

TITLE XV

LAND USAGE

Chapter 156

Zoning Code

CHAPTER 156 ZONING CODE

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General Provisions

§ 156.01 SHORT TITLE

This document is entitled “The Zoning Resolution of Pike County, Georgia.” It may also be known by and cited by the short title of “Pike County Zoning Resolution.”

(Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.02 AUTHORITY

The power of a municipality to enact a resolution such as this which is intended to protect the public health, safety and welfare and is provided by the Home Rule provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the State of Georgia.

(Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.03 JURISDICTION

This chapter applies to all land within the unincorporated areas of Pike County, Georgia.

(Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.04 PURPOSES

(A) The Zoning Code of Pike County, Georgia seeks to encourage the development of desirable land use patterns within Pike County in accordance with the current Pike County Land Use Plan. The promotion of sound land use patterns is intended to reduce or eliminate the occurrence of certain conditions which can threaten the general health, safety and welfare of the residents of Pike County. This chapter should serve the following purposes:

- (1) Reduce the occurrence of hazardous traffic patterns and general congestion;
- (2) Secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers;
- (3) Assure that adequate light and air are provided;
- (4) Prevent the overcrowding of land and undue concentration of population;
- (5) Facilitate the adequate provision of public utilities and facilities;
- (6) Promote adequate living conditions and sustained suitability of neighborhoods;
- (7) Protect property against blight and depreciation.

(B) Additional benefits to the public interest which can accrue from the development of sound land use patterns are as follows:

- (1) Efficient development and use of community utility networks;
- (2) Economy in governmental expenditures;
- (3) A higher level of convenience, order, prosperity and aesthetics.

(Res. passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 08-11-10)

§ 156.05 CONTENT

This chapter provides for the following:

- (A) Defines certain terms used in this chapter;
- (B) Establishes certain land use districts and specifies the boundaries of those districts;
- (C) Provides procedures for administering and amending the chapter;
- (D) Regulates the erection, alteration and use of buildings and structures;

- (E) Provides penalties for violation of this chapter;
 - (F) Regulates the use of buildings and structures;
 - (G) Regulates the location, height and bulk of structures, as well as percentage of lot which may be occupied;
 - (H) Defines the powers and duties of the Zoning Administrator, the Planning Commission, the Board of Appeals and the Board of Commissioners in relation to this chapter; and
 - (I) Repeals conflicting resolutions.
- (Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.06 DEFINITIONS

- (A) For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning. The definitions listed in this section are not all inclusive. Other definitions may be found in other chapters and sections of Title XV, including, but not limited to, Chapters 151 through 153, Chapter 155, Section 156.292, Section 156.312, Section 156.322, Section 156.331, and Chapters 157 through 163.
- (1) ADMINISTRATOR, ZONING. The person, officer or official and his or her authorized representative, whom the Board of Commissioners of Pike County has designated as its agent for the administration of these regulations. Unless otherwise specifically designated by the Board of Commissioners, the Zoning Administrator shall be the Director of Planning and Development.
 - (2) ADULT. Pertaining to dogs and cats, a domestic canine over 12 months of age and a domestic feline over eight months of age.
 - (3) AGRIBUSINESS. An enterprise or property that derives a significant amount of revenue from sales of agricultural products or sales to agricultural producers.
 - (4) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. Means Christmas trees, fruits, vegetables, pecans, nuts, horticultural products, and other such fresh farm products that are made available to the general public through pick-your-own operations.
 - (5) AGRICULTURE. The raising, harvesting, or storing of crops; feeding, breeding, or managing livestock or poultry; producing or storing feed for use in the production of livestock, including, but not limited to, cattle, calves, swine, hogs, goats, sheep, ratites, and rabbits, or for use in the production of poultry, including, but not limited to, chickens, hens, and turkeys; producing plants, trees, fowl, or animals, or the production of aquacultural, horticultural, dairy, livestock, poultry, eggs, and apiarian products.
 - (6) AGRITOURISM. The act of visiting any agricultural, horticultural, or agri-business operation for the purpose of enjoyment, education, or the purchase of merchandise for sale to the general public.
 - (7) AIRPORT, PUBLIC. A transportation terminal facility where aircraft take off and land. The facility shall be subject to all applicable FAA regulations.
 - (8) AIRSTRIP, PRIVATE. An area designated for the take-off and landing of private, noncommercial aircraft, with no terminal facilities and no scheduled take-offs and landings. Airstrips shall be subject to all applicable FAA regulations.
 - (9) ALLEY. A secondary way which affords access to the side or rear of abutting property or structures.
 - (10) ALTERATION. Any change in the supporting members of a building, any modification or change in construction, any addition which increases the area or height or any change

in use from that of one district classification to another or movement of a building from one location to another.

- (11) **ANIMAL SHELTER.** Any facility operated by or under contract for the state, county, municipal corporation, or any other political subdivision of the state for the purpose of impounding or harboring seized, stray, homeless, abandoned, or unwanted dogs, cats, and other animals; any veterinary hospital or clinic operated by a veterinarian or veterinarians which operates for such purpose in addition to its customary purposes; and any facility operated, owned, or maintained by a duly incorporated humane society, animal welfare society, or other nonprofit organization for the purpose of providing for and promoting the welfare, protection, and humane treatment of animals.
- (12) **ANTENNA, DISH.** A structure intended for receiving audio or video signals via a satellite orbiting the earth. It is constructed of a round or square surface which is parabolically curved focusing on a low-noise signal amplifier and the apparatus is mounted on a base. Such antennas are permitted as an accessory use in all districts, with the following restriction: they must not exceed a size of 18 feet in diameter or 20 feet above the surface upon which the base is affixed.
- (13) **ARMORY.** A military depot used for the storage of weapons and ammunition; or a business specializing in selling weapons and ammunition.
- (14) **AUCTION GALLERY.** A building in which the commissioned public sales of goods to the highest bidder, conducted by a licensed auctioneer for persons or groups other than community non-profit organizations, occur more than once a year.
- (15) **AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION.** A land use where gasoline, oils, greases, batteries, tires and general automobile accessories may be provided, but where no part of the premises is used for the storage or dismantling of wrecked or junked vehicles.
- (16) **BED AND BREAKFAST.** A building other than a hotel used for overnight accommodation for compensation, provided that:
 - (a) Guests normally stay no longer than seven (7) days.
 - (b) Meals shall be served only to overnight guests on the premises.
 - (c) The building is not to be used for residential occupancy any length of time, other than by the owner of the bed and breakfast and his or her immediate family.
- (17) **BLOCK.** A piece or parcel of land entirely surrounded by public highways or streets, other than alleys.
- (18) **BOARD OF APPEALS.** The Board of Appeals of Pike County, Georgia.
- (19) **BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.** The Board of Commissioners of Pike County, Georgia.
- (20) **BOARDING OR ROOMING HOUSE.** A building used or intended for use as a place for lodging or feeding or both of three or more persons unrelated to the property owner for compensation. **BOARDING OR ROOMING HOUSES** shall not provide the same services as those listed for a **PERSONAL CARE HOME**.
- (21) **BUFFER.** That portion of a lot established for open space purposes and intended to separate properties with different and possibly incompatible types of uses. A **BUFFER** must not be otherwise occupied with structures. Refer to Chapter 164 of the Pike County Code for other, more specific buffer definitions.
- (22) **BUILDING.** Any structure having a roof and intended for shelter, housing or enclosure of persons, animals or property of any kind. Includes the word **STRUCTURE**.

- (23) **BUILDING, ACCESSORY.** A structure used for a purpose that is customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure and located on the same lot as such a principal use or structure.
- (24) **BUILDING HEIGHT.** The vertical distance of a building measured from the average elevation of the finished grade at the front of the building to the highest point of the building as determined by each zoning district's development standards.
- (25) **BUILDING LINE.** The line extending from one side lot line to the other across the actual foundation of a structure.
- (26) **BUILDING, PRINCIPAL.** The building on a lot in which the principal use of the lot is conducted.
- (27) **CAMPGROUND, RELIGIOUS.** A retreat or meeting place used for the conduct of religious worship, discussion, consultation, and instruction, which may include recreational activities of an outdoor nature and overnight accommodations. A church, as defined in this section, may be included within the use, incidental to the primary function of said property as a campground.
- (28) **CEMETERY.** Land either already reserved for burial plots for human deceased or which may in the future be so reserved; it may be maintained either by a family, a church or other place of worship or a private corporation. **PUBLIC CEMETERIES** are usually associated with a church, funeral home, municipality or other similar entity. They are open to the general public for burials. **PRIVATE CEMETERIES** are restricted to relatives and other associations of a particular family or families, and may be located on private residential or agricultural property.
- (29) **CEMETERY, PET.** A cemetery devoted exclusively to the interment of pets.
- (30) **CENTER LINE, STREET.** That line surveyed and monumented by the governing authority as the center line of a street, or if such a center line has not been surveyed, it is the line running midway between the outside curbs or ditches of the street.
- (31) **CHICKEN HOUSE.** A branch of agribusiness, with its associated buildings and appurtenances, for the boarding of poultry for commercial purposes.
- (32) **CLINIC.** An establishment where medical or dental patients are admitted for examination and treatment, but where there is no overnight lodging.
- (33) **CLUB or LODGE.** An incorporated or unincorporated association for civic, social, cultural, religious, fraternal, literary, political, recreation or like activities operated for the benefit of its members and not open to the general public.
- (34) **CONVENTIONAL CONSTRUCTION.** A dwelling unit constructed on the building site from basic materials delivered to the site and which is constructed in accordance with the International Code Council (ICC) or a similar, nationally recognized code adopted by the State of Georgia.
- (35) **CURB CUT.** The point at which vehicular access is provided to an adjoining street from a lot.
- (36) **DCA.** Georgia Department of Community Affairs.
- (37) **DEER COOLER.** Any business or commercial operation which processes deer carcasses either by butchering the carcasses and/or skinning the carcasses. It shall also mean a facility wherein deer carcasses are under refrigeration pending the butcher and/or skinning of the carcasses.
- (38) **DENSITY.** The number of dwelling units per acre of land use for residential purposes. Unless otherwise stated, density figures are to be in terms of net acres or the land

devoted to residential use exclusive of streets, rights-of-way, public lands, wetlands or other exclusions listed in specific zoning districts.

LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL - A potential development area appropriate for a maximum, individual lot area 3 acres and above.

MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL-A potential development area appropriate for a maximum, individual lot area between 2 to 3 acres.

HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL – A potential development area appropriate for a maximum, individual lot area between 1 to 2 acres.

- (39) DEVELOPER. Includes a firm, corporation, co-partnership, association, institution or person.
- (40) DOMESTICATED ANIMAL. An animal that is accustomed to living in or about the habitation of humans, such as dogs, cats, etc. This definition does not include livestock.
- (41) DOMESTIC WINERY. Any winery, manufacturer, maker, producer, or bottler of wine located within the state.
- (42) DOUBLE WIDE. An obsolete term used to describe a mobile home or manufactured home having a width of generally between 20 and 28 feet. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning. See definition of MANUFACTURED HOME.
- (43) DWELLING. A building or portion thereof designed, arranged or used principally for residential occupancy, not including motels, hotels, boarding houses or rooming houses.
- (44) DWELLING, APARTMENT. One or more dwelling units, under a single ownership, located on one lot of land, occupied by renters.
- (45) DWELLING, CLUSTER. One of a series of attached and/or detached dwelling units developed under a single ownership.
- (46) DWELLING, CONDOMINIUM. An individually-owned dwelling unit in an attached, detached or multi-family structure, combined with joint ownership of common areas of the buildings and grounds.
- (47) DWELLING, GARDEN APARTMENT. A multi-family dwelling one or two stories in height containing from one to four dwelling units and where the area immediately surrounding the dwelling is landscaped and may contain recreation facilities for the private use of dwelling occupants.
- (48) DWELLING, MULTIPLE-FAMILY. A building designed, constructed, altered or used for five or more adjoining dwelling units, with each dwelling unit having a party wall or walls and/or a party floor and ceiling connecting it with at least one other dwelling unit located on one lot of land. A MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING may be apartments or condominiums.
- (49) DWELLING, PATIO. A single-family dwelling in which all or a portion of the area required for side and rear yards may be consolidated onto one or more garden court spaces within the walls of the dwelling unit.
- (50) DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED. A building containing two or more single-family dwelling units joined at one or more points by one or more party walls or other common facilities (not including the walls of an enclosed courtyard or similar area) and with property lines separating each dwelling unit.
- (51) DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED. A single residential detached building designed for or containing one dwelling unit.

- (52) DWELLING, TOWNHOUSE. One of a series of three or more attached dwelling units on separate lots which are separated from each other by fire walls extending at least from the lowest floor level to the roof.
- (53) DWELLING, TWO-FAMILY. A detached dwelling designed, constructed, altered or used for two adjoining dwelling units, with each dwelling unit having a party wall connecting it with the other dwelling unit, located on one lot; also known as a DUPLEX.
- (54) DWELLING UNIT. One or more rooms within a dwelling forming a separate, independent housekeeping establishment for use of one family involving owner or renter occupancy, with provisions for cooking, eating and sleeping and which is physically set apart from other rooms or dwelling units in the same building.
- (55) EASEMENT. The right or privilege of using another's property for purposes such as constructing and maintaining sanitary sewers, water mains, electric lines, telephone lines, storm sewers, gas lines, bicycle paths, pedestrian ways or other purposes.
- (56) ELEVATION, FRONT. The view of a building or group of buildings as seen from directly in front of the structure.
- (57) EMPLOYEE, FULL-TIME. Constitutes 40-hour workweek.
- (58) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW BOARD. The Environmental Review Board of Pike County, Georgia.
- (59) EXOTIC ANIMAL. Any wild or imported animal not customarily confined or cultivated by humans for domestic or commercial purposes, including but not limited to, those animals listed in Georgia Code Section 27-5-4.
- (60) FACTORY BUILT HOUSING. An obsolete term used to describe a residential industrialized building. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning. (See definition of RESIDENTIAL INDUSTRIALIZED BUILDING.)
- (61) FAMILY. One or more persons related by blood or additional unrelated individuals, occupying a dwelling unit. A FAMILY may also consist of no more than four unrelated individuals.
- (62) FARM. Any tract or parcel of land containing three or more acres which is devoted to the raising of agricultural products, including, but not limited to, soil crops, livestock, fish, poultry and commercial timber, regardless of the quantity or value of production and all related buildings, structures and appurtenances necessary to carry out all associated activities.
- (63) FARM VEHICLE. An operable automobile, truck or other vehicle for use on a farm.
- (64) FARMER'S MARKET. Any place within this state where farmers or producers may sell, bring or send to sell, exhibit, or transship agricultural products; or where buyers may come to buy, inspect, or transport agricultural products; or where such products may be processed or stored for sale, either at wholesale or retail. This term shall include all real and personal property, buildings, warehouses, storage facilities, barns, exhibition halls and other structures, including, but not limited to, restaurants, service stations, and other like facilities of every kind and character used or useful at such place in promoting the buying, selling, or exchange of agricultural products. Use of such facilities shall not be limited to the buying, selling or exchange of agricultural products so long as their use promotes the buying, selling, or exchange of agricultural

products as determined by the Commissioner. This definition shall include and not prohibit the sale of grocery items or other items commonly sold or offered for sale in conjunction with the sale of agricultural products.

- (65) **FLAG (PANHANDLE) LOT.** A lot, the main portion of which is located away from the public street, with a connecting strip of land that is less than the minimum required building lot width at any point providing frontage on the public street. Flag lots are intended only to provide a means of using the rear portion of an extremely deep tract of land for residential or agricultural purposes and are not intended to provide access to other properties so as to circumvent the requirements of this chapter or other applicable ordinances.
- (66) **FLOOD BOUNDARY.** That area in Pike County threatened by possible flood under normal to severe circumstances, as indicated on the current edition of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Pike County, Georgia published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- (67) **FLOOR AREA.** The area of a building exclusive of attic, garage, carport, patios, porches, and decks measured from the exterior face of the exterior walls of a building. Also, the gross leasable floor area for any business or industry based on interior dimensions.
- (68) **FOOD SALES ESTABLISHMENT.** Means retail and wholesale grocery stores; retail seafood stores and places of business; food processing plants, except those food processing plants which are currently required to obtain a license from the [State] Commissioner under any other provision of law; bakeries; confectioners; fruit, nuts, and vegetable stores or roadside stands; wholesale sandwich and salad manufacturers, including vending machines and operations connected therewith; and places of businesses and similar establishments, mobile or permanent, engaged in the sale of food primarily for consumption off the premises. Within a food sales establishment, there may be a food service component, not separately operated, which may serve customers on site. The food service component shall be considered as part of the food sales establishment. The food sales component of any food service establishment defined in Code Section 26-2-370 shall not be included in this definition. This term shall not include “food service establishments” as defined in Code Section 26-2-370. This term also shall not include establishments engaged in the sale of food primarily for consumption off the premises is such sale is an authorized part of and occurs upon the site of a fair or festival which:
- (a) Is sponsored by a political subdivision of this state or by an organization exempt from taxes under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Code Section 48-7-25 or under Section 501(d) or paragraphs (1) through (8) or paragraph (10) of Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, as that code is defined in Code Section 48-1-1;
 - (b) Last 120 hours or less; and
 - (c) When sponsored by such an organization, is authorized to be conducted pursuant to a permit issued by the municipality or county in which it is conducted.
- (69) **FOSTER HOME.** (For animals) Any place routinely or in the practice of providing temporary care for animals, except equine. A Foster Home must be under a written contract with a licensed animal shelter. A Foster Home will be considered an agent for the animal shelter, and not an animal shelter itself.

- (70) GARAGE or CARPORT, PRIVATE. A covered space for the storage of one or more motor vehicles belonging to the occupants of the principal use on the lot. No business occupation or service may be conducted for profit within the private garage except a home occupation under conditions specified in this section.
- (71) GARAGE, PUBLIC. Any garage, other than a private garage, which is used for storage, minor repair, rental, servicing, washing, adjusting or equipping of automobiles or other motor vehicles, but not including the storage of wrecked or junked vehicles.
- (72) GARAGE, REPAIR. A public garage intended to be used to make major commercial automobile, motorcycle, lawn mower or other motor vehicle repairs, provided that all body work and painting is conducted within fully enclosed buildings, and further provided that there is no open storage of junk, wrecked vehicles, dismantled parts or supplies visible beyond the premises.
- (73) HALFWAY HOUSE. A residence established to assist persons who have left highly structured institutions to adjust to and re-enter society and live within its accepted norms. HALFWAY HOUSES utilize security procedures involving a regimen of sign-in, sign-out, and curfew rules.
- (74) HOBBY VEHICLE. Any wrecked or non-operable automobile, truck or other vehicle bearing or not bearing a current license plate, which is repaired or restored to become an operable vehicle over an unspecified amount of time or any operable vehicle, bearing a current license plate, which is improved or enhanced over an unspecified amount of time. Hobby vehicles are usually owned by the property owner, and are not intended for the frequent repair and resale of vehicles associated with PUBLIC GARAGES AND REPAIR GARAGES.
- (75) HOG PARLOR. Also, Hog Farm. A branch of agribusiness, with its associated buildings, lagoon, and other appurtenances, for the boarding and processing of swine for commercial purposes.
- (76) HOME OCCUPATION. An occupation for gain or support conducted by resident(s) on the premises. There are two types of home occupations in Pike County: MINOR HOME OCCUPATION AND GENERAL HOME OCCUPATION.
- (77) HOME OCCUPATION, Minor: An occupation for gain or support conducted by resident(s) on the premises meeting the following criteria:
- (a) The home is being used solely for the purpose of maintaining a business address, or the home is being used solely for the purpose of office administration, record keeping, and other clerical work; At the discretion of the Zoning Administrator, an occupation at the same noise/activity level as clerical work, such as online services and mobile deliveries, may be approved as a Minor Home Occupation, as long as the work occurs solely within the interior of the residence on the premises, does not post advertising on the premises, and does not constitute a nuisance to neighbors.
 - (b) No employees (other than residents) may come to the home to conduct regular, sustained business. This does not pertain to employees that conduct work offsite for the occupation and must come to the Minor Home Occupation premises for a brief, administrative matter.
 - (c) No customers may come to the home as a business site to conduct business.
 - (d) Only vehicles equivalent in size to pickup trucks and cargo vans shall be used in

connection with home occupations in platted residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods) in A-R, R-20, R-18, R-15, R-11, and PRD zoning districts. The parking of tractor trailer trucks, whether connected with a Pike County Home Occupation or an out-of-county occupation or business, is prohibited in platted residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods) in A-R, R-20, R-18, R-15, R-11, and PRD zoning districts.

- (78) HOME OCCUPATION, General: An occupation for gain or support conducted by resident(s) on the premises, ancillary and accessory to the main agricultural and/or residential use on the property, meeting the following criteria:
- (a) No home occupation shall employ more than two (2) persons who perform regular, sustained work on the premises but do not reside in the dwelling located on the premises.
 - (b) The home occupation must be incidental and subordinate to the residential use of the dwelling and must not change the residential character of the property.
 - (c) No display of products or advertising shall be visible from the street except for one individual parcel sign, a maximum of 4 square feet in area and 4 feet in height, as provided for by the Pike County Sign Ordinance, Chapter 158.
 - (d) Use of the principal and/or accessory building(s) for the home occupation shall not exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the combined gross floor area of the principal and accessory buildings on the property.
 - (e) No internal or external alterations inconsistent with the residential use of the building is permitted.
 - (f) The home occupation must not constitute a nuisance in the neighborhood.
 - (g) No continuous unenclosed outside storage of materials or supplies used in connection with the home occupation shall be permitted, provided that this restriction shall not preclude the conduct of minor outside home gardening activities in conjunction with a home occupation.
 - (h) All parking for the home occupation shall be located on the property and only in the side or rear yards.
 - (i) Only vehicles equivalent in size to pickup trucks and cargo vans shall be used in connection with home occupations in platted residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods) in A-R, R-20, R-18, R-15, R-11, and PRD zoning districts. The parking of tractor trailer trucks, whether connected with a Pike County Home Occupation or an out-of-county occupation or business, is prohibited in platted residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods) in A-R, R-20, R-18, R-15, R-11, and PRD zoning districts.
- (79) HOSPICE FACILITY. A facility providing care to patients diagnosed with a terminal illness operated by a person or organization licensed as a hospice by the Georgia Department of Human Resources and which complies with Georgia Rules and Regulations 290-9-43.24 governing hospice care facilities.
- (80) HOSPITAL. A facility where medical patients are admitted for examination and treatment which provides overnight lodging.
- (81) HOTEL. A building in which overnight accommodations, without separate cooking facilities, are provided to the public. The term HOTEL includes the terms MOTEL and TOURIST COURT.
- (82) HUD. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- (83) **INDUSTRIALIZED BUILDING.** Any structure or component thereof which is, wholly or in substantial part, made, fabricated, formed or assembled in manufacturing facilities for installation or assembly and installation on a building site and has been manufactured in such a manner that all parts or processes cannot be inspected at the installation site without disassembly, damage to or destruction thereof and which bears the insignia of approval issued by the Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.
- (84) **INDUSTRIALIZED HOME.** A home manufactured in accordance with the Georgia Industrialized Building Act and the Rules of the Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs issued pursuant thereto, or any subsequent applicable state law. State approved buildings meet the State Building and Construction Codes and bear an insignia of approval issued by the Commissioner.
- (85) **INSTITUTION.** A non-profit corporation, establishment or entity for public or semi-public use.
- (86) **INTERMEDIATE CARE HOME.** A facility which admits residents on medical referral. It maintains the services and facilities for institutional care and has a satisfactory agreement with a physician and dentist who will provide continuing supervision, including regulations contained in Chapter 290-5-9: Intermediate Care Homes (Rules of the Georgia Department of Human Resources.)
- (87) **JUNK YARD.** Any use involving the parking, storage or disassembly of junked vehicles or wrecked or non-operable automobiles, trucks or other vehicles or storage, bailing or otherwise dealing in bones, animal hides, scrap iron and other metals, used paper, used cloth, used plumbing fixtures, old stoves, old refrigerators and other old household appliances and used brick, wood or other building materials. These uses are considered **JUNK YARDS** whether or not all or part of these operations are conducted inside a building or in conjunction with, in addition to or accessory to other uses of the premises.
- (88) **JUNKED VEHICLE.** Any wrecked or non-operable automobile, truck or other vehicle which does not bear a current license plate.
- (89) **KENNEL.** Any establishment , other than an animal shelter, where dogs or cats are maintained for boarding, holding, training, or similar purposes for a fee or compensation. Similar purposes include, but are not limited to, activities of a grooming shop.
- (a) **GROOMING SHOP.** Any establishment, other than an animal shelter, where a person maintains a dog or cat for bathing, dipping, clipping, trimming, brushing, or similar care of the appearance for a fee or compensation.
- (90) **LIVESTOCK.** Animals, including, but not limited to, equines, cattle, swine, goats, sheep, ratites, and rabbits, managed for agricultural pursuits. Considered separate from **POULTRY**.
- (91) **LOADING SPACE.** Space logically and conveniently located for pickup and delivery service, scaled to the vehicles expected to be used and accessible to such vehicles at all time.
- (92) **LOT.** A parcel of land occupied or capable of being occupied by one or more buildings and customarily incidental accessory buildings or uses, including such open spaces as are required by this chapter. Includes the words **PLOT** and **PARCEL**.

- (93) LOT, CORNER. A lot located at the intersection of two or more streets.
- (94) LOT, DOUBLE FRONTAGE. A lot, other than a corner lot, which has frontage on more than one street.
- (95) LOT WIDTH. The width of a lot at the required front setback line measured parallel to the street right-of-way or in the case of a curvilinear street, parallel to the chord of the arc between the intersection of the side lot lines and the street right-of-way line.
- (96) MANUFACTURED HOME, CLASS A.
- (a) A dwelling unit fabricated in an off-site facility for installation or assembly at the building site, bearing a label certifying it is constructed in compliance with the Federal Standards Act, 42 USC 5401 through 5445 (the HUD Code, which became effective on June 15, 1976) and meeting the following development standards:
 - (i) The home has a length not exceeding four times its width;
 - (ii) The pitch of the home's roof has a vertical rise of four feet for each 12 feet of horizontal run and the roof is finished with a type of shingle that is commonly used in conventional residential construction, except that any such home for which a building permit was applied prior to the adoption of this chapter may be extended, enlarged or repaired as otherwise provided by this chapter with the same roof pitch as that allowed by the aforesaid building permit;
 - (iii) The exterior siding consists of wood, hardboard or aluminum (vinyl covered or painted, but in no case exceeding the reflectivity of gloss white paint) comparable in composition, appearance and durability to exterior siding commonly used in standard residential construction;
 - (iv) A curtain wall, unpierced except for required ventilation and access, and constructed of either masonry or a simulated rock or brick material manufactured for such a purpose is installed so that it encloses the area located under the home to the ground level. Such a wall must meet the standards specified in ANSI A225.1;
 - (v) The tongue, axles, transporting lights and towing apparatus are removed after placement on the lot and before occupancy.
 - (b) All manufactured homes must be installed in accordance with ANSI A225.1.
 - (c) Manufactured homes are not permitted to be used as storage buildings.
- (97) MANUFACTURED HOME, CLASS B. A dwelling unit fabricated in an off- Site facility for installation or assembly at the building site, bearing a label certifying it is constructed in compliance with Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act, 42 USC 5401 through 5445 (the HUD Code, which became effective on June 15, 1976), but does not satisfy the criteria necessary to qualify the house as a Class A manufactured home. All manufactured homes must be installed in accordance with ANSI A225.1. Manufactured homes are not permitted to be used as storage buildings.
- (98) MANUFACTURED HOME, CLASS C. Any manufactured home that does not meet the definitional criteria of a Class A or Class B manufactured home (not constructed to the HUD Code). All manufactured homes must be installed in accordance with ANSI A225.1. Class C manufactured homes must meet the construction standards specified in ANSI A119.1. Compliance with ANSI A119.1 may be determined by any of the following procedures:

- (a) For manufactured homes moved within Pike County, the Pike County Zoning Administrator must inspect the unit and determine what (if anything) is needed to bring the unit up to the standards of ANSI 119.1. Upon determining that the unit meets ANSI 119.1 standards and that the provisions of all other applicable Pike County resolutions are met by the proposed placement of the manufactured home, the Zoning Administrator will issue the permit for placement of the manufactured home;
 - (b) For manufactured homes located outside of Pike County, the owner may pay expenses incurred by the Pike County Zoning Administrator to travel to the location of the manufactured home in order to inspect it and determine what (if anything) is needed to bring the unit up to the standards of ANSI 119.1. Upon determining that the unit meets ANSI 119.1 standards and that the provisions of all other applicable Pike County resolutions are met by the proposed placement of the manufactured home, the Zoning Administrator will issue the permit for placement of the manufactured home;
 - (c) For manufactured homes located outside of Pike County, the owner of the Unit may, by agreement with the Pike County Zoning Administrator, arrange for the Zoning Administrator of a competent jurisdiction in the locality in which the manufactured home is located to inspect it and determine what (if anything) is needed to bring the unit up to the standards of ANSI 119.1. Upon determining that the unit meets ANSI 119.1 standards, that Zoning Administrator must certify the same to the Pike County Zoning Administrator. After receiving such a certification and after determining that the provisions of all other applicable Pike County resolutions are met by the proposed placement of the manufactured home, the Pike County Zoning Administrator will issue the permit for placement of the manufactured home;
 - (d) The Pike County Zoning Administrator is not bound by the findings of the Zoning Administrator of the other locality. If upon final inspection the Pike County Zoning Administrator finds that the manufactured home does not meet the ANSI 119.1 standards, he or she will not issue a certificate of occupancy until these standards are met;
 - (e) Manufactured homes are not permitted to be used as storage buildings.
- (99) **MANUFACTURED HOME SPACE.** An area of land within a planned manufactured home park designed to accommodate one manufactured home.
 - (100) **MANUFACTURED HOUSING.** A general term used to describe a type of Housing which is produced, either completely or partially, in a factory, including manufactured homes, modular homes and residential industrialized buildings. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning.
 - (101) **MOBILE HOME.** An obsolete term used to describe a manufactured home. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning. See definition of **MANUFACTURED HOME.**
 - (102) **MOBILE HOME PARK.** An obsolete term used to describe a planned manufactured home park. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning. See definition of **PLANNED MANUFACTURED HOME PARK.**

- (103) **MODULAR HOME.** An obsolete term used to describe Class A manufactured homes. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning. See definition of **RESIDENTIAL INDUSTRIALIZED BUILDING.**
- (104) **MULTI-SECTION HOME.** An obsolete term used to describe a manufactured home finished in two or more sections. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning. See definition of **MANUFACTURED HOME.**
- (105) **NATIONAL MANUFACTURED HOME CONSTRUCTION AND SAFETY STANDARDS.** The national building code for all manufactured homes built since June 15, 1976, written and administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; also known as the “HUD CODE.”
- (106) **NURSING HOME.** A facility which admits patients on medical referral only and for whom arrangements have been made for continuous medical supervision. It maintains the services and facilities for skilled nursing care, rehabilitative nursing care and has a satisfactory agreement with a physician and dentist who will be available for any medical and/or dental emergency and who will be responsible for the general medical and dental supervision of the home. It otherwise complies with the rules and regulations contained in Chapter 290-5-8: Nursing Homes (Rules of the Georgia Department of Human Resources).
- (107) **OFFICIAL MAP.** The map entitled “The Official Zoning Map of Pike County, Georgia,” indicating the locations of zoning district boundaries in Pike County.
- (108) **OPERABLE VEHICLE.** A vehicle which is capable of being started and propelled under its own power.
- (109) **PARKING SPACE.** The storage space for one motor vehicle. (See Zoning Code Sections 156.362, 156.363 and 156.364 for dimensions and other requirements of standard parking spaces and those accessible to handicapped persons.)
- (110) **PERSONAL CARE HOME.** A building or group of buildings, a facility or place in which is provided two or more beds and other facilities and services, including rooms, meals and personal care for non-family ambulatory adults. It otherwise complies with the rules and regulations contained in Chapter 290-5-35: Personal Care Homes (Rules of the Georgia Department of Human Resources). For the purpose of this chapter, **PERSONAL CARE HOMES** are classified as follows:
- (a) **FAMILY PERSONAL CARE HOME.** A home for adults in a family type residence, non-institutional in character, which offers care to two through four persons.
 - (b) **GROUP PERSONAL CARE HOME.** A home for adult persons in a residence or other type building(s), non-institutional in character, which offers care to 5 through 15 persons. (amended 12/1/2005)
 - (c) **CONGREGATE PERSONAL CARE HOME.** A home for adults which offers care to 16 or more persons.
- (111) **PET.** Any animal that is customarily obtained as a pet and includes, but is not limited to, the following: dog, cat, bird, equine, fish, reptile, rodent, chinchilla, rabbit, hamster, guinea pig, or miniature pig. Any animal described in O.C.G.A. Sections 27-1-2, General Provisions, and 27-5-5, Wild Animals, are not considered a pet, except where specifically mentioned herein.

- (112) **PET BREEDER.** A pet dealer who sells, offers to sell, exchanges, or offers for adoption only pets they have produced, except equine. This includes those produced for hobby, show purposes, breed improvements or stock replacement.
- (113) **PET DEALER.** Any person who sells, offers to sell, exchanges, or offers for adoption dogs, cats, birds, fish, reptiles, or other animals customarily obtained as pets in this state. However, a person who sells only animals that he or she has produced and raised, not to exceed 30 animals a year, shall not be considered a pet dealer under this article unless such person is licensed for a business by a local government or has a Georgia sales tax number. The Commissioner may with respect to any breed of animals decrease the 30 animal per year exception in the foregoing sentence to a lesser number of any animals for any species that is commonly bred and sold for commercial purposes in lesser quantities. Operation of a veterinary hospital or clinic by a licensed veterinarian shall not constitute the veterinarian as a pet dealer, kennel, or stable under this article.
- (114) **PLANNED APARTMENT HOME COMMUNITY.** A lot used or intended for use as a residential area occupied by apartment homes and conforming to an approved development plan, with appropriate and adequate community services, recreation facilities, utilities, streets and sidewalks provided by the developer.
- (115) **PLANNED MANUFACTURED HOME COMMUNITY.** A lot used or intended for use as a residential area occupied by manufactured homes, with appropriate and adequate community services, recreation facilities, utilities, streets and sidewalks provided by the developer, where the resident owns or rents the manufactured home and rents the manufactured home space. All manufactured home parks must be designed and constructed in accordance with ANSI A225.1 (NFPA 501A), Manufactured Home Installations, 1982, as amended.
- (116) **PLANNING COMMISSION.** The Pike County Planning Commission.
- (117) **PLAT.** A map, plan or layout of a county, city, town, section or subdivision indicating the location and boundaries of properties.
- (118) **POULTRY.** Animals, including, but not limited to, chickens, hens, and turkeys, managed for agricultural pursuits. Considered separate from LIVESTOCK.
- (119) **PRE-FABRICATED HOME.** A general term used to describe any home constructed in a factory setting, including manufactured homes, modular homes and residential industrialized buildings. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning.
- (120) **RATITES.** Any members of the ratite family, including, but not limited to, ostriches, emus, and rheas, which are not indigenous to this state and which are raised for the purpose of producing meat, fiber, or animal by-products or as breeding stock.
- (121) **REHABILITATION CENTER.** A facility providing physical therapy and training for rehabilitation from injury, illness, etc.
- (122) **REMODELING.** The improvement or alteration of a building or room(s) within a building, which does not increase the area of the building or room.
- (123) **RESCUE GROUP.** Any association or corporation operated as a nonprofit organization and for the purpose of providing care and shelter to animals. Except

rescue groups for equine, a rescue group that takes possession of animals and provides care and shelter must be licensed as an animal shelter or under written contract with a licensed animal shelter, in which case it will be considered an agent for the animal shelter and not an animal shelter itself. An equine rescue group operating for that purpose and maintaining any facility (including, without limitation, providing temporary care at a person's private property) must meet all the requirements of a licensed stable.

