfth grades.

School, middle: Public, private or parochial school offering education for sixth through eighth grade.

School, parochial: School run by a church or parish and engages in religious education in addition to the conventional education.

School, private: Any building or group of buildings, the use of which meets state requirements for elementary, middle, or high school education and which use does not secure the major part of its funding from any governmental agency.

School, public: A building or group of buildings used for educational purposes, which meets state requirements for elementary, middle, or high school education, and that is funded by a government agency.

School, specialty: A school specializing in teaching martial arts, dance, music, visual arts and similar fields.

School, vocational: A specialized instructional establishment that provides on-site training of business, commercial, and/or trade skills or specialized curriculum for special needs individuals or the arts. This classification excludes establishments providing training in an activity that is not otherwise permitted in the zone.

Screening fence: An opaque structure designed to provide a visual barrier constructed of materials including wood, chain link with wood or plastic inserts, metal, vinyl, plastic and other such materials as may be approved by the director of planning.

Secondary conservation area: That portion of a site for which application is made for cluster housing development which consists of those areas of land which are outside the primary conservation area but which are environmentally sensitive, historically or culturally significant, scenic, or which possess other unusual attributes that merit conservation.

Secondary material: Complimentary building material allowed by zoning standards. Compare with Primary material.

Secondhand store: A facility for retail or consignment sales of previously used merchandise, such as clothing, household furnishings or appliances, sports/recreational equipment. This classification does not include secondhand motor vehicles, parts, or accessories.

Self-service car wash: See Car wash, self-service.

Semi-nude: The exposure of one (1) or more, but not all, of the following: human genitals or pubic region, buttocks, or female breasts below a point immediately above the top of the areola.

Senior housing: A multiple-family building or detached dwelling unit, or a combination of both housing types, which is occupied by at least one (1) person who is fifty-five (55) years of age or older per dwelling unit. Also called Senior Living.

Senior living: See Senior housing.

Service area: An outdoor work area associated with a commercial use, including work areas where goods and products are assembled, constructed, or repaired but not permanently stored.

Service organization: A voluntary non-profit service club or organization where members meet regularly to perform charitable works or raise money for charitable works.

Setback: The minimum horizontal distance required between the property line and the principal building or structure on a lot or any projection thereof except the projections allowed pursuant to article 5.

Sexually-oriented business: means and “adult bookstore or adult video store,” an “adult cabaret,” an “adult motion picture theatre,” a “semi-nude model studio,” or a “sexual device shop” as those terms are defined in Chapter 15, Article XII, Section 15.12.2..

Shared parking: Parking shared by two (2) or more lots or uses for which the peak parking demands are not at the same time, and parking that can reasonably be shared by such lots or uses. The number of parking spaces in a shared parking facility is less than the combined total of the required minimum number of spaces for each individual use.

Shelter for homeless persons: A building or buildings in which is provided overnight housing and sleeping accommodations for one (1) or more persons who have no permanent residence and are in need of temporary, short-term housing assistance, and in which may also be provided meals and social services including counseling services. Compare with Transitional housing facility.

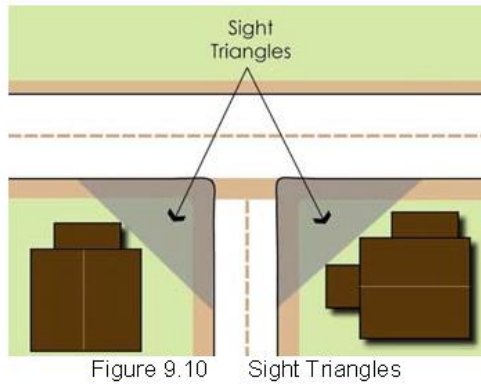
Shoe repair: An establishment where shoes and boots are repaired remodeled or rebuilt by skilled shoe repairers. The establishment may also mend items like handbags and luggage.

Shopping center: A group of at least two (2) commercial establishments typically planned, constructed, and managed as a single entity, with on-site parking for customers and employees, and with delivery of goods separate from customer access.

