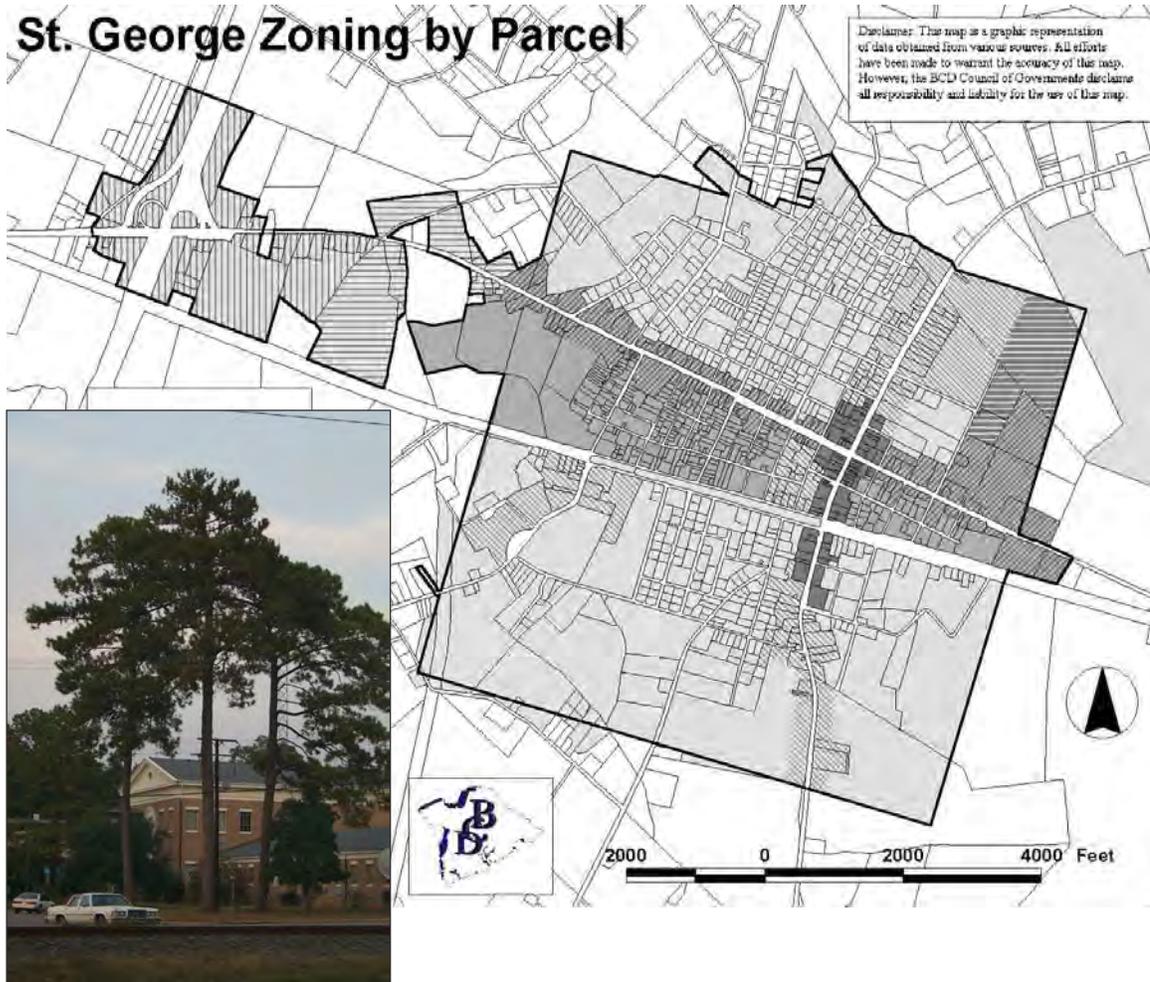


Town of St. George Zoning Ordinance

Town of St. George, South Carolina

St. George Town Hall
305 Ridge Street
St. George, SC 29477
(843) 563-3032



Prepared by the St. George Planning Commission with the assistance of the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Governments, adopted by the St. George Town Council July 9th, 2001

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Purpose and Applicability

1.1 Authority

This Ordinance is hereby adopted under the authority and provisions of the South Carolina Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994, SC Code of Laws §6-29-310 et seq., as Section 18-4 of the Town Codes of Saint George, South Carolina.

1.2 Purpose

After careful review of the existing development and development patterns in St. George, the Planning Commission recommends regulations concerning health, safety, use, and aesthetics to protect the residents of the Town. The purpose of this Ordinance is not merely to provide the minimum regulations necessary to facilitate safe and orderly growth but also to support collective security, community identity, and promotion of civic awareness and responsibility as well as to enhance the quality of life in the entire town. In addition, the Ordinance works to ensure the greatest possible economic and social benefits for all residents, as described in the Comprehensive Plan.

Following the provisions of the South Carolina Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act, the Zoning Ordinance has been drafted with consideration for the following:

1. Provide for adequate light, air, and open space;
2. Prevent the overcrowding of land, avoid undue concentration of population, and avoid traffic congestion in the streets;
3. Facilitate the creation of a convenient, attractive, and harmonious community;
4. Protect and preserve scenic, historic, and ecologically sensitive areas;
5. Regulate the density and distribution of population and the uses of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residences, recreation, agriculture, forestry, conservation, airports and approaches thereto, water supply, sanitation, storm water management, public activities, and other purposes;
6. Facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, police and fire protection, water, sewer, parks and other recreational facilities, affordable housing, disaster evacuation, and other public services and requirements;
7. Protect against fire, flood, and other damage; and
8. Further the public welfare in any other regard specified by a local governing body.

1.3 Title

This Ordinance is officially titled “Town of St. George Zoning Ordinance” and shall be known as the “Zoning Ordinance.” The official map designating the various zoning districts shall be titled “Town of St. George Official Zoning Map” and shall be known as the “Zoning Map.”

1.4 Jurisdiction

These regulations govern the development and use of all land and structures within the corporate limits of the town of St. George.

1.5 Severability

Should a court of competent jurisdiction find any portion of this Ordinance illegal, the remainder of the Ordinance shall remain in effect.

1.6 Effective Date

These regulations shall become effective on July 9, 2001, upon adoption by Town Council.

1.7 Codes of Laws

The regulations contained in this Ordinance are supplemented by the regulations of the State of South Carolina and Dorchester County. None of the regulations in this Ordinance imply approval of or constitute a privilege to violate any federal, state, or other local ordinance, code, law, or any private restrictive covenants.

In the event that regulations set forth in this Ordinance or the Land Development Regulations Ordinance conflict with one another or with federal, state, county, laws or regulations, regulations of another agency of competent jurisdiction, or private restrictive covenants, the more strict of the laws or regulations shall take effect and shall be adhered to by the applicant, owner, or other.

2

Definitions

Intent: For the purpose of interpreting this Ordinance, certain words, concepts, and ideas are defined. Except as defined herein, all other words used in this Ordinance shall have their everyday dictionary definition.

2.1 Interpretation

- Words used in the present tense include the future tense.
- Words used in the singular number include the plural, and words used in the plural number include the singular.
- The word “person” includes a firm, association, organization, partnership, corporation, trust, and company as well as an individual.
- The word “lot” includes the word “plot,” “parcel,” or “tract.”
- The word “shall” means always mandatory.
- The word “structure” includes the word “building.”
- The word “used” or “occupied” as applied to any land or building shall include the words “intended, arranged, or designed to be used or occupied.”
- Any word denoting gender includes the female and the male.
- The words “town,” “the town,” or “this town” shall mean the town of Saint George in Dorchester County, South Carolina, and the capitalization of such – “Town” – refers to the government of the same.
- The words “state,” “the state,” or “this state” shall mean the State of South Carolina, unless otherwise noted, and the capitalization of such – “State” – refers to the government of the same.

2.2 Terms

Access: A way or means of approach to provide vehicular or pedestrian physical entrance to a property.

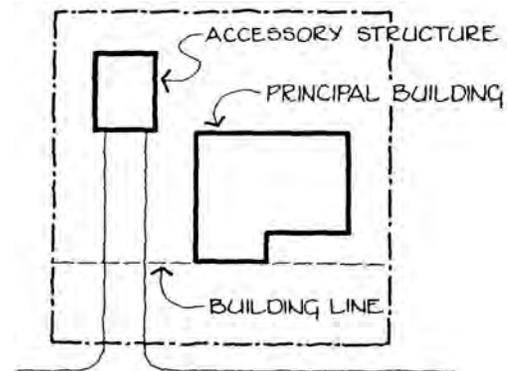
Access Point: The location of the intersection of a street or driveway with a road.

Accessory Use/Building: An incidental and subordinate use that is customarily associated with the principal use of a lot or building located on the same lot as the principal use (e.g. – garage). In St. George, such shall not be established until the primary use is established, occupied, and in operation.

Acre: A measure of land area containing 43,560 square feet.

Alteration: Any change or rearrangement in the supporting members of an existing building, such as bearing walls, columns, beams, girders, or interior partitions, as well as any change in doors, windows, means of ingress or egress, or any enlargement to or diminution of a building or structure, whether horizontally or vertically, or the moving of a building or structure from one location to another. This excludes normal repairs and maintenance of the structure.

Annexation: The incorporation of land into the limits of an existing municipality.



Agriculture: Any form of agriculture or horticulture and related buildings and uses associated with the production and/or sale of plants and animals useful to humans, including, but not limited to, forage, grain, and field: crops, hay, pasturage, dairy and dairy products, poultry and poultry products, horses, other livestock and fowl products, including the owning, breeding, leasing, recreational usage and training of any and all such animals; bees and apiary products, fruits and vegetables of all kinds, tobacco, Christmas trees, floral and greenhouse products, sod, viticulture, silviculture, aquaculture, pet farm, and the primary processing and storage of agriculture products. (3.14.2005)

Bar: The counter at which patrons are served alcohol by bartenders, characterized by stools for patrons on one side and prep and/or service area on the other side in which the employees of the tavern, pub, or restaurant operate.

Board of Zoning Appeals: A quasi-judicial board appointed by the St. George Town Council which hears requests for special exceptions, appeals of decisions of the Zoning Administrator, and variances to the Zoning Ordinance and Land Development Regulations Ordinance of the Town of St. George.

Buffer: Open spaces, landscaped areas, fences, walls, berms, or any combination thereof used to physically separate and/or screen one use or property from another so as to visually shield or block noise, lights, stormwater runoff, or other nuisances.

Buildable Area: The area of a lot remaining after the minimum setbacks, maximum lot coverage, and buffer requirements of the Zoning Ordinance are achieved.

Building: Any structure built for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, fowl, or property of any kind.

Building Height: Building height shall be measured vertically to the highest point of the structure from existing grade. The height limitations stated herein shall not apply to the following provided they are not intended for human occupancy, do not exceed sixty (60') cubic feet in volume, do not exceed seven (7') feet in total height, and are enclosed by an entry door:

- chimneys,
- spires,
- belfries,
- cupolas, and
- domes.

Building Inspector: The individual designated by the Town of St. George to enforce the provisions of the current building code, as adopted by Town Council.

Building Permit: A permit obtained from the Town of St. George that establishes the inspection schedule and denotes approval of construction within a development.

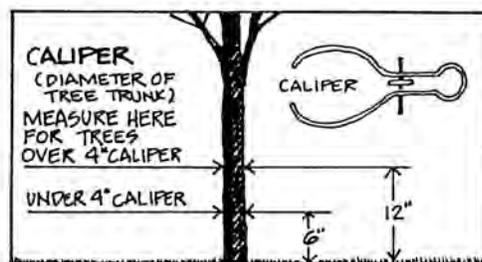
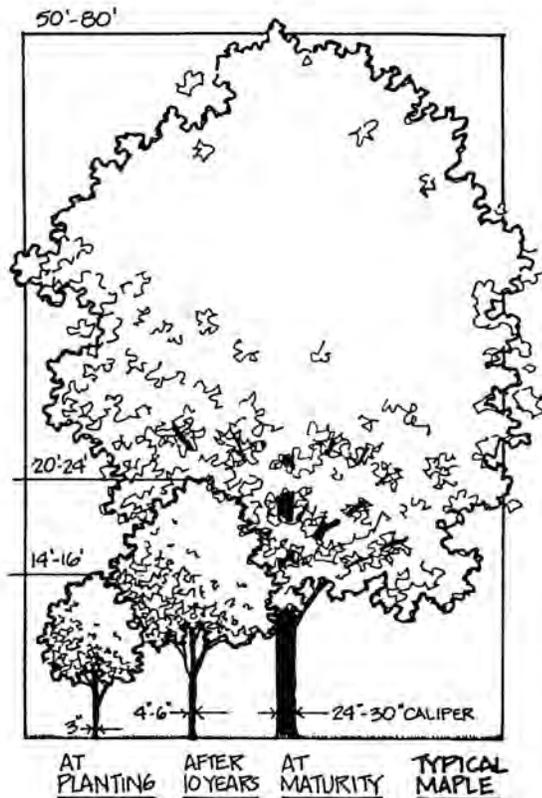


Fig. 1

Business, Wholesale: Establishments selling commodities to retailers, including wholesalers for all types of retail products, bulk stations for gasoline, kerosene, fuel, oil, bottled gas, etc., and warehouses.

Caliper: A horticultural method of measuring the size of nursery stock. See Figure 1.

Certificate of Occupancy: A certificate allowing the occupancy or use of a building, certifying that the structure or use has been completely constructed and will be used in compliance with this Ordinance and all other applicable regulations.

Change in Use: Any use that differs from the previous use of a building or land, or increase or decrease in the intensity of a use.

Church: A structure or group of structures providing housing for religious worship, religious education, and charitable activities as may be prescribed by the tenets and practices of a particular religious body.

Clear Cutting: The indiscriminant, complete removal of trees and other vegetation from an area of land.

Commercial, General: Use pertaining to the exchange of cash, goods, services, or any other remuneration for goods, services, lodging, meals, or entertainment in any form.

Conditional Use: A use permitted in a particular zoning district after proof is shown that such use in a specified location will comply with all the conditions and standards for the location or operation of the use as specified in the Zoning Ordinance and approved by the Zoning Administrator.

Congregate Housing Facility: A structure where more than four (4) unrelated persons reside under supervision for special care, treatment, training, or similar purposes, on a temporary or permanent basis.

Continuing Care Facility: Such may consist of one or more of the following types of care:

- **Congregate Living Facility:** A facility that provides independent living that may be affiliated with or located near health care facilities.
- **Adult Assisted Living:** A facility for people who cannot live independently and who need assistance with daily chores and housekeeping.
- **Nursing Home:** A facility for individuals who require specialized nursing care on a regular basis but who do not need to be hospitalized.

Destroyed: Structure or building is destroyed if the cost of its restoration would be more than fifty percent (50%) of its most current tax-assessed value.

Developed Site: For the purpose of the landscape provisions in Chapter 4 of this Ordinance, a property that contains existing structures or buildings for which a building permit was required.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): The width of a tree in inches measured at four and one-half feet (4'-6") above existing grade.

Dining Room: Interior floor area provided for the seating of paying customers and serving of food and beverages to the same, characterized by tables and chairs and/or booths in a space accessible to the public via an entrance off the public right of way. For the purpose of definition in this ordinance, dining rooms shall be contiguous barring extenuating circumstances, shall not be within four feet (4') of a bar, and shall not be less than ten feet (10') in width at any point.

District: A portion of the incorporated area within the Town of St. George, within which certain regulations and requirements of various combinations thereof apply under the provisions of this Zoning Ordinance.

Dripline: The outermost extensions of the canopy of a tree projected vertically onto the ground below, so named as rainfall is generally shed into roughly this same shape around the tree.

Dwelling: Any building or part thereof used or intended to be used for continuous, long-term human habitation.

Dwelling, Attached Single-family: An independent dwelling unit sharing one or more common walls with like units, the owner of which owns also the roof above the unit as well as the lot, which may be equal to or larger than the footprint of the unit, on which it is founded. Such unit features direct access to a public right of way or common area but shares common vertical walls with adjacent, like units.

Dwelling, Detached Single-family: A free-standing, independent dwelling unit.

Dwelling, Multi-family: An independent dwelling unit utilizing structure – roof, floor, and/or walls – and occupying land of ownership common to one or more additional dwelling units.

Earth Berm: A mound of earth or the act of pushing earth into a mound. Berms are used to shield, screen, and/or buffer undesirable views and to separate incompatible land uses. They may create visual interest, decrease noise, and control water flow. For the purpose of this ordinance, berms shall be no more than two feet (2') high given the gradual relief of lands throughout the town of St. George.

Existing Grade: The average elevation of compacted soil, naturally in place, above mean sea level within the proposed footprint of a structure prior to any preparation for the construction of such structure; or the intersection of naturally occurring soil with the atmosphere and the trunk of a tree or other plant.

Existing Use: The use of a lot or structure at the time of the enactment of the Zoning Ordinance or amendment thereof or that use preceding subdivision and/or development.

Facade: The exterior elevation of a structure constituting the primary approach to the structure and featuring the primary entrance, if occupiable.

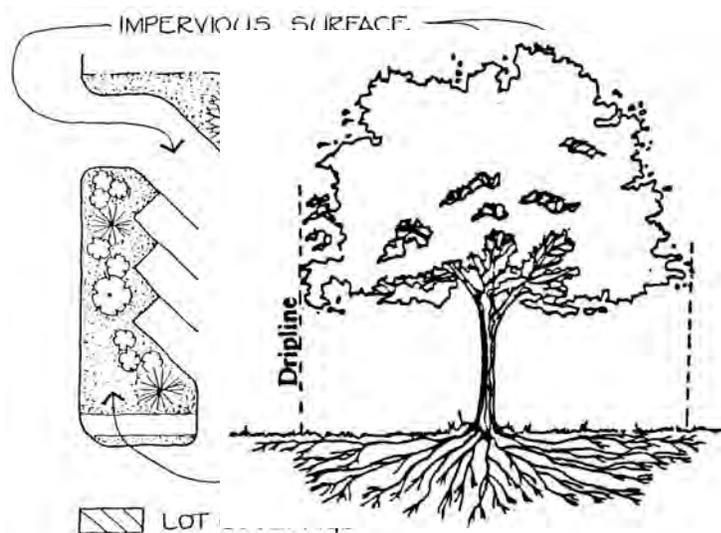
Family Day Care: Establishment providing for the care of persons between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. in which no education takes place. Such may qualify as a home occupation, per Section 3.8.

Fence: An artificially constructed barrier of any material or combination of materials erected to enclose, screen, or separate areas.

Filling Station: For the purpose of this Ordinance, a commercial establishment offering for retail sale gasoline to be directly filled into personal and commercial vehicles with no more than two axles. A filling station offers to such vehicles filling and changing of fluids and filters including gasoline, oil, coolant, and air and minor repairing and replacing including that of tires, batteries, lights, mirrors, glass, and window and headlamp wipers. For the purposes of this Ordinance, filling stations shall not store automotive parts out of doors and shall have appropriate designated locations for vehicles served away from the public right-of-way. Such shall not count on-street parking to meet parking requirements, as divulged in Chapter 3. See also *Vehicle Service and Repair Station*.

Garage: A structure, either attached or detached, that is accessory to a residential building and is used for parking and storage of vehicles owned and operated by the residents of the residential building.

Home Occupation: Any activity carried out for gain by a



resident and conducted as a customary, incidental, and accessory use in the resident's dwelling unit that does not constitute a nuisance or adversely affect the use or development of adjoining or nearby properties in the neighborhood.

Impervious Surface: Any exposed material that prevents water from passing through to and absorbing into the ground.

Industrial, Heavy: Manufacturing, processing, or other enterprise creating significant external effects or which pose significant risks due to the involvement of explosives, radioactive materials, poisons, pesticides, herbicides, or other hazardous materials.

Industrial, Light: Research and development activities or the processing, compounding, manufacture, assembly, packaging, storage, and/or other treatment of finished or semi-finished products from previously prepared materials conducted wholly within an enclosed structure.

Industrial Park: A tract of land that is planned, developed, and operated as an integrated facility for a number of individual industrial uses, with consideration to transportation facilities (e.g. – rail and highway), circulation, parking, utility needs, aesthetics, and compatibility.

Kennel: A commercial establishment in which dogs or domesticated animals are housed, groomed, bred, boarded, trained, or sold for a fee or other compensation.

Landscaping: The practice or physical product of the arrangement of plant materials including ground cover, shrubs, and trees, along with other natural and/or artificial elements such as rocks, fences, and walls, as means to enhance the built or natural environment by screening undesirable or unsightly land uses, buildings or other structures, or parking areas; by creating privacy; by buffering different land uses; and/or by modifying micro-climatic conditions (wind, shade, air temperature, etc.).

Landscape Plan: To-scale illustrative document locating proposed landscaping, with accompanying plant schedule, in relation to built and natural proposed and existing features of a specified site(s).

Lot Frontage: The distance over which the lot abuts the public right of way.

Manufactured Housing (Mobile Home): ~~A dwelling unit composed of one or more occupiable components assembled off-site and transported to the site.~~ Any residential dwelling unit constructed to the standards and codes as promulgated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.(3.14.2005) Must meet all minimum specifications for South Carolina Wind Zone 2 (model year starting with July 1, 1995 and label as such (11.12.2012)

Manufacturing: The mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products, including the assembling of component parts, the creation of products, and the blending of materials such as lubricating oils, plastics, resins, or liquors.

Mixed-use Development: A development containing harmoniously interrelated land/building uses; such might created under a master plan featuring pedestrian access and minimizing vehicular impacts.

Modular Building Unit: Any building of closed construction, regardless of type of construction or occupancy classification, other than a manufactured (mobile)home, constructed off-site in accordance with the applicable codes, and transported to the point of use for installation or erection. (3.14.2005)

Net Site Area: area used to calculate landscape requirements. This area is calculated as follows:

For undeveloped sites, all areas of a site except:

- 1) The footprint of proposed buildings and other proposed structures
- 2) Any buffer yards required.

For developed sites, all areas of a site except:

- 1) The footprint of existing buildings and structures;
- 2) The footprint of proposed buildings and structures;

- 3) Existing parking lots not in excess of 10% over the number of required parking spaces and paved access areas; and
- 4) Any buffer yards required.

Nonconforming Lot: A lot, the area, dimensions, or location of which were lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of the zoning ordinance, which fails to conform to the present requirements of the zoning district in which it is located.

Nonconforming Structure or Building: A structure or building, the size, dimensions, or location of which lawfully existed prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment to the Zoning Ordinance but which fails to conform to the present requirements of the zoning district in which it is located.

Nonconforming Use: A use or activity that was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of the Zoning Ordinance but which fails to conform to the present requirements of the zoning district in which it is located.

Off-site Seasonal Retail: The sale of seasonal goods for a finite duration (i.e. – temporary) at a location other than that at which such goods were produced, manufactured, raised, harvested, etc.

Office: A use or location primarily used for conducting the affairs of a business, profession, service, industry, government, or like activity where, typically, no material goods are produced or traded.

Office, Professional: An office in which the member of a profession conducts affairs. See *Office* and *Profession*.

Outdoor Storage: The keeping in an unenclosed area of any goods, junk, material, merchandise, or vehicles in the same place for more than twenty-four (24) hours.

Parcel: A portion of land for which a single title describing and locating such land exists and is on record with the Dorchester County Office of Clerk and Recorder.

Parkway: The area of public right-of-way located between the curb or edge of pavement and the adjacent property line.

Pedestrian-oriented Development: Development designed with an emphasis on street sidewalk and other pedestrian access to and through the site(s) and building(s) over automobile access and parking areas. Such development will have parking to the side or rear of a building, will mix uses and provide them in proximity to one another, will allow the pedestrian the option or choice of not having to use a car to travel between uses, and will provide a variety of interesting and detailed streetscapes which balance the needs of pedestrian with vehicular traffic.

Pedestrian Scale: Relationships between a person and the natural or built environment in which the person conceives of a sense of scale by comprehending depths, distances, and spaces, made possible through existing or manipulated size, texture, permanence, light, acoustics, and accessibility.

Permitted Use: Any use allowed in a zoning district, meeting the uniform standards set forth for the district, and subject to the restrictions applicable to that zoning district.

Planned Development: An area of a minimum contiguous size, as specified by ordinance, to be planned, developed, operated, and maintained according to a master plan as a single entity and containing one or more structures with appurtenant common areas.

Profession: A vocation, calling, occupation, or employment requiring training in the liberal arts or sciences or combination thereof requiring advanced study in a specialized field; any occupation requiring licensing by the state and maintenance of professional standards applicable to the field.

Pub: A place of business in which alcohol is sold and consumed onsite to which the sale of such alcohol contributes less than fifty percent (<50%) of total revenue while at least fifty percent (50%) of total revenue is produced through the sale of food and non-alcoholic beverages for

onsite consumption and in which the ratio of bar, measured in linear feet, to dining room, measured in square feet, does not exceed one to fifty (1:50). See also *Tavern*.

Public Hearing: A meeting announced and advertised in advance that is open to the citizens and landowners

of St. George, et al, where the public is given an opportunity to participate and input.

Retail, General: Selling of goods and/or merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption and rendering of services incidental to the sale of such goods.

Scale: Established measure of proportion between actual and represented features and spaces, such as that represented graphically on a hard-line drawing.

Services, Business: Services to business establishments on a fee or contract basis, such as advertising and mailing; building maintenance; employment services; management and consulting services; protective services; equipment rental and leasing; commercial research; development and testing; photo finishing; and personal supply services.

Services, Manufacturing: Construction, repair, or demolition of, including but not limited to, buildings, streets, water and sewer systems, bridges, and similar construction.

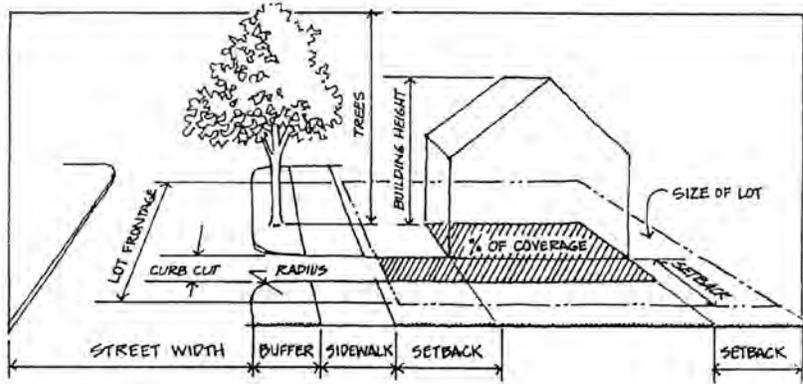
Services, Personal: ~~Services involving the care of a person or his or her personal goods or apparel (e.g. - laundry, cleaning and pressing service, linen supply, diaper service, beauty shops, barbershops, shoe repair, funeral services, steam baths, reducing salons and health clubs, clothing rental, locker rental, porter service, and domestic services)~~ Services involving the care of a person or his or her personal goods or apparel (e.g. - laundry, cleaning and pressing service, linen supply, diaper service, beauty shops, barbershops, shoe repair, steam baths, reducing salons and health clubs, clothing rental, locker rental, porter service, and domestic services. (8.11.2008)

Setback: The shortest distance from a structural element to a lot line.

Setback, Required: The area within a set distance from a lot line as specified in the Lot/Site Requirements of a district. See also *Yard*.

Sexually Oriented Business: An establishment consisting of, including, or having the characteristics of any or all of the following:

- **Adult Bookstore:** An establishment having as a substantial or significant portion of its stock-in-trade books, magazines, publications, tapes, or films that are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matter depicting, describing, or relating to sexual activities or anatomical genital areas.
- **Adult Cabaret:** (1) An establishment devoted to adult entertainment, either with or without a liquor license, presenting material distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing, or relating to sexual activities or anatomical genital areas or (2) an establishment that features topless dancers, go-go dancers, strippers, male or female impersonators, or similar entertainers for observation by patrons.
- **Adult Motion Picture Theater:** A building used for presenting material, primarily in the medium of motion pictures, distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing, or relating to sexual activities or anatomical genital areas.



Sign: Any object, device, display, or structure, or part thereof situated outdoors, which is used to advertise, identify, display, direct, or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event, or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, design, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination, or projected images (excluding national or state flags, window displays, athletic scoreboards, or the official announcements or signs of government).

Silviculture: The harvesting of timber from a pre-existing forest. Such is distinguishable from commercial timbering (an agricultural use) in that commercial timbering harvests trees planted and raised specifically for harvesting.