- (124) RIDING ACADEMY. A commercial school for instruction in equestrianism, or for hiring of horses for pleasure riding or driving.
- (125) RIGHT-OF-WAY. A strip of land designed, reserved, dedicated or purchased for the purpose of pedestrian or vehicular access or utility installation.
- (126) ROAD, ARTERIAL. A road which is on the Georgia state highway system and is designated by a state route number. Such a street primarily serves the purpose of moving traffic through the city. Connecting roads and access to adjacent property should be kept to a minimum on an ARTERIAL ROAD, as these interfere with traffic flow, adversely affecting the capacity and safety of the road. (See Functional Classification of Thoroughfares in the Pike County Land Use Plan.)
- (127) ROAD, COLLECTOR. A road which is not on the Georgia state highway system. Such a street would usually serve to distribute traffic from individual lots of arterial roads. They may also connect neighborhoods with one another. (See Functional Classification of Thoroughfares in the Pike County Land Use Plan.)
- (128) ROAD, LOCAL. Serve adjacent property by providing access to the highway network. These roads are characterized by short trips, low speeds and small traffic volumes. The design of these roads should be toward eliminating through traffic. (See Functional Classification of Thoroughfares in Pike County Land Use Plan.)
- (129) ROADSIDE STAND. A location at which an individual farmer sells his/her produce directly to consumers. This is in contrast to a group or association of farmers selling their produce at a farmer's market.
- (130) SECTIONAL HOME. A general term used to describe any home constructed in a factory setting, especially manufactured homes. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning.
- (131) SHOOTING PRESERVE, PRIVATE. Any shooting preserve owned or leased by an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other entity, and used only by the owners, members and guests.
- (132) SHOOTING PRESERVE, PUBLIC. Any shooting preserve owned or leased by an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other entity, which is open to the general public.
- (133) SHOOTING RANGE. A facility for target practice and other gun training exercises.
- (134) SINGLE-WIDE. An obsolete term used to describe a mobile home or manufactured home having a width of between eight and 14 feet. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning. See definition of MANUFACTURED HOME.
- (135) SITE BUILT HOME. See definition of CONVENTIONAL CONSTRUCTION.
- (136) STABLE. Any establishment, or other enclosure where equines are maintained for boarding, holding, training, breeding, riding, pulling vehicles, or other similar

- purposes and a fee is charged for maintaining such equines or for the use of such equines.
- (137) **STORY.** That portion of a building, not including a basement, between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor next above it, or if there is no floor above, then the space between the floor and the ceiling next above it.
- (138) **STRUCTURE.** Anything constructed or erected that requires a fixed location on the ground or which is attached to something having a fixed location on the ground.
- (139) **SUBDIVISION.** The division of a lot of record at the time of enactment of this chapter into two or more lots, building sites or other divisions for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale, legacy or building development and includes all divisions of land involving a new street or a change in existing streets, includes re-subdivision and, where appropriate to the context, relates to the process of subdividing or to the land area subdivided.
- (140) **TAXIDERMY.** The act of mounting or reproducing dead animals for display or study purposes.
- (141) **TRAILER.** An obsolete term used to describe both a mobile home built before June 15, 1976 and a manufactured home. In the context of this chapter, this term has no specific meaning.
- (142) **TRAILER COURT.** An obsolete term used to describe a planned manufactured home community. See definition of **PLANNED MANUFACTURED HOME COMMUNITY.**
- (143) **TRAILER PARK.** An obsolete term used to describe a planned manufactured home community. See definition of **PLANNED MANUFACTURED HOME COMMUNITY.**
- (144) **TRAVEL TRAILER.** A vehicle designed as a temporary dwelling for travel or recreational uses, (amended 5/27/2003) **TRAVEL TRAILER PARK.** A lot on which are parked two or more travel trailers for a period of less than 30 days.
- (145) **USE.** Any purpose for which a building or tract of land may be designed, arranged, intended, maintained or occupied or any activity, occupation, business or operation carried on, or intended to be carried on, in a building or structure or a tract of land.
- (146) **USE, ACCESSORY.** A use or structure customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure and located on the same lot as the principal use or structure. **ACCESSORY USES** are allowed only within side or rear yards.
- (147) **USE, CONDITIONAL.** That use which is permitted in a particular zoning district, but only under certain specified conditions.
- (148) **USE, NONCONFORMING.** Use of land and/or buildings that does not conform to the regulations and standards of the district in which it is located, which lawfully existed at the time of adoption of this chapter and is allowed to continue under the provisions for **NONCONFORMING USES.**(See §156.022).
- (149) **USE, PRINCIPAL.** The main purpose for which a lot is intended and for which it is used.
- (150) **USED or OCCUPIED.** As applied to any land or building, includes the words **INTENDED, ARRANGED or DESIGNED, TO BE USED or OCCUPIED.**

- (151) UTILITY SUBSTATION. Any public or private utility facility which is designed for the purposes of switching, storage, transfer, re-broadcast, or other re-transmission purposes, exclusive of individual transmission line, which provides services including (but not limited to) cable television, telephone, gas, and electricity.
 - (152) VARIANCE. A permit issued by the Board of Appeals which allows use of a parcel of land in a way that does not meet certain requirements for the district in which the property is located. See § 156.026 for further details.
 - (153) WINDMILL. A wind harnessing structure used for the purposes of energy generation, etc.
 - (154) YARD. A required open space on a lot that is left unoccupied with structures and facilities, except as permitted in this chapter. A YARD may also be known as a setback.
 - (155) YARD, FRONT. The open space on a lot located between the right-of-way boundary of the abutting street(s) and the front building line projected to the side lot lines.
 - (156) YARD, REAR. The open space between the rear property line and the rear building line projected to the side lot lines.
 - (157) YARD, SIDE. The open space between the side property line and the side building line extending from the rear line of the front yard to the front line of the rear yard.
 - (158) ZONING DISTRICT. One or more sections of Pike County, Georgia, as delineated and designated on the Official Map, within which the zoning regulations are uniform.
- (Res. passed 5-88; Am. Ord. passed 9-8-99; Am. Ord. passed - -; Am. Ord. passed - -)(Res. Am. passed 07-13-01)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-27-03)(Res. Am. passed 9-14-05)(Am. Ord 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. 08-11-10) (Am Ord. passed 07-11-12)

§156.07 DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED

- (A) For the purposes of this chapter, Pike County is divided into districts as follows:
 - (1) A-R Agricultural-Residential - 1,100 sq. ft.;
 - (2) R-20 Single-Family Residential - 2,000 sq. ft.;
 - (3) R-15 Single-Family Residential - 1,500 sq. ft.;
 - (4) R-11 Single-Family Residential - 1,100 sq. ft.;
 - (5) R-6 Single-Family Residential - 600 sq. ft.; Repealed per Am. Ord. Passed 06-09-10
 - (6) DR-6 Duplex Residential; Repealed per Am. Ord. Passed 05-13-09
 - (7) P-R Planned Development - Residential; Repealed per Am. Ord. Passed 05-13-09
 - (8) P-M Planned Development - Mixed Use; Repealed per Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05
 - (9) Professional-Institutional;
 - (10) C-1 Neighborhood - Commercial;
 - (11) C-2 General - Commercial;
 - (12) C-3 Heavy - Commercial;
 - (13) M-1 Manufacturing - Light;
 - (14) M-2 Manufacturing - General;
 - (15) M-2A Manufacturing - Light;
 - (16) M-2B Manufacturing - Heavy;
 - (17) M-2C Manufacturing - Industrial Park;

- (B) In addition, overlay districts apply additional standards to specific areas which may lie within any of the above districts. Those districts are as follows:
- (1) S-1 Sensitive Land - Flood Hazard;
 - (2) S-2 Sensitive Land - Watershed Protection District;
 - (3) S-3 Sensitive Land - Groundwater Recharge Area Protection District;
 - (4) S-4 Sensitive Land - Wetlands Protection District;
 - (5) S-5 Sensitive Land - Flint River Corridor Protection District;
 - (6) U.S. Highway 19 and U.S. Highway 41 Overlay Districts (see Chapter 160 of the Pike County Code of Ordinances).

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)

§156.08 DISTRICTS EXPLAINED

- (A) Districts are areas of land within Pike County to which different development requirements and standards are applied. These differences are intended to promote the separation of incompatible uses, encourage sound land use patterns and retain the character of the community. Although this chapter establishes the locations of district boundaries, as indicated on the Official Map, the boundaries may be amended in the future in order to meet changing needs if facts are presented and accepted in support of such an amendment.
- (B) This may be done, however, only if the proposed change is in conformance with the current Pike County Land Use Plan. (This does not necessarily mean a one-to-one correspondence.) If conditions have changed to the point that a genuinely needed change in a district boundary is not in conformance with the current Pike County Land Use Plan, then the current Pike County Land Use Plan must first be amended to address the changing needs.
- (C) In making the decision to amend the boundary of a district, the points contained in § 156.028 must be considered by the Planning Commission as well as the Board of Commissioners.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)

§156.20 INITIAL INFORMATION

- (A) This subchapter outlines the procedures to be followed in order to comply with the requirements of this chapter. The developer who initially may not be familiar with this chapter first visits the office of the Pike county Zoning Administrator to get information concerning resolutions affecting his or her proposed development.
- (B) The Zoning Administrator will show the developer a copy of this chapter. The developer may either review the document in the office or he or she may purchase a copy for his or her own use.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§156.21 COMPLIANCE WITH ZONING CODE REQUIRED

- (A) No building is to be erected, used, occupied, moved or altered in a manner that does not conform to the requirements specified for the district in which it is located.
- (B) The only exception to this requirement is that all buildings or uses which lawfully existed at a particular location at the time this chapter was adopted may be continued as nonconforming uses.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§156.22 CONTINUANCE OF NONCONFORMING USES

- (A) Invariably, at the time a land use and development control resolution is adopted or amended, certain uses which lawfully existed prior to the adoption or amendment will not conform to the regulations and standards for the districts in which they are located.
- (B) These are known as nonconforming uses and in order to feasibly adopt the resolution and so as not to cause undue economic hardship on owners of nonconforming uses, these uses are allowed to continue under special conditions as outlined in the following parts of this section:
 - (1) Where a nonconforming use of a building or lot has ceased for more than six months or has changed to a permitted or conforming use, further use of the building or lot must be in conformance with the standards and requirements for the district in which it is located;
 - (2) A nonconforming use must not be extended or altered unless the extension or alteration is in conformance with the requirements of this chapter;
 - (3) A nonconforming use which is altered or extended must meet applicable Pike County building codes and development regulations. When an applicant seeks a building permit for the extension or alteration of a nonconforming use, the Zoning Administrator will inspect the unit and determine what (if anything) is needed to bring the unit into conformance with applicable building codes and development regulations. Upon determining that the unit meets applicable building codes and development regulations, he or she will issue the building permit for the nonconforming use;
 - (4) If a nonconforming building suffers damage which does not exceed 50% of its assessed valuation, the building may be reconstructed and reused as before if done within six months from the time such damage occurred. If such damage is greater than 50% of its assessed valuation, such a building may only be reconstructed and used in conformity with the standards and requirements for the district in which it is located;
 - (5) A use which is nonconforming only with respect to screening or buffer requirements must provide required screens or buffers within a period of three years from the effective date of the Certificate of Occupancy. This time period is to allow for the growth of natural vegetative buffers.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)

§156.23 BUILDING PERMIT REQUIRED

- (A) The developer or other person wishing to do any of the following must first apply to the Zoning Administrator for a building permit:
 - (1) Excavation or filling of a lot for the construction of a building;
 - (2) Erection, movement, extension or enlargement of a building or structure;
 - (3) Work on an existing building which increases the assessed value \$500 or more.
- (B) No electric current, water or sewage hookup will be made available to the site of new construction until a building permit is secured.
- (C) The building permit must be applied for either by the owner of the land upon which the proposed building or alteration is to be located or by the contractor doing the work.
- (D) The applicant may obtain a building permit application from the Planning and Development office. He or she should complete the application form and submit it to the Zoning

Administrator, together with any supporting documentation which the Zoning Administrator may specify.

- (E) Before a building permit is issued by the Zoning Administrator, the Pike County Environmental Health Department must approve the proposed water supply and sewage disposal facilities required in connection with the proposed building or structure. In areas served by a public water and sewage system, the Environmental Health Department may elect to waive either requirement for approval. After study of the site of a proposed use, the Environmental Health Department may require for health reasons that all or any portion of the site not be used for the intended purpose. The Environmental Health Department may also set a minimum lot size larger than that required by this chapter. The Pike County Environmental Health Department will either approve or disapprove the water and sewer facilities within 30 days of receipt of the application from the Zoning Administrator, providing a written decision, including reasons for the decision.
- (F) An existing use which is altered or extended must meet applicable Pike County building codes and development regulations. When an applicant seeks a building permit for the extension or alteration of an existing use, the Zoning Administrator will inspect the unit and determine what (if anything) is needed to bring the unit into conformance with applicable building codes and development regulations before a building permit may be issued.
- (G) The Zoning Administrator is in charge of issuing building permits. The Zoning Administrator will contact the applicant at the address shown on the application. The building permit will be issued if, upon review of the application and inspection of the site, the Zoning Administrator is satisfied that the proposed project will meet the requirements of this chapter and all other applicable resolutions. The Zoning Administrator may require the submission of additional materials if he or she feels additional information is needed in order to determine if the proposed project meets the requirements of this chapter.
- (H) If the Zoning Administrator feels that the proposed project as presented in the building permit application will not satisfy the requirements of this chapter, he or she will not issue a building permit. He or she will notify the applicant in writing within ten days of the submission of the application stating reasons for the refusal. The applicant will then need to confer with the Zoning Administrator to determine what he needs to do in order to comply with this chapter and be eligible for a building permit.
- (I) Construction on an approved project must start within six months from the date of issue of the building permit or the permit will become invalid and a new one must be applied for if construction of the project is desired at a future date. If construction has begun on an approved project and then ceases before the project is completed, construction must be restarted within 12 months from the time that it was stopped or the permit will become invalid and a new one must be applied for if construction of the project is desired to resume at a future date. Records of building permit applications and supporting materials will be maintained by the Zoning Administrator.
- (J) In cases where an invalid building permit for a dwelling is reapplied for, if the building permit in question has been documented to have minimally achieved the status of a satisfactory insulation inspection for the dwelling, then the reactivated permit shall be subject to a reduced permit activation fee based on percentages of completion and corresponding fee amounts approved by the Board of Commissioners and listed on the current Pike County Permit and Application Fee Schedule. The reactivated permit shall also

be subject to a thorough status inspection with an associated application fee prior to qualifying for the sliding permit scale.

- (K) All newly constructed buildings, as well as additions, extensions or enlargements of structures, must comply with all building codes in effect in Pike County. The Zoning Administrator will explain the procedures and timing of inspections to determine if work meets applicable codes.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 05-27-03)(Amd. Ord. 04-14-10)(Am. Ord. 09-08-10)

Cross-reference: Building Regulations, see §§150.15 through 150.18

§156.24 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY REQUIRED

- (A) A certificate of occupancy is required before a structure for which a building permit has been issued may be occupied or used. The building permit becomes the certificate of occupancy when the Zoning Administrator signs it in the appropriate space, certifying that to the best of his or her knowledge all requirements of this chapter have been met. The owner/contractor will then receive the certificate of occupancy to be used as confirmation that he or she has complied with the provisions of this chapter.
- (B) The Zoning Administrator will issue the certificate of occupancy within ten days of receiving the building permit with required certifications if he or she finds that all requirements of this chapter and all other applicable resolutions have been met. However, if he or she finds that all requirements of such resolutions have not yet been met when the owner/contractor seeks a certificate of occupancy, the Zoning Administrator will not issue the certificate of occupancy. He or she will notify the owner/contractor within ten days, stating reasons for the refusal. The owner/contractor will then need to confer with the Zoning Administrator to determine what he or she needs to do in order to comply with this chapter and be eligible for a certificate of occupancy.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§156.25 APPEALING AN ACTION OF THE ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

- (A) If the Zoning Administrator executes an action which the developer or other aggrieved party believes to be contrary to the provisions of this chapter, that action may be appealed. Such an appeal must be filed within 30 days of the action which forms the subject matter of the appeal.
- (B) The Board of Appeals has jurisdiction for hearing appeals concerning actions of the Zoning Administrator related to this chapter. Applications for appeal may be obtained from and submitted to the Zoning Administrator, who will transmit them to the Board of Appeals for its consideration.
- (C) When an action of the Zoning Administrator is appealed, all construction or other activity authorized by the appealed action must be stopped immediately. In certain cases, however, the Zoning Administrator may feel that the stopping of such construction or other activity authorized by the appealed action will cause imminent peril to life or property. Then the Zoning Administrator may certify to the Board of Appeals that, by reason of facts stated in the certificate, the halting of construction or other activity authorized by the appealed action would in his or her opinion cause imminent peril to life or property. In such cases, the construction or other activity authorized by the appealed action is allowed to continue unless a restraining order is granted by either the Board of Appeals or a court of appropriate jurisdiction.

- (D) When an application for appeal of an action of the Zoning Administrator is received, the Board of Appeals will set a time and place for a public hearing on the appeal. Notice of the hearing must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in Pike County at least 15 days before the hearing. In addition, the parties to the appeal will be notified of the date of the hearing by the Board of Appeals by letter at least 15 days before the hearing. Any person may appear at the hearing or have a representative attend instead.
- (E) The Board of Appeals will make a decision concerning the appeal and record the decision in the minutes for that meeting. Further appeal shall be to the Pike County Superior Court.
(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-11-91)

§156.26 VARIANCES

- (A) A variance is a permit, issued by the Board of Appeals, which allows use of a parcel of land in a way that does not meet certain requirements for the district in which the property is located. A variance may be granted only in an individual case where an extreme hardship would result if all of the requirements of this chapter were applied stringently to a particular piece of property. The hardship must be proven by showing beyond a doubt that reasonable use of the land is not possible if all of the requirements of this chapter are to be met. The hardship cannot be self-created such as:
 - (1) A lot purchased with knowledge of an existing restriction;
 - (2) A claim of hardship in terms of prospective sales;
 - (3) An expressed economic need requiring a variance, when such a need can be met in other ways which would not require a variance.
- (B) Relief from the hardship and the variance must not cause substantial detriment to the public good or impair the purposes of this chapter.
- (C) When a variance is issued, the spirit of this chapter must be observed and the public safety and welfare secured. A variance may be granted only for permitted uses in the zoning district in which the property in question is located. (For example, a two-family dwelling would not be allowed to be placed in an R-20 District under a variance).
- (D) Application for a variance may be made with the Zoning Administrator. The Zoning Administrator will take the required information and transmit it to the Board of Appeals for its consideration.
- (E) When an application for a variance is received:
 - (1) The Board of Appeals will set a date, time and place for a public hearing on the variance. Notice of the hearing must be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the territorial boundaries of Pike County twice within 15 days prior to the hearing. Such notice shall state the application number, owner's name, property location, including the land lot and district, street frontage, street address, tax map and parcel identification number, the total area of the subject property and the date, time, place and subject of the hearing. At least 15 days prior to a public hearing, notice of the date, time, place and subject of the hearing will be sent to the appellant or petitioner in writing by U.S. mail to his or her last known address and to the owners of all properties located within 1/4 mile of the subject property. Copies of all such letters will be maintained in the applicant file for permanent record.
 - (2) The Administrative Official shall post a sign not less than 18 inches by 24 inches in size in a conspicuous location on each public street frontage of the subject property at least 15 days but not more than 45 days prior to the date of the scheduled public hearing. The

sign shall set forth the fact that it is a public hearing and shall show the date, time and place of the scheduled public hearing.

- (F) The Board of Appeals will make a decision concerning the variance and record the decision in the minutes for that meeting. In reaching its decision concerning a variance, the Board of Appeals shall also consider the criteria set forth in (A) and (C) above. In addition, the Board of Appeals shall also consider whether the applicant for the variance at the time of submitting the application is in violation of the Zoning Code or any other provision of the Code of Pike County, Georgia. If the applicant is determined to be in violation of the Zoning Code or any other provision of the Code of Pike County, Georgia, then the Board of Appeals shall further consider the circumstances related to such violation(s) as part of the criteria for considering the requested variance.
- (G) The variance issued by the Board of Appeals must specify which requirements are to be varied from. It must specify alternative requirements to be met, replacing the requirements varied from.
- (H) The Board of Appeals may establish performance bonds to assure compliance with any requirements it has set for granting a variance. Where a variance is granted for a construction activity requiring a building permit, the building permit must be obtained and construction begun within six months of the issuance of the variance. Otherwise, the variance expires after six months.
- (I) The decision of the Board of Appeals on the application for variance may be appealed on points of law to the Pike County Superior Court by writ of certiorari.
- (J) An administrative variance may be granted by the Director of Planning and Development with the filing of an application at the Planning and Development Department and the meeting of certain criteria. (Note: An administrative variance provides relief from certain standards of the Pike County Zoning Code. It is not intended to provide relief from any standards related to deed restrictions or restrictive covenants that certain private properties may be subject to.)

Reasonable effort shall be made to comply with the full standards of the Zoning Code first, but if the Director of Planning and Development believes that relief is warranted, he or she may grant administrative variance approval of certain Zoning Code requirements based on the following criteria:

1. Up to 10% deviation from minimum building setbacks.
2. Up to 10% deviation from minimum buffer widths or landscape strips specified in Chapter 156 and Chapter 164.
3. Up to 25% deviation from the minimum acreage requirement specified in Section 156.43 (E)(3).
4. Up to 10% deviation from the square foot maximum for accessory buildings, per Section 156.43 (E), Section 156.63 (E), Section 156.78 (E), Section 156.93 (E), Section 156.173 (E), Section 156.88 (D), Section 156.203 (D), and Section 156.218 (D).
5. Up to 10% deviation from the minimum separation requirement between principal buildings and accessory buildings.
6. Up to 10% deviation on maximum building heights.
7. Approval of accessory buildings / uses which straddle the front and side yards of principal buildings.
8. Up to 10% deviation on the number of required parking spaces for developments.

9. For Class “B” manufactured homes, approval of a 3:12 roof pitch versus the normally required minimum of a 4:12 roof pitch. Also, up to a 10% deviation from the maximum 4:1 length / width ratio allowed for manufactured homes.

Instances of administrative variance approvals by the Zoning Administrator shall be included in the Planning and Development Department’s reports submitted monthly to the Board of Commissioners.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-12-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 01-27-09)(Am. Ord. Passed 08-10-16)(07-12-17)

§156.27 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

- (A) Some zoning districts permit certain uses only upon approval. These are called special exceptions. Consideration is given to whether or not the objectives of this chapter will be hindered in an individual situation.
 - (1) Special Exceptions are conditional uses as outlined in the corresponding zoning district and are generally considered to be a use that runs with the property.
 - (2) Special Use Permits are conditional uses as outlined in the corresponding zoning district and are generally considered to be of a temporary, one-time, or limited duration period as determined by the Board of Commissioners.
- (B) The developer or owner wishing to request a special exception must have at least 51% ownership of the subject property or be the duly authorized agent of such a person, possessing notarized authorization in writing, under the owner's signature.
- (C) Application for a special exception may be made with the administrative officer. The administrative officer will take required information and transmit it to the Board of Appeals for its consideration.
- (D) When an application for a special exception is received:
 - (1) The Board of Appeals will set a date, time and place for a public hearing on the special exception. Notice of the hearing must be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the territorial boundaries of Pike County twice within 15 days prior to the hearing. Such notice shall state the application number, owner's name, property location, including the land lot and district, street frontage, street address, tax map and parcel identification number, the total area of the subject property and the date, time, place and subject of the hearing. At least 15 days prior to a public hearing, notice of the date, time, place and subject of the hearing will be sent to the applicant or petitioner in writing by U.S. mail to his or her last known address and to the owners of all properties located within 1/4 mile of the subject property. Copies of all such letters will be maintained in the applicant file for permanent record.
 - (2) The administrative official shall post a sign not less than 18 inches by 24 inches in size in a conspicuous location on each public street frontage on the subject property at least 15 days but not more than 45 days prior to the date of the scheduled public hearing. The sign must set forth the fact that it is a public hearing and must show the date, time, and place of the scheduled public hearing.
- (E) The Board of Appeals will consider the following points in arriving at a recommendation on the special exception:
 - (1) It must not be contrary to the purposes of these regulations;

- (2) It must not be detrimental to the use or development of adjacent properties or to the general neighborhood and it must not adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of the residents or workers;
 - (3) It must not constitute a nuisance or hazard because of the number of persons who will attend or use such a facility, vehicular movement, noise or fumes generated or type of physical activity;
 - (4) It must not adversely affect existing uses and it must be proposed to be placed on a lot of sufficient size to satisfy the space requirements of the use;
 - (5) It must meet all other requirements of these regulations;
 - (6) In addition, the Board of Appeals shall also consider whether the applicant for the special exception at the time of submitting the application is in violation of the Zoning Code or any other provision of Code of Pike County, Georgia. If the applicant is determined to be in violation of the Zoning Code or any other provision of the Code of Pike County, Georgia, then the Board of Appeals shall further consider the circumstances related to such violation(s) as part of the criteria for considering the requested special exception.
- (F) The Board of Appeals shall review and make recommendation of approval, denial, deferral, withdrawal without prejudice or no recommendation on each application or the Board of Appeals, by majority vote of those present and voting, may table the application for no more than one month if, in the opinion of the Board, there is insufficient information to make a recommendation.
- (G) Before approving a special exception pursuant to this section, the Board of Commissioners must conduct a public hearing on the special exception application. Notice of the hearing must be published in a newspaper within the territorial boundaries Pike County twice within 15 days prior to the hearing. The same notification procedures for hearings used by the Board of Appeals for special exceptions shall be used by the Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners in reaching its decision shall consider the points set forth in (E)(1) through (E)(6) of this section. The decision of the Board of Commissioners may or may not concur with the recommendation of the Board of Appeals.
- (H) The Board of Appeals and/or Board of Commissioners may impose additional conditions, restrictions and development standards on a special exception as may be necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of workers and residents.
- (I) If any restrictions upon which a special exception was granted are not being complied with or any conditions upon which the granting of a special exception are based are no longer applicable, the permit may be revoked after giving notice to all parties concerned and granting full opportunity for appeal.
- (J) In cases of catastrophic loss (acts of God and man-made destruction by others) of a primary residence, the Zoning Administrator has vested powers to immediately issue a building permit for the purpose of rebuilding the destroyed residence. In cases where a temporary home, including a manufactured home, is necessary for living space where property owners' are restoring a residence, pursuant to this section, the special exception process for approval of the temporary home shall be postponed for 1 year. Within 30 days of the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for the rebuilt primary residence, the temporary home shall be removed.
- (Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-12-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-29-07)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-12-07)(Am. Ord. Passed 01-27-09)(Am. Ord. Passed 05/13/09)

§156.28 AMENDMENTS

- (A) If a developer or landowner finds that a proposed new use of his or her land does not meet the requirements of this chapter, he or she may request that this chapter be amended to permit his or her proposed use. The developer or owner wishing to request an amendment of the Official Map must have at least 51 % ownership of the subject property or be the duly authorized agent of such person, possessing notarized authorization in writing over the owner's signature. The Planning Commission or the Board of Commissioners may also propose an amendment. However, the power to approve and enact an amendment rests with the Board of Commissioners.
- (B) Application for an amendment to the Zoning Map of Pike County may be made with the Zoning Administrator. The Zoning Administrator will take the required information and transmit it to the Planning Commission and the Board of Commissioners for their consideration.
- (C) When an amendment is initiated which involves changing the zoning district of a parcel of land, the Zoning Administrator must post a sign 18 inches by 24 inches in size in a conspicuous location on each public street frontage on the subject property at least 15 days but not more than 45 days prior to the date of the scheduled public hearing. The sign must set forth the fact that it is a "zoning notice." It must show the present zoning classification, the proposed zoning classification and the purpose, date, time and place of the scheduled public hearing, and it must inform the public that additional information may be obtained at the Zoning Administrator's office. For a County initiated amendment, proposed by the Planning Commission and/or the Board of Commissioners, this requirement is not applicable per Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) 36-66-4. When a proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency, the posted zoning notice sign shall include a prominent statement that the proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency.
- (D) All applications for amendment must first be reviewed by the Planning Commission. Before taking action on the application, the Planning Commission will hold a public hearing. Notice of the date, time and place of the hearing must be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the territorial boundaries of Pike County twice within 15 days prior to the hearing. Such notice will state the application number, owner's name, property location, including the land lot and district, street frontage, street address, tax map and parcel identification number, the total area of the subject property and the present zoning classification and proposed change. Any such hearing will be open to the public and those parties at interest in the application will be given reasonable opportunity to be heard upon the application being heard. When a proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency, the published newspaper notice shall include a prominent statement that the proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency. The published notice shall be at least six column inches in size and shall not be located in the classified advertising section of the newspaper.
- (E) At least 15 days prior to a public hearing, notice of date, time, place and the subject of the hearing will be sent to the appellant or petitioner in writing by U.S. mail to his or her last known address and to the owners of all properties located within 1/4 mile of the subject

property, if residential; and 1/2 mile if commercial or manufacturing districts. Copies of all such letters will be maintained in the applicant file for permanent record. For a county initiated amendment, proposed by the Planning Commission and/or the Board of Commissioners, this requirement is not applicable per Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) 36-66-4. When a proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency, the mailed notice shall include a prominent statement that the proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency.

- (F) The Planning Commission will consider the following points in arriving at a decision on a zoning amendment:
- (1) It must not be contrary to the purpose of this chapter;
 - (2) It must not be detrimental to the use or development of adjacent properties or to the general neighborhood and it must not adversely affect the health or safety of residents or workers;
 - (3) It must not constitute a nuisance or a hazard because of the number of persons who will attend or use such a facility, vehicular movement, noise or fumes generated or type of physical activity;
 - (4) It must not adversely affect existing uses;
 - (5) In addition, the Planning Commission shall also consider whether the applicant for the amendment at the time of submitting the application is in violation of the Zoning Code or any other provision of the Code of Pike County, Georgia. If the applicant is determined to be in violation of the Zoning Code or any other provisions of the Code of Pike County, Georgia, then the Planning Commission shall further consider the circumstances related to such violation(s) as part of the criteria for considering the requested amendment.
- (G) After conclusion of the hearing on an application for amendment to the Zoning Map, the Planning Commission, by a majority vote of those members present and voting, will make a recommendation on the disposition of the application. The recommendation will be forwarded to the Board of Commissioners for final action. If the Planning Commission fails to send its recommendations to the Board of Commissioners within 30 days, the Board of Commissioners will assume that the Planning Commission approves.
- (H) Before enacting an amendment to this chapter, the Board of Commissioners must conduct a public hearing on the amendment. Notice of the hearing must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in Pike County at least 15 days but not more than 45 days before the hearing. The same notification procedures for hearings used by the Planning Commission will also be used by the Board of Commissioners. When a proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency, the published newspaper notice shall include a prominent statement that the proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency, The published notice shall be at least six column inches in size and shall not be located in the classified advertising section of the newspaper.
- The following policies and procedures will be observed in conducting the required public hearing:

- (1) The hearing will be held in the Commissioner's meeting room of the Pike County-Courthouse Annex at 79 Jackson Street, Zebulon, GA 30295.
 - (2) Written comments on the subject of the hearing may be submitted by any citizen or property owner at any time prior to the adjournment of the hearing.
 - (3) Persons desiring to be heard orally may present their views at the hearing. The length of time of oral presentations permitted to each speaker will be governed by the Board of Commissioners, depending upon the number of persons present and desiring to speak. Personal remarks will not be tolerated.
 - (4) Any person desiring a transcript of the hearing must arrange for a court reporter at their own expense.
 - (5) Cross-examination of persons making oral presentations will not be permitted.
 - (6) All questions will be addressed to the Chairperson of the Board of Commissioners or the Commission member then presiding.
 - (7) Standing to challenge a zoning decision is not conferred by being permitted to speak orally at a hearing, nor by being permitted to file statements or pleadings.
- (I) The Board of Commissioners will, when considering a proposed amendment to the Zoning Code, first determine whether the limitation imposed by such an amendment, if any, on the right to unrestricted use of property which might result from the proposed amendment is necessary to promote the public health, safety or general welfare. In considering whether to change the zoning classification of any particular property, the Board of Commissioners will balance the benefit to the public of the present zoning classification of the property against the detriment to the property owner and scrutinize the application in light of the character of the land in question and the zoning decision upon the property owner's rights. In making these determinations, the Board of Commissioners must consider the following:
- (1) The existing uses and zoning of the nearby property;
 - (2) The suitability of the property for the zoned purpose;
 - (3) The length of time the property has been vacant;
 - (4) The threat to the public health, safety and welfare, if rezoned;
 - (5) The extent to which the value of the property is diminished by the present zoning;
 - (6) The balance between the hardship on the property owner and the benefit to the public in not rezoning; and
 - (7) Whether the applicant for the amendment at the time of submitting the application is in violation of the Zoning Code or any other provision of the Code of Pike County, Georgia. If the applicant is determined to be in violation of the Zoning Code or any other provision of the Code of Pike County, Georgia, then the Board of Commissioners shall further consider the circumstances related to such violation(s) as part of the criteria for considering the requested amendment.
- (J) The Board of Commissioners may also consider whether development of the property in the zoning classification sought would do any of the following:
- (1) Would have an adverse effect on the insurance rating of the county or any substantial portion of the county issued by the Insurance Service Office or similar rating agency;
 - (2) Overtax the public utilities and streets presently existing to serve the site;
 - (3) Have a substantial adverse impact on the environment, including, but not limited to, drainage, soil erosion and sedimentation, flooding, air quality and water quality and quantity.

