

View additional details on this proposal and all application materials using the following link:

#### **Applicant Materials for Consideration**

#### **DETAILS**

Location:	Unified Development Code (UDC) Requirement:							
1501 Winchester Drive	<ul> <li>The UDC requires all structures to be located outside of recorded front setbacks in an R-1,</li> </ul>							
Applicant / Agent:	Single-Family Residential Suburban District.							
Cecil Watford								
	<b>Board Consideration:</b>							
Property Owner:	<ul> <li>Site Variance for a freestanding garage less than</li> </ul>							

#### Cecil Watford

#### **Current Zoning:**

R-1, Single-Family Residential Suburban District

#### **Future Land Use:**

Low Density Residential

#### Case Number(s):

6661

• Site Variance for a freestanding garage less than 30-feet from the front property line in an R-1, Single-Family Residential Suburban District.

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## **BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT**VICINITY MAP - EXISTING AERIAL



The site is surrounded by residential units.

APPLICATION NUMBER6661 DATE April 7, 2025	
APPLICANT Cecil Watford	N
REQUEST Site Variance	\$
	NTS

#### SITE HISTORY

The site was originally part of the 110-lot Crestview Subdivision, Second Addition, the plat for which was approved by the Planning Commission in April 1957 and subsequently recorded in Mobile County Probate Court in May 1957. Each lot within the subdivision was recorded with a 30-foot minimum building setback, per a note on the Final Plat.

There are no other Planning Commission or Board of Zoning Adjustment cases associated with the site.

#### **STAFF COMMENTS**

#### **Engineering Comments:**

No comments to the proposed variance; however, according to the submitted plans, the proposed project will require a Land Disturbance Permit to be submitted through Central Permitting.

#### **Traffic Engineering Comments:**

No comments.

#### **Urban Forestry Comments:**

Property to be developed in compliance with state and local laws that pertain to tree preservation and protection on both city and private properties [Act 929 of the 1961 Regular Session of the Alabama Legislature (Acts 1961, p. 1487), as amended, and City Code Chapters 57 and 65]. Private removal of trees in the right-of-way will require approval of the Mobile Tree Commission. Removal of heritage trees from undeveloped residential sites, developed residential sites in historic districts, and all commercial sites will require a tree removal permit.

#### **Fire Department Comments:**

All projects within the City Limits of Mobile shall comply with the requirements of the City of Mobile Fire Code Ordinance (2021 International Fire Code). Fire apparatus access is required to be within 150' of all non-sprinklered commercial buildings and within 300' of all sprinklered commercial buildings. Fire water supply for all commercial buildings will be required to meet the guidance of Appendices B and C of the 2021 International Fire Code. The minimum requirement for fire hydrants is to be within 400' of non-sprinkled commercial buildings, within 600' of sprinkled commercial buildings, and within 100' of fire department connections (FDC) for both standpipes and sprinkler systems.

#### **Planning Comments:**

The applicant is requesting a Site Variance to allow a freestanding garage to be located less than 30 feet from the front property line in an R-1, Single-Family Residential Suburban District; the Unified Development Code (UDC) does not allow structures exceeding three (3)-feet-tall within a recorded side street, side yard setback in an R-1, Single-Family Residential Suburban District.

A narrative describing the request can be viewed using the link on Page 1 of this report. In summary, the applicant states they have replaced an unenclosed car port with an enclosed garage within the same building footprint as justification for the request.

No permits are associated with the previous car port or the garage. Upon an inspection of a Right-of-Way Permit associated with the site for a new driveway it was documented that a new structure had been constructed on the property without any permits. An additional inspection by the Planning and Zoning Department determined that the structure was constructed within the 30-foot front yard setback, as required by the aforementioned subdivision plat. This was confirmed upon review of the site plan submitted with the Variance application, which illustrates that the garage is set back from the front property line by five (5)± feet. In addition to encroaching within the required front yard setback, the site plan illustrates that the structure encroaches within the required five (5)-foot side yard setback by three (3)± feet.

The applicant has not provided sufficient evidence justifying approval of a variance to allow the garage to encroach as much as it does within the front and side yard setbacks. There appears to be sufficient area to relocate the garage within the front yard without violating the applicable dimensional standards of the UDC. Moreover, no variances have been granted within the vicinity of the subject site for similar requests, suggesting approval of the application may set a precedent by which future, less desirable variance requests could be approved.

It should be noted that the combined building footprint of all structures depicted on the site plan does not exceed the 35% maximum site coverage limitation of the UDC for residential lots in a Suburban sub-district.

