



Agenda Item # 2 – EXTENSION

BOA-003377-2025

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

[Applicant Materials for Consideration](#)

DETAILS

Location:

960 South Lawrence Street

Applicant / Agent:

PCDA Architecture, Paul Davis

Property Owner:

Shurnae Brown

Current Zoning:

I-1, Light Industry District

Future Land Use:

Light Industry

Case Numbers:

6685/6611/6431/3924

Unified Development Code Requirement:

- The Unified Development Code (UDC) requires full compliance with parking requirements as well as front yard and side street side yard setback requirements in an I-1, Light Industry District.

Board Consideration:

- Reduced Parking, Front Yard Setback, and Side Street Side Yard Setback Variances to amend a previously approved variance to allow no on-site parking and a building addition within the required front and side street side yard setbacks in an I-1, Light Industry District.

Report Contents:

	Page
Context Map	2
Site History	3
Staff Comments	3
Variance Extension Considerations	5
Exhibits	6

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT VICINITY MAP - EXISTING AERIAL



The site is surrounded by commercial units.

APPLICATION NUMBER 6685 DATE March 2, 2026
APPLICANT PCDA Architecture, Paul Davis
REQUEST Reduced Parking, Front Yard Setback, and Side Street Side Yard Setback Variances



SITE HISTORY

The site was annexed into Mobile City limits in 1889.

With the adoption of the Zoning Ordinance in 1967, the site was assigned an I-1, Light Industry District zoning classification.

The site was the subject of a Use Variance request for a hot dog stand and parking conditions for carry out only which was approved by the Board of Zoning Adjustment at its October 2, 1983 meeting.

A Setback Variance request to allow a building addition within the required front yard and side street side yard setback in an I-1, Light Industry District was approved by the Board its March 6, 2022 meeting.

On September 9, 2024, the Board approved a request for Front Yard and Side Street Side Yard Setback Variances to allow a building addition within the required front and side street side yard setbacks in an I-1, Light Industry District.

At its August 2025 meeting, the Board approved Reduced Parking, Front Yard Setback, and Side Street Side Yard Setbacks in an I-1, Light Industry District.

The property is a metes and bounds parcel created by the development of Interstate 10.

There have been no Planning Commission applications associated with the site.

STAFF COMMENTS

Engineering Comments:

No comments on the proposed variance; however, according to the submitted plans, the proposed project Will require a Land Disturbance Permit. The applicant will need to have the following conditions met:

1. The proposed site improvements will require that a Land Disturbance Permit be submitted through the CSS Portal.
2. The existing drainage patterns and surface flow characteristics should not be altered so as to have a negative impact on any adjoining properties or any public rights-of-way.
3. All proposed land disturbing activity within the property will need to be in conformance with Mobile City Code, Chapter 17, Storm Water Management and Flood Control); the City of Mobile, Alabama Flood Plain Management Plan (1984); and, the Rules for Erosion and Sedimentation Control and Storm Water Runoff Control.
4. Applicant agrees to install adequate BMPs during construction to protect from sediment/pollutants leaving the site
5. The proposed site is located within the X(S) FEMA Flood Zones. No filling is allowed within the SFHA without providing a "No-Rise" Certification from a licensed Alabama Professional Engineer. No comments.

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 located within the City Limits of Mobile shall comply with the provisions of the City of Mobile Fire Code Ordinance, which adopts the 2021 edition of the International Fire Code (IFC).

Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided to within 150 feet of all non-sprinklered commercial buildings and within 300 feet of all sprinklered commercial buildings, as measured along an approved route around the exterior of the facility.

An approved fire water supply capable of meeting the requirements set forth in Appendices B and C of the 2021 IFC shall be provided for all commercial buildings.

Fire hydrant placement shall comply with the following minimum standards:

- Within 400 feet of non-sprinklered commercial buildings
- Within 600 feet of sprinklered commercial buildings
- Within 100 feet of fire department connections (FDCs) serving standpipe or sprinkler systems

Although the International Residential Code (IRC) functions as a stand-alone document for the construction of one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses, it does not govern the design or layout of emergency access or community-level fire protection infrastructure. Therefore, residential developments must also comply with the applicable requirements of the International Fire Code, including, but not limited to, those listed above concerning the design, construction, regulation, and maintenance of fire apparatus access roads and fire protection water supplies.

