

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

Applicant Materials for Consideration

DETAILS

Location:	

5201 Washington Boulevard

Applicant / Agent:

Wrico Signs (Baldwin Barkerding, Agent)

Property Owners:

Mount Ararat Baptist Church, Inc.

Current Zoning:

R-1, Single-Family Residential Suburban District

Future Land Use:

Low Density Residential

Case Number(s):

6710

Unified Development Code (UDC) Requirement:

 The UDC does not allow an electronic message center within 300 feet of residentially zoned properties in an R-1, Single-Family Residential Suburban District.

Board Consideration:

 Sign Variance to allow an electronic message center within 300 feet of residentially zoned properties in an R-1, Single-Family Residential Suburban District.

Report Contents:	Page
Context Map	2
Site History	3
Staff Comments	3
Variance Considerations	5
Exhibits	6

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENTVICINITY MAP - EXISTING AERIAL



The site is surrounded by residential units.

SITE HISTORY

The site was annexed into the City of Mobile in 2008, and zone R-1. The site was already developed in its current configuration and in use as a church at the time of annexation.

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

STAFF COMMENTS

Engineering Comments:

No comments.

Traffic Engineering Comments:

Signs should be located on private property and not within the public right-of-way (ROW). Before any sign is built near an intersection their placement should be checked to verify that they do not impede drivers' line of sight.

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 Sign Variance to allow an electronic message center within 300-feet of residentially zoned properties in an R-1, Single-Family Residential Suburban District; the Unified Development Code (UDC) does not allow an electronic message center within 300-feet of residentially zoned properties in an R-1, Single-Family Residential Suburban District.

As justification, the applicant states a desire to update the existing sign. The application and supporting materials are available via the link on Page 1 of this report.

The purpose of the City of Mobile's sign regulations is to protect public health, safety, and general welfare, as well as to promote aesthetic standards throughout the city. These regulations provide uniform standards for the location, spacing, height, setbacks, lighting, and other characteristics of both on-premise and off-premise signage.

Per Section 64-4-14.O.1(c) of the UDC:

"Electronic or digital signs are allowed only... if the sign is placed a distance of not less than 300 feet from any residential zoned property. The distance shall be measured in a straight line, without regard to intervening structures or objects, from the proposed location of the sign to the nearest property line of any residential zoned property."

Further provisions of the UDC allow electronic message boards to include animations and effects, provided they do not flash or otherwise meet the definition of a "flashing sign."

The site is currently developed as a religious facility and includes an existing freestanding sign fronting Washington Boulevard. The applicant proposes to replace one of the cabinets on the existing sign structure with an internally illuminated electronic message center, while the other will be refaced with the name of the church.

The applicant has not submitted technical specifications for the digital display, nor has it been demonstrated how the proposed sign would comply with illumination and operational standards set forth in Section 64-4-14.O.1 of the UDC.

Should the Sign Variance be approved, the applicant must obtain a Sign Permit from the Planning and Zoning Department, and a separate Electrical Permit from the Permitting Department.

The subject property fronts Washington Boulevard, Gipson Road, and Smith Alley. It is bordered on the West, South, and North by properties zoned R-1, Single-Family Residential Suburban District and developed as single family residences. To the East, is a structure previously used as multi-family residential, but is currently vacant.

The applicant has not identified any unique physical conditions or hardships on the site that would prevent compliance with the UDC's standard sign requirements. Based on recent Google Street View imagery, the existing sign appears to be adequately visible from the public right-of-way.

A desire to modernize signage alone does not constitute a hardship under the criteria for granting a variance. As such, approval of this request could set a precedent for future variances absent of site-specific justifications or demonstrated hardships.

Approving this request would be inconsistent with Section 64-4-14.O.1(c) of the UDC and may undermine the intent of the sign regulations by allowing digital signage in close proximity to residential areas without sufficient justification.

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 Code 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.

