

3-9-47. -- Charlotte Harbor Community Development Code

(a) Intent, applicability, and boundaries.

- (1) *Intent.* The intent and purpose of the Charlotte Harbor Community Development Code is to meet the intent of the Charlotte Harbor Community Redevelopment Plan, providing a comprehensive approach to planning future development, improvements to transportation, utilities, and other public infrastructure in the Charlotte Harbor Community.
- (2) *Applicability.* In addition to any requirements contained elsewhere in the Code, the requirements of this Charlotte Harbor Community Development Code shall apply to any subdivision, special exception, variance, site plan approval, planned development rezoning approval, building permit or sign permit, or any other official action of the county having the effect of permitting development and shall be in addition to each and every other requirement of the Code. In the event of any conflict between applicable provisions of the Code and this Section regarding a specific application or development, the more restrictive shall apply.
- (3) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the Charlotte Harbor CRA shall be the area as depicted as the Charlotte Harbor Community Redevelopment Area on Charlotte 2050 FLUM Series Map #26: Community Redevelopment Areas.

(b) Definitions.

Terms used in this Charlotte Harbor Community Development Code shall take their commonly accepted meaning unless otherwise defined in this Section or in the Code. When there are terms defined both in this Section and elsewhere in the Code, the definitions for such terms contained in this Section shall control.

Access (vehicular): The principal means of vehicular ingress and egress to abutting property from a street, right-of-way or easement.

Alter or alteration: Any change in size, shape, character or use of a structure, including, but not limited to a change, rearrangement or reconstruction of the structural parts and the moving from one location or position to another. Normal maintenance, painting and repairs to existing signs shall not be deemed alterations within the meaning of this section.

Animated sign: A sign which utilizes motion of any part by any means, including wind power, or displays color changing, flashing, oscillating or intermittent lighting, electronic messages (except time and temperature), moving images, or which emits visible smoke, vapor, particles, noise or sounds. The definition of animated sign shall not include changeable copy signs with no other features of animation.

Application: An application for any subdivision, special exception, variance, site plan approval, planned development rezoning, building permit, sign permit, or any other official action of the county having the effect of permitting development of property. A rezoning (except a planned development) or a future land use map amendment shall not be considered an application herein.

Area of sign: The area of any sign shall be considered to include all lettering, wording, and accompanying designs and symbols, together with the background, whether open or enclosed, on which they are displayed including the frame around the sign, but not any supporting structure or brace. For designs consisting of individual letters or symbols attached to or painted on a surface, building wall or window, or signs in which the letters or symbols extend beyond the frame, the area shall be considered to be that of the smallest geometric shape which encompasses all of the letters and symbols. Address numbers and their accompanying background shall not be considered in the area of a sign, provided that they are projected from, and not contained in, the primary display area of the sign, they are only address numbers and not entire addresses, and they meet the area requirements for address numbers contained in this Charlotte Harbor Community Development Code.

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Awning: A covering either permanently attached to the building or which can be raised or retracted to position against the building when not in use.

Awning canopy: Awning with the long axis projecting perpendicular to the building rather than parallel and requiring posts or poles to support the end of the canopy furthest away from the building.

Banner, flag or pennant: Any cloth, plastic, paper or similar material intended for use as a sign used for advertising purposes attached to, or appended on or from, any structure, staff, pole, line or framing.

BCC: The Board of County Commissioners of Charlotte County, Florida.

Building frontage: The length of the building which directly faces a street or, for a shopping center which exceeds 100,000 square feet, an off-street parking area located on the development site. Where a business may not face a street or off-street parking area, the building frontage shall be the main face or front of the business.

Canopy roof: A freestanding structure attached to or covering a building designed to provide pedestrian and vehicular protection, including, but not limited to, canopies over gas pumps and drive-up windows.

Canopy sign: A sign painted on or attached to a canopy or awning.

Charlotte Harbor CRA: Community Redevelopment Area in Charlotte Harbor approved and adopted by the BCC by Resolution 92-251 on November 3, 1992, in accordance with Part III, Chapter 163, Florida Statutes.

Class A signs (on-site):

- (1) *Class A, primary sign (or primary class A sign):* A monument sign (as defined in this Section), ground sign, or pole (or pylon) sign (as defined in this section), used to convey information visually relating to or for the attraction of the public to any place, subject, person, firm, corporation, public performance, article, machine or merchandise whatsoever on or related to the premises where the sign is located. Primary class A signs are to be utilized as the principal advertising for the parcel or lot where one or more business entities are located on the parcel or lot.
- (2) *Class A, secondary sign (or secondary class A sign):* A sign (as defined in this Section) other than a class A primary sign which is attached to a building, and which is used to convey information visually relating to or for the attraction of the public to any place, subject, person, firm, corporation, public performance, article, machine, or merchandise whatsoever on or related to the premises where the sign is located. Secondary class A signs provide advertising for individual occupants or businesses on a parcel or lot. Secondary class A signs are not monument signs, ground signs, or pole (or pylon) signs. Secondary class A signs can include, but are not limited to, window or wall signs.

Class B sign (off-site): A sign (as defined in this Section) used to convey information visually relating to or for the attraction of the public to any place, person, firm, corporation, public performance, article, machine or merchandise whatsoever at a location or premises other than where the sign is located or to portray any message not directly related to the premises where the sign is located.

Code: The Code of Laws and Ordinances of Charlotte County, Florida, as the same may be amended from time to time by the BCC.

Committee: The Charlotte Harbor Community Redevelopment Area Advisory Committee, created by the BCC on November 3, 1992, by Resolution 92-292 and amended on July 8, 2008, by Resolution 2008-72, to act as the advisory committee to the BCC while sitting as the Charlotte Harbor Community Redevelopment Agency.

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Community identification signs: Signs which identify the Charlotte Harbor Community or specific or separate subdivision developments within the Charlotte Harbor Community, typically by landscaped entry features, fountains and the like.

Director: Director of the Community Development Department of the county, or designee.

Erect or develop: Either term may be used to mean the following: To build, construct, install, reconstruct, move on, or conduct any physical development of a premises required for a building or other structure, or to excavate, fill, drain, cut or remove trees, brush or other vegetation in preparation for erection or development.

Exempt sign: A sign that has been exempted from permit requirements or inspection fees, but is required to comply with all other provisions of the Code or this Charlotte Harbor Community Development Code.

Facade-mounted changeable copy sign for a theater or cinema: A sign mounted on the front wall of a building in which there is theater or cinema on which the sign copy changes periodically. The sign copy shall only relate to events occurring or to occur within the theater or cinema or on the premises.

Flashing sign: A sign designed to attract attention by the inclusion of a flashing, changing, revolving or flickering light source or a change of light intensity.

Freestanding changeable copy sign: A freestanding sign on which the sign copy changes periodically.

Hanging sign: A sign that hangs down from and is supported by or attached to the underside of a canopy, awning, marquee or a projection from or an extension of a structure.

Height of a sign: Height of the vertical distance measured from the average ground level or crown of the adjoining road on which the property fronts, whichever is greater, to the top of the sign, including supports and design features and embellishments, but not including any address numbers and their accompanying background projected from the top of the primary display area of the sign, provided they are limited to address numbers and they meet the height requirement for numbers contained in this Charlotte Harbor Community Development Code.

Historic building: A building that has been designated by the Charlotte County Historic Preservation Board and the BCC as a historic structure.

Historic district: A geographically definable area designated and possessing a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also be comprised of individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

Identification sign: A sign that depicts the name and/or address of a building, an occupant, or an establishment on the premises where the sign is located as a means of identifying said building, occupant, or establishment.

Illuminated sign: A sign which contains a source of light or which is designed or arranged to reflect light from an artificial source, including indirect lighting, neon, incandescent lights, backlighting and reflectorized signs which depend upon automobile headlights for an image.

Indirectly illuminated sign: A sign illuminated with a light directed primarily toward such sign, including back lighted signs, and so shielded that no direct rays from the light are visible elsewhere than on the lot where said illumination occurs.

Marquee: A permanent roof-like structure attached to, supported by, and projecting from a building and providing protection from the elements.

Marquee sign: A sign attached to or painted on the face of a marquee and not projected above or beneath the marquee face.

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Model residential unit flags: Flags or banners attracting attention to or advertising a model residential or business unit, which unit is intended to remain on the property.

Monument sign: A freestanding, self-supporting sign, supported by columns and a base which is placed on or at ground level and not attached to any building wall, fence or other structure, and in a fixed location. The definition of a monument sign and a pole sign are mutually exclusive. Not all ground signs are monument signs; however, all monument signs are ground signs. This definition does not include portable or trailer type signs.

No-fill area: An area designated by the BCC as an area of special development consideration as illustrated by the "No Fill" area map as attached to Ordinance 96-011, which map is on file and available for inspection at the county, and which is by this reference made a part hereof.

Nonconforming sign: Any sign which complied with the provisions of the Code, or its predecessor, when first permitted and which was properly permitted under all applicable county, state, or federal regulations, but due to subsequent adoption of this Section, no longer complies with the Code.

Nonilluminated sign: A sign which has no source of illumination, either directly or indirectly.

Pole (or pylon) sign: A sign supported by at least one upright pole, pylon or post which is secured to the ground and the bottom of the sign face is at least six feet above the finished grade level, excluding Class B signs. The definitions of pole sign and monument sign are mutually exclusive.

Political or campaign sign: A sign related to a candidate for public office or measure on an election ballot that meets all requirements of the Code.

Portable illuminated sign: A sign which is manifestly designed to be transported, as a trailer is transported, on its own wheels although the wheels of such signs may be removed and the remaining chassis may be attached permanently to the ground with electrical wiring and illumination as an integral part of total construction, and with potential electrical connection to power on the site to which it is transported. It is the characteristic of a portable illuminated sign that it is a changeable copy sign.

Portable sign: A sign which has no permanent attachment and by its design and use is not intended to be permanently attached to a building or the ground, including, but not limited to, A-frame signs, pole attachments, searchlights, and stands.

Prohibited sign: Any sign which is not permitted.

Projecting sign: A sign attached to a building or other structure and extending more than twelve (12) inches beyond the line of the building or structure or beyond the surface of that portion of the building or structure to which it is attached.

Real estate sign: A sign that advertises the sale, rental or development of the premises upon which it is located.

Revolving or whirling sign: A sign that revolves or turns by means of an external source of power, other than wind.

Rider: A small supplemental sign affixed to a real estate sign which conveys a message such as "Sale Pending", name of agent, and the like.

Roof sign: A sign erected, constructed and maintained wholly upon the roof or above the roof or roof line of any building.

Serial sign: Any use of a series of two (2) or more signs placed in a line generally parallel to the road or in a similar fashion, and displaying words or a message, part of which is contained on each sign.

Sign: Any letter, figure, character, mark, plane, point, marquee sign, design, poster, pictorial, picture, stroke, logo, symbol, device, stripe, line, trademark, reading matter, or illuminated service, which is so constructed, placed, attached, painted, erected, fastened, or manufactured in any manner whatsoever, so that it is used to convey information visually or for the attraction of the public to any place, subject,

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person, firm, corporation, public performance, article, machine, or merchandise whatsoever, which is displayed in any manner whatsoever, exposed to public view, whether or not legible. For the purposes of the Charlotte Harbor Community Development Code, the term "sign" shall include all structural members.

The following, however, shall not be considered signs within the context of this Section:

- (1) Legal notices, traffic, or informational signs or devices erected or required by federal, state or local government.
- (2) Standard gasoline pumps bearing thereon in usual size and form the name, type and price of gasoline.
- (3) Integral decorative or architectural feature of buildings. However, letters, registered trade or service or copyright marks, moving parts, and parts internally illuminated or decorated with gaseous tube or other lights shall be considered signs, notwithstanding that they are an integral part of the building.

Snipe sign: Any sign generally of a temporary nature, made of any material when such sign is tacked, nailed, posted, pasted, glued, or otherwise attached to trees, poles, stakes, fences or other objects when advertising matter appearing thereon is not applicable to the present use of the premises upon which the sign is located.

Temporary signs: Any sign that is intended to remain on a property for a period not to exceed a total of 30 calendar days.

Time and temperature sign: A sign conveying a lighted message of time, temperature, tide change, barometric pressure or similar information by means of electrical impulse at changing intervals of not less than four seconds in duration. Information displayed for four seconds or greater shall not be deemed a flashing sign.

Trespassing or caution sign: A sign intended to warn off trespassers or to point out a hazard on the premises upon which the sign is located.

Wall sign: A sign that is painted on, incorporated into, or affixed parallel to any wall of a building or other structure and with the furthest limit of the exterior face not projecting more than 12 inches from the building or structure.

Wind sign: Any sign or display, including but not limited to flags, banners, balloons, streamers and rotating devices, fastened in such a manner so as to move upon being subjected to air movement, whether natural or induced.

