# CHAPTER 2
## DEFINITIONS

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### 2.1 DEFINITIONS GENERALLY

For the purposes of this Ordinance, certain terms and words are defined and are used in this Ordinance in that defined context.

### 2.2 ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS

Additional definitions relating to specific portions of this Ordinance are found in Chapter 4, Part IV, Sign Regulations.

### 2.3 WORD USAGE

The following rules of word usage apply to the text of this Ordinance:

**A.** The particular shall control the general.

**B.** Words used or defined in one tense or form shall include other tenses or forms.

**C.** Words in the singular number shall include the plural number. Words in the plural number shall include the singular number.

**D.** The masculine gender shall include the feminine. The feminine gender shall include the masculine.

**E.** The word "shall" is always mandatory and not discretionary. The word "may" is permissive.

**F.** The word "person" includes individuals, partnerships, firms, corporations, associations, trusts, and any similar entities or combination of individuals**.**

**G.** A "building" or "structure" includes any part thereof.

**H.** The phrase "used for" includes "arranged for", "designed for", or "occupied by".

**I.** Unless the context clearly indicates the contrary, where a regulation involves two (2) or more items, conditions, provisions, or events connected by the conjunction "and", "or" or "either or", the conjunction shall be interpreted as follows:

1. "And" indicates that all the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events shall apply.

2. "Or" indicates that the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events may apply singly or in any combination.

3. "Either or" indicates that the connected items, conditions, provision, or events shall apply singly, but not in combination.

4. The word "includes" shall not limit a term to the specified examples, but is intended to extend its meaning to all other instances or circumstances of like kind or character.

**J.** The words "Village Board" shall mean the Barrington Village Board of Trustees.

**K.** The words "Village Manager" shall mean the Barrington Village Manager.

**L.** The words "Plan Commission" shall mean the Barrington Plan Commission.

**M.** The words "Board of Appeals" shall mean the Barrington Zoning Board of Appeals.

**N.** The words "Architectural Review Commission" shall mean the Barrington Architectural Review Commission.

**O.** The words "Zoning Official" shall mean those persons identified by the Barrington Village Board of Trustees to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

**P.** The words "Department of Building and Planning" shall mean the Barrington Department of Building and Planning.

**Q.** The word "Village" shall mean Barrington, Illinois.

**R.** The words "Comprehensive Plan" shall mean the Comprehensive Plan of Barrington, Illinois. It includes all maps, tables, and explanatory materials adopted in March, 2000 and subsequent amendments.

**S.** The words "Corporate Authorities" shall mean the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington.

## 2.4 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Ordinance, the following terms shall have the following meanings.

ABANDONMENT. The complete of substantially complete discontinuance of a use, building, structure, or sign.

ABUTTING. Property that is separated by common property or lot lines; property that is directly adjacent, contiguous, and is touching. Property separated by a street or alley is not abutting.

ACCESS. The right to cross between public and private property, allowing pedestrians and vehicles to enter and leave property.

ACCESS EASEMENT. That point of a lot used for ingress/egress to an abutting lot and shown on a final plat by a recorded easement declaration. In no case shall a street right-of-way be construed to mean an easement.

ACCESSORY BUILDING. See Building, Accessory.

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. See Structure, Accessory.

ACCESSORY USE. See Use, Accessory

ACRE. A measurement of land area equal to forty-three thousand five hundred and sixty (43,560) square feet.

ADDITION. Any construction that increases or enlarges the size of an existing building or structure. Additions include any extension of or increase in floor area, height, length, width, or site coverage of a building or structure.

ADJACENT/ADJOINING. Property that is separated by common property or lot lines or is separated by an alley or street; property that is abutting, contiguous, or touching. See also ABUTTING.

ADULT USES. Any sexually-oriented business, including those described, below:

1. "Adult bookstore" means an establishment which will, or does, derive thirty-three (33%) percent or more of its gross sales of books, magazines, films, tapes, discs, electronic images and other periodicals from the sale of books, magazines, films, tapes, discs, electronic images and other periodicals which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas.

2. "Adult entertainment cabaret" means a public or private establishment, which may be licensed to serve food and/or alcoholic beverages, which features topless dancers, strippers, male or female impersonators, exhibitions or contests wherein T-shirts, blouses, or similar garments, worn by participants are saturated with liquid so as to result in the exposure, highlighting or outlining of the participant's breasts or specified anatomical areas, or similar entertainment.

3. "Adult hotel/motel" means a hotel, motel, or similar commercial establishment offering public accommodations for any form of consideration that 1) provides patrons with closed-circuit television transmissions, films, motion pictures, video cassettes or video cassette recorders, slides, or other photographic reproductions for viewing or recording, characterized by an emphasis upon the depiction or description of "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas" and/or 2) rents, leases, or lets any room for less than a six-hour period, or rents, leases, or lets any single room more than twice in a 24-hour period.

4. "Adult massage parlor, spa or sauna" means an establishment which excludes minors by reason of age, where, for any form of consideration, massage, steam bathing, heat bathing, alcohol rub, fomentation, electric or magnetic treatment, or similar treatment or manipulation of the human body is 1) not administered by a medical practitioner, chiropractor, acupuncturist, physical therapist, or certified massage therapist, as defined by this ordinance, and 2) the services provided by the massage parlor, spa, or sauna is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on specified sexual activities or specified

anatomical areas as defined herein. This definition does not include "licensed massage establishments".

5. "Adult modeling studio" means an establishment whose primary business is the provision to customers of figure models who are so provided with the intent of providing sexual stimulation or sexual gratification to such customers who engage in specified sexual activities or display specified anatomical areas while being observed, painted, painted upon, sketched, drawn, sculpted, photographed, or otherwise depicted by customers.

6. "Adult motion picture theater" means an establishment (enclosed or open air) with a capacity of fifty or more persons, used regularly and routinely for presenting material, having as a dominant theme, material distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, for observation, by patrons therein.

7. "Adult mini-motion picture theater" means an enclosed building with a capacity for less than fifty persons used regularly and routinely for presenting material distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, for observation by patrons therein, including closed circuit television viewings.

8. "Adult picture arcade theater" means any premises where there is maintained one, or more, machines or contrivances to show still or motion pictures, television sets or computer monitors designated for viewing by one or more customers used regularly and routinely for presenting material distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, and for which any charge, consideration or payment is required. This definition includes peep shows that exhibit motion pictures by means of coin-operated projection machine.

9. "Adult sexual encounter establishment" means an establishment other than a hotel, motel, or similar establishment offering public accommodations, which for any form of consideration, provides a place where two or more persons may congregate, associate, or consort in connection with specified sexual activities or the exposure of specified anatomical areas. This definition does not include an establishment where a medical practitioner, psychologist, psychiatrist, or similar professional person licensed by the state engages in sexual therapy.

10. "Adult sexual paraphernalia store" means any retail store specializing in the sale of paraphernalia, devices, or equipment distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on depicting or describing specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, as defined herein.

11. "Specified sexual activities" is defined as:

    a. human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal;

    b. acts of human masturbation, sexual intercourse or sodomy; or

    c. fondling or other erotic touching of human genitals, pubic region, buttock or female breast.

12. "Specified anatomical areas" is defined as:

a. Less than completely and opaquely covered:

1) human genitals, pubic region;

2) buttock; and

3) female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola.

b. Human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered.

ALLEY. A strip of land, usually not less than twenty (20) feet in width and not more than forty (40) feet, along the side of or in the rear of properties, intended to provide access to these properties.

ALTERATION. As applied to a building or structure, means a change, or rearrangement, in the structural parts or in the exit facilities, or an enlargement, whether by extending on a side, by increasing in height, or moving from one location or position to another. See "Alteration, Minor" and "Alteration, Substantial" for properties within the Historic Preservation Overlay District.

ALTERATION, MINOR. Within any Historic Preservation Overlay District, any act or process constituting normal maintenance, repair, structural replacement, or land altering activities which does not change the exterior design or appearance of a structure or property.

ALTERATION, SUBSTANTIAL. Within any Historic Preservation Overlay District, any modification, remodeling, rehabilitation, or addition that would change the exterior design or appearance of a structure or property, that has a permit value in excess of $5,000.00, including but not limited to fenestration, trim details, and wall surfaces, colors or material, unless waived by the Zoning Official.

ALLOWABLE OBSTRUCTION. An allowable obstruction is any accessory building or structure, including appurtenances on buildings, which is located within a required yard and is permitted under Chapter 4 of this Ordinance.

AMBULANCE SERVICE. A private facility or premises that provides dispatch, storage, and/or maintenance services for emergency medical vehicles. This shall not include publicly-owned facilities that dispatch, store, and/or maintain the vehicles of the fire, police, or other municipal departments.

AMORTIZATION. The process established under the zoning ordinance by which an owner of a nonconforming use, building, structure, or sign is given a reasonable period of time to continue the nonconforming use or to continue to use the nonconforming building, structure, or sign before it is terminated pursuant to the Village's police power without payment of compensation. The amortization period is intended to give the owner of the nonconforming use, building, structure, or sign the opportunity before the use, building, structure, or sign terminated to recoup his or her investment in the use, building, structure, or sign prior to it becoming nonconforming.

AMPHITHEATER. A building or structure that is designed or intended for use for the gathering of people as an audience and is typically designed with a centrally located room or space that is surrounded by tiers of seats. Such a facility is typically used for public performances, sporting events, games, exhibitions, or other public events. Such a facility may be designed as an indoor or outdoor facility. This definition shall include arenas, stadiums and auditoriums.

AMUSEMENT DEVICE, ELECTRONIC. Any electronic device which, upon the insertion of a coin, token, prepaid card, slug, other mechanical or electrical device, or the payment of a fee in some other manner may be used by the public for use as a game, entertainment, amusement, test of skill, either mental or physical, whether or not registering a score. Electronic amusement devices shall include arcade type video games, pinball machines and the like. Electronic amusement devices shall not include billiard tables and other similar table games**. Ord. 04-3160, Ord. 04-3191**

ANTENNA. Any system of wires, poles, rods, reflecting discs or similar devices used for the transmission or reception of electromagnetic waves external to or attached to the exterior of any building.

ANTENNA, BUILDING MOUNTED. Any antenna mounted of affixed to the exterior roof, walls or other exterior part of a building.

ANTENNA, GROUND MOUNTED. Any antenna which is mounted on the ground and not supported in any way by a building.

ANTIQUE SHOP. A retail establishment used for the sale of antiques. An antique, for the purposes of this Ordinance, 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, Multiple Family.

ATTACHED WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES. Wireless communications facilities that are affixed to existing structures, such as existing buildings, towers, water tanks, utility poles, and the like. A wireless communication support structure proposed to be newly established shall not be included within this definition. See also Wireless Communication Support Structures.

APPEAL. A request for review of a decision, determination, interpretation, order, or act of an administrative agency or official pursuant to the terms of this Ordinance.

ART STUDIO. A premises used principally for the sale, display, and exhibition of fine arts and craft products. An art studio may include accessory production or instruction in the production of arts and crafts using paint, clay, fabric, or other medium. An art studio is a less intensive use that is distinguished from a live/work unit or artisan use in that it does not also serve as the residence of the artist, nor does the use involve the manufacture of items such as furniture or glass-blown objects which require the use of electric tools or chemical processes.

ARTISAN USE. Any premises used principally for the repair, manufacture, and sale of domestic furniture, arts, crafts, and related office uses. The work must take place entirely within an enclosed structure using only hand-held and/or table-mounted manual, pneumatic, and /or electric tools.

ATTIC. The space between the ceiling beams of a top habitable story and the roof rafters. The attic may be used for storage or mechanical equipment, and is not habitable. Improvements to habitable status shall make it a story.

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE (ATM). A mechanized consumer banking devise which is operated by the customer and performs banking or financial functions at a location remote from the controlling financial institution. Such a facility may be outdoors or have controlled indoor access.

AUTOMOBILE. Any vehicle propelled by its own motor and operating on ordinary roads. As used herein, the term includes passenger cars, passenger trucks, motorcycles, motor scooters, motorized bicycles and the like**.** The term does not include recreational vehicles or large trucks used for commercial purposes.

AUTOMOBILE DEALERSHIP/SALES. A retail establishment that sells or leases new or used automobiles, trucks, vans, recreational vehicles, trailers, boats, or motorcycles or other similar motorized transportation vehicles. An automobile dealership may maintain an inventory of the vehicles for sale or lease on-site. Secondary support uses may also exist upon the same site, such as maintenance, repair, and service areas, indoor parts storage areas, and financial services areas.

AUTOMOBILE DETAILING SHOP. See Car wash.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS/SUPPLY, RETAIL. See Retail Sales Establishments.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR. Incidental repairs, replacement of parts and motor service, minor painting and upholstering of automobiles, engine rebuilding or major reconditioning of worn or damaged motor vehicles or trailers, collision service, including body, frame or fender straightening or repair, and overall painting of vehicles.

AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE AND RECYCLING. The dismantling of automobiles, including the collection and storage of parts for resale and/or the storage of inoperative automobiles for future salvage or sale. Such activities can be conducted outdoors or within fully enclosed buildings. See also Junkyard.

AWNING. A roof-like shelter projecting from and supported wholly by the exterior wall of a building, constructed of non-rigid materials on a supporting framework (compare “marquee”).

BALCONY. A porch which may or may not be roofed, connected to a building on upper stories supported by either a cantilever or by columns on one (1) side.

BASEMENT. The lowest level of a building which is partially below ground. A basement shall be considered a story, for the purposes of establishing building height, when more than one-half of its height is above the established curb level or above the average level of the adjoining ground where the curb level has not been established. A building level shall not be considered a basement if one exterior wall is entirely at or above ground level.

BED AND BREAKFAST ESTABLISHMENT. A single family residence, occupied by owner or resident manager, which offers lodging, on a temporary basis to paying guests in a room, or rooms, without cooking facilities, and which may offer breakfast or other meals to these guests. A bed and breakfast establishment is distinguished from a boarding house in that they typically were designed originally as a single family residence and are open to transient guests.

BEDROOM. A bedroom is any room planned or designed primarily to be slept in. A den or study room located other than in a basement shall be considered a bedroom, but a room designed or used primarily as a recreation room shall not be considered a bedroom.

BIKE PATH. A designated right-of-way provided for the specific use of bicycles.

BILLIARD HALL. Any establishment containing two (2) or more pool or billiard tables and/or other table game, or combination thereof, regardless of size, and whether activated manually or by the insertion of a coin, token, prepaid card, slug or other mechanical or electronic device, a payment of a fee in some other manner is required for the use of patrons as the principal use of the facility. **Ord. 04-3160, Ord. 04-3191**

BLOCK A tract of land which has been assigned a block number by the County Assessor and which is comprised of one or more lots. This area shall be bounded by a street, or by a combination of streets and public parks, cemeteries, railroad rights-of-way, shorelines or waterways, or corporate boundaries.

BLOCK FACE. The block face is that property on a block having the same frontage onto a public street.

BOARDING/ROOMING HOUSE. An establishment where lodging is available, by prearrangement, for more than two (2) but fewer than ten (10) individuals, for definite periods of time, on a long-term residential basis. Meals may or may not be provided, but there is one common kitchen facility. No meals are provided to outside guests. Such facilities are distinguished from a bed and breakfast establishment and hotel/motel in that they typically are not open to transient guests.

BOAT. A watercraft of any description used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water except a sea plane on the water and inner tubes, air mattresses, or similar devices. See also Recreational/Occupational Vehicle.

BOAT/RECREATIONAL VEHICLES SALES AND SERVICE. An marine or recreational vehicle retail sales and services establishment in which boats, recreational vehicles, and related accessories or parts are sold, rented, or serviced.

BREEZEWAY. A roofed structure for the principal purpose of connecting the principal building or buildings on a property with other principal or accessory buildings.

BUFFER. An area of land, including landscaping, berms, walls, fences, and building setbacks, that is located between land uses of different characters and is intended to mitigate negative impacts of the more intense use on an adjacent less intense use, zoning district, or vacant property.

BUILDABLE AREA. The portion of a lot or site , exclusive of the minimum required open space, setback, landscaping, and/or yard requirements of this Ordinance, within which a structure may be constructed.

BUILDING. A structure fully enclosed by a roof and walls intended for shelter or habitation.

BUILDING, ACCESSORY. A subordinate building, enclosed by four walls and a roof, located on the same lot with the main building, occupied by, or devoted to, an accessory use. When an accessory building is attached to the main building in a substantial manner, as by a wall or roof, such accessory building shall be considered part of the main building.

BUILDING COVERAGE. See Lot Coverage.

BUILDING, DETACHED. A building surrounded by open space on the same lot and having no party or common wall with another building.

BUILDING HEIGHT. The vertical distance above a reference datum measured to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched roof or hipped roof. The reference datum shall be selected by one of the following, whichever yields a greater building height:

1. The average pre-development grade at the front face of the building.
2. The average pre-development grade at the corner side face of the building.
3. The average pre-development grade at the front or rear face of a building on a through lot.

BUILDING LINE. A line parallel to a lot line set at the closest point of the principal building, excluding allowable obstructions, to such lot line.

BUILDING, NONCONFORMING. A building which, by virtue of its size, height, proximity to lot lines or other applicable characteristic, does not meet the requirements of this Ordinance. This term shall include nonconforming structures.

BUILDING PERMIT. A permit issued by the Zoning Official authorizing the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, conversion, or maintenance of any building, structure, or portion thereof. Such a permit shall not be issued without the signature of the Zoning Official, certifying compliance with this Ordinance.

BUILDING, PRINCIPAL. A building in which the primary use of the lot on which the building is located is conducted.

BUILDING SETBACK LINE. A building line establishing the minimum allowable distance between a street right-of-way or property line and any structure.

BUILD-TO LINE. A line of specified distance from a front or corner side lot line up to which the face of the building must be built.

BUILDING, TEMPORARY. Any building not designed to be permanently located, placed or affixed to the place where it is located.

BULK. The size and location of buildings and structures, and their relationships to each other and to open areas and lot lines, including: a) height and area of buildings, b) the location of exterior walls in relation to lot lines, streets, or other buildings, c) gross floor area of buildings and structures in relation to lot areas (gross floor area ratio), d) the area provided per dwelling unit, of the lot upon which a building or structure is located, e) the shape of a building or structure, and f) all open areas relating to a building or structure, and their relationship thereto.

BUSINESS. Any occupation , employment, or commercial enterprise which occupies time, attention, labor, and materials, wherein goods or services are manufactured, purchased, sold, leased, or exchanged for goods and/or the provision of services.

CALIPER. Measurement used for nursery stock. The diameter of a tree trunk as measured six (6”) inches above ground line for nursery trees up to and including four (4”) inches in caliper and

as measured twelve (12") above ground line for nursery trees larger than four (4") inches in caliper.

CANDLEPOWER. The amount of light that will illuminate a surface one (1) foot distance from a light source to an intensity of one (1) footcandle. Maximum (peak) candlepower is the largest amount of candlepower emitted by a light source.

CANOPY. A structure, other than an awning, made of non-rigid material on a supporting framework attached to a building and supported by the ground or sidewalk.

CAR WASH. An establishment for the washing, cleaning, detailing, polishing and/or vacuuming of automobiles and other light duty equipment.

CARPORT. A private garage not completely enclosed by walls or doors. For the purpose of this Ordinance, a carport shall be subject to all of the regulations prescribed for a private garage.

CEMETERY. Land used or dedicated to the interment of human remains. Mausoleums are defined separately.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS. A certificate issued by the Architectural Review Commission or Zoning Official indicating review and authorization of plans for alteration, construction, demolition, or relocation of a structure or property within the Historic Preservation Overlay District.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL. A certification by the Village Board of Trustees stating that proposed work on properties, with the exception of those within the Historic Preservation Overlay District, is of appropriate exterior design and is compatible with the character of the zoning district in which it is located, and therefore:

1. may be completed as specified in the Certificate;
2. any building permits or other permits needed to do the work specified in the Certificate may be issued by the Zoning Official; and
3. any other permits required by other Village ordinances may be issued.

CERTIFICATE OF ECONOMIC HARDSHIP. A certificate issued by the Architectural Review Commission after a determination by the Commission that the previous denial of a certificate of appropriateness has resulted in a denial of all reasonable use of and return from the property.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. A written certification issued by the Zoning Official indicating that a newly constructed structure, addition to an existing structure, or existing structure undergoing a change in use is in full compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance and that such structure is habitable and in conformance with all applicable Village building codes and regulations.

CERTIFICATE, ZONING. A written certification issued by the Zoning Official indicating that a structure or use of a parcel of land is, or will be, in compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance.

CERTIFIED MASSAGE THERAPIST. An individual who either has:

1. completed a minimum of 500 hours or more, of courses in classroom study and 100 hours or more of clinical experience, (which courses and clinical experience in order to qualify for credit hours for the issuance of a diploma must have been completed under the physical supervision of qualified faculty and shall include courses in anatomy, physiology, kinesiology, ethics, pathology, and contraindications) and has received a diploma in the field of massage therapy from an educational institution offering degrees or certification in massage therapy and such educational institution shall be approved or accredited by the Commission on Massage Training/Approval and Accreditation ("COMTAA") or by a board of education of any state in the United States. Notwithstanding the foregoing to the contrary, correspondence courses and/or a diploma from schools which provided credit for correspondence courses shall not qualify; or

2. passed the National Certification Examination for Therapeutic Massage and Body Work ("NCETMB"), administered by the National Certification Program for Therapeutic Massage & Bodywork ("NCCA") and is an active member of a nationally recognized massage therapy association, as a certified professional, or equivalent level, which professional association includes as a requirement for membership the passing of a NCETMB competency test administered by NCCA as hereinabove set forth, continuing education and a code of ethics.

CHANGEABLE COPY. Letters, numerals, or other graphics which are not permanently affixed to a structure and/or set for permanent display and are intended to be alterable through manual means.

CHANGEABLE COPY, ELECTRONIC. Letters, numerals, or other graphics which are not permanently affixed to a structure and/or set for permanent display and are intended to be alterable through electronic means. Electronically controlled message centers shall be classified as changeable copy signs, not flashing signs. Automobile service station signs displaying the current price of gasoline or other fuels shall not be classified as changeable copy signs and are regulated in section 4.13-23.

CHILD CARE CENTER. See Day Care Center.

CHURCH. A facility wherein persons regularly assemble for religious worship and which is maintained and controlled by a religious body organized to sustain public worship.

CHURCH, COMMUNITY-SCALE. A church or religious institution with a seating capacity of 600 persons or more in the sanctuary or main activity area.

CHURCH, NEIGHBORHOOD-SCALE. A church or religious institution with a seating capacity of less than 600 persons in the sanctuary or main activity area.

CIVIC, SOCIAL, OR FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION. An office and/or meeting facility for an organization that operates on a not-for-profit membership basis, including accessory uses, such as recreational facilities and banquet facilities, but not including the sale of goods or services on the premises.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. Any liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees F.

COMMERCIAL INDOOR RECREATION. Public or private recreation facilities, health and fitness facilities, tennis or other racquet courts, indoor golf driving ranges, swimming pools, bowling alleys, skating rinks, or similar uses which are enclosed in buildings and are operated on a commercial or membership basis primarily for the use of persons who do not reside on the same lot as that on which the recreational use is located. "Commercial Indoor Recreation" shall include any accessory uses, such as snack bars, pro shops, tanning and sauna facilities, and locker rooms, which are designed and intended primarily for the use of patrons of the principal recreational use. "Commercial Indoor Recreation" shall not include theaters, cultural facilities, commercial amusement centers, massage parlors, billiard halls or any use, which is otherwise listed specifically in the Table of Principal Uses for each category of zoning district, or districts, under the Ordinance.

COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY. A facility where clothing or other fabrics are washed, dried, or dry cleaned for patrons. This use does not include a laundromat where patrons wash their own clothes or other fabrics in self-service machines.

COMMERCIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION. Public or private golf courses, golf driving ranges, swimming pools, tennis courts, ball fields, ball courts, and fishing piers which are not enclosed in buildings and are operated on a commercial or membership basis primarily for the use of persons who do not reside on the same lot as that on which the recreational use is located. "Commercial Outdoor Recreation" shall include any accessory uses, such as snack bars, pro shops, and club houses which are designed and intended primarily for the use of patrons of the principal recreational use. "Commercial Outdoor Recreation" shall not include skateboarding courses, water slides, mechanical rides, go-cart or motorcycle courses, raceways, dragstrips, stadiums, marinas, overnight camping, or gun-firing ranges, or any use which is otherwise listed in the Table of Principal Uses for each category of zoning district or districts under the Ordinance.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OPERATIONS. A facility for the custom reproduction and printing of written or graphic materials on a custom order basis for individuals or businesses. Typical processes include photocopying, blueprint, newsprint, or offset printing.

COMMERCIAL AMUSEMENT CENTER. Any establishment where electronic amusement games and/or table games of recreation or amusement are provided for public patronage, where the insertion or other use of a coin, token, prepaid card, slug, or other mechanical or electrical device or the payment of a fee in some other manner is required, and where 5 or more such tables and/or game machines are present. **Ord. 04-3160, Ord. 04-3191**

COMMUNICATION TOWER. Any exterior structure, whether free-standing or mounted to a building or structure, that facilitates the broadcast transmission of commercial radio, telephone or television communication signals. A communications tower shall not include facilities used solely by "ham" radio operators. See definition of “wireless communications support structures”.

COMMUNITY CENTER. A public building to be used as a place of meeting, recreation, and social activity.

CONSIGNMENT ARTS AND CRAFTS SALES. An enclosed retail establishment in which arts and handicrafts are sold through a broker for the artist or craftsperson at an agreed-upon price.

CONTRACTORS OFFICES/FACILITIES. A room or group of rooms used for conducting the business affairs of builders, tradespeople, or general contractors that does not include outdoor storage facilties of yards for materials, goods, or equipment.