- (K) After conducting the public hearing and considering recommendations from the Planning Commission, the Board of Commissioners will then make an official decision on the proposed amendment. The decision may or may not concur with the recommendations of the Planning Commission. When a proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency, a public hearing shall be held on the proposed action. Such public hearing shall be held at least six months and not more than nine months prior to the date of final action on the zoning decision. This hearing shall be in addition to any other hearing required under this Code Section.
 - (L) If the proposed amendment is for a change in zoning to a given piece of property, and the Board of Commissioners denies a proposed amendment, a minimum period of 12 months must pass before the same property may again be considered for a change in zoning.
 - (M) If the proposed amendment is a textual change to the resolution, and the Board of Commissioners denies the proposed amendment, the proposed amendment may again be considered at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Commissioners.
- (Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Passed 4-12-00)(Am. Ord. Passed 04-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-12-02)(Amd. Ord. Passed 01-27-09)(Amd. Ord. Passed 06-09-10) (Amd. Ord. Passed 5-27-14)

§156.29 APPEALING AN ACTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

If the Board of Commissioners executes an action which the developer or other aggrieved party believes to be contrary to law, that action may be appealed to the Pike County Superior Court. Findings of fact, however, may not be appealed. Such an appeal must be filed within 30 days of the date on which the action of the Board of Commissioners was taken.
(Res. Passed 5-88)

§156.30 REVERSION

If no substantial construction or alteration of the property or other affirmative action to develop the property in accordance with the approved site plan and letter of intent occurs within 12 months of the effective date hereof or of the granting of an application for rezoning to Planned Development - Mixed Use (P-M), Planned Development - Residential (P-R), Commercial (C-1, C-2, C-3), Manufacturing (M-1, M-2) or Professional - Institutional (P-I), said rezoning may at the discretion of Pike County Commissioners, be rezoned to its previous classification. The procedures for this reversionary rezoning will follow the provisions as set forth in section § 156.028 of this chapter. The Zoning Administrator shall notify the owner of the property of the intention of Pike County. The owner of the property will have the right to appeal such determination to the Board of Appeals as hereinafter provided for the appeal of other decisions of said Zoning Administrator. If such prior classification has been repealed, the property will be deemed to have such zoning classification as in the opinion of the Zoning Administrator most closely approximates such prior zoning classification; provided, however, that in all cases requiring a determination of the Zoning Administrator as herein provided, said Zoning Administrator will in writing notify the owner of the property whose zoning classification is so changed of his or her determination, and such property owner will have the right to appeal such determination to the Board of Appeals as hereinafter provided for the appeal of other decisions of said Zoning Administrator.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)

A-R Agricultural-Residential

§156.40 PURPOSE

A-R Zoning Districts are intended to establish and preserve quiet areas where the primary activities are those of farming, agriculture, livestock, animal husbandry, timber cultivation and related uses consistent with responsibly maintaining the land resources of the county reserved for these purposes through best management practices, etc. Residences of a low-density nature which are compatible with these activities are also permitted. These districts are free from other uses which are incompatible with a low-density, agricultural-residential neighborhood. (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)

§156.41 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN AN A-R DISTRICT

The factors contained in § 156.28 must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission, as well as the Board of Commissioners, when determining in which zoning district an area of land is to be placed. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made. Land use decisions which are based on sound planning principles encourage the development and preservation of land use patterns that provide healthful and safe living conditions for the residents of Pike County. (Res. Passed 5-88)

§156.42 BOUNDARIES OF A-R DISTRICTS

The Pike County, Ga. Official Zoning Map shows the boundaries of all A-R Districts within Pike County. (Res. Passed 5-88) (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

§156.43 PERMITTED USES

(A) The following principal uses are permitted in A-R Districts:

- (1) Agriculture, including the keeping of ~~all~~ livestock, on tracts of land not less than 2 acres, and not within platted residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods). Livestock on qualified tracts, shall be kept at the maximum rate of one per acre. Swine are restricted per Section 156.43(B)(14) and (D)(3), and cannot be kept on tracts of land below 5 acres. Poultry, are restricted per Section 156.43(B)(11) and (C)(19);
- (2) Agribusiness on tracts of land not less than three acres and not within platted residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods);
- (3) Non-commercial garden, crop growing;
- (4) Site-built, single-family, detached dwelling with a heated floor area of at least 1,500 square feet;
- (5) Industrialized home with a heated floor area of at least 1,500 square feet;
- (6) Class A manufactured home with a heated floor area of at least 1,500 square feet;
- (7) Class B manufactured home with an approved administrative variance, and with a heated floor area of at least 1,500 square feet;
- (8) Local, state or federal government building, necessary for the provision of emergency services, etc.
- (9) Publicly owned and operated park or recreation area;

- (10) Subdivision recreation area owned, operated and maintained by a homeowner's association exclusively for use of residents and their guests;
- (11) Utility substations meeting the following development standards: a buffer must be provided along the entire substation perimeter per Chapter 164;
- (12) Equine riding academy or stable on tracts of land not less than three acres;
- (13) Family Personal Care Home, meeting applicable State requirements;
- (14) Private shooting preserve, meeting the County definition and the requirements of Title 27 of the Georgia Code.
- (15) Seasonal, light intensity, agritourism uses, offering agricultural products for sale to the public:
 - (a) Christmas Tree Farms;
 - (b) Pick-your-own Farms;
 - (c) Firewood Sales;
- (16) Foster Home (for animals), meeting State requirements;
- (17) Pet Breeder, not to exceed 10 adult breeding animals;
- (B) The following principal uses are permitted as special exceptions in A-R Districts:
 - (1) Church, synagogue, chapel or other place of religious worship or educational instruction meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) It must be located on either an arterial or collector road;
 - (b) The lot must have a minimum road frontage of 200 feet;
 - (c) The lot must have an area of at least four acres;
 - (d) All buildings must be located at least 50 feet from any property line;
 - (e) A buffer must be provided along all side and rear property lines, per Chapter 164.
 - (2) Nursery school or kindergarten meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) At least 200 square feet of outdoor play area must be provided;
 - (b) At least 35 square feet of indoor space per child must be provided;
 - (c) Outdoor play areas must be enclosed by a fence at least four feet in height;
 - (3) School, elementary, middle or high, public or private;
 - (4) Golf course, public or private, meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) It must be daytime use only;
 - (b) All buildings, greens and fairways must be set back at least 100 feet from any property line;
 - (5) Radio, television, or telecommunications tower meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) All such structures and support facilities for radio and television towers must be set back at least 200 feet from adjacent property lines;
 - (b) All Federal Aviation Administration requirements must be met;
 - (c) All telecommunications structures must meet the requirements of Chapter 113 of the Pike County Code.
 - (6) Airport, private, paved or unpaved with the following development standards:
 - (a) All Federal Aviation Administration requirements must be satisfied;
 - (b) A plat must be submitted showing the proposed location of the runway and any existing proposed buildings;
 - (7) Kennel meeting the following development standards: all permanent kennel structures must be set back a minimum of 200 feet from all property lines;
 - (8) Private club or lodge;

- (9) Deer cooler meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) All new structures must be at least 50 feet from all property lines;
 - (b) Animal waste cannot be buried or burned on property, unless permitted by state and/or federal regulations;
 - (c) Individuals maintaining deer coolers must obtain a permit from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources; and
 - (d) Individuals maintaining deer coolers must purchase a business license annually.
- (10) Taxidermy business meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) All new structures must be at least 50 feet from all property lines;
 - (b) Animal waste cannot be buried or burned on the property, unless permitted by state and/or federal regulations;
 - (c) Individuals maintaining taxidermy businesses must obtain a license from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, and must follow the requirements of Georgia Code Section 27-2-9.
- (11) Commercial grade chicken houses, commercial poultry and ratite farms;
- (12) Campground, religious;
- (13) Bed and Breakfast;
- (14) Hog parlor. A minimum lot size of 10 acres is required for a hog parlor.
- (15) Public shooting preserve, meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) Public shooting preserves shall be located on a minimum 25 acre parcel;
 - (b) All shooting areas shall be setback at least 200 feet from all property lines, including right-of-way lines;
 - (c) The public shooting preserve shall be posted “No Trespassing-Danger-Shooting Preserve” at 200 foot intervals around the perimeter of the preserve property.
 - (d) A site plan shall be submitted to the County, which shows the location of shooting areas, parking, etc.
- (16) Shooting range, outdoor, meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) Outdoor shooting ranges shall be located on a minimum 25 acre parcel;
 - (b) All shooting areas shall be setback at least 200 feet from all property lines, including right-of-way lines;
 - (c) The outdoor shooting range shall be posted “No Trespassing-Danger-Shooting Preserve” at 200 foot intervals around the perimeter of the preserve property.
 - (d) A site plan shall be submitted to the County, which shows the location of shooting areas, parking, targets, backstops, etc.
 - (e) At least one qualified individual in the sponsoring club or organization shall be properly certified for shooting range supervision. Each facility shall adopt safety rules and regulations subject to review by the County.
 - (f) Shooting range design and operation shall conform to the most current standards of the National Rifle Association (NRA) Range Sourcebook, including minimum height standards for earthen embankments behind shooting range targets.
 - (g) Outdoor shooting ranges shall be subject to pre-range lead testing and subsequent lead testing thereafter, and the range shall have necessary lead management and lead removal procedures in place.

- (h) An accessory retail store is allowed in conjunction with the shooting range, but no service or sales of alcoholic beverages shall be allowed on the shooting range property.
- (i) The outdoor shooting range shall be covered by accident and liability insurance, amount to be determined by Pike County.
- (17) Pet Breeder, exceeding 10 adult breeding animals;
- (18) Animal Shelter, meeting State requirements;
- (19) Rescue Group (for animals), meeting State requirements;
- (20) Medium to high intensity agritourism uses, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) Petting Zoos
 - (b) Rodeos / Horse Shows
 - (c) Domestic Winery
 - (d) Farmer's Market
 - (e) Agricultural Museum or other related public exhibit;
- (21) Class C manufactured home with a heated floor area of at least 1500 square feet;
- (C) The following accessory uses are permitted in A-R Districts:
 - (1) Private garage or carport for the storage of vehicles compatible with the principle use;
 - (2) Structure for the storage of items associated with the principal building and its grounds;
 - (3) Non-commercial workshop for personal hobbies, such as woodworking, etc.
 - (4) Private swimming pool and bath house or cabana meeting the following development standards: all such swimming pools which are over 24 inches (two feet) deep must be completely enclosed by a fence meeting current building codes;
 - (5) Private tennis court and/or basketball facilities; if lighted, lights must be designed so that they are night sky friendly and do not intrude upon adjacent lots. Such a court may be surrounded by a fence up to ten feet in height;
 - (6) Non-commercial garden, including a greenhouse and other customary garden structures;
 - (7) Deck, patio, barbeque grill or other such facility;
 - (8) Fence, wall, exterior lighting fixture or other general landscaping and site development facility;
 - (9) Temporary building or storage of materials meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) Permitted only in conjunction with construction of a building;
 - (b) Allowed either on the same lot where construction is taking place or on adjacent lots;
 - (c) Such a use must be terminated upon completion of construction;
 - (10) Sign as permitted by the Pike County Sign Ordinance;
 - (11) Roadside stands for sale of a roadside stand for selling of agricultural products, but not to exceed 500 square feet in floor area;
 - (12) Satellite dish antennas and television antennas;
 - (13) Detached guest quarters meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) No more than one is permitted on a lot with another dwelling;
 - (b) It is permitted only within a rear yard of a principal dwelling;
 - (c) Such a use must not be used as rental property;

- (d) The maximum heated square footage of the guest quarters shall be 750 square feet;
 - (e) Shall not have an attached, enclosed garage / carport or basement;
 - (f) Environmental Health Department approval must be obtained for each application, in regards to water and sewer capability.
- (14) Home occupation, Minor.
 - (15) Nursery, for the sale of products grown on premises; to include ornamental plants, trees and shrubs, on tracts of land not less than 3 acres.
 - (16) Structure for a children's playhouse and the storage of children's play equipment;
 - (17) Co-location of a telecommunications antenna on an existing tower or other structure;
 - (18) Windmill, 35 feet and below in height;
 - (19) Small, non-commercial, chicken house, containing no more than 10 chickens or equivalent size poultry;
 - (20) The parking of personal, unoccupied travel trailers, motor coaches, and /or pleasure boats;
 - (21) Manufactured home or trailer, camper, etc. for temporary housing at a construction site meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) It is allowed only in conjunction with a valid building permit which has been issued for the principal building to be placed on the lot;
 - (b) Prior to locating the temporary unit on the lot, an approval letter from the Environmental Health Department for the unit must be obtained, stating that the water and septic methods used on the lot for the unit are lawful and adequate;
 - (c) Only one such unit is allowed per lot;
 - (d) The temporary unit shall not be used as a rental property;
 - (e) The approval is not transferrable from one owner to another;
 - (f) The temporary unit is allowed to be located in the front yard of the proposed principal building, but must conform to all applicable building setbacks for the lot;
 - (g) The approval of occupancy of the temporary unit is for 12 months after the date of the issuance of the building permit. In the event that construction of the principal building on the lot has been well underway, but the building is not yet complete after 12 months, the permittee may apply to the Zoning Administrator for an extension of occupancy in the temporary unit. The Zoning Administrator will assess the situation and, at his or her discretion, may extend the occupancy time for an additional 12 months. In no case will a temporary manufactured home or motorized camper / trailer be allowed to remain and occupied for a period in excess of 24 months;
 - (h) The temporary unit shall be completely removed from the property (and cease to be a living quarters) within 30 days of the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for the permitted principal building. Campers and trailers that are personal property of the building permit holder may be parked unoccupied on the property, but cannot be further used as living quarters;
 - (22) Well house;
 - (23) Garage apartment meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) No more than one is permitted on a lot with another dwelling;
 - (b) It is permitted only within a side or rear yard of a principal dwelling;

- (c) The maximum heated square footage of the garage apartment shall be 750 square feet;
 - (d) Shall not contain a basement;
 - (e) Environmental Health Department approval must be obtained for each application, in regards to water and sewer capability.
- (D) The following accessory uses are permitted as special exceptions in A-R Districts:
- (1) Home occupation, General, excluding public garage, repair garage and shooting ranges;
 - (2) Windmill, above 35 feet in height, meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) All such structures must be set back from all property lines the same distance as their proposed height.
 - (b) Any applicable Federal Aviation Administration requirements must be met.
 - (3) The keeping of livestock, including swine but excluding poultry, at a rate above one animal per acre. Swine can only be kept on tracts of land not less than 5 acres.
 - (4) The keeping of exotic animals, which must meet the requirements of Georgia Code Section 27-5.
 - (5) Outdoor recreational fields (baseball, softball, etc.), for public use, with associated appurtenances.
 - (6) Cemetery, private, church, and other not-for-profit, public cemetery; (Am. Ord. 03-09-11)
 - (7) Manufactured home for temporary use for fulltime employee quarters meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) No more than one unit is permitted per lot;
 - (b) The unit must be located entirely within the rear yard of the principal building;
 - (c) The unit must meet standards established by the Pike County Environmental Health Department;
 - (d) Must be removed within 30 days of ceasing to be occupied by full time employee;
 - (e) Permits must be renewed every 12 months. They are non-transferable from one owner to another.
 - (8) Manufactured home for temporary use in case of certified hardships meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) A person having a certified hardship shown according to the procedure contained in this section and meeting any one of the following conditions may apply to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit:
 - (i) The applicant for the special exception is to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit and is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care;
 - (ii) The applicant for the special exception is to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit and at least one member of his or her family is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care;
 - (iii) The applicant for the special exception is not to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit but at least one of the residents of the unit is a member of the applicant/owner's family and is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care.
 - (b) In order to determine if the need for the special exception permit presented by the applicant is a certified hardship, the Board of Appeals will require a doctor's letter currently dated, generally confirming the hardship and also attesting to the need for

- frequent attendance upon such a person by other people. The certificate will be requested by the Board of Appeals directly from the doctor in attendance upon the person who is asserted to be disabled. All HIPAA regulations shall be followed;
- (c) The procedure for applying for a special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship is as follows:
 - (i) Application should be made to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship;
 - (ii) The Board of Appeals will explain to the applicant all conditions and limitations attached to such a permit and will secure the written certification of the applicant that he or she understands and will abide by those conditions if issued the special exception permit;
 - (iii) The Board of Appeals will consider such applications, and upon determining that all requirements have been met for such a permit, will issue the special exception permit;
 - (d) Upon being granted a special exception permit to allow a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship, the applicant must then apply to the Zoning Administrator for a building permit for the installation of the temporary manufactured home. The procedure is as follows:
 - (i) Plans for a water/well and sewage/septic system suitable for the temporary manufactured home proposed to be installed on the site must be submitted to the Pike County Environmental Health Department for its review and approval;
 - (ii) Upon securing concurrence of the Pike County Environmental Health Department of the proposed water and sewage systems to serve the proposed temporary manufactured home, the owner should present evidence of such approval to the Zoning Administrator and apply for a building permit for installation of the proposed temporary manufactured home, including the water and sewage systems;
 - (iii) Upon approval of the Zoning Administrator and receipt of the building permit, the owner should proceed with installation of the proposed temporary manufactured home, including water and sewage systems. The Zoning Administrator will provide required inspections of these systems during and upon completion of construction;
 - (e) The following conditions apply to special exception permits issued for temporary use of a manufactured home for hardship:
 - (i) It is temporary and valid only for a specific period of time. Must be renewed every 12 months;
 - (ii) A development plan must be submitted showing the proposed locations of the principal building, the water and sewage systems and the temporary manufactured home. That development plan must be approved by the Board of Appeals before issuing the temporary special exception permit;
 - (iii) During its period of approval, the temporary manufactured home must be connected to the approved water and sewage systems.
 - (iv) The temporary manufactured home must be removed within 30 days of either the expiration of the special exception permit for the temporary manufactured home or upon finding of the Board of Appeals, upon its own application or that of any aggrieved party and after giving due notice to all concerned parties and granting full

opportunity for a hearing, that the conditions for which the special exception was granted no longer exist, whichever is earlier;

- (v) No more than one such unit is permitted per lot.
 - (9) (a) Manufactured home for temporary use for personal recreation (hunting, fishing, weekend retreat, etc.) meeting the following development standards:
 - (i) Must have a minimum lot area of 25 acres;
 - (ii) No more than one unit per lot is permitted with or without a principal building;
 - (iii) Unit must meet standards established by the Pike County Environmental Health Department;
 - (iv) Unit must not be used as a permanent residence or rental property. Permit must be renewed every 12 months;
 - (v) Permit is non-transferable from one owner to another;
 - (b) The procedure for applying for a special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for personal recreational use is as follows:
 - (i) Application should be made to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for personal recreational use;
 - (ii) The Board of Appeals will explain to the applicant all conditions and limitations attached to such a permit and will secure the notarized certification of the applicant that he or she understands and will abide by those conditions if issued the special exception permit;
 - (iii) The Board of Appeals will consider such applications and upon determining that all requirements have been met for such a permit will issue the special exception permit.
 - (10) Outdoor Events-Activities (which do not violate the spirit of the purpose of A-R zoning established in Section 156.40 and the criteria for suitability established in Section 156.41), including but not limited to:
 - (a) Organized team and individual sport events, leagues, activities, and recreational activities;
 - (b) Outdoor performing arts concerts;
 - (c) Outdoor amusement enterprise, including pony riding, miniature golf, carnival or bazaar;
 - (d) Temporary locations for religious and non-religious place of assembly. This would include but not be limited to: revivals, political rallies, commercial sales events.
 - (E) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-11-91)(Am. Ord. Passed --)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-11-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-27-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 08-13-03)(Am. Ord. passed 09-03-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 11-08-06)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-12-97)(Am. Ord. 09-08-10)(Am. Ord. 03-09-11) (Am. Ord. passed 07-11-12)(Am. Ord. passed 09-09-15) (Am. Ord. passed 11-09-16)(Am. Ord. passed 07-12-17) (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

§156.44 Development Standards for A-R Districts

In addition to the development standards contained in §§ 156.20 et seq., the following standards are required within A-R Zoning Districts.

- (A) Minimum heated floor area per dwelling unit - 1,500 square feet;
- (B) Minimum lot area - 130,680 square feet (three acres); however, a lot of record lawfully existing at the time of passage of this chapter and having insufficient area to conform with minimum lot area standard may nevertheless be developed with a use which is permitted within an A-R District;
- (C) Minimum lot width at the front building line: 200 feet;
- (D) Minimum front yard setbacks (principal buildings):
 - (1) Arterial roads (principal and minor) - 100 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.
 - (2) Collector roads (major and minor) - 100 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.
 - (3) Other roads (local and private) - 80 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.(Note: Refer to GDOT Functional Classification Map for determination of road types.)
- (E) Minimum side yard setbacks (principal buildings) - 30 feet from side property lines.
- (F) Minimum rear yard setbacks (principal buildings) - 30 feet from rear property lines.
- (G) Maximum building height - 35 feet. For buildings with projections over thirty-five (35) feet, such as antennas, HVAC units, steeples, etc., the minimum required yards must be increased one foot for every two feet (part of two feet) of building height greater than 35 feet.
- (H) Accessory building standards:
 - (1) They must be located in either side or rear yards, except as follows: a temporary manufactured home at a construction site, satellite dishes, television antennas, well houses, landscaping islands, roadside stands, cemeteries as per Chapter 165, and fences as per Chapter 164 are permitted in the front yard as well as rear and side yards;
 - (2) An accessory building may be located in the front yard of a principal building, if it is located at least 300 feet from the road centerline and is not readily visible from a road. If readily visible from the road, the accessory building must match the exterior building materials of the principal building. This provision shall not apply to lots within platted, residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods)
 - (3) They may not be located closer than ten feet from any property line;
 - (4) An accessory building, except for dwellings such as guest quarters and garage apartments, erected on a lot prior to the time of construction of the principal building must be located on lots 10 acres or more and can be located towards the front of the principal building;
 - (5) An accessory building (non-dwellings and excluding swimming pools) must not exceed 800 total square feet in size when located on a lot less than two acres in area. The size of an accessory building (non-dwellings) is not limited on lots two acres or more in area, except within platted, residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods), where they shall not exceed 1200 total square feet.
 - (6) Accessory buildings not attached to the principal building must be located at least 12 feet from the principal building on the lot.
- (I) Minimum off-street parking space requirements:
 - (1) Single-family, detached dwelling - Two spaces for each dwelling unit; the parking spaces may be in a driveway.
 - (2) Home occupation - Sufficient space so that traffic can be handled without hazard or excessive congestion in the neighborhood; a noise resistant fence or vegetative buffer

may be required where excessive noise is generated, as per the Board of Appeals and Board of Commissioners.

(3) Other use - None.

- (J) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.
- (K) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (L) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (M) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments or yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (N) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (O) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (P) Landlocked lots. In case of a landlocked lot lawfully existing as of the effective date of this chapter, the property owner is entitled to one building permit, as long as all of the following requirements are met:
 - (1) No other principal building exists or is being constructed on the property;
 - (2) No other valid building permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this chapter and is currently valid;
 - (3) The property was and continues to be under single ownership since the effective date of this chapter;
 - (4) The property owner has acquired a 40-foot easement to a county (public or private) or state maintained street, and the easement has been duly recorded and made a part of the property deed.
- (Q) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (R) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and these and other, similar County road situations may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. **For A-R zoned tracts less than 25 acres, flag lot access strips shall be a maximum of 655 feet in total length and a minimum 40 feet of total width, without an approved variance. For**

A-R zoned tracts 25 acres or more, flag lot access strips shall be a maximum of 655 feet in total length and a minimum 80 feet of total width, without an approved variance.

- (S) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
- (T) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
- (U) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter is subject to the following exceptions and modifications:
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of the district;
 - (2) Single lots. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but was a lot at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
- (V) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facilities are permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
- (W) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other such physical site improvements are contained in the subdivision regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
- (X) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance (Chapter 158). Consult that document for specific requirements.
- (Y) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Zoning Administrator. (Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Pass - -)(Am. Res. Passed 02-09-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)(Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

§156.45 SUBDIVISIONS IN A-R DISTRICTS

Any Subdivision as meeting definitions as set forth in this chapter that includes three or more parcels must meet the following Development Standards:

- (A) Any subdivision of properties containing less than 130,680 square feet {three acres} per parcel will have to be re-zoned to a residential classification {R20, and R18}: Said parcels would then meet development standards of the new classification. However, a parcel of a subdivision lawfully existing at the time of passage of this chapter revision with minimum lot area standards may nevertheless be developed with a use which is permitted within an A-R District.
- (B) Any subdivision of properties meeting the requirements of reclassification would be subject to any and all application processes as set forth in Section 156.28-Amendments. This application process would be in addition to and not included in the process of application for the subdivision.

(Am. Ord. Passed 02/09/05)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)(Am. Ord. passed 07-31-2018)

§156.49 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR A-R DISTRICTS

In addition to the development standards contained in §§ 156.020 et seq., the following standards are required within A-R Districts.

- (A) Minimum floor area per dwelling unit - 1,100 square feet;
- (B) Minimum lot area - 130,680 square feet (three acres); however, a lot of record lawfully existing at the time of passage of this chapter and having insufficient area to conform with minimum lot area standard may nevertheless be developed with a use which is permitted within an A-R District;
- (C) Minimum lot width at the front building line: 200 feet;
- (D) Minimum front yard:
 - (1) Arterial roads - 100 feet (from road centerline). The front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line.
 - (2) Collector roads - 100 feet (from road centerline). The front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line.
 - (3) Other roads - 80 feet (from road centerline). The front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line.
- (E) Minimum side yard - 30 feet.
- (F) Minimum rear yard - 30 feet.
- (G) Maximum building height - 35 feet. For buildings with projections over thirty-five (35), such as antennas, HVAC units, steeples, etc., the minimum required yards must be increased one foot for every two feet (part of two feet) of building height greater than 35 feet and shall require special exception approval prior to the issuance of a building permit.
- (H) Minimum off-street parking space.
 - (1) Single-family dwelling - Two spaces for each dwelling unit; the parking spaces may be in a driveway.
 - (2) Home occupation - Sufficient space so that traffic can be handled without hazard or excessive congestion in the neighborhood; a noise resistant fence or vegetative buffer must be provided where noise is generated.
 - (3) Other use - None.
- (I) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located. (1) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (K) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (L) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments or yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (M) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this

chapter for the district in which it is located unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.

- (N) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (O) Landlocked lots. In case of a landlocked lot lawfully existing as of the effective date of this chapter, the property owner is entitled to one building permit, as long as all of the following requirements are met:
 - (1) No other principal building exists or is being constructed on the property;
 - (2) No other valid building permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this chapter and is currently valid;
 - (3) The property was and continues to be under single ownership since the effective date of this chapter;
 - (4) The property owner has acquired a 30-foot easement to a county or state maintained street, and the easement has been duly recorded and made a part of the property deed.
- (P) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (Q) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.
- (R) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
- (S) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
- (T) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter is subject to the following exceptions and modifications:
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of the district;
 - (2) Single lots. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but was a lot at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
- (U) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facilities are permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
- (V) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other such physical site improvements are contained in the subdivision regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.

- (W) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance (Chapter 158), Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (X) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Zoning Administrator.
- (Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Pass - -)(Am. Res. Passed 02-09-05)(Am. Ord, Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)(Am. Ord. passed 01-30-18)

R-20 Single-Family Residential - 2,000 Sq. Ft.

§156.60 PURPOSE

R-20 Zoning Districts are intended to establish and preserve quiet, relatively low to medium density neighborhoods of single-family residences as desired by large numbers of people with a required minimum dwelling area of 2,000 square feet. These districts are free from other uses which are incompatible with single-family homes. (Res. Passed 5-88) (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

§156.61 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN AN R-20 DISTRICT

The factors contained in § 156.28 must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission as well as the Board of Commissioners when determining in which zoning district an area of land is to be placed. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made. Land use decisions which are based on sound planning principles encourage the development and preservation of land use patterns that provide healthful and safe living conditions for the residents of Pike County. (Res. Passed 5-88)

§156.62 BOUNDARIES OF R-20 DISTRICTS

The Pike County, Ga. Official Zoning Map shows the boundaries of all R-20 Districts within Pike County. (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

§156.63 PERMITTED USES

- (A) The following principal uses are permitted in R-20 Districts:
 - (1) Site-built single-family detached dwelling with a heated floor area of at least 2,000 square feet;
 - (2) Industrialized home with a heated floor area of at least 2,000 square feet;
 - (3) Class A manufactured home with a heated floor area of at least 2,000 square feet;
 - (4) Class B manufactured home with an approved administrative variance, and with a heated floor area of at least 2,000 square feet
 - (5) Local, state or federal government building, necessary for the provision of emergency services, etc;
 - (6) Non-commercial garden, crop growing;
 - (7) Publicly owned and operated park or recreation area;
 - (8) Subdivision recreation area owned, operated and maintained by a homeowners' association exclusively for the use of residents and their guests;
 - (9) Utility substations meeting the following development standards: a buffer must be provided along the entire substation perimeter;
- (B) The following principal uses are permitted as special exceptions in R-20 Districts:

- (1) Church, synagogue, chapel or other place of religious worship or educational instruction meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) It must be located on either an arterial or collector road;
 - (b) The lot must have a minimum road frontage of 200 feet;
 - (c) The lot must have an area of at least four acres;
 - (d) All buildings must be located at least 50 feet from any property line;
 - (e) A buffer must be provided along all side and rear property lines.
- (2) Nursery school or kindergarten meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) At least 200 square feet of outdoor play area must be provided;
 - (b) At least 35 square feet of indoor space per child must be provided;
 - (c) Outdoor play areas must be enclosed by a fence at least four feet in height;
 - (d) Shall be a non-profit facility.
- (3) School, elementary, middle or high, public or private;
- (C) The following accessory uses are permitted in R-20 Districts:
 - (1) Private garage or carport for the storage of vehicles compatible with the principle use;
 - (2) Structure for the storage of items associated with the principal building and its grounds;
 - (3) Non-commercial workshop for personal hobbies, such as woodworking, etc.
 - (4) Private swimming pool and bath house or cabana meeting the following development standards: all such swimming pools which are over 24 inches (two feet) deep must be completely enclosed by a fence meeting current building codes;
 - (5) Private tennis court and/or basketball facilities; if lighted, lights must be designed so that they are night sky friendly and do not intrude upon adjacent lots. Such a court may be surrounded by a fence up to ten feet in height;
 - (6) Noncommercial garden, including a greenhouse and other customary garden structures;
 - (7) Deck, patio, barbecue grill or other such facility;
 - (8) Fence, wall, exterior lighting fixture or other general landscaping and site development facility;
 - (9) Detached guest quarters meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) No more than one is permitted on a lot with another dwelling;
 - (b) It is permitted only within a rear yard of a principal dwelling;
 - (c) Such a dwelling must not be used as rental property;
 - (d) The maximum heated square footage of the guest quarters shall be 750 square feet;
 - (e) Shall not have an attached, enclosed garage/carport or basement;
 - (f) Environmental Health Department approval must be obtained for each application, in regards to water and sewer capability.
 - (10) Temporary building or storage of materials meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) Permitted only in conjunction with construction of a building;
 - (b) Allowed either on the same lot where construction is taking place or on adjacent lots;
 - (c) Such a use must be terminated upon completion of construction;
 - (11) The parking of personal, unoccupied travel trailers, motor coaches, and /or pleasure boats;
 - (12) Sign as permitted by the Pike County Sign Ordinance;
 - (13) Satellite dish antennas and television antennas;
 - (14) Home occupation, minor.

- (15) Manufactured home or motorized trailer / camper for temporary housing at a construction site meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) It is allowed only in conjunction with a valid building permit which has been issued for the principal building to be placed on the lot;
 - (b) Prior to locating the temporary unit on the lot, an approval letter from the Environmental Health Department for the unit must be obtained, stating that the water and septic methods used on the lot for the unit are lawful and adequate;
 - (c) Only one such unit is allowed per lot;
 - (d) The temporary unit shall not be used as a rental property;
 - (e) The approval is not transferrable from one owner to another;
 - (f) The temporary unit is allowed to be located in the front yard of the proposed principal building, but must conform to all applicable building setbacks for the lot;
 - (g) The approval of occupancy of the temporary unit is for 12 months after the date of the issuance of the building permit. In the event that construction of the principal building on the lot has been well underway, but the building is not yet complete after 12 months, the permittee may apply to the Zoning Administrator for an extension of occupancy in the temporary unit. The Zoning Administrator will assess the situation and, at his or her discretion, may extend the occupancy time for an additional 12 months. In no case will a temporary manufactured home or motorized camper / trailer be allowed to remain and occupied for a period in excess of 24 months;
 - (h) The temporary unit shall be completely removed from the property (and cease to be a living quarters) within 30 days of the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for the permitted principal building. Campers and trailers that were personal property of the building permit holder prior to construction may be parked unoccupied on the property, but cannot be further used as living quarters;
- (16) Well house;
- (17) Garage apartment meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) No more than one is permitted on a lot with another dwelling;
 - (b) It is permitted only within a side or rear yard of a principal dwelling;
 - (c) The maximum heated square footage of the garage apartment shall be 750 square feet;
 - (d) Shall not contain a basement;
 - (e) Environmental Health Department approval must be obtained for each application, in regards to water and sewer capability.
- (D)The following accessory uses are permitted as special exceptions in R-20 Districts:
 - (1) Home occupation, general, excluding public garage, repair garage and shooting range and commercial kennel;
 - (2) Manufactured home for temporary use in case of certified hardships meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) A person having a certified hardship shown according to the procedure contained in this section and meeting any one of the following conditions may apply to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit:
 - (i) The applicant for the special exception is to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit and is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care;
 - (ii) The applicant for the special exception is to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit and at least one member of his or her family is physically or

- mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care;
- (iii) The applicant for the special exception is not to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit but at least one of the residents of the unit is a member of the applicant/owner's family and is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care.
- (b) In order to determine if the need for the special exception permit presented by the applicant is a certified hardship, the Board of Appeals will require a doctor's letter currently dated, generally confirming the hardship and also attesting to the need for frequent attendance upon such a person by other people. The certificate will be requested by the Board of Appeals directly from the doctor in attendance upon the person who is asserted to be disabled. All HIPAA regulations shall be followed;
 - (c) The procedure for applying for a special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship is as follows:
 - (i) Application should be made to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship;
 - (ii) The Board of Appeals will explain to the applicant all conditions and limitations attached to such a permit and will secure the written certification of the applicant that he or she understands and will abide by those conditions if issued the special exception permit;
 - (iii) The Board of Appeals will consider such applications, and upon determining that all requirements have been met for such a permit, will issue the special exception permit;
 - (d) Upon being granted a special exception permit to allow a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship, the applicant must then apply to the Zoning Administrator for a building permit for the installation of the temporary manufactured home. The procedure is as follows:
 - (i) Plans for a water/well and sewage/septic system suitable for the temporary manufactured home proposed to be installed on the site must be submitted to the Pike County Environmental Health Department for its review and approval;
 - (ii) Upon securing concurrence of the Pike County Environmental Health Department of the proposed water and sewage systems to serve the proposed temporary manufactured home, the owner should present evidence of such approval to the Zoning Administrator and apply for a building permit for installation of the proposed temporary manufactured home, including the water and sewage systems;
 - (iii) Upon approval of the Zoning Administrator and receipt of the building permit, the owner should proceed with installation of the proposed temporary manufactured home, including water and sewage systems. The Zoning Administrator will provide required inspections of these systems during and upon completion of construction;
 - (e) The following conditions apply to special exception permits issued for temporary use of a manufactured home for hardship:
 - (i) It is temporary and valid only for a specific period of time. Must be renewed every 12 months;

- (ii) A development plan must be submitted showing the proposed locations of the principal building, the water and sewage systems and the temporary manufactured home. That development plan must be approved by the Board of Appeals before issuing the temporary special exception permit;
 - (iii) During its period of approval, the temporary manufactured home must be connected to the approved water and sewage systems.
 - (iv) The temporary manufactured home must be removed within 30 days of either the expiration of the special exception permit for the temporary manufactured home or upon finding of the Board of Appeals, upon its own application or that of any aggrieved party and after giving due notice to all concerned parties and granting full opportunity for a hearing, that the conditions for which the special exception was granted no longer exist, whichever is earlier;
 - (v) No more than one such unit is permitted per lot.
- (E) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.
- (Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Passed 4-14-99; Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-27-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 08-13-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-13-06) (Am. Ord. Passed 09-09-15) (Am. Ord. Passed 11-09-16) (Am. Ord. passed 07-12-17) (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

§156.64 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR R-20 DISTRICTS

In addition to the development standards contained in §§ 156.020 et seq., the following standards are required within R-20 Districts:

- (A) Minimum floor area per dwelling unit - 2,000 square feet;
- (B) Minimum lot area - 87,120 square feet (two acres); however, a lot of record lawfully existing at the time of passage of this chapter and having insufficient area to conform with minimum lot area standard may nevertheless be developed with a use which is permitted within an R-20 District.
- (C) Minimum Lot Width at the Front Building Line - 200 feet;
- (D) Minimum front yard.
 - (1) Arterial roads - 100 feet (from road centerline). The front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line.
 - (2) Collector streets - 100 feet (from road centerline). The front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line.
 - (3) Other roads - 80 feet (from road centerline). The front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line.
- (E) Minimum side yard - 30 feet.
- (F) Minimum rear yard - 30 feet.
- (G) Maximum building height- 35 feet. For buildings with projections over thirty-five (35), such as antennas, HVAC units, steeples, etc., the minimum required yards must be increased one foot for every two feet (part of two feet) of building height greater than 35 feet and shall require special exception approval prior to the issuance of a building permit.
- (H) Minimum off-street parking space.
 - (1) Single-family dwelling - Two spaces for each dwelling unit; the parking spaces may be in a driveway.