Window sign: A sign painted or placed on the inside or outside of a window that is visible from the exterior of the building.

(c) Zoning districts.

- (1) *Zoning districts allowed.* The following zoning districts are the only zoning districts permitted within the Charlotte Harbor Community:
 - a. Environmentally Sensitive (ES), see Section 3-9-28 for allowable uses.
 - b. Residential Single-family (RSF), see Section 3-9-33 for allowable uses.
 - c. Residential Multi-family (RMF), see Section 3-9-34 for allowable uses.
 - d. Commercial General (CG), see Section 3-9-42 for allowable uses.
 - e. Industrial General (IG), see Section 3-9-43 for allowable uses.
 - f. Planned Development (PD), see Section 3-9-45 for allowable uses and required development standards.

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- g. Charlotte Harbor Coastal Residential (CHCR).
1. *Intent.* The purpose and intent of this district is intended to allow single-family residential dwellings and other uses compatible within the Charlotte Harbor Community. It is only permitted within the Charlotte Harbor Community.
 2. *Permitted Uses and Structures (P).*
 - (i) Assisted living facility or day care center, adult, six or less (See Section 3-9-62. Adult Congregate Living Facilities).
 - (ii) Emergency services.
 - (iii) Minor Home Occupation (See Section 3-9-75. Home Occupations).
 - (iv) Noncommercial boat docks.
 - (v) Park.
 - (vi) Single-family detached.
 3. *Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures.* Uses and structures which are customarily accessory and clearly incidental to permitted uses and structures are also permitted in this district.
 - (i) Boat lifts, boat ramps, and noncommercial boat docks.
 - (ii) Carports, garages, and storage structures.
 - A. Detached accessory structures greater than 250 square feet in footprint shall be compatible in appearance with the primary residence. At a minimum, materials and colors shall be compatible with the primary residence.
 - B. The total footprint of all detached accessory structures shall not exceed 10% of the parcel size or 1,000 square feet, whichever is greater for a property less than 0.5 acres. If the property is 0.5 acres or more in size the total footprint of all detached accessory structures shall not exceed 3,000 square feet. The property owner(s) may apply for a Special Exception to exceed the total maximum accessory structures size limitations contained in this Section.
 - C. Detached accessory structures shall be located behind the leading edge of the living area of the residence except carports and garages, but must maintain required setbacks.
 - D. Construction trailers and cargo containers are prohibited.
 - (iii) Fences and walls which may be permitted prior to the principal uses and structures.
 - (iv) Greenhouses and other horticultural uses, provided no retail sales are made on the premises.
 - (v) Guest suite, detached, consisting of living and sanitary facilities only. Cooking facilities shall not be permitted in a detached guest suite. It must meet all applicable development standards set forth in the zoning district.
 - (vi) Keeping of pets, excluding animal breeding, boarding, and training.
 - (vii) Swimming pools, tennis courts, or other similar noncommercial recreational uses and structures.

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4. *Conditional Uses and Structures (C).* (For rules and regulations for any use designated as a Conditional Use or Structure, see Section 3-9-69. Conditional Uses and Structures)
 - (i) Bed and breakfast, 1 or 2 bedrooms.
 - (ii) Cluster housing (See Section 3-9-67. Cluster Housing).
 - (iii) Telecommunications facility, 50 feet or less in height (See Section 3-9-68. Communication Towers).
 - (iv) Model home (See Section 3-9-78. Model Homes).
5. *Prohibited Uses and Structures.* Any use or structure not expressly or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permitted by Special Exception, including but not limited to mobile homes, commercial parking lots, and private clubs not otherwise permitted, or permitted by Special Exception, shall be unlawful in this district.
6. *Special Exceptions (S).* (See Section 3-9-6.2. Special Exceptions)
 - (i) Assisted living facility or day care center, adult, seven or more (See Section 3-9-62. Adult Congregate Living Facilities).
 - (ii) Bed and breakfast, 3 or more bedrooms.
 - (iii) Day care center, child.
 - (iv) Essential services.
 - (v) Such other uses as determined by the Zoning Officer or his/her designee to be:
 - A. Appropriate by reasonable implication and intent of the district.
 - B. Similar to another use either explicitly permitted in that district or allowed by special exception.
 - C. Not specifically prohibited in that district.

The BZA shall review a favorable determination of the Zoning Official under this provision at the time the Special Exception application is presented to it. An unfavorable determination of the Zoning Official shall be appealable pursuant to Section 3-9-6. Board of Zoning Appeals.

7. *Development Standards.*

	CHCR
Lot (min.)	
Lot area (sq. ft.)	10,000
Lot width (ft.)	80
Yard (min. ft.)	
Front	10
Side (interior)	7.5
Side (street)	15
Rear (interior)	20
Rear (street)	25
Abutting water	20
Abutting greenbelt	15
Bulk (max.)	
Lot coverage	40%
Height (ft.)	38
Density (units/acre)	3.5

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Setbacks for accessory structures shall be ten feet along the rear lot line and 20 feet abutting water.

h. Charlotte Harbor Neighborhood Business Residential (CHNBR).

1. *Intent.* The purpose and intent of this district is intended to be a buffer and transition area separating residential and commercial areas which provide daily convenience goods, professional, personal, and business services, and multifamily residential needs of the residents located within the Charlotte Harbor Community. ***[Is this really the intent of the district?]***
2. *Permitted Uses and Structures (P).*
 - (i) Art, dance, music, photo studio or gallery.
 - (ii) Assisted living facility or day care center, adult, six or less (See Section 3-9-62. Adult Congregate Living Facilities).
 - (iii) Assisted living facility or day care center, adult, seven or more (See Section 3-9-62. Adult Congregate Living Facilities).
 - (iv) Bank, financial services.
 - (v) Clubhouse, community center.
 - (vi) Day care center, child.
 - (vii) Duplex or triplex.
 - (viii) General offices.
 - (ix) General retail sales and services.
 - (x) Medical or dental office, clinic.
 - (xi) Multi-family.
 - (xii) Park.
 - (xiii) Personal services.
 - (xiv) Place of worship (See Section 3-9-82. Places of Worship).
 - (xv) Professional services.
 - (xvi) Public building.
 - (xvii) Restaurant.
3. *Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures.* Uses and structures which are customarily accessory and clearly incidental to permitted uses and structures are also permitted in this district.
4. *Conditional Uses and Structures (C).* (For rules and regulations for any use designated as a Conditional Use or Structure, see Section 3-9-69. Conditional Uses and Structures)
 - (i) Bed and breakfast, 1 or 2 bedrooms.
 - (ii) Bed and breakfast, 3 or more bedrooms.
 - (iii) Single-family attached.
 - (iv) Single-family detached.

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- (v) Telecommunications facility, 50 feet or less in height (See Section 3-9-68. Communication Towers).
- 5. *Prohibited Uses and Structures.* Any use or structure not expressly or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permitted by Special Exception, including but not limited to mobile homes, commercial parking lots, and private clubs not otherwise permitted, or permitted by Special Exception, shall be unlawful in this district.
- 6. *Special Exceptions (S).* (See Section 3-9-6.2. Special Exceptions)
 - (i) Day care center, adult or child.
 - (ii) Essential services.
 - (iii) Such other uses as determined by the Zoning Officer or his/her designee to be:
 - A. Appropriate by reasonable implication and intent of the district.
 - B. Similar to another use either explicitly permitted in that district or allowed by special exception.
 - C. Not specifically prohibited in that district.

The BZA shall review a favorable determination of the Zoning Official under this provision at the time the Special Exception application is presented to it. An unfavorable determination of the Zoning Official shall be appealable pursuant to Section 3-9-6. Board of Zoning Appeals.

7. *Development Standards.*

	CHNBR
Lot (min.)	
Lot area (sq. ft.)	7,500
Lot width (ft.)	80
Yard (min. ft.)	
Front (along U.S. 41, Edgewater Dr, Harborview Rd, or Kings Hwy)	10
Front (along all other roads)	0
Side (interior)	10
Side (street)	10
Rear (interior)	10
Rear (street)	10
Abutting water	20
Yard (max. ft.)	
Front (along U.S. 41, Edgewater Dr, Harborview Rd, or Kings Hwy)	35
Front (along all other roads)	9
Bulk (max.)	
Lot coverage	80%
Height (ft.)	38
Density (units/acre)	10

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Setbacks for accessory structures shall be ten feet along the rear lot line and 20 feet abutting water.

8.. *Special Regulations.*

(i) Single-family Residential Development

Single-family residential development is not permitted along U.S. 41 or Harborview Boulevard. Any single-family dwelling in existence along these roads at the time of the adoption of this Section shall not be considered a nonconforming use. If a single-family dwelling along these roads is declared uninhabitable by the Building Official and application to make appropriate repairs is not made within 120 days of that declaration the structure shall be considered nonconforming.

(ii) Multi-family Residential Development

Multi-family residential development is prohibited south of Bayshore Drive along the Charlotte Harbor shoreline.

(iii) Commercial Development.

A. Commercial-only buildings are limited to 3,000 square feet of gross leasable area. Larger developments may only be approved through Special Exception and must contain a mix of both residential and non-residential uses.

B. Drive-through facilities are permitted provided both the building and the drive-through window are accessible from an arterial road.

C. Off-street parking requirements shall be one-half those required by Section 3-9-79. Off-street Parking and Loading Facilities.

(iv) Setbacks to Adjoining Residential Zoning.

Any development that abuts a residential zoning district of lower density shall have a setback of at least 15 feet adjacent to the residential zoning district within which no structure other than any required landscaping and screening may be constructed.

i. Charlotte Harbor Mixed Use (CHMU).

1. *Intent.* The purpose and intent of this district is intended to allow for compatibility with the combination of multifamily residential, commercial, and professional office development. ***[This should be revised.]***

2. *Permitted Uses and Structures (P).*

(i) Animal hospital, boarding facility.

(ii) Art, dance, music, photo studio or gallery.

(iii) Assisted living facility or day care center, adult, six or less (See Section 3-9-62. Adult Congregate Living Facilities).

(iv) Assisted living facility or day care center, adult, seven or more (See Section 3-9-62. Adult Congregate Living Facilities).

(v) Auditorium, convention center, performing arts center.

(vi) Bank, financial services.

(vii) Business services.

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- (viii) Clubhouse, community center.
 - (ix) Day care center, child.
 - (x) Drug store, pharmacy.
 - (xi) Dry cleaner.
 - (xii) Duplex or triplex.
 - (xiii) Emergency services.
 - (xiv) General offices.
 - (xv) General retail sales and services.
 - (xvi) Hotel, motel, inn.
 - (xvii) Laundromat.
 - (xviii) Medical or dental office, clinic.
 - (xix) Multi-family.
 - (xx) Nursing home.
 - (xxi) Paid or public parking lot, garage, structure.
 - (xxii) Park.
 - (xxiii) Passenger vehicle rental.
 - (xxiv) Personal services.
 - (xxv) Place of worship (See Section 3-9-82. Places of Worship).
 - (xxvi) Professional services.
 - (xxvii) Public building.
 - (xxviii) Recreation, indoor.
 - (xxix) Recreation, outdoor.
 - (xxx) Restaurant.
3. *Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures.* Uses and structures which are customarily accessory and clearly incidental to permitted uses and structures are also permitted in this district.
4. *Conditional Uses and Structures (C).* (For rules and regulations for any use designated as a Conditional Use or Structure, see Section 3-9-69. Conditional Uses and Structures)
- (i) Bed and breakfast, 1 or 2 bedrooms.
 - (ii) Equipment rental, provided that storage of all equipment and all business transactions shall be conducted within a fully enclosed building.
 - (iii) Private off-site parking.
 - (iv) Single-family attached.
 - (v) Single-family detached.
 - (vi) Telecommunications facility, 50 feet or less in height (See Section 3-9-68. Communication Towers).

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- (vii) Transitional/halfway housing.
- 5. *Prohibited Uses and Structures.* Any use or structure not expressly or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permitted by Special Exception, including but not limited to mobile homes, commercial parking lots, and private clubs not otherwise permitted, or permitted by Special Exception, shall be unlawful in this district.
- 6. *Special Exceptions (S).* (See Section 3-9-6.2. Special Exceptions)
 - (i) Ampitheater.
 - (ii) Bar, cocktail lounge, nightclub, tavern.
 - (iii) Bed and breakfast, 3 or more bedrooms.
 - (iv) Carpentry, cabinetmaking
 - (v) Day care center, adult or child.
 - (vi) Elementary, middle, or high school.
 - (vii) Essential services.
 - (viii) Heliport, helistop.
 - (ix) Homeless shelter.
 - (x) Leisure vehicle rental.
 - (xi) Liquor, package store.
 - (xii) Motor vehicle wash.
 - (xiii) Non-retail food production.
 - (xiv) Outdoor market or exhibition space.
 - (xv) Printing.
 - (xvi) University or college.
 - (xvii) Vocational, trade, or business school.
 - (xviii) Such other uses as determined by the Zoning Officer or his/her designee to be:
 - A. Appropriate by reasonable implication and intent of the district.
 - B. Similar to another use either explicitly permitted in that district or allowed by special exception.
 - C. Not specifically prohibited in that district.

