

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

# **Applicant Materials for Consideration**

# DETAILS

Location: 6101 Grelot Road

Applicant / Agent (as applicable): Wrico Signs

Property Owner: Christ United Methodist Church

**Current Zoning:** B-3, Community Business Suburban District

Future Land Use: Suburban Center

**Case Numbers:** 6601/6068

#### Unified Development Code (UDC) Requirement:

• The Unified Development Code (UDC) requires all signage to be on-premise in a B-3, Community Business Suburban District.

#### **Board Consideration:**

• Sign Variance to allow an off-premise sign for a church in a B-3, Community Business Suburban District.

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



The site is surrounded by residential and commercial units.

APPLICATION NUMBER	6601	_ DATE	July 8, 2024	-
APPLICANT	Wr	rico Signs		N
REQUEST	Sign	Variance		-
				NTS

# **SITE HISTORY**

The site has had several Subdivision and Planned Unit Development applications approved by the Planning Commission, with the most recent Subdivision and Major Modification to a Previously Approved Planned Unit Development being approved at the Planning Commission's September 7, 2023 meeting.

The site was last before the Board of Zoning Adjustment at its January 9, 2017 meeting, where a sign variance was granted to allow a digital message center on the existing on-premise church's freestanding sign on Grelot Road, and within 300-feet of residentially zoned property.

# **STAFF COMMENTS**

### **Engineering Comments:**

No comments.

### **Traffic Engineering Comments:**

No traffic impacts anticipated by this variance request.

### **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 Sign Variance to allow an off-premise sign for a church in a B-3, Community Business Suburban District; the Unified Development Code (UDC) requires all signage to be on-premise in a B-3, Community Business Suburban District.

A detailed description of the proposed Sign Variance request is available via the link on Page 1 of this report.

Christ United Methodist Church is located on Lot 1, Christ United Methodist Subdivision, which is zoned R-3, Multi-Family Residential Suburban District and owns the adjacent Lot A, Resubdivision of Lot 2A, Christ United Methodist Church Subdivision, Resubdivision of Lots 2 & 3, which is zoned B-3, Community Business Suburban District. There is an existing sign on the adjacent Lot A that does not appear to have any previous approvals, and may have been installed after the site obtained a Planned Unit Development approval in 1997 to allow the site's access to Hillcrest Road to be built. The applicant wishes to replace the existing non-conforming sign with a new sign. As the church has obtained approval to have access to Hillcrest Road, and the church building is not visible from Hillcrest Road, granting the requested variance may be appropriate to help guide vehicles traveling to the site.

# 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.

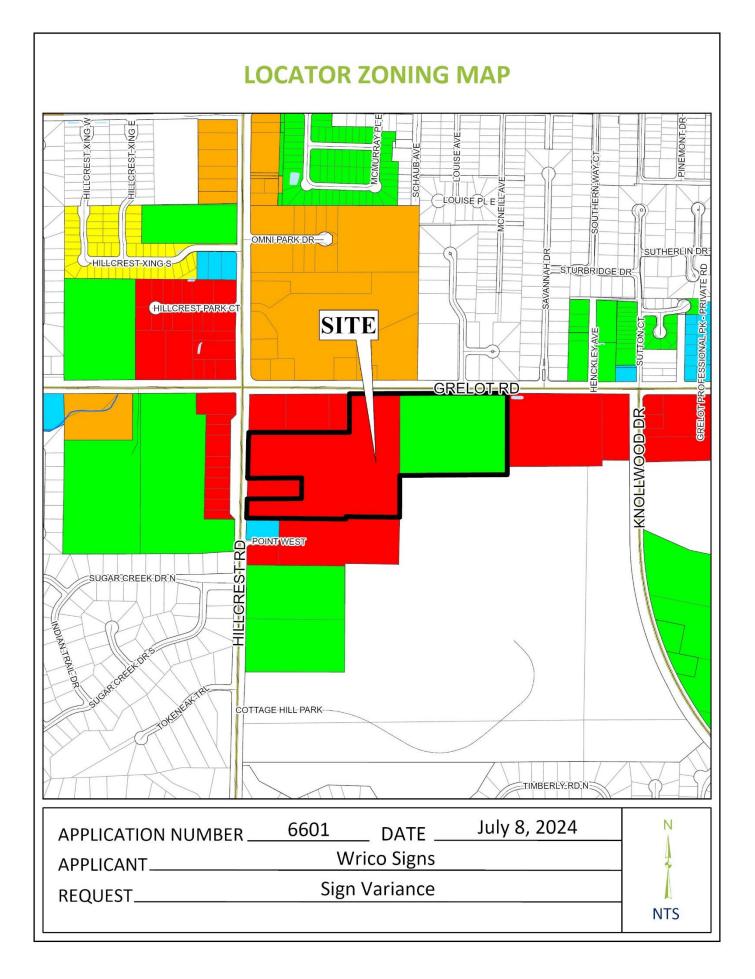
Article 5 Section 10-E.2. states; no variance shall be granted:

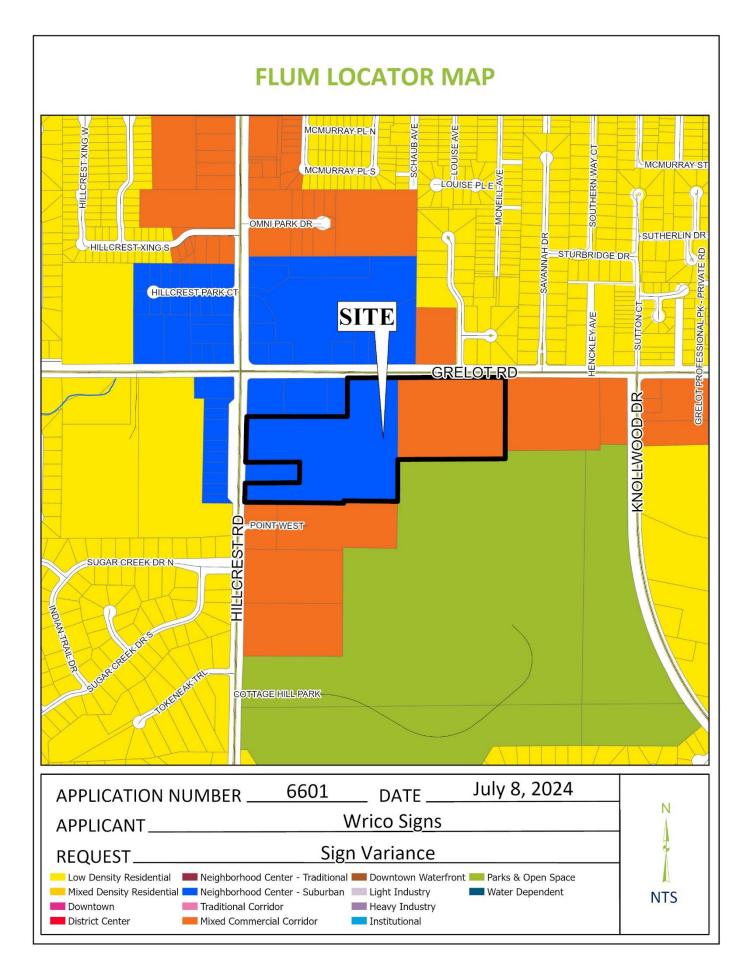
- (a) In order to relieve an owner of restrictive covenants that are recorded in Mobile County Probate Court and applicable to the property;
- (b) Where economic loss is the sole basis for the required variance; or
- (c) Where the variance is otherwise unlawful.