CONTRIBUTING SIGNIFICANCE. A classification applied to a structure or property within the Historic Preservation Overlay District signifying that it contributes generally to the qualities that give the District historic, cultural, or architectural significance as embodied in the criteria for identifying the District. A structure or property can be contributing even if it has been altered, as along as it maintains the character defined for the District.

CONVENT. The dwelling units of a religious order or congregation.

CREMATORIUM. A location containing properly installed, certified apparatus intended for use in the act of cremation.

CUL-DE-SAC. A street having one (1) open end and being permanently terminated by a vehicle turnaround.

CULTURAL FACILITIES. Services to the public, including, but not limited to museums, art galleries, aquariums, and libraries by a public or private nonprofit facility. Churches are not included in this definition.

CURB. A stone or concrete boundary usually marking the edge of a roadway or paved area.

CUTOFF ANGLE. The angle formed by a line drawn from the direction of light rays at the light source and a line perpendicular to the ground from the light source, above which no light is emitted.

CUTOFF- TYPE LIGHT SOURCE. A light source with elements such a shields, reflectors, or refractor panels which direct and cut off the light at a cutoff angle that is less than ninety (90) degrees.

DAYLIGHT PLANE. A plane starting at a point 14 feet high, at the side property line, and extending at a 45-degree angle toward the interior of the property. See Chapter 6, Illustrations 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3.

DAY CARE CENTER. A person, association, institution or agency which advertises itself as a child or adult day care center, nursery school, or preschool, is licensed by the State of Illinois, and either 1) provides care and emphasizes educational opportunities for more than six (6) children under the age of seven (7), or 2) provides non-medical care for more than six (6) adult persons who due to advanced age, physical disability, or impairment require assistance and/or supervision

during the day by staff. Those receiving care 1) do not reside on the site, 2) are present primarily during daytime hours, and 3) do not regularly stay overnight. Day care centers providing care for less than seven (7) children and/or adults and operated in the provider's home may qualify for classification as a "day care home." A public or private elementary school shall not be considered a day care center.

DAY CARE HOME. A dwelling in which a permanent occupant of the dwelling either, 1) provides care and emphasizes educational opportunities for six (6) or less children under the age of seven (7), or 2) provides non-medical care for six (6) or less adult persons who due to advanced age, physical disability, or impairment require assistance and/or supervision during the day by staff. Those receiving care are not all related to the occupant or to each other by blood or marriage and are not the legal wards or foster children of the attendant adults. Those receiving care and who are not dependents of the occupant, 1) do not reside on the site, 2) are present primarily during daytime hours, and 3) do not regularly stay overnight. Family members who receive care shall be counted toward the total number. If children are the primary clients, the day care home shall meet all applicable Village and State requirements.

DECIBEL. A logarithmic and dimensionless unit of measure of ten used to describe the amplitude of sound. Decibel is denoted as “db.”

DECK. An exterior floor system which is elevated with piers or posts above ground floor level and may be open except for railings. Decks are most commonly constructed of wood. A “roof-top terrace” is a deck.

DEDICATION. The transfer of private property to public ownership for a public purpose, upon written acceptance.

DEMOLITION. Any act or process that destroys all or any part of an exterior wall, foundation, interior or exterior column or load-bearing wall of a structure or property.

DENSITY. The average number of dwelling units allowed on an acre of land. It may also measure the families, housing units, rental rooms, or persons.

DETENTION. The surface or underground collection, storage, and distribution of stormwater run-off for the purpose of compensating for increased run-off volume and decreased travel time associated with an increase in impervious surfaces, and to allow for the settling-out of pollutants borne by the run-off.

DEVELOPER. The owner, representative, or petitioner who proposes to construct, build, use or subdivide property.

DRIVE-THROUGH FACILITIES. Facilities which accommodate the patrons’ automobiles and from which the occupants of the automobiles may make purchases or transact business.

DRIVEWAY. A private accessway, primarily for vehicles, leading from a street to a parking or loading area, garages, or dwelling.

DWELLING. A building, or portion thereof, which is designed and intended for occupancy by one (1) family for residential purposes as a single housekeeping unit, including single family, two family, and multiple family dwellings. “Dwelling” shall exclude hotels, motels, bed and breakfast establishments, and boarding/rooming houses.

DWELLING, MULTIPLE FAMILY. A room, or rooms, connected together, constituting a separate, independent housekeeping establishment for one (1) family located within a building containing a total of three (3) or more such dwellings units. Multiple family dwellings include apartments, condominiums, row dwellings and townhouses.

DWELLING, ROW. A building containing a row of two (2) or more attached dwelling units, each row dwelling being separated from the adjoining row dwelling in each story by fire resistive walls without openings and each row dwelling having independent access to the exterior of the building in the ground floor. A row dwelling is a type of multiple family dwelling.

DWELLING, SINGLE FAMILY. A detached building containing only one (1) dwelling unit surrounded by yards. Manufactured homes, mobile homes, travel trailers, housing mounted on self-propelled or drawn vehicles, tents, or other forms of temporary housing or portable housing are not included in this definition. Also known as a "single family detached dwelling".

DWELLING, TWO-FAMILY. A detached building containing two (2) dwellings units surrounded by yards, and attached either vertically or horizontally. Also known as a "single family attached dwelling".

DWELLING UNIT. Any room or group of rooms located within a dwelling and forming a single habitable unit with facilities that are used, or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, and eating.

EASEMENT. A grant by a property owner for the use of a strip of land by the general public, a corporation, or a certain person or persons for a specific purpose or purposes.

ELEVATION AREA. The area, in square feet, of the elevation of one side of a building as defined by its silhouette.

EQUIPMENT RENTAL. An establishment primarily engaged in the rental of tools, tractors, construction equipment, agricultural implements, and similar industrial equipment, and the rental of mobile homes.

ERECT. To build, construct, attach, hang, place, suspend, or affix; and the initial painting of any sign.

FACING OR SURFACE. The surface of a sign upon, against, or through which a message is displayed or illustrated on a sign.

FAMILY. A group of persons inhabiting a dwelling, consisting of one of the following:

1. One or more persons related by blood, marriage, adoption, or legal guardianship, including foster children, living together as a single housekeeping unit.
2. A group of not more than three (3) persons not related by blood, marriage, adoption, or legal guardianship living together as a single housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit.
3. Two unrelated persons and their children living together as a single housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit.

FENCE. A barrier of posts, wire, rails, boards, metal sheets, masonry, or other material which is used as a boundary or means of protection, security, or confinement.

FENCE, PICKET OR OPEN. A fence consisting of solid elements with open space between the elements, such that the surface area of the fence has a maximum opacity of 66%.

FENCE, SCREEN. A fence with no open space between elements, or with space between the elements such that the surface area of the fence has an opacity of greater than 66%. Also called an opaque or solid fence.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION. A building, property or activity, the principal use or purpose of which is the provision of financial services including, but not limited to, banks facilities for automated teller machines ("ATMs"), credit unions and savings and loan institutions. "Financial Institution" shall not include any use or other type of institution that is otherwise listed in the Table of Principal Uses for each category of zoning district, or districts, of this Ordinance. **Ord. 04-3168.**

FLAG. Flags, symbols or crests of nations, or any organization of nations, states and cities, fraternal, religious, and civic organizations.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Any liquid that has a flash point below 100 degrees F., and has a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psi at 100 degrees F.

FLEA MARKET (INDOOR). A building devoted to the indoor sales of new and used merchandise by independent vendors with individual stalls, tables or other spaces.

FLOOR AREA, GROSS. The sum of the gross horizontal areas of the floor(s) of all buildings and/or structures on a lot, measured in square feet from the exterior face of exterior walls of each such building or structure. The gross floor area of a lot shall include the following:

1. accessory building floor space;
2. atria;
3. attic floor space having a floor to ceiling height equal to or greater than six feet;
4. basement and crawl space floor if finished first floor elevation is more than three feet above grade;
5. bay overhangs;
6. elevator shafts at each floor;
7. garages, attached;
8. garages detached, if not located entirely in the rear 25% of a lot;
9. floor space in excess of 440 square feet, of a detached garage located entirely in the rear 25% of a lot;
10. mezzanines;
11. decks and steps, having a floor area exceeding 2.5% of the area of a lot and/or having a floor elevation of 30 inches or greater above grade;
12. parking structures;
13. porches, enclosed;
14. porches, not enclosed, having a floor area exceeding 2.5% of the area of a lot;
15. shafts used for mechanical, electrical, and plumbing equipment;
16. stairwells at each floor;

FLOOR AREA, NET. For the purposes of calculating off-street parking requirements, the sum of the gross horizontal area of the floor(s) of a building, excluding: 1) floor area devoted to permanent storage; 2) floor area devoted to off-street parking and loading facilities, including aisles and maneuvering space; 3) basement floor area other than the area devoted to retailing activity, production or processing of goods, or business or professional offices; 4) mechanical rooms; 5) stairwells; and 6) shafts devoted to elevators, wiring or mechanical equipment.

FLOOR AREA RATIO (FAR). The total floor area of all buildings or structures on a lot divided by the total lot area of the site. See Illustration at the end of this chapter.

FOOTCANDLE. A unit of illumination produced on a surface, all points of which are one (1) foot from a uniform point source of one (1) candle.

FRONTAGE, LOT. The length of all the property of such lot fronting on a street, as measured, between side lot lines.

GARAGE. A building or portion thereof used or designed to be used for the parking and storage of vehicles.

GARAGE, PRIVATE. A building or portion thereof, used or designed to be used for the parking and storage of vehicles of the occupants, employees, or customers of the premises.

GARAGE, PUBLIC. A building or portion thereof, used or designed to be used for the public parking and storage of vehicles.

GAS STATION. A building or premises where gasoline and/or fuel oil must be sold and where oil, grease, batteries, tires and automobile accessories may be supplied and dispensed at retail and where, in addition, the following services may be rendered and sales made and no other:

1. Sale servicing of spark plugs, batteries, and distributors and distributor parts.
2. Tire servicing and repair, but not recapping or regrooving.
3. Replacement or adjustments of mufflers and tail pipes, water hose, fan belts, brake fluid, light bulbs, fuses, floor mats, seat covers, windshield wipers and wiper blades, grease retainers, wheel bearings, mirrors, and the like.
4. Radiator cleaning and flushing; provision of water, antifreeze and the like.
5. Washing and polishing, and sale of automotive washing and polishing materials.
6. Greasing and lubrication.
7. Providing and repairing fuel pumps, oil pumps and lines.
8. Servicing and repair of carburetors.
9. Adjusting and repairing brakes.
10. Minor motor adjustments not involving removal of the head or crankcase or racing motor.
11. Provision of beverages, packaged foods, tobacco, lottery tickets and similar convenience goods for gasoline supply station customers, but only as accessory and incidental to the principal operation.
12. Provision of road maps and other informational material to customers and restroom facilities.

Permitted services and activities in a gas station specifically exclude those allowed under the definition of "automobile repair" and not listed above.

GLARE. The brightness of a light source which causes eye discomfort.

GRADE. The elevation established for the purpose of regulating the number of stories and measuring the height of buildings. Grade shall be the mean level of the finished surface of the ground adjacent to the exterior walls of a building.

GUEST. Any person hiring or occupying a hotel room, motel room, bed and breakfast room, or similar room, for purposes of temporary sleeping or habitation purposes.

HALFWAY HOUSE. See Protective Care Facility.

HANDICAPPED. A person:

1. Having a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of such person's major life activities so that such person is incapable of living independently; or
2. Having a record of having such an impairment; or
3. Being regarded as having such an impairment. However, "handicapped" shall not include current illegal use of or addiction to a controlled substance nor shall it include any person whose residency in the home would constitute a direct threat to the health and safety of other individuals.

HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITY. See Commercial Indoor Recreation.

HOME IMPROVEMENT SERVICES. Establishments such as kitchen and bath shops, blinds and draperies sales and services, and similar sales and service establishments.

HOME OCCUPATION. An occupation carried on in a dwelling unit by the resident thereof; provided that the use is limited in extent and incidental and secondary to the use of the dwelling unit for residential purposes and does not change the character thereof.

HOSPITAL. An institution providing physical or mental health services, in-patient or overnight accommodations, and medical or surgical care of the sick and injured. This definition shall not include medical/dental clinics, assisted living or nursing homes, or protective care facilities.

HOTEL OR MOTEL. A building, in which guest rooms or suites are reserved to provide temporary living and sleeping accommodations for temporary or transient guests, with no provisions in such rooms for cooking in any individual room or suite. A hotel/motel is not a bed and breakfast establishment, as herein defined.

INCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. Any material which will ignite at or below a temperature of 1200 degrees Fahrenheit and will not continue to burn or glow at that temperature.

INDUSTRIAL ASSEMBLY USE. An industrial use engaged in the fabrication of finished, or partially finished, products from pre-made component parts produced off-site. Assembly use shall not engage in metal stamping, food processing, chemical processing or painting.