#### **VARIANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Standards of Review:

Variances are not intended to be granted frequently. The applicant must clearly show the Board that the request is due to very unusual characteristics of the property and that it satisfies the variance standards. What constitutes unnecessary hardship and substantial justice is a matter to be determined from the facts and circumstances of each application.

Article 5 Section 10-E. 1. of the Unified Development Codes states that the Board of Adjustment may grant a variance if:

- The Applicant demonstrates that the variance shall not be contrary to the public interest;
- Where, owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provision of this Chapter will result in unnecessary hardship; and
- The spirit of this Chapter will be observed and substantial justice done.

Article 5 Section 10-E.2. states no variance shall be granted:

- (a) In order to relieve an owner of restrictive covenants that are recorded in Mobile County Probate Court and applicable to the property;
- (b) Where economic loss is the sole basis for the required variance; or
- (c) Where the variance is otherwise unlawful.

#### **Considerations:**

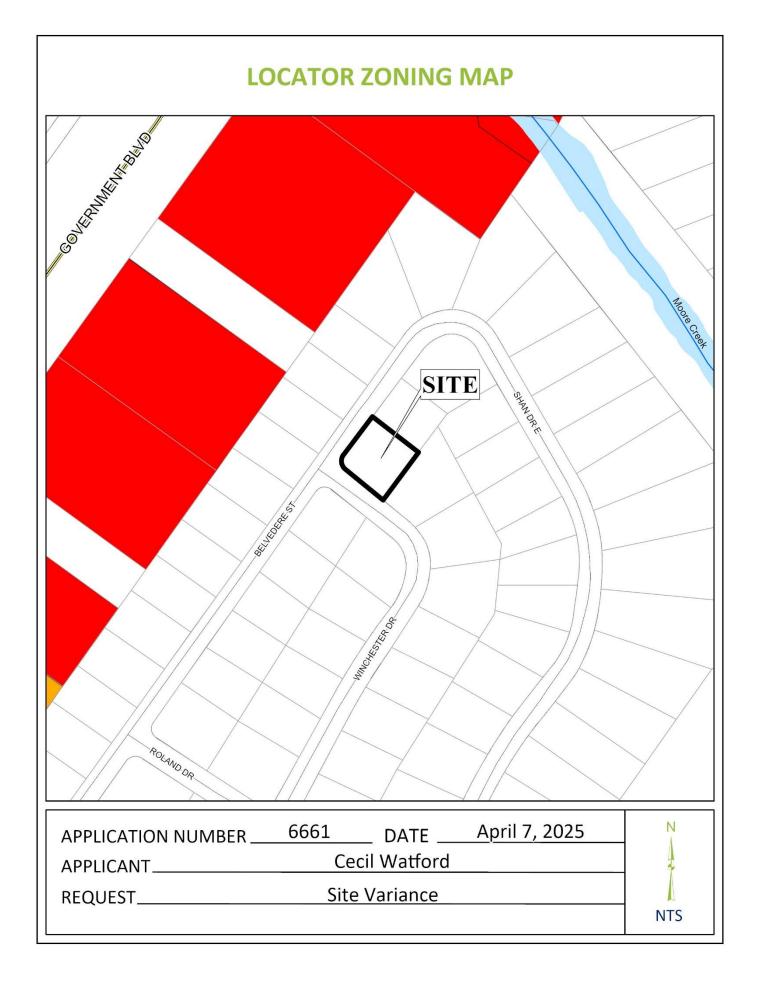
Based on the requested Variance application and documentation submitted, if the Board considers approval of the request, the following findings of fact must be presented:

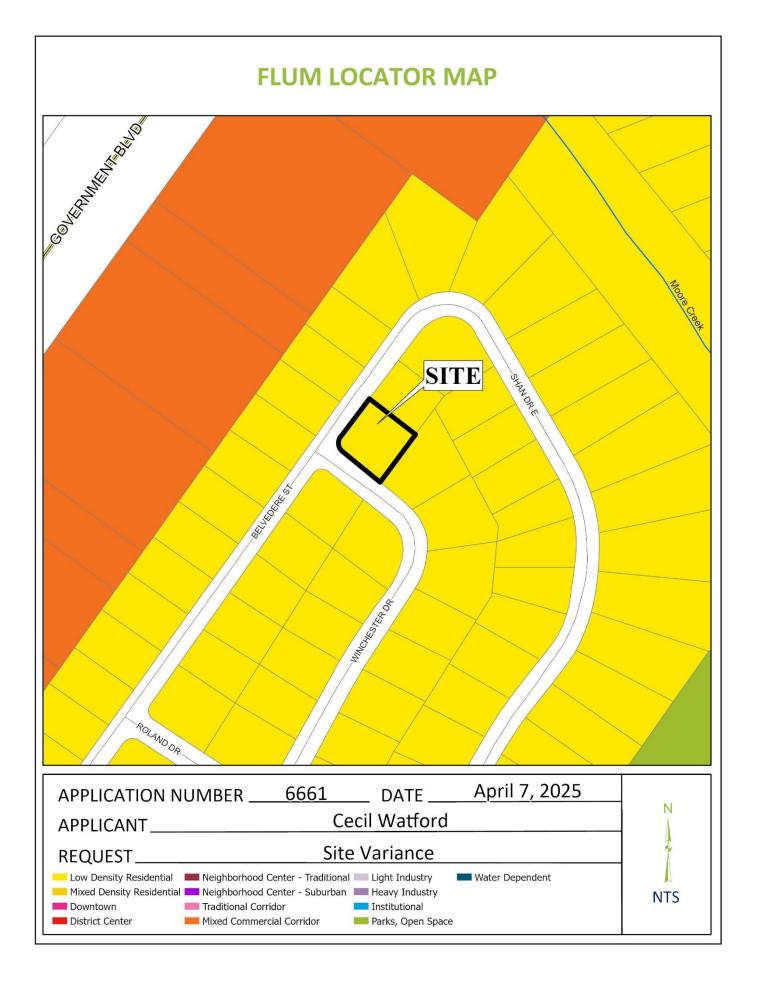
1) The variance **will not** be contrary to the public interest;

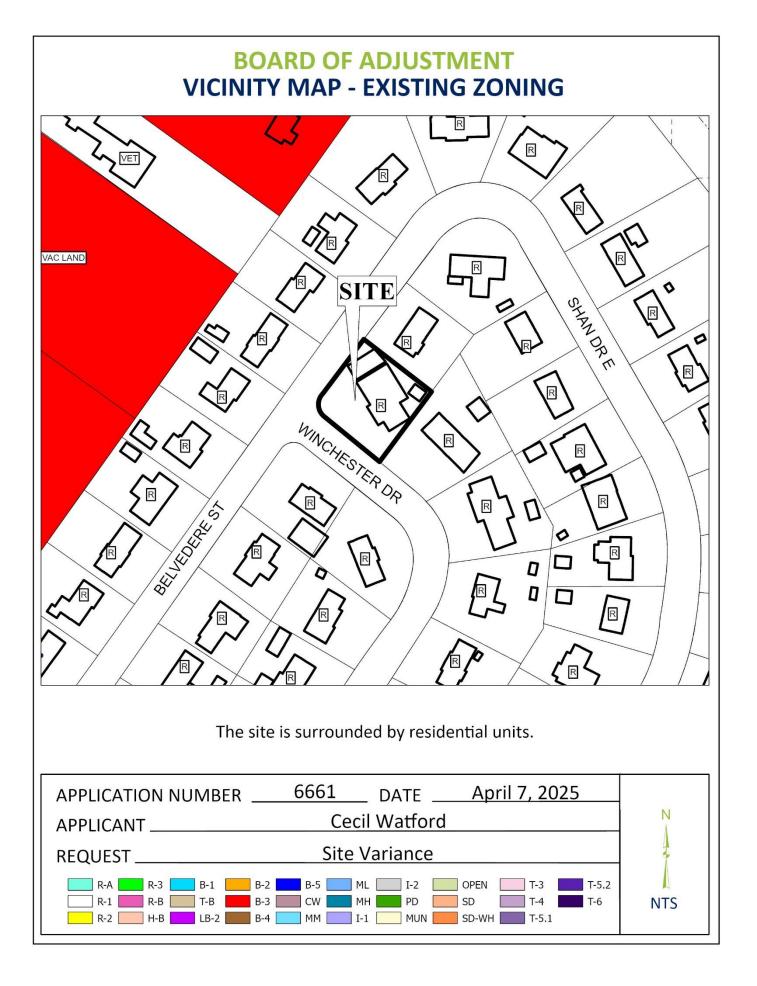
- 2) Special conditions exist such that a literal enforcement of the provisions of the chapter **will** result in unnecessary hardship; and
- 3) The spirit of the chapter **shall** be observed and substantial justice done to the applicant and the surrounding neighborhood by granting the variance.