Special Exception: A conditional use permitted by the Board of Zoning Appeals upon request by an applicant for which standards specified in a zoning ordinance must be met. A special exception granted by the BZA is not a variance or a reversal of the decision of the Zoning Administrator.

Structure: Anything constructed or built, an edifice or building of any kind, constructed of parts joined together in a definite manner.

Tavern: Any place of business to which the sale of alcohol, of which any or all is consumed at the place of sale, contributes fifty percent (50%) or more of total revenue and/or in which the ratio of bar, measured in linear feet, to dining room, measured in square feet, exceeds one to fifty (1:50). See also *Pub*.

Temporary Sales or Event: Sales or event occurring over a duration of no more than thirty (30) days and no more than three (3) thirty-day periods per year.

Transportation Facilities: Ground establishments providing for the interchange of passenger and freight including but not limited to bus passenger and parking terminals, truck terminals, railroad passenger and freight terminals, railway express freight terminals, and taxicab stands and yards.

Tree, Indigenous: See Appendix A for the complete list of indigenous trees, those native to the coastal plain of South Carolina.

Tree, Landmark: A tree, due to its stature, that contributes to the health, general welfare, and quality of life of townsfolk therefore deemed of irreplaceable value by the Town. Trees considered landmark trees by the Town of St. George shall be (1) large maturing broadleaf trees, as listed in Appendix A, of a DBH of thirty or more inches (30''+), (2) large maturing coniferous trees, as listed in Appendix A, of a DBH of twenty-four or more inches (24''+), and (3) small maturing trees, as listed in Appendix A, of a DBH of fifteen or more inches (15''+).

Tree, Protected: A tree, due to its stature, that contributes to the health, general welfare, and quality of life of townsfolk therefore deemed of value by the Town such that it should be guarded against development and, if necessarily lost to development, replaced by trees so as to offset any overall loss to the environment of St. George. Trees protected by the Town of St. George shall be (1) any indigenous tree, as listed in Appendix A, of a DBH of five or more inches (5''+) and (2) any tree planted or retained to meet the requirements of Chapter 4: Landscaping and Tree Protection.

Undeveloped Site: One or more parcels without a structure or other improvements.

Vehicle Service and Repair Station: Any commercial establishment providing services and repairs beyond or outside those set forth in the definition of *Filling Station*.

Yard: A space on the same lot with a principal building, open, unoccupied, and unobstructed by buildings or structures from ground to the sky except where encroachments and accessory buildings are expressly permitted. See also *Setback*.

Yard, Buffer: A yard containing materials used to provide sight and sound screening from adjoining properties and rights-of-way. The required height and width of the buffer yard and materials used in its constructions vary according to use.

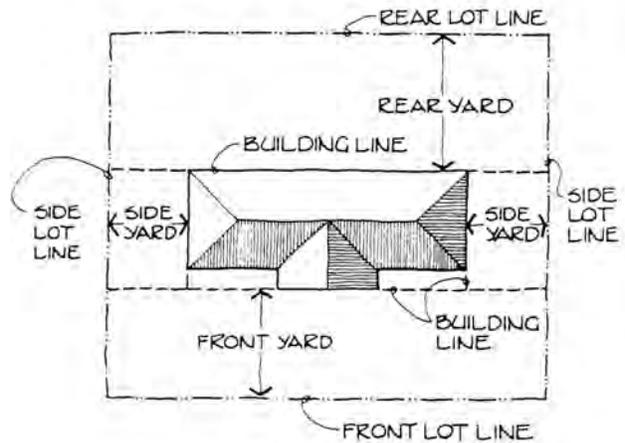
Yard, Front: The yard extending the full width of the lot, situated between the front lot line as it occurs along the public right of way and a line projected to the side lot lines from the front of the building.

Yard, Rear: The yard extending the full width of the lot, situated between the rear lot line and the line projected to the side lot lines from the rear of the building.

Yard, Side: The yard extending the full depth of the lot, situated between the side lot line and a line projected to the front and rear lot lines from the side of the building. In zoning districts where development is allowed up to the lot line, the side yard requirement may be replaced by requirements for the acquisition of maintenance easements.

Zoning Administrator: The person designated by the Town to be responsible for the administration of this Ordinance and the Land Development Regulations Ordinance.

Zoning Permit: Written permission issued by the Town of St. George for the construction or enlargement of a structure, including signs, and the grading or excavation of a site in preparation of construction or for the installation of underground utilities.



3

General Provisions

3.1 Applicability

The following provisions shall apply throughout the jurisdiction of this Ordinance, regardless of the underlying regulating district.

3.2 Establishment of Official Zoning Districts and Map

Intent: In order to accomplish the purpose set forth in the Comprehensive Plan and Section 1.2 of this ordinance, the boundaries of the zoning districts are hereby established as shown on the Official Zoning Map of the Town of St. George, which, together with all explanatory matter herein, is adopted and declared a part of this Ordinance. The Official Zoning Map shall be identified by the signature of the Mayor attested to by the Town Clerk and shall bear the Seal of the City under the words “Official Zoning Map, Town of St. George, SC,” together with the date of adoption of this ordinance. The Official Zoning Map shall be located in the office of the Zoning Administrator and shall be the final authority as to the current zoning status of land, water areas, and buildings and other structures in the town.

3.3 Interpretation of District Boundaries

Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of districts as shown on the Official Zoning Map, the following rules shall apply:

- Boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of streets, highways, railroad lines, utility easements, and alleys shall be construed to follow such centerlines;
- Boundaries indicated as approximately following platted lot lines and Town limits shall be construed as following such lines; and
- The scale of the map shall determine distances not specifically indicated on the Official Zoning Map.

3.4 Lots of Record

Where a lot of record at the time of the effective date of this Ordinance or revision thereto has less area or width than required in the zoning district in which it is located, such a lot may nevertheless be used for a permitted use in the district.

3.5 Nonconforming Land Uses

- 3.5.1** Nonconforming land uses are declared by this Ordinance to be incompatible with permitted uses in the districts involved. However, to avoid undue hardship, the lawful use of any building or land use at the time of the enactment of this Ordinance may be continued even though such use does not conform with the provisions of this Ordinance except that the nonconforming building or land use shall:
- A. Not be changed to another nonconforming use;
 - ~~B. Not to be reestablished after discontinuance of one year; (9.9.2002)~~
 - C. Not, after damage or demolition, be rebuilt outside or beyond its pre-existing footprint nor rebuilt more than twelve (12) months after damage is incurred; and

D. Not be enlarged or altered in a way which increases the nonconformity.

3.5.2 Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the strengthening or restoring to a safe condition of any building or part thereof declared to be unsafe by any official charged with protecting the public safety upon order of such official.

3.6 Compliance to Ordinance – Increases or Improvements of Existing Uses

In the event that an existing conforming use increases in building area by thirty percent (30%) or more, such use shall conform to the standards of this Ordinance, especially with regard to parking (Section 3.13) and landscaping (Section 4.5 et al). In the event that existing parking areas expand by ten percent (30%) or more, the landscaping standards of this Ordinance related to the screening of such parking shall be met. Such increases and improvements shall require a zoning permit and its accompanying documentation.

3.7 Externalities

3.7.1 Vibration: No inherent and recurring generated vibration shall be created so as to be perceptible without instruments at the property line.

3.7.2 Light: The source of exterior lighting shall not be arranged in such a manner as to be detrimental to adjacent properties or the traveling public.

3.7.3 Noise: No persistent noise shall be detectable beyond the property line in excess of the average level of street and traffic noise generally heard at the point of observation, and no noise below such level shall be caused that is objectionable with respect to intermittence, beat, frequency, or shrillness.

3.7.4 Odor: No objectionable odor shall be created detectable beyond the property line, and the emission of odors, regardless of type, shall not be such as to be detrimental to the value and use of adjacent property.

3.8 Home Occupations

Home occupation shall be permitted in any dwelling unit provided that such occupation:

- Is conducted by residents of the dwelling;
- Employs a maximum of two (2) persons other than residents of the dwelling;
- Utilizes not more than thirty percent (30%) of the total floor area of principal building;
- Is not visibly evident from outside the dwelling;
- Produces no alteration or change in the character or exterior appearance of the principal building from that of a dwelling;
- Conducts no retail sales other than items hand-crafted on the premises in connection with such home occupation;
- Shall not display products visible from the street;
- Does not generate traffic in greater volumes than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood;
- Provides any needed off-street parking located elsewhere than in the required front yard; and
- Exists provided that no accessory structure for such use exceeds half the gross floor area of the dwelling.

3.9 Temporary Uses

Temporary structures and uses, when in compliance with all applicable provisions of the Ordinance, and all other ordinances of the Town of St. George shall be allowed as follows.

3.9.1 Construction Trailers: Trailers used in conjunction with construction projects may be permitted provided that the following conditions are met.

- A. Such construction trailers may be located at a building site for which a valid building permit has been obtained from the Town of St. George, or in the case of a residential subdivision, a valid building permit has been obtained for at least one of the residential units being constructed.
- B. All construction trailers shall be located at least ten (10) feet off any street right-of-way and not be placed in any required rear or side yard setbacks.
- C. All construction trailers shall be removed within one (1) month of the completion of the project or issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.

3.9.2 Temporary Sales or Events

- A. Such, otherwise prohibited in a particular zoning district, may be issued a temporary permit as herein provided. Upon completion and submittal of an application, the Zoning Administrator may grant a zoning permit for the following temporary uses:
 1. Off- site seasonal retail;
 2. Revivals;
 3. Shows for civic and youth organizations;
 4. Fairs, carnivals, or other similar public activities; and
 5. Fireworks stands.
- B. Such permits shall be effective for a duration mutually agreed to by the applicant and the Zoning Administrator not longer than nine (9) months, except for fifteen (15) additional days before and after the event allowed for setting up or taking down equipment, tents, and the like.

3.9.3 Temporary Manufactured Homes: A manufactured home may be allowed on a temporary basis in a zoning district even if it is a prohibited use if a disaster occurs that results in an occupied single-family dwelling being destroyed. The purpose of allowing such manufactured home on said lot is to give the occupants of the destroyed dwelling unit a place to live during the restoration of the destroyed unit or the construction of a new unit. The Zoning Administrator will issue a zoning permit for such temporary use for a period of up to twelve (12) months. Such permit may be renewed only if it is determined that:

- A. Construction of a new dwelling unit is proceeding in a diligent manner;
- B. The granting of such permit will not materially endanger the public health, welfare, or safety; and
- C. The location of the manufactured home on the site does not have a substantial negative effect on adjoining properties.

3.9.4 Other Temporary Uses: All other such temporary uses not otherwise listed may be granted a temporary zoning permit only after the Zoning Administrator has made the following determinations:

- A. The proposed use shall not materially endanger the public, health, welfare, and safety;

- B. The proposed use shall not have a substantial negative effect on adjoining properties;
- C. Temporary permits shall be applied for ten (10) days in advance of the event or function; and
- D. A separate permit shall be obtained for each event.
- E. In approving a temporary permit, the Zoning Administrator may authorize conditions regarding duration of the use, hours of operation, signage, lighting, etc.; to ensure compliance with provisions ‘A’ through ‘D;’ and such conditions shall be made part of the permit issued. Violations of such conditions shall be considered a violation of this Ordinance.

3.10 Yard and Garage Sales

Yard, garage, tag, patio, and apartment sales are allowed without a permit with consent of the property owner and lessee of the lot as an accessory use on any residentially or institutionally used lot in any district. Such sale shall be limited to no more than two days per calendar month.

3.11 Private Swimming Pools and Tennis Courts

Pools and tennis courts and their appurtenant structures and materials including but not limited to walls, equipment rooms, cabanas, decks, patios, and skirts shall not protrude into any required setbacks. Such uses shall be fenced or otherwise protected against human intrusion.

3.12 Fence and Wall Standards

Jails, penitentiaries, and the like are exempt from fence and wall standards. Except as otherwise noted in this Ordinance, fences or walls are permitted in the various districts subject to the following regulations.

3.12.1 Multi-family Residential Use

A. Yard Fences and Walls

1. *Max. Height:* Six feet (6’).
2. *Materials:* The preferred materials are wood, wrought iron, brick, or combinations thereof; however, chain link is acceptable. When combinations of two or more materials are used, the heavier material shall be below. Vinyl and aluminum.(3.14.2005)

3.12.2 Commercial and Industrial Use

A. Rear Yard Fences and Walls

1. *Max. Height:* Eight feet (8’).
2. *Materials:* Brick, stucco, chain link (barbed wire is permitted for side and rear yard fences not visible from a street), wrought iron, stone, wood, concrete, or combinations of the above. When combination of two or more materials is used, the heavier material shall be below. Vinyl and aluminum.(3.14.2005)

B. Side and Front Yard Fences and Walls

1. *Max. Height:* Six feet (6’), except as required screening for the affected district.
2. *Materials:* Brick, stucco, chain link (barbed wire is permitted for side and rear yard fences not visible from a street), wrought iron, stone, wood, concrete, or

combinations thereof. When combination of two or more materials is used, the heavier material shall be below. Vinyl and aluminum.(3.14.2005)

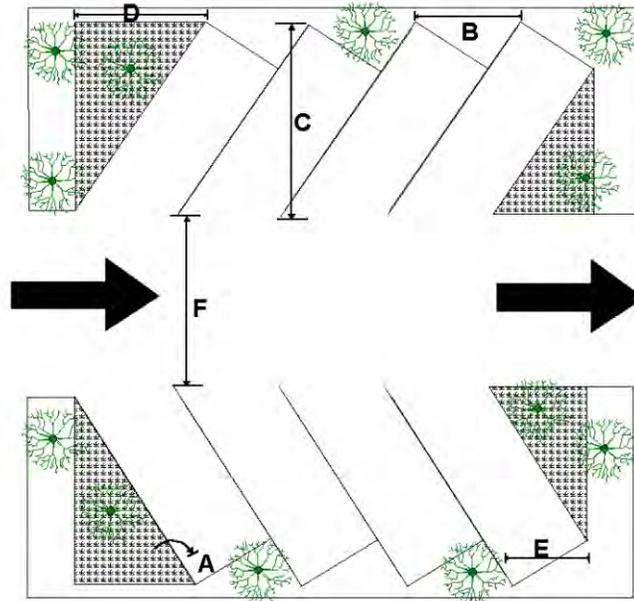
3.12.3 Civic and Institutional Use

A. Fences and Walls in All Yards

1. *Max. Height:* Eight feet (8’).
2. *Materials:* The preferred materials are brick, stucco, wrought iron, stone, wood, or combinations thereof. Chain link is acceptable. When a combination of two or more materials is used, the heavier material shall be below. Vinyl and aluminum.(3.14.2005)

3.13 Parking

Figure 3.1: Parking Dimensional Standards



A Parking Angle	B Curb Length	C Stall Depth	D Starting Loss	E Last Car Requirement	F Aisle Width Minimum	
					ONE- WAY	TWO- WAY
30°	18'	18'	30'	4'	12'	20'
45°	12'	20'	20'	6'	14'	20'
60°	10'	21'	12'	8'	18'	22'
90°	9'	20'	0'	9'	20'	22'

3.13.1 Parking Space Dimensions Standards

- A. Each diagonal/angled or perpendicular parking space shall contain a rectangular area of at least one hundred eighty (180) square feet.
- B. Parallel parking shall provide a space of twenty feet by seven feet (20' x 7'), min.
- C. Diagonal/angled parking areas and widths shall conform to Figure 3.1.

3.13.2 General Design Standards

- A. Off-street parking areas shall be designed so that vehicles may utilize such areas without backing onto a public street unless no other practicable alternative is available.
- B. Off-street parking areas of all developments shall be designed so that sanitation, emergency, and other public service vehicles can serve such developments.
- C. Circulation areas shall be designed so that vehicles can proceed safely without posing a danger to pedestrians and without interfering with parking areas.
- D. No off-street parking area shall be located over an active or auxiliary septic tank field.
- E. Retaining walls, screening, landscaping, and building walls shall be protected from vehicle contact.
- F. A permanent turn-around shall be required when the dead-end aisle exceeds five hundred feet (500'), measured along the centerline of the dead-end aisle from the centerline of the nearest intersecting aisle or public roadway.

3.13.3 Parking Allocation Requirements

- A. The following figures shall constitute the minimum number of vehicular parking spaces required on the lot of each listed land use. (Calculations shall be rounded to the next whole number.) The maximum number of vehicular parking spaces allowed shall be that derived from the following figures plus fifteen percent (15%).
- B. The Town Center District, featuring ample on-street parking, shall be exempt from minimum – but not maximum – parking allocation requirements.
 - 1. Residential, except group homes: 2 per lot plus 1.5 per additional dwelling unit.
 - 2. Congregate care facility: 1 per 2 beds.
 - 3. Congregate care facility for children: 1 per employee plus 1 per 10 beds
 - 4. Office, commercial, and institutional, except as noted hereafter: 1 per 250 square feet.
 - 5. Nursing home: 1 per 6 beds.
 - 6. Accommodations: 1 per bedroom.
 - 7. Day care: 1 per employee.
 - 8. School, pre-, K-9: 1 per employee.
 - 9. High school, college, or other educational institution: 1 per 100 square feet of total classroom space.
 - 10. Church: 1 per 50 square feet of sanctuary. 80% may be provided at an off-site public or private parking area that is accessory to another use not open or operating during the time of weekend services and within 400 feet of the place of worship. Written permission from the owner of such parking area indicating times for which church parking is permitted shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator prior to approval. Churches existing at the date of adoption of this Ordinance are not required to provide on-site parking.
 - 11. Funeral home: 1 per 50 square feet of assembly space.
 - 12. Hospital: 1 per 2 beds.
 - 13. Health clinic: 2 per treatment room.

14. Public assembly: one-fourth of capacity (ticket sellout, if applicable, or one-fourth of main gathering room capacity as dictated by current fire and building codes).
 15. Bowling alley: 2 per bowling lane.
 16. Museum or art gallery: 1 per 500 square feet.
 17. Food-and-beverage (restaurant et al): 1 per 100 square feet plus 1 per 200 square feet of outdoor seating area, where applicable.
 18. Industrial: 1 per 2 employees at maximum employment on a single shift.
- C. The following alterations may be applicable to the requirement calculations.
1. An additional parking space shall be provided for each company vehicle parked onsite.
 2. All uses shall provide off-street loading zones sufficient for their requirements (typically one 30'x10' parking space per 10,000 square feet commercial) such that no vehicle loading or unloading projects into a public right of way.
 3. If two adjacent uses share parking area, the total calculated parking space requirement may be reduced by fifteen percent (15%). Where such uses are located on parcels of different ownership, a written agreement between the property owners shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator prior to approval.
 4. If three or more consecutive uses share parking area, the total calculated parking space requirement may be reduced by thirty percent (30%). Where such uses are located on parcels of different ownership, a written agreement between the property owners shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator prior to approval.
- D. *Disabled Parking:* For new construction or expansion of building and/or parking lot by thirty percent (30%) or more, “if parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, then accessible spaces shall be provided in each such parking area. Spaces required need not be provided in the particular lot. They may be provided in a different location if equivalent or greater accessibility, in terms of distance from an accessible entrance, cost and convenience is ensured.” (<http://www.access-board.gov/adaag/html/adaag.htm#4.1>)
1. The number of disabled parking spaces shall be provided in compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act Accessible Guidelines (available from American National Standards Institute at 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018). Such call for one (1) space for disabled drivers per twenty-five (25) of the first one hundred (100) spaces provided. Developers of larger lots should consult ADA Accessible Guidelines (found at the above internet address) to determine the number of disabled spaces required.
 2. Off-street parking spaces for the disabled shall be designed as follows:
 - a. All spaces for the disabled shall have access to a curb-ramp or curb-cut when necessary to allow access to the building served and shall be located so that users will not be compelled to wheel behind parked vehicles and located the shortest practicable distance between the parking area and the entrance to the principal building served.
 - b. Parallel parking spaces for the disabled shall be located either at the beginning or end of a block or adjacent to alley entrances. Curbs adjacent to such spaces shall be of a height that will not interfere with the opening and closing of motor vehicle doors.

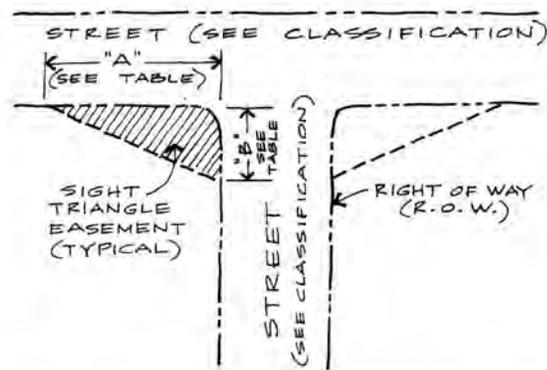
- c. Other considerations, including but not limited to size, layout, marking, signage, and proximity to entrances shall be followed according to ADA Accessible Guidelines.

3.13.5 Lighting Standards

- A. All parking space area lighting shall be energy efficient and designed so that any glare is directed away from adjacent properties and does not create any hazardous traffic conditions.
- B. Lighting shall be provided to illuminate any off-street parking or loading spaces within developments providing customer service to the public after 5:00 P.M. Required lighting shall be designed at a mounting height, luminance, and spacing to provide a minimum average horizontal illumination of 0.5 foot-candle within the parking area and at building entrances and routes thereto.

3.14 Sight Triangle

3.14.1 Intent: To guard against traffic hazards at street intersections created by new development, no impediment to visibility shall be placed, allowed to grow, erected, or maintained within visibility triangles, as described and illustrated herein.



3.14.2 Size of Sight Triangle: Configuration and dimensions shown at right. No structure, sign, or landscaping material shall exceed thirty inches (30”) in height within the sight triangle. No parking shall be allowed within the sight triangle.

REQUIREMENT BY STREET CLASSIFICATION (MEASURED ALONG R.O.W.)

		"B" (DISTANCE IN FEET)		
		LOCAL STREET	COLLECTOR STREET	ARTERIAL STREET
"A" (DISTANCE IN FEET)	30	30	100	130-150
	100	30	100	130-150
	130-150	30	100	130-150

SIGHT TRIANGLE

3.14.3 Tree Protection: In the design and placement of new streets, the developer shall respect protected trees so as to prevent the necessitation of their removal from prescribed sight triangles. In the event that protected trees fall within the sight triangle, the developer may appeal to the Zoning Administrator to ease the size requirement of the sight triangle in order to preserve the trees upon documentation of proof that such trees will not obstruct views to the point that the intersection will be hazardous to motorists, pedestrians, and cyclists. This may be accomplished through stop signs and/or other traffic calming measures that would reduce traffic speed at the intersection.

4

Tree Protection and Landscaping

4.1 Tree Protection

Intent: To promote and protect the aesthetic, recreational, ecological, and environmental benefits which trees, shrubs, and other vegetation provide the town of St. George. Also, to have a tree protection ordinance that considers the environmental goals of the town’s comprehensive plan, and promote the general welfare and safety of the residents and visitors of St. George.

4.1.1 Applicability: This section of the Ordinance applies to “protected” and “landmark trees” located on public and private property within the town limits of St. George.

4.1.2 Permitting

- A. *Clearing and Grubbing Permit:* Prior to commencement of any site clearing or vegetation alteration in preparation for new development other than mowing, a Clearing and Grubbing Permit shall be obtained from the Zoning Administrator, granted in the event of a subdivision only after approval of a preliminary or final plat.
- B. *Tree Removal Permit:* To remove a protected or landmark tree, a permit must be obtained from the Zoning Administrator. Application for permits must be made at the Town Office not less than seventy-two (72) hours in advance of proposed tree removal. The Zoning Administrator shall issue the permit within five (5) business days of application if the proposal meets the criteria for tree removal. Any permit granted shall contain a definite date of expiration, to be agreed to by the applicant and to be not more than thirty (30) days, before which work shall be completed. Within five days after tree removal, notice of completion shall be given to the Zoning Administrator. Completion includes all debris and stump removal.
 - 1. *Exemption:* No permit shall be required to remove an imminently hazardous tree damaged through natural causes.
 - 2. *Exemption:* Silviculture, provided at least twenty-five percent (25%) of protected trees per acre remain the intent of which shall be conveyed in a Clearing and Grubbing Permit.
 - 3. *Exemption:* Agriculture (including commercial timbering), provided evidence of the practice of such is presented to the Zoning Administrator prior to receiving a Clearing and Grubbing Permit.
 - 4. *Exemptions: any tree or plant considered “invasive” by a bona fide state agency (new exemption).*
 - 5. *Exemption: “Just Cause” a homeowner will have the right to validate in writing the removal of either a protected or landmark tree on their property with just cause. Just cause includes a tree that poses an eminent threat to people, property, or any other item of value. Pictures and testimony or inspection and validation from a member of the Town of St. George volunteer Tree Protection Task Force or a letter from a licensed professional on company letter head will be considered. Also, the Zoning Administrator or appointed representative has the right to question and visit the site to validate the request if desired.*

4.1.3 Protected Trees

- 1. *Protected Tree:* A tree or group of trees, due to its stature, location, significance, or deemed “valuable” by the Town shall be protected against development. If a protected tree is lost due to development it shall be replaced “caliper for caliper” by any pre-approved planted tree(s). Trees protected by the Town of St. George shall generally be:
 - a. any approved consider as tree, as listed in Appendix A,
 - b. of a diameter at breast height (DBH):
 - a. Large size trees - sixteen or more inches (16"≥),
 - b. Medium size trees – twelve inches or more (12"≥), and

- c. Small trees and shrubs - eight inches or more (8"≥)
- c. any tree planted or retained to meet the requirements of the Landscape Ordinance (Sections 4.3 through 4.6).

(b) *Landmark Tree*: any tree that is defined as rare, endangered or protected according to Town, County, State or Federal law, rule or regulation; one which has significant old age; one which is associated with historical event or person; one which is a tree species of record size; one which has a non-invasive or spreading abnormality; or one which has been determined by the Town Zoning Administrator as having scenic enhancement qualities. Additional characteristics include but are not limited to:

1. a protected tree due to its stature and is deemed as “Landmark tree” by the Town.
2. a large maturing broadleaf trees, as listed in Appendix A, and generally having a DBH of thirty or more inches (30"≥);
3. a large maturing coniferous trees, as listed in Appendix A, and generally having a DBH of twenty or more inches (20"≥); and
4. a small maturing tree, as listed in Appendix A, and generally having a DBH of ten or more inches (10"≥).

4.1.4 Conservation of Protected and Landmark Trees

- A. It shall be unlawful to fell, improperly prune or otherwise damage or destroy a protected tree or landmark tree without first obtaining a Tree Removal Permit.
- B. In the event of development, a Tree Removal Permit shall be granted only upon approval of a site plan by the Town meeting the requirements of this Ordinance.
- C. Unless specifically authorized by permit from the Zoning Administrator, no person(s) shall intentionally damage, disturb, harm, injure, transplant, or remove any protected or landmark tree.
- D. For subdivisions, the siting of a lot so as to place a landmark tree or significant stand of protected trees near the center of a lot in a location that would require the removal of such tree(s) for the construction of a dwelling unit or other primary structure shall be prohibited.

4.1.5 Criteria to Remove Protected and Landmark Trees

- A. *Protected Trees*: No person shall remove, cut, or otherwise disturb any protected tree without first procuring a permit. Protected trees may be removed only for the reasons listed; however, appeals can be made in writing to the Zoning Administrator. Appeals will be heard by the Zoning Board of Appeals.
 1. “Just cause” includes a tree or trees that pose a threat to people, property, or any other item of value including other trees, crops, structures, public utilities, rights-of-way, or persons.
 2. Diseased and or infectious trees and trees in decline as certified by the [Town of St. George volunteer Tree Protection Task Force](#) or registered forester and/or certified arborist.
 3. Trees or their root systems causing significant visible damage to structures, driveways, sidewalks and any other unsafe condition for pedestrian, vehicular movement, and/or underground utility lines. Trees within power lines easements that cannot be successfully properly pruned by the local utility company.
 4. Trees that stand within the proposed footprint of a permanent structure or within twenty feet (20’) of such, provided, however, that such structure be located so as to minimize the loss of protected trees.
 5. Trees that stand in the path of proposed roads and driveways and any necessary sight triangles and public improvements, provided, however, that such is located so as to minimize the loss of protected trees.
 6. Trees that prevent adequate space for on-site vehicular circulation and parking may be removed, provided, however, that such parking be located so as to minimize the loss of protected trees, that one (1) protected tree (min.) be conserved within the parking area per 2,500 square feet of such parking area, that trees not be removed to allow more than four (4) consecutive parking spaces (i.e. – every fifth space shall be reserved for trees, if present), that rows of parking not adjacent to the building face a median strip reserved for protected trees, and that all conserved trees be separated from vehicular travel surfaces by three feet (3’), min. Impervious parking surfaces are strongly discouraged within ten feet (10’) of protected trees.