Planning Comments:

The applicant is requesting a six (6)-month extension of the most recent approval of the reduced parking, front yard setback, and side street side yard setback variances approved by the Board at its August 4, 2025 meeting with the following conditions:

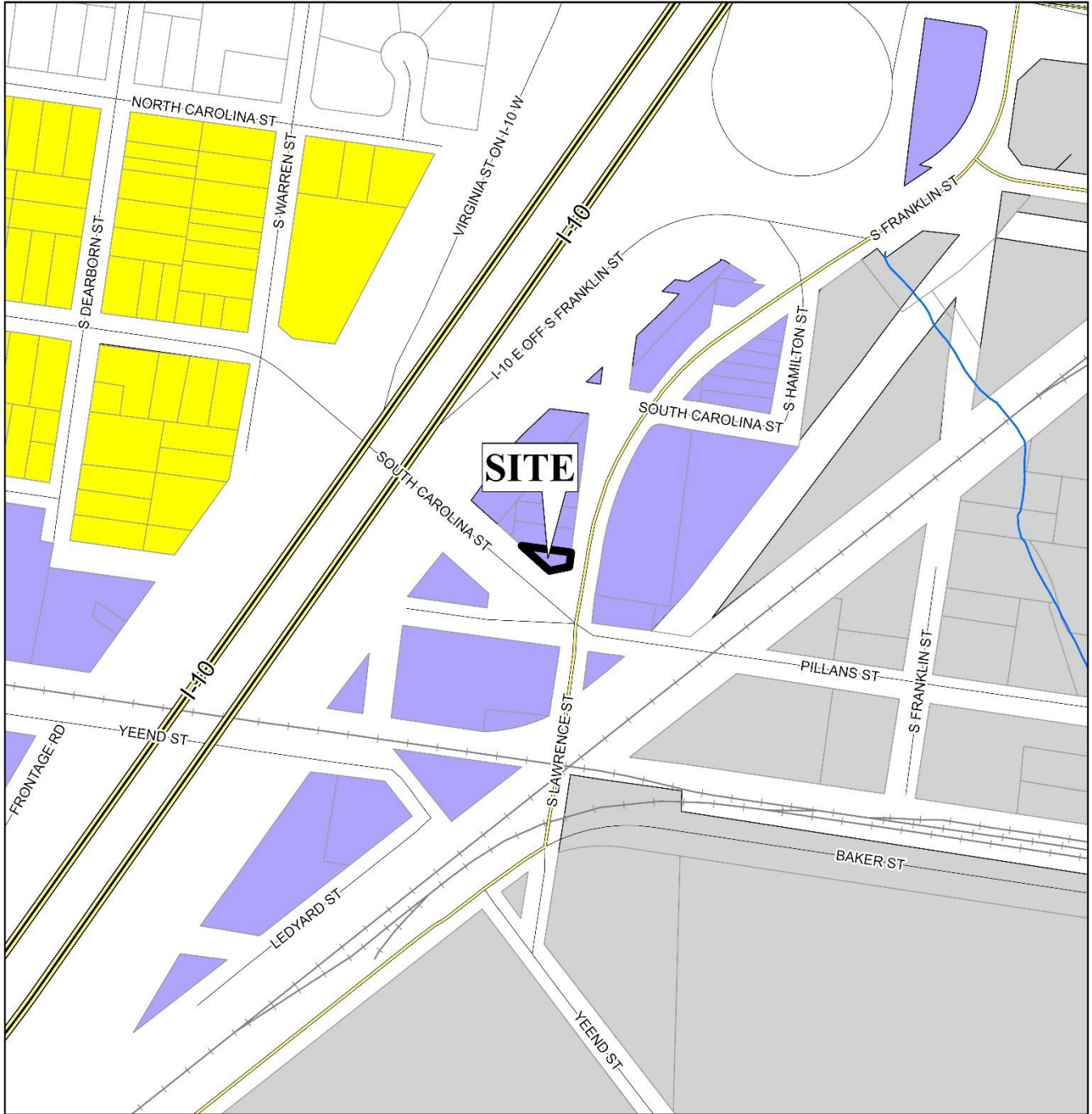
- 1) Obtaining of all required permits for the structure; and
- 2) Full compliance with all other municipal codes and ordinances.

This site has been granted similar variances since 2022, but this is the first extension request of this approval. The applicant states that they are requesting an extension to obtain final structural and MEP plans required for permits that comply with the variance.

VARIANCE EXTENSION CONSIDERATIONS

The Board is typically amenable to granting extensions, especially a first request when the applicant is working towards complying with the conditions of approval. Granting of such extensions are always in compliance with the findings of facts and conditions associated with the original approval.