- (2) Home occupation - Sufficient space so that traffic can be handled without hazard or excessive congestion in the neighborhood; a noise resistant fence or vegetative buffer must be provided where noise is generated.
- (3) Other uses - None.
- (I) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.
- (J) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (K) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (L) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments or yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (M) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (N) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (O) Landlocked lots. In case of a landlocked lot lawfully existing as of the effective date of this chapter, the property owner is entitled to one building permit, as long as all of the following requirements are met:
 - (1) No other principal building exists or is being constructed on the property;
 - (2) No other valid building permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this chapter and is currently valid;
 - (3) The property was and continues to be under single ownership since the effective date of this chapter;
 - (4) The property owner has acquired a 30-foot easement to a county or state maintained street, and the easement has been duly recorded and made a part of the property deed.
- (P) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (Q) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.
- (R) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.

- (S) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
 - (T) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter is subject to the following exceptions and modifications:
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of the district;
 - (2) Single lots. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but was a lot at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
 - (U) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facilities are permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
 - (V) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other such physical site improvements are contained in the subdivision regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (W) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (X) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Zoning Administrator.
- (Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Pass - -)(Am. Res. Passed 02-09-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 1201-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)(Am. Ord. Passed 09.08-10) (Am. Ord. passed 01-30-18)

R-18 Single-Family Residential - 1,800 Sq. Ft.

§156.70 PURPOSE

R-18 Zoning Districts are intended to establish and preserve quiet, relatively low to medium density neighborhoods of single-family residences as desired by large numbers of people with a required minimum dwelling area of 1,800 square feet. These districts are free from other uses which are incompatible with single-family homes.

§156.71 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN AN R-18 DISTRICT

The factors contained in § 156.28 must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission as well as the Board of Commissioners when determining in which zoning district an area of land is to be placed. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made. Land use decisions which are based on sound planning principles encourage the development and preservation of land use patterns that provide healthful and safe living conditions for the residents of Pike County.

§156.72 BOUNDARIES OF R-18 DISTRICTS

The Pike County, Ga. Official Zoning Map shows the boundaries of all R-20 Districts within Pike County.

§156.73 PERMITTED USES

- (A) The following principal uses are permitted in R-18 Districts:
- (1) Site-built single-family detached dwelling with a heated floor area of at least 1,800 square feet;
 - (2) Industrialized home with a heated floor area of at least 1,800 square feet;
 - (3) Class A manufactured home with a heated floor area of at least 1,800 square feet;
 - (4) Class B manufactured home with an approved administrative variance, and with a heated floor area of at least 1,800 square feet
 - (5) Local, state or federal government building, necessary for the provision of emergency services, etc;
 - (6) Non-commercial garden, crop growing;
 - (7) Publicly owned and operated park or recreation area;
 - (8) Subdivision recreation area owned, operated and maintained by a homeowners' association exclusively for the use of residents and their guests;
 - (9) Utility substations meeting the following development standards: a buffer must be provided along the entire substation perimeter;
- (B) The following principal uses are permitted as special exceptions in R-18 Districts:
- (1) Church, synagogue, chapel or other place of religious worship or educational instruction meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) It must be located on either an arterial or collector road;
 - (b) The lot must have a minimum road frontage of 200 feet;
 - (c) The lot must have an area of at least four acres;
 - (d) All buildings must be located at least 50 feet from any property line;
 - (e) A buffer must be provided along all side and rear property lines.
 - (2) Nursery school or kindergarten meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) At least 200 square feet of outdoor play area must be provided;
 - (b) At least 35 square feet of indoor space per child must be provided;
 - (c) Outdoor play areas must be enclosed by a fence at least four feet in height;
 - (d) Shall be a non-profit facility.
 - (3) School, elementary, middle or high, public or private;
- (C) The following accessory uses are permitted in R-18 Districts:
- (1) Private garage or carport for the storage of vehicles compatible with the principle use;
 - (2) Structure for the storage of items associated with the principal building and its grounds;
 - (3) Non-commercial workshop for personal hobbies, such as woodworking, etc.
 - (4) Private swimming pool and bath house or cabana meeting the following development standards: all such swimming pools which are over 24 inches (two feet) deep must be completely enclosed by a fence meeting current building codes;
 - (5) Private tennis court and/or basketball facilities; if lighted, lights must be designed so that they are night sky friendly and do not intrude upon adjacent lots. Such a court may be surrounded by a fence up to ten feet in height;
 - (6) Noncommercial garden, including a greenhouse and other customary garden structures;
 - (7) Deck, patio, barbecue grill or other such facility;

- (8) Fence, wall, exterior lighting fixture or other general landscaping and site development facility;
- (9) Detached guest quarters meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) No more than one is permitted on a lot with another dwelling;
 - (b) It is permitted only within a rear yard of a principal dwelling;
 - (c) Such a dwelling must not be used as rental property;
 - (d) The maximum heated square footage of the guest quarters shall be 750 square feet;
 - (e) Shall not have an attached, enclosed garage / carport or basement;
 - (f) Environmental Health Department approval must be obtained for each application, in regards to water and sewer capability.
- (10) Temporary building or storage of materials meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) Permitted only in conjunction with construction of a building;
 - (b) Allowed either on the same lot where construction is taking place or on adjacent lots;
 - (c) Such a use must be terminated upon completion of construction;
- (11) The parking of personal, unoccupied travel trailers, motor coaches, and /or pleasure boats;
- (12) Sign as permitted by the Pike County Sign Ordinance;
- (13) Satellite dish antennas and television antennas;
- (14) Home occupation, minor.
- (15) Manufactured home or motorized trailer / camper for temporary housing at a construction site meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) It is allowed only in conjunction with a valid building permit which has been issued for the principal building to be placed on the lot;
 - (b) Prior to locating the temporary unit on the lot, an approval letter from the Environmental Health Department for the unit must be obtained, stating that the water and septic methods used on the lot for the unit are lawful and adequate;
 - (c) Only one such unit is allowed per lot;
 - (d) The temporary unit shall not be used as a rental property;
 - (e) The approval is not transferrable from one owner to another;
 - (f) The temporary unit is allowed to be located in the front yard of the proposed principal building, but must conform to all applicable building setbacks for the lot;
 - (g) The approval of occupancy of the temporary unit is for 12 months after the date of the issuance of the building permit. In the event that construction of the principal building on the lot has been well underway, but the building is not yet complete after 12 months, the permittee may apply to the Zoning Administrator for an extension of occupancy in the temporary unit. The Zoning Administrator will assess the situation and, at his or her discretion, may extend the occupancy time for an additional 12 months. In no case will a temporary manufactured home or motorized camper / trailer be allowed to remain and occupied for a period in excess of 24 months;
 - (h) The temporary unit shall be completely removed from the property (and cease to be a living quarters) within 30 days of the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for the permitted principal building. Campers and trailers that were personal property of the building permit holder prior to construction may be parked unoccupied on the property, but cannot be further used as living quarters;
- (16) Well house;

- (17) Garage apartment meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) No more than one is permitted on a lot with another dwelling;
 - (b) It is permitted only within a side or rear yard of a principal dwelling;
 - (c) The maximum heated square footage of the garage apartment shall be 750 square feet;
 - (d) Shall not contain a basement;
 - (e) Environmental Health Department approval must be obtained for each application, in regards to water and sewer capability.
- (D) The following accessory uses are permitted as special exceptions in R-18 Districts:
 - (1) Home occupation, general, excluding public garage, repair garage and shooting range and commercial kennel;
 - (2) Manufactured home for temporary use in case of certified hardships meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) A person having a certified hardship shown according to the procedure contained in this section and meeting any one of the following conditions may apply to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit:
 - (i) The applicant for the special exception is to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit and is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care;
 - (ii) The applicant for the special exception is to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit and at least one member of his or her family is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care;
 - (iii) The applicant for the special exception is not to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit but at least one of the residents of the unit is a member of the applicant/owner's family and is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care.
 - (b) In order to determine if the need for the special exception permit presented by the applicant is a certified hardship, the Board of Appeals will require a doctor's letter currently dated, generally confirming the hardship and also attesting to the need for frequent attendance upon such a person by other people. The certificate will be requested by the Board of Appeals directly from the doctor in attendance upon the person who is asserted to be disabled. All HIPAA regulations shall be followed;
 - (c) The procedure for applying for a special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship is as follows:
 - (i) Application should be made to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship;
 - (ii) The Board of Appeals will explain to the applicant all conditions and limitations attached to such a permit and will secure the written certification of the applicant that he or she understands and will abide by those conditions if issued the special exception permit;
 - (iii) The Board of Appeals will consider such applications, and upon determining that all requirements have been met for such a permit, will issue the special exception permit;
 - (d) Upon being granted a special exception permit to allow a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship, the applicant must then apply to the Zoning

Administrator for a building permit for the installation of the temporary manufactured home. The procedure is as follows:

- (i) Plans for a water/well and sewage/septic system suitable for the temporary manufactured home proposed to be installed on the site must be submitted to the Pike County Environmental Health Department for its review and approval;
 - (ii) Upon securing concurrence of the Pike County Environmental Health Department of the proposed water and sewage systems to serve the proposed temporary manufactured home, the owner should present evidence of such approval to the Zoning Administrator and apply for a building permit for installation of the proposed temporary manufactured home, including the water and sewage systems;
 - (iii) Upon approval of the Zoning Administrator and receipt of the building permit, the owner should proceed with installation of the proposed temporary manufactured home, including water and sewage systems. The Zoning Administrator will provide required inspections of these systems during and upon completion of construction;
- (e) The following conditions apply to special exception permits issued for temporary use of a manufactured home for hardship:
- (i) It is temporary and valid only for a specific period of time. Must be renewed every 12 months;
 - (ii) A development plan must be submitted showing the proposed locations of the principal building, the water and sewage systems and the temporary manufactured home. That development plan must be approved by the Board of Appeals before issuing the temporary special exception permit;
 - (iii) During its period of approval, the temporary manufactured home must be connected to the approved water and sewage systems.
 - (iv) The temporary manufactured home must be removed within 30 days of either the expiration of the special exception permit for the temporary manufactured home or upon finding of the Board of Appeals, upon its own application or that of any aggrieved party and after giving due notice to all concerned parties and granting full opportunity for a hearing, that the conditions for which the special exception was granted no longer exist, whichever is earlier;
 - (v) No more than one such unit is permitted per lot.

(E) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception. (Res. Passed 07-31-18)

§156.74 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR R-18 DISTRICTS

In addition to the development standards contained in §§ 156.20 et seq., the following standards are required within R-18 Zoning Districts:

- (A) Minimum heated floor area per dwelling unit - 1,800 square feet;
- (B) Minimum lot area - 87,120 square feet (two acres); however, a lot of record lawfully existing at the time of passage of this chapter and having insufficient area to conform with minimum lot area standard may nevertheless be developed with a use which is permitted within an R-18 District.
- (C) Minimum Lot Width at the Front Building Line - 200 feet;
- (D) Minimum front yard setbacks (principal buildings):

- (1) Arterial roads (principal and minor) - 100 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.
 - (2) Collector roads (major and minor) - 100 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.
 - (3) Other roads (local and private) - 80 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.
(Note: Refer to GDOT Functional Classification Map for determination of road types.)
- (E) Minimum side yard setbacks (principal buildings) - 30 feet from side property lines.
- (F) Minimum rear yard setbacks (principal buildings) - 30 feet from rear property lines.
- (G) Maximum building height - 35 feet. For buildings with projections over thirty-five (35) feet, such as antennas, HVAC units, steeples, etc., the minimum required yards must be increased one foot for every two feet (part of two feet) of building height greater than 35 feet.
- (H) Accessory building standards:
- (1) They must be located in either side or rear yards, except as follows: a temporary manufactured home at a construction site, satellite dishes, television antennas, well houses, landscaping islands, roadside stands, cemeteries as per Chapter 165, and fences as per Chapter 164 are permitted in the front yard as well as rear and side yards;
 - (2) An accessory building may be located in the front yard of a principal building, if it is located at least 300 feet from the road centerline and is not readily visible from a road. If readily visible from the road, the accessory building must match the exterior building materials of the principal building. This provision shall not apply to lots within platted, residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods)
 - (3) They may not be located closer than ten feet from any property line;
 - (4) An accessory building, except for dwellings such as guest quarters and garage apartments, erected on a lot prior to the time of construction of the principal building must be located on lots 10 acres or more and can be located towards the front of the principal building;
 - (5) An accessory building (non-dwellings and excluding swimming pools) must not exceed 800 total square feet in size when located on a lot less than two acres in area. The size of an accessory building (non-dwellings) is not limited on lots two acres or more in area, except within platted, residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods), where they shall not exceed 1200 total square feet.
 - (6) Accessory buildings not attached to the principal building must be located at least 12 feet from the principal building on the lot.
- (I) Minimum off-street parking space requirements:
- (1) Single-family, detached dwelling - Two spaces for each dwelling unit; the parking spaces may be in a driveway.
 - (2) Home occupation - Sufficient space so that traffic can be handled without hazard or excessive congestion in the neighborhood; a noise resistant fence or vegetative buffer may be required where excessive noise is generated, as per the Board of Appeals and Board of Commissioners.
 - (3) Other use - None.
- (J) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.

- (K) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (L) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (M) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments or yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (N) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (O) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (P) Landlocked lots. In case of a landlocked lot lawfully existing as of the effective date of this chapter, the property owner is entitled to one building permit, as long as all of the following requirements are met:
- (1) No other principal building exists or is being constructed on the property;
 - (2) No other valid building permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this chapter and is currently valid;
 - (3) The property was and continues to be under single ownership since the effective date of this chapter;
 - (4) The property owner has acquired a 40-foot easement to a county (public or private) or state maintained street, and the easement has been duly recorded and made a part of the property deed.
- (Q) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (R) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and these and other, similar County road situations may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be a maximum of 500 feet in total length and minimum 40 feet of total width, without an approved variance.
- (S) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
- (T) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.

- (U) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter is subject to the following exceptions and modifications:
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of the district;
 - (2) Single lots. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but was a lot at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
 - (V) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required offstreet parking or loading/unloading facilities are permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
 - (W) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other such physical site improvements are contained in the subdivision regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (X) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (Y) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Zoning Administrator.
- (Res. Passed 07-31-18)

R-15 Single-Family Residential - 1,500 Sq. Ft.

§156.75 PURPOSE

R-15 Zoning Districts are intended to establish and preserve quiet, relatively low to medium density neighborhoods of single-family residences as desired by large numbers of people with a required minimum dwelling area of 1,500 square feet. These districts are free from other uses which are incompatible with single-family homes. (Res. Passed 5-88) (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

§156.76 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN AN R-15 DISTRICT

The factors contained in § 156.28 must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission as well as the Board of Commissioners when determining in which zoning district an area of land is to be placed. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made. Land use decisions which are based on sound planning principles encourage the development and preservation of land use patterns that provide healthful and safe living conditions for the residents of Pike County. (Res. Passed 5-88)

§156.77 BOUNDARIES OF R-15 DISTRICTS

The Pike County, Ga. Official Zoning Map shows the boundaries of all R-15 Districts within Pike County. (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

§156.78 PERMITTED USES

- (A) The following principal uses are permitted in R-15 Districts:
- (1) Site-built single-family detached dwelling with a heated floor area of at least 1,500 square feet;
 - (2) Industrialized home with a heated floor area of at least 1,500 square feet;
 - (3) Class A manufactured home with a heated floor area of at least 1,500 square feet;
 - (4) Class B manufactured home with an approved administrative variance, and with a heated floor area of at least 1,500 square feet
 - (5) Local, state or federal government building, necessary for the provision of emergency services, etc;
 - (6) Non-commercial garden, crop growing;
 - (7) Publicly owned and operated park or recreation area;
 - (8) Subdivision recreation area owned, operated and maintained by a homeowners' association exclusively for the use of residents and their guests;
 - (9) Utility substations meeting the following development standards: a buffer must be provided along the entire substation perimeter;
- (B) The following principal uses are permitted as special exceptions in R-15 Districts:
- (1) Church, synagogue, chapel or other place of religious worship or educational instruction meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) It must be located on either an arterial or collector road;
 - (b) The lot must have a minimum road frontage of 200 feet;
 - (c) The lot must have an area of at least four acres;
 - (d) All buildings must be located at least 50 feet from any property line;
 - (e) A buffer must be provided along all side and rear property lines.
 - (2) Nursery school or kindergarten meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) At least 200 square feet of outdoor play area must be provided;
 - (b) At least 35 square feet of indoor space per child must be provided;
 - (c) Outdoor play areas must be enclosed by a fence at least four feet in height;
 - (d) Shall be a non-profit facility.
 - (3) School, elementary, middle or high, public or private;
- (C) The following accessory uses are permitted in R-15 Districts:
- (1) Private garage or carport for the storage of ~~automobiles and light trucks~~ vehicles compatible with the principle use;
 - (2) Structure for the storage of items associated with the principal building and its grounds;
 - (3) Non-commercial workshop for personal hobbies, such as woodworking, etc.
 - (4) Private swimming pool and bath house or cabana meeting the following development standards: all such swimming pools which are over 24 inches (two feet) deep must be completely enclosed by a fence meeting current building codes;
 - (5) Private tennis court and/or basketball facilities; if lighted, lights must be designed so that they are night sky friendly and do not intrude upon adjacent lots. Such a court may be surrounded by a fence up to ten feet in height;
 - (6) Noncommercial garden, including a greenhouse and other customary garden structures;
 - (7) Deck, patio, barbecue grill or other such facility;
 - (8) Fence, wall, exterior lighting fixture or other general landscaping and site development facility;
 - (9) Detached guest quarters meeting the following development standards:

- (a) No more than one is permitted on a lot with another dwelling;
 - (b) It is permitted only within a rear yard of a principal dwelling;
 - (c) Such a dwelling must not be used as rental property;
 - (d) The maximum heated square footage of the guest quarters shall be 750 square feet;
 - (e) Shall not have an attached, enclosed garage / carport or basement;
 - (f) Environmental Health Department approval must be obtained for each application, in regards to water and sewer capability.
- (10) Temporary building or storage of materials meeting the following development standards:
- (a) Permitted only in conjunction with construction of a building;
 - (b) Allowed either on the same lot where construction is taking place or on adjacent lots;
 - (c) Such a use must be terminated upon completion of construction;
- (11) The parking of personal, unoccupied travel trailers, motor coaches, and /or pleasure boats;
- (12) Sign as permitted by the Pike County Sign Ordinance;
- (13) Satellite dish antennas and television antennas;
- (14) Home occupation, minor.
- (15) Manufactured home or motorized trailer/camper for temporary housing at a construction site meeting the following development standards:
- (a) It is allowed only in conjunction with a valid building permit which has been issued for the principal building to be placed on the lot;
 - (b) Prior to locating the temporary unit on the lot, an approval letter from the Environmental Health Department for the unit must be obtained, stating that the water and septic methods used on the lot for the unit are lawful and adequate;
 - (c) Only one such unit is allowed per lot;
 - (d) The temporary unit shall not be used as a rental property;
 - (e) The approval is not transferrable from one owner to another;
 - (f) The temporary unit is allowed to be located in the front yard of the proposed principal building, but must conform to all applicable building setbacks for the lot;
 - (g) The approval of occupancy of the temporary unit is for 12 months after the date of the issuance of the building permit. In the event that construction of the principal building on the lot has been well underway, but the building is not yet complete after 12 months, the permittee may apply to the Zoning Administrator for an extension of occupancy in the temporary unit. The Zoning Administrator will assess the situation and, at his or her discretion, may extend the occupancy time for an additional 12 months. In no case will a temporary manufactured home or motorized camper / trailer be allowed to remain and occupied for a period in excess of 24 months;
 - (h) The temporary unit shall be completely removed from the property (and cease to be a living quarters) within 30 days of the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for the permitted principal building. Campers and trailers that were personal property of the building permit holder prior to construction may be parked unoccupied on the property, but cannot be further used as living quarters;
- (16) Well house;
- (17) Garage apartment meeting the following development standards:
- (a) No more than one is permitted on a lot with another dwelling;

- (b) It is permitted only within a side or rear yard of a principal dwelling;
 - (c) The maximum heated square footage of the garage apartment shall be 750 square feet;
 - (d) Shall not contain a basement;
 - (e) Environmental Health Department approval must be obtained for each application, in regards to water and sewer capability.
- (D)The following accessory uses are permitted as special exceptions in R-15 Districts:
- (1) Home occupation, general, excluding public garage, repair garage and shooting range and commercial kennel;
 - (2) Manufactured home for temporary use in case of certified hardships meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) A person having a certified hardship shown according to the procedure contained in this section and meeting any one of the following conditions may apply to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit:
 - (i) The applicant for the special exception is to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit and is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care;
 - (ii) The applicant for the special exception is to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit and at least one member of his or her family is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care;
 - (iii) The applicant for the special exception is not to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit but at least one of the residents of the unit is a member of the applicant/owner's family and is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care.
 - (b) In order to determine if the need for the special exception permit presented by the applicant is a certified hardship, the Board of Appeals will require a doctor's letter currently dated, generally confirming the hardship and also attesting to the need for frequent attendance upon such a person by other people. The certificate will be requested by the Board of Appeals directly from the doctor in attendance upon the person who is asserted to be disabled. All HIPAA regulations shall be followed;
 - (c) The procedure for applying for a special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship is as follows:
 - (i) Application should be made to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship;
 - (ii)The Board of Appeals will explain to the applicant all conditions and limitations attached to such a permit and will secure the written certification of the applicant that he or she understands and will abide by those conditions if issued the special exception permit;
 - (iii) The Board of Appeals will consider such applications, and upon determining that all requirements have been met for such a permit, will issue the special exception permit;
 - (d) Upon being granted a special exception permit to allow a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship, the applicant must then apply to the Zoning Administrator for a building permit for the installation of the temporary manufactured home. The procedure is as follows:

- (i) Plans for a water/well and sewage/septic system suitable for the temporary manufactured home proposed to be installed on the site must be submitted to the Pike County Environmental Health Department for its review and approval;
- (ii) Upon securing concurrence of the Pike County Environmental Health Department of the proposed water and sewage systems to serve the proposed temporary manufactured home, the owner should present evidence of such approval to the Zoning Administrator and apply for a building permit for installation of the proposed temporary manufactured home, including the water and sewage systems;
- (iii) Upon approval of the Zoning Administrator and receipt of the building permit, the owner should proceed with installation of the proposed temporary manufactured home, including water and sewage systems. The Zoning Administrator will provide required inspections of these systems during and upon completion of construction;
- (e) The following conditions apply to special exception permits issued for temporary use of a manufactured home for hardship:
 - (i) It is temporary and valid only for a specific period of time. Must be renewed every 12 months;
 - (ii) A development plan must be submitted showing the proposed locations of the principal building, the water and sewage systems and the temporary manufactured home. That development plan must be approved by the Board of Appeals before issuing the temporary special exception permit;
 - (iii) During its period of approval, the temporary manufactured home must be connected to the approved water and sewage systems.
 - (iv) The temporary manufactured home must be removed within 30 days of either the expiration of the special exception permit for the temporary manufactured home or upon finding of the Board of Appeals, upon its own application or that of any aggrieved party and after giving due notice to all concerned parties and granting full opportunity for a hearing, that the conditions for which the special exception was granted no longer exist, whichever is earlier;
 - (v) No more than one such unit is permitted per lot.

(E) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.

(Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Passed 4-14-99; Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-27-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 08-13-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-13-06) (Am. Ord. Passed 09-09-15) (Am. Ord. Passed 11-09-16) (Am. Ord. passed 07-12-17) (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

(Note: This zoning district shall be repealed by Pike County. Any parcel already zoned R-15 may be developed under current R-15 standards, but new rezoning applications for R-15 will not be received or approved by Pike County.)

§156.79 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR R-15 DISTRICTS

In addition to the development standards contained in §§ 156.20 et seq., the following standards are required within R-15 Zoning Districts:

- (A) Minimum heated floor area per dwelling unit - 1,500 square feet;
- (B) Minimum lot area - 87,120 square feet (two acres); however, a lot of record lawfully existing at the time of passage of this chapter and having insufficient area to conform with minimum lot area standard may nevertheless be developed with a use which is permitted within an R-15 District.
- (C) Minimum Lot Width at the Front Building Line - 200 feet;
- (D) Minimum front yard setbacks (principal buildings):
 - (1) Arterial roads (principal and minor) - 100 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.
 - (2) Collector roads (major and minor) - 100 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.
 - (3) Other roads (local and private) - 80 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.(Note: Refer to GDOT Functional Classification Map for determination of road types.)
- (E) Minimum side yard setbacks (principal buildings) - 30 feet from side property lines.
- (F) Minimum rear yard setbacks (principal buildings) - 30 feet from rear property lines.
- (G) Maximum building height - 35 feet. For buildings with projections over thirty-five (35) feet, such as antennas, HVAC units, steeples, etc., the minimum required yards must be increased one foot for every two feet (part of two feet) of building height greater than 35 feet.
- (H) Accessory building standards:
 - (1) They must be located in either side or rear yards, except as follows: a temporary manufactured home at a construction site, satellite dishes, television antennas, well houses, landscaping islands, roadside stands, cemeteries as per Chapter 165, and fences as per Chapter 164 are permitted in the front yard as well as rear and side yards;
 - (2) An accessory building may be located in the front yard of a principal building, if it is located at least 300 feet from the road centerline and is not readily visible from a road. If readily visible from the road, the accessory building must match the exterior building materials of the principal building. This provision shall not apply to lots within platted, residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods)
 - (3) They may not be located closer than ten feet from any property line;
 - (4) An accessory building, except for dwellings such as guest quarters and garage apartments, erected on a lot prior to the time of construction of the principal building must be located on lots 10 acres or more and can be located towards the front of the principal building;
 - (5) An accessory building (non-dwellings and excluding swimming pools) must not exceed 800 total square feet in size when located on a lot less than two acres in area. The size of an accessory building (non-dwellings) is not limited on lots two acres or more in area, except within platted, residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods), where they shall not exceed 1200 total square feet.
 - (6) Accessory buildings not attached to the principal building must be located at least 12 feet from the principal building on the lot.
- (I) Minimum off-street parking space requirements:
 - (1) Single-family, detached dwelling - Two spaces for each dwelling unit; the parking spaces may be in a driveway.
 - (2) Home occupation - Sufficient space so that traffic can be handled without hazard or excessive congestion in the neighborhood; a noise resistant fence or vegetative buffer

may be required where excessive noise is generated, as per the Board of Appeals and Board of Commissioners.

(3) Other use - None.

- (J) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.
- (K) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (L) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (M) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments or yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (N) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (O) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (P) Landlocked lots. In case of a landlocked lot lawfully existing as of the effective date of this chapter, the property owner is entitled to one building permit, as long as all of the following requirements are met:
- (1) No other principal building exists or is being constructed on the property;
 - (2) No other valid building permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this chapter and is currently valid;
 - (3) The property was and continues to be under single ownership since the effective date of this chapter;
 - (4) The property owner has acquired a 40-foot easement to a county (public or private) or state maintained street, and the easement has been duly recorded and made a part of the property deed.
- (Q) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (R) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and these and other, similar County road situations may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. **Flag lot access strips shall be a maximum of 500 feet in total length and minimum 40 feet of total width, without an approved variance.**

- (S) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
 - (T) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
 - (U) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter is subject to the following exceptions and modifications:
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of the district;
 - (2) Single lots. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but was a lot at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
 - (V) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facilities are permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
 - (W) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other such physical site improvements are contained in the subdivision regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (X) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (Y) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Zoning Administrator.
- (Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Pass - -)(Am. Res. Passed 02-09-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)(Am. Ord. Passed 01-30-18)(Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)
- (Note: This zoning district shall be repealed by Pike County. Any parcel already zoned R-15 may be developed under current R-15 standards, but new rezoning applications for R-15 will not be received or approved by Pike County.)**

R-11 Single-Family Residential - 1,100 Sq. Ft.

§156.90 PURPOSE

R-11 Zoning Districts are intended to establish and preserve quiet, relatively low to medium density neighborhoods of single-family residences as desired by large numbers of people with a required minimum dwelling area of 1,100 square feet. These districts are free from other uses which are incompatible with single-family homes. (Res. Passed 5-88) (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

§156.91 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN AN R-11 DISTRICT

The factors contained in § 156.28 must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission as well as the Board of Commissioners when determining in which zoning district an area of land is to be placed. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made. Land use decisions which are based on sound planning principles encourage the development and preservation of land use patterns that provide healthful and safe living conditions for the residents of Pike County. (Res. Passed 5-88)

§156.92 BOUNDARIES OF R-11 DISTRICTS

The Pike County, Ga. Official Zoning Map shows the boundaries of all R-11 Districts within Pike County. (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

§156.93 PERMITTED USES

(A) The following principal uses are permitted in R-11 Districts:

- (1) Site-built single-family detached dwelling with a heated floor area of at least 1,100 square feet;
- (2) Industrialized home with a heated floor area of at least 1,100 square feet;
- (3) Class A manufactured home with a heated floor area of at least 1,100 square feet;
- (4) Class B manufactured home with an approved administrative variance, and with a heated floor area of at least 1,100 square feet
- (5) Local, state or federal government building, necessary for the provision of emergency services, etc;
- (6) Non-commercial garden, crop growing;
- (7) Publicly owned and operated park or recreation area;
- (8) Subdivision recreation area owned, operated and maintained by a homeowners' association exclusively for the use of residents and their guests;
- (9) Utility substations meeting the following development standards: a buffer must be provided along the entire substation perimeter;

(B) The following principal uses are permitted as special exceptions in R-11 Districts:

- (1) Church, synagogue, chapel or other place of religious worship or educational instruction meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) It must be located on either an arterial or collector road;
 - (b) The lot must have a minimum road frontage of 200 feet;
 - (c) The lot must have an area of at least four acres;
 - (d) All buildings must be located at least 50 feet from any property line;
 - (e) A buffer must be provided along all side and rear property lines.
- (2) Nursery school or kindergarten meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) At least 200 square feet of outdoor play area must be provided;
 - (b) At least 35 square feet of indoor space per child must be provided;
 - (c) Outdoor play areas must be enclosed by a fence at least four feet in height;
 - (d) Shall be a non-profit facility.
- (3) School, elementary, middle or high, public or private;

(C) The following accessory uses are permitted in R-11 Districts:

- (1) Private garage or carport for the storage of vehicles compatible with the principle use;
- (2) Structure for the storage of items associated with the principal building and its grounds;

- (3) Non-commercial workshop for personal hobbies, such as woodworking, etc.
- (4) Private swimming pool and bath house or cabana meeting the following development standards: all such swimming pools which are over 24 inches (two feet) deep must be completely enclosed by a fence meeting current building codes;
- (5) Private tennis court and/or basketball facilities; if lighted, lights must be designed so that they are night sky friendly and do not intrude upon adjacent lots. Such a court may be surrounded by a fence up to ten feet in height;
- (6) Noncommercial garden, including a greenhouse and other customary garden structures;
- (7) Deck, patio, barbecue grill or other such facility;
- (8) Fence, wall, exterior lighting fixture or other general landscaping and site development facility;
- (9) Detached guest quarters meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) No more than one is permitted on a lot with another dwelling;
 - (b) It is permitted only within a rear yard of a principal dwelling;
 - (c) Such a dwelling must not be used as rental property;
 - (d) The maximum heated square footage of the guest quarters shall be 750 square feet;
 - (e) Shall not have an attached, enclosed garage/carport or basement;
 - (f) Environmental Health Department approval must be obtained for each application, in regards to water and sewer capability.
- (10) Temporary building or storage of materials meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) Permitted only in conjunction with construction of a building;
 - (b) Allowed either on the same lot where construction is taking place or on adjacent lots;
 - (c) Such a use must be terminated upon completion of construction;
- (11) The parking of personal, unoccupied travel trailers, motor coaches, and /or pleasure boats;
- (12) Sign as permitted by the Pike County Sign Ordinance;
- (13) Satellite dish antennas and television antennas;
- (14) Home occupation, minor.
- (15) Manufactured home or motorized trailer / camper for temporary housing at a construction site meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) It is allowed only in conjunction with a valid building permit which has been issued for the principal building to be placed on the lot;
 - (b) Prior to locating the temporary unit on the lot, an approval letter from the Environmental Health Department for the unit must be obtained, stating that the water and septic methods used on the lot for the unit are lawful and adequate;
 - (c) Only one such unit is allowed per lot;
 - (d) The temporary unit shall not be used as a rental property;
 - (e) The approval is not transferrable from one owner to another;
 - (f) The temporary unit is allowed to be located in the front yard of the proposed principal building, but must conform to all applicable building setbacks for the lot;
 - (g) The approval of occupancy of the temporary unit is for 12 months after the date of the issuance of the building permit. In the event that construction of the principal building on the lot has been well underway, but the building is not yet complete after 12 months, the permittee may apply to the Zoning Administrator for an extension of occupancy in the temporary unit. The Zoning Administrator will assess the situation

- and, at his or her discretion, may extend the occupancy time for an additional 12 months. In no case will a temporary manufactured home or motorized camper / trailer be allowed to remain and occupied for a period in excess of 24 months;
- (h) The temporary unit shall be completely removed from the property (and cease to be a living quarters) within 30 days of the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for the permitted principal building. Campers and trailers that were personal property of the building permit holder prior to construction may be parked unoccupied on the property, but cannot be further used as living quarters;
- (16) Well house;
 - (17) Garage apartment meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) No more than one is permitted on a lot with another dwelling;
 - (b) It is permitted only within a side or rear yard of a principal dwelling;
 - (c) The maximum heated square footage of the garage apartment shall be 750 square feet;
 - (d) Shall not contain a basement;
 - (e) Environmental Health Department approval must be obtained for each application, in regards to water and sewer capability.
- (D) The following accessory uses are permitted as special exceptions in R-11 Districts:
- (1) Home occupation, general, excluding public garage, repair garage and shooting range and commercial kennel;
 - (2) Manufactured home for temporary use in case of certified hardships meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) A person having a certified hardship shown according to the procedure contained in this section and meeting any one of the following conditions may apply to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit:
 - (i) The applicant for the special exception is to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit and is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care;
 - (ii) The applicant for the special exception is to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit and at least one member of his or her family is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care;
 - (iii) The applicant for the special exception is not to be the owner and occupant of the temporary unit but at least one of the residents of the unit is a member of the applicant/owner's family and is physically or mentally disabled and requires frequent attendance by others for medical or physical care.
 - (b) In order to determine if the need for the special exception permit presented by the applicant is a certified hardship, the Board of Appeals will require a doctor's letter currently dated, generally confirming the hardship and also attesting to the need for frequent attendance upon such a person by other people. The certificate will be requested by the Board of Appeals directly from the doctor in attendance upon the person who is asserted to be disabled. All HIPAA regulations shall be followed;
 - (c) The procedure for applying for a special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship is as follows:
 - (i) Application should be made to the Board of Appeals for the special exception permit for a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship;

- (ii) The Board of Appeals will explain to the applicant all conditions and limitations attached to such a permit and will secure the written certification of the applicant that he or she understands and will abide by those conditions if issued the special exception permit;
- (iii) The Board of Appeals will consider such applications, and upon determining that all requirements have been met for such a permit, will issue the special exception permit;
- (d) Upon being granted a special exception permit to allow a temporary manufactured home for certified hardship, the applicant must then apply to the Zoning Administrator for a building permit for the installation of the temporary manufactured home. The procedure is as follows:
 - (i) Plans for a water/well and sewage/septic system suitable for the temporary manufactured home proposed to be installed on the site must be submitted to the Pike County Environmental Health Department for its review and approval;
 - (ii) Upon securing concurrence of the Pike County Environmental Health Department of the proposed water and sewage systems to serve the proposed temporary manufactured home, the owner should present evidence of such approval to the Zoning Administrator and apply for a building permit for installation of the proposed temporary manufactured home, including the water and sewage systems;
 - (iii) Upon approval of the Zoning Administrator and receipt of the building permit, the owner should proceed with installation of the proposed temporary manufactured home, including water and sewage systems. The Zoning Administrator will provide required inspections of these systems during and upon completion of construction;
- (e) The following conditions apply to special exception permits issued for temporary use of a manufactured home for hardship:
 - (i) It is temporary and valid only for a specific period of time. Must be renewed every 12 months;
 - (ii) A development plan must be submitted showing the proposed locations of the principal building, the water and sewage systems and the temporary manufactured home. That development plan must be approved by the Board of Appeals before issuing the temporary special exception permit;
 - (iii) During its period of approval, the temporary manufactured home must be connected to the approved water and sewage systems.
 - (iv) The temporary manufactured home must be removed within 30 days of either the expiration of the special exception permit for the temporary manufactured home or upon finding of the Board of Appeals, upon its own application or that of any aggrieved party and after giving due notice to all concerned parties and granting full opportunity for a hearing, that the conditions for which the special exception was granted no longer exist, whichever is earlier;
 - (v) No more than one such unit is permitted per lot.
- (E) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.

(Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Passed 4-14-99; Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-27-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 08-13-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-13-06) (Am. Ord. Passed 09-09-15) (Am. Ord. Passed 11-09-16) (Am. Ord. passed 07-12-17) (Am. Ord. Passed 01-30-18)(Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

(Note: This zoning district shall be repealed by Pike County. Any parcel already zoned R-11 may be developed under current R-11 standards, but new rezoning applications for R-11 will not be received or approved by Pike County.)

§156.94 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR R-11 DISTRICTS

In addition to the development standards contained in §§ 156.20 et seq., the following standards are required within R-11 Zoning Districts:

- (A) Minimum heated floor area per dwelling unit - 1,100 square feet;
- (B) Minimum lot area - 87,120 square feet (two acres); however, a lot of record lawfully existing at the time of passage of this chapter and having insufficient area to conform with minimum lot area standard may nevertheless be developed with a use which is permitted within an R-11 District.
- (C) Minimum Lot Width at the Front Building Line - 200 feet;
- (D) Minimum front yard setbacks (principal buildings):
 - (1) Arterial roads (principal and minor) - 100 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.
 - (2) Collector roads (major and minor) - 100 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.
 - (3) Other roads (local and private) - 80 feet (from road centerline) or the front of all buildings must be at least 35 feet from the front property line, whichever is greater.(Note: Refer to GDOT Functional Classification Map for determination of road types.)
- (E) Minimum side yard setbacks (principal buildings) - 30 feet from side property lines.
- (F) Minimum rear yard setbacks (principal buildings) - 30 feet from rear property lines.
- (G) Maximum building height - 35 feet. For buildings with projections over thirty-five (35) feet, such as antennas, HVAC units, steeples, etc., the minimum required yards must be increased one foot for every two feet (part of two feet) of building height greater than 35 feet.
- (H) Accessory building standards:
 - (1) They must be located in either side or rear yards, except as follows: a temporary manufactured home at a construction site, satellite dishes, television antennas, well houses, landscaping islands, roadside stands, cemeteries as per Chapter 165, and fences as per Chapter 164 are permitted in the front yard as well as rear and side yards;
 - (2) An accessory building may be located in the front yard of a principal building, if it is located at least 300 feet from the road centerline and is not readily visible from a road. If readily visible from the road, the accessory building must match the exterior building materials of the principal building. This provision shall not apply to lots within platted, residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods)
 - (3) They may not be located closer than ten feet from any property line;
 - (4) An accessory building, except for dwellings such as guest quarters and garage apartments, erected on a lot prior to the time of construction of the principal building must be located on lots 10 acres or more and can be located towards the front of the principal building;

- (5) An accessory building (non-dwellings and excluding swimming pools) must not exceed 800 total square feet in size when located on a lot less than two acres in area. The size of an accessory building (non-dwellings) is not limited on lots two acres or more in area, except within platted, residential subdivisions (named neighborhoods), where they shall not exceed 1200 total square feet.
- (6) Accessory buildings not attached to the principal building must be located at least 12 feet from the principal building on the lot.
- (I) Minimum off-street parking space requirements:
 - (1) Single-family, detached dwelling - Two spaces for each dwelling unit; the parking spaces may be in a driveway.
 - (2) Home occupation - Sufficient space so that traffic can be handled without hazard or excessive congestion in the neighborhood; a noise resistant fence or vegetative buffer may be required where excessive noise is generated, as per the Board of Appeals and Board of Commissioners.
 - (3) Other use - None.
- (J) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.
- (K) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (L) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (M) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments or yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (N) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (O) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (P) Landlocked lots. In case of a landlocked lot lawfully existing as of the effective date of this chapter, the property owner is entitled to one building permit, as long as all of the following requirements are met:
 - (1) No other principal building exists or is being constructed on the property;
 - (2) No other valid building permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this chapter and is currently valid;
 - (3) The property was and continues to be under single ownership since the effective date of this chapter;

- (4) The property owner has acquired a 40-foot easement to a county (public or private) or state maintained street, and the easement has been duly recorded and made a part of the property deed.
- (Q) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (R) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and these and other, similar County road situations may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. **Flag lot access strips shall be a maximum of 500 feet in total length and minimum 40 feet of total width, without an approved variance.**
- (S) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
- (T) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
- (U) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter is subject to the following exceptions and modifications:
- (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of the district;
 - (2) Single lots. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but was a lot at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
- (V) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facilities are permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
- (W) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other such physical site improvements are contained in the subdivision regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
- (X) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance. Consult that document for specific requirements.
- (Y) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Zoning Administrator.
- (Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Pass - -)(Am. Res. Passed 02-09-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-08-10) (Am. Ord. passed 07-31-18)

(Note: This zoning district shall be repealed by Pike County. Any parcel already zoned R-11 may be developed under current R-11 standards, but new rezoning applications for R-11 will not be received or approved by Pike County.)

R-6 Single-Family Residential - 600 Sq. Ft.

§156.105 - 156.109

(Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Passed - -; Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 12 01-05)(Repealed per Am. Ord. Passed 06-09-10)

DR-6 Duplex Residential - 600 Sq. Ft.

§156.120 - 156.124

(Res. Passed 5-88; Am. Ord. Passed - -; Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Repealed per Am. Ord. Passed 05/13/09)

PRD Planned Residential Development

§156.135 PURPOSE

Planned development mixed use districts are intended to encourage the development of large tracts of land as planned residential and neighborhood developments, encourage flexible and creative concepts in site planning; conserve natural topographical and geological features of the land by encouraging scenic and functional open spaces within the residential areas; accomplish a more desirable environment than would be possible through the strict application of minimum requirements of this sub-section; provide for an efficient use of land resulting in smaller networks of utilities and streets and thereby lower development and housing costs; promote a less sprawling form of development; and provide an environment of stable character compatible with surrounding areas.

(Ord. Passed 08-12-03)

§156.136 BOUNDARIES OF PRD DISTRICTS

The Official Map of Pike County shows the boundaries of all PRD districts within Pike County. (Ord. Passed 08-12-03)

§156.137 PERMITTED USES

(A) The following Principal Uses are permitted in PRD Districts:

Planned residential development meeting the criteria of this sub-section, which development may include any and all Principal Uses contained in 156.060, et. seq. (R- 20 Single Family Residential 2,000 Square Feet Residential), 156.075 et. seq. (R-15 Single-Family Residential – 1,500 Square Feet District) of the Zoning Ordinance of Pike County.

(B) The following Principal Uses are permitted as Special Exceptions in PRD Districts:

For planned residential developments, any Principal Use permitted as a Special Exception in 156.060 et. seq. (R-20 Single Family Residential 2,000 Square Feet District), 156.075 et. seq. (R-15 Single Family Residential 1,500 District) of the Zoning Ordinance of Pike County.

- (C) The following Accessory Uses are permitted in PRD Districts:
- (1) For planned single family residential developments, any Accessory Use permitted in 156.060 et. seq. (R-20 Single Family Residential 2,000 Square Feet District), 156.075 et. seq. (R-15 Single-Family Residential 1,500 District).
 - (2) All accessory uses must meet the following standards:
 - (a) They must be located in the rear yard, except as follows: a temporary manufactured home on a construction site, satellite dish, television antennas, and well houses are permitted in the front yard as well as rear and side yards;
 - (b) They may not be located closer than five (5) feet from any property line.
 - (c) Accessory buildings and structures not attached to the principal building must be located at least twelve (12) feet from the principal building on the lot.
- (D) All uses not permitted within PRD districts by this Section are specifically prohibited. (Ord. Passed 08-12-03) (Am. Ord. passed 11-09-16)

§ 156.138 REVIEW PROCESS

- (A) Pre-Application Concept Conference/Review.
- (1) Prior to filing an application for a PRD development, the applicant shall confer with the Zoning Administrator in order to review the general character of the planned development (on the basis of tentative land use sketch) and to obtain information on development standards and ordinances affecting the proposed planned development.
 - (2) Before an application is authorized, the applicant shall submit a preliminary concept plan for review by the planning and zoning department. The department shall coordinate review of the plan and provide a report to the Planning Commission. The plan shall be submitted to the Planning Commission for review at a public meeting. The Planning Commission shall review the plan and provide comments and recommendations within thirty (30) days.
 - (3) Before an application is authorized, the applicant shall contact the adjacent property owners by mail in the surrounding area notifying them of the development intent. Notification should be structured as to provide a response from the owner. A list of all property owners, responses, and copies of the notification should be presented along with the preliminary concept plan.
- (B) Preliminary Concept Plan Requirements.
- The following is required to be included with the preliminary concept plan:
- (1) Planned development name;
 - (2) The owner and developer of the property;
 - (3) Architect, engineer or planner who designed the plan;
 - (4) Location or orientation map of the property;
 - (5) Legal description of the parcel;
 - (6) Date, scale, north arrow;
 - (7) Total acreage of tract;
 - (8) Topography at five (5) foot contour intervals;
 - (9) Proposed land use and net acreage in each type;
 - (10) Proposed street layout;
 - (11) Proposed lot layout;
 - (12) Proposed buffers, open space and natural environmental features such as surface drainage and open water;

- (13) Proposed buildings to be used for recreation, or public facility uses;
 - (14) Following preliminary concept plan review and approval by the Planning Commission, the developer of the planned development project may apply for rezoning pursuant to the requirements of the Pike County Zoning Ordinance, and master development plan approval.
- (C) Master Plan Requirements.
- (1) A master development plan which incorporates and/or addresses the recommendations made by the planning commission in its review of the preliminary concept plan shall be submitted with the application for planned development approval.
 - (2) The master development plan shall include the following information:
 - (a) The plan shall include information contained on the preliminary concept plan and address all recommendations previously made by the planning commission.
 - (b) Graphic scale shall be not less than one (1) inch equals 100 feet.
 - (c) Sheet size must be not larger than forty-two (42) inches long and thirty (30) inches wide. If the complete plan cannot be shown on one sheet of this size, it may be shown on more than one sheet with an index map on a separate sheet of the same size.
 - (d) The developer shall submit a plan of his entire tract, even though his present plans may call for the actual development of only a small portion of the property. Any unit divisions of phasings intended in the preparations of the Final plat must be represented on the Master Plan.
 - (e) Property Information:
 - (i) Planned development project name;
 - (ii) Owner and developer of the property;
 - (i) Architect, engineer, or planner who designed the plan;
 - (iv) Date, scale and north arrow;
 - (v) An area map showing property owners, zoning classifications of parcels, and existing land use within 1.5 miles of the proposed property for the planned development project;
 - (vi) A legal description of the parcel.
 - (f) Existing conditions:
 - (i) Topographical features of the site, with a minimum contour interval of ten (10) feet. The outline of wooded areas and surface drainage such as streams, lakes and wetlands shall be shown;
 - (ii) Current soil classifications according to NRCS and USDA.
 - (iii) The location of any flood hazard areas subject to the 100-year flood plain within and adjacent to the proposed property
 - (iv) The location and extent of any aircraft approach zones over the proposed property;
 - (v) The location of any existing property lines within the parcel; the location, width, right-of-way, and names of any existing roads; railroads, utility rights-of-way or easements; and existing buildings and structures;
 - (vi) Existing public facilities such as sanitary sewers, water mains, storm drainage facilities, culverts, bridges, and other underground or aboveground facilities within the parcel to be developed, or within the rights-of-way of roads

bordering the parcel with sizes, grades, and invert elevations from filed surveys or other sources.

- (g) Proposed Development Conditions:
 - (i) Phases of the proposed developments;
 - (ii) Location and extent of the proposed transportation system, including all streets and other access ways (sidewalks, driveways, walking paths, etc.) with right-of-way and pavements widths, as well as proposed street names within the proposed development.
 - (iii) Delineation of the proposed residential land use areas, including the location of residential land uses, dwelling unit types, total number of dwelling units, total number of lots, number and percentage allocation by dwelling unit type, outlines of all dwellings, maximum proposed heights, and yard setbacks;
 - (iv) Proposed layout and dimensions of all lots within each proposed residential zoning district including all setbacks;
 - (v) Calculation of residential density in dwelling units per net acre, by zoning district and dwelling unit type proposed;
 - (vi) The delineation of proposed non-residential land use areas, including lot layout and dimensions with setbacks, and general location of proposed buildings and structures shown by outlines, maximum proposed building heights;
 - (vii) The interior common and/or open space system;
 - (viii) The location and use of existing and proposed public, semi-public and community facilities such as schools, parks, open areas, and other public buildings on the site, including areas proposed to be dedicated or reserved for community or public use;
 - (ix) Proposed improvements to existing community facilities including roads, sewers, drainage and water facilities adjoining or near the site;
 - (x) An off street parking and loading plan;
 - (xi) The location and extent of all required buffer areas, depicting extent of natural vegetation and type and location of additional vegetation, if required.
- (h) Development Incentives: Identification of each development incentive, proposed to be met, as identified in Section 150.140 shall be included in the master plan. Appropriate narrative detailing each incentive that is met shall be attached to the plan.
- (3) A written report shall be submitted by the applicant which contains the following information concerning the master development plan:
 - (a) General description of the proposal.
 - (b) Detailed legal description.
 - (c) A statement of present ownership of all land within the proposed development and a financial plan from the developer that indicates the ability to develop and complete the proposed development in accordance with the plan submitted.
 - (d) A development and construction time schedule showing major activities of proposed development. If the planned development will be in phases, a general statement of the proposed development schedule by phase.
 - (e) Agreements, provisions and covenants which govern the use, maintenance and protection of the development, any common or open areas, density standards, and yard requirements.

- (f) Proposed standards for development, including restrictions on the use of the property, density standards, yard requirements and restrictive covenants.
- (g) Proposed dedication or reservation of land for public use, including streets, easements, parks and school sites.
- (h) Exceptions or variations from the requirements of the zoning ordinance and any applicable subdivision or development ordinance.
- (i) Plans for the provision of utilities, including water, sanitary sewer and drainage facilities and appropriate calculations regarding the sizing of drainage areas and pipes.
- (j) A report from the source of public water, as appropriate, indicating the adequacy of water and sanitary sewer services.
- (k) Plans for the protection of abutting properties.
- (l) Plans for the maintenance of common and/or open space areas.
- (m) Tables showing the total number of acres in the proposed development and the percentage designation for each type of proposed land use, including public facilities. Information shall be provided in net acres.
- (n) Tabulations of the overall net density for residential uses.
- (o) An explanation of phasing or stages of the planned development project.
- (p) Adequacy and arrangement of pedestrian traffic access and circulation including separation of pedestrian from vehicular traffic, and pedestrian convenience.
- (q) Adequacy and arrangement of pedestrian traffic access and circulation including separation of pedestrian from vehicular traffic, and pedestrian convenience.
- (r) Location, arrangement, appearance and sufficiency of off-street parking and loading.
- (s) Location, arrangement, size and placement of buildings, lighting, and signs.
- (t) Identification of all participants involved in the planning process for the project, including preparation of the application.
- (u) Planned development project for which one thousand (1,000) or more average daily vehicle trips will be generated and/or which will use at least twenty-thousand (20,000) gallons per day of public water usage or sewage treatment plant capacity and/or is located within 1.5 miles of a public school must submit with the application a developmental impact report. The report shall objectively discuss positive and negative impacts of the proposed development on land uses; public water and sewerage facilities; traffic patterns, volumes and road improvements; storm drainage facilities, school enrollment; tax base and economic base; natural vegetation; wildlife habitat; and, area appearance and aesthetics.
- (v) Standard Report Format-All reports, tabular data, and supporting documentation shall be submitted on 8 (eight) 2" x 11" or larger format when required. Any report prepared with computer is required to be submitted on a 3.5" floppy diskette or CD in a general format that can be read by Microsoft Word, Excel, Access, AutoCad, or in a format readable by ArcInfo/ArcView. Reports shall be typed with a font size of not less than 12 point. Data that is appropriate may be shown on the submitted plans.

(D) Application Review.

- (1) In reviewing the application for the planned residential development, the Planning Commission and the Board of Commissioners shall review each application according to procedures set forth in Section 156.028 of the Pike County Zoning Ordinance.
- (2) The consideration of a PRD district approval or disapproval and master development plan shall also include, but not be limited to the following:
 - (a) Relation to the comprehensive plan.
 - (b) Adequacy and arrangement of vehicular traffic access and circulation including intersections, road widths, channelization structures and traffic controls.
 - (c) Adequacy and arrangement of pedestrian traffic access and circulation including separation of pedestrian from vehicular traffic, and pedestrian convenience.
 - (d) Location, arrangement, appearance and sufficiency of off-street parking and loading;
 - (e) Location, arrangement, size, and placement of buildings, lighting, and signs.
 - (f) Arrangement of landscape features and buffer areas.
 - (g) Adequacy of public water supply.
 - (h) Adequacy of storm water and sanitary waste disposal facilities.
 - (i) Adequacy of public school facilities.
 - (j) Adequacy of structures, roadways, in areas with moderate to high susceptibility flooding and ponding and/or erosion.

(E) Application Approval.

- (1) Approval Conditioned on Site Plan and Use Requested. For all applications for a Principal Use identified in Section 156.137(A), approval shall be conditioned upon the site plan and use requested submitted with the application. If approval of the application requires modifications to the site plan, the applicant must file the following with the Zoning Administrator:
 - (a) Written notice of consent to the modifications.
 - (b) A site plan properly revised to include the modifications.The Official Zoning Map of Pike County shall not be changed until such time as the requirements of this Section have been fulfilled.
- (2) Approval for Principal Use. Special Exception Conditioned on Site Plan. All applications for a Principal Use, Special Exception identified in Section 156.137(B) shall be conditioned upon the site plan submitted with the application. If approval of the application to a Principal Use, Special Exception requires modification to the site plan, the applicant must file the following with the Zoning Administrator.
 - (a) Written notice of consent to the modifications.
 - (b) A site plan properly revised to include the modifications.The Official Zoning Map of Pike County shall not be changed until such time as the requirements of this Section have been fulfilled.
- (3) Revision of Development Plan.
 - (a) Minor extensions, alterations or modifications of existing buildings or structures may be permitted after review and approval by the Planning Commission, provided that such changes must be consistent with the purposes and intent of the master development plan. For purposes of this section, a minor extension, alteration or modification of the development plan shall be any change which does not change the uses proposed for the development, the density of the land use pattern, the

location or dimension of streets, the change in shape of the size or architecture of any structure located or to be located within the development.

- (b) Any major or substantial change in the approved development plan must be reviewed and approved by the Board of Commissioners after receipt of recommendations from the Planning Commission in accordance with the procedures of Section 156.028. A written statement indicating the nature of the revision and the reason it is considered necessary or desirable to revise the development must support a request for revision to the development plan. For purposes of this section, a major or substantial change shall be any change in the development plan which is not listed in Section 156.138(D)(3)(a).

(4) Reversion of Zoning Approval.

Approval of the Board of Commissioners shall be effective for a two (2) year period. However, if no construction has begun within that period or if the applicant fails to maintain the approved development schedule, the Board of Commissioners, at its discretion and for good cause, may extend for one (1) additional year the period for beginning construction and maintaining the approved development schedule. Ninety (90) days prior to the end of the two (2) year period of approval or the additional extension, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the Board of Commissioners and property owner in writing of the approaching deadline and schedule a public hearing before the Planning Commission and Board of Commissioners. Such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the Georgia Zoning Procedures Act, O.C.G.A. 36-66-1, et. seq., and the Pike County Zoning Ordinance.

(5) Subdivision Approval.

- (a) At the option of the applicant, a preliminary subdivision plat may be filed along with the Development Plan in order that tentative approval of the subdivision by the Planning Commission may be granted, pending the approval by the Board of Commissioners of the Development Plan.
- (b) In no case shall final subdivision approval precede the approval of the Development Plan.
- (c) Site development regulations, specifications, and procedures governing the platting of a PRD Development and plat approval shall be in accordance with the Pike County Subdivision Regulations.

(6) Building Permits and Certificates of Occupancy.

The Zoning Administrator/Building Official shall issue building permits for buildings and structures in the PRD Development if they are in substantial conformity with the approved Development Plan, the development schedule, and with all other applicable regulations. A Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued for any completed building or structure if it conforms to the requirements of the approved Development Plan and all other applicable regulations.

(Ord. Passed 08-12-03)

§ 156.139 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR PRD DISTRICTS

The following standards shall govern planned development in and shall apply to any planned development in the PRD District:

- (A) Designated Areas for PRD Developments. Any PRD development must be located in one of the following areas of Pike County: (i) within V2 mile of the city limits of any incorporated

- municipality in Pike County as the city limits are as of 10-12-06; or (ii) within a one mile arc of the intersection of U.S. Hwy 19 and the Spalding County line. For purposes of this requirement, a PRD shall be deemed to be located within the area specified above if at least fifty (50) percent of the property lies within such area.
- (B) Landscaped Area Buffer. Rear and Side. A twenty-five (25) foot landscaped buffer, in addition to any required landscape area.
 - (C) Compliance with Zoning District Development Standards. Any planned development use must comply with the development standards of the zoning district for which the Principal Use or Principal Use Special Exception is allowed.
 - (D) Compliance with the Pike County Subdivision Regulations. Any planned development must comply with the development standards of the Pike County Subdivision Ordinance.
 - (E) Off Premise and General Advertising Signage. Off premise and general advertising signage shall be prohibited.
 - (F) Minimum Planned Residential Development Size. 20 acres.
 - (G) Common Areas. Each planned residential development shall set aside and develop 25% of the total acreage of the development for recreation, common areas, and/or green space.
 - (H) Screening. Residential lots abutting in the rear, which do not have natural screening in place along the rear property line, shall be visually screened by planted trees/vegetation or an opaque fence. Should the layout of the terrain be such that enforcement of this requirement would not provide adequate screening, an administrative variance from this requirement may be granted by the Administrative Officer. Approval of the variance may be granted subject to a written request.
 - (I) Sidewalks. Sidewalks shall be required on at least one side of all interior streets within the development.
 - (J) Minimum Front Yard Depth. 70 feet or 50 feet with sodded front yards. (Note: If the 50' setback is requested, all front yards, regardless of the setback, must be sodded.) Side yards on double frontage lots must be sodded a minimum distance of ten (10) feet from the curb.
 - (K) Cul-de-Sac. Development of planned residential development on cul-de-sac streets is discouraged. Streets within a planned residential development should interconnection within a modified grid system. No cul-de-sac may exceed 500 linear feet.
 - (L) Curb and Gutter. All streets within a planned residential development shall have curb and gutter.
 - (M) Driveways. No driveways shall be permitted along existing road frontage. All development shall be accessed through driveways permitted on the interior streets.
 - (N) Paved Driveways. All driveways shall be paved.
 - (O) Utilities. No overhead utility lines shall be permitted except on a temporary basis as may be required for construction. Any such temporary line must be immediately removed upon completion of construction.
 - (P) Street Lighting. Street lighting will be installed and maintained.
 - (Q) Topography Preservation. Development shall be compatible with topography of the land and preserve any unusual topography of the land and preserve any unusual topographic or natural features determined after review by the Planning Commission.
 - (R) Signage. Signage within a planned residential development shall be limited to one (1) entry monument sign (per entrance) not greater than six (6) feet in height and not exceeding 72 square feet.
 - (S) Minimum Lot Size. One Acre.

- (T) Planted Buffer along Road Frontage. A twenty-five (25) foot planted buffer shall be required along the frontage of the public road on which the entrance to the development is located.
 - (U) Inclusion of Wetlands in Common Areas. Any wetlands or floodplain located on property within a development may not be included within the common areas required by in Section 156.139(G), except to 50% of the total amount of wetlands or flood plains.
 - (V) Amenity Construction. Construction on all amenities shall be completed prior to issuance of building permits on more than 25% of the lots within the PRD.
 - (W) Development Incentive Standards. The event the development incorporates and includes at least six (6) of the development incentives enumerated in Section 156.140, the following development standards may be applied:
 - (1) Minimum Lot Area: Single-Family Development; .75 acre if public water and public sewer are available.
 - (2) Minimum Lot Width: Minimum width of 100 feet if public water is available.
 - (3) Minimum Road Frontage Width Same as Minimum Lot width; 30' on a cul-de-sac.
 - (4) Cul-de-Sac: Cul-de-sac may exceed 500 linear feet.
 - (5) Pavement Width: Local and Minor streets 22 feet of pavement, back of curb to back of curb.
 - (X) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.
- (Ord. Passed 08-12-03) (Ord. Passed 11-08-06)(Amend. Ord. 06/10/09) (Am. Ord. passed 01-30-18)

§ 156.140 CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES

The following criteria may be used for PRD Districts for applicability of incentive development criteria:

- (A) Scenic Vistas.
 - Developments that incorporate and preserve existing scenic vistas, views, natural scenic topography, existing lakes, rivers and/or streams.
- (B) Development of Internal Roadways.
 - Developments that include developments of an internal plan of roads to discourage traffic congestion.
- (A) Reduction of Impervious Surfaces.
 - Developments that include development of an internal plan of roads to discourage traffic congestion.
- (B) Increased Landscaped Areas.
 - Developments that increase landscaped areas, setbacks or buffers by more than fifty percent (50%), the provision of bike and/or pedestrian paths adjacent thereto.
- (C) Consolidation of Small Lots.
 - Developments that consolidate small lots to create overall size parcels of a size exceeding fifty (50) acres.
- (D) Pitched Roof Designs.

Development that incorporates and uses pitched roof designs of 6 to 12 pitch or higher.

(E) Façade.

Residential development that includes a minimum of 30% of the façade with either brick, stone, stucco, or hardyplank/cemplank.

(H) Development that includes construction of and/or dedication for public facilities such as parks, roadway and right of way, police, fire or emergency medical services, regional drainage facilities, schools or other public facilities.

(I) Conservation Devices.

Development that utilizes energy and/or water conservation devices. Examples but not limited to solar panels, geo thermal systems or high efficiency heating and cooling systems.

(J) Historical Preservation.

Development that incorporates preservation of historical sites and buildings.

(K) Increased Open Space.

Development that increases open space by fifty (50%) percent or more than that required by 156.141. County Staff, Planning Commission, and Board of Commissioners shall review each proposed development incentive for its appropriateness and determine if it meets approval as a valid incentive.

(Ord. Passed 08-12-03)

§ 156.141 OPEN/Common SPACE REQUIREMENTS

(A) Open/Common Space is defined as that portion of the development which is set aside permanently for common use by the residents in a planned residential development.

(B) Open Common space shall be maintained by establishment of a mandatory Home Owners Association (HOA) to own and maintain the land in common for the open/common space purposes intended according to the following provisions:

(1) With the application for PRD rezoning, the applicant shall submit minimum requirements and structure for the HOA.

(2) The HOA will maintain, pay taxes, and own the open space.

(3) Membership in the HOA is mandatory for all homeowners, and dues are uniform.

(4) The HOA will stipulate that a third party, such as the local government, may enforce the maintenance of the open space through legally enforceable liens.

(Ord. Passed 08-12-03)

P-R Planned Development - Residential

§ 156.150 – 156.155

(Res. passed 5-88; Am. Ord. passed - -)(Repealed per Amd. Ord. passed 05-13-09)

P-I Professional - Institutional Districts

§ 156.170 PURPOSE

P-I Zoning Districts are intended to establish and reserve districts for lower density office-professional-institutional activities. P-I development standards require adequate yard space and parking facilities. Permitted uses are restricted and protected from encroachment by uses capable of adversely affecting the limited character of the district. P-I Districts may serve a

purpose as a buffer in separating two quite different types of land uses and minimizing adverse effects of one or the other.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§ 156.171 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN A P-I DISTRICT

The factors contained in § 156.028 must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission, as well as the Board of Commissioners, when determining in which zoning district an area of land is to be placed. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made. Land use decisions which are based on sound planning principles encourage the development and preservation of land use patterns that provide healthful and safe living conditions for the residents of Pike County.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§ 156.172 BOUNDARIES OF P-I DISTRICTS

The Official Map shows the boundaries of all P-I Districts within Pike County.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§ 156.173 PERMITTED USES

(A) The following principal uses are permitted in P-I Districts:

- (1) Church, synagogue, chapel or other places of religious worship or educational institution;
- (2) Club or lodge;
- (3) College or university;
- (4) Business or commercial school;
- (5) Hospital or clinic, but not veterinary facility;
- (6) Medical clinic or office;
- (7) Dental clinic or office;
- (8) Nursing home;
- (9) Personal care home, except halfway house;
- (10) Group personal care home;
- (11) Intermediate care home;
- (12) Professional or business office meeting the following development standards: no wholesale or retail merchandise may be offered for sale;
- (13) Local, state or federal government building;
- (14) Retail uses in conjunction with and normally appurtenant to office/institutional uses, including florist shop, cafeteria, snack shop, pharmacy or gift shop when located within an office or medical building.
- (15) Hospice facility;
- (16) Rehabilitation center;

(B) The following principal uses are permitted as special exceptions in P-I Districts: commercial parking lot, commercial parking structure, congregate personal care home; and halfway house as regulated by the State of Georgia.

(C) The following accessory uses are permitted in P-I Districts:

- (1) Those determined by the Zoning Administrator to be customarily appurtenant to those uses permitted in this district;
- (2) Satellite dish antennas and television antennas.