4.1.6 Vegetation Selection and Installation

- 4.1.6 Tree Protection during Clearing, Grubbing, and Development:** During any type of clearing/grubbing and development, the following measures shall be utilized to protect any tree on site not designated for removal.
- A. Protected trees scheduled to remain shall be protected based on American National Standards Institutes, Inc., (ANSI), International Society of Arboriculture standards (ISA), and the South Carolina Forestry Commission recommended guidelines.
 - 1. Unnecessary cutting, breaking, or skinning of roots;
 - 2. Skinning and bruising of bark;
 - 3. Storing or stockpiling construction or excavation materials within drip lines;
 - 4. Burning within drip lines;
 - 5. Soil disturbance under the drip line of any tree shall be prohibited.
 - 6. Absorption of wastewater run-off within drip lines;
 - 7. Excessive foot or vehicular traffic within drip lines; and
 - 8. Parking vehicles within drip lines.
 - B. *Protective Barricades:* Temporary barricades shall be erected around all protected trees located in development areas prior to the start of development activities and shall remain in place until development activities are complete.
 - 1. Barricading trees in groups shall be encouraged.
 - 2. Such barricading shall be highly visible (so as to be easily recognized in the rear view or side mirror of an oncoming vehicle traveling in reverse) and continuous at a height of three feet (3'), min. and capable of repelling a man moving at walking speed. Recommended materials are wood members or orange safety fencing supported by upright wood members or rebar. Flagged string is not preferred.
 - 3. All tree protection zones shall be designated with signs or tape posted visibly on all sides of the fenced area denoting the nature of the area as off limits for the sake of tree protection.
 - 4. Barricading shall be erected at least ten feet (10') from the trunk of the conserved protected tree and twenty feet (20') from the trunk of a conserved landmark tree. Barricading shall also enclose any surfacing roots leading from such tree. Barricading at the drip line shall be strongly encouraged where feasible.
 - 5. In the event that such barricades block access to the construction site, the Zoning Administrator shall grant permission to the developer to retreat barricading to no less than three feet (3') from the protected tree provided that a four-inch (4") layer of wood mulch or pine straw covers the ground within the ten-foot (10') radius of the protected tree or the twenty-foot (20') radius of the landmark tree not barricaded.
 - 6. When excavation, filling, paving, or hardscaping must be done within the prescribed barricaded zone, barricades shall not be removed but receded to a secondary location at the edge of work. Extra care shall be taken at such time by the contractor to insure that no damage to the tree or its roots occurs.
 - 7. The area within the protective barricades shall remain free of all building materials, temporary soil deposits, dirt or other construction debris, chemicals, machinery, and vehicles.
 - C. Any roots removed during development shall be outside barricading, shall be severed clean, and shall be treated with a two-inch (2"), min., layer of mulch applied on the surface above such roots to be sustained throughout development.
 - D. Trenching for utilities shall not be permitted within ten feet (10') of any protected tree and not within twenty feet (20') of landmark trees nor shall trenching disturb more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the area within the drip line of the tree.
 - E. Utilities shall not be installed in tree protection areas without the use of special tunneling techniques to preserve root systems.
 - F. All landscaping in required landscape areas that are adjacent to pavement (parking or roadway) shall be protected with concrete or granite curbs or equivalent barriers (such as railroad ties or concrete bumpers) when necessary to protect the vegetation from vehicular damage.
 - G. Wounds to bark or protected trees shall be cleaned to sound wood by removing loose bark and wood, leaving a smooth edge around the wound, which shall be properly dressed.

Town of St. George volunteer Tree Protection Task Force – is a complementary service available for homeowners who are considering removing a tree to use. Sources are Clemson University Extension Service, South Carolina Forestry Commission and/or local representatives. The zoning administrator has the contact information available in his office for those who are interested.

Appendix A.

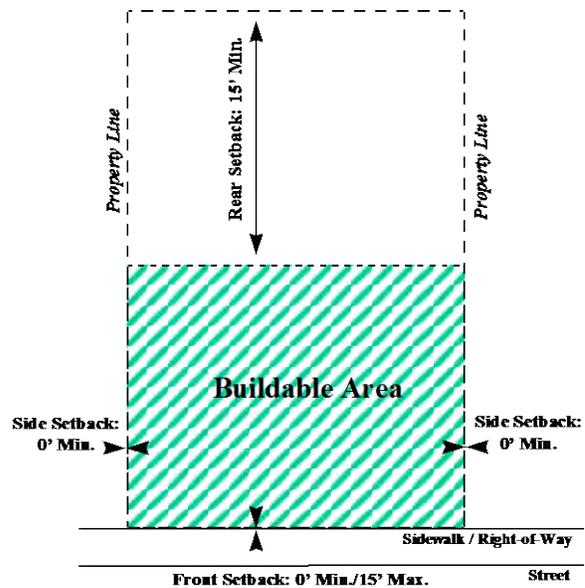
The following are sizes that are typically reached by these trees under “favorable” growing conditions. It should be noted that mature tree height can vary for several reasons; therefore, this specification can be subjective. This list represents the most common trees found in the town of St. George and is not to be interpreted as all inclusive.

- (a) Small Tree or shrub – less than 25 feet in height at maturity.
Dogwood, redbud, wax myrtle, sweetbay magnolia, persimmons, hollies, loquat, camellias, crab apples, and ligustrum
- (b) Medium Tree or shrub – less than 40 feet in height at maturity.
Cabagge/palmetto palm, birch, Leyland cypress, eastern red cedar, crape myrtles,
- (c) Large Tree – at least 40 feet and up to 100 feet or more in height at maturity.
oaks, hickory, maples, bald cypress, black gum, elms, tulip popular, southern magnolia, beeches,

Intent: To encourage the retention of the visual and historical integrity of the district while promoting commercial enterprise and protecting property value. The Town Center District is the heart of St. George. The downtown area has historically been and currently is the central area for shopping and services for both the residents of the town and surrounding areas. The Town Center District and its businesses are easily accessible by vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians. A mixture of uses that respect the existing structures, especially those with historic significance, in scale and use are appropriate for this district.

5.1 Lot/Site Requirements

- A. *Minimum Lot Size:* 2,000 square feet
- B. *Maximum Lot Coverage:* Building footprint(s) shall not exceed 90% of the lot area.
- C. *Setbacks*
 1. *Front:* 0 feet, min., to 15 feet, max. [Parking areas shall achieve minimum front setback of five feet (5').]
 2. *Side:* None required.
 3. *Rear:* 15 feet, min.
- D. *Maximum Building Height:* 55 feet. (Water towers, chimneys, flag poles, masts, and aerials are permitted to exceed height limits provided evidence from appropriate authorities is submitted to the effect that such building or structure will not interfere with any airport approach zones or flight patterns.)



5.2 Uses

- A. *Standards:* The following standards shall apply to all uses in the Town Center District.
 1. Canopies, balconies, and bay windows at an upper level shall be above head height (min. 7'-6") while extending over the rights-of-way of sidewalks and pedestrian pathways. Canopies may be supported by members founded in the sidewalk.
 2. Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking-lot-side of the building and away from buildings on adjacent sites.
 3. Building facades shall constitute a street frontage at pedestrian scale.
 4. Main pedestrian access to the building shall be from the street or sidewalk. Secondary access may be from parking areas.

5. When residential uses are attached to business or institutional uses where business and residential portions of a building are located on different floors, business/commercial uses shall occupy the floors below residential uses to preserve a residential atmosphere for the residents above while maintaining public street life.
 6. Residential uses shall be separated from business and institutional uses by construction assemblies meeting or exceeding current building code requirements (as adopted by the Town of St. George) for sound transmission and fire prevention.
- B. *Permitted Uses*: The following uses are hereby permitted in the TC District.
1. *Office/Commercial*
 - a. Office
 - b. Personal services
 - c. Business services
 - d. General retail
 - e. General commercial
 - f. Service commercial
 - g. Restaurants
 - h. Lodging
 2. *Institutional*
 - a. Church
 - b. Government
 - c. School
 - d. Assembly/cultural
 3. *Residential*
 - a. Single-family detached
 - b. Single-family attached
 - c. Duplex
 - d. Triplex
 - e. Quadruplex
 4. *Mixed Use*: Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prohibit the occupation of a single lot or single structure by two or more disparate, permitted uses.
 5. *Agriculture*
- C. *Conditional Uses*
1. *Filling stations* will be approved as a conditional use in the TC District upon receipt of a conditional use permit from the Zoning Administrator. In addition to the provisions found throughout this Ordinance and the standards set forth applicable throughout the TC District, the conditions to be met are as follows.
 - a. Such shall not share a lot or structure with another use.
 - b. All vehicle parking and circulation associated with such use shall achieve minimum setbacks of five feet (5') from all lot lines and shall meet all buffering requirements set forth in Section 4.5.4., except that a maximum of two vehicular access points to such use shall be allowed that achieve the following design standards. These standards shall be imposed due to the volume of vehicular traffic associated with such use to protect pedestrians and motorists in the public right-of-way.
 - i. *Width*: 18'-22' for two-way traffic
 - ii. *Alt. Width*: 9'-11' for one-way traffic
 - iii. *Turning Radii*: 8'-12'

- iv. *On-center Spacing*: 40' min.
 - c. Such shall not shed light directly onto adjacent streets, and light sources for such shall not be visible to pedestrians traveling the sidewalk in the adjacent public right-of-way.
 - d. Such use shall not provide outdoor storage of vehicles or automotive parts.
- D. *Prohibited Uses*: The following uses shall be prohibited in the TC District.
 - 1. Mobile home
 - 2. Sexually oriented business
 - 3. Tavern
 - 4. Vehicle service and repair
 - 5. Any use not listed as permitted is prohibited.

6

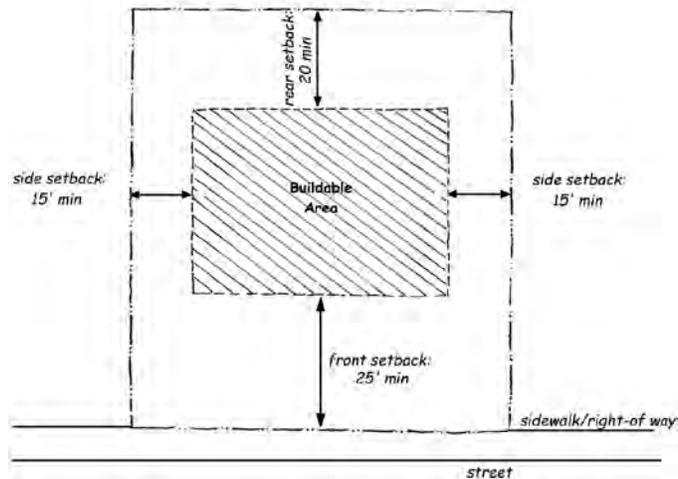
Limited Commercial District

LC

Intent: To allow commercial development along Memorial Boulevard while preventing the intrusion of incompatible uses into residential areas. The Limited Commercial District spans the width of the town along Memorial Boulevard (Highway 78) except where divided by Parler Avenue and the Town Center District. This district serves as the eastern and western “gateways” to St. George. The Limited Commercial District will have a mixture of residential and commercial uses that respect existing structures in scale and use.

6.1 Lot/Site Requirements

- A. *Minimum Lot Size:* 5,000 square feet.
- B. *Maximum Lot Coverage:* Building footprint(s) shall not exceed 50% of the lot area.
- C. *Setbacks*
 - 1. *Front:* 25 feet, min.
 - 2. *Side:* 15 feet, min.
 - 3. *Rear:* 20 feet, min.
- D. *Maximum Building Height:* 35 feet. (Water towers, chimneys, flag poles, masts, and aerials are permitted to exceed height limits provided evidence from appropriate authorities is submitted to the effect that such building or structure will not interfere with any airport approach zones or flight patterns.)



6.2 Uses

- A. *Standards:* The following standards shall apply to all uses in the Limited Commercial District.
 - 1. Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking-lot-side of building and away from buildings on adjacent sites.
 - 2. Building facades shall be constructed with attention to pedestrian scale.
- B. *Permitted Uses:* The following uses are hereby permitted in the Limited Commercial District.
 - 1. *Office/Commercial*
 - a. Office
 - b. Personal services
 - c. Business services
 - d. General retail
 - e. General commercial
 - f. Service commercial
 - g. Restaurants
 - 2. *Institutional*

- a. Church
- b. Government
- c. School
- 3. *Residential*
 - a. Single-family detached dwelling
 - b. Single-family attached dwelling
 - c. Multi-family, up to eight (8) units per acre
 - d. Continuing care facilities housing up to twenty (20) beds per acre
- 4. *Agriculture*
- C. *Conditional Uses:* The following uses shall be permitted upon achievement of the standards accompanying each use.
 - 1. *Public Utility Facilities*
 - a. Shall achieve minimum setbacks of one foot (1') for each foot in height.
- D. *Prohibited Uses:* The following uses shall be prohibited in the LC District.
 - 1. Mobile home
 - 2. Sexually oriented business
 - 3. Tavern
 - 4. Outdoor sales as a primary use
 - 5. Any use not listed as permitted is prohibited.

7

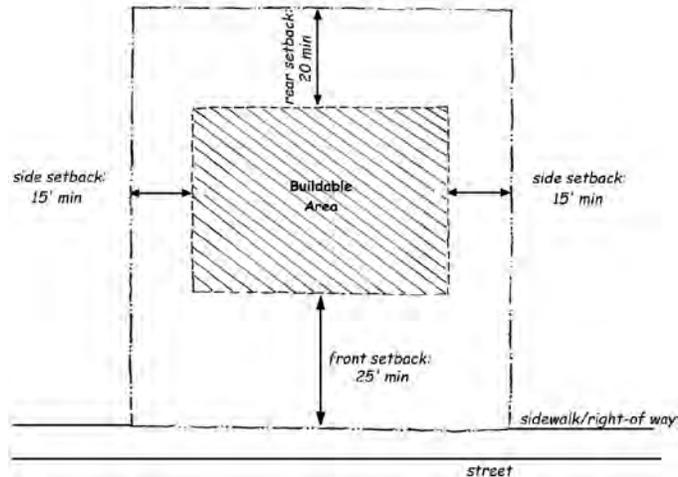
Highway Commercial District

HWC

Intent: To allow trades and services that may not necessarily be compatible in scale or use with the central business district to locate in an area that is convenient to major traffic access. The Highway Commercial District will have a mixture of light industrial and commercial uses that respect existing structures and in scale and use.

7.1 Lot/Site Requirements

- A. *Minimum Lot Size:* 5,000 square feet.
- B. *Maximum Lot Coverage:* Building footprint(s) shall not exceed 25% of the lot area.
- C. *Setbacks*
 - 1. *Front:* 25 feet, min.
 - 2. *Side:* 15 feet, min.
 - 3. *Rear:* 20 feet, min.
- D. *Maximum Building Height:* 35 feet. (Water towers, chimneys, flag poles, masts, and aerials are permitted to exceed height limits provided evidence from appropriate authorities is submitted to the effect that such building or structure will not interfere with any airport approach zones or flight patterns.)



7.2 Uses

- A. *Standards:* The following standards shall apply to all uses in the Highway Commercial District.
 - 1. Any open yards used for outdoor storage shall be screened per Section 4.5.4.
 - 2. Finished or semi-finished products may be stored outdoors pending shipping for a period of no more than sixty (60) days.
 - 3. Building facades shall be constructed with attention to pedestrian scale.
- B. *Permitted Uses:* The following uses are hereby permitted in the HWC District.
 - 1. *Agriculture*
 - 2. *Office/Commercial*
 - a. Office
 - b. Personal services
 - c. Business services
 - d. General retail
 - e. General commercial
 - f. Service commercial
 - g. Restaurants
 - h. Filling stations and vehicle service and repair
 - i. Lodging

3. *Residential*
 - a. One single-family detached dwelling unit
- C. *Conditional Uses:* The following uses shall be permitted in the HWC District upon achievement of the standards accompanying each use.
 1. *Public Utility Facilities*
 - a. Shall achieve minimum setbacks of one foot (1') for each foot in height.
 2. *Light Manufacturing*
 - a. Industrial/manufacturing uses shall have methods of controlling/mitigating the external effects of the manufacturing process: smoke, noise, soot, dirt, vibration, odor, etc. Consideration for each industrial/manufacturing use will be based on the criteria that it will not create glare, heat, odor, dust, smoke, noise, or physical vibrations perceptible at property lines except as may be normal for a residential use or commercial use.
- D. *Prohibited Uses:* The following uses shall be prohibited in the HWC District.
 1. Mobile home
 2. Heavy manufacturing
 3. Any use not listed as permitted is prohibited.

8

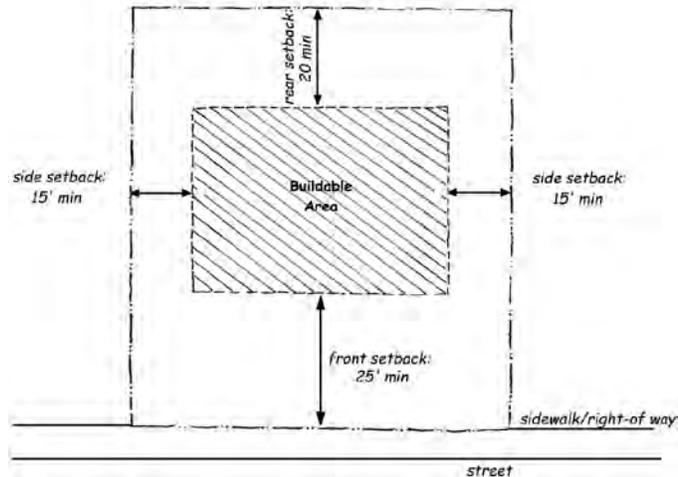
Interstate Commercial District

IC

Intent: To allow trades and services that may not necessarily be compatible in scale or use with the central business district to locate in an area that is convenient to major traffic access. The Interstate Commercial District will have a mixture of light industrial and commercial uses that respect existing structures and in scale and use.

8.1 Lot/Site Requirements

- A. *Minimum Lot Size:* 5,000 square feet.
- B. *Maximum Lot Coverage:* Building footprint(s) shall not exceed 25% of the lot area.
- C. *Setbacks*
 - 1. *Front:* 25 feet, min.
 - 2. *Side:* 15 feet, min.
 - 3. *Rear:* 20 feet, min.
- D. *Maximum Building Height:* 35 feet. (Water towers, chimneys, flag poles, masts, and aerials are permitted to exceed height limits provided evidence from appropriate authorities is submitted to the effect that such building or structure will not interfere with any airport approach zones or flight patterns.)



8.2 Uses

- A. *Standards:* The following standards shall apply to all uses in the Interstate Commercial District.
 - 1. Any open yards used for outdoor storage shall be screened per Section 4.5.4.
 - 2. Finished or semi-finished products may be stored outdoors pending shipping for a period of no more than sixty (60) days.
 - 3. Building facades shall be constructed with attention to pedestrian scale.
- B. *Permitted Uses:* The following uses are hereby permitted in the IC District.
 - 1. *Agriculture*
 - 2. *Office/Commercial*
 - a. Office
 - b. Personal services
 - c. Business services
 - d. General retail
 - e. General commercial
 - f. Service commercial
 - g. Restaurants
 - h. Filling stations and vehicle service and repair
 - i. Lodging

- j. Interstate highway attraction sign: So as to allow for the reasonable economic use of commercial property in the immediate vicinity of the junction of Interstate Highway 95 and US Highway 78 in St. George, interstate highway attraction signs, as defined in Section ~~12.5~~ 13.5 (3.14.2005) of this Ordinance, shall be permitted in the Interstate Commercial District provided the standards in subsections ~~12.5.2.A.~~ 13.5.2A (3.14.2005) through ~~12.5.2.H.~~ 13.5.2H(3.14.2005) are observed and achieved.
- C. *Conditional Uses:* The following uses shall be permitted in the IC District upon achievement of the standards accompanying each use.
 - 1. *Public Utility Facilities*
 - a. Shall achieve minimum setbacks of one foot (1') for each foot in height.
 - 2. *Light Manufacturing*
 - a. Industrial/manufacturing uses shall have methods of controlling/mitigating the external effects of the manufacturing process: smoke, noise, soot, dirt, vibration, odor, etc. Consideration for each industrial/manufacturing use will be based on the criteria that it will not create glare, heat, odor, dust, smoke, noise, or physical vibrations perceptible at property lines except as may be normal for a residential use or commercial use.
- D. *Prohibited Uses:* The following uses shall be prohibited in the IC District.
 - 1. Mobile home
 - 2. Heavy manufacturing
 - 3. Any use not listed as permitted is prohibited.

9

Single-family Residential

SFR

Intent: To promote the preservation of neighborhoods predominately single-family residential in character. Also, to allow for development within St. George that will be compatible with the Town's objectives in the Comprehensive Plan and with its growth capabilities.

9.1 Lot/Site Requirements

- A. *Minimum Lot Size:* 10,000 square feet
- B. *Maximum Lot Coverage:* Building footprint(s) shall not exceed 25% of the lot area.
- C. *Setbacks*
 - 1. *Front*
 - a. *Primary Structure:* 15 feet.
 - b. *Accessory Structure:* 25 feet.
 - 2. *Side:* 10 feet [12.8.2014]
 - 3. *Rear*
 - a. *Primary Structure:* 10 feet. [12.8.2014]
 - b. *Accessory Structure:* 5 feet. [12.8.2014]
- D. *Maximum Building Height:* 35 feet. (Water towers, chimneys, flag poles, masts, and aerials are permitted to exceed height limits provided evidence from appropriate authorities is submitted to the effect that such building or structure will not interfere with any airport approach zones or flight patterns.)

9.2 Uses

- A. *Standards:* The following standards shall apply to all uses in the Single-family Residential District.
 - 1. *Non-residential:* Service and delivery areas, mechanical and utility equipment, and commercial vehicle storage shall achieve minimum setbacks of twenty-five feet (25') and conform to screening/buffering standards set forth in Section 4.5.4.
- B. *Permitted Uses:* The following uses shall be permitted in the SFR District provided all specified standards are met.
 - 1. *Agriculture*
 - 2. *Residential*
 - b. One single-family detached dwelling
 - c. Secondary living quarters (one per parcel)
 - d. Home occupations
 - 3. *Institutional*
 - a. Public and quasi-public institution
 - b. Church
 - c. School
- C. *Conditional Uses:* The following uses shall be permitted in the SFR District upon achievement of the standards accompanying each use.
 - 1. *Public Utility Facilities*
 - a. Shall achieve minimum setbacks of one foot (1') for each foot in height.
 - 2. ~~Manufactured Home~~
 - a. ~~Shall not share a lot with any structure other than one private accessory structure conforming to district setback requirements removed (2.2.2006)~~
- D. *Prohibited Uses:* Any use not listed as permitted is prohibited.

- a. ~~Mobile homes shall be prohibited in this zone.~~

D. Permitted Uses:

1. *Manufactured Home*

- a. If any manufactured (mobile)home currently in the zone is damaged or destroyed, it may be replaced within twelve (12) months using the conditions for manufactured homes in Residential - Medium Density (2.2.2006)

9.3 Nonconforming Uses

9.3.1 Nonconforming land uses are declared by this Ordinance to be incompatible with permitted uses in the districts involved. However, to avoid undue hardship, the lawful use of any building or land use at the time of the enactment of this Ordinance may be continued even though such use does not conform with the provisions of this Ordinance except that the nonconforming building or land use shall:

- A. Not be changed to another nonconforming use;
- B. Not be reestablished after discontinuance of one year;
- C. Not, after damage or demolition, be rebuilt outside or beyond its pre-existing footprint nor rebuilt more than twelve (12) months after damage is incurred; and
- D. Not be enlarged or altered in a way which increases the nonconformity.

9.3.2 Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the strengthening or restoring to a safe condition of any building or part thereof declared to be unsafe by any official charged with protecting the public safety upon order of such official.

10 Residential – Medium Density RMD

Intent: To allow continuation of medium-density residential uses and transient housing in areas of developable land within St. George that will be compatible with the Town’s objectives in the Comprehensive Plan and responsive to its growth capabilities and to encourage the clustering of residential units in order to preserve open space and minimize the cost of municipal services.

10.1 Lot/Site Requirements

- A. *Minimum Lot Size:* 5,000 square feet.
- B. *Maximum Residential Density:* Eight units per acre.
- C. *Maximum Lot Coverage:* Building footprint(s) shall not exceed 50% of the lot area.
- D. *Setbacks*
 - 1. *Front:* 15 feet.
 - 2. *Side:*
 - a. *Primary Structure:* 10 feet. [12.8.2014]
 - b. *Accessory Structure:* 5 feet. [12.8.2014]
 - 3. *Rear:*
 - a. *Primary Structure:* 10 feet. [12.8.2014]
 - b. *Accessory Structure:* 5 feet. [12.8.2014], except on corner lots, in which case the minimum setback shall be ten feet (10’).
- E. *Maximum Building Height:* 35 feet. (Water towers, chimneys, flag poles, masts, and aerials are permitted to exceed height limits provided evidence from appropriate authorities is submitted to the effect that such building or structure will not interfere with any airport approach zones or flight patterns.)

10.2 Uses

- A. *Standards:* The following standards shall apply to all uses in the Residential – Medium Density District.
 - 1. *Non-residential:* Service and delivery areas, mechanical and utility equipment, and commercial vehicle storage shall achieve minimum setbacks of twenty-five feet (25’) and conform to screening/buffering standards set forth in Section 4.5.4.
- B. *Permitted Uses:* The following uses shall be permitted in the RMD District provided all specified standards are met.
 - 1. *Agriculture*
 - 2. *Residential*
 - a. One single-family detached dwelling
 - b. Secondary living quarters (one per parcel)
 - c. Single-family attached dwelling
 - d. Multi-family dwellings, up to eight (8) units per structure
 - e. Home occupations
 - 3. *Institutional*
 - a. Public and quasi-public institution
 - b. Church
 - c. School

- C. *Conditional Uses:* The following uses shall be permitted in the RMD District upon achievement of the standards accompanying each use.
1. *Public Utility Facilities*
 - a. Shall achieve minimum setbacks of one foot (1') for each foot in height.
 2. *Manufactured Home*
 - a. Shall not share a lot with any structure other than one private accessory structure conforming to district setback requirements.
 - b. Shall be a USDHUD-approved unit (bearing such seal), certified under SC Manufactured Housing Standards, National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974.
 - c. Shall adhere to the most recent regulations promulgated by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and other state or federal laws/regulations related to development of mobile homes and trailer parks.
 - d. All auxiliary and supporting structures (e.g. – porch, deck, lean-to, etc.) shall conform to current building codes, as adopted by the Town, and be subject to inspection by the Town building official.
 - e. Shall be installed in accordance with SC State Code 19-425.42.
 - f. Shall not be roofed by a structure independent of the unit.
 - g. Shall not be a recreational vehicle (RV).
 - h. All tongues, axles, transport lights, and other removable towing apparatus shall be removed prior to occupation.
 - i. Shall be supplemented with a four-foot by four-foot (4'x4') (min. size) front porch at primary entrance for access to unit.
 - j. Shall be installed with a curtain wall of colored vinyl, painted treated wood, brick, or painted concrete masonry in accordance with SC State Code 19-425.42(B)(5)(d).
 - k. ~~Shall have minimum cross sectional dimension of fourteen feet (14').(9.2.2002)~~
 - l. Shall have minimum roof pitch of three (rise) and twelve (run) (3:12) (about 14 degrees).
 - m. Shall be repaired or replaced if destroyed, actions toward which shall commence within thirty (30) days.
- D. *Prohibited Uses:* Any use not listed as permitted is prohibited.

Intent: To promote the preservation of neighborhoods predominately single-family residential in character while allowing limited commercial development compatible with residential development.