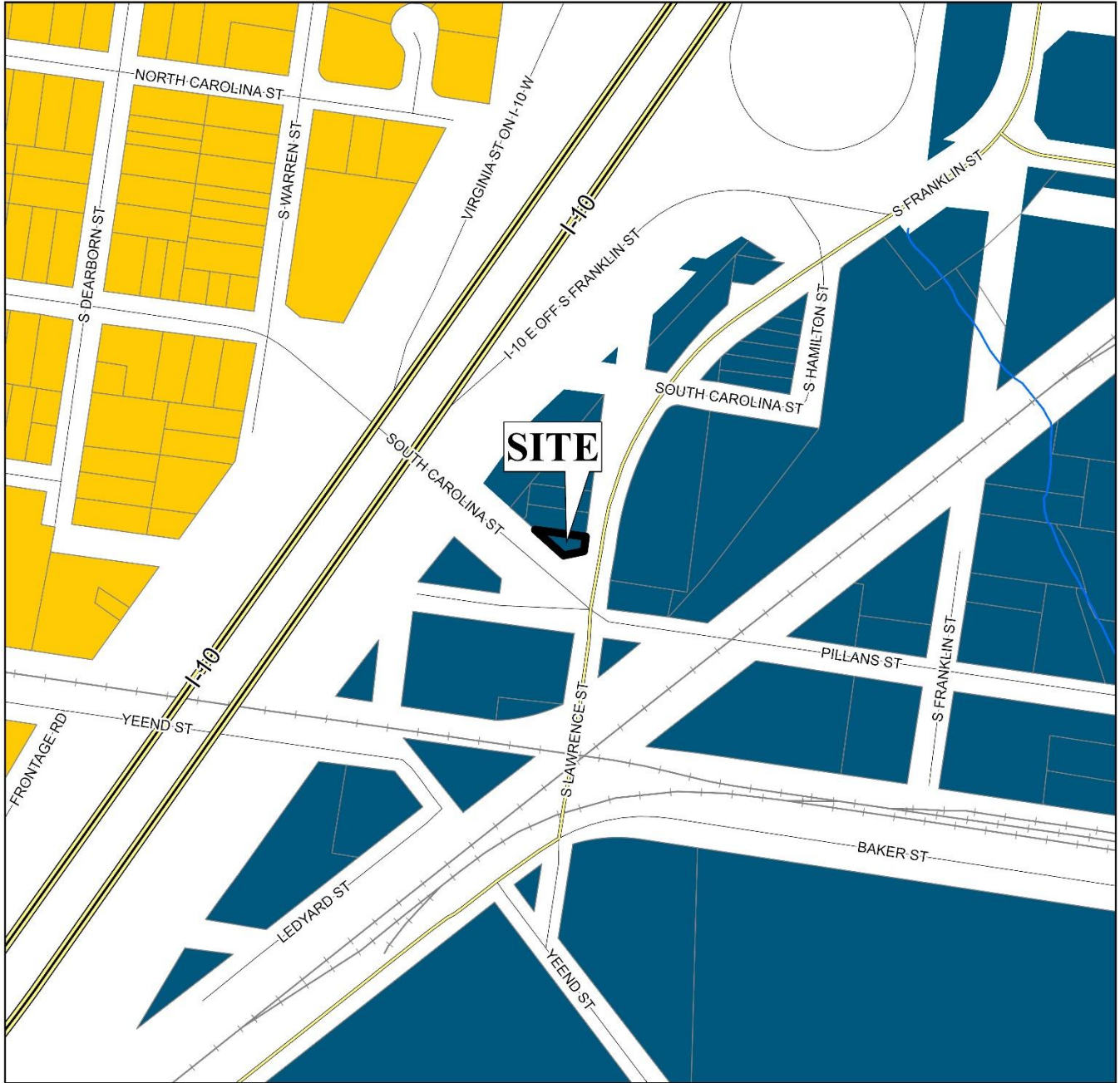
LOCATOR ZONING MAP



APPLICATION NUMBER	6685	DATE	March 2, 2026
APPLICANT	PCDA Architecture, Paul Davis		
REQUEST	Reduced Parking, Front Yard Setback, and Side Street Side Yard Setback Variances		