INDUSTRIAL USE, HEAVY. The assembly, fabrication, or processing of goods and materials using processes that ordinarily have greater than average impacts on the environment, or that ordinarily have significant impacts on the use and enjoyment of adjacent property in terms of noise, smoke, fumes, odors, glare, or health and safety hazards, or that otherwise do not constitute

"light industrial uses," or any use where the area occupied by outdoor storage of goods and materials used in the assembly, fabrication, or processing exceeds 25 percent of the floor area of all buildings on the property. Heavy industrial uses generally includes processing and fabrication of large or bulky products, products made from extracted or raw materials, or products involving flammable or explosive materials and processes which require extensive floor areas or land areas for the fabrication and/or incidental storage of the products. "Heavy industrial uses" shall not include any use which is otherwise listed specifically in the Table of Principal Uses for the category of zoning district, or districts, under this Ordinance.

INDUSTRIAL USE, LIGHT. The assembly, fabrication, or processing of goods and materials from processed or previously manufactured materials. Light industrial uses are capable of operation in such a manner as to control the external effects of the manufacturing process, such as smoke, noise, soot, dirt, vibration, odor, etc. Permitted "light industrial uses" are listed specifically in the Table of Principal Uses for the category of zoning district or districts.

JUNKYARD. Any business and any place of storage, abandonment, deposit, or sale, of junk, scrap material, rubber tires, wastepaper, rags, bottles, abandoned motor vehicles, or discarded material. Junkyard shall be synonymous with salvage yard.

KENNEL, COMMERCIAL. Any lot or premises, or portion thereof, on which more than four (4) dogs, cats and other household domestic animals, over four (4) months of age, are kept or on which more than two (2) such animals are boarded for compensation.

LABORATORY TESTING. See Research and Development.

LAUNDROMAT. A facility where patrons wash their own clothes or fabrics in self-service machines.

LIGHT SOURCE. A complete lighting source consisting of a lamp and all necessary mechanical, electrical, and decorative parts.

LIVE/WORK USE. An artisan's workshop or studio that also contains the residence of the artisan within the same building.

LOADING SPACE. An off-street space on the same site with a building or group of buildings for temporary parking of a commercial vehicle while loading and unloading merchandise or materials.

LOGO. A name, symbol, or trademark of a company or establishment encompassed in one individual graphic.

LOT. A parcel of subdivided land duly recorded.

LOT, CORNER. A lot abutting upon two or more intersecting streets or street rights-of-way.

LOT DEPTH. The distance between the front and rear lot lines along a side lot line.

LOT, FLAG. An irregularly shaped lot consisting of two (2) sections: 1) the primary mass of the lot (the "flag" portion) that is set back from the street frontage access and is located behind one (1) or more other lots; and 2) a narrow access corridor (the "pole" portion). Where the "pole" portion does not meet the minimum width requirement for a building lot in the zoning district in

which it is located, it shall not be included in the lot size calculation for purposes of determining maximum permitted floor area or lot coverage. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

LOT, KEY. The first interior lot to the rear of a reversed corner lot. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

LOT LINE. A line defining the boundaries of a lot.

LOT LINE, CORNER SIDE. For a corner lot, a lot line abutting a public or private street that is not the front lot line. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

LOT LINE, FRONT. A lot line abutting a public or private street right-of-way. On a corner lot, the front lot line shall be the lot line abutting a street with the shortest dimension. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

LOT LINE, REAR. A lot line opposite the front lot line and connecting the side lot lines. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

LOT LINE, SIDE. A lot line connecting the front lot line to the rear lot line. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

LOT, REVERSED CORNER. A corner lot, the side street line of which is substantially a continuation of the front lot line of the first lot to its rear. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

LOT, THROUGH. An interior lot having frontage on two (2) nonintersecting streets or a corner lot having frontage on more than two (2) streets. On an interior through lot, both lot lines with frontage on streets shall be deemed front lot lines, and on a corner lot with frontage on more than (2) streets, the lot lines with frontage on the (2) nonintersecting streets shall be deemed front lot lines and the intersecting lot line with frontage on a street shall be deemed a corner side lot line. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

LOT WIDTH. The distance between the two side lot lines at the required front yard setback line.

MANSARD. A sloped roof or roof-like façade.

MANUFACTURING, HEAVY. See Industrial Use, Heavy.

MANUFACTURING, LIGHT. See Industrial Use, Light.

MANUFACTURED HOME. A factory-built single-family structure that is manufactured under the authority of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act, is transportable in one or more sections, is built on a permanent foundation, and is used as a place of human habitation. For the purposes of this Ordinance, “manufactured home” also includes mobile homes, transportable, factory-built homes constructed prior to the enactment of the above Act (which became effective June 15, 1976).

MARQUEE. A permanent roof-like structure or canopy of rigid materials supported by and extended from the façade of a building (compare “awning”).

MASSAGE. Any method of pressure on or friction against, or stroking, kneading, rubbing, tapping, pounding, vibrating or stimulating of the external soft parts of the body with the hands or

with the aid of any mechanical, electrical apparatus or appliances or by the application of air, liquid, or vapor baths of any kind with or without such supplementary aids as rubbing alcohol, liniments, antiseptics, oils, powder, creams, lotions, ointments, or other similar preparations used in this practice.

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT, LICENSED. Any establishment having a source of income or compensation derived from the practice of massage as defined in the massage definition above, and which has a fixed place of business where any person engages in, or carries on, or permits to be engaged in or carried on any of the activities or practices of massage as defined in this Zoning Ordinance. Such establishments do not include adult massage parlors or spas.

MAUSOLEUM. A building containing above-ground tombs.

MAXIMUM PERMITTED ILLUMINATION. The maximum illumination measured in footcandles at the property line at five (5) feet above grade and lower.

MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC. A use offering the provision of medical/dental care which provides services beyond those typically offered at medical or dental offices, exclusively on an out-patient basis. Such services would include x-rays (non-dental), on-site testing laboratories, rehabilitation therapy facilities, emergency treatment, diagnostic services, training, administration, and services to outpatients.

MINI-WAREHOUSE. An enclosed storage facility containing independent, fully enclosed bays that are leased to individuals exclusively for long-term storage of household goods or personal property.

MONASTERY. See Convent

MUSIC CONSERVATORY. An educational facility where music and/or dramatic classes are taught to five (5) or more persons at a time.

NATURE PRESERVE/CONSERVATION AREA. Any parcel or area of generally undeveloped land conserved in its natural state for the purpose of protecting flora, fauna, or other significant natural features for perpetuity through deeds or other legal means.

NEIGHBORHOOD. A Neighborhood as defined and numbered in the Village of Barrington Comprehensive Plan.

NET SITE AREA. A parcel or parcels of land exclusive of rights-of-way.

NONCONFORMING BUILDING. See Building, Nonconforming.

NONCONFORMING USE. See Use, Nonconforming.

NONCONTRIBUTING SIGNIFICANCE. A classification applied to a structure or property within the Historic Preservation Overlay District signifying that it is not a representation of the qualities that give the District historic, cultural, or architectural significance as embodied in the criteria for identifying the district.

NURSERY SCHOOL. See Day Care Center.

NURSING HOME. See Senior Housing, Assisted Living.

OBSTRUCTION. An accessory structure or building located within a required yard, or any appendage to a principal building which projects into a required yard.

OCCUPANT. A tenant or person in actual possession or who actually occupies the whole or part of a building or land, either alone or with others.

OFFICE, CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS. A type of business use which typically occupies an entire office building, or large portion thereof, or a complex of buildings whose purpose is to be the administrative center of a large business enterprise. Corporate headquarters offices are distinguished from professional offices in that they typically do not offer retail or similar services that generate walk-in traffic. "Corporate Headquarters Office" shall not include any use or other type of establishment which is not otherwise specifically listed in the Table of Principal Uses for the applicable zoning districts. See also Office, Professional.

OFFICE, PROFESSIONAL. A type of business use, which may or may not offer services to the consuming public, that is engage in the processing, manipulation or application of business information or professional expertise. An office use is not materially involved in fabricating, assembling or warehousing of physical products for the retail or wholesale market, nor is an office engaged in the repair of products or retail services. Examples of professional offices include accounting, investment services, architecture, engineering, legal services mortgage companies and real estate services. Unless otherwise specified, professional office use shall include doctor's and dentist's offices. "Professional Office" shall not include any use or other type of establishment which is not otherwise specifically listed in the Table of Principal Uses for the applicable zoning districts. See also Office, Corporate Headquarters. **Ord. 04-3168.**

OPEN SPACE. Land used for recreation, resource protection, amenity and/or buffers. In no event shall any area of a lot constituting the minimum lot area of said lot, nor any part of an existing or future road or right-of-way be counted as constituting open space. This does not include driveways or parking areas. See also Net Site Area.

OPERATIONS FACILITY, BUS/TAXICAB. An area and building where buses or taxicabs are stored, dispatched, and/or loading and unloading is carried on regularly, and where minor maintenance of these vehicles is performed.

OUTDOOR CAFÉ. A dining area of designated size with seats and/or tables located outdoors of a contiguous restaurant. This seating may be in addition to the indoor seating area.

OUTDOOR SALES AND DISPLAY. The use of open areas of the lot for sales or display of finished products for sale to the consuming public. Outdoor sales and display shall include accessory sales/display areas, such as auto accessory items at a gas station, as well as principal sales/display areas such as the sales yard of a garden center. Outdoor sales and display shall not include items sold in bulk quantities (e.g. sand, gravel, lumber), merchandise inventory not intended for immediate sale, or items not typically sold to the consuming public (e.g., pallets, construction equipment and supplies, industrial).

OUTDOOR STORAGE. The use of open areas of the lot for the storage of items used for non-retail or industrial trade, the storage of merchandise inventory, and the storage of bulk materials such as sand, gravel, and other building materials. Outdoor storage shall also include contractor's yards and salvage or recycling areas.

OVERLAY DISTRICT. A zoning district pertaining to particular geographic features or land uses through which are imposed supplemented requirements and standards in addition to those

provided in the base or underlying zoning district. Boundaries of overlay districts are shown on the zoning map(s), or on special maps referenced in the text.

OWNER. Any person having legal or equitable title to the land sought to be occupied, developed, or subdivided.

PARCEL. A continuous area of real property which is legally described and accurately drawn on the plat of such property and duly recorded.

PARISH HOUSE. A dwelling located on a church site, which serves as a residence for the clergy serving the church.

PARKING AISLE. The clear space for either one- or two-way traffic movement and maneuvering between rows of parking stalls.

PARKING LOT. An open area other than a street or public right-of-way, used for the temporary storage (parking) of operable passenger automobiles and commercial vehicles and available to the public, whether for compensation, free, or as an accommodation for clients, employees, or customers. This shall also include the areas provided for residents, employees, and visitors of multiple-family dwellings, which is available to the general public.

PARKING, OFF-SITE. The use of a lot for required parking that is located on a separate lot from the principal use.

PARKING, SHARED. A public or private parking area used jointly by two (2) or more uses.

PARKING GARAGE/STRUCTURE. A structure or portion thereof composed of one or more levels of floors used exclusively for the parking of motor vehicles, whether public or private. 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.

PARKING SPACE. A space within a parking lot or structure of certain dimensions as defined herein, exclusive of access drives, aisles, ramps, or columns, for the storage of one passenger automobile or commercial vehicle under two-ton capacity.

PARKWAY. A route intended to be used primarily by passenger vehicles which may have a varying width of right-of-way and which right-of-way is intended to be developed with a park-like character, a part of which may be reserved for bike paths.

PASSENGER VEHICLE. Unless otherwise specified in this Ordinance, passenger vehicles shall be considered automobiles, pick-up trucks, sports utility vehicles (SUV), or vans which size and design are intended to accommodate and transport human passengers on paved roads. Such vehicles typically are designed with two (2) axles and do not exceed twenty (20) feet in length or eight (8) feet in height.

PATIO. See Terrace.

PERSON. A firm, association, authority, organization, partnership, company, or corporation as well as an individual.

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT. A parcel of land or contiguous parcels of land of a size sufficient to create its own character, controlled by a single landowner or by a group of

landowners in common agreement as to control, to be developed as a single entity, the character of which is compatible with adjacent parcels and the intent of the zoning district or districts in which it is located. A planned development may include development, which departs from requirements of the applicable district regulations or other requirements of this Ordinance, in return for assurances of the overall quality of the development, including any specific features, which may be of exceptional benefit to the community as a whole.

PLANTING SEASON. That period during which a particular species of vegetation may be planted for maximum survivability and healthy growth.

PLAT. A map, drawing, or chart on which the subdivider's plan of a subdivision is presented and which he submits for approval and intends to record in final form.

PLAT, PRELIMINARY. A preliminary map of subdivision with accompanying material, upon which the design for the subdivision is presented, and submitted to the Village for approval, but not recording.

PLAT, FINAL. The final map of subdivision with accompanying material, which is submitted to the Village for approval, and to the County for recording.

PLAZA. An open area which is available to the public for walking, seating and passive enjoyment.