Shrub: A woody plant, smaller than a tree, consisting of several small stems from the ground or small branches near the ground. It may be deciduous or evergreen.

Sidewalk: A hard surface, ADA compliant, clear pathway that does not include any street furniture.

Sight triangle: A triangular area of visibility required on a corner of a roadway intersection to allow for the safe operation of vehicles, trains, pedestrians, and cyclists in the proximity of intersecting streets, rail lines, sidewalks, and bicycle paths.



Single-family attached: See Dwelling unit, single-family attached.

Single-family zoning district: Any of the following zoning districts: RE, R-LG, R-100, R-85, R-75, R-60, MHP, and R-N(c)

Site: The lot, area of a lot, or assemblage of lots subject to development.

Site plan: That plan required to acquire a development, construction or building permit which shows the means by which the developer will conform to applicable provisions of this chapter and other applicable ordinances.

Soldier course: A course of upright bricks with their narrow faces showing on the wall surface.

Solid waste: Any garbage or refuse; sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded material including solid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and community activities, but does not include recovered materials; solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage; solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permit under 33 U.S.C. Section 1342; or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 State. 923).

Solid waste handling: The storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, or disposal of solid waste or any combination of such activities.

Solid waste handling facility: A facility primarily used for the storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, or disposal, or any combination thereof, of solid waste.

Solid waste thermal treatment technology facility: Any solid waste handling facility, the purpose of which is to reduce the amount of solid waste to be disposed of through a process of combustion, with or without the process of waste to energy.

Solid waste transfer facility: A facility or site at which temporary storage and transfer of solid waste from one (1) vehicle or container to another, generally of larger capacity, occurs prior to transportation to a point of processing or disposal. A solid waste transfer facility is an intermediary point between the location(s) of waste generation (e.g., households, businesses, industries) and the site(s) of ultimate processing or disposal.

Sorority house: A building containing sleeping rooms, bathrooms, common rooms, and a central kitchen and dining room maintained exclusively for sorority members and their guests or visitors and affiliated with an institution of higher learning.

Sound level meter: An instrument that conforms to ANSI S1.4-1983 or its successors.

Special administrative permit: A written authorization granted by the director of planning for a use of land pursuant to an application which that official is authorized to decide, in cases where a permit is required, pursuant to the procedures and criteria contained in article 7.

Special events facility: A building and/or premises used as a customary meeting or gathering place for personal social engagements or activities, where people assemble for parties, weddings, wedding receptions, reunions, birthday celebrations, other business purposes, or similar such uses for profit, in which food and beverages may be served to guests. This definition shall not include places of worship.

Special exception: The approval by the zoning board of appeals of an application which that board is authorized to decide as specified within a zoning district pursuant to the procedures and criteria contained in article 7 of this chapter.

Special land use permit: The approval of a use of land that the city council is authorized to decide as specified within a zoning district pursuant to the procedures and criteria contained in article 7 of this chapter.

Special permit: A special administrative permit, special exception, or special land use permit.

Specialty store: A store, usually retail, that exhibits and sells specific or specialized types of items or brand. For example, a specialty store may sell cellular phones or organic food, or video games exclusively.

Sporting goods store: A store that exclusively exhibits and sells items related to sports including, but not limited to, instruments, gears, shoes, and clothes.

Stadium: A structure with tiers of seats rising around a field or court, intended to be used primarily for the viewing of athletic events. The structure may also be used for entertainment and other public gathering purposes, such as conventions, circuses, or concerts.

State: The State of Georgia.

Steady tonal quality: Sound emissions comprised of a single frequency or a narrow cluster of frequencies, which may be referred to as a whine, hum or buzz, with measured sound levels not fluctuating by more than plus or minus three (3) dBA.

Stealth telecommunications facility: See section 4.2.57.B.

Stepback: A step-like recession in the profile of a building, whereby the exterior wall surface of each successive story is located farther towards the interior of the building than the exterior wall of the story below it. Stepbacks may result from the transitional height plane requirement. See Transitional height plane.

Stoop: A small porch, platform, or staircase leading to the entrance of a house or building.

