

Sec. 3.03. - Nonresidential and Mixed Use Zoning Districts.

3.03.01. *Purpose of districts.*

A. *Neighborhood, General, and High Intensity Commercial Zoning Districts (COM-1, COM-2, and COM-3)*

1. The purpose of the COM-1 (Neighborhood Commercial) District is to provide areas for limited commercial and office uses developed at a neighborhood scale to meet the day-to-day retail and service needs of nearby residents.
2. The purpose of the COM-2 (General Commercial) District is to provide areas for general commercial and office uses to meet the community-wide demand for retail, services, business, and employment opportunities.
3. The purpose of the COM-3 (High Intensity Commercial) District is to provide areas for the most intensive commercial uses including, but not limited to, those that focus on automobile sales and service, outdoor storage, and heavy traffic.

B. *Limited and General Office Zoning Districts (OFC-1 and OFC-2).*

1. The purpose of the OFC-1 (Limited Office) District is to provide areas for limited office development. This district is primarily intended to provide office support to larger institutional uses, such as medical offices surrounding hospitals. This district also allows for limited service and retail uses to meet the needs of office workers.
2. The purpose of the OFC-2 (General Office) District is to provide areas for various types of office uses, such as office parks, corporations, and other business and employment centers. This district also permits limited service and retail uses to meet the needs of office workers.

C. *Master Planned Development Zoning District (MPD).* The purpose of the Master Planned Development District is to provide areas where a variety of uses are mixed together in master planned developments and communities. This district utilizes cohesive architectural themes and emphasizes accessibility for pedestrians and bicyclists. Regulations for this district are intended to promote flexibility and creative land use planning and design concepts. The Master Planned Development District replaces the Village Center (VGC-1 and VGC-2), Golf Course Community (GCC), Planned Unit Development (PUD), and Planned Rural Development (PRD) zoning districts. Projects developed or approved within these former districts are bound to their respective Development Agreements and the uses that were formerly allowed in those districts; however, substantial revisions to a Development Agreement, as described in Subsection 2.09.07, will require an application under the terms and procedures of the Master Planned Development District and/or a rezoning. Subsection 3.03.04 establishes the development standards for the Master Planned Development District.

D. *Light and Heavy Industrial Zoning Districts (IND-1 and IND-2).*

1. The purpose of the IND-1 (Light and Warehousing Industrial) District is to provide areas for restricted industrial and warehouse uses of low to moderate intensities with minimal potential for off-site impacts. This district utilizes performance standards to ensure that impacts are controlled.
2. The purpose of the IND-2 (Heavy Industrial) District is to permit a wide range of intensive industrial uses, which include, but are not limited to, those that are major users of water, produce greater amounts of hazardous and regulated waste, storage of significant amounts of chemicals, produce air

emissions, or substantially impact the landscape through mining and soil extraction. This district utilizes performance standards to ensure that impacts are controlled to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

- E. *Public/Semipublic Zoning District (PSP)*. The purpose of the Public/Semipublic District is to provide areas for government owned facilities, religious institutions, civic buildings, community club facilities, educational/vocational facilities, nonprofit organization facilities, and essential public services including, but not limited to, transit facilities, water and sewer utility plants and related facilities, and electrical power substations.
- F. *Parks and Greenways Zoning District (P&G)*. The purpose of the Parks and Greenways District is to provide areas for various parks including active recreational facilities as well as passive open spaces that provide for recreational opportunities. This district also includes areas for historical sites, outdoor museums, golf courses, driving ranges, and associated facilities.
- G. *Preservation (PRS)*. The purpose of the Preservation District is to provide for the protection of valuable and unique natural resource areas. This district allows minimal development for the purpose of providing public accessibility and basic facilities only.

3.03.02. *Nonresidential and Mixed Use Districts—Allowable Uses*. The following table contains a list of uses allowed in each district, and specifies if they are permitted by right (P) or if they require special exception approval (S) in accordance with [Chapter 2](#). Uses permitted only as accessory to a principal use are noted with an (A). All uses marked with an (L) have additional limitations specific to that use listed in [Chapter 4](#).