PORCH. A roofed area, attached to a building at the ground floor level or first floor level, which may either be fully enclosed with glass or screens or may be open except for railings and support columns.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING. See Building, Principal.

PRINCIPAL USE. See Use, Principal.

PRIMARY SCHOOL, PRIVATE. Any building or group of buildings, the use of which meets state requirements for primary education, but which does not secure the major part of its funding from any governmental agency.

PRIMARY SCHOOL, PUBLIC. Any building or group of buildings, the use of which meets state requirements for primary education, which secures the major part of its funding from any governmental agency.

PROTECTIVE CARE FACILITY. A licensed facility where the residents are assigned to the facility and are under the protective care of the County, state, or federal government to aid residents in readjustment to society following a period of imprisonment, hospitalization, or institutionalized treatment.

PROPERTY. Land or land and structures identified as a separate lot for purposes of the subdivision and zoning regulations of the Village of Barrington.

PUBLIC AREA.

1. The right-of-way of any area owned by the State of Illinois, Lake or Cook County, Barrington, Palatine, Ela or Cuba Townships, or the Village of Barrington, which is used for a highway, street, or road purposes; or

2. The right-of -way of any area dedicated for highway, street, or road purposes; or
3. Any automobile parking area owned by or subject to a lease agreement with the Village of Barrington.

PUBLIC ENTRANCE. Any entrance used by the general public to access unrestricted areas of an establishment.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE UTILITY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES. Buildings or structures used in conjunction with the provision of public or private utilities which are not customarily used in conveying or transmitting service to individual lots.

RECREATION, ACTIVE. Leisure activities usually performed with others, often requiring equipment and taking place at prescribed places, sites, or fields, such as but not limited to driving ranges, miniature golf, swimming, tennis, and other court games, baseball and other field sports, country club and playground activities. All indoor recreation uses are active recreation uses.

RECREATION, PASSIVE. Recreational activities that generally do not require a developed site or field, such as, but not limited to fishing piers, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking and golf courses with clubhouse and without other activities.

RECREATIONAL/OCCUPATIONAL VEHICLE. Unless otherwise specified in this Ordinance, recreational or occupational vehicles shall be described as trucks, step vans, buses, campers, trailers, motor homes, off-road motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles or those running on tracks, snowmobiles, boats, wave-runners, or similar recreational vehicles whether or not located on trailers which size and design are intended for or have been customized to accommodate recreational or occupational purposes or for the transport or hauling of goods and services.

RECYCLING PROCESSING CENTER. A facility that is not a salvage or junk yard and in which newspapers, magazines, books, and other paper products, glass, metal cans, and other products are recycled, reprocessed, and treated to return such products to a condition in which they may again be used for production.

RELOCATION. Any repositioning of a structure within the Historic Preservation Overlay District on its site or to another site.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT USES. A facility for scientific laboratory research in scientific, medical, or technology-intensive fields. Examples include, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, genetics, plastics, polymers, resins, coatings, fibers, fabrics, films, heat transfers, and radiation research, but not facilities for the manufacture or sale of products, except as incidental to the main purpose of the laboratory or research facility.

RESIDENTIAL. The use of land or buildings for dwelling purposes.

RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME, LARGE. A residential facility shared by nine (9) to fifteen (15) physically disabled or elderly individuals and resident staff, who live together as a single housekeeping unit in a long-term, family-like environment in which staff persons provide care, education, and participation in community activities for the residents in order to enable them to live as independently as possible in a residential environment. The term “large residential care home” shall not include an alcoholism or drug treatment center, a work release facility for convicts or ex-convicts, or other housing facilities serving as an alternative to incarceration or administering psychotheraputic drugs.

RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME, SMALL. A residential facility shared by eight (8) or fewer physically disabled or elderly individuals and resident staff, who live together as a single housekeeping unit in a long-term, family-like environment in which staff persons provide care, education, and participation in community activities for the residents in order to enable them to live as independently as possible in a residential environment. The term “small residential care home” shall not include an alcoholism or drug treatment center, a work release facility for convicts or ex-convicts, or other housing facilities serving as an alternative to incarceration or administering psychotheraputic drugs.

RESTAURANT. A building within which there is prepared and served a variety of prepared food for consumption primarily on the premises, typically on reusable dinnerware, and where more than sixty percent (60%) of the gross volume is derived from the sale of foods served for consumption on the premises. However, a snack bar or refreshment stand at a public or private swimming pool, playground, playfield, or park operated by the agency or group or approved vendor operating the recreational facilities and for the convenience of patrons of the facility shall be deemed to be a restaurant. "Restaurant" excludes restaurant sub-types defined herein.

RESTAURANT, CARRY-OUT. An establishment which, by design of physical facilities or by service or packaging procedures, permits or encourages the purchase of prepared, ready-to-eat foods intended to be consumed off the premises. A carry-out restaurant is distinguished from a fast-food restaurant in that it does not include a sit-down dining area, with the exception that seats may be provided for carry-out patrons waiting for food.

RESTAURANT, DRIVE-IN. A drive-in establishment where food and beverages are sold for consumption in parked motor vehicles.

RESTAURANT, DRIVE-THROUGH. An establishment whose business is the sale of food and beverages to the customer in ready-to-consume state for consumption, which uses drive-through facilities to perform all, or a portion of its transactions. See Drive-Through Facilities.

RESTAURANT, FAST-FOOD. An establishment whose principal business is the sale of food and beverages to the customer in ready-to-consume state for consumption either within the restaurant building or for carry out with consumption off the premises, and whose design or principal method of operation permits or encourages self-service, high-turnover dining.

RETAIL ASSEMBLY AND REPAIR ESTABLISHMENT. An establishment engaged in small scale assembly of products, or the repair of products, made exclusively for over-the-counter retail sales on the premises.

RETAIL GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. A building, property, or activity, the principal use or purpose of which is the sale of physical goods, products, or merchandise directly to the consumer, including specialty food sales. "Retail goods establishment" shall not include any use or other type of establishment, which is otherwise listed as a "permitted use" or a "special use” anywhere in this Ordinance.

RETAIL SERVICES ESTABLISHMENT. A building, property, or activity, the principal use or purpose of which is the provision of personal services directly to the consumer. The term "retail services establishment" shall include, but shall not be limited to, barber shops, beauty parlors, photo services and studios, shoe repair shops, travel services and the like. "Retail service establishment" shall not include currency exchanges, laundromats, laundry and dry cleaning establishments , pawnshops, tailoring shops, tattoo parlors, or any use or other type of

establishment which is otherwise listed as a "permitted use" or a "special use" anywhere in this Ordinance.

SCHOOLS, PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL. Schools offering occupational and vocational training, the courses of which are not generally transferable toward a bachelor's degree.

SECONDARY SCHOOL, PRIVATE. Any building or group of buildings, the use of which meets state requirements for secondary education, but which does not secure the major part of its funding from any governmental agency.

SECONDARY SCHOOL, PUBLIC. Any building or group of buildings, the use of which meets state requirements for secondary education, which secures the major part of its funding from any governmental agency.

SENIOR HOUSING, INDEPENDENT. An residential complex containing multi-family or single-family dwellings designed for and principally occupied by senior citizens of sixty (60) years of age or older. Such facilities may include a congregate meals program in a common dining area, but excludes institutional care such as medical or nursing care provided by an assisted living senior housing facility. See Senior Housing, Assisted Living.

SENIOR HOUSING, ASSISTED LIVING. An institutional facility that provides daily assistance and for long-term residence exclusively by senior citizens age sixty (60) and older, and which shall include, common dining and activity facilities, convenience features designed for the needs of senior citizens, such as emergency call systems, grab bars and handrails, special door hardware, cabinets, appliances, passageways, and doorways designed to accommodate wheelchairs, and the provision of social and medical services including meal services, transportation, housekeeping, nursing, and organized social activities. See Senior Housing, Independent.

SETBACK. The establishment of a yard, as defined in this Ordinance.

SIGHT DISTANCE ZONE. An area at the intersection of two rights-of-way, in which no visual barrier shall be placed or maintained. See Section 4.3 and Illustration 7 of Chapter 4 Part IV. Signs.

SIGN. Any object, device, or structure, or part thereof, situated outdoors or indoors, which is used to advertise, identify, display, direct or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business product, service, event, or location by any means including words, letters, figures, or designs. Signs shall not include the emblem of any nation, state, city, religion, or organization; works of art, which in no way identify a product; or scoreboards located on athletic fields.

SIGNABLE AREA. Any continuous portion of a building that is unbroken by doors, windows, or other architectural details within which a sign may be located.

SIGN, ANTIQUE. Any sign that can dates back to the 1930's or earlier and incorporate a unique or distinctive graphic design reflective of the era in which it was constructed.

SIGN AREA. The area of a sign that is used for displaying the message content of the sign, including all letters, images and background, but excluding frame and supports. The method for calculating sign area for the various types of signs is included in Chapter 4, Sign Regulations.

SIGN, FLASHING. Any illuminated sign where each artificial light unit is not maintained in a stationary condition, or where all light units are not constant in intensity and color at all times when such sign is illuminated.

SIGN, FREESTANDING. Any sign supported by uprights, poles, or braces placed upon the ground or a sign placed directly on the ground and not attached to any building. Freestanding Signs include Monument, Pylon, Two-Pole and Historic Two Pole and Single Pole Signs.

SIGN, HISTORIC. Any sign significantly conforming to the types so designated in the illustrations accompanying the Sign Regulations. Additionally, an Historic sign shall be representative of the late 1800s to the early 1900s (1880 – 1939).

SIGN, ILLUMINATED. Any sign illuminated to artificial lighting, whether externally or internally illuminated, or illuminated by neon lighting.

SIGN, MONUMENT. A type of freestanding where at least three-fourths (¾) of the horizontal length of the sign is permanently fixed to a decorative base, the full horizontal length of which is anchored to the ground.

SIGN, MOVING. Any sign that physically moves or rotates in any manner whatsoever, in whole or in part.

SIGN, NEON. An illuminated sign consisting of glass tubing, bent to form letters, symbols, or other shapes, that is filled with an electrically charged gas.

SIGN, OFF-PREMISE. Any sign which identifies or communicates a message related to an activity conducted, a service rendered, or a commodity sold which is not the primary activity, service, or commodity provided on the premises where the sign is located. Off-site signs include signs that are referred to as "billboards" or "outdoor advertising signs".

SIGN, POLITICAL. A sign which announces a candidate as seeking public political office and/or which conveys political issues and expressions of non-commercial individual speech.

SIGN, PORTABLE. Any sign that is not permanently affixed to a building, structure or the ground; a sign designed to be moved from place to place. These signs shall include, but are not limited to, signs attached to wood or metal frames designed to be self-supporting and movable; paper, cardboard or canvas signs wrapped around supporting poles. (This term also includes those signs commonly known as sandwich signs.)

SIGN, PROJECTING. Any sign which is attached to a building or other structure and extends by more than twelve (12) inches beyond the line of the building or structure or that portion of the building or structure to which it is attached.

SIGN, PYLON. A type of freestanding sign that is mounted on a single pole or other support, with or without a skirt.

SIGN, ROOF. Any sign erected, constructed, and maintained upon, or over, the roof of any building with the principal support on the roof structure. A sign that is attached to a parapet or mansard roof and protrudes, wholly or partially, above the lowest point of the roof of the building or structure to which the mansard or parapet is attached shall be considered a Roof Sign.

SIGN, TEMPORARY PROMOTIONAL. Any sign, poster, portable sign, balloon, inflatable banner, pennant, streamer, valance, or other advertising display constructed of cloth, canvas, light fabric, cardboard, wallboard, or other light materials, with or without frames, or any other similar

material intended to be displayed for a limited time and shall also include Subdivision Advertising Signs of more substantial material.

SIGN, TRAILER. A portable sign, with or without wheels, mounted on a frame intended to be transported from one site to another. Trailer Signs may also be known as "portable reader boards".

SIGN, TWO-POLE FREESTANDING. A type of freestanding sign supported by two (2) vertical uprights, poles, or braces placed upon the ground.

SIGN, VEHICLE. Any advertising or business sign attached to a motor vehicle that is parked and placed in position for the purpose of displaying the same to the public.

SIGN, WALL. Any sign which is placed against a building or other structure and attached to the exterior front, rear, or side wall of any building or other structure, or painted on a wall of a building. A sign attached to a mansard roof and not protruding, wholly or partially, above the lowest point of the roof of the building structure to which the mansard roof is attached shall be considered a Wall sign.

SIGN, WINDOW. A sign that is permanently painted or posted on the interior or exterior of a window of a building or structure which is intended to be read from the exterior of the building or structure. A window sign shall not be construed to be a window display.

SITE DEVELOPMENT PERMIT. A permit issued by the Zoning Official authorizing earthwork, demolition of buildings or free-standing walls or fences, and the cutting of trees twelve (12) inches in caliper or greater.

SITE PLAN . An accurately scaled plan that illustrates the existing conditions on a land parcel and the details of a proposed development.