FLUM LOCATOR MAP



APPLICATION NUMBER 6685 DATE March 2, 2026

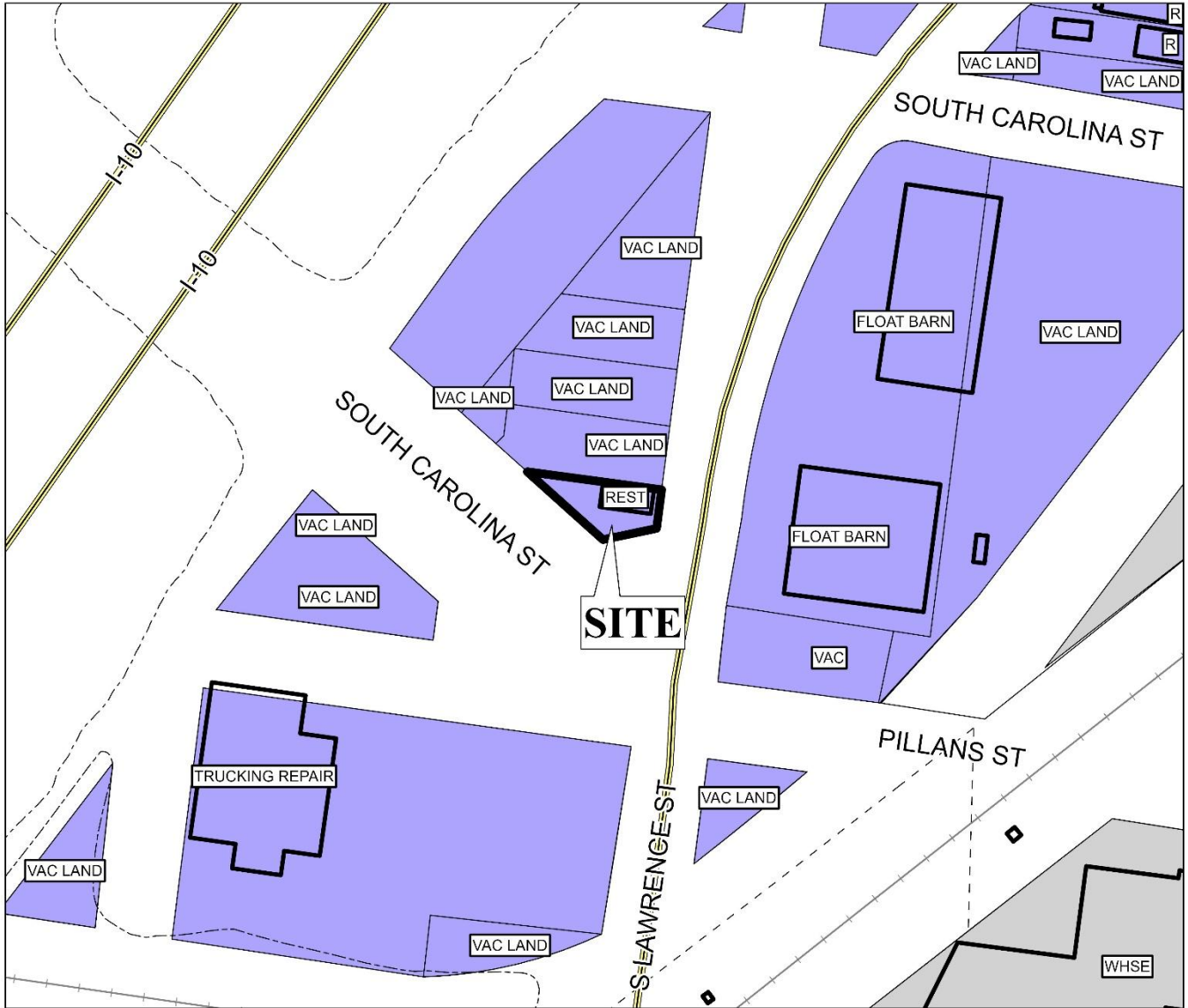
APPLICANT PCDA Architecture, Paul Davis

REQUEST Reduced Parking, Front Yard Setback, and Side Street Side Yard Setback Variances

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| ■ Low Density Residential | ■ Neighborhood Center - Traditional | ■ Light Industry | ■ Water Dependent |
| ■ Mixed Density Residential | ■ Neighborhood Center - Suburban | ■ Heavy Industry | |
| ■ Downtown | ■ Traditional Corridor | ■ Institutional | |
| ■ District Center | ■ Mixed Commercial Corridor | ■ Parks, Open Space | |