- (3) Well houses.
 - (D) The following accessory uses are permitted as special exceptions in P-I Districts: none.
 - (E) All accessory uses must meet the following standards:
 - (1) They must be located in either side or rear yards, except as follows: temporary manufactured home on a construction site, satellite dish, television antennas, and well houses are permitted in the front yard as well as rear and side yards;
 - (2) They must be located at least ten feet from any property line;
 - (3) No accessory building may be erected on a lot prior to the time of construction of the principal building to which it is an accessory, except a manufactured home for temporary use at a construction site meeting the requirements of this chapter;
 - (4) An accessory building must not exceed 16 feet by 20 feet in size when located on a lot less than two acres in area. The size of an accessory building is not limited on lots two acres or more in area;
 - (5) Accessory buildings not attached to the principal building must be located at least 12 feet from the principal building on the lot.
 - (F) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 05/27/03)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10) (Am. Ord. passed 11-09-16)

§156.174 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR P-I DISTRICTS

In addition to the development standards contained in §§ 156.020 et seq., the following standards are required within P-I Districts:

- (A) Minimum lot area - 20,000 square feet where control water and sewage are provided. Where control water and sewage are not provided, as specified by Pike County Environmental Health Department, but in no case less than 20,000 square feet;
- (B) Minimum lot width - 100 feet;
- (C) Minimum lot width at the front building line - 100 feet;
- (D) Minimum front yard - 50 feet from right-of-way line;
- (E) Minimum side yard - 15 feet;
- (F) Minimum rear yard - 20 feet;
- (G) Maximum building height - 6 stories;
- (H) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.
- (I) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (J) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (K) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner, except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments of yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

- (L) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
 - (M) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
 - (N) Landlocked lots. Landlocked lots are not eligible for placement within a P-I Zoning District.
 - (O) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
 - (P) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.
 - (Q) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
 - (R) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
 - (S) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter, which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter, is subject to the following exceptions and modifications.
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage are in a single ownership at the time of application and such lots have a frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of the district;
 - (2) Single lot. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but lawfully existed at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
 - (T) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facility is permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
 - (U) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other such physical site improvements are contained in the Pike County Subdivision Regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (V) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (W) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Zoning Administrator.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 7-12-00)(Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 1201-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10) (Am. Ord. passed 01-30-18)

C-1 Neighborhood Commercial

§ 156.185 PURPOSE

C-1 Zoning Districts are intended to establish and preserve small business areas of a limited nature that serve primarily the residential neighborhood in which they are located. Development standards for C-1 Districts are designed to promote compatibility with the surrounding residential neighborhood.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§ 156.186 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN A C-1 DISTRICT

The factors contained in § 156.028 must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission, as well as the Board of Commissioners when determining in which zoning district an area of land is to be placed. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made. Land use decisions which are based on sound planning principles encourage the development and preservation of land use patterns that provide healthful and safe living conditions for the residents of Pike County.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§ 156.187 BOUNDARIES OF C-1 DISTRICTS

The Official Map shows the boundaries of all C-1 Districts within Pike County.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§ 156.188 PERMITTED USES

(A) The following principal uses are permitted in C-1 Districts:

- (1) Apparel store;
- (2) Automobile service station meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) Petroleum derivatives must be stored in accordance with safety requirements of existing county resolutions;
 - (b) All pumps and structures must be placed at least 15 feet from the nearest right-of-way line of any street or road;
 - (c) Where any lot line of a service station property abuts other property of any residential zoning district, a minimum yard of 40 feet is required;
 - (d) It must have frontage on an arterial or collector road as defined in the Pike County Land Use Plan;
 - (e) Its frontage on an arterial or collector must be at least 100 feet in length; (f) It must have a minimum lot depth of 100 feet.
- (3) Antique or art shop meeting the following development standards: outdoor display areas are prohibited;
- (4) Banks. Drive-in facilities must meet the following development standards:
 - (a) Both teller cages and vehicles awaiting service must be located completely off the public right-of-way;
 - (b) Provision must be made to accommodate a minimum of five waiting vehicles per service window;
- (5) Bakery meeting the following development standards: all products produced by the bakery must be sold at retail on the premises;

- (6) Barber shop, beauty shop, nail salon, tanning salon, or similar personal service establishment;
 - (7) Bicycle sales and repair shop;
 - (8) Book, stationery or card shop;
 - (9) Business or professional office;
 - (10) Clothes cleaning agency, pressing establishment, laundry pickup station;
 - (11) Catering establishment;
 - (12) Confectionary (candy) store;
 - (13) Custom dress making or millinery shop;
 - (14) Dog and cat grooming and supplies, but excluding pet sales and facilities for the overnight keeping of animals;
 - (15) Drug store;
 - (16) Dry goods, notions;
 - (17) Electrical appliance repair shop;
 - (18) Florist or gift shop;
 - (19) Grocery, fruit, vegetable or meat market, including supermarket, meeting the following development standards: no killing, eviscerating, skinning, plucking or smoking of food products is permitted;
 - (20) Small scale indoor recreation, including, but not limited to, pool rooms and game rooms; excludes indoor shooting ranges;
 - (21) Hardware or appliance store selling predominantly at retail;
 - (22) Jewelry store;
 - (23) Laundromat;
 - (24) Loan office;
 - (25) Music store;
 - (26) Neighborhood shopping center;
 - (27) News or tobacco shop;
 - (28) Paint and decorating store;
 - (29) Photographers store, including the sale of supplies and equipment;
 - (30) Quick copy print shop meeting the following development standards: employ no more than five employees;
 - (31) Radio/television repair, including the sale of supplies and equipment;
 - (32) Restaurant which is a part of a neighborhood shopping center;
 - (33) Shoe store or shoe repair shop;
 - (34) Tailor, alterations or clothing shop;
 - (35) Taxi office;
 - (36) Local, state or federal government building;
 - (37) Utility substation meeting the following development standards: a buffer must be provided along the entire substation perimeter;
 - (38) Co-location of a telecommunications antenna on an existing structure.
- (B) The following principal uses are permitted as special exceptions in C-1 Districts: none.
- (C) The following accessory uses are permitted as Special Exceptions in C-1 Districts:
- (1) Any accessory use.
- (D) All accessory uses must meet the following standards:

- (1) They must be located in either side or rear yards, except as follows: temporary manufactured home on a construction site, satellite dish, television antennas, and well houses are permitted in the front yard as well as rear and side yards;
 - (2) They must be located at least ten feet from any property line;
 - (3) No accessory building may be erected on a lot prior to the time of construction of the principal building to which it is an accessory, except a manufactured home for temporary use at a construction site meeting the requirements of this chapter;
 - (4) An accessory building must not exceed 16 feet by 20 feet in size when located on a lot less than two acres in area. The size of an accessory building is not limited on lots two acres or more in area;
 - (5) Accessory buildings not attached to the principal building must be located at least 12 feet from the principal building on the lot.
- (E) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 05-27-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 02-14-07)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10) (Am. Ord. passed 11-09-16)

§ 156.189 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR C-1 DISTRICTS

In addition to the development standards contained in §§ 156.020 et seq., the following standards are required with C-1 Districts:

- (A) Minimum lot area - 10,000 square feet where control water and sewage are provided. Where water and sewage are not provided, as specified by Pike County Environmental Health Department, but in no case less than 10,000 square feet;
- (B) Minimum lot width at the front building line - 100 feet;
- (C) Minimum front yards - 50 feet from right-of-way line;
- (D) Minimum side yard - None, but 30 feet if a corner lot;
- (E) Minimum rear yard - 20 feet;
- (F) Maximum building height - 35 feet; however, this height limit does not apply to projections not intended for human habitation. For buildings with such projections, the minimum required yards must be increased one foot for every two feet (or part of two feet) of building height greater than 35 feet.
- (G) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.
- (H) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (I) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (J) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner, except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be

- encroachments of yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (K) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
 - (L) Lot with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
 - (M) Landlocked lots. Landlocked lots are not eligible for placement within a C-1 Zoning District.
 - (N) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
 - (O) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.
 - (P) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
 - (Q) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
 - (R) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter, which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter, is subject to the following exceptions and modifications.
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage are in a single ownership at the time of application and such lots have a frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of the district.
 - (2) Single lot. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but lawfully existed at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
 - (S) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required offstreet parking or loading/unloading facility is permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
 - (T) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other such physical site improvements are contained in the Pike County Subdivision Regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (U) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance. Consult that document for specific requirements.

(V) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Zoning Administrator.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 7-12-00)(Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 1201-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10) (Am. Ord. passed 01-30-18)

C-2 General Commercial

§ 156.200 PURPOSE

C-2 Zoning Districts are intended to provide for a wide range of retail, service and wholesale establishments requiring a location accessible to a large number of the residents of Pike County. Such uses must be located on a thoroughfare with a paved surface.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 03-12-08)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10)

§ 156.201 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN A C-2 DISTRICT

The factors contained in § 156.028 of this chapter must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission as well as the Board of Commissioners when determining in which zoning district an area of land is to be placed. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the bases upon which the decision is made. Land use decisions which are based on sound planning principles encourage the development and preservation of land use patterns that provide healthful and safe living conditions for the residents of Pike County.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 03-12-08)

§ 156.202 BOUNDARIES OF C-2 DISTRICTS

The Official Map shows the boundaries of all C-2 Districts within Pike County.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 03-12-08)

§ 156.203 PERMITTED USES

(A) The following principal uses are permitted in C-2 Districts:

- (1) Any C-1 permitted use;
- (2) Bakery and catering services;
- (3) Indoor recreation, including, but not limited to, bowling alleys, theaters, pool rooms and game rooms; excluding indoor shooting ranges;
- (4) Restaurant;
- (5) Ambulance service;
- (6) Auction gallery;
- (7) Automobile wash;
- (8) Bus terminal;
- (9) Business or commercial school;

- (10) Community or regional shopping center;
- (11) Dancing school, including group instruction;
- (12) Department store;
- (13) Drive-in configurations of any business otherwise permitted in this zoning district meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) Adequate off-street space must be provided for the maneuvering and storage of patrons' vehicles;
 - (b) No loud speaker system is allowed which can be heard at neighboring residential or motel properties;
 - (c) All lighting must be directed and shielded so as to light only the drive-in establishment;
- (14) Furniture store;
- (15) Museum and/or heritage center;
- (16) Professional assembly and repair of such items as eyeglasses, custom jewelry, prosthetic devices and other similar services and assembly;
- (17) Office;
- (18) Parking lot or structure;
- (19) Pet shop;
- (20) Printing, meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) Mechanical operation must not be visible from a road;
 - (b) No more than four employees are permitted;
- (21) Radio and television station meeting the following development standards: transmission towers must be no more than 35 feet high;
- (22) Stationery and office machine sales and service;
- (23) Taxidermy business;
- (24) Upholstery shop;
- (25) Wholesale store, not including establishments operated primarily as a warehouse. A wholesale store is distinguished from a warehouse as follows:
 - (a) It has at least one square foot of office, sales and display space for each square foot of warehousing space;
 - (b) The building is so arranged as to encourage walk-in trade;
- (26) Daycare center meeting all state development standards.
- (27) Co-location of a telecommunications antenna on an existing structure.
- (28) Animal hospital or clinic meeting the following development standards: no outside runs or pens are provided;
- (B) The following principal uses may be applied for as special exceptions in C-2 Districts:
 - (1) Animal hospital or clinic with outside runs or pens provided;
 - (2) Building and lumber supply establishment with outdoor storage of materials;
 - (3) Club or lodge;
 - (4) Flea market;
 - (5) Funeral home and any associated cemetery; (Am. Ord. 03-09-11)
 - (6) Public, for profit cemeteries; (Am. Ord. 03-09-11)
 - (7) Public pet cemeteries; (Am. Ord. 03-09-11)
 - (8) Automobile service station which conducts major automotive repair; Automobile service station meeting the following standards:
 - (a) Major repair, body and fender work and painting are permitted;

- (b) All structures and buildings, including storage tanks, but not including signs, must be set back at least 25 feet from all side and rear property lines which do not abut a public road right-of-way;
 - (c) All pumps, buildings and structures, including storage tanks, but not including signs, must be placed so as to maintain the minimum required front yard along the right-of-way line of any abutting road;
 - (d) Driveway curb cuts must be located at least 20 feet from the intersection of right-of-way lines of any road intersection;
 - (e) Driveway curb cuts must be designed and located so as to minimize interference with the flow of vehicular or pedestrian traffic;
- (9) Pawn shop;
 - (10) Greenhouse or nursery, including landscape service;
 - (11) Mortuary or crematorium;
 - (12) Outdoor amusement enterprise, including, but not limited to, pony riding, miniature golf, carnival or bazaar;
 - (13) Radio or television transmission tower over 35 feet high;
 - (14) Airport, public or commercial, paved or unpaved with the following development standards:
 - (a) All Federal Aviation Administration requirements must be satisfied;
 - (b) A plat must be submitted detailing the proposed location of the runway and any existing or proposed buildings; and
 - (c) A restaurant may be constructed on airport property, provided the restaurant complies with the following development standards:
 - (1) Must be located inside an existing or proposed building;
 - (2) Must meet all Pike County Environmental Health Department regulations; and
 - (3) Must have at least a minimum of 500 square feet.
 - (15) Telecommunications towers, meeting the requirements of Chapter 113 of the Pike County Code.
 - (16) Shooting range, indoor, meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) All indoor shooting ranges shall be of soundproof construction whereby the sound from the discharge of any firearm and the impact of any projectile shall not be plainly audible across any adjoining property line or at a distance of 50 feet from the building, whichever distance is greater.
 - (b) No piece of the projectile or target shall leave the building as a result of the activities taking place therein.
 - (c) All weapons brought into any indoor shooting range shall be in a case designed for the weapon such that no part of a weapon is visible while inside the case. Certified law enforcement officers in uniform are exempt from this requirement.
 - (d) All indoor shooting ranges shall comply with all local, state, and /or federal regulations related to indoor shooting ranges.
 - (e) A site plan shall be submitted to the County, which shows the location of buildings, parking, etc.
 - (f) At least one qualified individual in the sponsoring club or organization shall be properly certified for shooting range supervision. Each facility shall adopt safety rules and regulations subject to review by the County.

- (g) Shooting range design and operation shall conform to the most current standards of the National Rifle Association (NRA) Range Sourcebook.
 - (h) The National Association of Shooting Ranges (NASR) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) publication titled “Lead Management and OSHA Compliance for Indoor Shooting Ranges” shall be consulted in planning and constructing indoor shooting ranges.
 - (i) No service or sales of alcoholic beverages shall be allowed within the shooting range facility or on the shooting range property.
 - (j) The indoor shooting range shall be covered by accident and liability insurance, amount to be determined by Pike County.
- (17) Shooting range, outdoor, meeting the following development standards:
- (a) Outdoor shooting ranges shall be located on a minimum 25 acre parcel;
 - (b) All shooting areas shall be setback at least 200 feet from all property lines, including right-of-way lines;
 - (c) The outdoor shooting range shall be posted “No Trespassing-Danger-Shooting Preserve” at 200 foot intervals around the perimeter of the preserve property.
 - (d) A site plan shall be submitted to the County, which shows the location of shooting areas, parking, targets, backstops, etc.
 - (e) At least one qualified individual in the sponsoring club or organization shall be properly certified for shooting range supervision. Each facility shall adopt safety rules and regulations subject to review by the County.
 - (f) Shooting range design and operation shall conform to the most current standards of the National Rifle Association (NRA) Range Sourcebook, including minimum height standards for earthen embankments behind shooting range targets.
 - (g) Outdoor shooting ranges shall be subject to pre-range lead testing and subsequent lead testing thereafter, and the range shall have necessary lead management and lead removal procedures in place.
 - (h) An accessory retail store is allowed in conjunction with the shooting range, but no service or sales of alcoholic beverages shall be allowed on the shooting range property.
 - (i) The outdoor shooting range shall be covered by accident and liability insurance, amount to be determined by Pike County.
- (C) The following accessory uses are permitted as Special Exceptions in C-2 Districts:
- (1) Any accessory use.
- (D) All accessory uses must meet the following standards:
- (1) They must be located in either side or rear yards, except as follows: temporary manufactured home on a construction site, satellite dish television antennas, and well houses are permitted in the front yard as well as rear and side yards;
 - (2) They must be located at least ten feet from any property line;
 - (3) No accessory building may be erected on a lot prior to the time of construction of the principal building to which it is an accessory, except a manufactured home for temporary use at a construction site meeting the requirements of this chapter;
 - (4) An accessory building must not exceed 16 feet by 20 feet in size when located on a lot less than two acres in area. The size of an accessory building is not limited on lots two acres or more in area;

- (5) Accessory buildings not attached to the principal building must be located at least 12 feet from the principal building on the lot.
 - (E) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-27-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-03-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 02-14-07)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-25-07)(Am. Ord. Passed 03-12-08)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10)(Am. Ord. 03-09-11) (Am. Ord. passed 11-09-16)

§156.204 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR C-2 DISTRICTS

In addition to the development standards contained in §§ 156.020 et seq., the following standards are required within C-2 Districts.

- (A) Minimum lot area - 10,000 square feet, where control water and sewage are provided. Where control water and sewage are not provided, as specified by Pike County Environmental Health Department, but in no case less than 10,000 square feet.
- (B) Minimum lot width at the front building line - 100 feet;
- (C) Minimum front yard - 50 feet from right-of-way line;
- (D) Minimum side yard - None, but 30 feet if a corner lot;
- (E) Minimum rear yard - 20 feet;
- (F) Maximum building height - 35 feet; however, this height limit does not apply to projections not intended for human habitation. For buildings with such projections, the minimum required yards must be increased one foot for every two feet (or part of two feet) of building height greater than 35 feet.
- (G) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located. (II) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (H) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (I) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner, except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments of yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (J) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (K) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (L) Landlocked lots. Landlocked lots are not eligible for placement within a C-2 Zoning District.

- (M) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
 - (O) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.
 - (P) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
 - (Q) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
 - (R) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter, which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter, is subject to the following exceptions and modifications.
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage are in a single ownership at the time of application and such lots have a frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of the district.
 - (2) Single lot. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but lawfully existed at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
 - (S) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facility is permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
 - (T) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other such physical site improvements are contained in the Pike County Subdivision Regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (U) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (V) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Zoning Administrator.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 7-12-00)(Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 1013-10) (Am. Ord. passed 01-30-18)

C-3 Heavy Commercial

§ 156.215 PURPOSE

C-3 Zoning Districts are intended to provide for heavier commercial uses and to facilitate the effective use of land situated in relationship to major thoroughfares, highway intersections and interchange areas. Such uses must be located on a thoroughfare having a minimum classification of arterial.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§ 156.216 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN A C-3 DISTRICT

The factors contained in § 156.028 must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission, as well as the Board of Commissioners, when determining in which zoning district an area of land is to be placed. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made. Land use decisions which are based on sound planning principles encourage the development and preservation of land use patterns that provide healthful and safe living conditions for the residents of Pike County.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§ 156.217 BOUNDARIES FOR C-3 DISTRICTS

The Official Map shows the boundaries of all C-3 Districts within Pike County.

(Res. Passed 5-88)

§ 156.218 PERMITTED USES

(A) The following permitted uses are permitted in C-3 Districts:

- (1) Any C-2 or C-1 permitted use;
- (2) Automobile and truck sales;
- (3) Boat sales;
- (4) Commercial kennel for boarding of pets; All structures must be setback a minimum 200 feet from all adjacent agricultural and residential properties;
- (5) Dry cleaning plant employing no more than 20 persons;
- (6) Farmers market;
- (7) Feed and seed store;
- (8) Heavy equipment sales and service;
- (9) Major automotive repair;
- (10) Mini-warehouse and warehouse without outdoor storage;
- (11) Manufactured home sales lot;
- (12) Motel, hotel;
- (13) Outdoor theater;
- (14) Recreational vehicle sales and service;
- (15) Tire retreading;
- (16) Trade shop, including electrical, plumbing, gutter, machine and HVAC contractor;
- (17) Used car and truck sales.
- (18) Special Trade Contractor Shop, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Janitorial;
- (b) Exterminating;
- (c) Floor laying;
- (d) Masonry;
- (e) Ornamental metal work;
- (f) Painting;
- (g) Plastering;
- (h) Plumbing;
- (i) Sheet metal;
- (j) Special building equipment installation;
- (19) Utility substations meeting the following development standards; a buffer must be provided along the entire substation perimeter;
- (20) Portable building sales lot;
- (21) Co-location of a telecommunications antenna on an existing structure.
- (B) The following principal uses may be applied for as special exceptions in C-3 Districts:
 - (1) Travel trailer/recreational vehicle park having a minimum lot area of ten (10) acres subject to the following standards:
 - (a) Travel trailer/recreational vehicles shall not be allowed to remain in park longer than two (2) consecutive weeks;
 - (b) Park shall provide full utility facilities;
 - (c) The maximum density for the park shall be 2 units per acre.
 - (2) Radio/television transmission tower over 35 feet high.
 - (3) Flea Market;
 - (4) Telecommunications tower, meeting the requirements of Chapter 113 of the Pike County Code.
 - (5) Shooting range, indoor, meeting the following development standards:
 - (a) All indoor shooting ranges shall be of soundproof construction whereby the sound from the discharge of any firearm and the impact of any projectile shall not be plainly audible across any adjoining property line or at a distance of 50 feet from the building, whichever distance is greater.
 - (b) No piece of the projectile or target shall leave the building as a result of the activities taking place therein.
 - (c) All weapons brought into any indoor shooting range shall be in a case designed for the weapon such that no part of a weapon is visible while inside the case. Certified law enforcement officers in uniform are exempt from this requirement.
 - (d) All indoor shooting ranges shall comply with all local, state, and /or federal regulations related to indoor shooting ranges.
 - (e) A site plan shall be submitted to the County, which shows the location of buildings, parking, etc.
 - (f) At least one qualified individual in the sponsoring club or organization shall be properly certified for shooting range supervision. Each facility shall adopt safety rules and regulations subject to review by the County.
 - (g) Shooting range design and operation shall conform to the most current standards of the National Rifle Association (NRA) Range Sourcebook.

- (h) The National Association of Shooting Ranges (NASR) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) publication titled “Lead Management and OSHA Compliance for Indoor Shooting Ranges” shall be consulted in planning and constructing indoor shooting ranges.
 - (i) No service or sales of alcoholic beverages shall be allowed within the shooting range facility or on the shooting range property.
 - (j) The indoor shooting range shall be covered by accident and liability insurance, amount to be determined by Pike County.
- (6) Shooting range, outdoor, meeting the following development standards:
- (a) Outdoor shooting ranges shall be located on a minimum 25 acre parcel;
 - (b) All shooting areas shall be setback at least 200 feet from all property lines, including right-of-way lines;
 - (c) The outdoor shooting range shall be posted “No Trespassing-Danger-Shooting Preserve” at 200 foot intervals around the perimeter of the preserve property.
 - (d) A site plan shall be submitted to the County, which shows the location of shooting areas, parking, targets, backstops, etc.
 - (e) At least one qualified individual in the sponsoring club or organization shall be properly certified for shooting range supervision. Each facility shall adopt safety rules and regulations subject to review by the County.
 - (f) Shooting range design and operation shall conform to the most current standards of the National Rifle Association (NRA) Range Sourcebook, including minimum height standards for earthen embankments behind shooting range targets.
 - (g) Outdoor shooting ranges shall be subject to pre-range lead testing and subsequent lead testing thereafter, and the range shall have necessary lead management and lead removal procedures in place.
 - (h) An accessory retail store is allowed in conjunction with the shooting range, but no service or sales of alcoholic beverages shall be allowed on the shooting range property.
 - (i) The outdoor shooting range shall be covered by accident and liability insurance, amount to be determined by Pike County.
- (C) The following accessory uses are permitted in C-3 Districts:
- (1) Any accessory use
- (D) All accessory uses must meet the following standards:
- (1) They must be located in either side or rear yards, except as follows: temporary manufactured home on a construction site, satellite dish, television antennas, and well houses are permitted in the front yard as well as rear and side yards;
 - (2) They must be located at least ten feet from any property line;
 - (3) No accessory building may be erected on a lot prior to the time of construction of the principal building to which it is an accessory, except a manufactured home for temporary use at a construction site meeting the requirements of this chapter;
 - (4) An accessory building must not exceed 16 feet by 20 feet in size when located on a lot less than two acres in area. The size of an accessory building is not limited on lots two acres or more in area;
 - (5) Accessory buildings not attached to the principal building must be located at least 12 feet from the principal building on the lot.

(E) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. 05-27-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 02-14-07)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-25-07)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10) (Am. Ord. passed 11-09-16)

§ 156.219 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR C-3 DISTRICTS

In addition to the development standards contained in §§ 156.020 et seq., the following standards are required within C-3 Districts:

- (A) Minimum lot area - 10,000 square feet, where control water and sewage are provided; where control water and sewage are not provided, as specified by Pike County Environmental Health Department, but in no case less than 10,000 square feet.
- (B) Minimum lot width at the front building line - 100 feet;
- (C) Minimum front yard - 70 feet from right-of-way line;
- (D) Minimum side yard - None, but 30 feet if a corner lot;
- (E) Minimum rear yard - 20 feet
- (F) Maximum building height - 6 stories;
- (G) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.
- (H) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (I) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (J) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner, except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments of yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (K) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (L) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (M) Landlocked lots. Landlocked lots are not eligible for placement within a C-3 Zoning District.
- (N) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (O) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the

proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.

- (P) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
 - (Q) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
 - (R) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter, which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter, is subject to the following exceptions and modifications.
 - (S) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage are in a single ownership at the time of application and such lots have a frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or re-parcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of the district.
 - (T) Single lot. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but lawfully existed at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
 - (U) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facility is permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
 - (V) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other such physical site improvements are contained in the Pike County Subdivision Regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (W) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (X) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Zoning Administrator.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 7-12-00)(Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10) (Am. Ord. passed 01-30-18)

M-1 Manufacturing - Rural

§ 156.230 PURPOSE

M-1 Zoning Districts are intended to provide for the location in rural areas which constitute the majority of land in unincorporated Pike County of needed manufacturing uses which are not dependent upon urban-type services. The M-1 zone encourages orderly and compatible development of manufacturing uses, including agricultural related industry, on rural lands. These lands are suited for industrial use due to marginal agricultural soils, adverse circumstances such as shape, proximity to transmission line corridors or proximity to markets or resources. The

M-1 zone may be appropriate in areas designated in the Pike County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan as Industrial or in locations which meet the intent of the zone.
(Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)

§ 156.231 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN A M-1 DISTRICT

- (A) The factors contained in §§ 156.028 et seq. must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission as well as the Board of Commissioners when determining in which district an area of land is to be zoned. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made and that the zoning amendment is done in accordance with the Pike County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan.
- (B) Furthermore, the Planning Commission shall consider the following standards which are intended to ensure rural compatibility:
- (1) The use shall not involve heavy truck traffic through residential areas or on roads not improved to highway standards;
 - (2) Any retail sales shall be incidental and subordinate to the manufacturing activity and not cause significant increase in traffic;
 - (3) The operation shall be compatible with existing development and farm and forest use in the vicinity;
 - (4) The use shall provide a significant service to rural residents or be directly related to rural resource; and
 - (5) The level of activity and required support facilities will not require urban-type services.
- (Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)

§ 156.232 BOUNDARIES OF M-1 DISTRICTS

The Official Map shows the boundaries of all M-1 Districts within Pike County.
(Am. Ord. Passed 08-12-98)

§ 156.233 PERMITTED USES

- (A) The following principal uses are permitted in M-1 Districts:
- (1) Commercial services and manufacturing activities related to farm or forest uses, provided they conform to the following limits:
 - (a) Ten or fewer full time employees;
 - (b) Five or fewer commercial vehicles of more than one ton capacity; and
 - (c) No retail sales;
 - (2) Utility facilities necessary for public service except commercial facilities for power generation;
 - (3) Dwelling for a caretaker or watchman of the premises of a permitted M-1 use;
 - (4) Utility substations meeting the following development standards: a buffer must be provided along the entire substation perimeter;
 - (5) Co-location of a telecommunications antenna on an existing structure.
- (B) The following principal uses may be applied for as special exceptions in M-1 Districts;
- (1) Any use in this section which exceeds either ten employees or five commercial vehicles of more than one-ton capacity or includes incidental retail sales;
 - (2) Wholesale and storage of lumber and building materials;

- (3) Special trade contractor, including:
 - (a) Heavy construction;
 - (b) Building demolition.
 - (4) Recreational vehicle, mobile home and boat repair and manufacturing;
 - (5) Any other manufacturing use consistent with the criteria in §156.027 and §156.231;
 - (6) Kennels, boarding and raising of animals
 - (7) Public power generation facilities;
 - (8) Wireless communication facilities attached subject to the following development standards:
 - (a) Notwithstanding other height limitations in this chapter, omni-directional (whip) antennae not exceeding 20 feet in height and directional/parabolic antennae not exceeding eight feet in diameter or width and 15 feet in height may be attached to or located on existing structures;
 - (b) Antennae and associated equipment shall be surfaced in a nonreflective color to match the structure on which it is located. An equipment enclosure may be set back from the edge of a roof by a distance at least equal to its height in lieu of screening;
 - (c) Equipment enclosures shall be located within the building on which it is located wherever possible; otherwise, equipment enclosures shall be fenced by a six-foot high fence;
 - (d) Antennae shall not be illuminated except as required by state or federal law;
 - (9) Wireless communication facilities consistent with the Pike County Wireless Communications Ordinance as adopted in June 2002 and subsequently amended.
 - (10) Telecommunications structures meeting the requirements of Chapter 113 of the Pike County Code.
- (C) Accessory uses appurtenant to primary uses may be applied for as special exceptions.
- (D) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.
- (Am. Ord. Passed 05-27-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-25-07)(Am. Ord. Passed 08-12-98)(Am. Ord. Passed 03-10-10)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10)

§ 156.234 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR M-1 DISTRICTS

The following standards are required within M-1 Districts.

- (A) Minimum lot area - As specified by the Pike County Environmental Health Department.
- (B) Minimum lot width - As specified by the Director of Planning and Development to meet the needs of the use.
- (C) Minimum front yard - 50 feet. The first 20 feet of a front yard provided adjacent to a street shall not be used for off-street parking or loading areas, except ingress and egress.
- (D) Minimum rear, side yards - 10 feet provided:
 - (1) The minimum depth shall be increased one foot for each additional foot of building height above 25 feet;

- (2) Any rear or side yard provided adjacent to a street shall have a minimum depth of 20 feet.
- (E) Maximum building height - 70 feet.
- (F) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located. (O) Open storage areas.
 - (1) All yards, exclusive of those required to be landscaped as provided in division (H) of this section, may be used for materials and equipment storage areas related to a use permitted in the M-1 District, provided such area is screened so it cannot be seen from public roads or from dwellings on property in adjacent districts.
 - (2) The surface of open storage areas, including automobile and truck parking areas, shall be paved or graveled and maintained at all times in a dust free condition.
- (H) Landscaping. The area within 20 feet of a street shall be landscaped. As a condition of approval for a special exception, landscaping may be required if necessary to make the use compatible with the rural character of the area.
- (I) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (J) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (K) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments of yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (L) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located, unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (M) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (N) Landlocked lots. Landlocked lots are not eligible for placement within a M-1 Zoning District.
- (O) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (P) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.

- (Q) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
 - (R) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
 - (S) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter, which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter, is subject to the following exceptions and modifications.
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage are in a single ownership at the time of application and such lots have a frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of this district.
 - (2) Single lot. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but existed at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
 - (T) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facility is permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
 - (U) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other physical site improvements are contained in the Pike County Subdivision Regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (V) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County sign regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (W) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Pike County Director of Planning, Department of Community Development.
- (Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)(Am. Ord. Passed 7-12-00)(Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10) (Am. Ord. passed 01-30-18)

M-2A Manufacturing - Light

§ 156.245 PURPOSE

M-2A Zoning Districts are intended to provide for light manufacturing uses, all of which are intended to be a minimal nuisance to adjacent properties, to have a minimal impact on the environment and to place a minimal burden on existing infrastructure. The M-2A zone encourages orderly and compatible development of manufacturing uses at the intersection(s) of arterial and major collector or major collector and minor collector roads to avoid strip development. These lands are suited for industrial use due to marginal agricultural soils, the availability of urban services, proximity to transmission line corridors or proximity to markets or resources. The M-2A zone may be appropriate in areas designated in the Pike County multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan as industrial or in locations which met the intent of the zone. (Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)

§ 156.246 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN A M-2A DISTRICT

Upon the request to have an area rezoned to a M-2A District, the Director of Planning and Development will request through the proper means the Environmental Review Committee to convene for a public hearing within 20 days of the request and review the proposed project. The factors contained in § 156.028 and the recommendation of the Environmental Review committee must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission as well as the Board of Commissioners when determining in which district an area of land is to be zoned. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made and that the Zoning Amendment is done in accordance with the Pike County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan.

(Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10)

§ 156.247 BOUNDARIES OF M-2A DISTRICTS

The Official Map shows the boundaries of all M-2A Districts within Pike County.

(Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)

§ 156.248 PERMITTED USES

(A) The following principal uses are permitted in M-2A Districts:

- (1) Any use permitted under §156.233;
- (2) Bakery or other establishment manufacturing prepared foods and miscellaneous food products;
- (3) Cold storage, ice plant or freezer locker;
- (4) Dairy plant, ice cream manufacturing;
- (5) Distribution of products and merchandise;
- (6) Computer assembly and computer-related industry;
- (7) Fabricating shop:
 - (a) Woodworking;
 - (b) Upholstery;
 - (c) Sheet metal shop;
 - (d) Metal stamping;
 - (e) Screw machine, bolts, nuts, screws, rivets and washers;
- (8) Office and administrative facility;
- (9) Contracting and service facilities:
 - (a) Building contractors (general), highway and street contractors, heavy construction contractors;
 - (b) Special trade contractors, such as:
 - (1) Concrete work;
 - (2) Electrical;
 - (3) Excavating;
 - (4) Foundation work;
 - (5) Septic tank and sewage disposal;

- (6) Wrecking and demolition;
- (c) Roofing;
- (10) Wholesaling or warehousing;
- (11) The following agriculturally related facilities;
 - (a) Interpretive center;
 - (b) Commercial office;
 - (c) Meeting/training facilities. As used herein, agriculturally related facilities are those that primarily, but not exclusively provide services or goods to farmers and farming related organizations or are related to the production or preparation of food;
- (12) Local, state or federal government building;
- (13) Public power generation;
- (14) Other use facilities:
 - (a) Auction house or market;
 - (b) Motor freight depot;
 - (c) Veterinary office or hospital;
- (15) Utility substation meeting the following development standards: a buffer must be provided along the entire substation perimeter;
- (16) Co-location of a telecommunications antenna on an existing structure.
- (B) The following principal uses are permitted as special exceptions in M-2A Districts:
 - (1) Fertilizers and insecticides manufacturing facilities;
 - (2) Food, grain, feed and derivative products processing facilities;
 - (3) Meat products processing and manufacturing facilities (slaughtering, canning, curing, smoking preserving);
 - (4) Petroleum products and gasoline storage only, provided all storage is underground;
 - (5) Transportation equipment manufacturing and repair facilities;
 - (6) Wood and lumber products (except furniture) processing, manufacturing and storage facilities;
 - (7) Pits and quarries facilities;
 - (a) Earth, topsoil, clay;
 - (b) Sand and gravel pits, quarries, including extraction from rivers and streams;
 - (c) Rock crushing and preparing sand and gravel for construction uses or other special uses.
 - (8) Wireless communication facilities attached subject to the following development standards:
 - (a) Not withstanding other height limitations in this chapter, omnidirectional (whip) antennae not exceeding 20 feet in height and directional/parabolic antennae not exceeding eight feet in diameter or width and 15 feet in height may be attached to or located on existing structures;
 - (b) Antennae and associated equipment shall be surfaced in a non-reflective color to match the structure on which it is located. An equipment enclosure may be set back from the edge of a roof by a distance at least equal to its height in lieu of screening;
 - (c) Equipment enclosures shall be located within the building on which it is located wherever possible; otherwise, equipment enclosures shall be fenced by a six-foot high fence;

- (d) Antennae shall not be illuminated except as required by state or federal law;
 - (9) Wireless communication facilities consistent with the Pike County Wireless Communications Ordinance as adopted in June 2002 and subsequently amended.
 - (10) Telecommunications structures meeting the requirements of Chapter 113 of the Pike County Code.
 - (C) Accessory uses appurtenant to primary uses may be applied for as special exceptions.
 - (D) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.
- (Am. Ord. Passed 05-27-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-25-07)(Am. Ord. Passed 08-12-98)
 (Am. Ord. 03-10-10)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10)

§ 156.249 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR M-2A DISTRICTS

The following standards are required within M-2A Districts.

- (A) Minimum lot area - As specified by the Pike County Environmental Health Department.
- (B) Minimum lot width - As specified by the Director of the Planning and Development to meet the needs of the use.
- (C) Minimum front yard. There shall be no front yard required in a M-2A zone.
- (D) Minimum side yard. No side yard shall be required in a M-2A zone, but if one is provided, it shall be at least three feet wide; provided, however, where the lot in a M-2A zone abuts upon or is adjacent to the side of a lot in any residential zone, then there shall be a side yard the same as required in such abutting residential zone, and said yards shall be contained by a wall or fence not less than six feet in height or compact evergreen hedge not less than three feet and capable of obtaining a height of six feet.
- (E) Minimum rear yard. No rear yard is required except as herein provided, but if one is provided it shall be not less than three feet in depth exclusive of any alley. A rear yard shall be provided in a M-2A zone when:
 - (1) The lot abuts or is adjacent to a premises used or is zoned for residential purposes. The yard shall be not less than three feet in depth;
 - (2) The buildings or structures or portions thereof on a lot are used for residential purpose, in which circumstances side and rear yard restrictions in residential zones shall apply. In the case of subdivision (1) of this section, the rear yard shall be contained by a wall or fence or ornamental compact evergreen hedge not less than three feet high and capable of attaining a height of six feet;
- (F) Maximum building height. In a M-2A zone, there shall be no height limit except as provided in the Building Code adopted by the Pike County Board of Commissioners and provided buildings or structures shall set back from every street and lot line one foot for each foot of height of the building in excess of 35 feet in addition to all other yard and setback requirements herein specified. Buildings and structures in conjunction with special exceptions shall observe the height limits and regulations outlined above unless the additional setback is modified as part of the special exception permit.
- (G) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.

- (H) Landscaping. All yards shall be landscaped exclusive of through direct driveways adjacent to every street, on every lot upon which a new nonresidential structure is erected or a graveled or unimproved lot is paved or a lot is newly developed for the outdoor sale or display of merchandise, goods or services.
- (I) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (J) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (K) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standards contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments of yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (L) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located, unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (M) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (N) Landlocked lots. Landlocked lots are not eligible for placement within a M-2A Zoning District.
- (O) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (P) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access 'strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.
- (Q) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
- (R) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
- (S) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter, which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter, is subject to the following exceptions and modifications.
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage are in a single ownership at the time of application and such lots have a frontage or lot area less than is required by the district

in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of this district.