SOUND-PRESSURE LEVEL. Twenty (20) times the logarithm to the base of ten (10) of the radio RMS sound pressure to the reference pressure, which shall be twenty (20) micropascals, denoted "LP" or "SLP."

STORY. That portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor above or, if there is no floor above, the space between the floor and the ceiling above.

STORY, HALF. That portion of a building under a gable, hip or mansard roof, the top wall plates of which on at least two (2) opposite exterior walls are not more than four and one-half (4 1/2) feet above the finished ceiling of the story immediately below.

STREET. A vehicular way**,** whether public or private, which may also serve for all or part of its width as a way for pedestrian traffic, whether called street, highway, thoroughfare, parkway, throughway, road, avenue, boulevard, lane place, alley, mall or otherwise designated.

STRUCTURE. Anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on the ground, or attached to something having a location on the ground, other than a building.

STRUCTURE, ACCESSORY. Anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on the ground, other than a building, which contributes to, and is subordinate and secondary to the principal building and use of a property. For the purposes of this Ordinance, an "accessory structure" has been distinguished from an "accessory building". Typical accessory structures

include dumpsters, trash enclosures, permanent generators, fences, playground equipment and other structures regulated in Chapter 4 Part I.

STRUCTURE, NONCONFORMING. See Use, Nonconforming.

STRUCTURE, PRINCIPAL. A structure in which is conducted the principal or main use of the parcel, on which it is located.

STRUCTURE, TEMPORARY. Anything constructed or erected that is readily movable and used or intended to be used for a designated time period or activity, and which shall be removed after the specified time period or activity has lapsed. All temporary structures shall be subject to the applicable standards for the district in which it is located.

TABLE GAMES. Games such as billiards, pool, foosball, table tennis, air hockey, and the like that are primarily played on a table whether activated manually or by the insertion of a coin, token, prepaid card, slug or other mechanical or electronic devices. Table games shall not include pinball, video games, and other similar electronic amusement devices. **Ord. 04-3160, Ord. 04-3191.**

TAVERN. Any business establishment engaged primarily in the retail sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages to public patrons for consumption on the establishment's premises, and that includes beer bars, parlors, lounges, cabarets and night clubs.

TEMPORARY USE. See Use, Temporary.

TERRACE. A surfaced area that is open to the sky and located at grade. A terrace is differentiated from a porch in that it is not an architectural extension of the house and may not be attached to a building. Terraces are located at grade.

THEATER. A structure where motion picture or live performances are offered for public viewing, for admission to which entrance money is received.

TRANSPORTATION CENTERS, PUBLIC. A facility or location where the principal use is the handling, receiving, and transfer of passenger traffic, and may include accessory loading and unloading, and storing or transfer of freight and other equipment used to accomplished the foregoing activities.

TRUCK TERMINAL/REPAIR. The premises used for the loading and unloading trucks, where storage of cargo is incidental to the primary function of motor freight shipment, and where minor maintenance and repair of these types of vehicles is performed. Such facility shall be designed to accommodate five (5) or more trucks.

USE. Any purpose or activity for which the land or building thereon is designed, arranged, or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.

USE, ACCESSORY. A use, building or structure located on the same lot as the principal use that:

1. Is subordinate in area, extent or purpose to, and serves a principal structure and use.
2. Is customarily found as an incident to such principal structure or use.
3. Contributes to the comfort, convenience or necessity of those occupying, working at or being serviced by such principal structure or use.
4. Is, except as otherwise expressly authorized by the provisions of this Ordinance, located on the same zoning lot as such principal structure or use.

5. Is under the same ownership or control as the principal structure or use.

USE, EXISTING. Any use of a parcel of land or a building, which exists on the effective date of this Ordinance.

USE, NONCONFORMING. Any use of land, building, or structure, lawful at the time of enactment of this Ordinance, which does not comply with all of the regulations of this Ordinance or of any amendments hereto, governing the use within the zoning district in which it is located.

USE, PERMITTED. A use which may be lawfully established in a particular zoning district or districts provided that it conforms with all requirements, regulations, and standards of such zoning district.

USE, PRINCIPAL. The primary or main use of land, buildings, or structures on a parcel, as distinguished from a subordinate or accessory use.

USE, SPECIAL. A use, whether public or private, which meets the intent and purpose of the zoning district, but cannot be properly classified as a permitted use in a particular district. After due consideration, in each case, of the impact of such use upon neighboring land and of the public need for the use at the particular location, such "special use" may or may not be approved, subject to the terms of this Ordinance.

USE, TEMPORARY. Any use intended for a limited duration.

VARIATION. Permission to depart from any provision of the zoning ordinance when, because of unique circumstances applicable to the property, strict application of the provisions of this zoning ordinance deprives such property of privileges enjoyed by other properties in the same vicinity that is within the same zoning district.

VETERINARY OFFICES. Any building or portion thereof designed or used for the care, observation, or treatment of domestic animals.

WAREHOUSE/DISTRIBUTION. A structure, or part thereof, or area used principally for the storage of goods and merchandise. Truck Terminals are not Warehouse/Distribution structures.

WHOLESALE GOODS ESTABLISHMENTS. An establishment or place of business primarily engaged in selling and/or distributing merchandise to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, or professional business users or to other wholesalers. This is not considered a general commercial or retail use.

WINDOW DISPLAY. Temporary placement or identification of merchandise, pictures, or models of projects or services, in, on, or directly behind a window allowing inspection by or attracting the attention of pedestrian traffic.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SUPPORT STRUCTURES. Structures erected or modified to support wireless communications antennas. Support structures within this definition include, but shall not be limited to, monopoles, lattice towers, light poles, wood poles, and guyed towers, or other structures, which appear to be something other than a support structure.

YARD. An open area on a lot situated between the principal building and the lot line that is unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground level to the sky, except as otherwise permitted in this Ordinance.

YARD, CORNER SIDE. A side yard facing a public or private street extending from the front yard to the rear lot line and from the corner side lot line to the face of the principal building. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

YARD, FRONT. A yard extending across the full width of the lot and situated between the front lot line and the face of the principal building. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

YARD, REAR. A yard extending across the full width of the lot and situated between the rear lot line and the face of the principle building. See illustration at end of this Chapter.

YARD, REQUIRED. The minimum yard, as required by this Ordinance, between the lot line and the corresponding building line of the principal building. See illustration at the end of this chapter.

YARD, SIDE or YARD, INTERIOR SIDE. A yard extending from the front yard to the rear yard and from the side (interior side) lot line to the face of the principal building. See illustration at end of this chapter.

YARD, TRANSITIONAL. A required yard on a parcel in circumstances where the parcel abuts a more restrictive zoning district and the proposed use of the parcel could create potential impacts on adjacent property. No principal buildings or structures shall be permitted in transitional yards. See illustration at the end of this chapter.

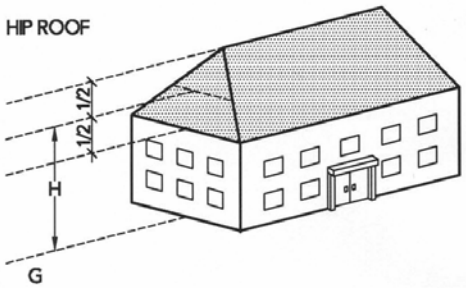
ZONING DISTRICT. A designation shown on the Zoning Map as being in a district enumerated in Chapter 5. of this Ordinance in which a specific set of zoning standards apply. The term may refer to the standards or an area so mapped. The term is also analogous with zoning classification or zoning designation.

ZONING MAP. The map(s) showing the location and boundaries of the zoning districts established by this Ordinance. These maps are entitled "Official Zoning Map of the Village of Barrington, Illinois".

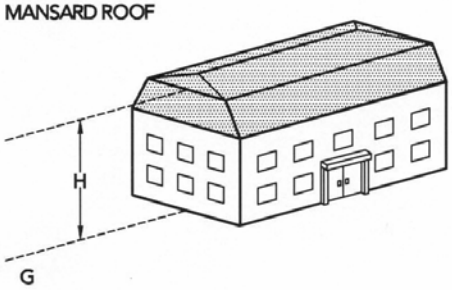
ZONING OFFICIAL. An official employed by the Village of Barrington who, as designated by the Village Manager, has the primary responsibility of administering this Ordinance, and whose duties are outlined in Chapter 3 of this Ordinance.