The BZA shall review a favorable determination of the Zoning Official under this provision at the time the Special Exception application is presented to it. An unfavorable determination of the Zoning Official shall be appealable pursuant to Section 3-9-6. Board of Zoning Appeals.

7. *Development Standards.*

	CHMU
Lot (min.)	
Lot area (sq. ft.)	12,000
Lot width (ft.)	100
Yard (min. ft.)	

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Front (along U.S. 41, Edgewater Dr, Harborview Rd, or Kings Hwy)	15
Front (along all other roads)	0
Side (interior)	10
Side (street)	10
Rear (interior)	10
Rear (street)	10
Abutting water	20
Yard (max. ft.)	
Front (along U.S. 41, Edgewater Dr, Harborview Rd, or Kings Hwy)	35
Front (along all other roads)	9
Bulk (max.)	
Lot coverage	80%
Height (ft.)	60
Density (units/acre)	15

Setbacks for accessory structures shall be ten feet along the rear lot line and 20 feet abutting water.

8. *Special Regulations.*

(i) Setbacks to Adjoining Residential Zoning.

Any development that abuts a residential zoning district of lower density shall have a setback of at least 15 feet adjacent to the residential zoning district within which no structure other than any required landscaping and screening may be constructed.

(ii) Height.

Height may be increased to 90 feet according to the Development Standards provisions of this Section.

j. Charlotte Harbor Riverwalk (CHRW).

1. *Intent.* The purpose and intent of this district is intended to. **[This must be developed.]**

2. *Permitted Uses and Structures (P).*

- (i) Art, dance, music, photo studio or gallery.
- (ii) Assisted living facility or day care center, adult, six or less (See Section 3-9-62. Adult Congregate Living Facilities).
- (iii) Bank, financial services.
- (iv) Duplex or triplex.
- (v) Emergency services.
- (vi) General offices.

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- (vii) General retail sales and services.
 - (viii) Hotel, motel, inn.
 - (ix) Marina.
 - (x) Multi-family.
 - (xi) Paid or public parking lot, garage, structure.
 - (xii) Park.
 - (xiii) Personal services.
 - (xiv) Restaurant.
3. *Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures.* Uses and structures which are customarily accessory and clearly incidental to permitted uses and structures are also permitted in this district.
4. *Conditional Uses and Structures (C).* (For rules and regulations for any use designated as a Conditional Use or Structure, see Section 3-9-69. Conditional Uses and Structures)
- (i) Assisted living facility or day care center, adult, seven or more (See Section 3-9-62. Adult Congregate Living Facilities).
 - (ii) Bed and breakfast, 1 or 2 bedrooms.
 - (iii) Bed and breakfast, 3 or more bedrooms.
 - (iv) Boarding, rooming house.
 - (v) Public building.
 - (vi) Telecommunications facility, 50 feet or less in height (See Section 3-9-68. Communication Towers).
5. *Prohibited Uses and Structures.* Any use or structure not expressly or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permitted by Special Exception, including but not limited to mobile homes, commercial parking lots, and private clubs not otherwise permitted, or permitted by Special Exception, shall be unlawful in this district.
6. *Special Exceptions (S).* (See Section 3-9-6.2. Special Exceptions)
- (i) Ampitheater.
 - (ii) Auditorium, convention center, performing arts center.
 - (iii). Bar, cocktail lounge, nightclub, tavern.
 - (iv) Community residential home, six or fewer clients.
 - (v) Community residential home, seven or more clients.
 - (vi) Day care center, adult or child.
 - (vii) Leisure vehicle rental.
 - (viii) Liquor, package store.
 - (ix) Outdoor market or exhibition space.
 - (x) Passenger vehicle rental.
 - (xi) Recreation indoor.

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- (xii) Recreation, outdoor.
- (xiii) Such other uses as determined by the Zoning Officer or his/her designee to be:
 - A. Appropriate by reasonable implication and intent of the district.
 - B. Similar to another use either explicitly permitted in that district or allowed by special exception.
 - C. Not specifically prohibited in that district.

The BZA shall review a favorable determination of the Zoning Official under this provision at the time the Special Exception application is presented to it. An unfavorable determination of the Zoning Official shall be appealable pursuant to Section 3-9-6. Board of Zoning Appeals.

7. *Development Standards.*

	CHRW
Lot (min.)	
Lot area (sq. ft.)	12,000
Lot width (ft.)	100
Yard (min. ft.)	
Front (along U.S. 41, Edgewater Dr, Harborview Rd, or Kings Hwy)	15
Front (along all other roads)	0
Side (interior)	7.5 feet for first and second floors, 10 feet for every other floor
Side (street)	10 feet for first and second floors, 15 feet for every other floor
Rear (interior)	15
Rear (street)	10
Abutting water	20
Yard (max. ft.)	
Front (along U.S. 41, Edgewater Dr, Harborview Rd, or Kings Hwy)	25
Front (along all other roads)	9
Bulk (max.)	
Lot coverage	80%
Height (ft.)	35
Density (units/acre)	24

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Setbacks for accessory structures shall be ten feet along the rear lot line and 20 feet abutting water.

8. *Special Regulations.*

(i) Setbacks to Adjoining Residential Zoning.

Any development that abuts a residential zoning district of lower density shall have a setback of at least 15 feet adjacent to the residential zoning district within which no structure other than any required landscaping and screening may be constructed.

(ii) Height.

Height may be increased to 90 feet according to the Development Standards provisions of this Section.

(iii) Structure Dimensions.

Structures may abutting the shoreline may exceed 200 feet in width or length, provided that the structure is designed and positioned on the site in a way that maintains public pedestrian access to the Riverwalk trail and that views of the water are maintained.

(2) *Use Table.*

Charlotte Harbor Zoning Districts					
P = Permitted Use or Structure C = Permitted With Conditions S = Special Exception					
Specific Use	CHCR	CHNBR	CHMU	CHRW	Specific Regulations
Ampitheater			S	S	
Animal hospital, boarding facility			P		
Art, dance, music, photo studio or gallery		P	P	P	
Assisted living facility or day care center, adult, six or less	P	P	P	P	3-9-62
Assisted living facility or day care center, adult, seven or more	S	P	P	C	3-9-62
Auditorium, convention center, performing arts center			P	S	
Bank, financial services		P	P	P	
Bar, cocktail lounge, nightclub, tavern			S	S	
Bed and breakfast, one or two bedrooms	C	C	C	C	
Bed and breakfast, three or more bedrooms	S	C	S	C	
Boarding, rooming house				C	
Business services			P		
Carpentry, cabinetmaking			S		
Clubhouse, community center		P	P		
Cluster housing	C				3-9-67
Community residential home, six or fewer clients				S	
Community residential home, seven or more clients				S	
Day care center, adult or child		S	S	S	
Day care center, child	S	P	P		
Drug store, pharmacy			P		
Dry cleaner			P		
Duplex or triplex		P	P	P	
Elementary, middle, or high school			S		

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Emergency services	P		P	P	
Equipment rental			C		
Essential services	S	S	S		
General offices		P	P	P	
General retail sales and service		P	P	P	
Heliport, helistop			S		
Homeless shelter			S		
Hotel, motel, inn			P	P	
Laundromat			P		
Leisure vehicle rental			S	S	
Liquor, package store			S	S	
Marina				P	
Medical or dental office, clinic		P	P		
Minor home occupation	P				
Model home	C				3-9-78
Motor vehicle wash			S		
Multi-family		P	P	P	
Noncommercial boat dock	P				
Non-retail food production			S		
Nursing home			P		
Outdoor market or exhibition space			S	S	
Paid or public parking lot, garage, structure			P	P	
Park	P	P	P	P	
Passenger vehicle rental			P	S	
Personal services		P	P	P	
Place of worship		P	P		3-9-82
Printing			S		
Private off-site parking			C		
Professional services			P		
Public building		P	P	C	
Recreation, indoor			P	S	
Recreation, outdoor			P	S	
Restaurant		P	P	P	
Single-family, attached		C	C		
Single-family, detached	P		C		
Telecommunications facility, 50 feet or less in height	C	C	C	C	3-9-68
Transitional/halfway housing			C		
University or college			S		
Vocational, trade, or business school			S		

(d) Development review procedure.

- (1) *Preapplication conference.* Prior to submitting an application for any type of development to the county, an applicant shall submit a request for a preapplication conference with the Committee or its designee (a member of the Committee duly appointed by the Committee as the representative) to review, discuss, and receive recommendations from the Committee regarding the proposed development's consistency and compliance with this Section. Such request for review shall be accompanied by sketches, site plans, or any other documentation required by the Committee to perform its review. The Committee shall review the proposed development for consistency and compliance with this Section. At the conclusion of the review, the Committee will date and sign the

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applicable sketch, site plan, or other submitted documentation, or will prepare written comments regarding the proposed development with recommendations or notations as appropriate. Failure of the Committee to review a request for review of a proposed application within six working days from the date all required information and documentation is received by the county shall forfeit the Committee's prerogative to participate in the review process for that proposed application. Any sketch, site plan, or other documentation submitted to the county for review and approval shall be consistent with the sketch, site plan, or other documentation reviewed and signed by the Committee for the same proposed development.

- (2) *Application for development review.* Any application for any development within the Charlotte Harbor Community shall adhere to the review and process requirements applicable to the development proposed by such application which are set forth in the Code. In addition, if a preapplication review by the Committee is required for any particular development, the sketch, site plan, or other documentation or written comments, dated and signed by the Committee for that development shall be included with the application.
- (3) *Review.* A complete application shall be reviewed and acted on by the appropriate county staff in the time provided in the Code for such application with an additional five working days' extension to provide for any additional review required for compliance with this Section

(e) Development standards.

- (1) *Established nonconformities.* Established uses or structures, not including signs, within the Charlotte Harbor Community shall not be rendered nonconforming by the provisions of this Section. Such structures and uses within the Charlotte Harbor Community shall be treated as if they were conforming for the duration of the structure or use. If an existing use ceases for more than 120 consecutive days, such use shall not be re-established if such use would not be in compliance with the provisions of this Section, except when such cessation of use is caused by a catastrophic event beyond the property owner's control. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event an application to change the use of a property from a use not permitted under this Section to that of a conforming use is approved, the property and all development thereon must comply with all the provisions of this Section upon approval of such application, and any established uses or structures thereon shall be considered nonconforming thereafter.
- (2) *Disaster recovery.* Following a natural disaster, as determined by the BCC, a structure that was legally conforming or legally non-conforming immediately prior to said disaster may be replaced or restored on the original footprint, with no increase in square footage, and in compliance with current height requirements and applicable state and federal standards. If the structure cannot be rebuilt using the same footprint and within the allowed height, approval shall only be granted following the procedures outlined in section 3-9-6.1, Variances. Applications for approval under this procedure shall include a recommendation from the Committee.
- (3) *Front setbacks.* In general, front setbacks in the Charlotte Harbor Community are intended to be reduced in order to create a pedestrian-friendly environment by reducing the scale of large surface parking areas along the corridors. All zoning districts unique to the Charlotte Harbor Community shall have their front setbacks established according to this Section. All other zoning districts shall have the following front setbacks:

	ES	RSF	RMF	CG	IG	PD
Along U.S. 41, Edgewater Dr, Harborview Rd, Kings Hwy						As established in the adopted Planned Development rezoning.
Minimum (ft.)	25	25	25	15	10	
Maximum (ft.)	None	None	35	35	35	
Along other Roads						
Minimum (ft.)	0	10	0	0	0	
Maximum (ft.)	None	None	9	9	9	

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- (4) *Buffers.* If a site is subject to buffer requirements, as established by this Code, greater in depth than the maximum front setback, the development may propose an alternative design that reallocates required buffer material to allow structures to comply with the front setback standard. The reallocated material shall equal that which would have otherwise been required for the linear frontage. That requirement shall be based on the minimum buffer for the applicable type, with the facade to be considered as the required wall/fence. In addition, up to an additional ten percent of the property's linear frontage buffer material may also be relocated onsite. To receive approval, the community development director's designee must review and approve the proposed design. That review will determine the design's ability to comply with the purposes and intent of the Code.
- (5) *Street frontage.* In general, development other than single-family detached dwellings should be located closer to the street in order to create a pedestrian-friendly environment.
- a. In certain zoning districts, a minimum percentage of the front facade of a building shall be placed along the front setback line according to the following table:

	RMF	CG	IG	CHNBR	CHMU	CHRW
Along U.S. 41, Edgewater Dr, Harborview Rd, Kings Hwy	30%	30%	15%	50%	50%	50%
Along other Roads	65%	50%	30%	75%	75%	80%

- b. In the creation of a campus-style development with multiple buildings at least one building must be placed along the front setback line. Not all buildings in the campus must be placed along the front setback line.
- (6) *Height increases.*
- a. *Properties within the Riverwalk Sub-district that are adjacent to the shore.*
1. Projects may seek to increase structure height to 90 feet.
 2. In order to increase height above 35 feet, a project is obligated to contribute to the revitalization of the Charlotte Harbor Community. Two opportunities to contribute are included below, with each allowing an increase in height as indicated. The first is required for any increase in height up to 60 feet. The second may be used to gain the full 90 feet of height.
 - (i) Waterfront projects that dedicate a non-exclusive 12-foot wide easement for public access to the waterfront shall receive an increase to the allowable maximum height of 25 feet. Said easement shall lie immediately adjacent to the shoreline. Future development of the easement shall not hinder the property owner's access to and from the water. The easement shall be for access of the general public and shall have as a goal the completion of a complete walkway system, called the Riverwalk, which links all waterfront projects in the Charlotte Harbor Riverwalk Sub-district.
 - (ii) Waterfront projects that agree to construct the Riverwalk within the dedicated 12-foot wide easement required above shall receive an increase to the allowable maximum height of 30 feet. Private construction of the Riverwalk must meet county-approved design standards.
- b. *Properties within the Riverwalk Sub-district that are not adjacent to the shore.*
1. Projects may seek to increase structure height to 90 feet.
 2. In order to increase height above 35 feet, a project is obligated to contribute to the revitalization of the Charlotte Harbor Community. Opportunities to contribute are

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included below, with each allowing an increase in height as indicated. The first is required for any increase in height up to 60 feet. The others may be used to gain the full 90 feet of height.