Table 3-4. Nonresidential and Mixed Use Zoning Districts—Use Table

Specific Use Type	COM-1	COM-2	COM-3	OFC-1	OFC-2	IND-1	IND-2	PSP	P & G	PRS	MPD
Civic, Nonprofit and Institutional											
Civic Uses: town hall, libraries, museums	P	P	P	P	P	S	-	P	-	-	P
Civic Uses: police, fire, postal service	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	-	-	
Civic Clubs and Fraternal Organizations (L)	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	P
Hospice Services	S	P	P	S	P	-	-	P	-	-	P
Hospitals	-	P	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	P

Houses of Worship/Religious Institutions (L)	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	P
Nonprofit Organizations, (e.g., Humane Societies) (L)	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	P
Eating, Drinking and Entertainment											
Adult-Oriented Businesses (L)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-
Drinking Establishments (without outdoor entertainment) (L)	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Drinking Establishments (with outdoor entertainment) (L)	-	S	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores (L)	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Cafeterias, Coffee and Donut Shops, Snack Bars, Sandwich Shops, Delicatessens, Bakeries	P	P	P	P	P	S	-	P	-	-	P
Microwbreweries (L)	-	S	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Performing Arts Facilities (e.g. dinner theaters)	S	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	P
Pizza Delivery Establishments and Takeout Places	P	P	P	P	P	S	-	-	-	-	P
Restaurants, Fast Food (L)	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Restaurants, Sit-Down	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Educational Facilities											
Elementary/Secondary Schools (public and private) (L)	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	P

Colleges/Universities	S	S	P	S	P	-	-	P	-	-	P
Industrial Uses (L)											
Manufacturing, Heavy (L)	-	-	-	-	-	S	P	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing, Light (L)	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	P
Material Recovery Facilities (e.g. recycling centers)	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-
Mining and Soil Extraction (L)	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-	-
Laboratories											
Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories	S	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P
Dental Labs	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Multiuse Building (L)	P	P	S	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Office, Medical and Professional											
Banks and Credit Unions	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Building Contractors	-	S	P	S	P	P	-	-	-	-	P
Mail Order Facilities	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P
Medical and Professional Offices	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Outpatient Care Facilities	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Pharmacies ²	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and Technical (e.g. architects, engineers, design, programming, and consulting)	P	P	P	P	P	S	-	-	-	-	P

Temporary Employment Agencies and Management Services	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Veterinarians (without kennels/post-operative care only)	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Recreation and Tourism											
Bed and Breakfast Inns	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Electronic Game Promotion Establishments	-	S	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Golf Courses, Driving Ranges, and Country Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P
Hotels	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Marinas (Commercial) (L)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	-	P
Motels	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Public Parks and Recreation Facilities	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	-	P	P
Recreation, Indoor	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Recreation, Outdoor	-	S	P	-	-	-	-	P	P	S	P
RV Parks and Camps (L)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
Shooting and Target Ranges (indoor)	-	-	S	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Stadiums and Athletic/Sports Arenas	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	P
Residential											

Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	P
Caretaker's Dwellings	-	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	P
Community Residential Homes (7 to 14 residents)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
On-site dwelling units for agents or employees of principal use.	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	S	S	S	P
Dormitories	S	S	S	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	P
Retail Sales and Services											
Art Dealers	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Automotive Parts (e.g. accessories and tires)	-	S	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Building Material Stores (paint, hardware)	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Clothing and Accessory Stores (e.g. shoes and luggage)	P	P	P	S	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Retail (L)	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Florists	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Food and Beverage Stores (supermarkets and specialty foods)	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	P
Home Improvement Centers	-	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Large-Scale Retail Centers (L)	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P

Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Model Home Centers (L)	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Pet (domestic) Stores	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Plant Nurseries	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Photo Finishing	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Small Box Discount Stores ³	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Used Merchandise Stores	S	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Service, Business											
Printing and Publishing	S	P	P	S	P	P	S	-	-	-	P
All other business services	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	P
Service, Personal											
Adult Day Care Centers	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Bail Bonding	-	S	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Child Day Care Centers	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Funeral Homes	S	P	P	S	P	-	-	-	-	-	P
Tarot Card, Psychic, and Palm Readings	-	S	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Tattooing, Body Piercing, and other Body Art	-	S	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
All other personal service uses	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P