11.1 Lot/Site Requirements

- A. *Minimum Lot Size:* 8,000 square feet.
- B. *Maximum Lot Coverage:* Building footprint shall not exceed 50% of the lot area.
- C. *Setbacks*
 - 1. *Front:* 15 feet.
 - 2. *Side:* 5 feet.
 - 3. *Rear:* 10 feet.
- D. *Maximum Building Height:* 35 feet. (Water towers, chimneys, flag poles, masts, and aerials are permitted to exceed height limits provided evidence from appropriate authorities is submitted to the effect that such building or structure will not interfere with any airport approach zones or flight patterns.)

11.2 Uses

- A. *Standards:* The following standards shall apply to all uses in the Residential Mixed Use District.
 - 1. Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking-lot-side of the building and away from buildings on adjacent sites.
 - 2. Building facades shall constitute a street frontage at pedestrian scale.
 - 3. Main pedestrian access to the building shall be from the street or sidewalk. Secondary access may be from parking areas.
 - 4. When residential uses are attached to business or institutional uses where business and residential portions of a building are located on different floors, business/commercial uses shall occupy the floors below residential uses to preserve a residential atmosphere for the residents above while maintaining public street life.
 - 5. Residential uses shall be separated from business and institutional uses by construction assemblies meeting or exceeding current building code requirements (as adopted by the Town of St. George) for sound transmission and fire prevention.
- B. *Permitted Uses:* The following uses shall be permitted in the RMU District provided all specified standards are met.
 - 1. *Agriculture*
 - 2. *Residential*
 - a. One single-family detached dwelling
 - b. Secondary living quarters (one per parcel)
 - c. Home occupations
 - d. Congregate housing facility not exceeding twenty (20) beds
 - 3. *Office*
 - a. Professional office
 - 4. *Institutional*

- a. Public and quasi-public institution
 - b. Church
 - c. School
 - d. Continuing care facility
5. *Commercial*
- a. Family day care
6. *Mixed Use*: Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prohibit the occupation of a single lot or single structure by two or more disparate, permitted uses.
- C. *Conditional Uses*: The following uses shall be permitted in the RMU District upon achievement of the standards accompanying each use.
- 1. *Public Utility Facilities*
 - a. Shall achieve minimum setbacks of one foot (1') for each foot in height.
 - 2. *Manufactured Home*
 - a. ~~Shall not share a lot with any structure other than one private accessory structure conforming to district setback requirements.~~
 - b. ~~Shall be a USDHUD-approved unit (bearing such seal), certified under SC Manufactured Housing Standards, National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974.~~
 - c. ~~Shall adhere to the most recent regulations promulgated by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and other state or federal laws/regulations related to development of mobile homes and trailer parks.~~
 - d. ~~All auxiliary and supporting structures (e.g. porch, deck, lean-to, etc.) shall conform to current building codes, as adopted by the Town, and be subject to inspection by the Town building official.~~
 - e. ~~Shall be installed in accordance with SC State Code 19-425.42.~~
 - f. ~~Shall not be roofed by a structure independent of the unit.~~
 - g. ~~Shall not be a recreational vehicle (RV).~~
 - h. ~~All tongues, axles, transport lights, and other removable towing apparatus shall be removed prior to occupation.~~
 - i. ~~Shall be supplemented with a four foot by four foot (4'x4') (min. size) front porch at primary entrance for access to unit.~~
 - j. ~~Shall be installed with a curtain wall of colored vinyl, painted treated wood, brick, or painted concrete masonry in accordance with SC State Code 19-425.42(B)(5)(d).~~
 - k. ~~Shall have minimum cross-sectional dimension of fourteen feet (14').~~
 - l. ~~Shall have minimum roof pitch of three (rise) and twelve (run) (3:12) (about 14 degrees).~~
 - m. ~~Shall be repaired or replaced if destroyed, actions toward which shall commence within thirty (30) days. (2.2.2006)~~
- D. *Prohibited Uses*: Any use not listed as permitted is prohibited in the RMU District.
- D. *Permitted Uses*:
- 1. *Manufactured Home*
 - a. If any manufactured (mobile)home currently in the zone is damaged or destroyed, it may be replaced within twelve (12) months using the conditions for manufactured homes in Residential - Medium Density (2.2.2006)

Intent: To accommodate a mixture of similar light industrial uses and related commercial uses that are otherwise not compatible with residential and service commercial areas. This district is to serve as one that generates employment for residents and an economic base for the town of St. George while minimizing negative externalities that may result from such uses.

12.1 Lot/Site Requirements

- A. *Minimum Lot Size:* 1 acre.
- B. *Maximum Lot Coverage:* Building footprint(s) shall not exceed 25% of the lot area.
- C. *Setbacks*
 - 1. *Front:* 50 feet, min.
 - 2. *Side:* 30 feet, min.
 - 3. *Rear:* 40 feet, min.
- D. *Maximum Building Height:* 35 feet. (Water towers, chimneys, flag poles, masts, and aeriels are permitted to exceed height limits provided evidence from appropriate authorities is submitted to the effect that such building or structure will not interfere with any airport approach zones or flight patterns.)

12.2 Uses

- A. *Standards:* The following standards shall apply to all uses in the Warehouse/Industrial District.
 - 1. Finished or semi-finished products may be stored outdoors pending shipping for a period of no more than sixty (60) days.
- B. *Permitted Uses:* The following uses are hereby permitted in the WI District.
 - 1. *Agriculture*
 - 2. *Residential*
 - a. One single-family detached dwelling
 - 3. *Office/Commercial*
 - a. Office
 - b. Business services
 - c. General commercial
 - d. Wholesale commercial and retail
 - e. Filling stations and vehicle service and repair
- C. *Conditional Uses:* The following uses shall be permitted in the WI District upon achievement of the standards accompanying each use.
 - 1. *Manufactured Home*
 - a. Shall not share a lot with any structure other than one private accessory structure conforming to district setback requirements.
 - b. Shall be a USDHUD-approved unit (bearing such seal), certified under SC Manufactured Housing Standards, National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974.
 - c. Shall adhere to the most recent regulations promulgated by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and other state or federal laws/regulations related to development of mobile homes and trailer parks.

- d. All auxiliary and supporting structures (e.g. – porch, deck, lean-to, etc.) shall conform to current building codes, as adopted by the Town, and be subject to inspection by the Town building official.
 - e. Shall be installed in accordance with SC State Code 19-425.42.
 - f. Shall not be roofed by a structure independent of the unit.
 - g. Shall not be a recreational vehicle (RV).
 - h. All tongues, axles, transport lights, and other removable towing apparatus shall be removed prior to occupation.
 - i. Shall be supplemented with a four-foot by four-foot (4'x4') (min. size) front porch at primary entrance for access to unit.
 - j. Shall be installed with a curtain wall of colored vinyl, painted treated wood, brick, or painted concrete masonry in accordance with SC State Code 19-425.42(B)(5)(d).
 - k. Shall have minimum cross-sectional dimension of fourteen feet (14').
 - l. Shall have minimum roof pitch of three (rise) and twelve (run) (3:12) (about 14 degrees).
 - m. Shall be repaired or replaced if destroyed, actions toward which shall commence within thirty (30) days.
- 2. *Public Utility Facilities*
 - a. Shall achieve minimum setbacks of one foot (1') for each foot in height.
 - 3. *Light Manufacturing*
 - a. Industrial/manufacturing uses shall have methods of controlling/mitigating the external effects of the manufacturing process: smoke, noise, soot, dirt, vibration, odor, etc. Consideration for each industrial/manufacturing use will be based on the criteria that it will not create glare, heat, odor, dust, smoke, noise, or physical vibrations perceptible at property lines except as may be normal for a residential use or commercial use.
 - 4. *Sexually Oriented Business*: Such shall not be located within 300' of any of the following uses:
 - a. Another sexually oriented business,
 - b. Any residential zoning boundary, or
 - c. Any school, day care facility, cemetery, public park, library, religious institution, or liquor store.
- D. *Prohibited Uses*: The following uses shall be prohibited in the WI District.
- 1. Heavy manufacturing
 - 2. Any use not listed as permitted is prohibited.

13

Sign Regulations

13.1 Scope of Sign Regulations

Intent: These regulations shall provide fair and comprehensive regulations that will eliminate confusing, distracting, and unsafe signs; assure the efficient transfer of information; and foster an uncluttered visual environment for the town, enhancing it as a place to live, to visit, and to conduct business.

13.1.1 Purpose: It is declared that the regulation of signs within the town is necessary and in the public interest for the following reasons:

- A. To protect the general public from damage or injury caused or partially attributable to the distractions and obstructions that result from improperly designed or situated signs,
- B. To protect property values within the town,
- C. To provide a pleasing overall environmental setting and wholesome community appearance which is deemed vital to the continued economic attractiveness of the town,
- D. To improve the legibility and effectiveness of commercial and governmental signs, and
- E. To allow signs appropriate to the planned character of the town.

13.1.2 Applicability: This ordinance shall apply in all areas of the town. No sign shall be erected or maintained unless it is in compliance with regulations of this ordinance.

13.2 Definitions

Applicant: The owner(s) of record or the legally authorized agent of the owner(s) of record.

Copy Extension: Part of a sign that extends outside of the general boundary, backdrop, canvas, template, or structural parameter of a sign that acts as a part of the primary sign or as a separate or secondary sign. Syn.: cut-out, drop-out.

Façade: The exterior walls of a building exposed to public view or that wall viewed by persons not within the building.

Shopping Center: (See also Unified Business Development.) A group of three (3) or more commercial establishments planned, constructed, and managed as a total entity, with customer and employee parking provided on-site, provision for goods delivery separated from customer access, aesthetic considerations and protection from the



elements, and landscaping and signage in accordance with an approved plan.

Sign: Any object, device, display, structure, or part thereof situated outside (3.14.2005) which is used to advertise, identify, display, direct, or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event, or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, design, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination, or projected images (excluding national or state flags, window displays, athletic scoreboards, or the official announcements or signs of government).

Sign, Animated or Moving: Any sign or part of a sign that changes physical position or light intensity by any movement or rotation or that gives the visual impression of such movement or rotation (excepting time or temperature indicators).

Sign, Awning or Canopy: A sign that is mounted, painted, or attached to an awning or canopy.

Sign, Directory: A sign listing the tenants or occupants of a building or group of buildings and that may indicate their respective professions or business activities.

Sign Face: The area or display surface used for the message.

Sign, Free-standing: Any non-movable sign not affixed to a building.

Sign, Off-site: Any sign identifying, advertising, or directing the public to a business, merchandise, service, institution, entertainment, or activity which is located, sold, rented, based, produced, manufactured, furnished, or taking place at a location other than on the property where the sign is located.

Sign, Portable: A sign that is not permanently affixed to a building, structure, or the ground.

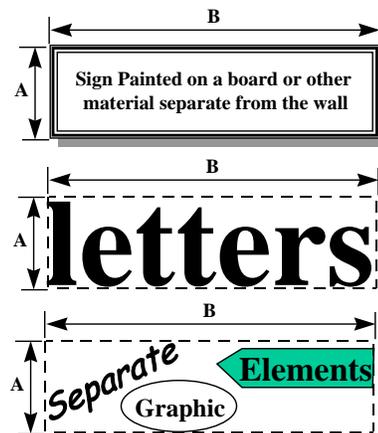
Sign, Projecting: A sign that is wholly or partly dependent upon a building for support and that projects more than twelve inches (12") from such building.

Sign, Roof: A sign erected upon or which extends above the roof of the building to which it is attached.

Sign, Wall: A sign fastened to or painted on the wall of a building or structure in such a manner that the wall becomes the supporting structure for, or forms the background surface of, the sign and that does not project more than twelve inches (12") from such building or structure.

Unified Business Development: (See also "shopping center.") A group of commercial establishments planned, constructed, and managed as a total entity, with customer and employee parking provided on-site, provision for goods delivery separated from customer access, aesthetic considerations and protection from the elements, and landscaping and signage in accordance with an approved plan.

13.2.1 Sign Area Defined: For the purpose of this ordinance, the square-foot area of a sign shall be measured to include the entire sign, including framing. Messages may be displayed on both sides of the sign. Structural members not bearing advertising matter shall not be included in computation of sign area. When a sign consists of letters or forms placed directly on a wall, building surface, awning or marquee, or against open air as when raised above a marquee, there being no background to the letters or forms save the wall, the surface itself or open air, the area of the sign shall be that of the smallest parallelogram or series of parallelograms in which all the lettering and forms can be included.



13.3 General Regulations

13.3.1 Applicability: The following regulations shall apply to all signs in the town except where otherwise specified.

13.3.2 Compliance: No existing sign, or portion thereof, shall be moved to a different location, erected, re-erected, replaced, or repaired in excess of twenty-five percent (25%) of its original size without complying with all provisions of this article.

13.3.3 Permitting: Sign Permits shall be required for the erection, alteration, or reconstruction of any sign unless otherwise noted and shall be issued by the Zoning Administrator.

A. Signs must be constructed of durable materials, properly installed, and maintained in good condition.

All applications for Sign Permits shall be accompanied by plans in duplicate drawn to scale, showing the following:

1. The actual dimensions and shape of the lot to be built upon;
2. The exact size and locations on the lot of buildings already existing, if any; and
3. The number, size, location, and lighting of proposed and existing signs.

B. The application shall include such other information as lawfully may be required by the Zoning Administrator, including:

1. Existing or proposed uses of the building and land and
2. Conditions existing on the lot and such other matters as may be necessary to determine conformance with and provide for the enforcement of this ordinance.

C. One (1) copy of the plans shall be returned to the applicant by the Zoning Administrator after he shall have marked such copy either as approved or disapproved and attested to same by his signature on such copy. The original copy of the plans, similarly marked, shall be retained by the Town.

D. Once issued, a Sign Permit shall not be transferred or assigned to another individual or entity without complying with all provisions of this Ordinance.

13.3.4 Sign Maintenance: The following standards shall be maintained for the life of a sign in St. George. The intent shall be that found in Section 12.1. Failure to adhere to these standards shall result in the assessment of a fine to the owner of such sign. Enforcement of this provision shall follow Section 14.7.

A. The sign shall maintain its structural integrity so as not to pose a threat to surrounding persons, structures, or property.

B. The sign shall not persist for more than thirty (30) days with cosmetic damage exceeding five percent (5%) of the sign's surface area or one (1) square foot of surface area, whichever is less.

C. Lighting of signage in compliance with this Ordinance shall be maintained such that bulbs, valances, ballasts, etc. shall be replaced, if broken.

D. Non-conforming signage on a lot with or advertising for any non-conforming use left vacant for a period of one year or more shall be removed.

13.3.5 Prohibited Signs: The following signs are prohibited in the town.

A. *Signs Imitating Warning Signals:* No sign shall display intermittent lights. Nor shall any sign use the words "stop," or "danger," or any word, phrase, symbol, or character in a manner that might mislead or confuse the driver of any vehicle.

- B. *Fluttering Devices:* Fluttering devices such as ribbons, banners, balloons, and similar devices are prohibited except once a year for a period not to exceed **thirty (30)** days. Exempt are up to three (3) flags – government, school, college, religious, cultural, heritage, and corporate flags – no larger than four (4) feet by six (6) feet in size. Enforcement based on community observation.
- C. *Certain Attached and Painted Signs:* Signs painted on or attached to trees, fence posts and telephone or utility poles, signs painted on or attached to rocks or other natural features, and signs painted on the roofs of buildings are prohibited.
- D. *Portable Signs:* Signs not permanently affixed to the ground or a building is prohibited except as provided for in Section 13.4.1.
- E. *Roof Signs:* No signs shall be permitted above the finished plane of the roof of any building.
- F. *Off-site Signs:* Off-site signs shall be prohibited except as provided for in the Interstate Commercial District. See Section 13.5.
- G. *Indecent Signs:* All signs with profane, vulgar, or sexually explicit words or pictures are prohibited.

13.4 Regulations of Permissible Signs

13.4.1 Signs Not Requiring Permit: A permit is not required for the following types of signs.

- A. Traffic, directional, warning or informational signs authorized by any public agency.
- B. Official notices issued by any court, public agency or officer.
- C. ~~One (1) non-illuminated “for sale,” “for rent,” or “for lease” sign not exceeding six square feet (6²) in area in residential areas or twenty square feet (20²) in other areas. The setbacks from the edge of the right-of-way will be six (6) and ten feet (10²) respectively.~~ Two (2) non-illuminated directional signs measuring a maximum of 24”x6” shall be allowed off-site with an arrow, “For Sale”, “For Rent”, seller information, etc., on both sides. The frame shall be metal, plastic, or wood and shall be just large enough to hold the sign. Signs shall be removed within 10(10) days of the sale or the expiration of the listing. Also one non-illuminated site sign measuring a maximum of six (6) square feet set back at least six (6) feet off the street/road right-of-way shall be allowed on the site of residential property that is for sale, for lease, for rent, etc. One non-illuminated sign measuring a maximum of twenty (20) square feet set back at least ten (10) feet off the street/road right-of-way shall be allowed on the site on nonresidential property for sale, for lease, for rent, etc. Both sides of the site sign may be utilized. (7.11.2005)
- D. Sandwich boards advertising Town or civic events at the intersection of US Highways 78 and 15.
- E. One (1) sign for a home occupation, provided it is not illuminated, not larger than one (1) square foot, and mounted against a wall of the principal building.
- F. Church or public building bulletin boards and identification signs. There shall be a limit of one (1) such sign, which shall not exceed twenty-five square feet (25²) in area and shall be setback at least six feet (6¹) from the edge of the right-of-way. Existing church and public building signs shall not be affected by these requirements.
- G. Directional signs not exceeding six square feet (6²) in area referring to organizations or facilities which are non-profit in character and not erected for a period longer than ten (10) days.
- H. Signs identifying by name only residential subdivisions, unified housing developments, or mobile home parks not exceeding fifteen square feet (15²) in area.

- I. One (1) non-illuminated sign, not exceeding forty square feet (40²) in area, displaying the name of the building, contractors, architects, engineers, owners, financial, and/or selling or developmental agencies upon the premises of any work under construction, alteration, or removal. Such a temporary sign shall be removed prior to issuance of the final Certificate of Occupancy and shall not be erected prior to issuance of a Building Permit.
- J. Temporary political and campaign signs provided they do not exceed six square feet (6²) in area and are not located within street or highway rights-of-way. ~~Signs must be removed within one (1) week after the election.~~ Signs may be erected no earlier than sixty (60) days before the election and must be removed within one (1) week of the election. (3.14.2005)

13.4.2 Free-standing signs: Two square feet (2²) of sign area for each lineal foot of building front, side, or rear abutting a publicly maintained street or highway and occupied by a commercial or industrial use shall be permitted on the premises on which such use is conducted, subject to a maximum of one hundred fifty square feet (150²) of sign area on any such premises. The permitted sign area shall be divided among not more than three (3) signs, and no single sign area shall contain more than one hundred square feet (100²). The sign shall be set back six feet (6') from the right-of-way. The sign area of all signs on the premises shall be charged against the maximum free-standing sign area allowed on the premises, except for the following type signs:

- A. Wall signs;
- B. Menu reader boards for drive-in or drive-through restaurant services provided they are not oriented toward the street;
- C. Signs attached directly to petroleum product pumps at service stations provided each such sign is no larger than one square foot (1²) and contains no letter, number, or logo larger than three inches (3"); and
- D. Private on-site directional signs such as "entrance," "exit," or "drive-through," provided they contain no business name, logo, or symbol.

13.4.3 Wall Signs: Signs on the walls of a building, including signs attached flat against the wall, painted wall signs, and projecting signs, shall meet the following requirements.

- A. *Signs on Front Surface of the Building:* The total sign area on the exterior front surface of a building shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the front surface of the building.
- B. *Signs on Side or Rear Surface of Building:* The total sign area on the side or rear surface of a building shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the exterior side or rear surface of the building respectively.
- C. Signs attached against a wall shall not extend more than twelve inches (12") from the wall.

13.4.4 Shopping Center Signs

- A. For individual stores or business establishments within a shopping center or unified business development, the total sign area on the exterior front surface shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the front surface of the store or business. Signs on the side and rear of the store or business shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the surface of the wall.
- B. In addition to signs permitted for individual stores or business establishments within a shopping center or unified business development, one (1) entrance sign bearing the

name of the unified business development or shopping center shall be permitted. This sign shall contain only the name of the shopping center or unified business development, except that signs not exceeding fifteen square feet (15'²) each are permitted for individual businesses as part of the main sign. The total area of this entrance/directory sign shall not exceed two hundred square feet (200'²). No individual businesses shall have a free-standing sign.

13.4.5 Illuminated Signs: Illuminated devices shall be so placed and so shielded that rays there from or from the sign itself will not be cast directly into any residence, sleeping room, or into the eyes of vehicle drivers.

13.5 Interstate Highway Attraction Signs

13.5.1 Definition: The following regulations apply to “interstate highway attraction signs,” free-standing signs permitted only in the zone “Interstate Commercial District” (ICD) of the St. George Zoning Ordinance. Any existing or proposed free-standing sign in the ICD not conforming to the regulations set forth in Section 13.4 shall be classified an interstate highway attraction sign.

13.5.2 Standards: The following standards apply to all interstate highway attraction signs.

- A. *Limit:* one (1) per commercial establishment.
- B. Interstate highway attraction signs shall be exempt from the calculation of total sign area allowed on the lot.
- C. Interstate highway attraction signs shall achieve the required setbacks of the Interstate Commercial District (ICD).
- D. No illuminated interstate highway attraction sign shall be erected within four hundred feet (400') of a residence outside the ICD or within two hundred feet (200') of a residential zone.
- E. Interstate highway attraction signs shall be separated by two hundred feet on center (200' o.c.), minimum, measured from the base or support of the sign. (In the event of two or more supports, the center shall be defined as the mid-point between the supports.)
- F. Interstate highway attraction signs shall be permitted a maximum sign area, including copy extensions, of five hundred square feet (500'²) per side and, the event of multi-sided signage, one thousand square feet (1,000'²). If the acute angle between sign faces exceeds forty-five (45) degrees, the back sides of such signs shall be calculated in maximum sign area.
- G. Interstate highway attraction signs shall not rise more than one hundred forty (140') above existing grade.
- H. The applicant applying for a permit for an interstate highway attraction sign shall show evidence of certification by a professional structural engineer that the sign will be structurally sound, will withstand maximum sustained winds of the St. George wind zone as found in the current building code, and will meet all other applicable building code requirements.

13.6 Sign Amortization

13.6.1 Standards of Compliance: The following regulations and amortization shall apply to all signs within the town except as otherwise noted.

- A. *Amortization Clause:* All existing signs permanently affixed to walls or the ground (3.14.2005) shall be brought into compliance with all provisions of this section no later than twelve (12) years after the enactment of this ordinance. In any areas annexed into the town after the adoption of this ordinance, all signs shall be brought into compliance with all provisions of this article no later than twelve (12) years from the effective date of such annexation. All other signs must comply with the ordinance within thirty (30) days of the approval of this amendment. (3.14.2005)
- B. *Economic Life of Signage*
 - 1. Should it be determined that any owner of a sign required to be removed as a non-conforming sign is entitled to compensation therefor, it is hereby found and determined that the reasonable usable life of any such sign is a period of twelve (12) years and just compensation for the loss or removal of any such sign shall be based on a sign life expectancy of twelve (12) years.
 - 2. It is further found and determined that on the expiration of twelve (12) years from the effective date of this Ordinance that all owners of non-conforming signs shall be deemed to have realized the full value and use of such signs.
- C. *Non-profit Exemption:* So as not to place undue hardship on non-profit organizations and activities, signs advertising public service, religious, or civic club organizations or other not-for-profit groups and town-sponsored business directories shall be exempt from the sign amortization clause. Such entities are encouraged to comply with this provision not only to fulfill the intent of this Ordinance but also to set a positive example within the town of St. George.

14.1 Zoning Administration

14.1.1 Zoning Administrator: The Zoning Administrator shall be contracted by or be an employee of the Town of St. George charged with the administration of the St. George Zoning Ordinance and Land Development Regulations Ordinance per SC Code of Laws 6-29-800 et seq. which shall entail the following duties.

- A. Interpreting the Zoning Ordinance and Land Development Regulations Ordinance.
- B. Administering permits and certificates.
- C. Processing applications for variances.
- D. Processing appeals to the Board of Zoning Appeals and preparing the record for appeal to circuit court.
- E. Investigating and resolving complaints pertaining to the ordinances.
- F. Enforcing the ordinances
- G. Other duties assigned by ordinance, Mayor, or Council.
- H. The following duties may be carried out by the Zoning Administrator or delegated to another employee of the Town designated by the Zoning Administrator.
 1. Fee collection for permits and certificates.
 2. Maintaining current zoning map.
 3. Maintaining public records related to zoning and land development.

14.1.2 Estoppel

- A. *Consistency of Interpretation and Enforcement:* The Zoning Administrator shall interpret and enforce the Zoning Ordinance and Land Development Regulations with consistency. When a change in practices or interpretations is necessary, the appropriate changes to the ordinance by amendment shall be made by Town Council. Once the Zoning Administrator makes an interpretation of the ordinances, the local governing body may be estopped from changing his interpretation or from enforcing the ordinances differently from past enforcement when a landowner has relied upon the interpretation.
- B. *Proof of Estoppel:* A landowner must show the following estoppel elements against the government:
 1. Lack of knowledge and of the means of knowledge of the truth in the matter,
 2. Justifiable reliance on the conduct of the officials, and
 3. A prejudicial change in the position of the party claiming estoppel.

14.1.3 Mandamus: The highest writ known to law, a writ of “mandamus” is an order issued to compel a public official to perform his ministerial duty. Per SC Code of Laws 6-29-950(A), a citizen may seek a writ of mandamus in circuit court to require a zoning official to enforce the Zoning Ordinance or Land Development Regulations Ordinance.

14.1.4 Planning Commission: The St. George Planning Commission, as established by St. George Town Council, may function as an advisory committee to the Zoning Administrator with respect to the provisions of this ordinance and the Land Development Ordinance.

14.2 Planning Commission

14.2.1 Establishment of Planning Commission: A Planning Commission is hereby established for the Town of St. George as a board that has the powers and duties as provided in the South Carolina Code Sections 6-29-310, et seq.

14.2.2 Membership

- A. The Planning Commission shall consist of seven (7) members.
- B. Members shall be citizens of St. George.
- C. A Commission member cannot hold an elected public office in the Town of St. George.
- D. The Town shall appoint members for staggered terms of five (5) years (3.14.2005). Members serve until their successors are appointed and qualified.
- E. Members shall serve without pay but may be reimbursed for authorized expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.
- F. The Town shall fill any vacancy for an unexpired term.
- G. The Town may remove for cause any member it appoints.
- H. When making appointments, the Town shall consider professional expertise, community knowledge, and concern for the future welfare of the total community and its citizens.
- I. Members shall represent a broad cross section of community interests and concerns.

14.2.3 Officers: The Commission shall elect one of its members as chairperson and another as vice-chairperson for one-year terms. It shall also appoint a secretary, usually an employee of the Town, to prepare and maintain the minutes of meetings and other records.

14.2.4 Powers and Duties of the Planning Commission: The Planning Commission shall be assigned the duty to develop and carry out a continuing planning program for the physical, social, and economic growth, development, and redevelopment of the town of St. George. The following steps constitute this duty.

- A. *Comprehensive Plan:* Prepare and periodically revise development and/or redevelopment plans and programs.
- B. *Implementation:* Prepare and recommend to Council measures for carrying out the Plan. Such measures include the following.
 - 1. *Zoning Ordinance:* To include text, map, and any necessary revisions.
 - 2. *Regulations for Land Subdivision and Development:* The Commission is responsible for overseeing administration of the St. George Land Development Regulations Ordinance once adopted by Council.
 - 3. *Official Map:* Map and appropriate revisions showing the exact location of existing or proposed public streets, highways, utility rights-of-way, and public building sites. The Commission is responsible for developing regulations and procedures for administering the official map ordinance.
 - 4. *Landscaping Ordinance:* to provide required standards for planting, tree preservation, and other aesthetic considerations. Such shall be constituted by Chapter 4 of this Ordinance and any amendments made hereafter.
 - 5. *Capital Improvements Program:* to list required projects to carry out the adopted plans. Also, the Commission must submit an annual list of priority projects to

Council for consideration when annual capital budgets are prepared. The Commission should take these priority projects from the adopted plans.

6. *Policies and Procedures:* to help carry out the adopted Comprehensive Plan elements. These could cover such things as expanding the corporate limits, extending the public water and sewer systems, accepting dedicated streets, accepting drainage easements, and offering economic development incentive packages.