- (i) A project that agrees to contribute a calculated amount to the Harborwalk Enhancement Fund shall receive an increase to the allowable maximum height of 25 feet. The amount of the contribution shall be calculated according to the following formula:

[Formula must be established.]

- (ii) A project that dedicates an area equal to at least 50 percent of the square footage of the largest floor of the project to uses other than residential or hotel, such as retail or restaurants, shall receive an increase to the allowable maximum height of 10 feet. All non-residential and non-hotel uses shall be accessible to the general public in perpetuity and shall be located on the lowest habitable floor of the building.
- (iii) A project that provides public parking shall receive an increase to the allowable maximum height of 10 feet. Public parking shall meet all of the following standards:
 - A. Public parking shall be provided on at least half of the non-residential parking spaces between 6:00 PM and 12:00 AM Monday through Thursday and between 6:00 PM and 2:00AM Friday through Monday.
 - B. Parking must be inter-connected with adjacent parking lots. If the project is adjacent to a vacant parcel, adequate provisions for future connectivity shall be made as part of the project's site plan.
 - C. The number of driveways connecting the parking lot to public rights-of-way shall be minimized.
- (iv) A project that provides additional green space shall receive an increase to the allowable maximum height of 10 feet.

c. *Properties within the U.S. 41 Gateway Sub-district.*

- 1. Projects may seek to increase structure height to 90 feet.
 - (i) A project that dedicates an area equal to at least 50 percent of the square footage of the largest floor of the project to uses other than residential or hotel, such as retail or restaurants, shall receive an increase to the allowable maximum height of 10 feet. All non-residential and non-hotel uses shall be accessible to the general public in perpetuity and shall be located on the lowest habitable floor of the building.
 - (ii) A project that provides public parking shall receive an increase to the allowable maximum height of 10 feet. Public parking shall meet all of the following standards:
 - A. Public parking shall be provided on at least half of the non-residential parking spaces between 6:00 PM and 12:00 AM Monday through Thursday and between 6:00 PM and 2:00AM Friday through Monday.
 - B. Parking must be inter-connected with adjacent parking lots. If the project is adjacent to a vacant parcel, adequate provisions for future connectivity shall be made as part of the project's site plan.

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- C. The number of driveways connecting the parking lot to public rights-of-way shall be minimized.
 - (iii) A project that provides additional green space shall receive an increase to the allowable maximum height of 10 feet.
- (7) *Reduction of off-street parking requirements.* In order to reduce the amount of surface parking and present a more pedestrian-friendly development form, projects may reduce the number of off-street-parking spaces provided. This may be done through one or more of the following methods:
- a. *Shared parking.* Shared parking facilities for developments or uses with different operating hours or different peak periods may be permitted if the shared parking complies with all of the following standards:
 - 1. Shared parking spaces must be located within 600 feet of the primary entrance of all uses served.
 - 2. Shared parking may be approved following a parking analysis that clearly demonstrates the feasibility of shared parking and addresses, at a minimum, the size and type of the proposed development, the composition of tenants, the anticipated rate of parking turnover, and the anticipated peak parking and traffic loads for all uses that will be sharing parking spaces.
 - 3. Shared parking shall require an agreement between all property owners and the county, acceptable to the County Attorney's Office, that will run with the land until such time as the need is extinguished. An executed agreement shall be recorded with the Clerk of the Circuit Court by the applicant and a certified copy provided to the Zoning Official. Recordation of the agreement must take place prior to issuance of development approval. A shared parking agreement may be dissolved only if all required parking spaces will be provided, in accordance with the provisions of this Code.
 - 4. Where the uses subject to a shared parking agreement change, the Zoning Official shall have the authority to require a revised shared parking study and a new shared parking agreement when the revised shared parking study indicates additional parking is required.
 - b. *Public parking.* Public parking within one-quarter mile of a building entrance may be counted toward meeting an equivalent amount of required off-street parking.
 - c. *On-street parking.* Designated on-street parking spaces located within 500 feet of the entrance of a building may be counted toward meeting up to 25 percent of the required minimum off-street parking.
 - d. *Private off-site parking.* Required parking may be located on a separate, non-adjacent lot from the lot on which the principal use is located if the off-site parking complies with all of the following standards:
 - 1. No private, off-site parking may be located more than 600 feet from the entrance of the building with which it is associated. Off-site parking may not be separated from the use served by an arterial road unless a grade-separated pedestrian walkway is provided or other traffic control or remote parking shuttle bus service is provided.
 - 2. In the event that an off-site parking area is not under the same ownership as the principal use served, the county shall require an agreement between all property owners and the county, acceptable to the County Attorney's Office, that will run with the land until such time as the need is extinguished. An executed agreement shall be recorded with the Clerk of the Circuit Court by the applicant and a certified copy provided to the Zoning Official. Recordation of the agreement must take place prior to

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issuance of development approval. An off-site parking agreement may be dissolved only if all required parking spaces will be provided, in accordance with the provisions of this Code.

3. Off-site parking may not be used for the storage of commercial vehicles or equipment.
4. Off-site parking must be developed according to all applicable development standards of this Code.

(8) *Signs*

a. *Applicability.*

1. Signs shall be installed in accordance with the following provisions. These shall supersede the general Sign provisions of this Code.
2. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Section and the Architectural Standards below, the provisions of this Section shall prevail.

b. *General.*

1. Prior to the erection, construction, installation, or alteration of any sign, a permit shall be applied for and obtained from the county, subject to the prior approval of the Zoning Official and the Committee, unless such sign is specifically exempt. Normal maintenance as defined by the Florida Building Code, painting, or repairs to existing signs, which do not alter the message, size, or height of the sign, shall not be deemed alterations within the meaning of this Section, unless the activity involves removal and reinstallation of a sign face. Signs must be erected, constructed, installed, or altered in accordance with a properly issued permit within one year from the issuance of the permit.
2. No sign attached to a building shall project horizontally beyond the end of the wall or vertically above its roof or in the case of a parapet wall vertically above the top of the parapet wall.
3. No sign shall be located in a required side or rear yard where the lot abuts or is separated only by a right-of-way from a residential use.
4. No sign of any type or classification, including an exempt sign, shall be erected, altered or maintained in such a location or position so that an unfinished side may be visible from off the site containing the sign.
5. No sign shall be constructed or erected in a manner that interferes with any utility, communications or cable infrastructures without the prior authorization of the applicable utility, communications, or cable company.
6. No private sign, including an exempt sign, shall be erected, altered, or maintained over or upon any public property or public right-of-way, unless otherwise permitted in section 3-9-50.4 (d) 4, 9, 10 and 20, or 3-9-95(i)(14) of the Code.
7. No Class B signs shall be permitted.
8. One primary class A sign shall be allowed for each street frontage on which the lot or parcel containing the primary class A sign abuts. In addition, one secondary class A sign per occupant on the lot or parcel shall be allowed for each street frontage on which the lot or parcel abuts.
9. Any primary class A sign containing a changeable message device must be a monument sign.

c. *Prohibited signs.*

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1. Any sign prohibited under Chapter 479, Florida Statutes, pertaining to outdoor advertising.
 2. Any sign that constitutes a traffic hazard or a detriment to traffic safety by reason of its size, location, movement, coloring, or method of illumination, or by obstructing the vision of drivers, or by obstructing or detracting from the visibility of any official traffic control device by diverting or tending to divert the attention of drivers of moving vehicles from traffic movement on streets, roads, intersections, or access facilities.
 3. Any sign that constitutes a traffic or pedestrian hazard or a detriment to traffic or pedestrian safety by obstructing the vision of pedestrians.
 4. Any sign preventing free ingress or egress from any door, window, fire escape, or other entrance or exit to any building, or any sign attached to a standpipe or fire escape.
 5. Any sign which is obscene or constitutes a public nuisance.
 6. Any primary class A or secondary class A sign advertising an establishment no longer in business or a product no longer available. Such signs must have the facing(s) removed or be razed completely within 30 days after the establishment is no longer in business or the product is no longer available.
 7. Snipe signs.
 8. Portable illuminated signs, revolving or whirling signs, animated signs, or wind signs.
 9. More than two national or state government flags displayed per principal building.
 10. Signs erected on the right-of-way of any public or private street or road, except:
 - (i) Signs required by federal, state, or local law to be erected by a governmental agency.
 - (ii) As specifically allowed in this Section.
 11. Roof signs.
 12. Any sign that is attached, painted on, or placed onto or inside a parked vehicle that is used primarily for advertising any matter other than the sale or rental of the vehicle itself. This is not intended to prohibit vehicle signs on a truck, bus, trailer, taxi, or other vehicle parked on its own premises while in the course of business, provided that the primary use of the vehicle is not for the purpose of advertisement. Vehicles must be operable and licensed.
 13. Blank temporary signs.
 14. Signs that emit audible sound, odor, or visible matter, such as smoke or steam.
 15. Class ,B, signs, except as exempted under this Section.
 16. Serial signs.
 17. Any model residential unit flags or banners on the property of a model residential unit, except for the first 30 days after the model receives a certificate of occupancy.
 18. Neon signs.
 19. Flashing signs.
- d. *Exempt signs.* The following on-site signs may be erected, constructed or installed without first obtaining a permit and paying any fees; provided, however, all other provisions of the Code are

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met and, provided further, that if a sign exceeds the limits contained in this section, an application for a sign permit and payment of the permit fee shall be required:

1. One professional nameplate for each person or entity located at a site, not exceeding two square feet in area.
2. One identification sign which may also include changeable copy for educational, charitable, religious or other similar instructional uses in a residential zoning district, not exceeding 12 square feet each, not more than six feet high.
3. One sign advertising daily or weekly specials, not exceeding four square feet maximum, which sign may be handwritten.
4. Street address sign meeting all requirements in the Code governing such signs.
5. Dedicatory tablets or memorial plaques setting forth the name or erection date of a building, commemorating a person or persons, and like uses. Such signs shall be cast in metal or engraved in stone or concrete or otherwise suitably inscribed in or on a monumental material and affixed to the applicable building.
6. One occupational sign not exceeding two square feet in area listing the name, location, and business of an occupant within a building.
7. One identification sign at the entrance to residences, estates, ranches, and like uses, which does not exceed four square feet in area.
8. A vehicle sign located on a licensed and operable truck, bus, trailer, taxi, or other vehicle which is being operated or parked at the location of the business, provided that the primary use of said vehicle is not for the purpose of the advertisement. Such vehicles shall only be parked in paved parking areas immediately surrounding loading/delivery areas or in the closest non-handicapped parking space to the primary entrance of the business advertised on the vehicle. In no case shall such vehicle be parked in the right-of-way.
9. Non-advertising directional signs, symbols, or devices relating to traffic, parking, public services, facilities, or warnings on private property. Such signs include, but are not limited to, "entrance", "exit", "slow", "no trespassing", "restrooms", and "telephones". These signs shall not exceed four square feet in area or contain any advertising matter other than a logo or business name.
10. Traffic or other directional or traffic control signs or devices erected by any federal, state, or local government or department or agency thereof.
11. A maximum of two entrance signs giving the name of a subdivision, provided that:
 - (i) No such sign exceeds 12 square feet.
 - (ii) Such sign shall be located only at the main entrance.
 - (iii) Such sign shall not contain any other advertising.
12. One sign, not exceeding 24 square feet in area, advertising a model residential unit located on the same parcel as the model and located a minimum of ten feet from any adjoining property lines. The sign may not be erected until commencement of construction. No other sign, banner, flag, or pennant shall be permitted in residential zoning districts after the 30-day period for the grand opening of residential model units, except as permitted in this Section.
13. Political signs, provided they comply with the Signs provisions of this Code and Chapter 106.1435, Florida Statutes.