Service, Major											
Heavy Construction and Land Excavation Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-
Kennels and Animal Boarding	-	S	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Landscaping Services	P	P	P	-	-	P	S	-	-	-	-
Machine Shops and Tool and Die	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-
Repair Services for Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment	-	S	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-
Truck Stops	-	-	S	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-
Training Facilities											
Automobile Driver Schools	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	-
Technical/Trade Schools	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	-	-	P
Trucks and Heavy Equipment Driving Schools	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-
Utilities and Public Works											
Dredge Spoil Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-
Landfills (for nonhazardous, organic debris or construction debris only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-
L P Gas Dealer and Bulk Storage	-	S	P	-	-	P	S	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pump Stations and Well Sites	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P
Park and Ride Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	P

Power Generation and Distribution (electric and gas) Facilities	-	S	S	S	S	P	P	P	-	-	-
Public Works Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-
Passenger Transit or Rail Stations	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	-	-	P
Solid Waste Transfer Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	S	-	-	-
Wastewater Treatment Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-
Water Supply Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	P
Wireless Communication Facilities (L)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Vehicle Sales, Rental, Service, and Repair											
Automotive, Recreational Vehicle, and Boat Dealers	-	S	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Car Washes	-	S	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Commercial & Industrial Machinery & Equipment Rental and Leasing	-	S	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	P
Convenience Stores with Fueling Facilities (L)	P ³	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Motor Vehicle Towing Services	-	-	S	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	P
Motorcycle Dealers	-	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Service Stations	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Taxi and Limousine Services	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
Vehicle Rental/Leasing	-	S	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P

Vehicle Repair	-	S	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Warehousing											
Miniwarehouses, Office Warehouses and Self-Storage	-	S	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P
Warehouse/Distribution Facilities (>50,000 sq ft)	-	-	S	-	-	S	P	-	-	-	-
Warehouse/Distribution Facilities (<50,000 sq ft)	-	S	P	-	-	P	S	-	-	-	P

Footnotes for Table 3-4:

¹ Only if use is specifically mentioned within the MPD Development Agreement.

² A medical marijuana treatment center dispensing facility may not be located within 500 feet of the real property that comprises a public or private elementary school, middle school, or secondary school. F.S. § [381.986](#).

³ If subject property is within 500 feet of any residential property, a special exception for the use is required in accordance with [Section 2.07](#)—Special Exceptions.

3.03.03. *Nonresidential and Mixed Use Districts—Dimensional Standards.* The following table contains the dimensional standards for the various uses allowed in each nonresidential and mixed use district. The following subsections contain additional standards for the various nonresidential mixed use districts.

Table 3-5. Nonresidential and Mixed Use Zoning Districts—Dimensional Standards

Zoning District Standard	COM-1	COM-2	COM-3	OFC-1	OFC-2	PSP	IND-1	IND-2	P&G	PRS	MPD
Minimum Lot Size	20,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.	30,000 sq. ft.	15,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.	1 acre	NA	NA	N/A
Minimum Lot Width ¹	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'	100'	150'	NA	NA	N/A

Maximum Impervious Surface Ratio (ISR)	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.65	0.20	0.05	NA ₂
Maximum Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.30 ³	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.35	0.45	0.10	NA	NA
Maximum Building Height ⁴	50'	100'	75'	75'	100'	100'	65'	65'	35'	35'	100'
Interior Side and Rear Setbacks ⁵	10'	10' ⁶	10' ⁶	10'	10'	10'	10'	15'	5'	5'	N/A
<u>Minimum Building Setbacks from Streets:</u>											
Arterial/Collector Road ⁷	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	25'	35'	35'	35'	N/A
Local Road	20'	20'	20'	20'	20'	20'	25'	35'	10'	10'	N/A

Footnotes for Table 3-5:

¹ In no event shall the lot frontage on a street or access easement be less than 20 feet.