14.2.5 Rules of Procedure: The Planning Commission shall adopt rules of procedure that should, as a minimum, cover the following (SC Code §6-29-360):

- A. Election of a chairperson and vice-chairperson and their duties,
- B. Appointment of a secretary and the duties,
- C. Procedures for calling meetings,
- D. Place and time for meetings,
- E. Posting notices to comply with the Freedom of Information Act,
- F. Setting agenda,
- G. Quorum and attendance requirements,
- H. Rules and procedure for conducting meetings,
- I. Public hearing procedure,
- J. Procedure for making and keeping records of actions,
- K. Procedure for plan and plat review,
- L. Delegation of authority to staff,
- M. Procedure for purchase of equipment and supplies,
- N. Procedure for employment of staff and consultants,
- O. Preparation and presentation of annual budget, and
- P. Procedure for authorizing members or staff to incur expenses and secure reimbursement.

14.3 Board of Zoning Appeals

14.3.1 Appeal of the Decision of the Zoning Administrator: All questions arising in connection with the enforcement of the Zoning Ordinance and/or the Land Development Regulations Ordinance shall be presented first to the Zoning Administrator, after which, such questions shall be presented to the Board of Zoning Appeals only on appeal of the written decision of the Zoning Administrator.

14.3.2 Establishment of Board of Zoning Appeals: A Board of Zoning Appeals is hereby established for the Town of St. George as a quasi-judicial board that has the powers and duties as provided in the South Carolina Code §6-29-780 et seq.

14.3.3 Membership

- A. The Board shall consist of ~~five (5)~~ seven (7) (9.9.2002) members.
- B. Members shall be citizens of St. George.
- C. Members shall be appointed by Town Council for overlapping terms of five (5) years.
- D. Members may serve up to two (2) terms.
- E. Members may continue to serve until a successor is appointed.
- F. Initial appointment shall be one member each for terms of one, two, three, four, and five years.

- G. Any vacancy in the membership shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the initial appointment.
- H. Members shall serve without pay but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred while part of the Board.
- I. Members cannot hold any other public office or position in the Town.

14.3.4 Proceedings of the Board of Zoning Appeals

- A. The Board of Zoning Appeals shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman from its membership, who shall serve for one (1) year or until re-elected or until their successors are elected.
- B. The Board shall appoint a secretary, who may be a Town officer, a Town employee, a member of the Planning Commission, or a member of the Board of Zoning Appeals.
- C. The Board shall adopt rules and by-laws in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and the South Carolina Code §6-29-790.
- D. Meetings of the Board shall be held at the call of the Chairman and at such other times as the Board may determine.

14.3.5 Powers of the Board of Zoning Appeals

- A. *Administrative Review:* The Board may hear and decide appeals where it is alleged the Zoning Administrator erred in an order, requirement, decision, or determination, made in the enforcement of any section of the Zoning Ordinance, including landscaping, tree protection and sign regulations. (3.14.2005) In such cases, the Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or in part, the Zoning Administrator’s actions. The Board shall have all the powers of the Zoning Administrator in such cases and may direct the issuance of a permit.
- B. *Variances:* The Board shall have the power to hear requests for variances and decide as to their validity when strict application of the Zoning Ordinance would cause unnecessary hardship.
 - 1. The following standards must apply for finding of an unnecessary hardship.
 - a. *Extraordinary Conditions:* There are extraordinary and exceptional conditions pertaining to the particular piece of property, which could exist due to topography, street widening, or other conditions making economically feasible use of the property difficult or impossible.
 - b. *Utilization:* Because of these extraordinary conditions, the application of the ordinance to a particular piece of property would effectively prohibit or unreasonably restrict the utilization of the property.
 - c. *Detriment:* The authorization of a variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent property or the public good, and the character of the district will not be harmed by granting of the variance.
 - 2. *Other Property:* Extraordinary conditions generally do not apply to other property in the vicinity.
 - 3. *Conditions:* In granting a variance, the Board may attach conditions to it. These conditions may address the location, character, or other features of a proposed building, structure, or use. The Board sets the conditions to protect established property values in the surrounding area or to promote the public health, safety, or general welfare.
 - 4. *Use Variances:* The Board may not grant use variances. A “use variance” involves the establishment of a use not otherwise permitted in a zoning district,

extends physically a non-conforming land use, or changes the zoning district boundaries shown on the official zoning map.

- C. *Special Exceptions:* The Board may grant special exceptions as outlined in Section 14.6.

14.3.6 Decisions of the Board of Zoning Appeals: The concurring vote of three (3) members of the Board of Zoning Appeals shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision, or determination of the Zoning Administrator or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which it is required to pass under this Ordinance or to affect any variation of this Ordinance. The Board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon each question or, if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact and shall keep records of its examination and other official actions, all of which shall be filed in the office of the Board and shall be public record. On all appeals, applications, and other matters brought before the Board of Zoning Appeals, the Board shall inform in writing all the parties involved of its decision(s) and the reason(s) heretofore.

14.3.7 Procedures for Appeals and Variances

- A. *Application:* Any person believing to have found error in the written decision of the Zoning Administrator may appeal it to the Board of Zoning Appeals. Such appeals shall be filed with the Town within thirty (30) days of the date of written notice of the decision or order of the Zoning Administrator. The applicant and parties to the permitting process are entitled to notice of the appeal.
- B. *Stay of Proceedings:* Filing an appeal to the Board stays all legal proceedings to enforce the appealed action unless the appealed officer certifies that a stay would cause imminent peril to life and property. In such cases, a Board or court restraining order may stay the action.
- C. *Hearings:* The Board of Zoning Appeals shall hold a public hearing within sixty (60) days of receiving written application for the hearing, giving public notice thereof at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing by placing notice in a general circulation newspaper in the community.
- D. *Posting Property:* In cases involving variances, Town staff must post conspicuous notices on or next to the affected property. At least one notice must be visible from each street that borders the property.

14.3.8 Appeals from Decisions of Board of Zoning Appeals: Any person who may have a substantial interest in any decision of the Board of Zoning Appeals may appeal any decision of the Board to the circuit court, filing with the clerk of such court a petition in writing setting forth plainly, fully, and distinctly wherein such decision is contrary to law. Such appeal shall be filed within thirty (30) days of the rendering of the decision of the Board.

14.4 Amendments

Intent: The regulations, restrictions, and boundaries set forth in this Ordinance may, from time to time, be amended, supplemented, changed, or repealed by Town Council provided, however, that no such action may be taken until after a public hearing in relation thereto, at which parties of interest and citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard.

14.4.1 Amendment Procedure

- A. Any amendments, changes (including rezoning), or supplements to the Zoning Map, Zoning Ordinance, or Land Development Regulations Ordinance and/or urban design regulations such as landscaping, tree protection, and sign regulations. (3.14.2005) must first be submitted to the Zoning Administrator for review and recommendation.
- ~~B.~~ Application form for zoning amendment, when applicable, together with the application fee, shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator. The Zoning Administrator shall review the application as to proper form. ~~Within ten (10) days of receipt, applicant shall receive written notice from the Zoning Administrator of review, if application is incomplete and notice of the proposed meeting date, or if additional information is required.~~ Within ten (10) days of the receipt, the applicant shall receive written notice from the Zoning Administrator that applies is complete and or that additional information is needed. (3.14.2005)
- C. Upon receipt of a complete application the Zoning Administrator shall then transmit application and recommendation to the Planning Commission within ten (10) days.
- D. *Required Information:* The applicant shall set forth a detailed description of the amendment on an application provided by the Zoning Administrator. When the amendment involves a change in the Zoning Map, the applicant shall submit the following information:
 - 1. A legal description and street address of the subject property, together with a property boundary map if subject property is not explicitly delineated on the Zoning Map;
 - 2. Name, address, and phone number of applicant;
 - 3. Name of property owner(s) and applicant's interest in the property if not the owner in fee simple title;
 - 4. Filing date of application; and
 - 5. Applicant's and property owner's signature.

14.4.2 Planning Commission Review: All proposed amendments must be submitted to the St. George Planning Commission for its review and recommendation. The Planning Commission shall have thirty (30) days within which to submit its report. If the Planning Commission fails to submit a report within the thirty (30) day period, it shall be deemed to have recommended approval of the requested amendment. In reviewing any petition for a zoning amendment, the Planning Commission shall identify and evaluate all factors relevant to the petition. These facts shall include but not be limited to the following.

- A. Whether or not the requested zoning change is justified by a change in conditions since the original ordinance was adopted or by an error in the original ordinance.
- B. Whether or not the requested zoning change is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.
- C. The precedents and the possible effects of such precedents that might result from approval or denial of the petition.
- D. The capability of the Town or other government agencies to provide any services, facilities, and/or programs that might be required if the petition became approved.
- E. Effect of approval of the petition on the condition and/or value of property in town.
- F. Effect of approval of the petition on adopted plans and policies of the Town of St. George.

14.4.3 Notice: Town staff shall perform the following duties in the event of a proposed amendment to the Zoning Ordinance.

- A. *Newspaper Notice:* A notice shall be placed in a newspaper of general circulation in the Town at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing. The notice must list the hearing time and place.
- B. *Posting Property:* In rezoning cases, conspicuous notices shall be posted on or adjacent to the affected property by the Zoning Administrator. One notice must be visible from each public street that borders the property. Such sign(s) shall be posted at least fifteen (15) days prior to the public hearing.
- C. *Mail Notice:* Written notice must be mailed to all interested groups requesting notice.

14.4.4. Public Hearing: The Town Council shall conduct a public hearing at which the Planning Commission will present the proposed amendment. Town Council shall review the Planning Commission report and comments made at the public hearing before taking action to either adopt or reject the amendment to the Ordinance.

14.4.5 Adoption by Ordinance: After Planning Commission review and the required public hearing, the amendment or rezoning is submitted to Town Council for consideration of adoption. Adoption by Town Council of the amendment or rezoning must be by Ordinance. After adoption, the Zoning Administrator shall make the necessary changes to the Zoning Ordinance text and Official Map.

14.5 Permitting

14.5.1 Applicability: It is unlawful to construct, reconstruct, alter, demolish, change the use of or occupy any land, building, or other structure without first obtaining the appropriate permit. It is also unlawful for any other local government official to issue any permit without the approval of the Zoning Administrator.

14.5.2 Zoning Permit: A Zoning Permit will be issued only after it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Zoning Administrator that all land development and zoning codes will be met.

- A. *General Provisions:* No building or structure shall be erected or occupied, no use, or change in use commenced, and no excavation or grading commenced relating thereto unless a zoning permit has been issued by the Zoning Administrator and is valid at the inception of development.
- B. *Permit Applications:* All applications for Zoning Permits shall be accompanied by site plans in duplicate drawn at 1"=100' or greater, showing, at a minimum, the following:
 1. Actual dimensions and shape of the lot to be built upon;
 2. Size and location on the lot of buildings already existing;
 3. Location and exterior dimensions of the proposed buildings or alteration;
 4. Size, location, and type of existing and proposed public infrastructure, including water, sewer, and vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian lanes;
 5. Number, size, location, and type of proposed and existing vegetation and other landscaping;
 6. Number, size, location, and lighting of proposed and existing signs; and
 7. Number, size, and location of proposed and existing off-street parking lots and/or spaces.

- C. The application shall include such other information as lawfully may be required by the Zoning Administrator, including:
 - 1. Existing or proposed uses of the building and land;
 - 2. The number of families, housekeeping units, or rental units the building is designed to accommodate;
 - 3. Conditions existing on the lot; and
 - 4. Such other matters as may be necessary to determine conformance with and to provide for the enforcement of this ordinance.

14.5.3 Building Permit: Building Permits are required for all structures and signs constructed or erected after the effective date of this ordinance. The following shall be required in the application for a Building Permit from the Town:

- A. A Zoning Permit issued by the Zoning Administrator;
- B. Site plans, in duplicate, illustrating the above, if different from that submitted for the Zoning Permit;
- C. Construction documents drawn at ¼"=1'-0" including dimensional foundation, floor, and roof plans; plumbing, mechanical, and electrical plans; structural plans and sections; elevations; and all schedules necessary for construction accompanying the elements depicted thereon; and
- D. All required permits from other agencies of jurisdiction, such as US Army Corps of Engineers, SCDHEC, Dorchester CPW, et al.

14.5.4 Certificate of Occupancy: An inspection of the development to determine its conformance to this Ordinance, St. George Land Development Regulations, and other applicable codes and regulations will be required prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

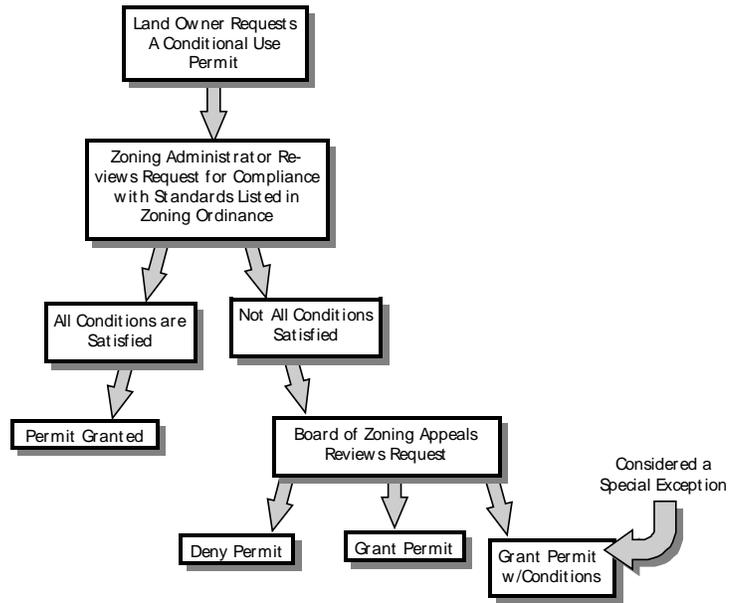
14.5.5 Recordation of Permits: One (1) copy of the plans shall be returned to the applicant by the Zoning Administrator, after he shall have marked such copy either as approved or disapproved and attested to same by his signature on such copy. The original copy of the plans, similarly marked, shall be retained by the Town. The Zoning Administrator shall maintain a record of all Zoning and Building Permits on file at his office, and copies shall be made available on request to interested parties.

14.5.6 Posting of Permits: The successful applicant shall post a copy of the permit at the entrance of the property for which the permit was granted. Such shall be easily recognized from the public right of way and maintained until all Certificates of Occupancy for the Development have been granted. Such shall be posted as its own temporary free-standing sign or be attached to a message board denoting the developer, builder, or designer that meets the conditions set forth in Section 13.4.1.I, Temporary Signs. Such shall be posted fifteen (15) days (min.) before another permit in the development process will be granted.

14.5.7 Expiration of Permits: Any permit issued in accordance with this Ordinance will lapse and become invalid unless the work for which it was issued is started within six (6) months of the date of issue, unless specified otherwise, or if the work authorized by it is suspended or abandoned for a period of one (1) year. Written notice of the permit lapse shall be given to the persons affected, together with notice that further work as described in the canceled permits shall not proceed unless and until new permits are obtained.

14.6 Conditional and Special Exception Uses

14.6.1 Conditional Use: A conditional use must meet conditions, restrictions, and/or limitations in order to be permitted, as outlined in the Zoning Ordinance. These are in addition to those standards that apply to all land in the zoning district. This technique is used to allow uses compatible with the district but which may have an adverse impact on an adjacent property, use, or district unless conditions are imposed to protect that property, use, or district. If the Zoning Administrator deems that these conditions have been met, he shall issue a Zoning Permit for the use.



14.6.2 Appeal to Board of Zoning Appeals: The applicant may appeal a decision of disapproval to the Board of Zoning Appeals in search of a “special exception.” The BZA may require the applicant to adhere to additional standards specifically outlined in the Zoning Ordinance for special exceptions. Such standards may be imposed alternative or in addition to those required for a conditional use permit. Alternatively, the Board may rule that the use, without meeting one or more of the prescribed conditions, will not adversely impact neighboring properties, the zoning district within which it is situated, and the town as a whole, thus approving the use as a special exception. The decision of the Board is final and may be appealed by the applicant only to circuit court. A special exception shall require the following procedure.

- A. *Application to the Town of St. George:* The applicant shall complete and submit the appropriate form and fee to the Zoning Administrator, who shall then forward the application and the Zoning Permit and its accompanying information and documentation to the Board of Zoning Appeals. The application for special exceptions shall include, at a minimum, the following information:
 1. A legal description and street address of the subject property, together with a property boundary map if subject property is not explicitly delineated on the Zoning Map;
 2. Name, address, and phone number of applicant;
 3. Name of property owner(s) and applicant’s interest in the property if not the owner in fee simple title;
 4. Filing date of application; and
 5. Applicant’s and property owner’s signature.

- B. *Notice:* Town staff shall perform the following duties in the event of an application for zoning permit by special exception.
 - 1. *Newspaper Notice:* A notice shall be placed in a newspaper of general circulation in the town at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing. The notice must list the hearing time and place.
 - 2. *Posting Property:* Conspicuous notices shall be posted on or adjacent to the affected property by the Zoning Administrator. One notice must be visible from each public street that borders the property. Such sign(s) shall be posted at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing.
 - 3. *Mail Notice:* Written notice must be mailed to all interested groups requesting notice at least fifteen (15) days prior to the public hearing.
- C. *Public Hearing:* The Board of Zoning Appeals shall conduct a public hearing, at which the Zoning Administrator shall present to the BZA a report of the application for special exception and his findings of compliance or non-compliance with the Zoning Ordinance and at which the applicant shall provide any information necessary to prove that conditions for the special exception use, as listed in the Zoning Ordinance, will be met.
- D. *Order on Special Exception:* The Board of Zoning Appeals shall, upon decision of approval or denial, submit to the applicant its decision in writing within thirty (30) days and shall notify the Zoning Administrator of such decision. If the Board of Zoning Appeals finds that the conditions outlined in the Zoning Ordinance for the use in question have been met, authorizing Zoning Permit sought, the Zoning Administrator shall grant a special exception to the applicant.

14.7 Enforcement

14.7.1 Limit on Re-application: Except for requests which are continued with the mutual consent of the applicant and the Zoning Administrator, a property owner or owners shall not initiate action for a subdivision, appeal, variance, special exception, or zoning amendment affecting the same parcel of property or any part thereof more often than once every twelve (12) months.

14.7.2 Fees and Fines: The Town Council shall establish a Schedule of Fees and Fines and a collection procedure for Zoning Permits, zoning amendments, variances, appeals, and other matters pertaining to this Ordinance and the Land Development Regulations Ordinance. The schedule shall be posted in the office of the Zoning Administrator and may be altered or amended as needed by Town Council. Until all applicable fees, charges, and expenses have been paid in full, no action shall be taken on any application or appeal.

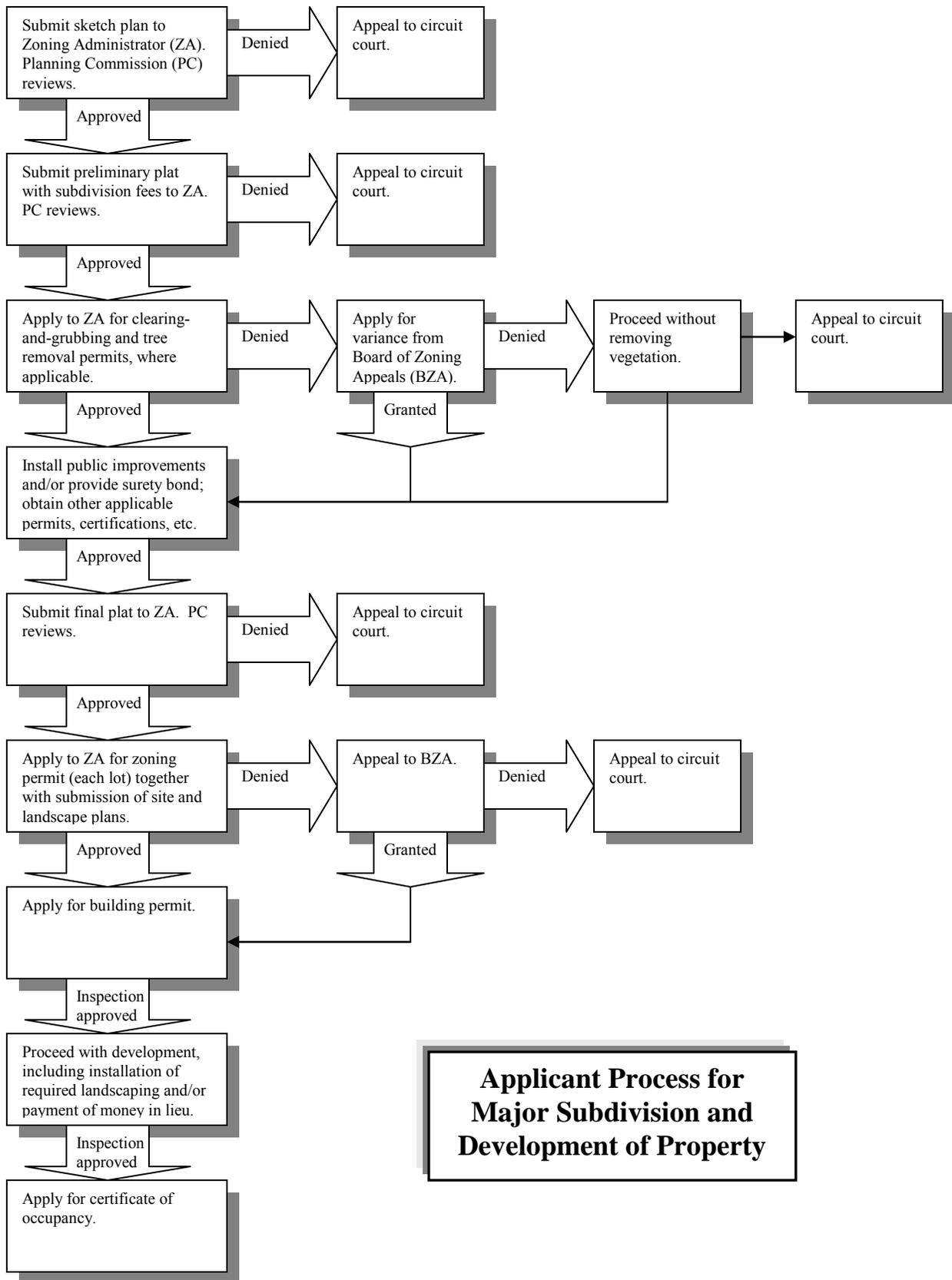
14.7.3 Violation and Remediation

- A. *Applicability:* Any violation of the Zoning Ordinance or the Land Development Ordinance is unlawful and shall be a misdemeanor per SC Code §6-9-70. Each day in which the violation occurs or exists shall constitute a separate offense where the Zoning Administrator determines that the situation places the public in imminent danger or creates an emergency situation. In a situation that does not place the public in imminent danger or create an emergency situation, if, in the opinion of the Zoning Administrator, no substantial progress is made toward correcting the

violation by the end of the seventh (7th) calendar day, each day the violation continues thereafter shall be constitute a separate offense.

- B. *Enforcement tools:* The following steps may be taken by the Zoning Administrator to ensure compliance with the Zoning Ordinance and Land Development Ordinance of the Town of St. George.
1. *Permits:* The Zoning Administrator may withhold any or all Zoning Permits, Building Permits, or other permits or Certificates of Occupancy for any development that does not comply with the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance and/or Land Development Regulations Ordinance. Such permits and certificates will not be granted to the applicant until the development is brought into compliance with these ordinances. Such denial may be appealed to the Board of Zoning Appeals per Section 14.3 of this chapter and shall remain in effect until overturned by the Board, if so voted.
 2. *Stop Order:* If the Zoning Administrator finds that any of the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance of the Land Development Regulations Ordinance are being violated or has received reliable information indicating that a violation of these ordinances is occurring or about to occur, he may issue a “Stop Order,” per SC Code of Laws 6-29-950(A). A Stop Order requires that all activities in violation of these ordinances cease. Such action may be appealed to the Board of Zoning Appeals per Section 14.3 of this chapter and shall remain in effect until overturned by the Board, if so voted. Such shall cite the activities in violation and the provision of local code being violated. Failure by the applicant to stop such activities is unlawful and shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500) and/or imprisonment for thirty (30) days for each day of the violation, in addition to fines and penalties which may be imposed for violations of the Town Codes, the Zoning Ordinance, the Land Development Regulations Ordinance, and other codes. The following steps shall be taken by the Zoning Administrator to serve a Stop Order.
 - a. *Posting:* The Zoning Administrator shall post a copy of the Stop Order at a conspicuous location on the site of the violation (e.g. – the front door of the temporary on-site construction office or on the posted permit being violated).
 - b. *Serving:* The Zoning Administrator shall serve the offending party with a copy of the Stop Order. If available, the construction foreman on-site shall be served. Another copy of the Stop Order shall be mailed to the address given on the application for permit being violated. The Zoning Administrator is also encouraged to mail a copy to the property owner, as indicated on tax records.
 3. *Selection of Remedial Action:* In order to correct a violation of the Zoning Ordinance or Land Development Regulations or to mitigate the adverse impacts resulting from a violation of this ordinance, the Zoning Administrator has the discretion to select among the following courses of action, as appropriate under the circumstances. The intent of these steps is to allow the non-compliance to be eliminated or mitigated without necessitating legal action by the Town or townsfolk with stature against the violator. Such decision by the Zoning Administrator may be appealed to the Board of Zoning Appeals; however, during such appeal process, the developer may not proceed in any manner in violation of these ordinances.
 - a. Require the developer or owner to take specific actions to bring the construction or activity in question into compliance with the Zoning Ordinance and the Land Development Regulations Ordinance.

- b. Require the developer or owner to take specific actions that will minimize the extent and impacts of the non-compliance or mitigate the adverse impacts caused by or associated with the violation, so long as undue hardship on adjoining or nearby properties or uses is not created.
4. *Ordinance Summons:* Any code enforcement officer, including the Zoning Administrator, who witnesses a violation of the Zoning Ordinance or Land Development Regulations Ordinance (or other local ordinance) may issue an “Ordinance Summons” per SC Code of Laws 6-29-950(A). Such may also be issued to a party in violation of a Stop Order. The Ordinance Summons shall cite the activities in violation, the provision of local code being violated, and the itemized and total fine assessed the offender. The official shall personally serve the Ordinance Summons on the offender and be prepared to serve as a prosecuting witness in the event of trial. The offender cannot appeal an Ordinance Summons to the Board of Zoning Appeals, as the summons gives a magistrate or judge jurisdiction to try the case. The offender may pay the fine assessed by the Town to the local magistrate’s office, request a trial by jury, or agree to a court trial. In the latter two instances, upon conviction, the court may uphold or adjust the monetary fine in addition to assessing state-mandated costs and/or sentence the offender to confinement in jail.
5. *Injunction:* Per SC Code of Laws 6-29-950(A), the Zoning Administrator, other local government officer, a local government attorney, or a neighboring property owner specifically damaged by a zoning ordinance violation can start an action for injunction in circuit court. Such prohibits property uses contrary to the Zoning Ordinance and can require the removal of unauthorized structures.
6. *Warrant:* Any person with knowledge of the facts of a violation of the Zoning Ordinance or Land Development Regulations Ordinance may file an affidavit for an arrest warrant for the violator. The arrest warrant shall then be served on the violator by a law enforcement officer, who takes the violator into custody. The violator is booked and held until a judge conducts a bond hearing. After bond is posted or the violator is released on his own recognizance, the case is set for trial. The case is settled by bond forfeiture, court trial, or jury trial if the violator requests one. If the case goes to trial, the person signing the affidavit must testify as a prosecuting witness. If convicted, the court may impose a fine and/or confinement on the violator as well as assessment of costs. The violator’s conviction does not guarantee the condition or use contrary to the Zoning Ordinance or Land Development Regulations Ordinance will be corrected, since magistrates and municipal judges do not have the authority to issue injunctions or orders requiring compliance with the ordinances. However, the violator may be tried and convicted for each offense – each day in which the violation takes place.



15	Residential Mixed Use Manufactured Home	RMU- MH
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Intent: To promote the preservation of neighborhoods predominately single-family residential in character while allowing limited commercial development compatible with residential development.