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14. Any flag, other than a national or state government flag, or identification sign or insignia of any civic, charitable, religious or fraternal organization. No such flag, identification sign, or insignia shall be placed above a sidewalk, walkway, alley, driveway, or public or private roadway or right-of-way.
 15. Flags indicating weather conditions.
 16. Community identification signs not exceeding 100 square feet excluding wall area for entry features.
 17. Class B signs located along the inside perimeter of the athletic field fences of any athletic field owned or operated by the county or the Charlotte County School Board, provided that such advertising copy is not purposely positioned to be visible from a public or private roadway or right-of-way.
 18. One or two national or state government flags displayed per single principal building. No flagpole shall be placed above a sidewalk, walkway, alley, driveway, or public or private roadway or right-of-way so as to obstruct passage or to create a safety hazard.
- e. *Temporary signs.* Temporary signs may be permitted according to the following conditions:
1. Reasonable conditions may be required to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare, and public and private property.
 2. Permit approval shall not exceed 30 days within any six-month period.
 3. Temporary on-site signs shall be allowed to address grand openings or special occasions, such as civic events or promotions, car, boat, or craft shows, carnivals, parking lot sales, annual and semiannual promotions, or other similar events, provided that:
 - (i) The temporary sign may be erected not more than 14 days prior to the event and shall be removed not more than 24 hours after the event closes.
 - (ii) A maximum of two signs shall be allowed on-site in such a manner as to not create any traffic or pedestrian hazard, limited to an area of 24 square feet for each sign.
 4. A developer may erect temporary model residential unit flags or banners, provided that there are no more than four flags or banners on the property of a model residential unit and that the flags remain only for the first 30 days after the model receives a certificate of occupancy. Such flags or banners are prohibited thereafter. In addition, when a model residential unit abuts an arterial or collector road, such temporary flags or banners may be displayed only while the model is open for business.
 5. All otherwise permitted signs may be used as temporary signs, provided that the sign shall otherwise comply with all requirements for that sign, pursuant to the requirements listed in this Section.
 6. The following shall not be deemed temporary signs and shall not be subject to the preceding requirements of this Section:
 - (i) Holiday decorations.
 - (ii) One sign denoting the architect, engineer, and contractor for work under construction on the premises where the construction occurs, not exceeding 24 square feet plus individual signs of subcontractors not exceeding four square feet each. No signs under this subsection are to be erected on a site until work authorized under a building permit issued for the site has commenced. All signs

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under this subsection shall be removed no later than one week after a certificate of occupancy is issued or, for repairs, remodeling or additions, one week after the final inspection.

- (iii) Signs advertising current or future construction or financing on a parcel, provided that:
 - A. In any residential zoning district, one sign not exceeding 24 square feet shall be allowed for a period not to exceed six months or until issuance of the certificate of occupancy, whichever occurs first, which sign shall be removed upon issuance of final certificate of occupancy.
 - B. In any nonresidential zoning district, one sign shall be allowed per street frontage, not exceeding 40 square feet and not exceeding a time period of six months or until issuance of final certificate of occupancy, whichever occurs first, which sign shall be removed upon issuance of final certificate of occupancy.
- (iv) Signs advertising property for sale or rent, provided that:
 - A. One sign not exceeding four square feet in area, excluding the rider, shall be allowed per single-family residential lot or residence, except lots or residences which are located on navigable bodies of water shall be allowed one additional sign of four square feet facing the body of water on which the property abuts.
 - B. One sign not exceeding 20 square feet in area shall be allowed per parcel or lot of property zoned or used as a nonresidential use of five acres or larger in area. The foregoing shall not apply to individual, nonresidential units.
 - C. One sign not exceeding ten square feet in area shall be allowed per parcel, lot or individual nonresidential unit for property zoned for or used as a nonresidential use of less than five acres in area.
 - D. All signs shall be removed no later than one week after the sale or lease of the property.
- 7. Flags, other than national or state government flags, that meet the restrictions contained in this Section. Such flags shall only be allowed at a ratio of two per 50 feet of road frontage, and the number of flags shall not exceed eight at any location. No flag shall be placed above a sidewalk, walkway, alley, driveway, or public or private roadway or right-of-way. A site may not erect flags more than twice in a calendar year. No such flag may remain on-site for more than 14 days. In the event flags are erected on a site for less than 14 days, the remaining days shall be forfeited and cannot be applied to a second event. The 14-day and twice-per-calendar-year maximum time limit restrictions imposed in this Section shall not apply to flags erected on any property owned and operated or leased by any federal, state, or local government or agency thereof.
- 8. Banners or pennants erected in a nonresidential zoning district that meet the restrictions contained in this subsection. No banner or pennant shall be placed above a sidewalk, walkway, alley, driveway, or public or private roadway or right-of-way. No banner or pennant may remain on-site for more than 14 consecutive days. A site may not erect banners or pennants more than twice in a calendar year. The 14-day time limit restrictions and twice-per-calendar-year maximum time limit restrictions imposed in this subsection shall not apply to banners or pennants erected on any property owned and operated or leased by any federal, state or local government or agency.

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9. Signs advertising activities of educational, religious, civic, fraternal, service, charitable, or other nonprofit organizations or institutions.
11. Signs advertising open houses, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (i) No more than three signs, not exceeding four square feet each, may be erected, constructed or installed on the property where the open house is being conducted.
 - (ii) No more than six off-site directional signs, not exceeding two square feet each, shall be allowed.
 - (iii) All signs shall contain the name of the real estate broker or firm conducting the open house.
 - (iv) All signs relating to an open house shall be removed each day at the close of the open house or by dusk, whichever occurs first.
 - (v) No sign shall be nailed, fastened or affixed to any tree, utility pole, street sign or any traffic control device.
- f. *Permitted permanent signs.* The following permanent signs are permitted if not otherwise prohibited or defined as a temporary or an exempt sign under this Section, and subject to the performance standards and requirements thereof:
 1. Class A primary signs and class A secondary signs.
 2. Permanently fixed or retractable awnings over private property are permitted as follows:
 - (i) They shall have a minimum clearance of eight feet above a sidewalk or walkway and 18 feet above any alley or driveway.
 - (ii) Any lettering larger than three inches in height or symbols exceeding four square feet in area shall be included in the total area of signage allowed on the face of the building.
 3. Changeable copy signs (or reader boards) are permitted only as follows:
 - (i) A freestanding changeable copy sign is permitted only if incorporated in an otherwise permitted primary class A monument sign, except as provided below:
 - A. The type of lettering shall be limited to plastic channel lettering, plastic card type lettering or raised wood lettering of typeset machine printed quality.
 - B. The maximum height of the lettering shall be six inches.
 - C. All types of freehand lettering and chalk on chalkboard surfaces are prohibited.
 - D. The signage shall otherwise comply with the applicable total sign area regulations. The changeable copy portion of the primary class A sign shall be included in the total area of which it is a part.
 - (ii) Changeable copy sign incorporated in the primary class A sign for a theater or cinema as follows:
 - A. Changeable copy signage limited to a maximum eight square feet per auditorium or screen with multiple auditoriums or screens to a building maximum of 75 square feet per building;

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- B. The sign box or sign face shall be set back a minimum of 50 feet from the road right-of-way if parking for the building is allowed in the front, or set back a minimum 25 feet if no parking is allowed in the front of the building. **[This directly conflicts with setback requirements.]**
 - C. The type of lettering shall be limited to plastic channel lettering, plastic card type lettering or raised wood lettering of typeset machine printed quality.
 - D. The maximum height of the lettering shall be six . inches.
 - E. All types of freehand lettering and chalk on chalkboard surfaces are prohibited.
 - (i) Changeable copy signage for a theater or cinema incorporated in a secondary class A sign or in a separate facade-mounted changeable copy sign as follows:
 - A. Changeable copy signage limited to a maximum of eight square feet per sign face.
 - B. The type of lettering shall be limited to plastic channel lettering, plastic card type lettering or raised wood lettering of typeset machine printed quality.
 - C. The maximum height of the lettering shall be ten inches.
 - D. All types of freehand lettering and chalk on chalkboard surfaces are prohibited.
 - F. This facade-mounted changeable copy sign may be part of a marquee.⁴ Projecting signs are permitted only as follows:
 - (i) A projecting sign shall not project more than three feet from the face of the building or structure.
 - (ii) A projecting sign shall not project over a public or private road surface. Signs may project over sidewalks.
 - (iii) A projecting sign shall project from the wall and be at a 90-degree angle.
 - (iv) A projecting sign shall not extend vertically above the window sill of the second story of a building and shall not block the visibility of any other sign.
 - (v) The square footage of a projecting sign shall be included as part of the square footage allowed for secondary class A signs.
 - 5. Marquee signs shall be included in the calculation of the total area of signage allowed on the face of a building.
 - 6. Canopy roof signs are permitted, provided, however, any area of the canopy roof which contains lettering, registered trademarks or service marks or copyrights, symbols, internal illumination, or decorative lights shall be considered a sign and shall comply with all the requirements of this Section and shall be included in the total signage of primary class A signs.
 - 7. Window signs shall cover no more than 20 percent of the glass area of a window. All signage shall be included as part of the square footage of secondary signage.
- g. *Area of signs.*
- 1. In the case of two-sided signs where all faces advertise a single facility, product or service, only one face shall count toward the total aggregate area so long as:

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- (i) With respect to a V-type sign, up to ninety 90-degree angle, the two sides are to be separated by a distance no less than one foot and with the sign being totally intersected at one point.
 - (ii) With respect to a double-faced (back-to-back) sign, there can be no separation between the backs of each face of the sign other than the structural supports to which each sign face is attached.
2. The maximum square footage of signs allowed in each zoning district within the Charlotte Harbor Community is depicted in the following table:

Zoning District	Primary Class A	Secondary Class A
ES	25	8
RSF	25	8
RMF	25	8
CG	75	50
IG	75	50
PD	75	50
CHCR	25	8
CHNBR	50	15
CHMU	75	50
CHRW	75	50

- (i) If a primary class A sign is a monument sign, the area allowed shall be limited to the number of linear feet or building frontage for all buildings located on the parcel or lot, plus 30percent of the total number of linear feet of building frontage. In no event shall the area of a primary class A sign which is a monument sign exceed 98 square feet.
 - (ii) If a primary class A sign is not a monument sign, the area allowed shall be limited to one square foot per linear foot of total building frontage. In no event shall the area of the primary class A sign which is not a monument sign exceed 75 square feet.
 - (iii) Secondary class A (on-premises) signs shall be allowed one square foot of surface area of signage for each linear floor of building frontage of the business up to a maximum of 50 square feet.
3. Primary and secondary class A signs are prohibited for single-family and duplexes, except in conjunction with a special exception or otherwise allowed in this Section.

h. Address numbers.

- 1. Each commercial business shall install address numbers on a primary class A sign with lettering of six inches or more in height.
- 2. Address numbers, or other address information for a commercial building, displayed on the primary display area of a sign shall not exceed three square feet in area comprised of the following dimensions: a maximum of one foot high by a maximum of three feet wide, or a maximum of three feet high by a maximum of one foot wide.
- 3. Address numbers, or other address information for a building, and the accompanying background of sign face shall be included in the calculation of area of any sign in which they are contained or from which they are projected.