Storage building: Any structure that is used for storage and does not have a door or other entranceway into a dwelling unit and that does not have water fixtures within its confines, the use of which is limited solely to storage of inanimate objects.

Stormwater management facility: Those structures and facilities that are designed for the collection, conveyance, storage, treatment and disposal of stormwater runoff into and through the drainage system.

Story: That portion of a building, other than a basement, included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor next above or, if there is no floor above, the space between the floor and the ceiling next above. Each floor or level in a multistory building used for parking, excluding a basement, shall be classified as a story.

Street, public: Any right-of-way set aside for public travel deeded to the county or city and any right-of-way which has been accepted for maintenance as a street by the county or city.

Street right-of-way line: The dividing line between a lot, tract or parcel of land and a street right-of-way.

Structure: Anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on the ground, or attached to something having a fixed location on or in the ground. This does not include telephone poles and utility boxes.

Structure, accessory. See Accessory structure.

Subdivision: As defined in chapter 14 of the Code.

Subdivision, major: All subdivisions not classified as minor subdivisions, including, but not limited to, subdivisions of five (5) or more lots, or any size subdivision requiring any new street, public or private.

Subdivision, minor: A division of land into not more than four (4) lots, provided:

1. A minor subdivision does not require the construction of any public improvements including street, sidewalks, sewer or water lines and street trees.
2. All lots and any remaining tract shall be consistent with all applicable requirements of this zoning ordinance, including lot size, setbacks, frontage on a public road, width to depth ratio, and lot width.
3. At the time of filing of a subdivision plat, the property owner shall be required to show all possible lots which are permitted to be created through minor subdivision provisions of this zoning ordinance.

Supplemental zone: The additional sidewalk area other than the required sidewalk used to support outdoor dining or other amenities.

Support structure(s): See section 4.2.57.B.

Supportive living: A non-institutional, independent group living environment that integrates shelter and service needs of functionally impaired and/or socially isolated elders who do not need institutional supervision and/or intensive health care.

Sustainable development: A development that maintains or enhances economic opportunity and community well-being while protecting and restoring the natural environment upon which people and economies depend. Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Synagogue: See Place of worship.

Tandem parking: A parking space within a group of two (2) or more parking spaces arranged one (1) behind the other such that the space nearest the street serves as the only means of access to the other space(s).

Tattoo parlors and piercing studios: An establishment whose principal business activity, is the practice of one (1) 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; (2) creation of an opening in the body of a person for the purpose of inserting jewelry or other decoration.

Taxi stand: A reserved area where taxis or cabs are parked.

Telecommunications antenna: See section 4.2.57.B.

Telecommunications facility/tower: See section 4.2.57.B.

Telecommunications tower: See section 4.2.57.B.

Telecommunications tower or antenna height: See section 4.2.57.B.

Telephone exchange building: A building used exclusively for the transmission and exchange of telephone messages. The term shall not include wireless telecommunication towers or antennas.

Temple: See Place of worship.

Temporary outdoor sales or event, seasonal: Outdoor sales of products associated with seasons, holidays and agricultural seasons.

Temporary produce stand: A temporary vending structure used for the sale and/or display of seasonal produce.

Tennis courts, play and recreation areas, community: A public or private facility for the playing of tennis, swimming, or other type of outdoor recreation, including related retail sales and an accessory restaurant. This term does not include amenities for a subdivision or other form of housing.

Theater: A structure used for dramatic, operatic, dance, or music performances, or the rehearsal and presentation of other similar performing arts events, or for motion pictures, for which an admission fee is charged. Such establishments may include related services such as food and beverage sales and other concessions.

Threshold: The top of the subfloor in the opening that is designated as the front door of a dwelling.

Thrift store: A for-profit or non-profit business or organization that engages or specializes in the sale or resale of previously owned or used goods. This term includes antique shops, consignment stores, and secondhand stores.

Tire retreading and recapping: Businesses that primarily repair and retread automotive tires.

Total sound level: That measured level which represents the summation of the sounds from the sound source under investigation and the neighborhood residual sounds which affect a given place at a given time, exclusive of extraneous sound sources.