² See Subsection 3.03.04 for open space requirements.

³ The gross floor area of a neighborhood shopping center shall not exceed 50,000 square feet.

⁴ See Subsection 3.04.04 for height restrictions within the Palm Coast Parkway Overlay Zone. Additional height is permitted for appurtenances in the IND-2 District, as required by federal and state regulatory agencies. See [Chapter 13](#) for additional restrictions on building height that may be applicable.

⁵ See [Section 3.05](#) for setback determinations and setback requirements for multistory developments adjacent to residential zoning districts and wireless communication facilities and equipment compounds. Fifteen percent wider width required for corner lots. See [Chapter 9](#) for subdivision design standards. In no event shall lot frontage on a street or access easement be less than 20 feet. Minimum setback requirement is 25 feet when abutting the SFR, DPX, EST, AGR, PRS, and P&G Districts.

⁶ A zero-foot interior side setback is permitted for a large-scale retail center with an approved master plan.

⁷ Building abutting any specific arterial or collector road listed in Table 11-5 of Chapter 11 require a 35-foot setback to accommodate the landscape buffer.

3.03.04. *Master Planned Development (MPD) Zoning District Development Standards.* Requesting a rezoning to the Master Planned Development District is a voluntary process commenced by an applicant proposing a master plan for a unique, individually planned development which would not otherwise be permitted in any of the zoning districts established by this chapter. An application for rezoning to a Master Planned Development District shall show that the planned development will produce a functional, enduring, and desirable environment, with no significant adverse impacts to adjacent properties.

- A. *Purpose.* The purpose of the Master Planned Development District is to provide opportunities for innovative planning and design. Although greater flexibility is given within this district, procedures are established in this subsection to ensure that master planned developments are consistent with sound and generally accepted land development practices and that added benefit is accrued to the community. Approval of a Master Planned Development Agreement will be based on the finding that the submittal results in one or more of the following:
 - 1. A recognizable and material benefit to the ultimate users of the project and to the community, where such benefit would otherwise be unfeasible or unlikely to be achieved without application of the master planned development zoning approval; and/or
 - 2. Long-term protection and preservation of natural resources and natural features of a significant quantity and/or quality, where such benefit would otherwise be unfeasible or unlikely to be achieved without application of the master planned development zoning approval.
- B. *Intent.* The intent of the Master Planned Development District is to:
 - 1. Encourage efficient land development through the use of innovative land use planning.
 - 2. Encourage a more compatible and harmonious development of contiguous lands.
 - 3. Permit the combining and coordinating of architectural styles, building forms, and building relationships within a development.
 - 4. Provide for the planning, review, and approval of one or a combination of residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and public land uses and structures that results in an organized development.
 - 5. Minimize infrastructure costs through a more efficient arrangement of structures, utilities, on-site circulation, ingress, and egress than is permitted under conventional zoning and subdivision regulations.
 - 6. Preserve to the greatest extent feasible environmental assets and natural amenities such as scenic and functional open space areas.
 - 7. Establish specific limitations and requirements in excess of those included in other zoning districts, based on the unique characteristics of the individual site, where necessary for the protection of the public health, safety, or welfare, or for the protection or preservation of lands either internal or external to the planned development.
- C. *General requirements.*