# Building Height

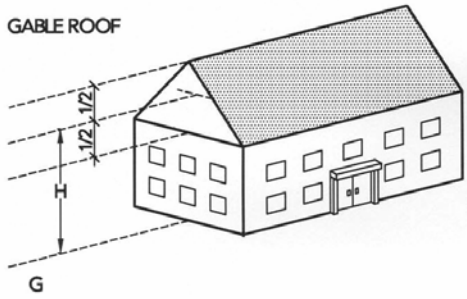
HIP ROOF



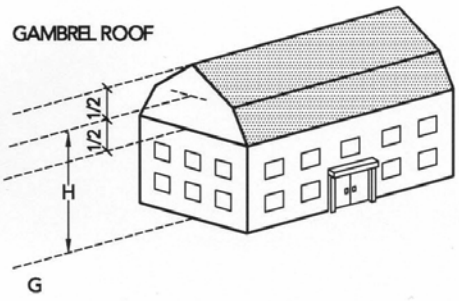

MANSARD ROOF



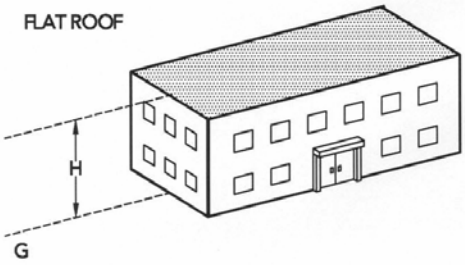

GABLE ROOF




GAMBREL ROOF



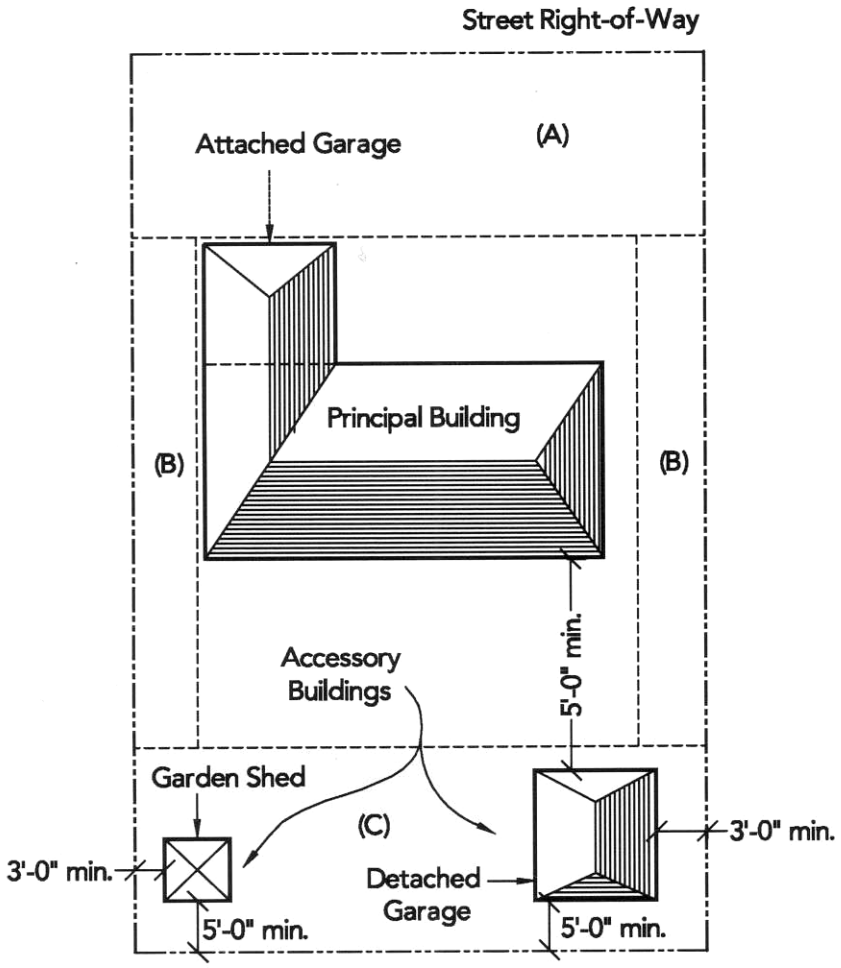

FLAT ROOF




H=Height of Building

G=Grade - see definition of "Buiding Height" for determination of grade

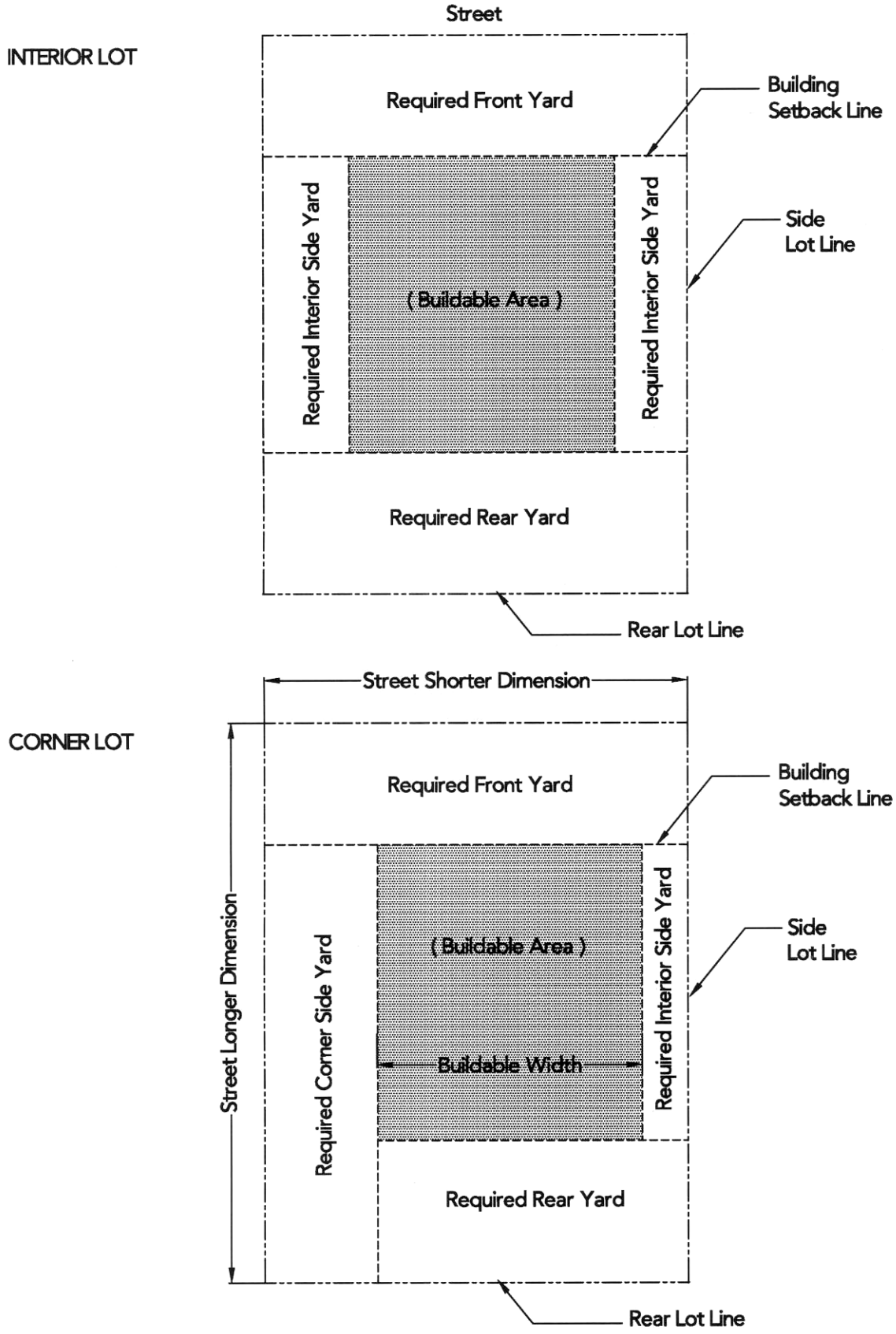
# Buildings, Principal and Accessory



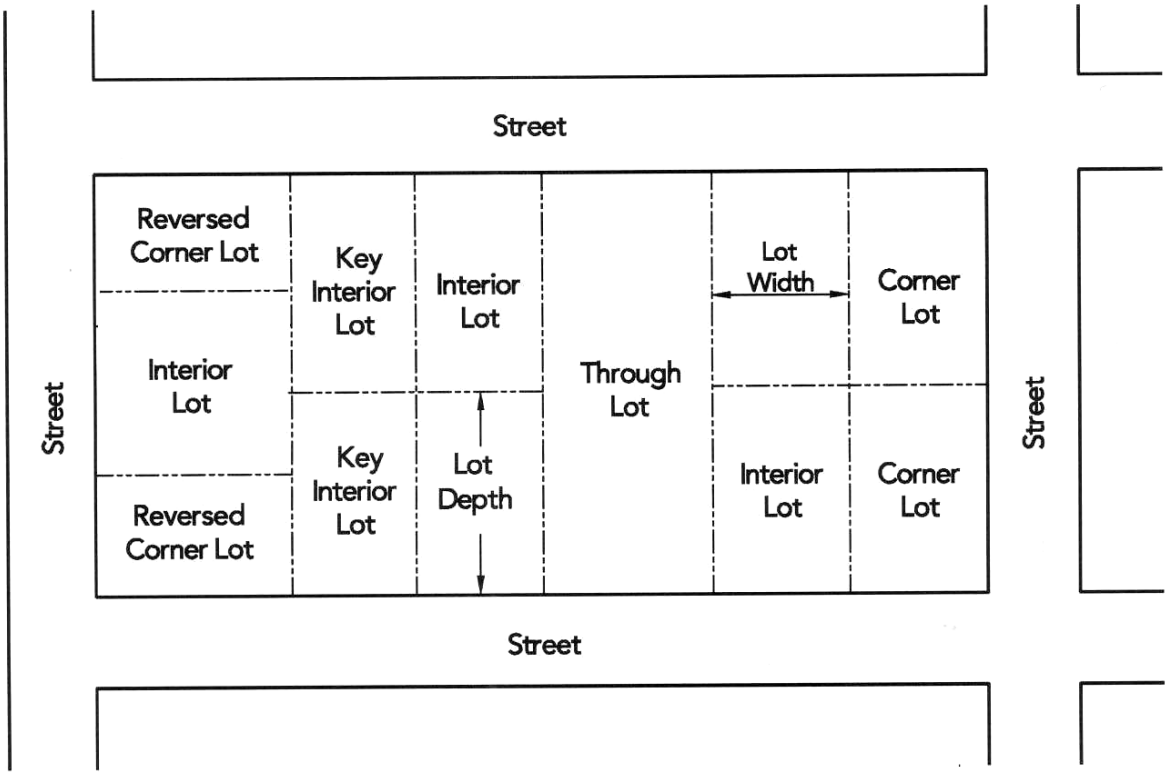

(A) Required Front Yard
(B) Required Side Yards
(C) Required Rear Yard

Accessory building allowed in principal building area, side yards (B), or rear yard (C).

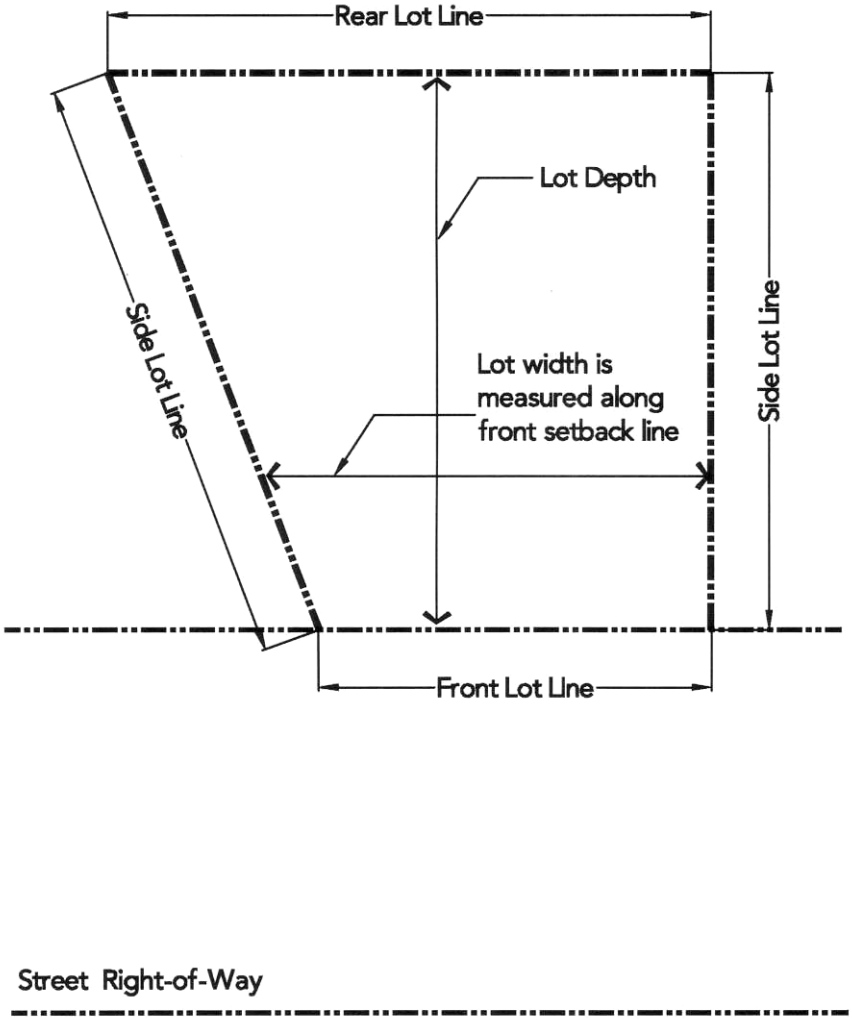
# Required Yards and Building Setback Lines