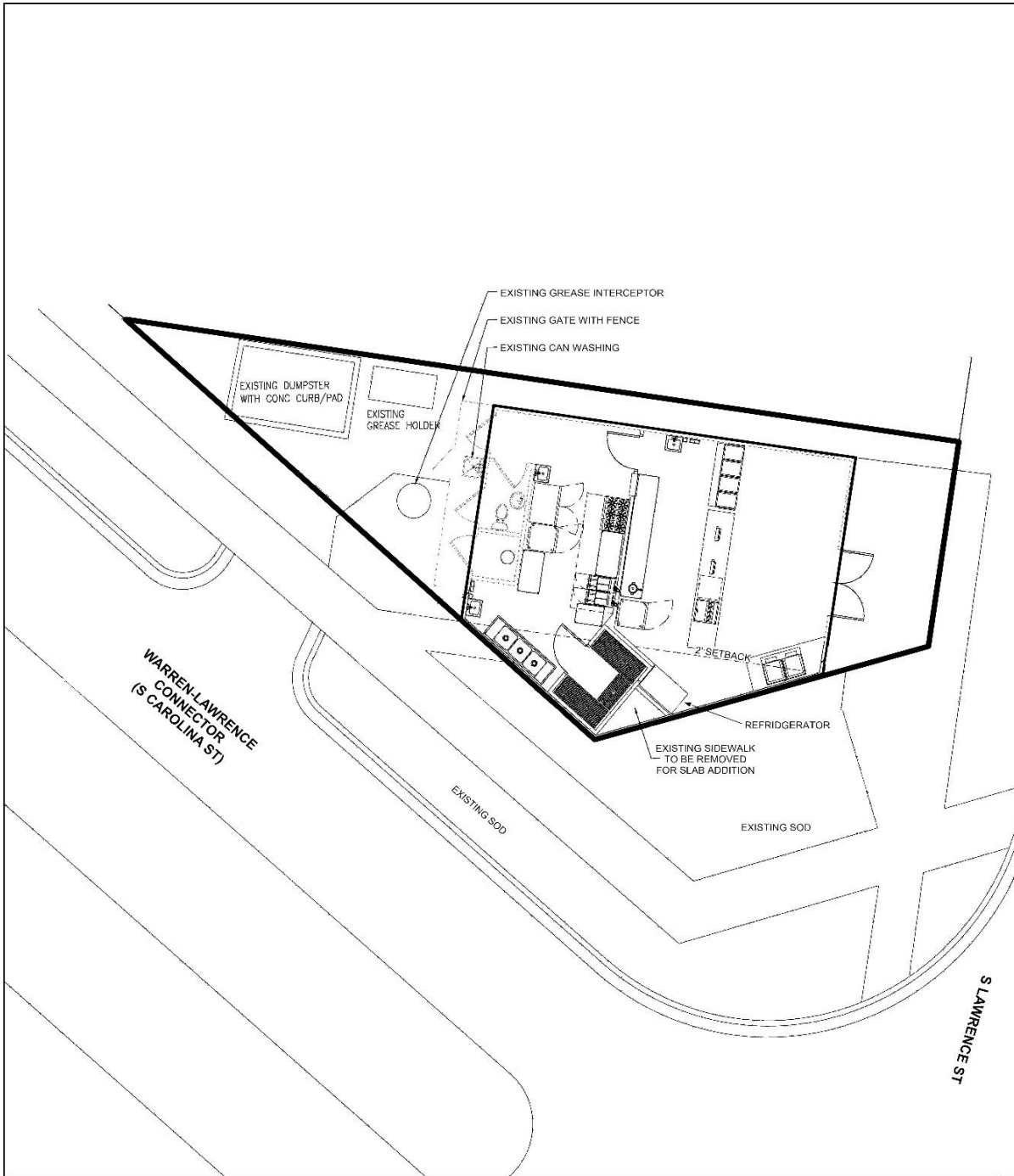
BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT VICINITY MAP - EXISTING ZONING



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SITE PLAN



The site plan illustrates the proposed addition, sidewalks, and existing buildings.

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FUTURE LAND USE MAP CORRESPONDENCE TO ZONING

A primary purpose of the Future Land Use Map is to guide zoning decisions. In many cases the designation on the FLUM may match the existing use of land, but in others the designated land use may differ from what is on the ground today. For example, a parcel that is in commercial use today but designated as any of the “mixed use” types on the map could redevelop with a mix of residential and commercial uses (such as retail, office, entertainment, etc., depending on the location).

Each future land use designation on the FLUM will have at least one corresponding zoning district, allowing a more precise application of the FLUM based on specific local conditions. In most cases, there are multiple combinations or types of zoning techniques that can accomplish the future land use designation's objectives.