1. *Comprehensive plan consistency.* The master planned development shall be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. A Master Planned Development District is allowed within all Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map categories.
 2. *Other ordinances.* All building and housing codes of the City are applicable to the Master Planned Development District; however, requirements for dimensional standards, parking, open space, and other land use regulations established in the master planned development plan may differ from those specific to the zoning district in which the development is located to achieve a higher level of quality. Special exceptions and variances are, therefore, not applicable to master planned development plans.
- D. *Permitted uses, densities, and intensities.* All principal and accessory uses permitted within the Master Planned Development District, as provided for in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 are subject to approval by the City Council based on consistency with the Comprehensive Plan and compatibility with the surrounding areas. The maximum gross residential density or nonresidential intensity permitted within any proposed master planned development shall not exceed the density or intensity permitted within the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map category where the particular master planned development is proposed.
- E. *Development standards.* All development standards including, but not limited to, lot sizes, setbacks, lot coverage, building height, lighting, architecture, landscaping, recreation, and open space shall be specified in the Master Planned Development agreement.
- F. *Compatibility standards.* In order to ensure compatibility of the master planned development the following shall apply whenever the proposed development abuts a single-family detached residentially zoned development:
1. Residential lot arrangement at the master planned development property line(s), including width, depth, and area shall be consistent with the average width, depth, and area of the abutting existing neighborhood with a variation of no more than 25 percent less than the average;
 2. Residential and nonresidential building height adjacent to residential zoning districts shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 13.
 3. Nonresidential delivery and loading areas, dumpsters, and mechanical equipment shall be located away from property lines abutting residential areas.
 4. Development shall be generally consistent with the Architectural Design Regulations contained in Chapter 13.
- G. *Perimeter buffer requirement.* Whenever a master planned development abuts existing developments with lower density or intensity land uses, the City Council may impose perimeter buffer requirements in excess of the minimum requirements established in Chapter 11 in order to protect the privacy of existing adjoining uses including, but not limited to:
1. Structures, buildings, and streets located at the perimeter of the development shall be permanently screened in a manner that sufficiently protects the privacy and amenities of the adjacent existing uses.
 2. Increased setbacks from the perimeter line may be imposed to protect privacy of adjacent existing uses.

H.

Vehicular and pedestrian access and parking. The master planned development shall be designed in a way that integrates pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular traffic circulation systems into the surrounding community. The development shall provide for safe and convenient access to public uses, common areas, and other community services, facilities, and activities located both within the proposed development and beyond its boundaries.

1. All uses within the master planned development shall have access to a public street either directly or indirectly via a private approach road, pedestrian way, court, or other area dedicated by a common easement guaranteeing access. Permitted uses are not necessarily required to front on a dedicated road. The City shall be allowed access on privately owned roadways, easements, and common open space to ensure the police and fire protection of the area, to meet emergency needs, to conduct City services and services of exclusive franchises, and to generally ensure the health and safety of the residents of the master planned development.
 2. Vehicular access from individual lots or dwelling units onto arterial or collector streets within or adjacent to the development is discouraged.
 3. Adequate parking and loading shall be provided in general conformance with regulations established in Chapter 5. However, the minimum number of parking spaces required may be modified, based on evidence that other standards would be more reasonable. A decision to reduce the number of parking spaces shall be based on technical information provided by a qualified consultant that verifies the reduction will not impair the functioning of the development or adjacent developments.
- I. *Open space requirement.* A master planned development shall give priority to preservation and interconnection of wildlife corridors and wildlife preservation areas, including below grade crossings, if necessary. Open space should, to the maximum extent possible, preserve the most important environmental features on the site in their natural state or restrict these areas for passive outdoor recreational purposes only.

Master planned developments within a Development of Regional Impact are exempt from the open space requirements of this section, provided that the master planned development must comply and be consistent with the development of regional impact development order.

1. *Minimum required open space.* A master planned development shall be required to provide open space totaling 40 percent of its gross area. For a development with residential uses, at least 25 percent of the total required open space shall be common areas accessible to the public. Additional open space shall be, where possible, located and designed to achieve the following:
 - a. Provide areas for informal recreation and pathways;
 - b. Connect to adjacent open space, parks, bike paths, or pedestrian paths;
 - c. Provide natural greenbelts along roadways; and
 - d. Buffer adjacent land uses where appropriate.
2. *Open space requirement flexibility.* As an alternative to meeting the open space percentage noted above, an applicant may propose alternative solutions such as, but not limited to, green building principles, land donation, or other mechanisms that would justify the lower percentage.
3. *Permitted uses of open space.* For the purpose of this section, open space does not equate to pervious areas. Therefore, the following uses as permitted within the required open space area:

- a. Pervious areas including, but not limited to, conservation of natural, archeological, and historical resources; and woodlands, wetlands, ponds, lakes, wildlife corridors, landscape, and similar environmental or conservation-oriented areas.
 - b. Walking or bicycling trails or paths paved with pervious or semipervious materials.
 - c. Passive recreation areas such as playgrounds which meet the following standards:
 - (1) Such areas do not exceed ten percent of the required open space; and
 - (2) Such areas are located outside any conservation areas that include wetlands that qualify as moderate and optimal in Chapter 10.
 - d. Easements for drainage and underground utility lines.
 - e. Stormwater retention and detention ponds.
 - f. Golf courses.
4. *Prohibited uses of open space.*
- a. Roads and parking lots.
 - b. Buildings, structures, and other impervious surfaces, except as necessary for residential walkways connecting to public sidewalks.
5. *Common open space and improvements.* All common open space, as well as public and recreation facilities shall be specifically included in the development plan and Master Planned Development Agreement.
- a. Common improvements associated with residential uses, including private or public parks, pools, recreation centers, or other facilities shall be constructed in conjunction with residential dwellings. Such facilities shall be completed at a rate equal to that which is capable of serving the number of completed residential units in the master planned development. Therefore, no more than 40 percent of the units for which the improvements are intended shall receive building permits until the improvements are completed.
 - b. Public improvements must be backed by performance bonds issued to the City in a form and quantity acceptable to the Land Use Administrator. The Land Use Administrator must approve the bond prior to the issuance of the first residential permit.
 - c. Improvements may be completed in phases as long as the capacity of the improvement is capable of serving the associated phase of development.
6. *Conveyance and preservation of open space.* Open space shall be preserved in perpetuity based upon the type of space and the user, as follows:
- a. Common open space, proposed for use of the master planned development owners and residents, shall be conveyed to a homeowners association or to a nonprofit organization whose principal purpose is the conservation of open space, to a corporation or trust owned or to be owned by the owners of the lots or dwelling units within the residential cluster development, or to owners of shares within a cooperative development. If such a corporation or trust is used, ownership shall pass with the conveyances of the lots or dwelling units. The conveyance shall be recommended to the City Council by the Planning and Land Development Regulation Board and shall be in a form approved by the City Attorney.

- b. Open space associated with natural features including, but not limited to, wetlands and other environmentally sensitive areas shall be preserved in perpetuity via a conservation easement on a form approved by the City that shall be recorded with the Flagler County Clerk.
- 7. *Maintenance of common areas, stormwater conveyance system, and open space.* Homeowners or Property Owners Association Bylaws shall be required for a master planned development project and shall identify the party(ies) or person(s) responsible for maintaining the common areas, stormwater conveyance system, and open space, including multiuse trails open to the public.
- J. *Existing golf course communities.* Existing golf courses communities located within the former Golf Course Community (GCC) District seeking to add residential units must comply with the standards established for the Master Planned Development District. In addition, the development shall utilize the following guidelines in order to minimize adverse impacts on any abutting single-family residentially zoned areas.
 - 1. Existing direct golf course views from the rear yards of all existing, platted lots located within any residentially zoned districts directly abutting the site shall be maintained. Peripheral (i.e. side) views from these existing rear yards may be impacted by new development and new development may be visible from existing development.
 - 2. Existing golf course views from existing platted lots located within any residentially zoned area located across a right-of-way or a water body from the site shall be maintained to the maximum extent practical.
 - 3. Multifamily uses shall be surrounded by fairways, clubhouse, and/or other golf course facilities to buffer single-family areas within the same development. The multifamily uses shall not be located within 150 feet from any existing, platted lots located within a residentially zoned area.
- K. *Master planned development review and approval process.* The application for a master planned development and the rezoning, along with the required Master Planned Development Agreement, shall be submitted and approved in conformance with Chapter 2.

(Ord. No. 2009-26, §§ 11, 12, 12-15-09; Ord. No. 2012-3, § 2(Exh. 1), 5-1-12; Ord. No. 2015-08, § 2, 7-21-15; Ord. No. 2015-9, §§ 2, 4, 8-4-15; Ord. No. 2017-19, § 3, 10-17-17; Ord. No. 2018-02, § 4, 2-6-18; Ord. No. 2020-09, § 2, 8-18-20)