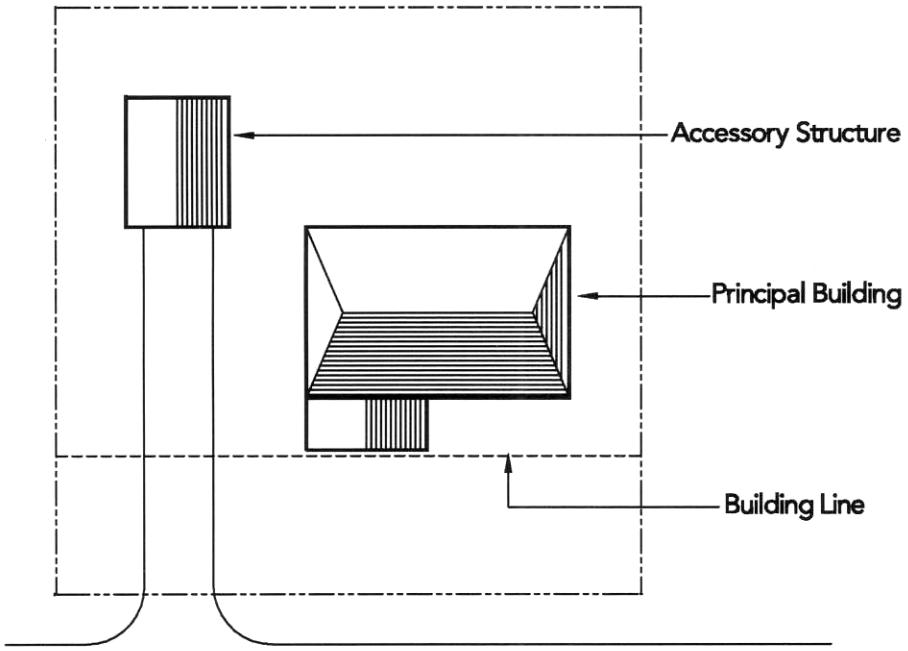
# Lot Types and Dimensions



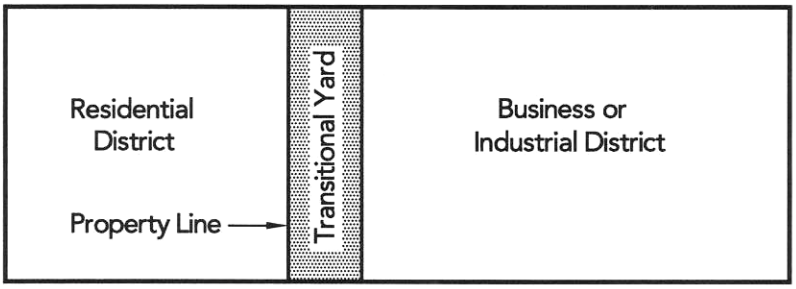
# Lot Width and Lot Depth Explained

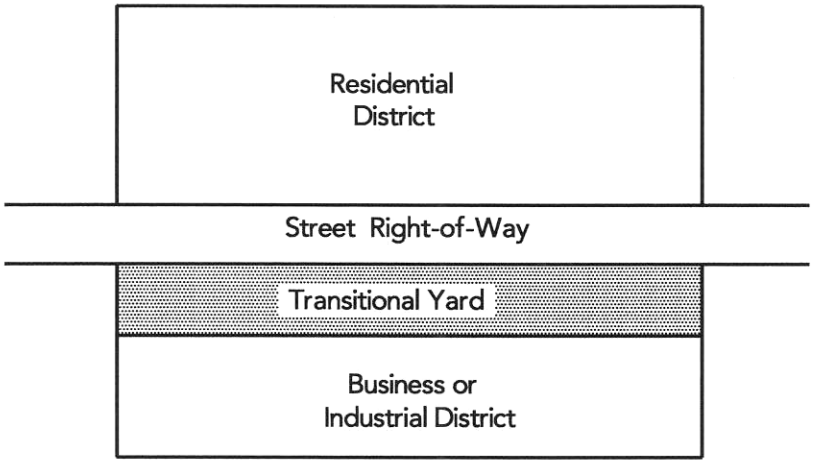


# Principal Building

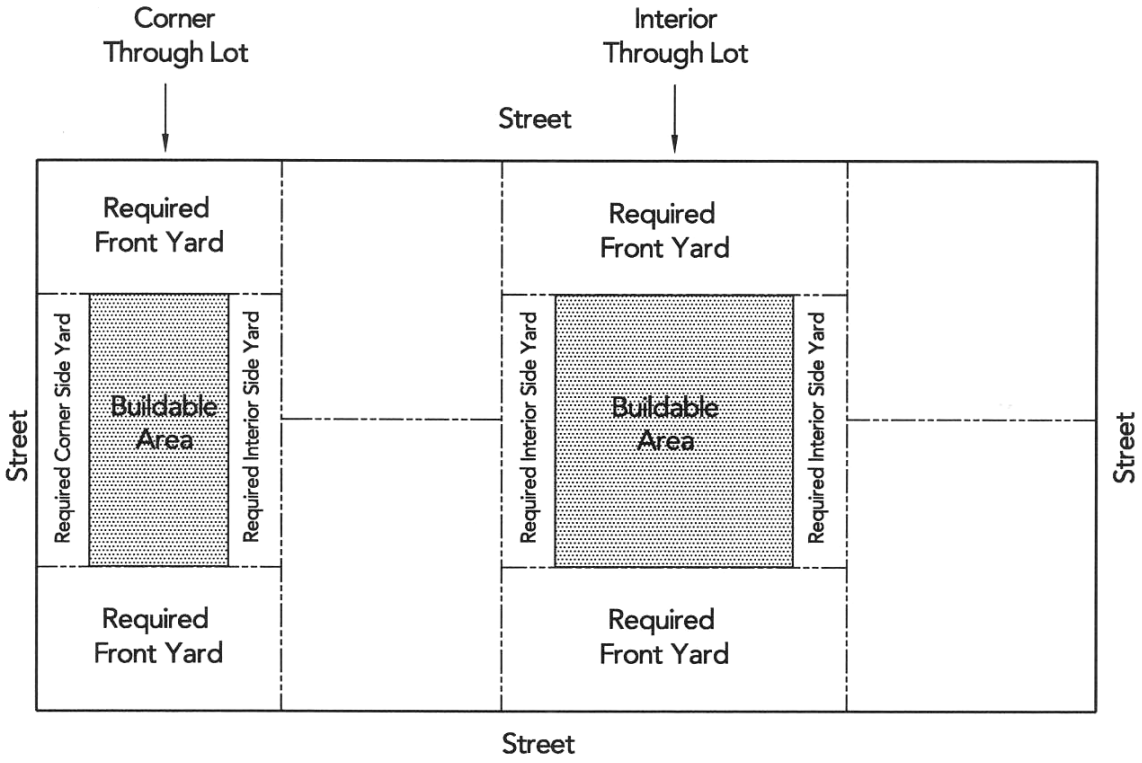


# Transitional Yards

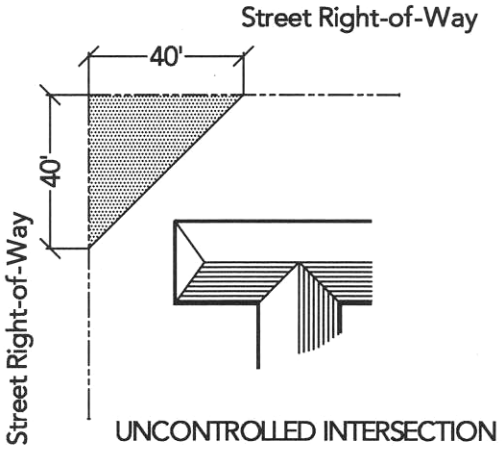


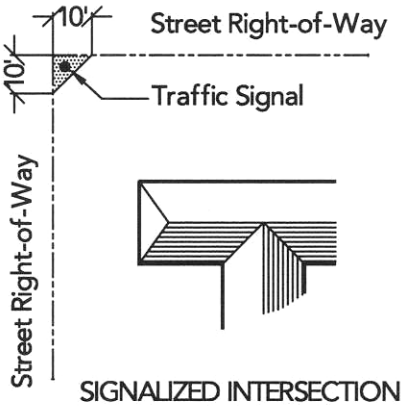
# Through Lots



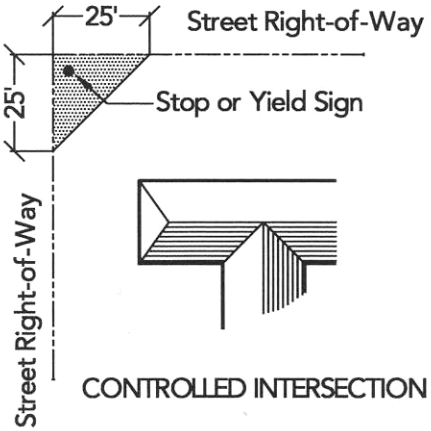
# Sight Distance Zone




UNCONTROLLED INTERSECTION



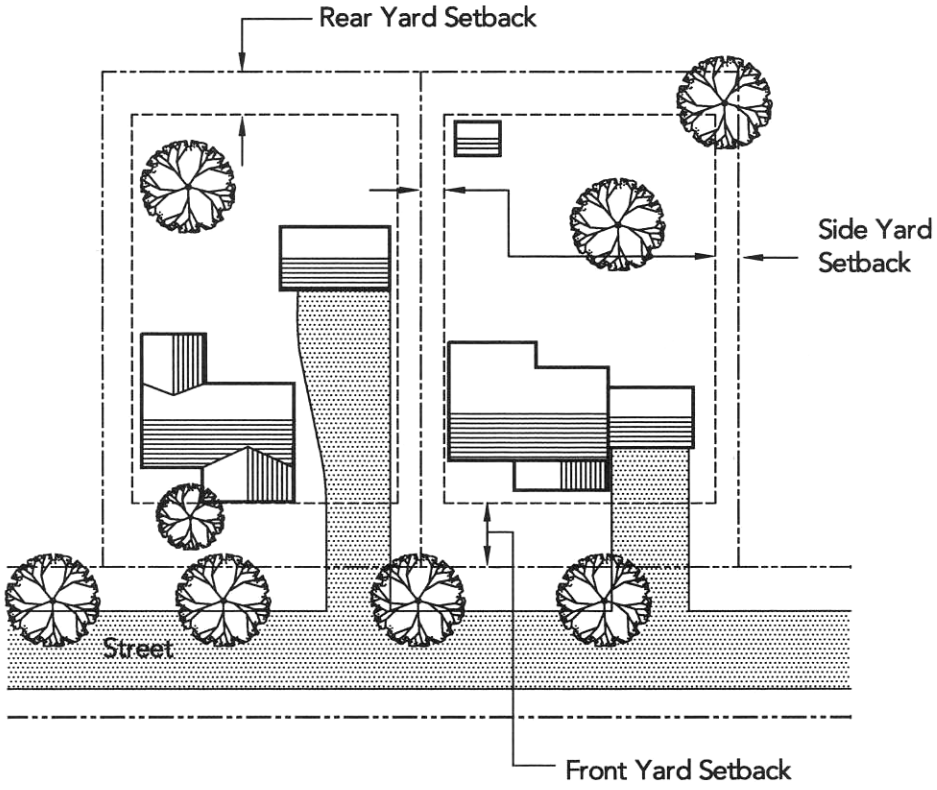

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION



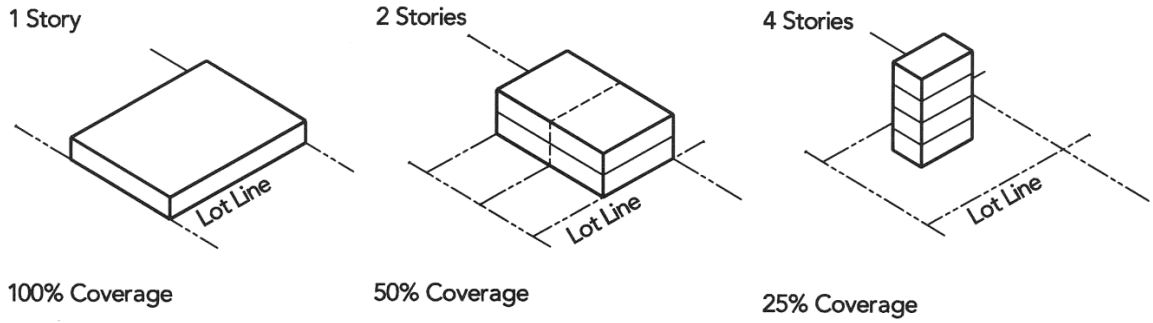

CONTROLLED INTERSECTION

NOTE :
Within the triangularly shaped areas, no obstruction to vision (fence; wall; tree; hedge; shrubs, etc.) may exceed a height of three feet above the established street grade.

# Setbacks


Rear Yard Setback
Side Yard Setback
Street
Front Yard Setback

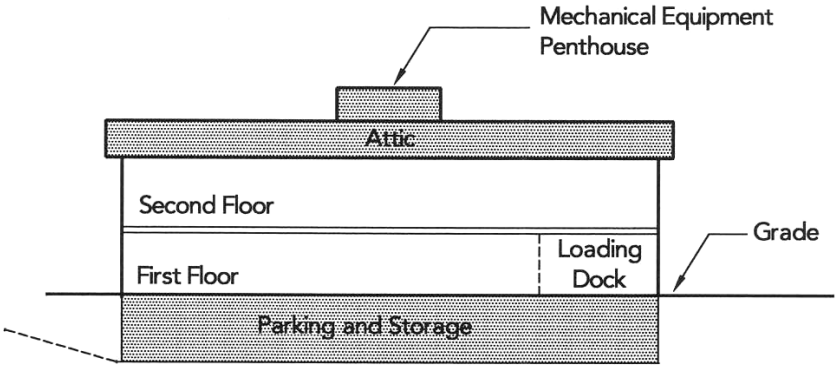
# Floor Area Ratio ( FAR )

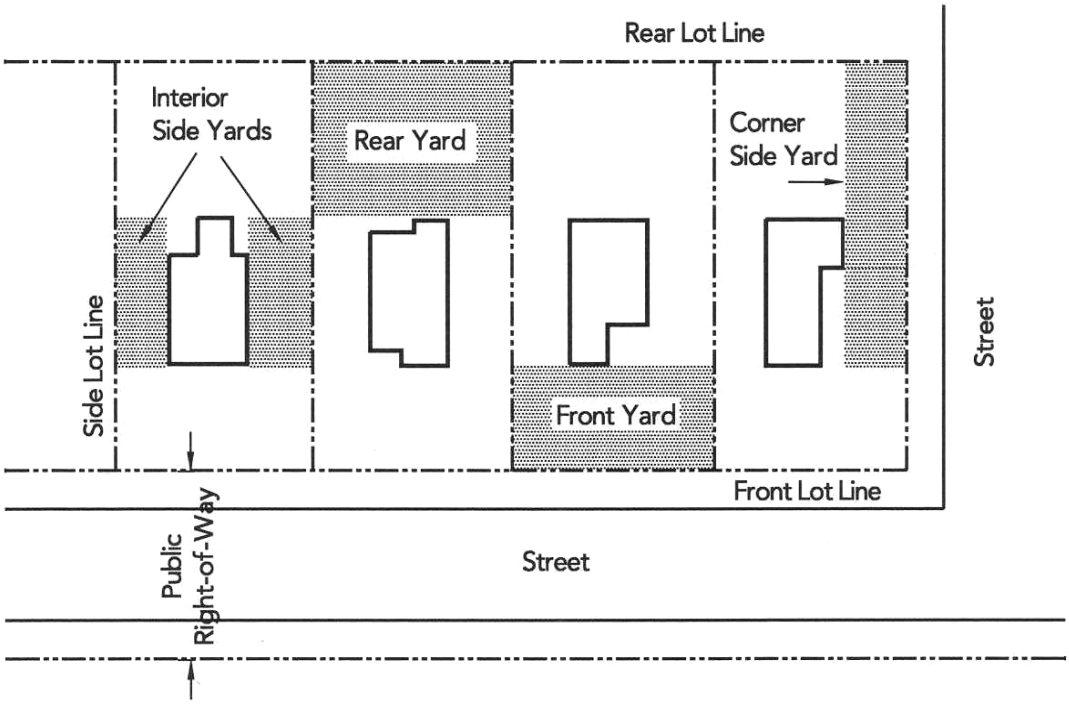



( The above have a floor area ratio of
1 : 0 for demonstration purposes only)

$$FAR = \frac{\text{Total Floor Area}}{\text{Total Lot Area}}$$

Floor Area Ratio
Floor area of the building divided by the
area of the zoning lot on which it is located.




Not Included in Floor Area

# Required Yards - Illustrated