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4. Address numbers projected from the top of the primary display area of a sign shall not be used in calculating the height of that sign.
- i. *Location, height and setbacks.*
 1. A sign shall have a minimum clearance of eight feet above a sidewalk or other walkway and eighteen feet clearance above an alley, driveway, or public or private roadway.
 2. Unless otherwise specified in this section, any primary class A sign that is a pole or pylon sign shall be 15 feet in height, except in the ES, RSF, RMF, and CHCR zoning districts, in which case the sign shall not exceed ten feet in height. This shall not be a maximum height, but a uniform height for all primary class A signs that are pole or pylon signs.
 3. Monument signs shall not exceed ten feet in height. Monument signs are excluded from the uniform height requirement.
 - j. *Illumination.*
 1. A sign may be lighted internally or externally, but illumination shall be shielded or indirect to prevent glare, reflection or shining onto any road, street, or adjacent property, unless otherwise regulated elsewhere in this Section.
 2. A sign in any residential district may not be illuminated, except for a sign identifying a place open to the public, a sign giving the name of a subdivision or community identification sign, such as ACLF or nursing home or other similar institution, a sign erected in conjunction with an approved special exception, principally permitted land uses or signs used in connection with essential services. Any sign permitted to be lighted may be lighted only indirectly in a manner that will prevent glare, reflection, or shining onto any street or adjacent property.
 - k. *Maintenance.*
 1. Signs shall be maintained in substantially similar condition as when originally permitted and erected. Such maintenance shall include periodic painting and replacement, including both the sign area and structure, or supporting structure. Broken, worn or illegible elements of a sign, or sign awing or canopy, shall be promptly repaired, replaced, or removed. Any and all damaged plastic faces of an existing legally nonconforming sign may be replaced without the entire sign having to come into compliance with the existing regulations. If the entire sign has sustained damage greater than 50 percent of replacement value said sign must comply with existing regulations. If the owner of the sign and the owner of the premises on which the sign is located are not the same, each shall be jointly or severally responsible for sign maintenance.
 2. The Zoning Official may give an owner of the sign and the owner of the premises on which the sign is located written notice of the failure of the owner of the sign to fulfill the maintenance obligation and order the owner of the sign to forthwith repair, replace or remove the sign. In the event that the owner of the sign fails, refuses or neglects to repair, replace or remove the sign as ordered within 30 days of the date of the notice, the Zoning Official may, on behalf of the county, cause the sign to be removed.
 3. The Zoning Official may remove without notice any sign that, in the opinion of the Zoning Official, poses an immediate hazard or danger to either person or property. The owner of the sign and the owner of the premises on which the sign is located and removed as allowed above shall be jointly and severally liable to the county for the actual cost of the removal of the sign.

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4. Any remedy for failure to maintain a sign or to abate a hazardous or dangerous sign contained in this subsection shall not constitute the county's sole or exclusive remedy, and the county may avail itself of any available remedies at law or in equity.

l. Permits required; permit fees.

1. All signs, except an exempt sign, shall require a sign permit and the payment of a fee.
2. Any person desiring to erect or alter a sign, except an exempt sign, shall file an application for a sign permit and pay the application fee to the director. Normal maintenance to existing signs shall not be deemed alterations within the meaning of this Section and shall not require a permit or fee.

m. Applications for permits.

1. Applications for sign permits shall be submitted for review by the Committee prior to county review.
2. The county shall review the application for consistency with the comprehensive plan and Code.

n. Nonconforming signs.

1. A nonconforming sign may continue to exist and be maintained provided, however, that nonconforming signs are disfavored and that on occurrence of the first of any of the following events, the sign shall be made to conform to this Section:
 - (i) The sign is enlarged, repainted, reworded, or the message of the sign changed (except only an exempt sign, or any changeable sign or a time and temperature sign), redesigned, or altered.
 - (ii) The sign is abandoned, removed, dismantled, or relocated.
 - (iii) The sign is determined by the Zonign Official to be a hazard to the life, safety, property, or welfare of the public;
 - (iv) The sign has deteriorated or is damaged and the cost of repair or restoration of the sign, including actual market cost of labor and materials, equals or exceeds 50 percent of the current value of the sign as determined by the Charlotte County Property Appraiser's Office or as determined by a qualified appraiser.
 - (v) The sign is a primary or secondary class A sign which advertises or calls attention to an occupant, a business, service, product, or performance or event no longer in existence or available on the premises.
 - (vi) Subject to the foregoing, any sign which existed and was maintained on the effective date of Ordinance No. 2002-040 may be continued although such sign does not conform to all of the provisions of this section; provided that all such nonconforming signs, supporting members and electric components shall be completely removed from the premises or brought into conformance with these requirements not later than January 1, 2012; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed as permitting the continuance of any illegal or prohibited sign. **[This is out of date and unknown as to whether it's been done.]**
2. When a business ceases its operation for more than 120 days, the signs advertising such business must be made in compliance with this Section.

(f) Charlotte Harbor Community Architectural design standards.

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- (1) *Purpose.* The purpose of the architectural design standards is to regulate the design of new construction and the repair, rehabilitation, or remodeling of existing structures throughout the Charlotte Harbor Community.
- (2) *Intent.* The intent of the architectural design standards is to enhance and maintain the character of the Charlotte Harbor Community by establishing design requirements that serve two primary functions. The first is to enhance the integrity of existing structures. The second is to create a community whose character is consistent with the "old Florida" vernacular style of architecture. The latter development is anticipated over time, particularly as the standards are applied to new construction.
- (3) *Old Florida vernacular.* The "old Florida" vernacular style is adopted as the architectural pattern for the Charlotte Harbor Community.
- (4) *Classes of design requirements.* The design requirements consist of general requirements and specifications, period requirements, and design requirements.
- (5) *Classes of construction.* There are four classes of construction projects in the Charlotte Harbor Community. Each class of construction must comply with all of the general requirements and specifications and the design requirements that are applicable to that class of construction. Only Class I and Class II projects must comply with the period requirements. The four classes of construction are:
 - a. *Class I Projects.* Class I projects consist of the building of a new structure, or modification or addition to an existing structure such that the existing structure must be elevated to meet base flood elevation requirements pursuant to the floodplain management provisions of this Code. Class I projects are intended over time to create a community whose character is consistent with the period style of architecture.

Class II Projects. Class II projects are rehabilitation of commercial structures. Class II projects consist of any repair, rehabilitation or remodeling of an existing commercial structure valued at 50 percent or more of the value of the existing structure over a five-year period regardless of whether such repair, rehabilitation or remodeling requires elevation of the existing structure to regulatory base flood levels pursuant to the floodplain management provisions of this Code.
 - b. *Class III Projects.* Class III projects are residential rehabilitation not requiring the elevation of existing structures to regulatory base flood levels. Class III projects also include commercial rehabilitation, reconstruction, remodeling, or additions valued at 49 percent or less of the value of the existing structure over a five-year period.
 - c. *Class IV Projects.* Class IV projects consist of decks, patios, permanent swimming pools, fences, walls, gazebos, sheds and other outbuildings, vending booths, carts, and other miscellaneous displays.
- (6) *Materials.* Wherever the general requirements and specifications, period requirements, or design requirements reference the use of period materials, nothing shall preclude the use of modern materials that are the visual equivalent of period materials and which are equal or superior to period materials in regard to strength and durability.
- (7) *General requirements and specifications.*
 - a. *Applicability.* The general requirements and specifications apply to all development in the Charlotte Harbor Community.
 - b. *Generally.* Due to the broadness of the general requirements and specifications, each general requirement and specification will not pertain to every type of development activity in the Charlotte Harbor Community. If a development includes renovations to or new construction for any of the architectural elements listed in this Section, the development activity will need to comply with the general requirement and specification pertaining to that element. The

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Committee, or designee, may make a recommendation to the zoning official, or designee, that the change is minor and that an architectural requirement not apply to a particular portion of a development. The zoning official will make the final determination of which architectural element requirements apply to the development.

- c. *Building orientation.* Building entrance shall be oriented to the primary street with the main entrance visible from the primary street. Buildings located on corner parcels are encouraged to frame the building to relate to the street and provide the best use of the location.
- d. *Exteriors.* Wood is the most commonly used material for architectural features such as clapboards, cornices, brackets, entablatures, shutters, columns and balustrades. These wooden features are important in defining the character of a structure. The retention, protection and repair of all wood features shall be required in all rehabilitation projects.
 1. Exterior siding options:
 - (i) Weatherboard, clapboard, or lapped siding.
 - (ii) Wood, vertical board-and-batten siding with one-inch-by-two-inch or one-inch-by-three-inch battens.
 - (iii) Wood, horizontal novelty, or drop siding.
 2. A combination of exterior siding materials is prohibited unless period evidence indicates otherwise or additions were clad differently than the original structure.
 3. The introduction of a new wood feature that is incompatible in size, scale, material, or color is prohibited.
 4. Exterior siding shall be painted.
- e. *Balustrades.* Wooden balustrades are significant in defining the period character of frame structures.
 1. Wooden balustrades shall be retained and preserved.
 2. When replacement is necessary, balustrades shall be replaced with materials that are compatible with the structure.
 3. New balusters shall match the original balusters in size and height above the porch floor.
- f. *Masonry.* Masonry features (such as brick cornices and door pediments, stone window architraves, terra cotta brackets and railings) as well as masonry surfaces (molding, bonding patterns, joint size and color) are important in defining the period character of a building. It should be noted that while masonry is among the most durable of building materials, it is also the most susceptible to damage by improper maintenance or repair techniques and by harsh and abrasive cleaning methods.
 1. Masonry features that are important in defining the overall period character of the building such as walls, brackets, railings, cornices, window architraves, door pediments, steps, and columns shall be identified, retained, and preserved.
 2. Masonry features shall be repaired using recognized preservation methods. Where masonry features are too deteriorated to repair, they shall be replaced in kind using physical evidence to guide the work.
- g. *Roofing (materials).*
 1. The replacement or substitution of period roofing materials on period structures with roof treatments that are inconsistent with the period (e.g. Spanish tile) is prohibited.

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2. Masonry joints must be repointed and deteriorated mortar must be removed by hand.
- h. *Roofs (shape)*. The roof with its shape, features such as dormers, widow's walks, and chimneys, and the size, color, and patterns of the roofing material are extremely important in defining the building's overall character.
1. A roof's shape and features such as dormers, widow's walks, chimneys, scuttles, or roof porches shall be retained and preserved. The form and configuration of a roof must not be altered in pitch, design or shape unless such change will enhance the character and period design of a structure.
 2. Changing the configuration of a roof such that the period character is diminished is prohibited.
- i. *Gutters*. Gutter style is reflective of the property's history in terms of appearance and technology.
1. Only the half-rounded style of gutter shall be installed on structures erected prior to 1900.
 2. Only half-round or "ogee" style shall be installed on structures erected after 1900.
- j. *Dormers*.
1. A dormer addition shall be in scale and harmony with the existing building, shall have a roof consistent with that of the existing structure, and shall have windows of the same design as the existing structure.
 2. The juncture of the dormer roof with the main roof shall be below the ridgeline of the main roof.
- k. *Widow's walks*.
1. A widow's walk addition shall be in scale and harmony with the existing structure.
 2. Period evidence of the prior existence of a widow's walk shall be the best justification for such an addition.
- l. *Secondary roof structures, skylights and scuttles*.
1. Whenever possible, original skylights and wood roof scuttles shall be retained and preserved.
 2. Flat, scuttles and skylights shall be located on the side that is least visible from a public street.
- m. *Entrances, porches, and doors*.
1. Entrances and their functional and decorative elements that are important in defining the period character of a building, such as doors and door openings, fanlights, sidelights, pediments, hardware, pilasters, columns, balustrades, and stairs shall be identified retained and preserved.
 2. Whenever possible, four- or six-paneled wood doors or horizontal panel doors as featured on late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings shall be utilized. Larger buildings may have paired entry doors. Sliding glass doors may be appropriate for side or back entry but not front. French doors may be appropriate throughout the structure.
 3. The additions of sidelights and entryway surrounds that are not original to the entrance are prohibited.

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4. A porch on an existing structure, which contributes to the period character of the structure, shall not be removed. If a porch is to be enclosed, it shall be done in a manner consistent with the style and materials of the existing structure in a manner that preserves the character of the building.
 5. Whenever possible, entrances and porches shall be repaired by reinforcing existing materials. When repair is not possible, limited replacement in kind or with compatible substitute materials shall be allowed.
 6. An entire entrance or porch that is too deteriorated to repair shall be replaced in kind. If the form and detailing are still evident, the physical evidence shall be used to guide the new work. If using the same kind of materials is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material shall be used.
 7. In constructing a new entrance or porch, the design shall be compatible in size, scale, material, and color with the character of the building.
- n. *Columns, posts, and pillars.*
1. Existing posts or columns that contribute to defining the character of the building shall be retained and preserved.
 2. When columns must be replaced, they shall be replaced with columns compatible in size, scale and material.
 3. Columns that have historically defined a building shall not be replaced with posts or pillars that are uncharacteristic of a building's style. For example, simple four-inch-by-four-inch wood square posts, not rounded, decorative columns, shall be utilized for a shotgun style house.
- o. *Exterior stairs.*
1. Exterior staircases shall be retained, preserved and, when necessary, replaced with materials that are compatible with both the individual structure and the Charlotte Harbor Community architectural pattern. Replacement of wood stairs with concrete stairs is prohibited.
 2. The balusters, newel posts, and rails of an exterior staircase shall be replaced with the same material, and shall be proportional to the main structure.
 3. Period stairways shall be upgraded to meet health and safety codes in a manner that assures their preservation.
- p. *Ramps.*
1. Ramps, where required, shall be concealed with landscaping as much as possible, and shall blend with the scale and architectural features of the building.
 2. Ramps shall be constructed on less visible elevations using wrap-around design to achieve the needed grade change.
- q. *Windows.*
1. Windows and their functional features that contribute to defining the period character of the building shall be identified, retained, and preserved. Such features include frames, sash, muntins, glazing, sills, paneled or decorated jambs and moldings, and interior and exterior shutters and blinds.
 2. When the replacement of windows in a structure is unavoidable, the replacement windows shall maintain the character of the structure.