15.1 Lot/Site Requirements

- A. *Minimum Lot Size:* 8,000 square feet.
- B. *Maximum Lot Coverage:* Building footprint shall not exceed 50% of the lot area.
- C. *Setbacks*
 - 1. *Front:* 15 feet.
 - 2. *Side:* 5 feet.
 - 3. *Rear:* 10 feet.
- D. *Maximum Building Height:* 35 feet. (Water towers, chimneys, flag poles, masts, and aerials are permitted to exceed height limits provided evidence from appropriate authorities is submitted to the effect that such building or structure will not interfere with any airport approach zones or flight patterns.)

15.2 Uses

- A. *Standards:* The following standards shall apply to all uses in the Residential Mixed Use **-MANUFACTURED HOME**.
 - 1. Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking-lot-side of the building and away from buildings on adjacent sites.
 - 2. Building facades shall constitute a street frontage at pedestrian scale.
 - 3. Main pedestrian access to the building shall be from the street or sidewalk. Secondary access may be from parking areas.
 - 4. When residential uses are attached to business or institutional uses where business and residential portions of a building are located on different floors, business/commercial uses shall occupy the floors below residential uses to preserve a residential atmosphere for the residents above while maintaining public street life.
 - 5. Residential uses shall be separated from business and institutional uses by construction assemblies meeting or exceeding current building code requirements (as adopted by the Town of St. George) for sound transmission and fire prevention.
- B. *Permitted Uses:* The following uses shall be permitted in the RMU-**MH** District provided all specified standards are met.
 - 1. *Agriculture*
 - 2. *Residential*
 - a. One single-family detached dwelling
 - b. Secondary living quarters (one per parcel)
 - c. Home occupations

- d. Congregate housing facility not exceeding twenty (20) beds
- 3. *Office*
 - a. Professional office
- 4. *Institutional*
 - a. Public and quasi-public institution
 - b. Church
 - c. School
 - d. Continuing care facility
- 5. *Commercial*
 - a. Family day care
- 6. *Mixed Use*: Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prohibit the occupation of a single lot or single structure by two or more disparate, permitted uses.
- C. *Conditional Uses*: The following uses shall be permitted in the RMU-**MH** District upon achievement of the standards accompanying each use.
 - 1. *Public Utility Facilities*
 - a. Shall achieve minimum setbacks of one foot (1') for each foot in height.
 - 2. *Manufactured Home*
 - a. Shall not share a lot with any structure other than one private accessory structure conforming to district setback requirements.
 - b. Shall be a USDHUD-approved unit (bearing such seal), certified under SC Manufactured Housing Standards, National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974.
 - c. Shall adhere to the most recent regulations promulgated by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and other state or federal laws/regulations related to development of mobile homes and trailer parks.
 - d. All auxiliary and supporting structures (e.g. – porch, deck, lean-to, etc.) shall conform to current building codes, as adopted by the Town, and be subject to inspection by the Town building official.
 - e. Shall be installed in accordance with SC State Code 19-425.42.
 - f. Shall not be roofed by a structure independent of the unit.
 - g. Shall not be a recreational vehicle (RV).
 - h. All tongues, axles, transport lights, and other removable towing apparatus shall be removed prior to occupation.
 - i. Shall be supplemented with a four-foot by four-foot (4'x4') (min. size) front porch at primary entrance for access to unit.
 - j. Shall be installed with a curtain wall of colored vinyl, painted treated wood, brick, or painted concrete masonry in accordance with SC State Code 19-425.42(B)(5)(d).
 - k. Shall have minimum cross-sectional dimension of fourteen feet (14').
 - l. Shall have minimum roof pitch of three (rise) and twelve (run) (3:12) (about 14 degrees).
 - m. Shall be repaired or replaced if destroyed, actions toward which shall commence within thirty (30) days.
- D. *Prohibited Uses*: Any use not listed as permitted is prohibited in the RMU-**MH** District.

Sec. 18-7. Land Development Regulations.

(a) **Purpose.** Section 18-7 of the Town Codes of the Town of Saint George, South Carolina, this ordinance governs the conversion of land into subdivided lots for the construction of buildings and other facilities.

Sec. 18-7.1. General provisions.

Sec. 18-7.1.1. Title.

This section of the Town Codes shall be known as the "St. George Land Development Regulations" or simply "Land Development Regulations."

Sec. 18-7.1.2. Authority.

This ordinance, "Land Development Regulations," Section 18-7 of the Town Codes of St. George is adopted pursuant to the authority granted under §6-29-1110 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina. The St. George Planning Commission is vested with the authority to review, approve, conditionally approve, and disapprove applications for the subdivision and development of land, which shall include Sketch Plan and Preliminary and Final Plats. The Planning Commission may grant variances from these regulations pursuant to the provisions of Section 1.9.

Sec. 18-7.1.3. Policy.

(a) It is declared to be the policy of the Town of St. George to consider the subdivision of land and the subsequent development of the subdivided plat as subject to the control of the Town pursuant to the adopted comprehensive plan for the orderly, planned, efficient, and economical development of St. George.

(b) Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace, and land shall not be subdivided until adequate public facilities and improvements exist and proper provision has been made for drainage, water, sewerage, and capital improvements such as schools, parks, recreational facilities, transportation facilities, and other improvements.

(c) The existing and proposed public improvements shall conform to and be properly related to the policies shown in the comprehensive plan, official map, and capital budget and program of the municipality, and it is intended that these regulations shall supplement and facilitate the enforcement of the provisions and standards contained in building and housing codes, zoning ordinances, the comprehensive plan, and the capital budget and program.

(d) Land that has been subdivided prior to the effective date of these regulations should, whenever possible, be brought within the scope of these regulations to further the purposes of the regulations, as identified in Section 1.4.

Sec. 18-7.1.4. Purpose.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the harmonious, orderly, and progressive land development to promote the public health, safety, economy, good order, appearance, convenience, and general welfare of the citizens of St. George. In addition to this general intent, the regulations contained herein are authorized for the following purposes:

(a) Encourage the development of an economically sound and stable municipality.

(b) Assure, in general, the wise and timely development of new areas or redevelopment of areas in harmony with the comprehensive plan.

(c) Assure the timely provisions of required streets, utilities, and other facilities and services to new land development.

(d) Assure safe and convenient traffic access and circulation, both vehicular and pedestrian, in and through new land developments.

(e) Assure the provision of needed public open spaces and building sites in new land developments by dedication or reservation of land for recreation, education, transportation, and other public purposes.

Sec. 18-7.1.5. Jurisdiction

(a) These regulations apply to all subdivision of land located within the corporate limits of the Town of St. George.

(b) No land may be subdivided through the use of any legal description other than with reference to a plat approved by the Planning Commission in accordance with these regulations.

(c) No land described in this Article, 1.5, shall be subdivided or sold, leased, transferred, or developed until each of the following conditions has occurred in accordance with these regulations:

(1) The subdivider or his agent has submitted a conforming Sketch Plan of the subdivision to the Zoning Administrator;

(2) The subdivider or his agent has obtained approval of the Sketch Plan, a Preliminary Plat when required, and a Final Plat from the Planning Commission; and

(3) The subdivider or his agent files the approved plats with the Clerk and Recorder for Dorchester County.

(d) No Building Permit or Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued for any parcel or plat of land created by subdivision after the effective date of, and not in substantial conformity with, the provisions of these subdivision regulations, and no excavation of land or construction of any public or private improvements shall take place or be commenced except in conformity with these regulations.

Sec. 18-7.1.6. Enactment.

These land development regulations are hereby adopted and made effective as of (date), 2001.

Sec. 18-7.1.7. Severability.

Should any portion of this ordinance be found illegal by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the ordinance shall remain in effect.

Sec. 18-7.1.8. Amendments.

For the purpose of protecting the public health, safety, and general welfare, the Planning Commission may, from time to time, propose amendments to these regulations, which shall then be approved or disapproved by the Town Council following the amendment procedure set forth in the Zoning Ordinance.

Sec. 18-7.1.9. Variances, exception, and waiver of conditions.

(a) **General.** Where the Planning Commission finds that extraordinary hardships or practical difficulties may result from strict compliance with these regulations and/or the purposes of these regulations may be served to a greater extent by an alternative proposal, it may approve variances, exceptions, and waiver of conditions to these land development regulations so that substantial justice may be done and the public interest secured, provided that the variance, exception, or waiver conditions shall not have the effect of nullifying the intent and purpose of these regulations; further provided, the Planning Commission shall not approve variances, exceptions, and waiver of conditions unless it shall make findings based upon the evidence presented to it in each specific case that:

(1) The granting of the variance, exception, or waiver of conditions will not be detrimental to the public safety, health, or welfare or injurious to other property;

(2) The conditions upon which the request is based are unique to the property for which the relief is sought and are not applicable generally to other property;

(3) Because of the particular physical surroundings, shape, or topographical conditions of the specific property involved, a particular hardship to the owner would result, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience, if the strict letter of these regulations is carried out;

(4) The relief sought will not in any manner be in conflict with the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance or the policies in the Comprehensive Plan.

(b) **Conditions.** In approving variances, exceptions, or waivers of conditions, the Planning Commission may require such conditions as will, in its judgment, secure substantially the purposes described in Article 1.4.

(c) **Procedures.** A petition for a variance, exception, or waiver of conditions shall be submitted in writing by the subdivider when the Preliminary Plat is filed for the consideration of the Planning Commission. The petition shall state fully the grounds for the application and all of the facts relied upon by the petitioner.

Sec. 18-7.1.10. Enforcement and penalties.

(a) **General.**

(1) No owner, or agent of the owner, of any parcel of the land located in a proposed subdivision shall transfer or sell any part of the parcel before a Final Plat of the subdivision has been approved by the Planning Commission in accordance with the provisions of the regulations and filed with the Clerk and Recorder of Dorchester County.

(2) No Building Permit shall be issued for the construction of any building or structure located on a lot or plat subdivided or sold in violation of the provisions of these regulations, nor shall the municipality have any obligation to issue Certificates of Occupancy or to extend utility services to any parcel created in violation of these regulations.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Zoning Administrator to the Planning Commission to enforce these requirements and to bring to the attention of the Town Attorney or his designated agent any violations of these regulations.

(b) **Penalty.** Any violation of these regulations or amendments thereof shall be a misdemeanor under the laws of the State; the offender, upon conviction, shall be punished as for a misdemeanor; the Dorchester County court having jurisdiction of misdemeanor cases shall have jurisdiction to try such offenders and, upon conviction, to so punish them; each day that any structure or land is used in violation of these regulations shall constitute a separate offense.

(c) **Civil enforcement.** Appropriate actions and proceedings may be taken in law or in equity to prevent any violation of these regulations, to prevent unlawful construction, to recover damages, to restrain, correct, or abate a violation and to prevent illegal occupancy of a building, structure, or premises. These remedies shall be in addition to the penalties described above.

Sec. 18-7.2. Definitions.

Sec. 18-7.2.1. Intent.

For the purpose for interpreting this Ordinance, certain words, concepts, and ideas are defined. Except as defined herein, all other words used in this Ordinance shall have their everyday dictionary definition.

Sec. 18-7.2.2. Interpretation.

(a) Words used in the present tense include the future tense.

(b) Words used in the singular number include the plural, and words used in the plural number include the singular.

(c) The word "person" includes a firm, association, organization, partnership, corporation, trust, and company as well as an individual.

(d) The word "lot" includes the word "plot" or "parcel" or "tract."

(e) The word "shall" is always mandatory.

(f) The word “structure” shall include the word “building.”

(g) The word “used” or “occupied” as applied to any land or building shall include the words “intended, arranged, or designed to be used or occupied.”

(h) Any word denoting gender includes the female and the male.

Sec. 18-7.2.3. Words and terms defined.

(a) **Alley.** A public or private right of way primarily designed to serve as secondary access to the side or rear of those properties whose principal frontage is on some other street.

(b) **Applicant.** The owner of land proposed to be subdivided or its representative who shall have express written authority to act on behalf of the owner. Consent shall be required of the legal owner. The terms “subdivider” and “developer” can mean the applicant.

(c) **Arterial road.** A road intended to move through-traffic to and from major attractors such as central business districts, regional shopping centers, major industrial areas; and/or as a route for traffic between communities or large areas; and/or which carries high volumes of traffic.

(d) **Block.** Land bounded by streets, or by a combination of streets and public parks, cemeteries, railroad rights of way, shorelines of waterways, or boundary line of municipalities.

(e) **Bond.** Any form of a surety bond in an amount and form satisfactory to the Governing Body. All bonds shall be approved by the Town Council whenever a bond is required by these regulations.

(f) **Collector road.** A road intended to move traffic from local roads to arterials. A collector road serves a neighborhood or large subdivision and should be designed so that no residential properties face onto it.

(g) **Construction plan.** The maps or drawing accompanying a subdivision plat and showing the specific location and design of public/infrastructure improvements to be installed in the subdivision in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Commission as a condition of the approval of the plat.

(h) **Contiguous.** Lots are contiguous when at least one boundary line of one lot touches a boundary line or lines of the other lot.

(i) **Cul-de-sac.** A local street with only one outlet that terminates in a vehicular turnaround and having an appropriate terminal for the safe and convenient reversal of traffic movement.

(j) **Design criteria.** Standards that set forth specific improvement requirements.

(k) **Developer.** The owner of land proposed to be subdivided or its representative who is responsible for any undertaking that requires review and/or approval under these regulations. See Subdivider.

(l) **Easement.** Authorization by a property owner for another to use the owner’s property for a specified purpose.

(m) **Escrow.** A deposit of cash with the local government or escrow agent to secure the promise to perform some act.

(n) **Final Plat.** The map of a subdivision to be recorded after approval by the Planning Commission and any accompanying material as described in these regulations.

(o) **Flag lot.** A mostly landlocked lot, surrounded by lots on all sides, that accesses a public right of way by means of a narrow strip of property projecting from the main body of the block.

(p) **Flagpole.** A narrow strip of property joining a flag lot to a public right of way for means of access.

(q) **Frontage.** That side of a lot abutting a street or way and ordinarily regarded as the front of the lot, but it shall not be considered as the ordinary side of a corner lot.

(r) **Frontage road.** A public or private drive that generally parallels a public street between the right of way and the front building setback line. The frontage road provides access to private properties while separating them from the arterial street.

(s) **Highway.** See Arterial Road.

(t) **Homeowners association.** An association or organization, whether or not incorporated, which operates under and pursuant to recorded covenants or deed restrictions, through which each owner of a portion of a subdivision (be it a lot, parcel site, unit plot, condominium, or any other interest) is automatically a member as a condition of ownership and each such member is subject to a charge or assessment for a pro-rated share of expenses of the association which may become a lien against the lot, parcel, unit, condominium, or other interest of the member.

(u) **Improvements.** See Public Improvements.

(v) **Local road.** A road whose sole function is to provide access to abutting properties and to other roads from individual properties.

(w) **Lot.** A tract, plot, or portion of a subdivision or other parcel of land intended as a unit for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of transfer of ownership or possession or for development.

(x) **Lot, corner.** A lot situated at the intersection of two (2) streets, the interior angle of such intersection not exceeding 135 degrees with frontage on two streets.

(y) **Major Land Development.** All subdivisions not classified as minor subdivisions, including but not limited to subdivisions of four (4) or more lots, or any size subdivision requiring any new street or extension of the local government facilities or the creation of any public improvements.

(z) **Minor Land Development.** Any subdivision containing not more than three (3) lots fronting on an existing street not involving any new street or road or the extension of municipal facilities or the creation of any public improvements, not adversely affecting the remainder of the parcel or adjoining property, and not in conflict with any provision or portion of the Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Ordinance, or these regulations.

(aa) **Money in lieu of land.** Payment of money into a municipally earmarked fund to provide for acquisition of facilities off-site in place of dedicating land or providing such facility on site.

(bb) **Non-residential subdivision.** A subdivision whose intended use is other than residential (e.g. – commercial or industrial).

(cc) **Ordinance.** Any legislative action, however denominated, of a local government that has the force of law, including any amendment or repeal of any ordinance.

(dd) **Planned development.** A development constructed on a tract of minimum specified size, planned and developed as an integral unit.

(ee) **Preliminary Plat.** The preliminary drawing or drawings, described in these regulations, indicating the proposed manner or layout of the subdivision to be submitted to the Planning Commission for approval.

(ff) **Public hearing.** An adjudicatory proceeding held by the Planning Commission preceded by published notice and actual notice to certain persons, at which certain persons, including the applicant, may call witnesses and introduce evidence for the purpose of demonstrating that plat approval should or should not be granted.

(gg) **Public improvement.** Any drainage ditch, roadway, parkway, sidewalk, or other facility for which the local government may ultimately assume responsibility for maintenance and operation, or which may effect an improvement for which local government responsibility is established.

(hh) **Public meeting.** A meeting of the Planning Commission preceded by notice, open to the public and at which the public may, at the discretion of the body holding the public meeting, be heard.

(ii) **Right of way.** Land reserved, used, or to be used for a highway, street, alley, walkway, drainage facility, or other public purpose.

(jj) **Road, dead-end.** A road or a portion of a road with only one (1) vehicular traffic outlet.

(kk) **Road, right-of-way width.** The distance between property lines measured at right angles to the centerline of the street.

(ll) **Sketch Plan.** A sketch preparatory to the Preliminary Plat (or Final Plat in the case of minor subdivisions) to enable the subdivider to save time and expense in developing a plat that meets the objectives of these regulations.

(mm) **Subdivider.** Any person (1) who, having an interest in land, causes it directly or indirectly to be divided into a subdivision, (2) who directly or indirectly sells, leases, or develops, or offers to sell, lease, or develop a portion of land, (3) who engages directly or through an agent in the business of selling, leasing, developing, or offering for sale, lease, or development a subdivision or any interest, lot, parcel site, unit, or plat in a subdivision, or (4) who is directly or indirectly controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with any of the foregoing.

(nn) **Subdivision.** Any land, vacant or improved, which is divided or proposed to be divided into two (2) or more lots, parcels, sites, or interests for the purpose of offer, sale, lease, or development, whether immediate or future. Subdivision includes the movement or abandonment of lot lines and the combination of lots.

(oo) **Tract.** A lot. The term "tract" is used interchangeably with the term "lot," particularly in the context of subdivision, where a tract is subdivided into several lots, parcels, sites, or interests.

(pp) **Vested rights.** Right to initiate or continue the establishment of a use that will be contrary to a restriction or regulation coming into effect when the project associated with the use is completed.

Sec. 18-7.3. Land development application procedure and approval process.

Sec. 18-7.3.1. General procedure.

(a) **Applicability.** Whenever a subdivision application entails the division of the land, vacant or improved, into two (2) or more lots for the purpose of offer, sale, lease, or development, whether residential or non-residential, subdivision approval by the Planning Commission shall be required in addition to all other procedures and approvals required in the Zoning Ordinance, whether or not applicable zoning procedures also require Planning Commission approval, review, or recommendation. No Zoning Permits, Building Permits, or Certificates of Occupancy shall be issued for the project until the subdivision is approved and the applicable plat has been recorded with the Clerk and Recorder's Office of Dorchester County.

(b) **Classification of land developments.** Before any land is subdivided, the owner of the property proposed to be subdivided or his authorized agent shall apply for and secure approval of the proposed subdivision in accordance with the following procedures, which include two (2) principal steps for a minor subdivision and three (3) principal steps for a major subdivision.

(1) **Minor Land Development.**

- Sketch Plan
- Final Subdivision Plat

(2) **Major Land Development.**

- Sketch Plan

Preliminary Plat
Final Subdivision Plat

(c) **Official Submission Date.** The date of receipt of development plans or subdivision plats, with all documentation required in this ordinance, by the Zoning Administrator shall be the official submission date of requested review. This date shall be stamped as received on the application.

Sec. 18-7.3.2. Sketch Plan.

(a) **Submission.** Prior to the filing of Preliminary and Final Plats, a Sketch Plan shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator. The purpose of the Sketch Plan is to enable the Zoning Administrator to assist the applicant prior to extensive site planning and engineering work necessary for the preparation of the Preliminary Plat and Final Plat required herein.

(b) **Conference.** With submission of the Sketch Plan to the Zoning Administrator, the applicant shall schedule an appointment to meet with the Zoning Administrator. This conference is designed to advise the applicant of the following:

- (1) Land development procedures,
- (2) Requirements of this Ordinance, and
- (3) Requirements of other departments.

The Zoning Administrator may invite officials from other departments who must eventually approve aspects of the plat to attend this conference or advise the applicant of the officials who may need to be contacted.

(c) **Determination of subdivision type.** After the conference, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant in writing of the decision on classification of subdivision within ten (10) days from the date that the Sketch Plan is submitted to the Zoning Administrator.

(1) **Minor Land Development.** Any development containing not more than three (3) lots fronting on an existing street; not involving any new street or road, the extension of municipal facilities, nor the creation of any public improvements; not adversely affecting the remainder of the parcel or adjoining property; and not in conflict with any provision or portion of the Zoning Ordinance, Comprehensive Plan, or these regulations.

(2) **Major Land Development.** All developments not classified as minor land developments, including but not limited to subdivisions of four (4) or more lots, or any size subdivision requiring any new street or extension of the local government facilities or the creation of any public improvements.

Sec. 18-7.3.3. Preliminary Plat.

(a) **Submission.** The applicant, when required, shall prepare and submit a Preliminary Plat to the Planning Commission to be used for the purpose of determining the conformance of the development to design standards and improvements requirements. An application requesting approval of the Preliminary Plat, together with three (3) copies of the plat and required supplemental material, shall be submitted to the Town Clerk not less than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which it is to be considered by the Planning Commission.

(b) **Application fee.** To defray the cost of inspection, review of the plat for conformance, and notification of the interested parties, the applicant shall pay fees, as specified in the Schedule of Fees and Fines of the Town of St. George, to the Town Clerk at the time of filing for the Preliminary Plat approval.

(c) **Planning Commission procedure.** The Planning Commission shall act on the submitted plan or plat within sixty (60) days of the official submission date. Failure to act within thirty days shall constitute automatic approval, and the developer shall be notified of this in writing. The sixty-day time limit may be extended by mutual agreement between the developer and the Town.

(1) **Notification of meeting.** Action taken by the Planning Commission shall be at a scheduled public hearing, and notice of the time and place of said hearing shall be sent by certified mail to the applicant whose name and address appear on or accompany the Preliminary Plat. Such notice shall be sent not less than five (5) days before the date fixed for the meeting. Conspicuous notices shall be posted on or adjacent to the affected property by the Zoning Administrator. One notice must be visible from each public street that borders the property. Such notice(s) shall be posted at least fifteen (15) days prior to the public hearing.

(2) **Preliminary Plat approval.** The Planning Commission shall review the Preliminary Plat, the Zoning Administrator's report, municipal recommendations, and testimony and exhibits submitted. At this meeting, the Planning Commission shall tentatively approve, approve conditionally, or disapprove the Plat. One (1) copy of the proposed Preliminary Plat shall be returned to the applicant while one (1) copy is retained by the Town for its records bearing the date of approval, conditional approval, or disapproval and written reasons for such actions signed by the Chairman of the Planning Commission.

(3) **Standards for approval of Preliminary Plats.** No Preliminary Plat of a proposed development shall be approved by the Planning Commission unless the applicant proves by clear and convincing evidence that:

(A) The proposed development is consistent with the policies in the Comprehensive Plan;

(B) The proposed development meets the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance and Land Development Regulations;

(C) Definite provision has been made for a water supply system that is sufficient in terms of quantity, dependability, and quality to provide an appropriate supply of water for the type of development;

(D) If a public sewage system is proposed, adequate provision has been made for such a system and, if other methods of sewage disposal are proposed, that such systems will comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations;

(E) All areas of the proposed development which may involve soil or topographical conditions presenting hazards or requiring special precautions have been identified by the applicant and that the proposed uses of these areas are compatible with such conditions;

(F) The applicant has taken every effort to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on public health, safety, and welfare; and

(G) Adequate public access is provided to all proposed lots.

(4) **Site improvements.** No improvements shall be made nor shall permanent markers or monuments be installed prior to a granting of approval of the Preliminary Plat by the Planning Commission. Preliminary Plat approval shall be authorization for the applicant to proceed with the installation of site improvements and to proceed with preparation of the Final Plat but shall not authorize the sale or transfer of lots.

(5) **Effective period of Preliminary Plat Approval.** The approval of a Preliminary Plat shall be effective for a period of two (2) years from the date that the Preliminary Plat is approved by the Planning Commission. By the end of that time, the applicant shall submit a Final Plat for approval. If a Final Plat is not submitted within the two-year period, preliminary approval shall be null, and the applicant shall be required to submit a new Sketch Plan for review subject to the then-existing zoning and land development restrictions.

Sec. 18-7.3.4. Final Plat.

(a) **Submission.** The applicant shall prepare and submit a Final Plat to the Planning Commission to be used for the purpose of determining the conformance of the development to design standards and improvements requirements. An application requesting approval of the Final Plat, together with three (3) copies of the plat plus any additional copies which the applicant desires to be stamped and returned shall be submitted to the Town Clerk not less than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which it is to be considered by the Planning Commission.

(b) **For Major Subdivisions.**

(1) The Final Plat shall conform in all respects to the Preliminary Plat as previously approved by the Planning Commission but shall incorporate all modifications required by the Planning Commission in its review of the Preliminary Plat.

(2) The Final Plat shall include certification from the applicant's engineer that required site improvements have been installed to the Town's satisfaction or that a Financial Guarantee has been posted securing to the Town the actual construction and installation of required site improvements.

(c) **For Minor Subdivisions.**

(1) **Application fee.** To defray the cost of inspection, review of the plat for conformance, and notification of the interested parties, the applicant shall pay fees, as specified in the Schedule of Fees and Fines of the Town of St. George, to the Town Clerk at the time of filing for the Final Plat approval.

(2) **Final Plat approval.** The Planning Commission shall review the Final Plat, the Zoning Administrator's report, municipal recommendations, and testimony and exhibits submitted. At this meeting, the Planning Commission shall tentatively approve, approve conditionally, or disapprove the plat. One (1) copy of the proposed Final Plat shall be returned to the applicant while one (1) copy is retained by the Town for its records bearing the date of approval, conditional approval, or disapproval and written reasons for such actions signed by the Chairman of the Planning Commission.

(3) **Standards for approval of Final Plats.** No Final Plat of a proposed development shall be approved by the Planning Commission unless the applicant proves by clear and convincing evidence that:

(A) The proposed development is consistent with the policies in the Comprehensive Plan;

(B) The proposed development meets the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance and Land Development Regulations;

(C) Definite provision has been made for a water supply system that is sufficient in terms of quantity, dependability, and quality to provide an appropriate supply of water for the type of development;

(D) If a public sewage system is proposed, adequate provision has been made for such a system and, if other methods of sewage disposal are proposed, that such systems will comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations;

(E) All areas of the proposed development which may involve soil or topographical conditions presenting hazards or requiring special precautions have been identified by the applicant and that the proposed uses of these areas are compatible with such conditions;

(F) The applicant has taken every effort to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on public health, safety, and welfare; and

(G) Adequate public access is provided to all proposed lots.

(d) **Planning Commission procedure.** The Planning Commission shall act on the submitted plan or plat within sixty (60) days of the official submission date. Failure to act within sixty (60) days shall constitute automatic approval, and the developer shall be notified of this in writing. The sixty-day time limit may be extended by mutual agreement between the developer and the Town.

(1) **Notification of meeting.** Action taken by the Planning Commission shall be at a scheduled planning commission meeting, and notice of the time and place of said meeting shall be sent by certified mail to the applicant whose name and address appear on or accompany the Final Plat. Such notice shall be sent not less than fifteen (15) days before the date fixed for the meeting.

(2) **Final approval.** If the Final Plat and all supplementary data comply with all applicable requirements of this Ordinance and the Zoning Ordinance, the Planning Commission shall approve said plat, and approval shall be noted in writing by the Chairman on each copy of the Final Plat. If the Final Plat is denied, the

reasons for such action shall be stated in writing and signed by the Chairman of the Planning Commission. If deemed necessary, any modifications required by the Planning Commission as prerequisites to approval of the Final Plat shall be noted on the plat. Two (2) copies shall be retained by the Planning Commission and the remaining copies returned to the applicant.

Sec. 18-7.3.5. Recording of Final Plat.

(a) **Signing of plat.**

(1) When a subdivision agreement and security are required, the Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Zoning Administrator shall endorse approval on the Final Plat after the agreement and security have been approved by the Planning Commission and all the conditions of the resolution pertaining to the Final Plat have been satisfied.