- (2) Single lot. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but existed at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
 - (T) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facility is permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
 - (U) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other physical site improvements are contained in the Pike County Subdivision Regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (V) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (W) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Pike County Director of Planning, Department of Community Development.
- (Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)(Am. Ord. Passed 7-12-00)(Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10) (Am. Ord, passed 01-30-18)

M-2B Manufacturing - Heavy

§ 156.260 PURPOSE

M-2B Zoning Districts are intended to provide for the broadest range of manufacturing uses. The M-2B zones are for the location of those industries which have not reached a technical stage which renders them free of all nuisance factors. These lands are suited for industrial use due to marginal agricultural soils, the availability of urban services, proximity to transmission line corridors or proximity to markets or resources. The M-2B zone may be appropriate at the intersections of arterial and major collector road thoroughfares.

(Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)

§ 156.261 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN A M-2B DISTRICT

Upon the request to have an area rezoned to a M-2B District, the Director of Planning and Development will request through the proper means the Environmental Review Committee to convene for a public hearing within 20 days of the request and review the proposed project. The factors contained in § 156.028 and the recommendation of the Environmental Review Committee must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission as well as the Board of Commissioners when determining in which district an area of land is to be rezoned. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made and that the zoning amendment is done in accordance with the Pike County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan.

(Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10)

§ 156.262 BOUNDARIES OF M-2B DISTRICTS

The Official Map shows the boundaries of all M-2B Districts within Pike County.

(Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)

§ 156.263 PERMITTED USES

- (A) The following principal uses are permitted in M-2B Districts:
- (1) Any use permitted under §156.248;
 - (2) Bottling plants;
 - (3) Cabinet shops;
 - (4) Printing, publishing and reproducing establishment;
 - (5) Electronic manufacturing and assembly;
 - (6) Machinery and machinery equipment manufacturing facilities;
 - (7) Motor vehicles and motor vehicles equipment facilities;
 - (8) Cement, clay, glass and stone products manufacturing facilities;
 - (a) Abrasives, asbestos and other nonmetallic mineral;
 - (b) Concrete, gypsum and plaster, excluding sand and gravel processing;
 - (c) Cut stone;
 - (d) Flat glass;
 - (e) Glass and glassware, pressed or blown;
 - (f) Glass products made of purchased glass;
 - (g) Pottery and related products;
 - (h) Structural clay;
 - (9) Metals, primary, manufacturing facilities;
 - (a) Iron and steel;
 - (b) Non-ferrous metals;
 - (c) Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys;
 - (d) Secondary smelting and defining of non-ferrous metals and alloys;
 - (e) Rolling, drawing and extruding of non-ferrous metals;
 - (10) Textile manufacturing plant;
 - (11) Truck terminal;
 - (12) Recycling center;
 - (13) Utility substation meeting the following development standards: a buffer must be provided along the entire substation perimeter;
 - (14) Co-location of a telecommunications antenna on an existing structure.
- (B) The following principal uses are permitted as special exceptions in M-2B Districts:
- (1) Any use permitted as a special exception under §156.245 et seq.;
 - (2) Airport
 - (3) Metal working shops;
 - (4) Paper and allied products fabricating facilities;
 - (5) Petroleum products, by-products manufacturing facilities:
 - (a) Paving and roofing materials
 - (b) Propane gas;
 - (c) Asphalt;
 - (d) Asphalt paving mix;
 - (e) Creosote and creosote products;
 - (f) Oil reconditioning;
 - (g) Turpentine.

- (6) Manufacture and storage of acidic products;
 - (7) Salvage and junk yard;
 - (8) Sanitary landfill incineration which complies with regulations of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division.
 - (9) Wireless communication facilities attached subject to the following development standards:
 - (a) Not withstanding other height limitations in this chapter, omni-directional (whip) antennae not exceeding 20 feet in height and directional/parabolic antennae not exceeding eight feet in diameter or width and 15 feet in height may be attached to or located on existing structures;
 - (b) Antennae and associated equipment shall be surfaced in a nonreflective color to match the structure on which it is located. An equipment enclosure may be set back from the edge of a roof by a distance at least equal to its height in lieu of screening;
 - (c) Equipment enclosures shall be located within the building on which it is located wherever possible; otherwise, equipment enclosures shall be fenced by a six-foot high fence;
 - (d) Antennae shall not be illuminated except as required by state or federal law;
 - (10) Wireless communication facilities consistent with the Pike County Wireless Communications Ordinance as adopted in June 2002 and subsequently amended.
 - (11) Telecommunications structures meeting the requirements of Chapter 113 of the Pike County Code.
- (C) Accessory uses appurtenant to primary uses may be applied for as special exceptions.
- (D) Any use not listed within permitted uses section will at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator be presented as a special exception and follow the procedures for a special exception.
- (Am. Ord. Passed 05-27-03)(Am. Ord. Passed 09-25-07)(Am. Ord. Passed 08-12-98)(Am. Ord. 03-10-10)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10)

§ 156.264 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR M-2B DISTRICTS

The following standards are required within M-2B Districts.

- (A) Minimum lot area. As specified by the Pike County Environmental Health Department.
- (B) Minimum lot width. As specified by the Director of Planning and Development to meet the needs of the use.
- (C) Minimum front yard. There shall be no front yard required in a M-2B zone.
- (D) Minimum side yard. No side yard shall be required in a M-2B zone, but if one is provided, it shall be at least three feet wide; provided, however, where the lot in a M-2B zone abuts upon or is adjacent to the side of a lot in any residential zone, then there shall be a side yard the same as required in such abutting residential zone, and said yards shall be contained by a wall or fence not less than six feet in height or compact evergreen hedge not less than three feet capable of obtaining a height of six feet.
- (E) Minimum rear yard. No rear yard is required except as herein provided, but if one is provided it shall be not less than three feet in depth exclusive of any alley. A rear yard shall be provided in a M-2B zone when:
 - (1) The lot abuts or is adjacent to a premises used or is zoned for residential purposes.
The yard shall be not less than three feet in depth;

- (2) The buildings or structures or portions thereof on a lot are used for residential purposes, in which circumstances side and rear yard restrictions in residential zones shall apply. In the case of subdivision (1) of this section, the rear yard shall be contained by a wall or fence or ornamental compact evergreen hedge not less than three feet high and capable of attaining a height of six feet;
- (3) A landscaped yard three feet in depth shall be provided in rear yards adjacent to a street.
- (F) Maximum building height. In a M-2B zone, there shall be no height limit except as provided in the Building Code adopted by the Pike County Board of Commissioners and provided buildings or structures shall set back from every street and lot line one foot for each foot of height of the building in excess of 35 feet in addition to all other yard and setback requirements herein specified. Buildings and structures in conjunction with special exceptions shall observe the height limits and regulations outlined above unless the additional setback is modified as part of the special exception permit.
- (G) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.
- (H) Landscaping. All yards shall be landscaped exclusive of through direct driveways adjacent to every street, on every lot upon which a new nonresidential structure is erected or a graveled or unimproved lot is paved or a lot is newly developed for the outdoor sale or display of merchandise, goods or services.
- (I) Heat, glare and light. All operations and facilities producing heat, glare or light, including Cexterior lighting, shall be so directed or shielded by walls, fences and evergreen plantings, that such heat, glare or light is not reflected or directed onto adjacent properties or streets.
- (J) Sewage. Adequate provisions shall be provided for the disposal of sewage and waste materials and such provisions shall meet the requirements of the Pike County Environmental Health Department.
- (K) Vibration. No vibration other than that caused by highway vehicles and trains shall be permitted which is discernible at or beyond the property line for the use concerned.
- (L) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (M) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (N) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standard contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments of yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (O) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located, unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (P) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.

- (Q) Landlocked lots. Landlocked lots are not eligible for placement within a M-2B Zoning District.
- (R) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (S) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.
- (T) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.
- (U) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
- (V) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter, which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter, is subject to the following exceptions and modifications.
- (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage are in a single ownership at the time of application and such lots have a frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of this district.
 - (2) Single lot. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but existed at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
- (W) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facility is permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
- (X) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other physical site improvements are contained in the Pike County Subdivision Regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
- (Y) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County sign regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
- (Z) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Pike County Director of Planning, Department of Community Development.
- (Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)(Am. Ord. Passed 7-12-00)(Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10) (Am. Ord. passed 01-30-18)

M-2C Manufacturing - Industrial Park

§ 156.275 PURPOSE

M-2C Zoning Districts are intended to provide land for development by most types of manufacturing firms in a planned, centralized location of at least 50 acres. Manufacturing and ancillary operations are permitted only in a clean and quiet manner and only if in compliance with the district's manufacturing performance standards. The M-2A District shall be a "floating district" so the most suitable location(s) can be determined at the time of the rezoning request. (Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98) (Am. Ord. Passed 2-10-16)

§ 156.276 DETERMINING IF AN AREA IS SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN A M-2C DISTRICT

- (A) Upon the request to have an area rezoned to a M-2C District, the Director of Planning and Development will request through the proper means the Environmental Review Committee to convene for a public hearing within 20 days of the request and review the proposed project. The factors contained in §§ 156.028 and 156.262 and the recommendations of the Environmental Review Committee must be thoroughly considered by the Planning Commission, as well as the Board of Commissioners, when determining in which district an area of land is to be zoned. This will assure that rational comprehensive planning principles are the basis upon which the decision is made and that the zoning amendment is done in accordance with the Pike County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan.
- (B) An applicant to rezone to the M-2C District shall adhere to the following administrative procedures.
 - (1) Showing of probable compliance.
 - (a) Uses, buildings or structures required to comply with this provision, prior to establishment or alteration, shall make a showing of probable compliance with these performance standards. The showing shall be in the form of a letter submitted with the zoning application (or building application if proper industrial zoning already exists) prepared by a professional engineer licensed by the State of Georgia, certifying that said use, building or structure complies with all industrial performance standard requirements. The letter shall be based on the engineer's personal scrutiny of the site and proposed use or alteration and shall have analytical foundation in accepted engineering principles. In addition, the Director of Planning and Development may require the applicant to submit:
 - (i) A plot plan showing the location of all present and proposed structures, drives, parking lots, waste disposal areas, bulk storage areas, streets, streams or other significant features on or within 200 feet of the proposed site;
 - (ii) A description of the activity to be conducted regarding waste products, external effects or other conditions which are regulated herein; provided however, that the applicant shall not be required to reveal any trade secrets or sufficient detail with regard to a process which would cause any secret process or manufacturing procedure for a closely guarded proprietary compound or product to become public knowledge and be available to competitors;
 - (iii) The type and location of abatement devices to control or recording instruments to measure conformance with required standards, not including devices and instruments which are inherent in the manufacturing process;

- (iv) Such other data and certification as may reasonably be required by the Planning Commission and the Board of Commissioners to reach a determination.
 - (b) All information and evidence submitted in applications to indicate conformity to performance standards shall constitute a certification and an agreement on the part of the applicant that the proposed use can and will conform to such standards at all times.
 - (2) Need for independent engineering analysis. If the Director of Planning, Department of Community Development, the Planning Commission or the Board of Commissioners determines that there is reason to doubt compliance with any applicable performance standard provision, a state licensed professional engineer of the County's choosing, but acceptable to the petitioner, may be asked to analyze the prospects of compliance. Costs of such analysis shall be borne by the petitioner.
 - (3) Use of independent engineering analysis. Upon submission of an independent engineering analysis authorized by the County, the Board of Commissioners shall authorize establishment of the use, building or structure if said independent analysis confirms probable compliance with this provision and of all other applicable provisions of this and other County laws and ordinance are satisfied. If, however, the independent engineering analysis indicates that the proposed use, building or structure is not likely to comply with this provision, then said application shall be denied until such time that the proposal is able to fully comply.
 - (4) Appeal of administrative determination. The procedures for appearing an action of the Board of Commissioners shall be executed in compliance with § 156.028.
- (Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10)

§ 156.277 BOUNDARIES OF M-2C DISTRICTS

To allow flexibility in placement of the district and to allow for a comprehensive assessment of the suitability of sites for a M-2C District, the M-2C District shall be a floating district.

(Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)

§ 156.278 PERMITTED USES

- (A) Businesses complying with the following performance standards are allowed as principal uses. Performance standards are intended to permit industrial land uses to be measured factually and objectively, ensure that all industries provide methods which protect the community from hazards that are preventable by legitimate processes of control and nuisance elimination and protect industries from arbitrary exclusion or persecution based solely on subjective determinations of industrial performances made in the past.
 - (1) Noise.
 - (a) General. For the purpose of measuring the intensity and frequency of sound, the sound level meter, the octave band analyzer and the impact noise analyzer shall be employed. The flat network and the fast meter response of the sound level meter shall be used. Sounds of short duration which cannot be measured accurately with the sound level meter shall be measured with the impact noise analyzer. An octave band analyzer calibrated in the preferred frequencies (American Standards

Association S16-1960, Preferred Frequencies for Acoustical Measurements) shall be used with the following tables.

(b) Exceptions.

- (i) The following uses and activities shall be exempt from the noise level regulations in the M-2C District:
 - a. Noises not directly under control of the property uses;
 - b. Noises emanating from construction and maintenance activities between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. Such activities are those which are non-routine operations accessory to the primary activities and which are temporary in nature or conducted infrequently;
 - c. The noises of safety signals, warning devices and emergency pressure relief valves;
 - d. Transient noises of moving sources such as automobiles, trucks, airplanes and railroads.
- (ii) At no point along the boundary of a residential district or along an adjacent lot shall the sound pressure level of any operation or plant exceed the decibel limits in the octave bands designated.

Maximum Permitted Sound Level

| Octave Bank Frequency (Cycles Per Second) | Decibels |
|---|----------|
| C0 through 74 | 67 |
| 75 through 149 | 59 |
| 150 through 299 | 52 |
| 300 through 599 | 46 |
| 600 through 1,199 | 40 |
| 1,200 through 2,399 | 34 |
| 2,400 through 4,799 | 32 |
| 4,800 and over | 32 |

(2) Vibration.

- (a) Any industrial operation or activity which shall cause at any time and at any point along the nearest adjacent lot line, earth borne vibrations in excess of the limits set forth in Column I of the following tables is prohibited.
- (b) In addition, any industrial operation or activity which shall cause at any time and at any point along a residence district boundary line, earth borne vibrations in excess of the limits set forth in Column II of the following tables is prohibited.
- (c) The following uses and activities shall be exempt from the vibration level regulations:
 - (i) Vibrations not directly under the control of the property user;
 - (ii) Vibrations emanating from construction and maintenance activities between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Such activities are those which are non-routine operations accessory to the primary activities and which are temporary in nature or conducted infrequently;
 - (iii) Transient vibrations of moving sources such as automobiles, trucks, airplanes and railroads.

- (d) Vibrations shall be expressed as displacement in inches and shall be measured with a three-component measuring system approved by the Director of Planning and Development.

Maximum Permitted Steady-State Vibration Displacement Level

| Frequency (Cycles Per Second) | I. Displacement (Inches) | II. Displacement (Inches) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0 through 9 | .0008 | .0004 |
| 10 through 19 | .0005 | .0002 |
| 20 through 29 | .0003 | .0001 |
| 30 through 39 | .0002 | .0001 |
| 40 and over | .0001 | .0001 |

- (e) Steady-state vibrations, for the purposes of this chapter, are vibrations which are continuous or vibrations in discrete impulses more frequent than 100 per minute shall be considered impact vibrations and shall not cause in excess of twice the displacement stipulated.

Maximum Permitted Impact Vibration Displacement Level

| Frequency (Cycles Per Second) | I. Displacement (Inches) | II. Displacement (Inches) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0 through 9 | .00016 | .0006 |
| 10 through 19 | .00010 | .0003 |
| 20 through 29 | .0006 | .0002 |
| 30 through 39 | .0004 | .0001 |
| 40 and over | .0002 | .0001 |

- (f) Impact vibration, for the purposes of this chapter, are vibrations which occur in discrete impulses separated by an interval of at least one minutes and numbering not more than eight in any 24-hour period.

- (3) Smoke and particulate matter. The emission, from all sources within any lot, or particulate matter containing more than 5% by weight of particles having a particle diameter larger than 44 microns is prohibited. Dust and other types of air pollution borne by the wind from such sources as storage areas, yards and roads within the boundaries of any lot shall be kept to a minimum by appropriate landscaping, paving, oiling or other acceptable means. Emission of particulate matter from such sources in excess of the weight limitations specified herein is prohibited. The emission of smoke or particulate matter of a density or equivalent opacity equal to or greater than No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart is prohibited at all times, except as otherwise provided herein. (The Ringelmann Chart is the chart published by the United States Bureau of Mines).

- (a) Smoke emission. In the M-2C zone, the emission of more than 12 smoke units per stack in any one-hour period is prohibited. However, once during any six-hour period each stack shall be permitted up to 12 additional units in a 15-minute period for soot blowing and fire cleaning. Only during such 15-minute periods shall smoke of a density or equivalent opacity equal to, but not exceeding, Ringelmann No. 3 be permitted, and then only for fire cleaning and for not more than four minutes per period.

- (b) Particulate matter. The rate of emission of particulate matter from all sources within the boundaries of any lot shall not exceed the rate established in the table below.

Maximum Permitted Particulate Matter Emission Rate

| Height of Emission (Feet) | Pounds per Hour per Acre |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0 through 49 | 1.00 |
| 50 through 99 | 1.01 |
| 100 through 149 | 1.06 |
| 150 through 199 | 1.10 |
| 200 through 299 | 1.16 |
| 300 through 399 | 1.30 |
| 400 and over | 1.50 |
| | |

- (c) Method of measurement.
 - (i) Smoke. For the purpose of grading the density or equivalent opacity of emission of smoke, the Ringelmann Chart shall be employed. For the purpose of determining smoke units, the Ringelmann reading shall be made at least every minute during the period of observation. Each reading (Ringelmann number) shall be multiplied by the time in minutes for which it is observed and the products added together to determine the total number of smoke units observed during the total period of observation.
 - (ii) Particulate matter. The total net rate of emission of particulate matter within the boundaries of any lot shall be determined as follows: determine the maximum emission in pounds per hour from each source of emission and divide this figure by the number of acres of lot area, thereby obtaining the hourly rate of emission in pounds per acre. Add together the individual rate of emission as derived above to obtain the total rate of emission from all sources of emission within the boundaries of the lot. It is this total that shall not exceed the rate established in the preceding table.
- (4) Odors. No continuous, frequent or repetitive emission of odors or odor-causing substances which would be offensive beyond any property line of any manufacturing use will be permitted. An odor emitted no more than 15 minutes in any one day shall not be deemed as continuous, frequent or repetitive within the meaning of these regulations. The existence of an odor shall be presumed when analysis by a competent technician demonstrates that a discernible odor is being emitted. Any process which may involve the creation or emission of any odors shall be provided with a primary and a secondary safeguard system so that control will be maintained if the primary safeguard system fails. All applicants, firms and the like requesting property to be rezoned to M-2C shall comply with the rules and regulations of the State of Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
- (5) Radiation hazards. The handling of radioactive materials, the discharge of such materials into air and water and the disposal of radioactive wastes shall be in conformance with all applicable State of Georgia and federal regulations.
- (6) Fire and explosive hazard.

- (a) All applicable provisions of the Official Code of Georgia shall be complied with, and no explosives shall be stored, used or manufactured without first submitting to the Director of Planning, Department of Community Development a letter of compliance from the State of Georgia Office of Insurance and Safety Fire Commissioner and the Pike County Fire Department Chief.
- (b) No gasoline or other inflammables or explosives shall be stored unless the location, plans and construction conform to the laws and regulations of the State of Georgia and have the approval of both the State of Georgia Office of Insurance and Safety Fire Commissioner and the Pike County Fire Department Chief.
- (7) Glare and heat. Every use and activity shall be so operated that it does not emit heat or heated air beyond the boundary of the lot on which it located. No direct or sky-reflected glare shall emanate from any use or activity so as to be visible at any point on or beyond the boundary of the lot on which such use or activity is located. This restriction shall not apply to signs otherwise permitted by the provision of the Zoning Code or other applicable ordinance, nor to activities of a temporary or of an emergency nature, nor to night lighting necessary for safety and the protection of property.
- (8) Electromagnetic interference. There shall be no electromagnetic interference that adversely affects the operation of any equipment other than that belonging to the creator of such interference or that does not conform to the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.
- (9) Water quality.
 - (a) Absolute. All internal drainage systems shall be so designed as not to increase turbidity, sediment yield or the discharge of any other harmful substances that will degrade the quality of water. Any problems shall be mitigated by the applicant.
 - (b) Relative.
 - (i) The surface and ground waters of the region shall remain in their natural physical, chemical and biological condition for the benefit of present and future generations of residents of Pike County.
 - (ii) The surface and ground waters of the region shall be used according to established legal water rights with the understanding that all users shall render the quality of water at least equal to the quality in which it was received.
 - (iii) The surface and ground waters of the region shall not be encroached upon by land uses or other human activities that could cause deterioration of natural water quality.
 - (iv) The surface and ground waters of the county shall be protected by investments in roads, water supplies, sewage treatment systems and other facilities and services that would encourage land use and development activities to locations where water quality impacts will be minimized. Conversely, such investment shall be made to discourage land use and development activities in locations where severe water quality impacts may be caused.
 - (v) The surface and ground waters of the county shall be protected by maintaining permanent vegetative cover and by controlling disturbances to vegetation.
 - (vi) The surface and ground waters of the county shall be protected from all land use and development activities involving soil disturbance and earth movement.

- (vii) The surface and ground waters of the County shall be protected from land use activities creating impervious surface cover conditions that would cause a long-term reduction of the quality of natural groundwater recharge from precipitation.
 - (viii) The surface and ground waters of the County shall be protected from land use activities that would alter the drainage patterns, velocities, volumes and physical, chemical and biological characteristics of storm water runoff as it occurs naturally in the county.
 - (ix) The surface and ground waters of the County shall not be used for dilution and disposal of wastes unless it cannot be demonstrated that such wastes will not cause a deterioration in natural water quality condition.
 - (x) The surface and ground waters of the County shall be protected from uses of pesticides, fertilizers, algicides, road salts and other chemicals that would temporarily or permanently alter water conditions.
- (B) Accessory uses appurtenant to primary uses are permitted as special exceptions and must comply with the performance standards of this subchapter. This includes wireless communications facilities. (Am. Ord. Passed 03-10-10)
- (C) All uses not able to comply with the performance standards for the M-2C Districts as set forth in this section are specifically prohibited.
(Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)(Am. Ord. Passed 03-10-10)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10)

§ 156.279 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR M-2C DISTRICTS

The following standards are required within M-2C Districts.

- (A) Minimum lot area. As specified by the Pike County Environmental Health Department.
- (B) Minimum lot width. As specified by the Director of the Planning and Development Department to meet the needs of the use.
- (C) Minimum front yard. There shall be no front yard required in a M-2C zone.
- (D) Minimum side yard. No side yard shall be required in a M-2C zone, but if one is provided, it shall be at least three feet wide; provided, however, where the lot in a M-2C zone abuts upon or is adjacent to the side of a lot in any residential zone, then there shall be a side yard the same as required in such abutting residential zone, and said yards shall be contained by a wall or fence not less than six feet in height or compact evergreen hedge not less than three feet and capable of obtaining a height of six feet.
- (E) Minimum rear yard. No rear yard is required except as herein provided, but if one is provided it shall be not less than three feet in depth exclusive of any alley. A rear yard shall be provided in a M-2C zone when:
 - (1) The lot abuts or is adjacent to a premises used or is zoned for residential purposes. The yard shall be not less than three feet in depth;
 - (2) The buildings or structures of portions thereof on a lot are used for residential purposes, in which circumstances side and rear yard restrictions in residential zones shall apply. In the case of subdivision (1) of this section, the rear yard shall be contained by a wall or fence or ornamental compact evergreen hedge not less than three feet high and capable of attaining a height of six feet;
 - (3) A landscaped yard three feet in depth shall be provided in rear yards adjacent to a street,

- (F) Maximum building height. In a M-2C zone, there shall be no height limit except as provided in the Building Code adopted by the Pike County Board of Commissioners and provided buildings or structures shall set back from every street and lot line one foot for each foot of height of the building in excess of 35 feet in addition to all other yard and setback requirements herein specified. Buildings and structures in conjunction with special exceptions shall observe the height limits and regulations outlined above unless the additional setback is modified as part of the special exception permit
- (G) Applicability to land, buildings and open space. No building, structure, land or open space may be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part of a building or structure may be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered, unless in conformity with all of the regulations specified for the district in which it is located.
- (H) Landscaping. All yards shall be landscaped exclusive of through direct driveways adjacent to every street, on every lot upon which a new nonresidential structure is erected or a graveled or unimproved lot is paved or a lot is newly developed for the outdoor sale or display of merchandise, goods or services.
- (I) Sewage. All uses requiring sanitary facilities shall be served by a private community sewer system or, when available, a county sewer system.
- (J) Every use must be on a lot. No building or structure may be erected or use established unless upon a lot as defined by this chapter.
- (K) Only one principal building per lot. Only one principal building and its accessory buildings may be erected on any lot, except for planned developments or as otherwise provided.
- (L) Open space not to be encroached upon. No open space may be encroached upon or reduced in any manner except in conformity with the yard, setback, off-street parking spaces and other such required development standard contained in this chapter. Trees, shrubbery, driveways, retaining walls, fences, curbs and buffers are not considered to be encroachments of yards. Open space areas as required by this chapter must be permanently maintained as open space in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (M) Reduction of yards or lot area. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no lot existing at the time of passage of this chapter may be reduced, divided or changed so as to produce a tract of land which does not comply with the minimum dimension or area requirements of this chapter for the district in which it is located, unless that reduction or division is necessary to provide land which is needed and accepted for public use.
- (N) Lots with multiple frontage. In case of a corner lot or double frontage lot, front yard setback requirements apply to all lot lines abutting a street.
- (O) Landlocked lots. Landlocked lots are not eligible for placement within a M-2C Zoning District.
- (P) Street frontage. No principal building may be erected on any lot which has less than 40 feet of immediate frontage on at least one public or private street.
- (Q) Flag (Panhandle) lots, whether part of a minor subdivision or a major subdivision, shall not have their access strips abut one another, nor have their access strips be closer than 400 feet apart. These spacing restrictions shall also apply to proposed flag lots to be located in the proximity of existing flag lots. Georgia Department of Transportation requirements may require two flag lot access strips to abut one another when the access is upon a State highway thoroughfare and may be approved on a case by case basis through a variance application with the Board of Appeals. Flag lot access strips shall be at least 40 feet wide at all points, including, but not limited to, road frontage.
- (R) Yards abutting railroads. Side yards and rear yards are not required adjacent to railroad rights-of-way.

- (S) Yards and other spaces. No part of a yard, other open space, off-street parking or loading space required for another building may be included as a part of the yard, off-street parking or loading space required for another building, except as specifically provided for in this chapter.
 - (T) Substandard lots. Any lot existing at the time of the adoption of this chapter, which has an area or a width which is less than required by this chapter, is subject to the following exceptions and modifications.
 - (1) Adjoining lots in same ownership. When two or more adjoining and vacant lots within a non-approved development with continuous frontage are in a single ownership at the time of application and such lots have a frontage or lot area less than is required by the district in which they are located, such lots must be replatted or reparcelled so as to create one or more lots which conform to the minimum frontage and area requirements of this district.
 - (2) Single lot. When a lot has an area or frontage which does not conform with the requirements of the district in which it is located, but existed at the effective date of this chapter, such a lot may be used for any use allowed in the zoning district in which it is located as long as all other requirements of this chapter are met.
 - (U) Encroachment on public rights-of-way. No building, structure, service area, required off-street parking or loading/unloading facility is permitted to encroach on public rights-of-way.
 - (V) Physical design standards. Minimum design standards for driveways, loading areas and other physical site improvements are contained in the Pike County Subdivision Regulations. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (W) Signs. Minimum design and location standards are contained in the Pike County Sign Ordinance. Consult that document for specific requirements.
 - (X) Other applicable development regulations. Information concerning any other applicable development regulations may be obtained by consulting the Pike County Director of Planning, Department of Community Development.
- (Am. Ord. Passed 8-12-98)(Am. Ord. Passed 7-12-00)(Am. Ord. Passed - -)(Am. Ord. Passed 12-01-05)(Am. Ord. Passed 10-13-10) (Am. Ord. passed 01-30-18)

S-1 SENSITIVE LAND - FLOOD HAZARD

§ 156.280 PURPOSE

- (A) S-1 is an overlay district which applies additional standards to specific areas which may lie within any of the districts referred to in the chapter preceding this subchapter. In each zoning district located within the boundaries of the S-1 District, both the regulations of that district and the regulations of the S-1 District apply. If required development standards are specified for the same item in both District regulations, the more stringent regulation shall govern.
 - (B) Within the land area covered by this chapter, there exists land which is subject to periodic flooding and inundation. Within these areas, development standards are intended to reduce the proliferation of unsuitable development and minimize the destruction of life and property due to flood.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.281 FEATURES WHICH MAKE LAND SUITABLE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN THE S-1 DISTRICT

Areas subject to periodic flooding are included within the S-1 District. Such areas are indicated on the most current edition of the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Pike County, on file at the office of Pike County Planning and Development. (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.282 BOUNDARIES OF S-1 DISTRICTS

The Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for Pike County are made a part of this chapter by reference and are used to determine the location and extent of flood prone areas and the boundaries of the S-1 District.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.283 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR S-1 DISTRICTS

- (A) As already stated, S-1 is an overlay district which may lie within any zoning district. If required development standards are specified for the same item in both district provisions, the more stringent regulation shall govern.
- (B) The development standards and other requirements for the S-1 District are contained in Title XV, Chapter 152, "Flood and Damage Prevention Ordinance." That Ordinance must be consulted for complete details of development standards associated with the S-1 Overlay District.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

S-2 SENSITIVE LAND – WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT

§ 156.290 PURPOSE

- (A) In order to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the public and a healthy economic climate within Pike County and surrounding communities, it is essential that the quality of public drinking water be assured. The ability of natural systems to filter storm water runoff can be threatened by unrestricted development. Land disturbing activities associated with development can increase erosion and sedimentation that threatens the storage capacity of reservoirs. In addition, storm water runoff, particularly from impervious surfaces, can introduce toxins, nutrients and sediments into drinking water supplies, making water treatment more complicated and expensive and rendering water resources unusable for recreation. Industrial land uses that involve the manufacture, use, transport and storage of hazardous or toxic waste materials result in the potential risk of contamination of nearby public drinking water supplies.
- (B) The purpose of this ordinance is to establish measures to protect the quality and quantity of the present and future water supply of Pike County; to minimize the transport of pollutants and sediment to the water supply; and to maintain the yield of the water supply watershed. The subchapter shall apply to all existing and proposed water supply watersheds within Pike County.
- (C) Additionally, the S-2 Watershed Protection District is intended to maintain a high water quality of the surface water (rivers, creeks, streams and springs) and underground water to assure that a high quality of drinking water is maintained in the future. The district is

intended to provide for certain development uses, while maintaining and protecting area water sources from polluting effects of more intense development and from encroachments of those uses that are not compatible with a protected watershed area.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 07-30-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.291 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ZONING DISTRICTS

The S-2 is an overlay district which applies additional definitions and standards for development to specific areas which lie within any of the zoning districts identified in any section of this Ordinance. To the extent the boundaries of the S-2 District overlay property located within other districts, the regulations of both districts shall apply. However, if required development standards are specified in both districts, the more stringent provision shall control.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 07-30-02)

§ 156.292 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

- (A) **BUFFER.** A natural or enhanced vegetated area with no or limited minor land disturbances, such as trails and picnic areas, located adjacent to reservoirs or perennial streams within a water supply watershed.
- (B) **CORRIDOR.** All land located within the buffer areas established adjacent to reservoirs or perennial streams within a water supply watershed and within other setback areas specified in § 156.295 of this Ordinance.
- (C) **IMPERVIOUS SURFACE.** A man-made structure or surface which prevents the infiltration of storm water into the ground below the structure or surface, including, but not limited to: buildings, roads, driveways, parking lots, swimming pools and patios.
- (D) **LARGE WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED.** A watershed containing 100 square miles or more of land within the drainage basin upstream of a governmentally owned public drinking water supply intake.
- (E) **PERENNIAL STREAM.** A stream which flows throughout the whole year as indicated by a blue line on a USGS quadrant map.
- (F) **RESERVOIR BOUNDARY.** The edge of a water supply reservoir defined by its normal pool level.
- (G) **SMALL WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED.** A watershed that contains less than 100 square miles of land within the drainage basin upstream of a governmentally owned public drinking water supply intake.
- (H) **UTILITY.** Public or private water or sewer piping systems, water or sewer pumping stations, electric power lines, fuel pipelines, telephone lines, roads, driveways, bridges, river/lake access facilities, storm water system and railroads or other utilities identified by a local government.
- (I) **WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS.** A governmentally owned impoundment of water for the primary purpose of providing water to one or more governmentally owned public drinking water systems. This excludes any multipurpose reservoirs owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

- (J) WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED. The area of land upstream of a governmentally owned public drinking water intake.
(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 07-30-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§156.293 DESIGNATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF WATER SUPPLY WATERSHEDS

The following Water Supply Watershed Districts and reservoirs are hereby defined and designated by this subchapter on the “Watershed, Wetlands, and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map” (on file at the office of Pike County Planning and Development), as follows:

- (A) City of Griffin/Flint River Intake Watershed.
A large water supply watershed which provides an intake for the City of Griffin on the Flint River in Pike County, Georgia. This watershed does not contain a reservoir.
- (B) City of Griffin/Still Branch Reservoir Watershed.
A small water supply watershed which provides an intake for the Still Branch Reservoir.
- (C) City of Zebulon/Elkins Creek Intake Water Supply Watershed.
A small water supply watershed which provides a supplementary intake for the City of Zebulon, Georgia. This watershed does not contain a reservoir.
- (D) City of Thomaston/Potato Creek Intake Water Supply Watershed.
A small water supply watershed which provides an intake for the Thomaston Reservoir. Although the reservoir itself is located in the City of Thomaston, a portion of the Potato Creek Water Supply Watershed lies within southern Pike County.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 07-30-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-09-12)

§ 156.294 PERMITTED USES

Each Zoning District of this Ordinance specifies a list of permitted principal uses, special exception uses and accessory uses (including special exception accessory uses). The list of permitted uses, special exception uses and accessory uses for each primary Zoning District must be adhered to on land to which the S-2 District also applies.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 07-30-02)

§ 156.295 USES EXEMPT FROM S-2 CRITERIA

- (A) Existing Uses.
Any land use within an area designated as a watershed area existing prior to the adoption of this Ordinance.
- (B) Agriculture and Forestry.
Specific forestry and agricultural activities in the stream corridor buffer and setback areas in accordance with the following conditions:
- (1) The activity shall be consistent with best management practices established by the Georgia Forestry Commission and/or the Georgia Department of Agriculture;
 - (2) The activity shall not impact the quality of the drinking water stream.
- (C) Mining.
Mining activities are exempt, if permitted by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources pursuant to the Georgia Surface Mining Act of 1968, as amended.
- (D) Utilities.