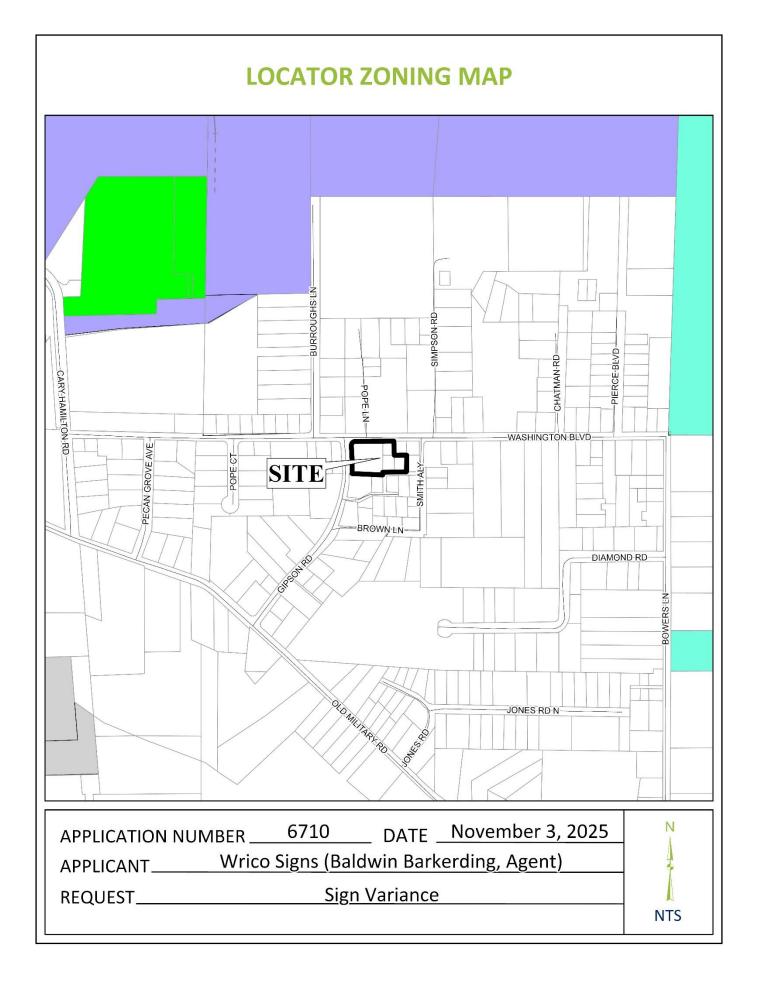
Considerations:

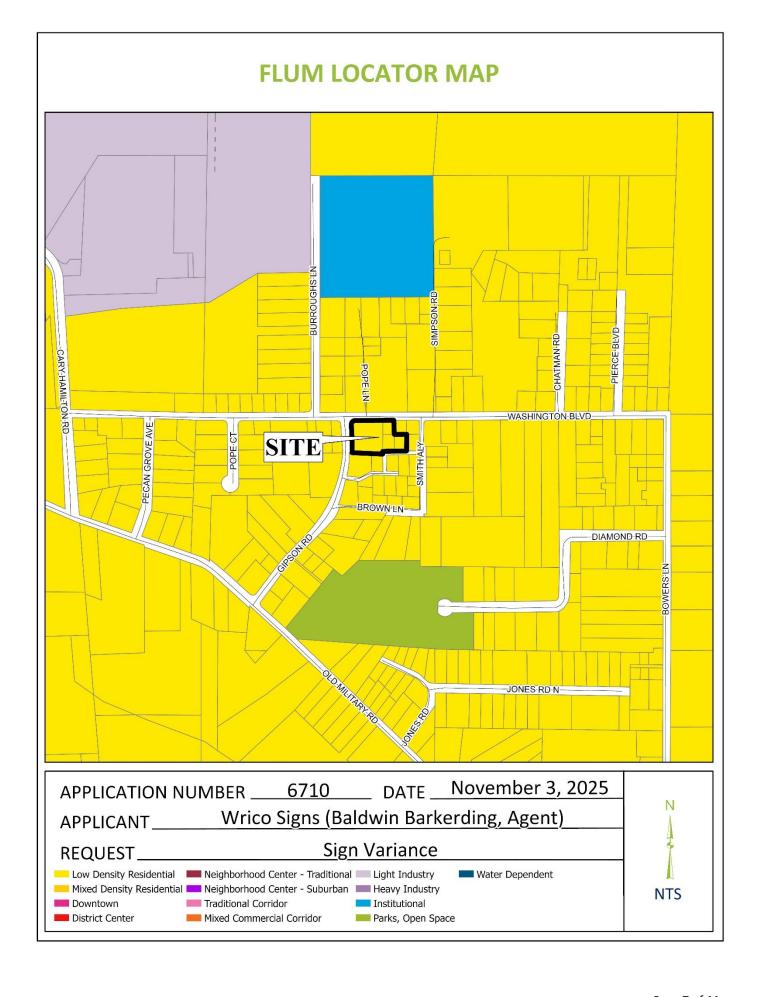
Based on the requested Variance application and documentation submitted, if the Board considers approval of the request, the following findings of fact must be presented:

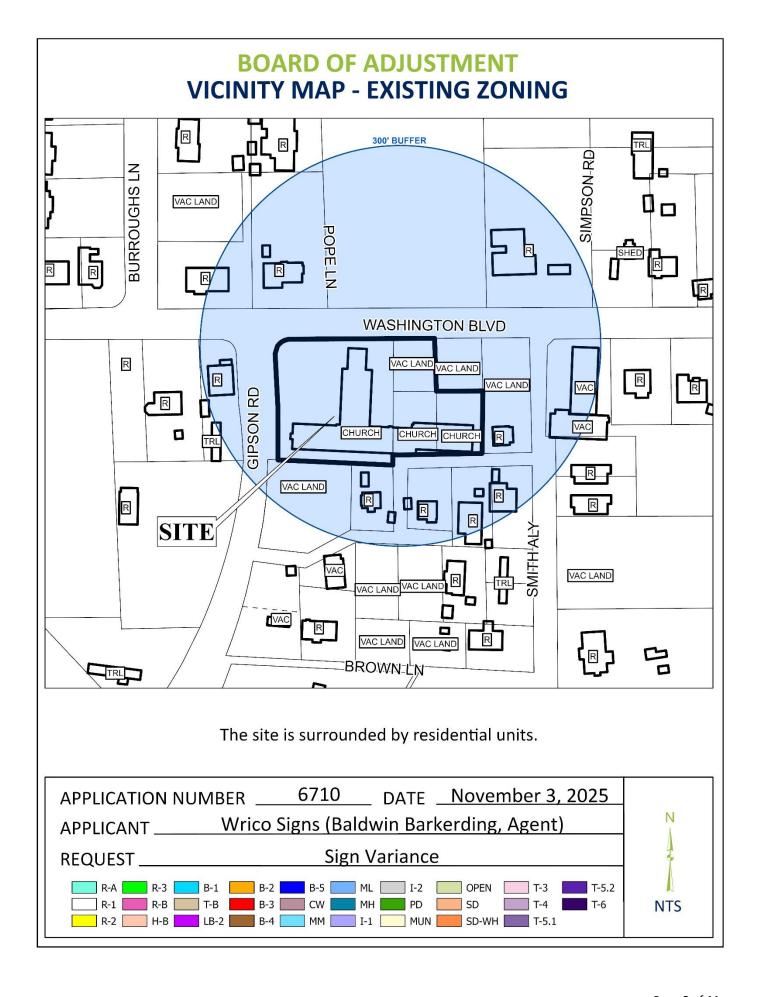
- A) The variance **will not** be contrary to the public interest;
- B) Special conditions exist such that a literal enforcement of the provisions of the chapter **will** result in unnecessary hardship; and
- C) The spirit of the chapter **shall** be observed and substantial justice done to the applicant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

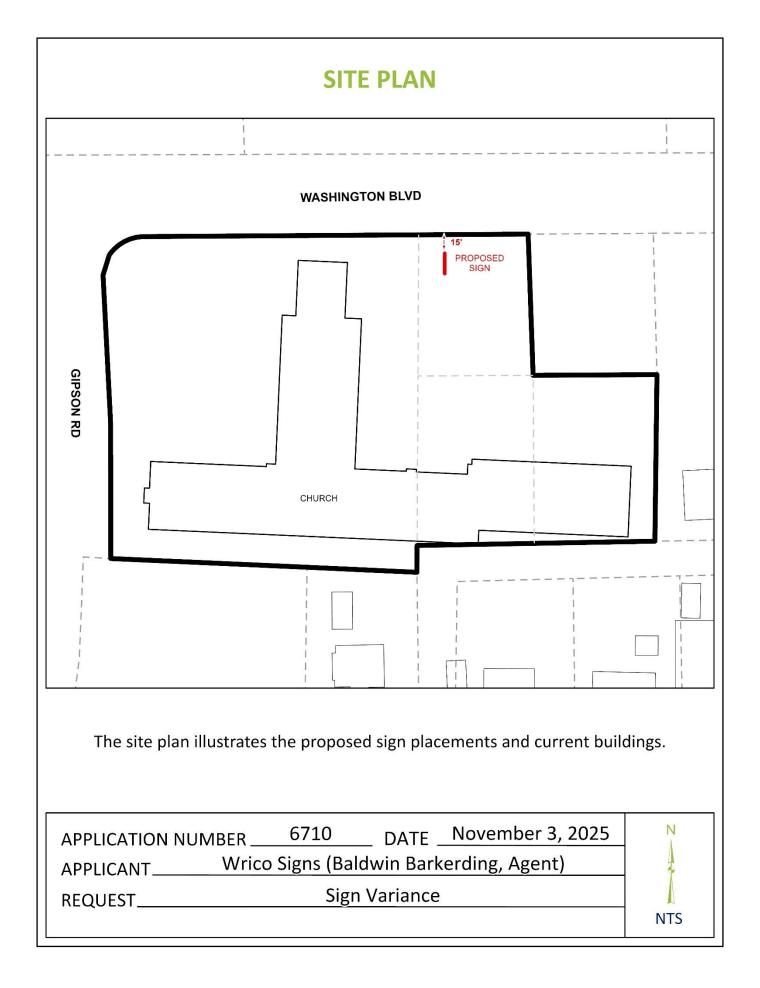
If approved, the following conditions could apply:

- 1) The applicant shall obtain a Sign Permit from the Planning and Zoning Department;
- 2) The applicant shall obtain an Electrical Permit from the Permitting Department; and,
- 3) The sign shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Unified Development Code and all other relevant codes and ordinances.









EXISTING SIGNS







APPLICATION NUMBER 6710 DATE November 3, 2025

APPLICANT Wrico Signs (Baldwin Barkerding, Agent)

REQUEST Sign Variance



PROPOSED SIGN



APPLICATION NUMBER _____ 6710 ____ DATE ___November 3, 2025

APPLICANT _____ Wrico Signs (Baldwin Barkerding, Agent)

REQUEST _____ Sign Variance



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

Zoning district is appropriate to implement the future land use category. Zoning district with Urban or Suburb 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 win qualifications or conditions. Zoning district is appropriate, but the district does not directly implement the category (e.g., open space in an industrial district)	an ent	ONE-FAMILY	TWO-FAMILY RESIDENCE (R-1)	MULTIPLE-F-	RESIDENTIAL -	HISTORIC BLIGH	BUFFER BLISH	TRANSITION:	LIMITED BUSINESS (T-B)	NEIGHBODHO	COMMUNITY BUSINESS (B-2)	GENERAL BUSINESS (B-3)	OFFICE-DISTRIC	COMMERCIAL	MARITIME MIXT	MARITIME LC.	MARITIME HEST	LIGHT INDIGE	HEAVY INDITED	VILLAGE CENTS	NEIGHBODILO	NEIGHBODI CENTER (TCD)	DOWNTOWN.	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 PEY DDD (SD-WH)	DEV. DD (SD)
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LDR)		s	s	s			0								0														0	
MIXED DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR)		U	U																										0	
DOWNTOWN (DT)																												0	0	
DISTRICT CENTER (DC)											U	0	0																	
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NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER - SUBURBAN (NC-S)				s			s		S	s	0																		0	
TRADITIONAL CORRIDOR (TC)							U		U	U	0																		0	
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LIGHT INDUSTRIAL (LI)																												0	0	
HEAVY INDUSTRY (HI)																П												0	0	
INSTITUTIONAL LAND USE (INS)														0	0				0											
PARKS & OPEN SPACE (POS)																														
WATER DEPENDENT USES (WDWRU)						0													0											

LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LDR)

This designation applies to residential neighborhoods found mostly west of I-65 or immediately adjacent to the east side of I-65. These areas are primarily single family residential, but may contain small-scale complimentary uses and other residential types at appropriate locations. An LDR area may include a wide range of lot sizes, housing size and styles, including some small-scale multi-unit buildings, but housing styles are highly consistent within a subdivision and tend to have limited connectivity between residential types and non-residential uses. Neighborhoods tend to have longer blocks and may be designed in a network of meandering streets. Residential density ranges between 0 and 6 dwelling units per acre (du/ac).

Development Intent

- Complementary 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.
- When establishing new residential areas or expanding existing developments, provide pedestrian and vehicular connectivity between adjacent developments.

Land use mix

Primary Uses

- Residential, Single family
- Residential, Attached

Secondary Uses

- Residential, Multifamily
- Civic
- Parks

Housing mix

- Predominantly single family subdivisions with lots smaller than one acre
- Attached residential such as duplexes, multiplexes, and townhomes that have the scale of a single family home

Character Example