If the Board considers approving the variance request, it could be subject to the following conditions:

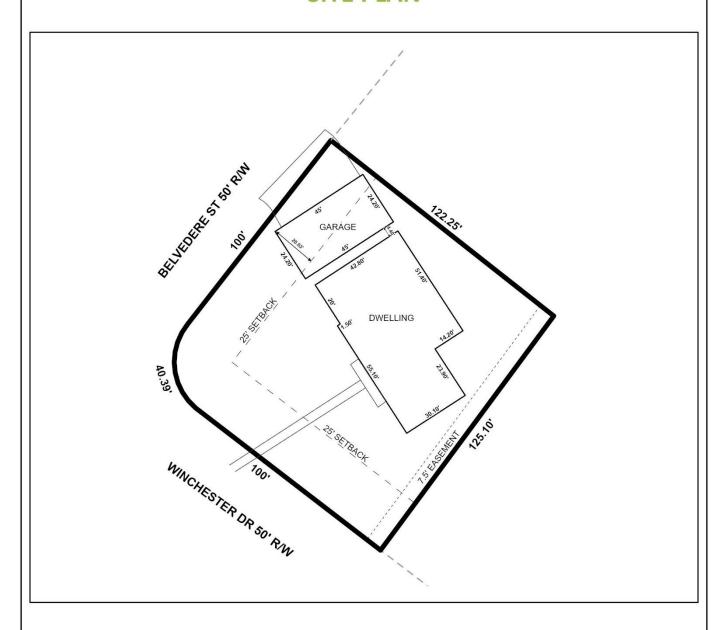
- 1) Acquisition of all required after-the-fact permits and inspections for the garage; and
- 2) Compliance with all other codes and ordinances.







#### **SITE PLAN**



The site plan illustrates the proposed garage placement, current dwelling, easements and setbacks.

APPLICATION NUMBER	6661	DATE	April 7, 2025	N				
APPLICANT	APPLICANTCecil Watford							
REQUEST								
				NTS				

ZONING DISTRICT CORRESPONDENCE MATRIX															
		OW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LDR)	MIXED DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MXDR)	DOWNTOWN (DT)	DISTRICT CENTER (DC)	NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER - TRADITIONAL (NC-T)	NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER - SUBURBAN (NC-S)	TRADITIONAL CORRIDOR (TC)	MIXED COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR (MCC)	IGHT INDUSTRIAL (LI)	HEAVY INDUSTRY (HI)	NSTITUTIONAL LAND USE (INS)	PARKS & OPEN SPACE (POS)	DOWNTOWN WATERFRONT (DW)	WATER DEPENDENT USES (WDWRU)
RESIDENTIAL - AG	R-A	1	V			_	_		_		_	=			>
ONE-FAMILY RESIDENCE	R-1								Г						
TWO-FAMILY RESIDENCE	R-2													0	
MULTIPLE-FAMILY	R-3	0												0	
RESIDENTIAL-BUSINESS	R-B		0											0	
TRANSITIONAL-BUSINESS	T-B		0												
HISTORIC BUSINESS	H-B														
VILLAGE CENTER	TCD														
NEIGH. CENTER	TCD														
NEIGH. GENERAL	TCD														
DOWNTOWN DEV. DDD	T-6														
DOWNTOWN DEV. DDD	T-5.1														
DOWNTOWN DEV. DDD	T-5.2														
DOWNTOWN DEV. DDD	T-4														
DOWNTOWN DEV. DDD	T-3														
DOWNTOWN DEV. DDD	SD-WH									0	0				
DOWNTOWN DEV. DD	SD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0				
BUFFER BUSINESS	B-1													0	
NEIGH. BUSINESS	B-2		0											0	
LIMITED BUSINESS	LB-2		0											0	
COMMUNITY BUSINESS	B-3											0		0	
GEN. BUSINESS	B-4											0		0	
OFFICE-DISTRIBUTION	B-5														
LIGHT INDUSTRY	I-1														
HEAVY INDUSTRY	I-2														

#### **Zoning District Correspondence Matrix**

- Directly Related
- Elements of the zoning category are related to the future LU category, but with qualifications (such as a development plan with conditions)
- Land use category is appropriate, but the district does not directly implement the category (e.g., open space in an industrial district)

#### Residential Land Use

### LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LDR)

This designation applies to existing residential neighborhoods found mostly west of the Beltline or immediately adjacent to the east side of the Beltline.

The primary land use in the LDR districts is residential and the predominant housing type is the single-family housing unit, detached or semi-detached, typically placed within a street grid or a network of meandering suburban streets. The density in these districts ranges between 0 and 6 dwelling units per acre (du/ac).

These neighborhoods may also contain small-scale, low-rise multi-unit structures at appropriate locations, as well as complementary retail, parks and civic institutions such as schools, community centers, neighborhood playgrounds, and churches or other religious uses if those uses are designed and sited in a manner compatible with and connected to the surrounding context. The presence of individual ancillary uses should contribute to the fabric of a complete neighborhood, developed at a walkable, bikeable human scale.