Tow service: Establishment that provides for the removal and temporary storage of vehicles, but does not include disposal, permanent disassembly, salvage, or accessory storage of inoperable vehicles. See also Automobile recovery and storage.

Townhouse: One (1) of a group of three (3) or more single-family dwelling units, attached side-by-side by a common wall. See Dwelling, single-family.

Townhouse, stacked: Multi-family building with the appearance of a townhouse (side-by-side attached), but which has multiple dwelling units whereby a unit is located above or below another.

Trailer: Any non-motorized vehicle or wheeled attachment designed to be towable, including, but not limited to landscape utility trailers, horse trailers, storage trailers, campers, recreational vehicle trailers designed for temporary living quarters while traveling or camping, fifth-wheel trailers, pop-up campers, transport trailers, and boat trailers.

Transit: The conveyance of persons or goods from one (1) place to another by means of a local, public transportation system.

Transit oriented development (TOD): Moderate and high-density mixed-use development which is located along transit routes and encourages pedestrian use of public transportation.

Transitional buffer zone: A natural or planted buffer area between two (2) different land uses which is intended to provide protection between said land uses and which meets the criteria for said buffer specified in article 5.

Transitional height plane: A geometric plane that establishes the maximum permitted height of a building in a district that allows a greater density than that of an adjoining lower-density residential district. The transitional height plane shall begin at a point thirty-five (35) feet above setback or transitional buffer line, whichever is furthest from the property line, then extend at an upward angle of forty-five (45) degrees over the lot of the building.

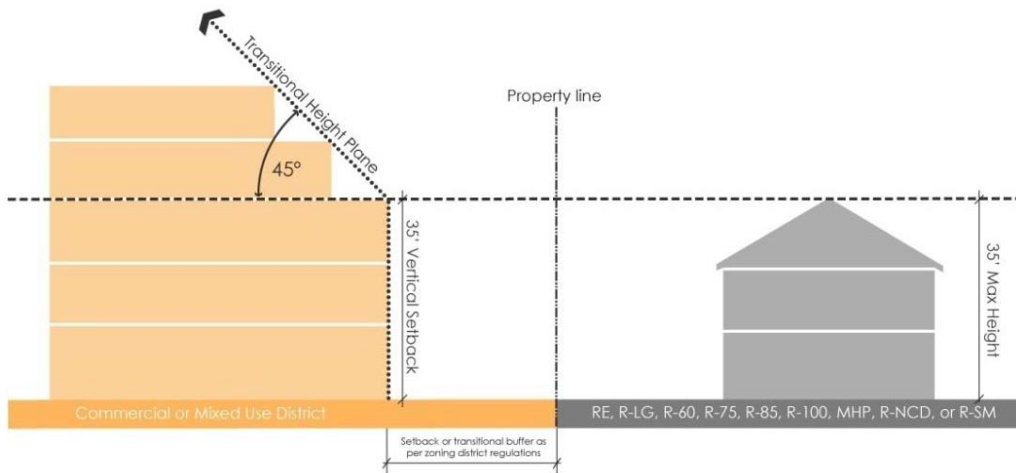


Figure 9.11 Transitional Height Plane

Transitional housing facility: A building or buildings in which is provided long-term but no permanent living accommodations for more than six (6) persons who have no permanent residence and are in need of long-term housing assistance. Compare with Homeless shelter.

Transparent material: Any material which allows light to be transmitted and objects to be seen clearly and with definition.

Transportation equipment and storage or maintenance (vehicle): Any building, premises or land in which or upon which is the storage or maintenance of motor freight vehicles or equipment, without services provided, such as those provided by a truck stop. Compare with Truck terminal.

Tree: Any living, self-supporting, woody perennial plant which has a trunk caliper of two (2) inches or more measured at a point six (6) inches above the ground and which normally attains a height of at least ten (10) feet at maturity usually with one (1) main stem or trunk and many branches.

Tree canopy: The area directly beneath the crown and within the outermost edges of the branches and leaves of a tree.