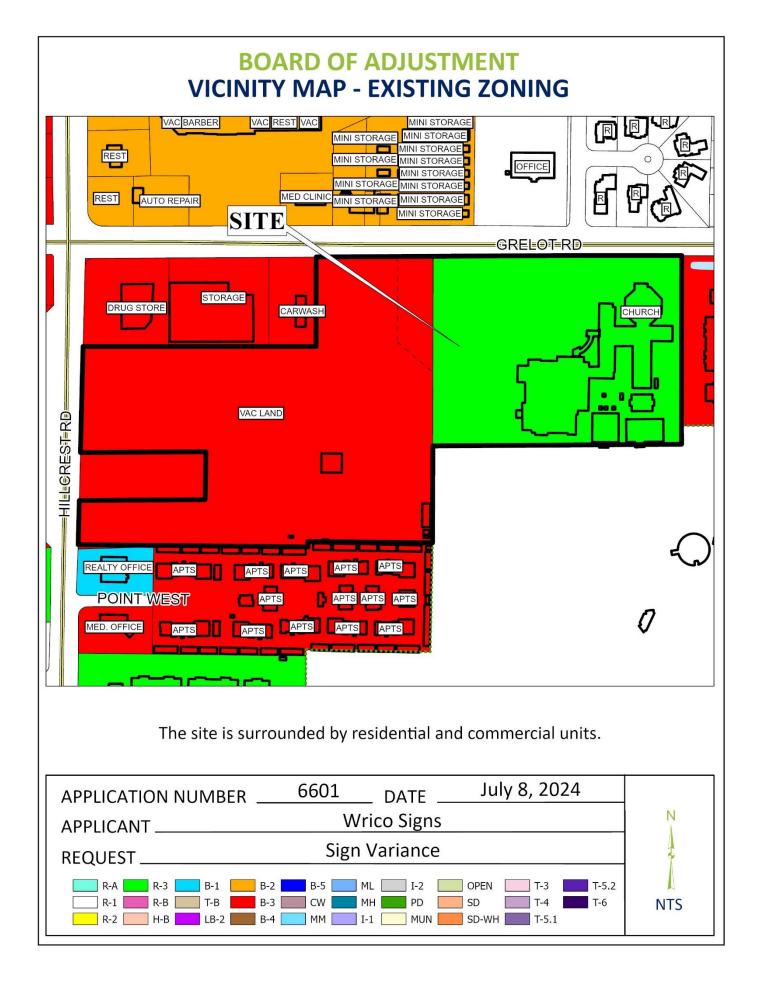
### **Considerations:**

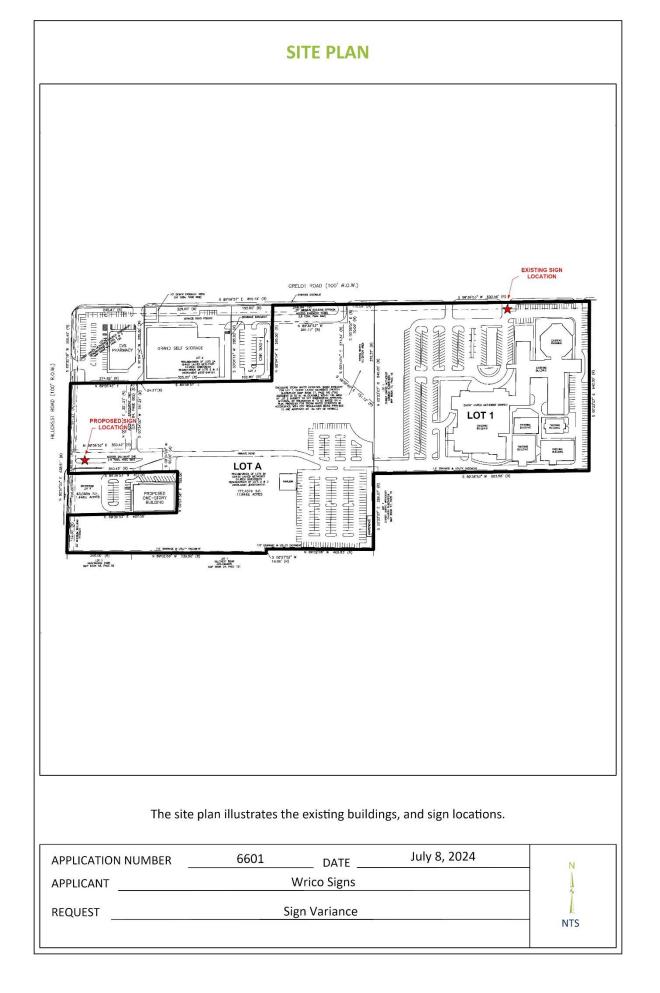
Based on the requested Variance application and documentation submitted if, the Board considers the approval of the request, the following findings of fact must be present:

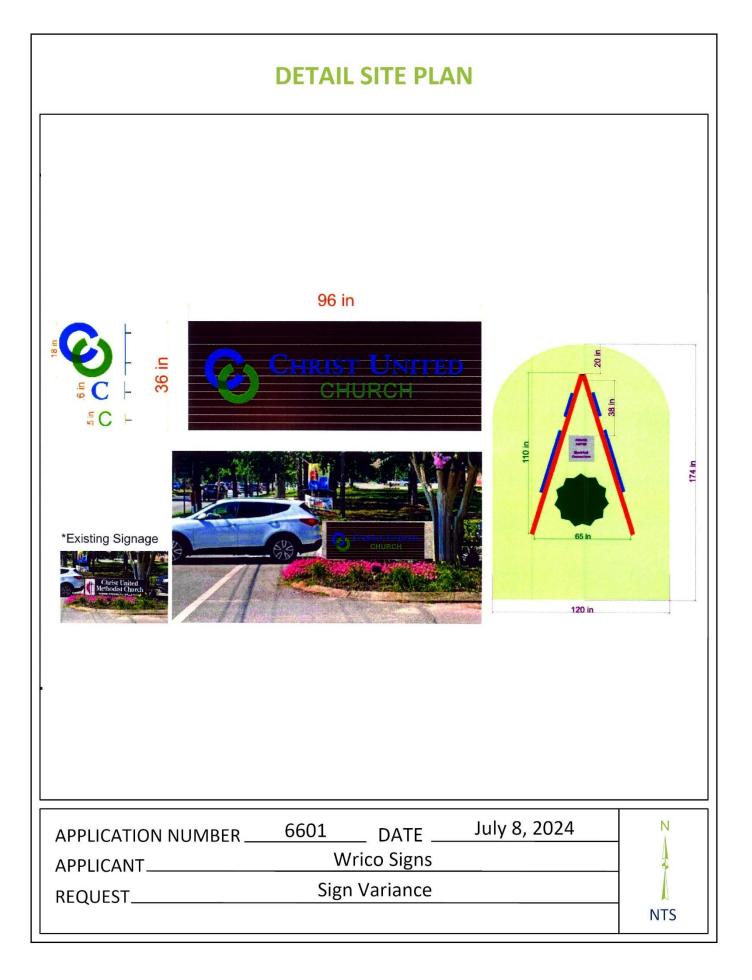
- A. The variance **will not** be contrary to the public interest;
- B. Special conditions **exist** such that a literal enforcement of the provisions of the chapter **will** result in unnecessary hardship; and
- C. The spirit of the chapter **shall be** observed and substantial justice **done** to the applicant and the surrounding neighborhood by granting the variance.











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)	FRADITIONAL CORRIDOR (TC)	MIXED COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR (MCC)	LIGHT INDUSTRIAL (LI)	HEAVY INDUSTRY (HI)	NSTITUTIONAL LAND USE (INS)	PARKS & OPEN SPACE (POS)	DOWNTOWN WATERFRONT (DW)	WATER DEPENDENT USES (WDWRU)
RESIDENTIAL - AG	R-A		~			~	~		~		-	=			>
ONE-FAMILY RESIDENCE	R-1														
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			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)

#### NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER (NC)

This land use designation applies to smaller hubs of mixed commercial, community, and recreational activity that cater to adjacent residential areas. Many of these centers exist today in some form. Therefore, the following common principles apply not just to the future development of new centers, but also to the redevelopment (wholesale or incremental) of existing centers.

#### General Principles for Neighborhood Centers:

- NC should support a limited amount of commercial employment
- NC should incorporate some residential use, which may vary in type from detached single family, townhouse, accessory and live-work units in mixed use and low-rise multifamily structures.
- The residential density in NC designations -ranging from 4 to 10 du/ ac- must be compatible in character with that of surrounding residential development, providing appropriate transitions in height, massing and other buffering from one land use district to the next.
- The retail and housing uses should merge around vibrant, compact, accessible nodes, located at key neighborhood intersections or along short road segments.

 The NC nodes should be connected to the surrounding neighborhood and nearby public uses (e.g., schools, parks, etc.) via well-designed sidewalks and complete streets.

While the above-listed principles are common to all NC districts, the design attributes of neighborhood centers generally vary depending on whether a center is in a more "traditional" or more "suburban" context.

#### Additional Attributes of Neighborhood Centers:

- > NC in traditional contexts: These tend to be in those areas east of the Beltline and correspond to MxDR neighborhoods. In these NCs, buildings should orient to the street, with on-site parking typically pushed to the back of the site. The design qualities of the public realm are emphasized, including the provision of continuous sidewalks, tree canopy, pedestrian amenities, on-street parking and bicycle facilities where appropriate.
- NC in suburban contexts: These generally are located among the LDR land use designations in the areas west of the Beltline. Where they exist, these centers currently have a more pronounced vehicular orientation. Therefore, the emphasis is on retrofitting to improve internal walkability (e.g., through the addition of sidewalks, tree canopy, protection from the elements) and external connectivity to the surrounding areas (via sidewalks, paths and trails, street crossings, transit stops, etc.) and to increase the mix and density of uses (e.g., infill of outparcels, addition of housing, etc.).