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3. Changing of the number, locations, size, or glazing pattern of windows by cutting new openings, blocking in windows, and installing a replacement sash that does not fit a window opening is prohibited, except in the case of life/safety requirements.
 4. Period windows shall only be replaced with period windows. Repair and restoration of period windows shall maintain the period character of the windows.
 5. Window glazing shall be clear, transparent, untinted, and non-reflective. Stained glass may not be used on primary facades, except as an accent to the primary door or window covering no more than ten percent of the total area. Original transoms or sidelights may not be removed or changed.
- r. *Shutters.*
1. Existing shutters and their functional and decorative elements shall be retained, repaired and preserved.
 2. If the overall form and detailing are still evident, a set of shutters that is too deteriorated to repair shall be replaced in kind using the physical evidence to guide the work. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, a compatible substitute material shall be utilized.
 3. Hurricane shutters or panels shall be architecturally compatible with the building. When traditional shutters are not feasible or are inappropriate, removable storm panels shall be utilized (panels are stored except during a storm). Tracks for removable panels shall be painted to match the wall. Roll-down shutters shall be utilized on commercial buildings so as to allow concealment of the overhead casing. Accordion shutters shall be utilized on existing commercial buildings only if the stacked shutter is not conspicuous within the opening.
- s. *Awnings.* Historically, the canvas or metal awning was an important design element in the traditional storefront, providing cover and added color. Awnings served as a transition between the storefront and the upper facade.
1. Standard street level awnings shall be mounted so that the valance is at least eight feet above the sidewalk elevation.
 2. Awnings shall be attached above the display window and below the cornice. An awning shall reinforce the frame of the storefront and shall not cover the space between the second story windowsills and the storefront cornice.
 3. The size, scale, and shape of awnings shall be appropriate to the specific building.
 4. If a flat canopy exists, it shall be dressed up with a 12- to 24-inch awning valance. Round or dome-shaped awnings must be compatible with the structures on which they are to be placed, and shall be in proportion to the entryway.
 5. Signage on an awning valance shall be approved on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the total number of signs per building or business establishment as provided by this Code. Lettering shall be one-half the height of the valance. ***[The sign provisions above cover signage on awnings.]***
 6. Freestanding fabric covered structures are allowed if they meet building code.
- t. *Exterior paint.*
1. Neon and fluorescent colors shall not be used.
 2. The use of black paint shall be limited to trim.
- u. *Building environment.*

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1. Features such as gardens, walkways, streets, alleys, plants, trees, fencing, and building setbacks which have traditionally linked buildings to their environment and which reflect the property's development shall be utilized and, in the case of existing structures, retained.
 2. For walkways in residential areas, brick or paver-type treatments shall be used whenever possible.
 3. Traditional lawn and garden arrangements, with emphasis given to regional flora, shall be utilized whenever possible.
 4. Concrete or gravel lawns, and permanent aboveground or in-ground swimming pools or hot tubs are prohibited in front yards. At least 25 percent of a front yard shall be landscaped, and shall not be covered by brick, concrete, or gravel.
 5. Widening of existing streets, changing the paving materials, and introducing new streets and new parking lots shall be done in a manner which is compatible with the character of the neighborhood and maintains the relationship of the buildings to the environment.
- v. *Gazebos, sheds, and other outbuildings.*
1. The design of any gazebo, shed, or other outbuilding greater than 100 square feet in area shall be complementary in terms of design, scale, proportion, color, finish, and details to the main building.
 2. Sheds of less than 100 square feet in area shall be limited to two on any one residential parcel.
 3. Siting on the lot shall determine the allowable location and dimensions.
 4. Temporary outside storage units shall be allowed to remain on a property for no longer than 30 days in a calendar year unless the zoning official authorizes a greater period of time.
- w. *Lattice infill.*
1. The space between the floor of the house and the ground may be screened with lattice between supports of the house.
 2. Only one type of infill shall be used for each structure. Lattice infill may be wood or recycled plastic. If wood, the lattice shall be a minimum of 0.25 inches and pressure-treated. Posts on which the lattice is to be mounted shall be set on four-foot centers.
- x. *(Storefronts.* Because storefronts play a critical role in a store's advertising strategy to draw customers, they are often altered to meet the needs of a new business. Care shall be taken when working on storefronts so that the building's character is preserved in the process of rehabilitation.
1. Storefronts and their functional and decorative elements that are important in defining the character of the building, such as display windows, doors, transoms, corner posts, entablatures, cornices, signs, and bulkheads shall be retained and preserved.
 2. Fluorescent lighting shall be baffled so that lamps are not visible from the public right-of-way. Where neon tubing is visible from the street and used to outline building facades or window/door openings, it shall be limited to signage and not extended to bands.
 3. The remodeling of storefronts shall be done in period style and materials. Repairs to storefronts and their features shall maintain the existing character of the structure.

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4. Only appropriately scaled signs and logos that do not obscure, damage, or destroy a building's existing features shall be used.
5. The use of chaser lights is prohibited.

y. *Air conditioning units.*

1. Air conditioning units shall be installed in such a manner that period material and features of a building are not damaged or obscured.
2. Through-the-wall air conditioning units or window units shall not be installed in the front facade of a building.
3. Air conditioning units shall be placed in new openings that align with the existing window frame. Molding shall be utilized as a trim element.
4. Air conditioning units shall be concealed by landscaping or otherwise screened from view and shall not be placed in the front of a lot.

z. *Garbage and trash.*

1. When not at curbside for pick up, garbage and trash units shall be placed out of the public view.
2. A picket fence or other approved enclosure shall be utilized to screen areas where garbage and trash are stored prior to pick up or disposal.

aa. *Archeological resources.*

1. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken according to state and federal regulations.
2. Discovered artifacts shall be promptly reported to the Charlotte County historic preservation board and the appropriate state and federal authorities.
3. Excavation of utility trenches, cisterns, and foundations require notification in advance so that activities may be monitored.

bb. *Metal carports.* Metal carports shall be utilized only on 1950/60's Mackle/GDC or other structures that were originally constructed with the structure.

(8) *Period requirements.*

- a. Only Class I projects and Class II projects shall be required to comply with the period requirements.
- b. Class I projects and Class II projects are required to use a minimum of four of the features listed below when designing and constructing the building.

- 1 A veranda which runs the entire length of a structure's primary facade, minus any portion of the primary facade necessary for vehicular access (e.g. garages). Additional veranda length located along one of the sides abutting the primary facade as a continuous "wrap-around" veranda must be provided, equal to the length of the primary facade left open for vehicle access.
- 2 A metal roof of design and materials consistent with the period.
- 3 A widow's walk.
- 4 A cupola.

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- 5 Windows, either as six/six (6/6) or two/two (2/2) windows.
- 6 Awnings or canopies. Placement, size, and shape must be compatible with the character of the building. They should be wide enough to cover the window or door opening and may be made of canvas or metal. Vinyl or plastic is prohibited. Fixed or retractable awnings are acceptable. They may be used on the street or upper stories as long as they are appropriate to and maintain the architectural style of the facade. Awnings on commercial structures should be open sided and valances are permitted. Awnings should not cover architectural features of the building.
- 7 Exterior shutters that are fixed, louvered, or panel and which are sized appropriate to the window frame. Color should complement the color of the main facade. Bahama shutters are not permitted on the front, street level windows on commercial buildings. Bahama shutters can be used on the upper story.
- 8 Decorative treatments. The use of decorative lattice or "gingerbread" treatments at gable peaks, building corners, and other appropriate areas of the structure as illustrated in the pictures adopted as references to these standards.
- 9 At least two of the following ground-level details:
 - (i) Low level decorative lighting.
 - (ii) Hanging flower baskets; planter boxes.
 - (iii) Decorative pavers leading to front door.
 - (iv) Pedestrian seating.

c. Exceptions to the four requirements are:

1. A project that utilizes a metal roof or veranda consistent with the period shall only be required to use two of the features below in addition to the period metal roof or veranda.
2. A project that utilizes both a period metal roof and veranda will not be required to use any further features from the list below.

(9) *Design requirements for Class I projects.*

- a. *Site design and site preparation.* Improvements to property shall be undertaken with careful consideration to natural features, including, but not limited to, topography, drainage, and vegetation. To the greatest extent possible, natural features shall be incorporated into site design. For example, on-site stormwater ponds shall be located in those portions of the site which naturally occur at lower elevations in order to minimize the amount of fill material necessary to elevate the property in order to achieve drainage. This example also illustrates how proper site design will compliment other goals of the Charlotte Harbor Community including the preservation of canopy trees and the minimization of fill within no-fill areas.
- b. *Compatibility.* Class I projects shall be compatible with the character of the Charlotte Harbor Community in terms of size, scale, design, materials, color and texture.
- c. *Contemporary designs.* Contemporary designs shall complement and shall not conflict with the general requirements and specifications, period requirements, and design requirements. The distinction between contemporary and existing designs shall be and remain evident. Factors that shall be considered in blending contemporary with existing structures include, without limitation, size, pedestrian scale, relationship of building mass to adjacent structures, relationship to existing architectural details, elements, materials, color, texture, and styles in the Charlotte Harbor Community, and similarity of window and door proportions.

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- d. *Materials, textures, and colors.* Exterior finishes in the Charlotte Harbor Community are wood or block/stucco with various types and colors of roofing materials. Roofing materials shall be consistent in appearance with the period. Class I projects shall establish a relationship with existing structures by utilizing the finishes and roofing materials required by this Section.
 - e. *Siting.* No Class I project shall be placed closer to the sidewalk, street, or visible alley than the distance that has been predetermined by existing structures. **[This directly conflicts with the setback provisions.]** Areas that have traditionally been reserved for parks or open spaces shall remain. **[This is difficult to enforce on private property.]** Requirements for building setbacks shall be established either by studying original zoning permits and plat maps, by establishing a uniform setback, or as provided by the zoning code.
 - f. *Height.* There shall be a complementary relationship of height between Class I projects and existing adjacent structures. An attached exterior addition shall be located at the rear or on an inconspicuous side of a structure, limiting its size and scale in relationship to the building.
 - g. *Additions.* New additions shall not destroy features that characterize the property and shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the property and its environment would be unimpaired.
 - h. *Lighting.* All street lighting, yard lighting, and, for commercial development, parking and vehicular circulation area lighting shall match the lighting standards used at the Bayshore Park and as shown on the adopted photos. Lighting shall be further designed, shielded, installed, or otherwise accomplished so as to contain all illumination within the development site. Exterior pole lighting shall not exceed 15 feet.
- (10) *Design requirements for Class II projects.*
- a. *Site design and site preparation.* Improvements shall be undertaken with careful consideration to natural features, including, but not limited to, topography, drainage, and vegetation. To the greatest extent possible, natural features shall be incorporated into site design. For example, on-site stormwater ponds shall be located in those portions of the site which naturally occur at lower elevations in order to minimize the amount of fill material necessary to elevate the property in order to achieve drainage. This example also illustrates how proper site design will compliment other goals of the Charlotte Harbor Community including the preservation of canopy trees and the minimization of fill within no-fill areas.
 - b. *Landscaping.* Parking lots and vehicular circulation areas associated with commercial redevelopment shall be treated as new development and must be landscaped in accordance with the Landscaping and Buffering provisions of this Code. This design requirement shall control and supersede any exemption afforded to existing paved parking areas from compliance with landscaping standards that are applied to new paved parking areas pursuant to the Off-Street Parking and Loading provisions of this Code.
 - c. *Compatibility.* Class II projects shall be compatible with the character of the Charlotte Harbor Community in terms of size, scale, design, materials, color and texture.
 - d. *Contemporary designs.* Contemporary designs shall complement and shall not conflict with the general requirements and specifications, period requirements, and design requirements. The distinction between contemporary and existing designs shall be and remain evident. Factors that shall be considered in blending contemporary with existing structures include, without limitation, size, pedestrian scale, relationship of building mass to adjacent structures, relationship to existing architectural details, elements, materials, color, texture and styles in the Charlotte Harbor Community, and similarity of window and door proportions.
 - e. *Siting.* No new addition shall be placed closer to the sidewalk, street, or visible alley, than the distance that has been predetermined by existing structures. **[This directly conflicts with the setback provisions.]** Areas that have traditionally been reserved for parks or open spaces shall

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remain. **[This is difficult to enforce on private property.]** Requirements for building setbacks shall be established either by studying original zoning permits and plat maps, by establishing a uniform setback, or as provided by the zoning code. Additions other than additional floors shall be located at the rear or on an inconspicuous side of a structure, limiting its size and scale in relationship to the building.