Truck stop: Any building, premises, or land in which or upon which a business, service, or industry involving the maintenance, servicing, storage, or repair of commercial vehicles is conducted or rendered, including the dispensing of motor fuel or other petroleum products directly into such commercial vehicles and the sale of accessories or equipment for trucks and similar commercial vehicles. A truck stop may also include overnight accommodations and restaurant facilities primarily for the use of truck crews.

Truck terminal: An area and building where vehicles load and unload cargo and freight and where the cargo and freight may be broken down or aggregated into smaller or larger loads for transfer to other vehicles or modes of transportation.

Turnaround: A space, as in a driveway, permitting the turning around of a vehicle.

Two-part commercial block style: A building of two (2) stories or greater in height that has a flat roof and is characterized by a horizontal division of the building façade into two (2) distinct zones. These zones may be similar in design but shall be clearly separated from one another. The ground floor level of the building shall contain fenestration equal to seventy-five (75) percent of the width of the front façade of the building.

Universal barrier: A type of root barrier for street trees.

Understory tree: A deciduous or evergreen tree which attains a mature height of no greater than thirty (30) feet.

University: See College.

Urban garden: A lot, or any portion thereof, managed and maintained by a person or group of persons, for growing and harvesting, farming, community gardening, community-supported agriculture, or any other use, which contributes to the production of agricultural, floricultural, or horticultural products for beautification, education, recreation, community or personal use, consumption, sale, or donation. An urban garden may be a principal or accessory use on lots including, but not limited to, those owned by individuals, non-profit organizations, and public or private institutions like universities, colleges, school districts, hospitals, and faith communities. This definition excludes gardens accessory to an individual's residence.

Usable satellite signals: Satellite signals from all major communications satellites that, when viewed on a conventional television set, are at least equal in picture quality to those received from local commercial television stations by way of cable television.

Usable open space: See Open space, usable.

Use: The purpose or activity for which land or buildings are designed, arranged, or intended or for which land or buildings are occupied or maintained.

Utility: Any public or private agency that provides for the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity, gas, water, stormwater, wastewater, communication, transportation, or other similar service, excluding those utilities that are public uses.

Valet: See Parking, valet.

Value added products: Prepared farm products such as baked goods, jams and jellies, canned vegetables, dried fruit, syrups, salsas, salad dressings, flours, coffee, smoked or canned meats or fish, sausages, or other prepared foods.

Van service: A commercial or not-for-profit service in which the provider offers transportation service to clients from their home to another destination, such as a medical service facility or other destination.

Variance: Permission to depart from the requirements of this chapter pursuant to the requirements of article 7.

Vehicle storage yard: A building or land that is used principally for long-term parking of any class of passenger or non-passenger vehicles, including but not limited to automobile fleets associated with commercial business, delivery trucks or other commercial vehicles, or associated with government operations such as school buses, postal delivery trucks, or sanitation trucks. The term "vehicle storage yard" includes off-site parking of commercial vehicles such as those used in light or heavy landscaping or construction, but does not include transportation vehicle such as semi-tractor trailers. A vehicle storage yard may include minor repair of the vehicles as an accessory use. Compare with Auto recovery and storage.

Vehicle trip: A vehicular movement either to or from the subject property by any vehicle used in a home occupation, any vehicle associated with a home occupation, or any customer or client vehicle.

Vehicular use area: Any portion of a site or a property, paved or unpaved, designed to receive or accommodate vehicular traffic, including the driving, parking, temporary storage, loading, or unloading of any vehicle.

Veterinary clinic: See Animal hospital.

Videotape sales and rental store: An establishment primarily engaged in the retail rental or lease of video tapes, films, CD-ROMs, laser discs, electronic games, cassettes, or other electronic media. Sales of film, video tapes, laser discs, CD-ROMs, and electronic merchandise associated with VCRs, video cameras and electronic games are permitted accessory uses.

Viewshed: The total visible area from an identified observation position or positions.

Village center: The central shopping or gathering place within a traditional neighborhood which contains commercial uses and open space and which may contain public space.

Wall: A structure used as a solid retaining, screening, or security barrier constructed of materials including brick, stone, concrete, concrete block, ceramic tile or other aggregate materials and other such materials.