(2) When installation of improvements is required prior to recordation of the Final Plat, the Chairman of the Planning Commission and Zoning Administrator shall endorse approval on the Final Plat after all conditions of the resolution have been satisfied and all improvements satisfactorily completed.

(b) **Recordation of plat.**

(1) No subdivision plat shall be recorded unless it bears the endorsement of the Planning Commission.

(2) The plat shall be filed at the Dorchester County Clerk and Recorder's Office by the applicant within twelve (12) months of Final Plat approval or the action of the Planning Commission shall be null and void unless an extension of time is granted in writing by the Commission upon written request of the applicant.

Sec. 18-7.3.6. Lot Line Adjustments and Combination or Recombination of Lots.

The Planning Commission will allow plat approval procedures to be bypassed and grant Final Plat approval to the subdivider in the following situations:

(a) The adjustment of lot lines where the total number of lots is not increased and the resultant lots are equal to the standards of this Ordinance and the Zoning Ordinance provided that in making such changes:

(1) No lot or tract of land shall be created or sold that is smaller than the minimum dimensions required by these or other Town regulations,

(2) Easements or rights of way shall not be changed,

(3) Street locations and block sizes shall not be changed, and

(4) No lot shall be created which does not abut a public street.

(b) The combination or recombination of portions of previously platted lots where the total number of lots is not increased and the resultant lots are equal to the standards of this Ordinance and the Zoning Ordinance provided that in making such changes:

(1) No lot or tract of land shall be created or sold that is smaller than the minimum dimensions required by these or other Town regulations,

(2) Easements or rights of way shall not be changed,

(3) Street locations and block sizes shall not be changed, and

(4) No lot shall be created which does not abut a public street.

(c) In the case of the above exceptions, the applicant shall submit to the Zoning Administrator three (3) copies of the proposed plat changes along with the application fee.

Sec. 18-7.3.7. Appeals.

(a) If the Planning Commission is designated as the approving authority, a party may appeal a Commission action to the circuit court. The applicant must appeal within thirty (30) days of receiving written notice of the decision.

(b) If the Zoning Administrator is designated as the approving authority, a party may appeal a staff action to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission shall act on the appeal within sixty (60) days. The Planning Commission's action is final. A party may appeal the decision to circuit court within thirty (30) days of actual notice of the decision.

Sec. 18-7.4. Plat requirements.

Sec. 18-7.4.1. Sketch Plan.

The Sketch Plan of a proposed development shall be drawn at a scale and on a sheet size as required for Preliminary Plats and shall contain at least the following data, legibly drawn to scale, but not necessarily showing precise dimensions:

- (a) North arrow, written and graphic scales, and a location map showing the relationship between the proposed development and the surrounding properties;
- (b) Tract boundaries and total acreages;
- (c) Tentative street and lot arrangement showing average lot size and the number of lots;
- (d) Existing and proposed land uses throughout the development;
- (e) Zoning classification(s); and
- (f) Phasing schedule plan if development is to be developed in phases.

Sec. 18-7.4.2. Preliminary Plat.

(a) **General.** The Preliminary Plat of a proposed development shall be clearly and legibly drawn to a scale not smaller than one inch equal to one hundred feet (1"=100') and shall be on a sheet twenty-four by thirty-six inches (24" x 36") or of an approved size by the Planning Commission. If the Preliminary Plat requires more than one sheet, a key diagram showing relative location of the several sections shall be drawn on each sheet.

(b) **Requirements.** The Preliminary Plat shall contain or be accompanied by the following information:

(1) **General information.**

(A) **Proposed name of development.** The name shall not duplicate or too closely approximate, phonetically or otherwise, the name of any development within the jurisdiction.

(B) Name of record owner, and surveyor and/or engineer

(C) True-north arrow, graphic scale, written scale, and date, including the month, day, and year that the original drawing was completed and the month, day, and year for each revision of the original drawing.

(D) Name of landowner(s), developer(s), if different, and location and ownership of adjoining properties.

(E) Existing zoning classification of the tract within the tract.

(F) A vicinity map, for the purpose of locating the property being developed, drawn at a scale of one inch equals two thousand feet (1"=2,000') and showing the relation of the property to surrounding

properties, differentiated by tone or pattern, to adjoining property and to all streets, roads, municipal boundaries, and landmarks existing within two thousand feet (2,000') of any part of the property.

(2) **Existing site data.**

(A) The distance and bearing of one of the corners of the boundary of the development to the nearest intersection of existing streets or roads.

(B) Total tract boundaries of the property being developed, showing bearing and distances, and a statement of total acreage of the property.

(C) All existing municipal boundaries, property lines, rights of way, easements, railroads, sewer lines, water lines, fire hydrants, utility transmission lines, culverts, bridges, storm drainage ditches, water courses, buildings, and wooded areas.

(D) All existing streets, including streets of record (recorded but not constructed) on or abutting the tract, including the names, right-of-way widths, pavement widths, and approximate grades.

(3) **Proposed site data.**

(A) Street rights of way, pavement widths, and grades. Street profiles and cross sections shall be provided when requested by the Planning Commission.

(B) Lot lines, lot dimensions, and lot and block numbers.

(C) Preliminary plans for utilities (i.e. – sewer, water, electricity, and gas lines and storm drainage). Storm and sanitary sewer profiles, cross sections, and sizes shall be provided when required by the Planning Commission.

(D) Plans for the protections of soils on the site from wash, erosion, and other drainage during construction.

(E) Other easements and rights of way, including locations, dimensions, and purposes.

(F) Any contour changes to be made by grading.

(G) Parks, school sites, and other areas designated for public use, if any.

(H) Areas to be used for purposes other than detached single-family residential and public, if any, with the purpose, location, footprint, and dimensions of each indicated.

(4) **Platting information.**

(A) The total tract boundary lines of the area being developed shall be in accordance with the most recent edition of the *Minimum Standards Manual for the Practice of Land Surveying in South Carolina*, as promulgated by the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, Title 40, Chapter 21.

(B) The Preliminary Plat shall meet all the standards and requirements as set forth in the laws of the State of South Carolina and these regulations.

(5) **Supplemental data.**

(A) Copies of approval of the Department of Health and Environmental Control whenever individual sewage disposal or water supply systems are required.

(B) Any other information considered by the applicant, the Planning Commission, or the Zoning Administrator to be pertinent to the review of the Preliminary Plat.

(6) **Improvement plans and data.**

(A) The applicant shall submit construction plans and specifications for all public improvements required by this Ordinance and installation of such.

Sec. 18-7.4.3. Final Plat.

(a) **General.** The Final Plat shall meet or exceed the standards set forth for the Preliminary Plat, presenting the equivalent information, revised or updated, as applicable.

(b) **Requirements.** The Final Plat shall conform to the greatest extent possible with the approved Preliminary Plat, including all conditions for approval noted thereon, and shall contain or be accompanied by the following information in addition to that required on the Preliminary Plat.

(1) **General, existing, and proposed information.**

(A) The month, day, and year that the original drawing (generally the Preliminary Plat) was completed and the month, day, and year for each revision of the original drawing.

(B) All installed public improvements required, documented to the standards set forth for Preliminary Plat approval.

(C) In the event that no Preliminary Plat was prepared (i.e. – in the instance of a minor subdivision), information shall be contained in conformance with Sections 18-7.4.2.b.1.B-F, 18-7.4.2.b.2.B-D, and 18-7.4.2.b.3.B, D-F, H.

(2) **Platting information.**

(A) The total tract boundary lines of the area being developed shall be in accordance with the most recent edition of the *Minimum Standards Manual for the Practice of Land Surveying in South Carolina*, as promulgated by the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, Title 40, Chapter 21.

(B) The Final Plat shall meet all the standards and requirements as set forth in the laws of the State of South Carolina and these regulations.

(3) **Supplemental data.**

(A) Copies of approval of the Department of Health and Environmental Control whenever individual sewage disposal or water supply systems are required.

(B) Any other information considered by the applicant, the Planning Commission, or the Zoning Administrator to be pertinent to the review of the Preliminary Plat.

(4) **Certification.** The following certificates shall be lettered, printed, and/or stamped on the face of the Final Plat.

(A) **Surveyor or Engineer Certification of Accuracy.** The signature, seal, and certification of a registered professional land surveyor or engineer to the effect that the Final Plat accurately reflects a survey made by him, that any changes from the description appearing in the last recorded transfer of land contained in the Final Plat are so indicated, that all monuments shown thereon actually exist or will be installed and their position is accurately shown.

(B) **Certification of Ownership and Dedication.** A notarized certification of title showing that the applicants are the owners, and statements by such owners acknowledging any offers of dedication of land for public use and restricting land by protective covenants.

(C) **Certification of the Approval of Water and/or Sewer Systems** (where applicable). The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and the appropriate service district shall certify that the water supply and/or sewer disposal system(s) installed or proposed for installation fully meet DHEC requirements.

(D) **Certification by Subdivider's Engineer** (where applicable). The signature, seal, and approval of the subdivider's engineer shall indicate that required infrastructure improvements have been satisfactorily installed or that adequate financial guarantees have been provided.

(E) **Recording Notations.** Appropriate notations for transfer and recording by the County Clerk and Recorder's Office, indicating date and time of recording, the plat book location thereof, and instrument number.

Sec. 18-7.5. Assurance for completion and maintenance of improvements.

Sec. 18-7.5.1. Completion of improvements.

Before the Final Plat is signed by the Chairman of the Planning Commission, all applicants shall be required to complete, in accordance with the Planning Commission's decision and to the satisfaction of the Town Engineer, all public improvements, including lot improvements on the individual lots of the development, as required in these regulations, and to dedicate those public improvements to the Town, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances on the dedicated property and public improvements.

Sec. 18-7.5.2. Improvement Agreement and Guarantee

(a) **Agreement.** The Planning Commission, in its sole discretion, may waive the requirement that the applicant complete and dedicate all public improvements prior to approval of the Final Plat and, as an alternative, permit the applicant to enter into a subdivision improvement agreement by which the covenants to complete all required public improvements shall be fulfilled no later than two (2) years following the date on which the Chairman of the Planning Commission signs the Final Plat.

(b) **Security.** Whenever the Planning Commission permits an applicant to enter into a subdivision improvement agreement, it shall require the applicant to provide a performance bond, cashier's check, letter of credit, or cash escrow as security for the promises contained in the subdivision improvement agreement.

(1) The security shall be in an amount equal to one hundred and fifty percent (150%) of the cost as estimated by the Town of any improvements which have not been constructed, installed and completed in compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance prior to the posting of said security and for which sufficient certification has been furnished.

(2) In the event that any or all the required improvements are not completed within the time specified by the Commission, the Town may let or re-let the contract, using the posted security to defray the costs of such required improvements.

(c) **Certificate of satisfactory completion.** The governing body will not accept dedication of required improvements, nor release or reduce the amount of any security posted by the applicant until:

(1) The Zoning Administrator has submitted a certificate stating that all required improvements have been satisfactorily completed;

(2) The applicant's engineer or surveyor has certified, through submission of a detailed survey plat of the subdivision, indicating location, dimensions, materials, and other information required by the Planning Commission, that the layout of the line and grade of all public improvements is in accordance with the construction plans; and

(3) A title insurance policy has been furnished to and approved by the Town Attorney indicating that the improvements have been completed, are ready for dedication to the Town or other appropriate entity, and are free and clear of any and all liens and encumbrances.

Sec. 18-7.5.3. Acceptance of dedication offers.

Acceptance of formal offers of dedication of streets, public areas, easements, and parks shall be by ordinance of the Town before Final Plat approval. The approval of a subdivision plat by the Planning Commission, whether preliminary or final, shall not be deemed to constitute or imply the acceptance by the Town of any street, easement, or park shown on the plat. The Planning Commission may require the plat to be endorsed with appropriate notes to this effect.

Sec. 18-7.5.4. Maintenance of improvements.

The applicant shall make such adequate provisions as shall be required by the Planning Commission for the perpetual maintenance of all public facilities in the subdivision until such obligations have been assumed by another entity.

Sec. 18-7.5.5. Issuance of Building Permits and Certificates of Occupancy.

When a subdivision improvement agreement and security have been required for a development, no Certificate of Occupancy for any building in the subdivision shall be issued prior to the completion of the required public improvements and the acceptance of the dedication of those improvements by either the Town or the County, as required in the Planning Commission's approval of the Final Plat. If a subdivision is to be phased in, building permits and certificates of occupancy may be issued upon completion of required public improvements for the active phase only.

Sec. 18-7.6. Design standards.

Sec. 18-7.6.1. General.

The design standards contained herein shall be considered minimum standards. Higher standards are to be encouraged in subdivision design. The following standards shall be applied toward that end.

(a) **Lots.**

- (1) All lots shall be accessible by public streets.
- (2) The lot size, width, shape, grade, and orientation shall be in relation to street and block design, existing and proposed topographical and natural vegetative conditions, and the type of development and use contemplated.
- (3) All lots shall meet the minimum area requirements for the zoning district within which they are located.
- (4) Corner lots shall be of sufficient size and shape to permit required building setback and orientation to both streets.
- (5) When a residential subdivision is proposed that would abut an arterial, it shall be designed to provide through lots along the arterial with access from a frontage road or interior local road. Access rights of these lots to the arterial shall be dedicated to the Town and recorded with the deed.

(b) **Flag lots.**

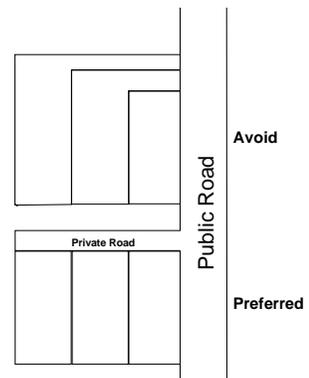
(1) Flag lots shall not be permitted when their effect would be to increase the number of properties requiring direct and individual access connections to the State Highway System or other major thoroughfares.

(2) Flag lots may be permitted for residential development when deemed necessary to achieve planning objectives, such as preserving natural or historic resources, under the following conditions:

(A) Flag lot driveway shall be separated from other driveways by at least the minimum lot width requirement of the zoning district.

(B) The flagpole shall have a minimum width of twenty feet (20').

(C) In no instance shall flag lots constitute more than ten percent (10%) of the total number of building sites in a subdivision.



Private road access is an alternative to flag lots.

(D) The lot area of the flagpole shall not be counted as part of the required minimum lot area of that zoning district.

(c) Any remnants of land not meeting all the requirements of the Ordinance for a lot shall be either incorporated in existing or proposed lots or shall be legally dedicated to public use, if acceptable to the Town.

Sec. 18-7.6.2. Streets and roads.

(a) **General requirements.**

(1) **Frontage on approved roads.** Major subdivisions shall not be approved unless the pre-subdivided parcel/development has frontage on and/or access from a public street.

(2) **Classification.** All roads shall be classified as arterial, collector, or local. US Highways 78 and 15 shall be classified as arterial roads.

(3) **Intersections.**

(A) Not more than two (2) streets shall intersect at any one point.

(B) All streets shall intersect at right angles as nearly as possible, subject to variations approved by the Planning Commission upon evidence of good cause. In no case shall streets intersect at an angle of less than seventy-five (75) degrees.

(C) Street intersections shall be one hundred fifty feet on center (150' o.c.), min., measured along the centerline of the street being intersected.

(D) Street intersections shall be located at least one hundred fifty feet (150') from the right of way of any railroad, measured from the center point of the intersection to the railroad right-of-way line nearest the intersection.

(b) **Right-of-way and pavement widths.** Public-street rights of way and pavement widths shall be not less than:

Required Right-of-way and Pavement Widths		
Street Classification	Pavement Width	Right-of-way Width
Local Street	20 feet	40 feet
Collector Street		
2-lane	22 feet	40 feet
3-lane	34 feet	50 feet
Arterial	PER STATE REQUIREMENTS	

(c) **Blocks.** Block size and shape shall reflect the physical characteristics of the site regarding topography, applicable zoning requirements, natural growth, and soil conditions and shall permit lot access, traffic circulation, and control and safety of traffic.

(1) Blocks shall have sufficient width to provide for two (2) tiers of lots of appropriate depth. Exceptions to this prescribed block width shall be permitted in blocks adjacent to major streets (arterials), railroads, or waterways.

(2) No block shall be less than two hundred feet (200'). For local streets, no block shall be more than one thousand feet (1,000') in length. Where practicable, blocks along highways and arterials and collector streets shall be no more than one thousand feet (1,000') in length. Minimum on-center spacing of public-street intersections with arterials shall conform to SCDOT standards.

(3) Blocks in commercial and industrial areas may vary from the elements of design previously detailed if required by the nature of the use, subject to the approval of the Planning Commission.

(4) Pedestrian rights of way not less than ten feet (10') wide may be required by the Planning Commission to bisect blocks of more than six hundred feet (600') in length where deemed essential to provide circulation or access to schools, playgrounds, or other community facilities.

(5) **Road names.** Names shall be sufficiently different in sound and spelling from other road names in the municipality so as not to cause confusion. A road that is (or is planned as) an extension of an existing road shall bear the same name.

(d) **Joint and cross access.**

(1) Adjacent commercial or office properties shall provide a cross access drive and pedestrian access to allow circulation between sites.

(2) A system of joint use driveways and cross-access easements as shown in the figure below shall be established wherever feasible along arterial roads, such as US Highways 78 and 15, and the building site shall incorporate the following:

(A) A continuous service-drive or cross-access corridor extending the entire length of each block served to provide for driveway separation.

(B) A design speed of ten miles per hour (10 mph) and sufficient width to accommodate two-way travel aisles designed to accommodate automobiles, service vehicles, and loading vehicles.

(C) Stub-outs and other design features to make it visually obvious that the abutting properties may be tied in to provide cross access via a service drive.

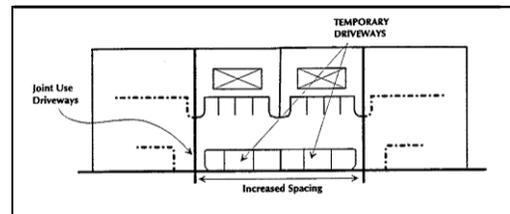
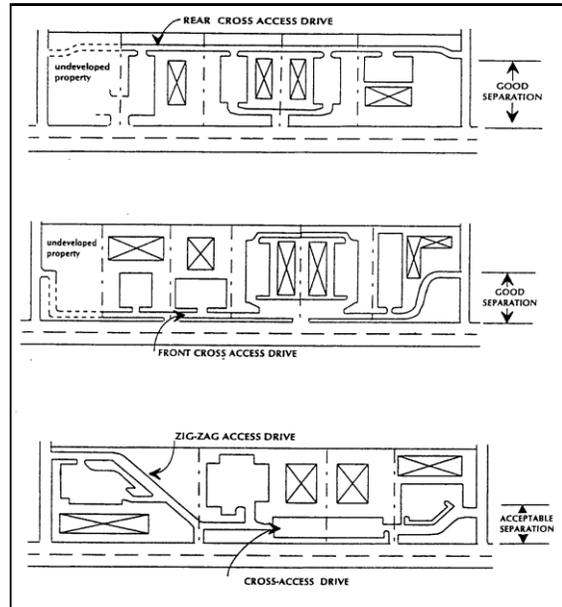
(D) A unified access and circulation system plan that includes coordinated or shared parking areas is encourage wherever feasible.

(3) Pursuant to this section, property owners shall:

(A) Record an easement with the deed allowing cross access to and from other properties served by the joint-use driveways and the cross-access or service drive;

(B) Record an agreement with the deed that remaining access rights along the thoroughfare will be dedicated to the Town and pre-existing driveways will be closed and eliminated after construction of the joint-use driveway;

(C) Record a joint maintenance agreement with the deed defining maintenance responsibilities of property owners.



(4) The Planning Commission may modify or waive the requirements of this section where the characteristics or layout of abutting properties would make development of a unified or shared access and circulation system impractical.

(e) **Shared access.**

(1) Subdivisions with frontage on the state highway system shall be designed with shared access points to and from the highway. Normally a maximum of two (2) accesses shall be allowed regardless of the number of lots or businesses served.

(2) Direct access to individual one- and two-family dwellings (private driveways) shall be prohibited on the state and federal highways to residential lots of less than one (1) acre.

(f) **Connectivity.**

(1) The street system of a proposed subdivision shall be designed to coordinate with existing, proposed, and planned streets outside of the subdivision.

(2) Whenever a proposed development abuts unplatted land or a future development phase of the same development, street stubs shall be provided as deemed necessary by the Town to provide access to abutting properties or to logically extend the street system into the surrounding area. All street stubs shall be provided with temporary turn-arounds unless specifically exempted by the Town, and the restoration and extension of the street shall be the responsibility of any future developer of the abutting land.

(3) Collector streets shall intersect with other collector or arterial streets at safe and convenient locations.

(4) Subcollector and local residential access streets shall connect with surrounding streets to permit the convenient movement of traffic between residential neighborhoods and to facilitate emergency access and evacuation, but such connections shall not be permitted where the effect would be to encourage the use of such streets by substantial through traffic.

(5) Subdivisions on a single residential access street ending in a cul-de-sac shall not exceed twenty-five (25) lots or dwelling units, and the cul-de-sac shall have a minimum cartway radius of thirty feet (30').

Sec. 18-7.6.3. Sidewalks.

(a) **Required improvements.**

(1) Sidewalks shall be included within the dedicated right of way when indicated by the Planning Commission.

(2) A median strip of grassed or landscaped areas at least three (3) feet wide shall separate all sidewalks from adjacent roads.

(b) **Pedestrian Accesses.** The Planning Commission may require, in order to facilitate pedestrian access from the roads to schools, parks, playgrounds, or other nearby roads, perpetual unobstructed easements at least ten (10) feet in width. Easements shall be indicated on the plat.

Sec. 18-7.6.4. Parks, playgrounds, and recreation areas.

(a) **Required dedication.** For major subdivisions, the Planning Commission shall require the provision of three (3) acres of recreation area for every one hundred (100) dwelling units.

(b) **Minimum size.** In general, land reserved for recreation purposes shall have an area of at least two (2) acres. When the ratio of dwelling units to recreational area would create a park less than two (2) acres, the Planning Commission may require that the recreation area be located at a suitable place on the edge of the

subdivision so that additional land may be added at such time as the adjacent land is subdivided. In no case shall land less than one-half (0.5) acre be reserved.

(c) **Location.** The recreation site shall be on a land suitable for use as a playground, playfield, or for other recreational purposes. The developer shall improve the site to the standards required by the Planning Commission. The recreational site shall front on at least one (1) road.

(d) **Money in lieu of land.** Where, with respect to a particular subdivision, the reservation of land required pursuant to the requirements of this section does not equal the minimum required size of the recreation area, the Planning Commission shall require, prior to final approval of the subdivision plat, that the applicant deposit with the Town a cash payment in lieu of dedication. Such deposit shall be placed in a Neighborhood Park and Recreation Improvement Fund to be established by the Town. The fund shall be used for improvement of a neighborhood park, playground, or recreation area, including the acquisition of the property. The Planning Commission shall determine the amount to be deposited, based on the following formula: two hundred dollars (\$200) multiplied by the number of lots the parcel can be divided into by the required minimum lot size of the zoning district in which it is located using net developable land, less a credit for the land actually reserved for recreation purposes, if any.

Sec. 18-7.6.5. Stormwater drainage.

(a) **Easements.** Drainage easements shall be provided so that hazards to properties within the proposed subdivision are minimized and neighboring properties will not be adversely affected by the increased run-off after development.

(1) **Location.**

(A) Where conditions make impractical the inclusion of drainage facilities within road rights of way, perpetual, unobstructed easements at least fifteen feet (15') in width for drainage facilities shall be provided across the property with satisfactory access to the nearest roadside drainage ditch/culvert. Easements shall be indicated on the plat. Drainage easements shall extend from the road to a natural watercourse or to other drainage facilities.

(B) Where practicable, drainage easements shall center along or be adjacent to a common property line.

(C) When a subdivision is traversed by a watercourse, drainageway, channel, or stream, there shall be provided a storm water easement or drainage right of way conforming substantially to the lines of such watercourse, and of such width and, where applicable, construction as will be adequate for the purpose.

(D) Wherever possible, in the event of artificial drainageways, it is desirable that the drainage be maintained by an open channel with landscaped banks and adequate width for maximum potential volume of flow.

(E) Natural drainageways shall be preserved in their natural state.

(F) Low-lying lands along watercourses subject to flooding or overflowing during storm periods shall be reserved as drainageways.

(b) **Maintenance.** Unless otherwise specified, the applicant shall be responsible for general maintenance of easements. The Town or utility companies with lines in such easements shall have full right of access.

(c) **Clearance.** All stumps, debris, trash, and fallen trees within the easement right of way shall be cleared and removed.

Sec. 18-7.6.6. Utilities.

(a) **Easements.** Adequate areas of suitable size and location shall be allocated for utility easements. The location and size of such easements shall be worked out with the public and private utilities involved, shall center along or be adjacent to a common property line where practicable, and shall be installed underground except where

unusual circumstances prohibit such practice. Each cul-de-sac or dead-end street shall have provisions for a fifteen-foot (15') utility easement extending along the property line to prevent dead-end utilities.

(b) **Maintenance.** Unless otherwise specified, the applicant shall be responsible for general maintenance of easements. The Town or utility companies with lines in such easements shall have full right of access.

(c) **Clearance.** All stumps, debris, trash, and fallen trees within the easement right of way shall be cleared and removed.

Sec. 18-7.6.7. Water supply and sewer connections.

Where a public water supply or public sewage system is reasonably accessible, the developer shall indicate a connection with such water supply or sewage system and a water and sewage connection for each lot with such material and to such size and length as shall be approved by the Public Works Department. Where a public water supply or public sewage system is not reasonably accessible or not planned for in the future, an alternate method of water supply or sewage disposal may be indicated and shall be approved in writing by the Department of Health and Environmental Control.

(a) Any Major Subdivision within one thousand (1,000) feet of water and sewer lines shall be required to tap in to such lines, and such connections shall be shown on Preliminary and Final Plats with appropriately sized pipes as approved by the Public Works Department. Such infrastructure shall be in place in accordance with the public improvements requirements of the Final Plat.

(b) **Fire hydrants.** Fire hydrants shall be required for all subdivisions connected to a public water system. Fire hydrants shall be located no more than 1,000 feet apart and within 500 feet of any structure and shall be approved by the fire department.

Sec. 18-7.7. Improvement standards.

Sec. 18-7.7.1. Intent.

Assurance of completion of improvements is necessary to protect the prospective lot buyer and the Town from the liability of the creation of lots without the provision of necessary services. In order to protect both the lot buyer and the Town and to ensure that the subdivision is an asset to the community, the improvements required by these regulations shall be installed prior to the approval of the Final Plat.

Sec. 18-7.7.2. General.

(a) **Conformance.** Improvements shall be installed in accordance with the requirements and standards set forth in this Ordinance and other specifications and policies of the Town of St. George, Dorchester County, the State of South Carolina, and other public agencies of jurisdiction.

(b) **Commencement.** No construction or installation of improvements shall begin in a proposed subdivision until the Preliminary Plat has been approved by the Planning Commission and unless all applicable permits have been issued.

(c) **Access.** All public agencies shall have access to the premises and structures of a subdivision under this Ordinance during reasonable hours to make those inspections as deemed necessary by them to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(d) **Inspection.** Before beginning any work within the subdivision, the developer and/or developer's contractors shall make arrangements with those public agencies charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance to provide for adequate inspection of the improvements.

(e) **Final Plat Approval.** Approval of the Final Plat for recording shall not be given by the Planning Commission unless the developer has installed the required improvements as specified and required herein or has provided a financial guarantee as explained in this Ordinance.

(f) **Changes in the approved plans and specifications.** If exigencies of construction necessitate changes in the approved plans and specifications, the developer shall request approval of such changes from the Planning Commission.

Sec. 18-7.7.3. Markers.

(a) Markers shall be constructed of steel rods or iron pipes one quarter of an inch (1/4") or three quarters of an inch (3/4") in diameter, minimum respectively, and not less than twenty-four (24") inches long, shall be placed vertically in the ground so as to extend twelve inches (12") above the finished grade, and shall be flagged with durable, colored material of six square inches (6"²) of surface area per side, min.

(b) Markers shall be installed at the following locations:

- (1) All angles formed by intersection of lot lines and
- (2) All exterior corners of the subdivision.