- f. *Height.* There shall be a complementary relationship of height between additions that increase the height of the structures to which they are added and existing, adjacent structures.
- g. *Additions.* New additions shall not destroy existing period features that characterize the property and shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the property and its environment would be unimpaired.
- h. *Lighting.* All exterior lighting shall be done in period style, and shall be further designed, shielded, installed, or otherwise accomplished so as to contain all illumination within the development site. Exterior pole lighting shall not exceed 15 feet.

(11) *Design requirements for Class III projects.*

- a. *General.* Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. While most properties change over time, it is the intention of this Section that the character of properties undergoing reconstruction, rehabilitation, or to which additions are added be maintained through preservation of distinctive features, finishes, construction techniques, or examples of craftsmanship.
- b. *Scale.* No existing structure shall be enlarged so that its proportions, particularly height, are out of scale with its surroundings. On any given block or area where a variety of sizes and styles exist, no structure shall surpass the majority of the structures in that area. **[How would this be implemented? What does "majority of the structures" mean?]** Alterations shall be made in a manner that does not alter the scale of the streetscape.
- c. *Alterations.*
 - 1. The alteration of existing period features is prohibited unless the alteration is necessary to salvage the structure. Whenever possible, deteriorated period features that characterize a property shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a period feature, the new period feature shall match the old period feature in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence shall justify and substantiate the replacement of missing period features.
 - 2. Exterior alterations and related new construction shall not destroy period features that characterize the property and shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the property and its environment would be unimpaired. New features shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features of existing features in order to protect the integrity of the structure, the property and the environment.
 - 3. The removal or alteration of exterior spaces (such as porches, courtyards, etc.) that characterize a property is prohibited unless the removal or alteration is necessary to salvage the property or doing so enables the incorporation of period design elements.
 - 4. The removal of period materials is prohibited unless the period materials are too deteriorated to repair. New period materials shall be utilized to replace deteriorated period materials. If new period materials are unavailable, modern building materials and techniques that are visually equivalent to the period materials shall be utilized.

(12) *Design requirements for Class IV projects.*

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- a. *Fences and walls.* Fences and walls are important elements of the design and character of a structure and district.
1. The scale and character of a fence and its posts and gates shall be compatible with the house and neighboring structures.
 2. The height of fences and walls shall be governed by the standards of the zoning district within which the fence or wall occurs or is proposed to occur. **[This is not regulated by the zoning district, but by the Fences and Walls section of the Code. Heights vary by location on the lot.]**
 3. The beginning point for six-foot fences shall be rearward from the point where the facade of the house joins the front porch, or a minimum of ten feet from the front property line. This shall not be construed to exempt applicants from having to obtain a variance as may be required by this Code regarding setback requirements from fences and walls.
 4. All concrete walls shall be stuccoed and capped.
 5. Unless approved by the BZA for another location by way of a special exception, chain-link fencing shall not be installed forward of the back walls of any structure.
 6. Reed fencing is prohibited.
 7. Fence structures erected within the required setback area (i.e. between the property line and the setback line) are subject to the same height restrictions as fences erected on the property line. **[The general Code allows higher fences along the setback line than within the setback.]**
- b. *Vending booths, carts, and other merchandise displays.* The use or storage of vending booths, carts, and other merchandise displays is prohibited in the front yard or side yard of any structure adjoining a public street (i.e. between the front or side facade and the public right-of-way or sidewalk), and are prohibited in public rights-of-way. Vending carts or booths shall be located only in or on the periphery of parking lots, where vending will not displace required parking, or otherwise vacant properties. Merchandise shall not be mounted or displayed on the exterior surface of the front facade. All vending machines shall be placed in kiosks or enclosures constructed in period style and materials.
- (13) *Pictures.* The board has adopted a series of pictures that depict structures that reflect the period vernacular. By this reference, the pictures are made a part hereof. The pictures are available for public inspection through the county web site. The county reserves the right to add and remove photographs from the pictures, as the case may be, provided that a complete set of the pictures shall be made available for public inspection at the location provided above. The purpose of the pictures is to present visual examples of combinations of design features that result in structures that display the period vernacular.
- (14) *Appeals.* Any applicant seeking approval of development subject to these regulations aggrieved by the decisions of the Committee or its architectural review subcommittee regarding interpretation or application of the requirements found herein may appeal such decisions to the Zoning Official who shall render a written determination regarding the disputed matters which shall be considered the final resolution to the matters, subject to appeal as provided by this Code.
- (15) *Definitions.*
- Arch:* A structural member shaped in the arc of a curve.
- Architrave:* The lower part of a classical entablature, which rests on a column.

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Baluster: A post or upright supporting a handrail, often vase-shaped, a series of which makes up a balustrade.

Balustrade: A banister, railing, handrail or barrier.

Bargeboard: The decorative board attached to the projecting portion of a gable.

Bracket: A support element under eaves, shelves, or other overhangs.

Chamfer: The surface formed by cutting off a corner of a board or post; a bevel.

Column: A vertical support generally consisting of a base, circular shaft and capital.

Cornice: The horizontal molded projection at the top of a building or wall.

Cresting: A light repeated ornament, incised or perforated, carried along the top of a wall or roof.

Cupola: A spherical roof or dome-roofed structure built on top of a roof.

Dormer: A vertical window set in a sloping roof or a roofed structure containing such a window.

Eaves: The projecting overhang at the lower edge of a roof.

Entablature: A horizontal part in a classical post and beam system composed of the cornice, frieze and architrave.

Facade: The front or principal face of a building.

Finial: An ornament at the top of a spire, gable or pinnacle.

Frieze: The part of the entablature between the architrave and cornice; any sculptured or ornamented band in a building.

Gable: The triangular portion of a wall between the enclosing lines of a sloping roof.

Hip roof: A roof with four uniformly pitched sides.

Lattice: A structure consisting of strips of metal or wood, crossed or interlaced to form regularly spaced openings.

Lintel: A beam of any material used to span an opening (also known as an architrave).

Louvre: A series of inclined slats in a vertical frame allowing ventilation without admitting rain.

Moulding: A continuous decorative band that is either carved into or applied to the surface.

Mullion: A vertical member that divides a window or separates one window or door from another.

Muntin: The wood or metal strips that divide a multi-pane window.

Parapet: A low solid protective wall or railing along the edge of a roof or balcony.

Period: The time period(s) that are distinguishable by the use of architectural pattern(s), feature(s) and design(s) that are consistent with the "old Florida" vernacular.

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Pediment: A wide, low-pitched gable above a portico or door.

Porch: A covered structure or recessed space at the entrance of a building.

Portico: A major porch, with a pedimented roof supported by columns.

Rafter: Part of a wooden roof frame sloping down from the ridge to the eaves and establishing the pitch.

Ridge: The highest point of the roof, running from end to end.

Sash: A frame or window in which glass is set.

Shutter tiebacks: Hardware used to secure open shutters.

Specifications: The architectural patterns, features and designs that are consistent with the "old Florida" vernacular

Stucco: A type of plasterwork, either coarse or fine, used for surfacing interior or exterior walls.

Transom: A small window over a door or large window.

Turret: A small slender tower usually set at the corner of a building, often containing a circular shaft.

Sec. 3-9-47.1. - Charlotte Harbor Community Redevelopment Area tax increment financing.

(a) Definitions.

Unless specifically defined below or elsewhere in this Section, words and phrases used in this Section shall be ascribed a meaning which they have in common usage and which gives this Code its most reasonable application.

Fund shall mean the Charlotte Harbor Community Redevelopment Area Trust Fund.

Increment(s) shall mean amounts taxing authorities are required to appropriate to the fund on an annual basis as determined by a formula set forth hereafter.

Taxing authority(ies) shall mean the State of Florida, Charlotte County and any authority, special district (as defined in F.S. § 165.031(5) or other public body of the state, except a school district, library district, neighborhood improvement district created pursuant to the Safe Neighborhoods Act, metropolitan transportation authority, water management district created under F.S. § 373.069, a special district that levies ad valorem taxes on taxable real property in more than one (1) county or a special district the sole source or revenue of which is ad valorem taxes on the effective date of this Section [December 15, 2003].

(b) Funding of community redevelopment trust fund.

In accordance with F.S. § 163.387, the board hereby provides for the funding of the fund. Monies allocated to and deposited into the fund and monies earned by the fund are hereby appropriated to the agency for the purposes set forth in the plan and all other activities authorized by law.

(c) Annual appropriation of tax increment.

- (1) The fund shall be funded in an annual amount that is not less than the increment of each taxing authority.
- (2) The increment shall be determined and appropriated annually. The increment shall be an amount equal to 95 percent of the difference between:
 - a. The amount of ad valorem taxes levied each year by each taxing authority, exclusive of any amount from any debt service millage, on taxable real property within Charlotte Harbor; and
 - b. The amount of ad valorem taxes which would have been produced by the rate upon which the tax is levied each year by or for each taxing authority, exclusive of any amount from any debt service millage, upon the total of the assessed value of the taxable real property in Charlotte Harbor, as shown on the most recent assessment roll used in connection with the taxation of real property in Charlotte Harbor by each taxing authority prior to the effective date of this Code [December 15, 2003].

(d) Obligation of taxing authorities to appropriate funds annually.

- (1) Commencing on the effective date of this Code [December 15, 2003], each taxing authority shall appropriate a sum that is no less than the increment specified in this Section to the fund by January 1 of each year. Except as provided in below, the taxing authorities' obligation to annually appropriate the increments shall continue for so long as any indebtedness pledging increment revenues for the payment thereof is outstanding, but shall not exceed 30 years. If the plan is amended, each taxing authority shall make the annual appropriation for a period not to exceed 30 years from the date that the plan is amended.
- (2) Any taxing authority that does not pay an annual increment to the fund by January 1 shall pay the fund a penalty of five percent of the outstanding increment together with one percent interest thereon for each month that the increment is outstanding.

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- (3) Notwithstanding other provisions of this Section, Charlotte County's obligation to annually appropriate the increment shall continue until all loans, advances, and indebtedness, if any, and interest thereon, undertaken or incurred by the agency as a result of redevelopment in Charlotte Harbor have been paid.

(e) Fund implementation.

- (1) Prior to the expenditure of any increment revenue, the recipient or the user of the revenue, the amount of the revenue to be expended, and the deadline for expenditure shall be specified. Each appropriation shall be reviewed every five (5) years. An appropriation shall be discontinued in the event that it is not renewed or approved for another five (5) years.
- (2) Monies in the fund may be expended from time to time for the following purposes, when directly related to financing or refinancing of redevelopment in Charlotte Harbor pursuant to the plan:
- a. Administrative and overhead expenses necessary or incidental to plan implementation.
 - b. Expenses of redevelopment, planning, surveys and financial analysis, including the reimbursement of Charlotte County or the agency for such expenses incurred before the plan was approved or adopted.
 - c. The acquisition of real property in Charlotte Harbor.
 - d. Capital projects approved by the board.
 - e. The clearance and preparation of any redevelopment area for redevelopment and relocation of site occupants as provided in F.S. section 163.370 of the act.
 - f. The repayment of principal and interest or any redemption premium for loans, advances, bonds, bond anticipation notes and any other form of indebtedness.
 - g. All expenses incidental to or connected with the issuance, sale, redemption, retirement or purchase of agency bonds, bond anticipation notes or other forms of indebtedness including funding of any reserve, redemption or other fund or account provided for in the ordinance or resolution authorizing such bonds, notes or form of indebtedness.
- (3) The agency shall establish and set up the fund and develop and promulgate rules, regulations, and criteria whereby the fund may be promptly and effectively administered.
- (4) The agency shall establish and maintain books and records and adopt procedures to enable the agency to utilize monies in the fund for their stated purposes without undue delay.
- (5) On the last day of the agency's fiscal year, any money remaining in the fund after payment of expenses shall be:
- a. Returned to each taxing authority which paid the increment in the proportion that the amount of the payment of such taxing authority bears to the total amount paid into the fund by all taxing authorities within Charlotte Harbor for that year;
 - b. Used to reduce the amount of any indebtedness to which increment revenues are pledged; or
 - c. Deposited into an escrow account for the purpose of later reducing any indebtedness to which increment revenues are pledged.

(f) Fund management; independent audit.

- (1) The agency shall be responsible for the receipt, custody, disbursement, accountability, management and proper application of all monies paid into the fund, subject to the relevant provisions of Florida law, the plan and this Code.

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- (2) The agency shall provide for an independent financial audit of the fund each fiscal year and a report of the audit. The report shall describe the amount and source of deposits into, and the amount and purpose of withdrawals from the fund during the fiscal year and the amount of principal and interest paid during the year on any indebtedness to which is pledged increment revenues and the remaining amount of the indebtedness. The agency shall provide a copy of the report to each taxing authority.