The correspondence between the FLUM and the zoning district structure is described in the matrix below. This tool gives the City the flexibility over the long-term to determine appropriate changes to the zoning map based on various factors.

The designation of an area with a FLUM land use category does not mean that the most intense zoning district consistent with that category is “automatically” assigned to a property. Instead, an area retains its existing zoning category until it is changed through a landowner-initiated rezoning application, or a rezoning that follows an area plan. This is because the FLUM is a long-term designation, while a change in zoning considers current conditions – such as market demands, availability of infrastructure, or impacts on the immediate neighborhood.

Zoning correspondence matrix

	RESIDENTIAL - AG (R-A)	ONE-FAMILY RESIDENCE (R-1)	TWO-FAMILY RESIDENCE (R-2)	MULTIPLE-FAMILY (R-3)	RESIDENTIAL BUSINESS (R-B)	HISTORIC BUSINESS (H-B)	BUFFER BUSINESS (B-1)	TRANSITIONAL BUSINESS (T-B)	LIMITED BUSINESS (LB-2)	NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS (B-2)	COMMUNITY BUSINESS (B-3)	GENERAL BUSINESS (B-4)	OFFICE-DISTRIBUTION (B-5)	COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE (CW)	MARITIME MIXED (MM)	MARITIME LIGHT (ML)	MARITIME HEAVY (MH)	LIGHT INDUSTRY (I-1)	HEAVY INDUSTRY (I-2)	VILLAGE CENTER (TCD)	NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER (TCD)	NEIGHBORHOOD 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. DD (SD-WH)	DOWNTOWN DEV. DD (SD)	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LDR)	■	S	S	S			○								○															○
MIXED DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR)		U	U	■	■			■	■						■															○
DOWNTOWN (DT)					■							■										■	■	■	■	■	○		○	
DISTRICT CENTER (DC)								■		U	○	○																		
NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER - TRADITIONAL (NC-T)	■	■	U	■	■	○	■	○	○	○										■	■	■								
NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER - SUBURBAN (NC-S)			S			S	■	S	S	○										■	■									○
TRADITIONAL CORRIDOR (TC)		■	■	■	■	U	■	U	U	○																				○
MIXED COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR (MCC)						■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■															
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL (LI)													■	■	■	■			■										○	○
HEAVY INDUSTRY (HI)																■	■	■	■										○	○
INSTITUTIONAL LAND USE (INS)										■	■		○	○						○										
PARKS & OPEN SPACE (POS)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
WATER DEPENDENT USES (WDWRU)	■					○									■	■	■		○											

- Zoning district is appropriate to implement the future land use category.
- US Zoning district with Urban or Suburban subdistrict is appropriate to implement the future land use category.
- Elements of the zoning district are related to the future land use category and may be appropriate with qualifications or conditions.
- Zoning district is appropriate, but the district does not directly implement the category (e.g., open space in an industrial district)

Industrial Areas

LIGHT INDUSTRY / BUSINESS CENTER (LI)

This land use designation applies to an array of modern, low-impact industrial uses that include assembly and processing, warehousing, distribution and wholesaling facilities. The bulk of the light industrial use must be contained within a building or facility. This designation may also include uses such as complementary offices and retail, and areas that may be regarded as “industrial business”, including business administration and logistics operations for industrial concerns, building trade contractors facilities and advanced research facilities, as well as stand-alone educational, scientific and industrial research facilities, or any combination of those facilities located in light industrial and technology parks.

Development Intent

- › If the use requires outside storage, the storage must be limited in area and appropriately screened from view in accordance to specific zoning requirements.
- › Light industrial uses are characterized by attractive, accessible and connected development, compatible with the character of surrounding neighborhoods.
- › Development may take the form of planned campuses in park-like settings or unified design corridor with consideration to factors such as site and building orientation, building design, landscaping and buffering, lighting, continuity of pedestrian networks, access and connectivity to transit and to freight transportation.
- › Heavy commercial and, in some cases, high-density residential land uses may serve as transitions between LI and other, lower-intensity land use designations.
- › Protection buffers may also be required.
- › Higher quality building design should be encouraged at highly visible sites.

Land use mix

Primary Uses

- › Light Industrial / Clean Manufacturing
- › Warehousing / Logistics
- › Office

Secondary Uses

- › Commercial
- › Civic
- › Parks

Housing mix

- › A range of housing may be considered but it is not intended for these areas.

Character Example