Sec. 18-7.7.4. Roads.

(a) **Roadway clearance.** All stumps, debris, trash, and fallen trees within the road right of way shall be cleared and removed. All paved areas shall be cleared of significant soil sedimentation.

(b) **Paved roads.** All paved streets shown on the Final Plat shall be graded, constructed, and surfaced in accordance with the following details and specifications. Any subdivision or development of land for purposes of sale or lease or any other purpose not specifically exempted shall have only paved roads complying with South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation Standards. Paved public streets must be properly dedicated and accepted by the County for maintenance. The donor and the contractor who have constructed the road shall submit an affidavit stating that all construction costs have been paid and that the road is free of all encumbrances. This affidavit is required by Section 57-1-110 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended.

(c) **Clearing and grubbing.** Clearing and grubbing of the required right of way shall be completed in accordance with specifications contained in the *South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Standard Specifications for Highway Construction*, latest edition.

(d) **Subgrade.** Subgrade work shall be completed in accordance with specifications contained in the *South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Standard Specifications for Highway Construction*, latest edition.

(e) **Roadway base and surfacing.** Roadway base work and surfacing shall be carried out in accordance with one of these alternatives (based on asphalt concrete surface course weight of 125.3 lbs./ft³) acceptable to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

(1) Alternative Number 1:

Base: sand asphalt base course, 3" uniform.

Surface: asphalt-concrete surface course 150 lbs. per square yard, which is approximately 1.5 inches thick.

(2) Alternative Number 2:

Base: stabilized aggregate base course, 6" uniform without prime.

Surface: bituminous double treatment, type one or two or asphalt-concrete surface course, 150 lbs. per square yard, which is approximately 1.6 inches thick.

(3) Alternative Number 3:

Base: earth type base course, pit material, 6" uniform thickness, calculated on basis of cubic yards.

Surface: bituminous double treatment, type one or two or asphalt-concrete surface course, 150 lbs. per square yard, which is approximately 1.6 inches thick.

(4) Alternative Number 4:

With approval by County Engineer after inspection of foundation, #3 mix or rock and tar allowed for road base in subdivisions.

Sec. 18-7.7.5. Unpaved roads.

The Planning Commission may allow certain roads to be developed as unpaved private roads in accordance with the following requirements.

(a) **Lot frontage.** No more than three (3) lots may be provided access exclusively through use of a private, unpaved road. Subdivision of such lots or the use other than low-density residential shall be prohibited unless the road is paved to County standards and dedicated to the County. Restrictive covenants shall be incorporated within the deed expressing this.

(b) **Secondary access.** Private, unpaved roads may be allowed as secondary (alleyway) access to lots with primary approved access to a public, paved road.

(c) **Construction techniques.** Requirements shall be generally the same as for paved streets and the following special requirements:

(1) Roads must be stabilized with a stabilizing type soil, earth type base material or aggregate base course approved by the Public Works Department.

(2) Such stabilizing agents shall be mixed with the material in place to a depth not less than six inches (6").

(3) All roads constructed under this section must serve expected traffic needs in all types of weather from dry conditions to extremely wet conditions. Design material and specifications must be presented to establish compliance with this requirement.

(4) Review by the County Engineer and other inspectors shall be mandatory for any proposed road constructed under this section.

(5) Developers may also be required to follow additional construction requirements or standards as determined by the Planning Commission and promulgated herein.

(d) **Indemnification and hold-harmless agreements.** The developers must require and receive a hold-harmless agreement and indemnification agreement signed by each landowner. These agreements shall be presented to and approved by the Town Attorney prior to Final Plat approval and shall operate to relieve the Town of any liability or responsibility arising from the construction and use of said private road. This release shall be in favor of the Town for any harm that may result from the use of the private road by adjoining landowners, visitors, or any user of the road, including the public at large. Each signed agreement will be recorded with the plat, and reference shall be made as to the character of the road on the plat.

(e) **Maintenance of Private Roads.** A system or means shall be established to provide for the continued maintenance of the road and associated storm drainage system. This agreement must be approved prior to Final Plat approval and may include but not be limited to the following methods:

(1) Perpetual Maintenance Agreement,

(2) Homeowners Association,

(3) Landowners Agreement, and/or

(4) Creation by developer of a performance bond or other form of security as determined appropriate by the Planning Commission.

(f) **Disclosure of private-road status.**

(1) Roads approved must be clearly distinguished as private roads and not a maintenance responsibility of the Town, County, or State. Plats, street signs, and other references, as required, shall serve to put persons on notice as to the privacy of the road.

(2) The developer shall install signs at the beginning of the private road reading "County Maintenance Ends."

(3) The maintenance system as provided must be adequately described to potential purchasers and become a responsibility of each landowner as evidenced by recordation with each deed, plat, or restrictive covenant.

(g) **Shoulders and ditches.**

(1) All shoulders and slopes shall be prepared in compliance with the *South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Standard Specifications for Highway Construction*, latest edition.

(2) All shoulders and slopes shall be protected from erosion.

(h) **Street name signs.** Street name signs shall be installed at all intersections by the subdivider. The design, construction, materials, and placement of all street name signs shall conform to the requirements of the Town or a comparable Street Name and House Numbering Plan approved by the Planning Commission.

(i) **Stop signs.** Stop signs shall be placed at all cross type and "T" type intersections – except those at which SCDOT places three-light traffic signals – in conformance with the requirements contained in the *South Carolina Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways*.

Sec. 18-7.7.6. Easements.

Easements shall be provided as required in Design Standards for this Ordinance for road rights of way and as required for the installation and maintenance of all utility systems.

Sec. 18-7.7.7. Drainage.

A drainage system shall be designed and constructed by the subdivider consistent with the design principals and standards contained in Design Standards of this Ordinance and adequate to provide proper drainage of the surface water of the subdivision, the drainage area of which it is a part, and the protection of downstream property owners from any increased runoff due to development.

Sec. 18-7.7.8. Sanitary sewage disposal system.

A sanitary sewage disposal system shall be designed and constructed by the subdivider consistent with the design principals and standards contained in Design Standards of this Ordinance.

Sec. 18-7.7.9. Water supply system.

A water supply system shall be designed and constructed by the subdivider consistent with the design principals and standards contained in Design Standards of this Ordinance.

Appendix A1 – Native Plant List, by Common Name, for the South Carolina Coastal Plain

Large Maturing Trees – Scientific Name	Common Name	Evergreen/ Deciduous	Comments	Bloom Time
Ulmus americana	American elm	D	Bottomlands	Mar. – Apr.
Taxodium distichum	Bald cypress	D	Freshwater wet areas	
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut hickory	D	Rich or low woods	Apr.
Nyssa sylvatica	Black gum	D	Red fall color; moist or dry areas	
Quercus velutina	Black oak	D	Dry woods; xeric, sandy soils	Apr.
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	D	Rich woods	Apr.
Quercus marilandica	Blackjack oak	D	Clay-rich upland woods, droughty soils	Apr.
Quercus incana	Bluejack oak	D	Sand ridges	Apr.
Quercus austrina	Bluff oak	D	Rich slopes, over calcareous sediments; rare	Apr.
Quercus similis	Bottomland post oak	D	Rich calcareous stream bottoms; rare	
Acer negundo	Boxelder	D	Streambanks, bottomlands	Mar. – Apr.
Sabal palmetto	Cabbage palmetto ²	E	Dry or wet areas	
Quercus pagoda	Cherrybark oak	D	Bottomlands	Apr.
Populus deltoides	Cottonwood	D	Stream sides, floodplains	Mar. – Apr.
Fraxinus pensylvanica	Green ash	D	Low woods	Apr.
Celtis laevigata	Hackberry	D	Corky bark ridges	
Ostrya virginiana	Hop hornbeam	D	Sea islands, hammocks, bluffs	Dec. – Mar.
Carpinus caroliniana	Ironwood	D	Smooth bark; moist areas	
Quercus laurifolia	Laurel oak	E	Low or sandy areas	
Quercus virginiana	Live oak	E	Dry or wet areas	
Pinus taeda	Loblolly pine	E	Throughout	
Pinus palustris	Longleaf pine ¹	E	Sandy areas	
Carya tomentosa	Mockernut hickory	D	Dry fertile uplands	Apr. – May
Carya myristicaeformis	Nutmeg hickory	D	Rich bottomlands	Apr.
Quercus lyrata	Overcup oak	D	Low areas, floodplains; rare	Mar. – Apr.
Carya pallida	Pale hickory	D	Fertile slopes	Apr. – May
Carya glabra	Pignut hickory	D	Dry or moist areas	
Taxodium ascendens	Pond cypress	D	Cypress savannas, acid swamps	
Pinus serotina	Pond pine	E	Savannas, pocosins, swamps	Apr.
Quercus stellata	Post oak	D	Dry uplands; clay or rocky soils	Apr.

Large Maturing Trees – Scientific Name	Common Name	Evergreen/ Deciduous	Comments	Bloom Time
Fraxinus tomentosa	Pumpkin ash	D	Low woods	Apr. – May
Acer rubrum	Red maple	D	Red fall color; wet areas	Feb. – Mar.
Betula nigra	River birch	D	Streambanks, floodplains	Mar. – Apr.
Quercus margaretta	Sand post oak	D	Sand ridges with loam or clay	Apr.
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet oak	D	Dry areas	
Pinus echinata	Shortleaf pine	E	Xeric fertile uplands	Mar. – Apr.
Quercus shumardii	Shumard’s oak	D	Bottomlands; moist, fertile soils	Apr.
Pinus elliottii	Slash pine	E	Low areas	
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	E	Large fragrant white flowers	May – Je.
Quercus falcata	Southern red oak	D	Dry areas	
Acer barbatum	Southern sugar maple	D	Bottomland forests, mesic slopes	Apr. – Jy.
Pinus glabra	Spruce pine	E	Rich woods, bottomland forests	Mar. – Apr.
Quercus michauxii	Swamp chestnut oak	D	Bottomlands	Apr.
Populus heterophylla	Swamp cottonwood	D	Swamp forests, floodplains	Mar. – Apr.
Nyssa biflora	Swamp gum	D	Swamps, depressions	Apr. – Je.
Carya ovalis	Sweet pignut hickory	D	Dry conditions	Apr. – May
Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay magnolia	Semi-E	Acid bays, pocosins, moist areas; white flowers	Apr. – Jy.
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	D	Dry or wet areas; common, vibrant fall color	
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	D	Stream sides, bottomland forests	Apr. – May
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip poplar	D	Moist areas	
Nyssa aquatica	Tupelo	D	Swamps, floodplains	Apr. – May
Quercus laevis	Turkey oak	D	Sand ridges; very xeric soils	Apr.
Quercus hemisphaerica	Upland laurel oak	E	Maritime forests, dry sandy soils	Mar. – Apr.
Carya aquatica	Water hickory	D	Swamp forests	Apr. – May
Quercus nigra	Water oak	D	Ubiquitous, especially bottomland forests	Apr.
Fraxinus americana	White ash	D	Rich and low woods	Apr. – May
Quercus alba	White oak	D	Rich woods, mesic to xeric forests	Apr.
Quercus phellos	Willow oak	D	Low areas	
Ulmus alata	Winged elm	D	Rich woods	Feb. – Mar.
Quercus muehlenbergii	Yellow chestnut oak	D	Rich slopes, over calcareous sediments; rare	Apr.
Ulmus rubra	Slippery elm	D	Sea islands; basic soils	Feb. – Mar.
Ilex opaca	American holly	E	Red berries	

Small Maturing Trees – Scientific Name	Common Name	Evergreen/ Deciduous	Comments	Bloom Time
Salix nigra	Black willow	D	Low, wet areas	Mar. – Apr.
Fraxinus caroliniana	Carolina ash	D	Floodplains, swamps	Mar.
Halesia carolina	Carolina silverbell	D	Rich woods, calcareous hammocks; rare	Mar. – Apr.
Salix caroliniana	Carolina willow	D	Riverbanks, sandbars, wet places	Mar. – Apr.
Ilex cassine	Cassena holly	E	Red berries; moist areas	
Prunus caroliniana	Cherry laurel	E	Cream flowers; throughout	Mar. – Apr.
Prunus augustifolia	Chickasaw plum	D	Sandy soils	Mar. – Apr.
Malus angustifolia	Crabapple	D	Pink flowers; throughout	Apr. – May
Cornus florida	Dogwood	D	White flowers; part shade; red fall color	Mar. – Apr.
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern red cedar	E	Blue fruit; dry or wet areas	
Chionanthus virginicus	Fringe tree	D	Off-white flowers	Jy. – Sep.
Crataegus marshallii	Hawthorn	D	White flowers; red fruit; wet areas	Apr. – May
Crataegus uniflora	Hawthorn	D	White flowers; red fruit; dry areas	Apr. – May
Symplocos tinctoria	Horse sugar	Semi-E	Cream flowers; sandy areas	Mar. – May
Gordonia lasianthus	Loblolly bay	E	White flowers; wet areas	Jy. – Sep.
Diospyros virginiana	Persimmon	D	Conspicuous orange to purple fruit	May – Je.
Persea borbonia	Red bay	E	Used for cooking; moist areas	
Aesculus pavia	Red buckeye	D	Red flowers; fresh wet areas	Apr. – May
Sorbus arbutifolia	Red chokeberry	D	White flowers; red fruit; moist areas	Mar. – May
Morus rubra	Red mulberry	D	Rich, moist soils; red fruit	Apr. – May
Cercis canadensis	Redbud	D	Lavender flowers; dry areas	Mar. – Apr.
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras	D	Red fall color; throughout	
Amelanchier arborea	Service berry	D	Rich woods, bluffs, bay heads	Feb. – Mar.
Amelanchier canadensis	Serviceberry	D	White flowers; red fruit	Mar. – Apr.
Juniperus silicicola	Southern red cedar	E	White to blue fruit; low, wet areas	
Styrax americana	Storax	D	Swamp forests, calcareous hammocks	Mar. – Apr.
Alnus serrulata	Tag alder	D	Streambanks, marshes	Feb. – Mar.
Xanthoxylum americanum	Toothache tree	D	Rich woods, over calcareous rocks; rare	Mar. – Apr.
Planera aquatica	Water elm	D	River floodplains	Mar. – Apr.
Osmanthus americana	Wild olive	E	Acid bays and swamps	Apr. – May
Hamamelis virginiana	Witch hazel	D	Pale yellow flowers; dry areas	Oct. – Dec.
Xanthoxylum clavaherculis	Hercules club	D	Thorns; sandy areas	

Shrubs – Scientific Name	Common Name	Evergreen/ Deciduous	Comments	Bloom Time
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Bear grass	E	White flowers; dry areas	Apr. – Jy.
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Beautyberry	D	Bright purple berries; pink flowers	Je. – Jy.
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Blue haw	D	White flowers; dry areas	Mar. – Apr.
<i>Bumelia</i> sp.	Buckhorn	D	White flowers; dry areas	Je. – Jy.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button bush	D	White flowers; wet areas	Je. – Aug.
<i>Vaccinium crassifolium</i>	Creeping blueberry	E	Pine flatwoods, savannas, pocosin-sandhill	Apr. – May
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dahoon holly	E	Red berries; fresh wet areas	
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	Dangleberry	D	Mesic, acidic woodlands, pocosins	Mar. – May
<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>	Dwarf azalea	D	Pink flowers; moist-dry areas	Apr. – May
<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	Dwarf huckleberry	D	Xeric to mesic acidic woodlands	Mar. – Je.
<i>Quercus minima</i>	Dwarf live oak	E	Flatwoods, coastal fringe sandhills	Apr.
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry	D	White flowers; throughout	Apr. – Jy.
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False indigo	D	Streamsides, tidal marshes; purple flower	Apr. – Jy.
<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	Fetterbush	E	Pink flowers; moist areas	Apr. – Je.
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's privet	D	Sea islands, shell middens; rare	Feb.
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry	D	Blue berries; white flowers; moist areas	Feb. – May
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry	E	Black berries; moist areas	
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Leucothoe	E	White flowers; moist areas	Mar. – May
<i>Vaccinium elliotii</i>	Mayberry	D	Bottomlands, slopes, sandy river terraces	Mar. – Apr.
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	D	Depression ponds, Carolina bays; rare	Mar. – Apr.
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Possum haw	D	Bogs, swamps, pocosins	Mar. – Apr.
<i>Quercus pumila</i>	Running oak	D	Flatwoods, especially in loamy soil	Mar. – Apr.
<i>Baccharis halmifolia</i>	Salt myrtle	E	Downy plumes; throughout	Sep. – Oct.
<i>Batis maritima</i>	Saltwort	E	Brackish marshes	Je. – Jy.
<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Saw palmetto	E	Low areas	
<i>Sabal minor</i>	Shrub palmetto ²	E	Moist areas	
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	Southern maleberry	D	Pocosins, seepage bogs, other wet habitats	Apr. – Je.
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish bayonet	E	White flowers; dry sandy areas	Je. – Jy.
<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	Sparkleberry	E	Black berries; white flowers; dry areas	Apr. – Je.
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	St. Andrew's cross	Semi-E	Yellow flowers; dry areas	May – Aug.
<i>Hypericum stans</i>	St. Peter's wort	Semi-E	Yellow flowers; dry areas	Je. – Oct.
<i>Lyonia mariana</i>	Staggerbush	D	Pine flatwoods, savannas, pocosin-sandhill	Apr. – May

Shrubs – Scientific Name	Common Name	Evergreen/ Deciduous	Comments	Bloom Time
<i>Forestiera acuminata</i>	Swamp privet	D	Swamp forests, calcareous sediments; rare	Mar.
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp rose	D	Pink flowers; moist areas	May – Jy.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet pepperbush	D	White flowers, fragrant; fresh wet areas	Sep. – Oct.
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweetshrub	D	Low, rich woods; aromatic; maroon; rare	Apr. – May
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	Titi	Semi-E	White flowers; moist areas	May – Jy.
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia sweetspire	D	White flowers; red fall color; moist areas	May – Je.
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax myrtle	E	Blue fruit; fragrant; throughout	
<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	Wild azalea	D	Pink flowers; fresh wet-dry areas	Mar. – May
<i>Osmanthus americana</i>	Wild olive	E	Cream flowers; dry areas	Apr. – May
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Wild rose	D	Pink flowers; dry areas	May – Je.
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Winged sumac	D	Red fall color; dry areas	
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry	D	Red berries; moist areas	
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	Witch alder	D	Pocosins, wet savannas; rare	Sep. – Oct.
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon holly	E	Red berries; throughout	

Notes:

The intent of this appendix is to present to the landscaper the indigenous species available and some of their basic characteristics as well as potential siting restraints. The range and diversity of tree species available should satisfy non-residential landscaping needs in St. George while preserving and promoting the natural environment within town. However, landscape plans as well as homeowners frequently call for non-native shrubs, some of which, though foreign, have become popular in landscapes throughout South Carolina. Potential landscapers, therefore, will not be restricted to native species, but are encouraged to consider the shrubs listed in this appendix. Wax myrtle, beautyberry, yaupon holly, dwarf azalea, and wild azalea (although these last two have frequently been substituted by oriental azalea species) are among those indigenous species of shrubs successfully incorporated into manicured landscapes in coastal South Carolina.

¹ Longleaf pine is strongly preferred over other pine species in landscape plans submitted to St. George since it serves as the natural habitat to a federally endangered species, the red-cockaded woodpecker, and is the predominant tree of old-growth upland pine forests remaining in Dorchester County. Therefore, in tree loss mitigation, a removed longleaf pine shall be replaced by the same.

² The town of St. George stands outside the natural range of the sabal palmetto; therefore, although native to coastal South Carolina, this species will not be accepted as an indigenous species to St. George in landscape plans and tree mitigation.

In the event that a species is listed twice in this appendix, it shall be subject to the stricter protections prescribed. Such species may serve alternatively – but not as both at once – in planting requirements.

Appendix B – List of Land Uses by Zoning District

Land Use	TC	LC	HWC	IC	SFR	RMD	RMU	WI
Agriculture	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Public utilities		C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Residential								
Single-family detached	P	P			P	P	P	P
Single-family attached	P	P				P		
Multi-family*	P	P				P		
Manufactured home					C	C	C	C
Congregate housing*							P	
Secondary living quarters					P	P	P	
Institutional								
Public, quasi-public					P	P	P	
Government	P	P						
School	P	P			P	P	P	
Assembly/cultural	P							
Church	P	P			P	P	P	
Continuing care facility*							P	
Office								
General office	P	P	P	P				P
Professional office	P	P	P	P			P	P
Commercial								
General commercial	P	P	P	P				P
Wholesale commercial								P
General retail	P	P	P	P				P

Land Use	TC	LC	HWC	IC	SFR	RMD	RMU	WI
Vehicle service and repair		P	P	P				P
Service commercial	P	P	P	P				
Lodging	P	P	P	P				
Restaurant	P	P	P	P				
Sexually oriented business								C
Filling station	C	P	P	P				P
Business services	P	P	P	P				P
Personal services	P	P	P	P				
Family day care	P	P	P	P			P	
Industrial								
Light Manufacturing			C	C				C

Notes:

The annotations of the table are as follows:

P = permitted by right

C = conditional use

SE = permissible by special exception

The intent of this appendix is to present to the user a summary of uses permitted by right, conditionally, and by special exception in St. George by zoning district. The uses are excerpted from the body of the St. George Zoning Ordinance. Any use not shown as permitted in one of these three ways is thereby prohibited. Note that the uses listed range from specific land uses to broader categories; some redundancy and overlap should therefore be anticipated. Where a use is marked with an asterisk (*), the reader must review the text of the Ordinance to ascertain the character of that land use. It shall be the responsibility of the Zoning Administrator to interpret any questions regarding the permissibility of any specific land use as it may relate to broader land use categories. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant, that seeking a Zoning Permit from the Town of St. George, to review the standards required within each zoning district and all other requirements of the Town Codes and Ordinances related to land use and development.

Schedule of Fees and Fines
Town of St. George, South Carolina

Fees (last amended April 2002)

The following fees shall be remitted to the Town Clerk, payable to the Town of St. George, accompanying applications. The following fees will provide the Town with revenues with which to review applications; to carry out inspections; to staff Planning Commission, Board of Zoning Appeals, and Town Council; to give public notice through site posting, newspaper announcements, and any necessary mailings; to keep records; and to cover other expenses incurred by the Town made necessary by the application and its associated process.

Clearing and Grubbing Permit – per acre	\$10
Tree Removal Permit – per tree	\$10
Not to exceed – per acre.....	\$50
Sign Permit – per sign.....	\$25
Interstate Highway Attraction Sign Permit – per 150 square feet of sign area.....	\$25
Temporary Use Permit.....	\$25
Zoning Permit – per acre (Each parcel shall require a separate permit.)	\$100
Certificate of Occupancy – per 100 square feet of floor area (min. \$50)	\$10
Subdivision Approval	
Lot line adjustment or recombination of lots.....	\$25
Minor Subdivision.....	\$50
Major Subdivision – per acre (single-family residential).....	\$100
Major Subdivision – per acre (all other).....	\$150
Rezoning per acre	\$500
Fee in Lieu of required tree – per DBH lost (tree loss mitigation policy)	\$75

Fines

The following fines shall be assessed per offense those who violate the Codes and Ordinances of St. George. Fines shall be assessed to uphold the law of the Town of St. George and to protect its land and citizens. Per the Town of St. George Zoning Ordinance, the following fines shall be incurred per day. Such fines are in addition to those imposed by another controlling agency. Failure to pay fines stated herein may result in the imprisonment of the violator for a period of not more than thirty days.

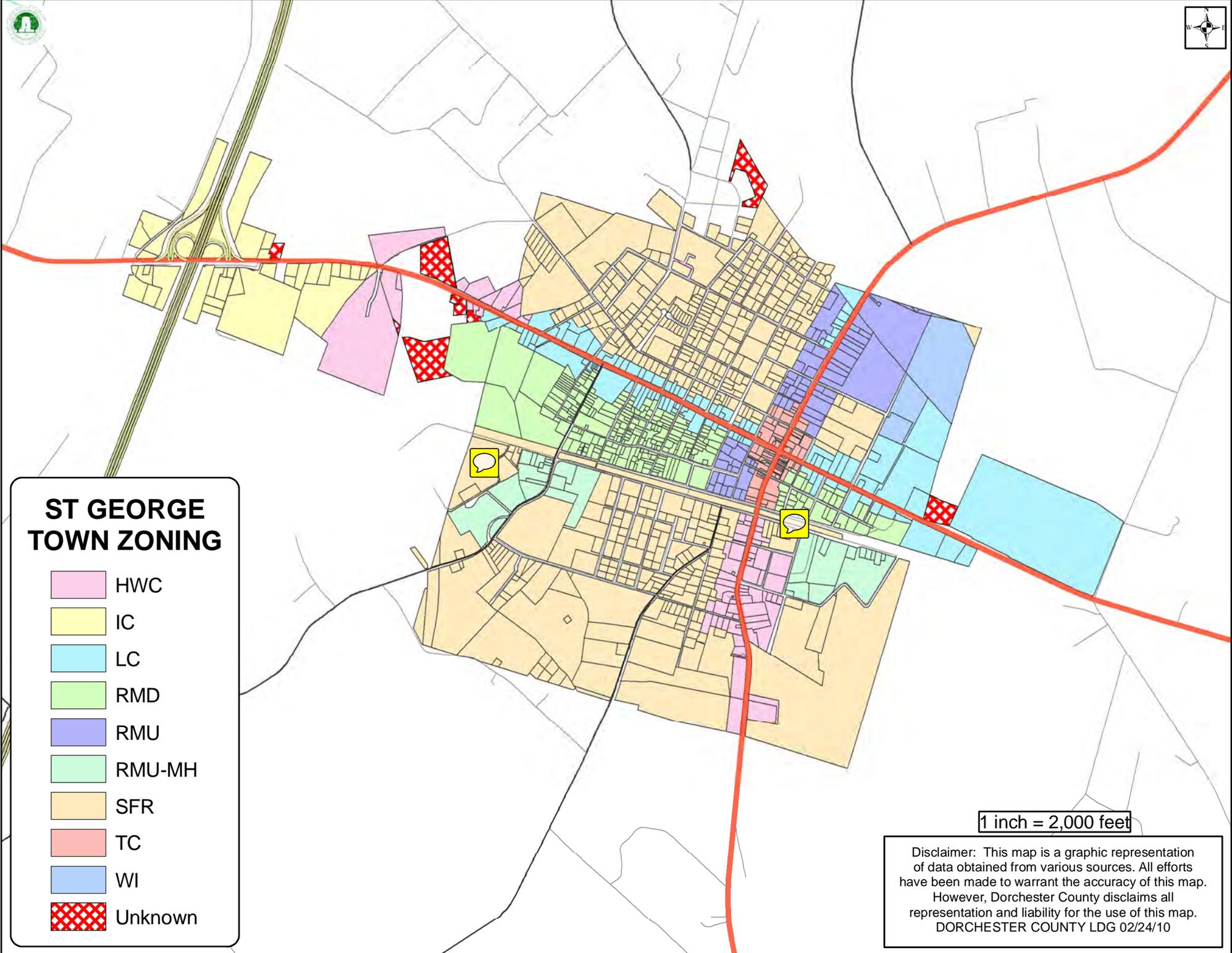
Failure to comply with a Stop Order.....	\$200
Violation of Tree Protection – per DBH lost*	\$100
Clearing/grubbing land w/o permit – per acre**	\$200
Violation of Landscaping Maintenance	
Tree – per DBH lost*	\$100
Shrub	\$100
Ground cover – per acre***	\$200
Violation of sign regulations.....	\$100
Violation of Zoning Ordinance (all other)	\$200
Violation of Land Development Regulations Ordinance.....	\$200

Notes: All fees – but not fines – assessed per acre shall be prorated for smaller lands.

*Each inch of tree at DBH lost shall constitute a separate offense.

**Each acre of land cleared/grubbed without a permit shall constitute a separate offense.

***Each acre of ground cover lost shall constitute a separate offense.



ST GEORGE TOWN ZONING

-  HWC
-  IC
-  LC
-  RMD
-  RMU
-  RMU-MH
-  SFR
-  TC
-  WI
-  Unknown

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Disclaimer: This map is a graphic representation of data obtained from various sources. All efforts have been made to warrant the accuracy of this map. However, Dorchester County disclaims all representation and liability for the use of this map. DORCHESTER COUNTY LDG 02/24/10