Wall plane: An area of a wall between a wall offset and another wall offset or a corner.

Waste to energy facility: A solid waste handling facility that provides for the extraction and utilization of energy from county or city solid waste through a process of combustion.

Weekday: The time period of the week that begins at 7:00 a.m. on each Monday and ends at 6:00 p.m. on each Friday.

Weekend: The time period of each week that begins at 6:00 p.m. on each Friday and ends at 7:00 a.m. on each Monday.

Wetlands: An area of land meeting the definition of "wetlands" set forth in 33 C.F.R. Part 328.3(b) of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, and that is subject to federal, state or local regulations governing land meeting that definition.

Wind turbine: A turbine, a rotating machine which mounted on a tower, is used to capture energy from the wind to produce electricity.

Workforce housing: For-sale housing that is affordable to those households earning eighty (80) percent of median household income for the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as determined by the current fiscal year HUD income limit table at the time the building is built.

Xeriscape: A landscape designed and maintained with the principles that promote good horticultural practices and efficient use of water and is characterized by the use of vegetation that is drought-tolerant or of low water use in character.

Yard: That area of a lot between the principal building and adjoining lot lines, unoccupied and unobstructed by any portion of a structure from the ground upward, except as otherwise provided herein.

Yard sale: The temporary residential sale of tangible personal property, such as but not limited to, household items, clothing, tools, toys, recreational equipment, or other used or secondhand items normally found in and about the home. This definition includes the terms estate sale, if held outside, garage sale, basement sale, carport sale, moving sale, or rummage sale. This temporary use may be conducted by an individual, multiple persons, churches, social civic or charitable organizations, a neighborhood group, church or civic association.

Yard, corner side: An open-space area of a corner lot between the exterior side lot line and the required exterior side building setback line, extending between the front building setback line and the rear building setback line.

Yard, front: An area extending across the total width of a lot between the front lot line and the building. With respect to limitations within the front yard, there can only be one (1) front yard.

Yard, interior side: A yard extending between the front and rear yards and being that area between the side lot line, where the side lot line is coincidental with the side or rear lot line of an adjacent lot, and that line or lines established by the side wall or walls of the principal structure.

Yard, rear: A yard extending across the total width of a lot between side lot lines and being that area between the rear lot line and that line or lines established by the rear wall or walls of the principal structure projected to intersect the side lot lines.

Yard, side: A yard extending between the front and rear yards and being that area between the side lot lines and the principal structure.

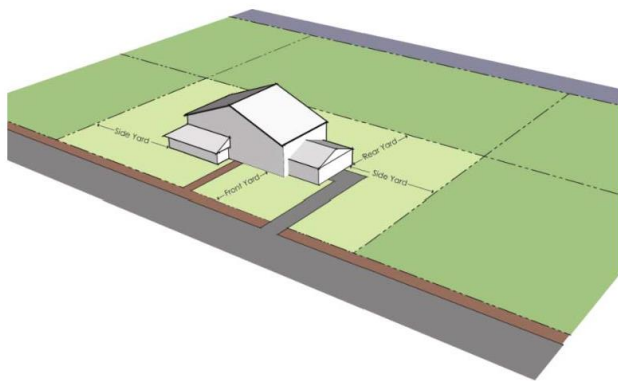


Figure 9.12 Illustration of Yard

Zero lot line: When location of a building in such manner that one (1) or more of building's exterior wall is allowed to rest directly on the lot line or property boundary.

Zoning decision: Final legislative action by a local government which results in:

1. The adoption of a zoning ordinance;
2. The adoption of an amendment to a zoning ordinance which changes the text of the zoning ordinance;
3. The adoption of any amendment to a zoning ordinance which rezones the property from one zoning classification to another;
4. The adoption of an amendment to a zoning ordinance by a municipal local government which zones property to be annexed into the municipality;
5. The grant of a permit relating to a special use of property, as defined in O.C.G.A. § 36-66-3, and as may hereafter be amended by Georgia law; or
6. Denial of the aforementioned ordinances or permits.