Utilities from the stream corridor buffer and setback area provisions in accordance with the following conditions (if the utilities to be located in the buffer or setback areas cannot be feasibly located outside these areas):

- (1) The utilities shall be located as far from the stream bank as possible.
- (2) The installation and maintenance of the utilities shall protect the integrity of the buffer and setback areas as best as reasonably possible.
- (3) The utilities shall not impair the quality of a drinking water stream.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 07-30-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.296 DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION CRITERIA

- (A) The following regulations shall apply to the City of Griffin/Flint River intake identified on the “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map” as a large water supply watershed without a reservoir.
- (1) The corridors of all perennial streams within a seven mile radius drawn within the actual watershed drainage boundary and upstream of the reservoir boundary must be protected by the following criteria:
 - (a) The buffer shall be maintained for a distance of 100 feet on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks;
 - (b) No impervious surface shall be constructed within the 150-foot setback area on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks; and
 - (c) Septic tanks and septic tank drain fields are prohibited within the 150-foot setback area on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks.
 - (2) Any new facility, located within the seven mile area stipulated in (A)(1) above of a water supply intake or water supply reservoir, which handles hazardous materials of the types listed in section 312 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (excluding underground storage tanks) and amounts of 10,000 pounds or more on any one day, shall perform their operations on impervious surfaces and in conformance with any applicable federal spill prevention requirements or the requirements of the Standard Fire Prevention Code.
 - (3) A buffer shall be maintained for a distance of 150 feet from the reservoir boundary. The allowable buffer vegetation and disturbance is specified in the reservoir management plan.
 - (4) The City of Griffin/Flint River intake is owned by the City of Griffin, Georgia.
- (B) The following regulations shall apply to the City of Griffin/Still Branch Reservoir Watershed identified on the “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map” as a small water supply watershed with a reservoir.
- (1) The corridors of all perennial streams within a seven mile radius drawn within the actual watershed drainage boundary and upstream of the reservoir boundary of the Still Branch Reservoir must be protected by the following criteria. (These criteria apply to all property parcels entirely or partially contained within the watershed drainage boundary.)
 - (a) The buffer shall be maintained for a distance of 100 feet on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks;
 - (b) No impervious surface shall be constructed within the 150-foot setback area on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks;

- (c) Septic tanks and septic tank drain fields are prohibited within the 150-foot setback area on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks.
- (2) The impervious surface area, including all public and private structures, utilities or facilities of the entire water supply watershed shall be limited to 25% or existing use, whichever is greater.
- (3) Any new facility which handles hazardous materials of the types listed in Section 312 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (excluding underground storage tanks) and amounts of 10,000 pounds or more on any one day shall perform their operations on impervious surfaces and in conformance with any applicable federal spill prevention requirements or the requirements of the Standard Fire Prevention Code.
- (4) A buffer shall be maintained for a distance of 150 feet from the reservoir boundary. The allowable buffer vegetation and disturbance is specified in the rules and regulations governing lake shore management and public use of Still Branch Reservoir.
- (5) The City of Griffin/Still Branch Reservoir is owned and maintained by the City of Griffin, Georgia.
- (6) New sanitary landfills are allowed only if they have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems, and comply with all standards of Chapter 51 "Waste Management" of the Pike County Code.
- (7) New hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities are prohibited.
- (C) The following regulations shall apply to the City of Zebulon/Elkins Creek Intake Water Supply Watershed identified on the "Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map" as a small water supply watershed without a reservoir:
 - (1) The corridors of all perennial streams within a seven mile radius drawn within the actual watershed drainage boundary and upstream of the intake point of the Elkins Creek Intake Water Supply Watershed must be protected by the following criteria: (These apply to all property parcels entirely or partially contained within the watershed drainage boundary.)
 - (a) The buffer shall be maintained for a distance of 100 feet on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks;
 - (b) No impervious surface shall be constructed within the 150-foot setback area on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks.
 - (2) The impervious surface area, including all public and private structures, utilities or facilities of the entire water supply watershed shall be limited to 25% or existing use, whichever is greater.
 - (3) Any new facility which handles hazardous materials of the types listed in Section 312 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (excluding underground storage tanks) and amounts of 10,000 pounds or more on any one day shall perform their operations on impervious surfaces and in conformance with any applicable federal spill prevention requirements or the requirements of the Standard Fire Prevention Code.
 - (4) New sanitary landfills are allowed only if they have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems, and comply with the standards of Chapter 51 "Waste Management" of the Pike County Code.
 - (5) New hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities are prohibited.

- (D) The following regulations shall apply to the City of Thomaston/Potato Creek Intake Water Supply Watershed identified on the “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map” as a small water supply watershed with a reservoir.
- (1) The corridors of all perennial streams within a seven mile radius drawn within the actual watershed drainage boundary and upstream of the reservoir boundary of the Thomaston Reservoir must be protected by the following criteria. (These criteria apply to all property parcels entirely or partially contained within the watershed drainage boundary.)
 - (a) The buffer shall be maintained for a distance of 100 feet on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks;
 - (b) No impervious surface shall be constructed within the 150-foot setback area on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks;
 - (c) Septic tanks and septic tank drain fields are prohibited within the 150-foot setback area on both sides of the stream as measured from the stream banks.
 - (2) The impervious surface area, including all public and private structures, utilities or facilities of the entire water supply watershed shall be limited to 25% or existing use, whichever is greater.
 - (3) Any new facility which handles hazardous materials of the types listed in Section 312 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (excluding underground storage tanks) and amounts of 10,000 pounds or more on any one day shall perform their operations on impervious surfaces and in conformance with any applicable federal spill prevention requirements or the requirements of the Standard Fire Prevention Code.
 - (4) New sanitary landfills are allowed only if they have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems, and comply with all standards of Chapter 51 “Waste Management” of the Pike County Code.
 - (5) New hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities are prohibited.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 07-30-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11) (Am. Ord. Passed 05-09-12)

§ 156.297 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

(A) Site Plans.

Application for a local development permit within the S-2 District shall include a site plan, drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 50 feet containing the following information:

- (1) A map of all planned excavation and fill, including calculations of the volume of cut and filled involved, cross-sectional drawing showing existing and proposed grades. Elevations, horizontal scale and vertical scale must be shown on the cross-sectional drawings;
- (2) A map of any wetland boundaries occurring within the site must be provided. This boundary may be included on other maps provided by the applicant.
- (3) Location, dimensions and area of all impervious surfaces, both existing and proposed, on the site and adjacent to the site for a distance of 200 feet;
- (4) The orientation and distance from the boundaries of the proposed site to the nearest bank of an affected perennial stream or water body;

- (5) Elevations of the site and adjacent lands within 200 feet of the site at contour intervals of no greater than two feet; and no greater than one foot for slopes less than or equal to 2%;
 - (6) Location and detailed design of any spill and leak collection systems designed for the purpose of containing accidentally released hazardous or toxic materials; and
 - (7) All proposed temporary disruptions or diversions of local hydrology.
- (B) Activities to Comply with Site Plan.
All development activities or site work conducted after approval of the site plan shall conform with the specifications of said site plan. Significant changes to the site plan that would alter the amount and velocity of storm water runoff from the site, increase the amount of impervious surface within the development, alter the overall density of development, result in a considerable increase in the amount of excavation, fill or removal of the overall appearance of the development as proposed, can be amended only with the approval of the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee. Minor changes, such as the realignment of streets or minor alterations to drainage structures and other infrastructure to meet unexpected conditions are exempted from this requirement.
- (C) Exemptions from Site Plan Requirements.
The following activities and developments are exempt from the requirement for detailed site plans:
- (1) Single family detached dwellings constructed within a subdivision of four or fewer parcels;
 - (2) Repairs to a facility that is part of a previously approved and permitted development; and
 - (3) Construction of minor structures, such as accessory buildings or additions to single family residences.
- (D) Review Procedure.
The application shall be made to the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee and will be reviewed within 15 days. At the time of the application, the applicant shall pay a filing fee as specified by Pike County. Filing fees up to \$500, or \$100 per acre, whichever is larger, may be required to evaluate the application. This fee may be used to retain expert consultants who will provide services pertaining to functional assessment, mitigation, and wetland boundary determinations, as deemed necessary by the Building Official or designated appointee. The review period shall include the preparation of findings such as approval, approval with conditions or disapproval by the Director or designated appointee. The applicant will receive written notification of the findings of the Director or designated appointee. Decision of the Director or designated appointee may be appealed to the Pike County Board of Appeals at no additional cost to the applicant.
- (E) Duration of permit validity.
- (1) If construction described in the development permit has not commenced within 12 months from the date of issuance, the permit shall expire.
 - (2) If construction described in the development permit is suspended or abandoned after work has commenced, the permit shall expire 12 months after the date that work ceased.

- (3) Written notice of pending expiration of the development permit shall be issued by the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee, provided however, that failure of the Director or designated appointee to provide notice to the applicant shall not extend the period of validity of the development permit.
- (F) Penalties.
- (1) When a building or other structure has been constructed in violation of this Ordinance, the violator may be required to remove the structure at the discretion of the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee.
- (2) When removal of vegetative cover, excavation or fill has taken place in violation of this Ordinance, the violator may be required to restore the affected land to its original contours and to restore vegetation, as far as practicable, at the discretion of the Director or designated appointee.
- (3) If the Director or designated appointee discovers a violation of this Ordinance that also constitutes a violation of any provision of the Clean Water Act, as amended, Pike County shall issue written notification of the violation to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the landowner.
- (G) Suspension and Revocation.
The Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee may suspend or revoke a permit if the applicant has not complied with the conditions or limitations set forth in the permit or has exceeded the scope of the work set forth in the permit. The Director shall cause notice of denial, issuance, conditional issuance, revocation or suspension of a permit to be published in the official legal organ of Pike County.
- (H) Relief Assessment.
The Pike County Board of Tax Assessors shall consider the requirements of this Ordinance in determining the fair market value of land.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 07-30-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.298 VARIANCES

- (A) A variance from the terms and conditions in this Ordinance may be granted pursuant to the procedures and criteria for granting variances set forth in 156.026 of the Pike County Zoning Code, along with compliance with the terms of this Ordinance. A variance from the provisions of this Ordinance may be granted only in individual cases of practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship upon a finding by the Board of Appeals that all of the following conditions exist:
- (1) The existence of extraordinary and exceptional conditions pertaining to the particular piece of property due to size, shape or topography;
- (2) Application of the provisions of this Ordinance would create an unnecessary hardship;
- (3) Relief by means of variance, if granted, would not cause substantial detriment to the water quality within any watershed area identified herein or otherwise impair the purposes and intent of this Ordinance.
- (4) The variance request is not based on circumstances that are self-created;
- (5) The variance request would not, if granted, permit a use of land, buildings or structures not otherwise permitted within the applicable zoning district;

- (6) The variance request would not, if granted, increase the impervious surface of development within the watershed area beyond that prescribed in this Ordinance; and
 - (7) The property for which the variance is requested existed as a separate trace on or before July 1, 2001.
- (B) The Board of Appeals shall have the authority to impose conditions on any variance granted herein to facilitate achievement of the purposes of this Ordinance.
- (Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 07-30-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§156.299 ADOPTION OF PIKE COUNTY “WATERSHED, WETLANDS AND GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREA PROTECTION MAP”

The S-2 District consists of the area located within the water Supply Watersheds established in 156.293 as shown and designated on a certain map identification known as the “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map” which map is hereby adopted into and made a part of this Ordinance as is fully set forth. Such map shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Pike County and bear the seal of the county or that of a notary public under the following words: “This certifies that this is the Official “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map referred to in 156.293 through 156.332 of the Zoning Code of Pike County. The map shall be on file at the Pike County Planning and Development Office.

(Res. Passed 5-88)(Am. Res. Passed 07-30-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

S-3 Sensitive Land – Groundwater Recharge Area Protection District

§ 156.310 PURPOSE

- (A) The purpose of the S-3 District is to protect those lands identified as recharge areas for underground reservoirs known as aquifers. In order to promote the health, safety and welfare of the public and a healthy economic climate within Pike County and surrounding communities, it is essential that the quality of public drinking water be ensured. For this reason, it is necessary to protect the subsurface water resources of which Pike County and surrounding communities rely as sources of public water.
- (B) Groundwater resources are contained within underground reservoirs known as aquifers. These aquifers are zones of rock beneath the earth’s surface capable of containing or producing water from a well. They occupy vast regions of the subsurface and are replenished by infiltration of surface water runoff in zones of the surface known as groundwater recharge areas. Groundwater is susceptible to contamination when unrestricted development occurs within significant groundwater recharge areas. It is, therefore, necessary to manage land use within groundwater recharge areas in order to ensure that pollution threats are minimized.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)

§ 156.311 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ZONING DISTRICTS

The S-3 Groundwater Recharge Area Protection District is an overlay district which shall include all lands within the jurisdiction of Pike County, Georgia, that are mapped as significant recharge areas by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in Hydrologic Atlas 18, 1989 Edition, which map is hereby adopted and made a part of this subchapter and is on file at the Pike County

Planning and Development office. The S-3 Groundwater Recharge Area Protection District applies additional definitions and standards for development to specific areas which lie within any of the zoning districts identified in this subchapter and which are additionally mapped as significant recharge areas, as shown on Hydrologic Atlas 18, 1989 Edition, and on the Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map.
(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.312 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

- (A) AQUIFER. Any stratum or zone or rock beneath the surface of the earth capable of containing or producing water from a well.
- (B) DHR. Georgia Department of Human Resources.
- (C) DHR TABLE MT-1. The provisions of the Department of Human Resources' Manual, current edition, for On-site Sewage Management Systems, appearing on Table MT-1, therein, as amended.
- (D) DHR TABLE MT-2. The provisions of the Department of Human Resources' Manual, current edition, for On-site Sewage Management Systems, appearing on Table MT-2, therein, as amended.
- (E) DRASTIC. The standardized system for evaluating groundwater pollution potential using the hydrogeologic settings described in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document EPA-600-2-87-035. DRASTIC methodology is the most widely used technique for evaluating "pollution susceptibility."
- (F) POLLUTION SUSCEPTIBILITY. The relative vulnerability of an "aquifer" to being polluted from spills, discharges, leaks, impoundments, applications of chemicals, injections and other human activities in the recharge area.
- (G) POLLUTION SUSCEPTIBILITY MAPS. Maps of the relative vulnerability to pollution prepared by the Department of Natural Resources, using the "drastic" methodology. (Georgia Department of Natural Resources Hydrologic Atlas 20: Groundwater Pollution Susceptibility of Georgia).
- (H) RECHARGE AREA. Any portion of the earth's surface, where water infiltrates into the ground to replenish an "aquifer."
- (I) SIGNIFICANT RECHARGE AREAS. Those areas mapped by the Department of Natural Resources in Hydrologic Atlas 18 (1989 edition).

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.313 COORDINATION WITH DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA CONTAINED IN OTHER ZONING DISTRICTS

- (A) The provisions of this subchapter apply additional development standards to specific areas which may lie within any zoning district in Pike County. If required development standards are specified for the same item in different subchapters, the more stringent standard shall govern.
- (B) Any development must comply with the Pike County Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance, Chapter 153, well as any other applicable development regulation.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.314 DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION CRITERIA IN S-3 DISTRICTS

The following development criteria apply in S-3 Districts:

- (A) No construction may proceed on a building or manufactured home to be served by a septic tank unless the Pike County Environmental Health Department first approved the proposed septic tank installation as meeting the requirements of the DHR Rules and Regulations for on-site sewage management (DHR Manual) and divisions (2) and (3), below.
- (B) New single-family residential dwellings served by septic tank/drain fields system shall be located on lots having the minimum size limitations, as follows, based on application of Table MT-1. The minimums set forth in MT-1 may be increased further based on consideration of other factors set forth in sections A through F of the DHR Manual: (The degree of Pollution Susceptibility is based on Georgia DNR Hydrologic Atlas 20.)
 - (1) 150% of the subdivision minimum lot size calculated based on application of DHR Table MT-1, if located in a high pollution susceptibility area;
 - (2) 125% of the subdivision minimum lot size calculated based on application of DHR Table MT-1, if located in a medium pollution susceptibility area;
 - (3) 110% of the subdivision minimum lot size calculated based on application of DHR Table MT-1, if located in a low pollution susceptibility area.
- (C) New manufactured housing parks served by septic tank/drain field systems shall have lots of spaces having minimum lot size limitations as follows, based on application of Table MT-2. The minimums set forth in Table MT-2 may be increased further based on consideration of other factors set forth in section A through F of the DHR Manual:
 - (1) 150% of the subdivision minimum lot size calculated based on application of DHR Table MT-2, if located in a high pollution susceptibility area;
 - (2) 125% of the subdivision minimum lot size calculated based on application of DHR Table MT-2, if located in a medium pollution susceptibility area;
 - (3) 110% of the subdivision minimum lot size calculated based on application of DHR Table MT-2, if located in a low pollution susceptibility area.
- (D) New agricultural waste impoundment sites shall be lined if they are located within:
 - (1) A high pollution susceptibility area;
 - (2) A medium pollution susceptibility area and exceed 15 acre-feet; and
 - (3) A low pollution susceptibility area and exceed 50 acre-feet.At a minimum, the liner shall be constructed of compacted clay having a thickness of one foot and a vertical hydraulic conductivity of less than 5×10^{-7} cm./sec. or other criteria established by the Natural Resource and Conservation Service.
- (E) New above-ground chemical or petroleum storage tanks, having a minimum volume of 660 gallons, shall have secondary containment for 100% of the volume of such tanks or 100% of the volume of the largest tank in a cluster of tanks. Such tanks used for agricultural purposes are exempt, provided that they comply with all federal requirements.
- (F) New facilities that handle hazardous materials of the types listed in section 312 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (excluding underground storage tanks) and in amounts of 10,000 pounds or more on any one day, shall perform their operations on impervious surfaces and in conformance with any applicable federal spill prevention requirements and local fire code requirements.

- (G) Permanent storm water infiltration basins shall not be constructed in areas having high pollution susceptibility.
(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.315 EXEMPTIONS

Any lot of record approved prior to the date of adoption of this subchapter is exempt from the minimum lot size requirements contained in 156.314 (B) and (C).
(Res. Passed 07-10-02)

§ 156.316 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

(A) Site Plans.

Application for a local development permit within the S-3 District shall include a site plan, drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 50 feet containing the following information:

- (1) A map of all planned excavation and fill, including calculations of the volume of cut and fill involved, cross-sectional drawings showing existing and proposed grades. Elevations, horizontal scale and vertical scale must be shown on the cross-sectional drawings;
- (2) A map of any wetland boundaries occurring within the site must be provided. This boundary may be included on other maps provided by the applicant;
- (3) Location, dimensions and area of all impervious surfaces, both existing and proposed, on the site and adjacent to the site for a distance of 200 feet;
- (4) The orientation and distance from the boundaries of the proposed site to the nearest bank of an affected perennial stream or water body;
- (5) Elevations of the site and adjacent lands within 200 feet of the site at contour intervals of no greater than two feet; and no greater than one foot for slopes less than or equal to 2%;
- (6) Location and detailed design of any spill and leak collection systems designed for the purpose of containing accidentally released hazardous or toxic materials; and
- (7) All proposed temporary disruptions or diversions of local hydrology.

(B) Activities to comply with site plan.

All development activities or site work conducted after approval of the site plan shall conform with the specifications of said site plan. Significant changes to the site plan that would alter the amount of velocity of storm water runoff from the site, increase the amount of impervious surface within the development, alter the overall density of development, result in a considerable increase in the amount of excavation, fill or removal of the overall appearance of the development as proposed, can be amended only with the approval of the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee. Minor changes, such as the realignment of streets or minor alterations to drainage structures and other infrastructure to meet unexpected conditions are exempted from this requirement.

(C) Exemptions from site plan requirements.

The following activities and developments are exempt from the requirement for detailed site plans:

- (1) Single family detached dwellings constructed within a subdivision of four or fewer parcels;

- (2) Repairs to a facility that is part of a previously approved and permitted development; and,
 - (3) Construction of minor structures, such as accessory buildings or additions to single family residences.
- (D) Review procedures.
 The application shall be made to the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee and will be reviewed within 15 days. At the time of the application, the applicant shall pay a filing fee as specified by Pike County. Filing fees up to \$500, or \$100 per acre, whichever is larger, shall be required to evaluate the application. This fee may be used to retain expert consultants who will provide services pertaining to functional assessment, mitigation, and wetland boundary determinations, as deemed necessary by the Director or designated appointee. The review period shall include the preparation of findings and the like, approval, approval with conditions or disapproval by the Director or designated appointee. The applicant will receive written notification of the finds of the Director or designated appointee. The Decision of the Director or designated appointee may be appealed to the Pike County Board of Appeals at no additional cost to the applicant.
- (E) Duration of permit validity.
- (1) If construction described in the development permit has not commenced within 12 months from the date of issuance, the permit shall expire.
 - (2) If construction described in the development permit is suspended or abandoned after work has commenced, the permit shall expire 12 months after the date that work ceased.
 - (3) Written notice of pending expiration of the development permit shall be issued by the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee, provided however, that failure of the Director or designated appointee to provide notice to the applicant shall not extend the period of validity of the development permit.
- (F) Penalties.
- (1) When a building or other structure has been constructed in violation of this Ordinance, the violator may be required to remove the structure at the discretion of the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee.
 - (2) When removal of vegetative cover, excavation or fill has taken place in violation of this subchapter, the violator may be required to restore the affected land to its original contours and to restore vegetation, as far as practicable, at the discretion of the Director of the Pike County Building and Zoning Department or designated appointee.
 - (3) If the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department, or designated appointee, discovers a violation of this subchapter that also constitutes a violation of any provision of the Clean Water Act, as amended, Pike County shall issue written notification of the violation to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the landowner.
- (G) Suspension and Revocation.
 The Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee may suspend or revoke a permit if the applicant has not complied with the conditions or limitations set forth in the permit or has exceeded the scope of the work set

forth in the permit. The Director shall cause notice of denial, issuance, conditional issuance, revocation or suspension or a permit to be published in the official legal organ of Pike County.

(H) Relief Assessment.

The Pike County Board of Tax Assessors shall consider the requirements of this section in determining the fair market value of land.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.317 ADOPTION OF “WATERSHED, WETLANDS AND GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREA PROTECTION MAP”

(A) The S-3 District consists of the area located within the Groundwater Recharge Area Protection District as shown and designated on a certain map identified as the “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map,” which map is hereby adopted into and made a part of this subchapter as if fully set forth. Such map shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Pike County and bear the seal of the county or that of a notary public under the following words: “This certifies that this is the Official Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map,” referred to in 156.293 through 156.332 of the zoning ordinance of Pike County. The map shall be on file at the Pike County Planning and Development Office.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

S-4 Sensitive Land – Wetlands Protection District

§ 156.320 PURPOSE

(A) The purpose of the S-4 District is to protect those lands identified as wetlands. Wetland areas are those areas that are flooded or saturated by surface or groundwater often and long enough to grow vegetation adapted for life in water saturated soil. The wetlands in Pike County are indispensable and fragile natural resources with significant development constraints due to flooding, erosion and soils limitations. In their natural state, wetlands serve man and nature. They provide habitat for fish, wildlife and vegetation; water quality maintenance and pollution control; flood control; erosion control; water quality maintenance and pollution control; natural resource education; scientific study; and open space and recreational opportunities. In addition, the wise management of forested wetlands is essential to the economic wellbeing of many communities within the State of Georgia. A considerable number of important wetland natural resources have been lost or impaired by draining, dredging, filling, excavating, building, pollution and other acts. Piece meal or cumulative losses of wetlands will, over time, destroy additional wetlands. Damaging or destroying wetlands threatens public safety and the general welfare.

(B) The purpose of the S-4 District is to promote wetlands protection, while taking into account varying ecological, economic development, recreational and aesthetic values. Activities that may damage wetlands should be located on upland sites to the greatest degree practicable as determined through a permitting process.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.321 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ZONING DISTRICTS

The S-4 Wetlands Protection District is an overlay district which shall include all lands within the jurisdiction of Pike County, Georgia, that are mapped as wetland areas by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory Maps and the “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map” which are declared to be a part of this subchapter, together with all explanatory matter thereon and attached thereto. The S-4 Wetlands Protection District applies additional definitions and standards for development to specific areas which lie within any of the zoning districts identified in this subchapter.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.322 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

- (A) CORPS OF ENGINEERS. The United States Army Corps of Engineers, which is given authority pursuant to section 404 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1344, for the regulation of wetlands and the permitting of fill material therein.
- (B) WETLANDS. Any areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. WETLANDS generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. The ecological parameters for designating wetlands include hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation and hydrological conditions that involve a temporary or permanent source of water to cause soil saturation. The definition of WETLANDS, as defined in 33 C.F.R. 32.93 is included within this definition, and adopted by reference.
- (C) WETLANDS MAP. The current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory Maps for Pike County, Georgia.
- (D) JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND. An area that meets the definitional requirements for wetlands as determined by the Corps of Engineers.
- (E) JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND DETERMINATION. A delineation of jurisdictional wetland boundaries by the Corps of Engineers, as required by section 404 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1344, as amended.
- (F) REGULATED ACTIVITY. Any activity which will, or which may reasonably be expected to, result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, excepting those activities exempted in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.323 COORDINATIONS WITH DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA CONTAINED IN OTHER ZONING DISTRICTS

- (A) The provisions of this subchapter apply additional development standards to specific areas which may lie within any zoning district in Pike County. If required development standards are specified for the same item in different sections, the more stringent standard shall govern.
- (B) Any development must comply with the Pike County Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance, Chapter 153, as well as any other applicable development regulation.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.324 ADOPTION OF THE WATERSHED, WETLANDS AND GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREA PROTECTION MAP

- (A) The S-4 Wetlands Protection District consists of and shall correspond to the area located within the Wetland Protection areas as are shown and designated on a certain map identified as the “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map,” which map is hereby adopted into and made a part of this subchapter as if fully set forth. Such map shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Pike County and bear the seal of the County or that of a notary public under the following words: “This certifies that this is the Official “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map,” referred to in 156.293 through 156.332.
 - (B) The area identified as lying within the S-4 Wetlands Protection District shall be the same as that area lying within the boundaries of Pike County shown on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory and the Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map. To the extent of a conflict between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory and the Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map, the provisions of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory shall control.
 - (C) The boundaries of the S-4 Wetlands Protection District, as shown on the “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map” do not necessarily represent the complete boundaries of jurisdictional wetlands within Pike County. The boundaries shown on such maps do not substitute for a delineation of wetland boundaries by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as required by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
 - (D) Any action required by this subchapter does not relieve the landowner from complying with any and all applicable federal or state permitting requirements.
- (Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.325 PERMITS AND PROTECTION CRITERIA

No regulated activity will be permitted within the S-4 Wetlands Protection District without written permission or a permit from Pike County. If the area proposed for development is located within 50 feet of the boundary of the S-4 Wetlands Protection District, as determined by the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee using the “Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map,” a determination by the Corps of Engineers shall be required. If the Corps of Engineers determines that wetlands are present on the proposed development site, the local permit or permission will not be granted until a Section 404 Permit or Letter of Permission is issued.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.326 PERMITTED USES

The following uses shall be allowed as of right within the S-4 District to the extent that they are not prohibited by any other ordinance or law, including laws of trespass, and provided they do not require structures, grading, fill, draining, or dredging except as provided herein:

- (A) Conservation or preservation of soil, water, vegetation, fish and other wildlife, provided that it does not affect water of Georgia or of the United States in such a way that would require a permit under Section 404.

- (B) Outdoor passive recreational activities, including fishing, bird watching, hiking, boating, horseback riding and canoeing.
 - (C) Forestry practices applied in accordance with best management practices approved by the Georgia Forestry Commission and as specified in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
 - (D) The Cultivation of agricultural crops.
Agricultural activities shall be subject to best management practices approved by the Georgia Department of Agriculture.
 - (E) The pasturing of livestock, provided that riparian wetlands are protected, that soil profiles are not disturbed and that approved agricultural best management practices are followed.
 - (F) Educational, scientific research and nature trails.
- (Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.327 PROHIBITED USES

The following uses are not permitted within the S-4 Wetlands District:

- (A) Receiving areas for toxic or hazardous waste or other contaminants.
 - (B) Hazardous or sanitary waste landfills.
- (Res. Passed 07-10-02)

§ 156.328 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

- (A) Site Plans.

Application for a local development permit within the S-4 District shall include a site plan, drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 50 feet containing the following information:

- (1) A map of all planned excavation and fill, including calculations of the volume of cut and fill involved, cross-sectional drawings showing existing and proposed grades. Elevations, horizontal scale and vertical scale must be shown on the cross-sectional drawings;
- (2) A map of any wetland boundaries occurring within the site must be provided. This boundary may be included on other maps provided by the applicant;
- (3) Location, dimensions and area of all impervious surfaces, both existing and proposed, on the site and adjacent to the site for a distance of 200 feet;
- (4) The orientation and distance from the boundaries of the proposed site to the nearest bank of an affected perennial stream of water body;
- (5) Elevations of the site and adjacent lands within 200 feet of the site at contour intervals of no greater than two feet; and no greater than one foot for slopes less than or equal to 2%;
- (6) Location and detailed design of any spill and leak collection systems designed for the purpose of containing accidentally released hazardous or toxic materials; and
- (7) All proposed temporary disruptions or diversions of local hydrology.

- (B) Activities to comply with site plan.

All development activities or site work conducted after approval of the site plan shall conform with the specifications of said site plan. Significant changes to the site plan that would alter the amount of velocity of storm water runoff from the site, increase the amount of impervious surface within the development, alter the overall density of development, result in a considerable increase in the amount of excavation, fill or removal of the overall appearance of the development as proposed, can be amended only with the approval of the

Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee. Minor changes, such as the realignment of streets or minor alterations to drainage structures and other infrastructure to meet unexpected conditions are exempted from this requirement.

(C) Exemptions from site plan requirements.

The following activities and developments are exempt from the requirement for detailed site plans:

- (1) Single family detached dwellings constructed within a subdivision of four or fewer parcels;
- (2) Repairs to a facility that is part of a previously approved and permitted development; and
- (3) Construction of minor structures, such as accessory buildings or additions to single family residences.

(D) Review procedures.

The application shall be made to the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee and will be reviewed within 15 days. At the time of the application, the applicant shall pay a filing fee as specified by Pike County. Filing fees up to \$500, or \$100 per acre, whichever is larger, may be required to evaluate the application. This fee may be used to retain expert consultants who will provide services pertaining to functional assessment, mitigation, and wetland boundary determinations, as deemed necessary by the Building Official or designated appointee. The review period shall include the preparation of findings and the like, approval, approval with conditions or disapproval by the Director or designated appointee. The applicant will receive written notification of the findings of the Director or designated appointee. Decision of the Director or designated appointee may be appealed to the Pike County Board of Appeals at no additional cost to the applicant.

(E) Duration of permit validity.

- (1) If construction described in the development permit has not commenced within 12 months from the date of issuance, the permit shall expire.
- (2) If construction described in the development permit is suspended or abandoned after work has commenced, the permit shall expire 12 months after the date that work ceased.
- (3) Written notice of pending expiration of the development permit shall be issued by the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee, provided however, that failure of the Director or designated appointee to provide notice to the applicant shall not extend the period of validity of the development permit.

(F) Penalties.

- (1) When a building or other structure has been constructed in violation of this Ordinance, the violator may be required to remove the structure at the discretion of the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee.
- (2) When removal of vegetative cover, excavation or fill has taken place in violation of this subchapter, the violator may be required to restore the affected land to its original contours and to restore vegetation, as far as practicable, at the discretion of the

Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee.

- (3) If the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee discovers a violation of this subchapter that also constitutes a violation of any provision of the Clean Water Act, as amended, Pike County shall issue written notification of the violation to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the landowner.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

S-5 Sensitive Land – Flint River Corridor Protection District

§ 156.330 PURPOSE

- (A) The purpose of the S-5 District is to protect those lands identified along the Flint River Corridor in Pike County, Georgia.
- (B) River corridors are the strips of land that flank major rivers in Georgia. These corridors are of vital importance of Georgia in that they help preserve those qualities that make a river suitable as a habitat for wildlife, a site for recreation, and a source for clean drinking water. River corridors also allow the free movement of wildlife from area to area within the state, help control erosion and river sedimentation, and help absorb flood waters.
- (C) The Flint River is designated as a protected river by the State of Georgia. This subchapter establishes measures to guide future growth and development in the areas lying within the boundaries of Pike County which lie adjacent to the Flint River as defined herein.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)

§ 156.331 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

- (A) **HAZARDOUS WASTE.** Any solid waste which has been defined as a hazardous waste in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the federal act, which are in force and effect on February 1, 1988, codified as 40 C.F.R. 261.3. This is the same definition as used in the Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act.
- (B) **LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY.** Any grading, scraping, excavating, or filling of land; clearing of vegetation; and any construction, rebuilding, or alteration of a structure. Land disturbing activity shall not include activities such as ordinary maintenance and landscaping operations, individual home gardens, yard and grounds upkeep, repairs, additions or minor modifications to a single family dwelling, and the cutting of firewood for personal use.
- (C) **NATURAL VEGETATIVE BUFFER OR BUFFER AREA.** A river corridor containing the flora native to that area. The natural floras for specific areas are described in Georgia Geologic Survey Bulletin 114, “The Natural Environments of Georgia.” Habitats for endangered and threatened species may require human management of the river corridor in order to maintain those species.
- (D) **PERENNIAL RIVER.** A river or section of a river that flows continuously throughout the year. The Flint River is a perennial river.

- (E) PORT FACILITY. Any facility for the docking, loading and unloading of ships.
 - (F) PROTECTED RIVER. Any perennial river or watercourse with an average annual flow of at least 400-cubic feet per second as determined by appropriate U.S. Geological Survey documents. However, those segments of river covered by the Metropolitan River Protection Act of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act are specifically excluded from the definition of a protected river. In coastal areas, the seaward limit of any protected river shall be the inland limits of the jurisdiction of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act. The Flint River is a protected river.
 - (G) PUBLIC UTILITY. A service or services provided by a public utility company or a private entity which provides such service or services and all equipment and structures necessary to provide such services.
 - (H) RIVER BANK. The rising ground, bordering a river, which serves to confine the water to the natural channel during the normal course of flow.
 - (I) RIVER CORRIDOR. All the land, inclusive of inlands, not regulated under the Metropolitan River Protection Act (Ga. Code 12-5-440 through 12-5-293), in areas of a protected river and being 100 feet horizontally on both sides of the river as measured from the river banks.
 - (1) This 100 foot buffer shall be measured horizontally from the uppermost part of the river banks, usually marked by a break in slope. Although not within the measured 100 foot wide buffer, the area between the top of the bank and the edge of the river shall be treated by the local governments in the same manner as the river corridor and shall be included within the River Corridor Protection District.
 - (2) Because stream channels move due to natural processes such as meandering, river bank erosion, and jumping of channels, the river corridor may shift with time. For the purpose of these standards, the river corridor shall be considered to be fixed at its position at the beginning of each review period for the Pike County Comprehensive Plan. Any shift in the location of the protected river after the review period will be shown by revision of the boundaries of the river corridor at the time of the next Comprehensive Plan Review by the Department of Community Affairs.
 - (J) SENSITIVE NATURAL AREA. Any area, as identified now or hereafter by the Department of Natural Resources, which contains one or more of the following:
 - (1) Habitat, including nesting sites, occupied by rare or endangered species;
 - (2) Rare or exemplary natural communities;
 - (3) Significant landforms, hydroforms, or geological features; or
 - (4) Other areas so designated by the Department of Natural Resources; and which are sensitive or vulnerable to physical or biological alteration.
 - (K) SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING. A dwelling structure designated for the use of one family. This is the same as “Dwelling, single family detached” defined in Pike County Zoning Code Section 156.006.
- (Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.332 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FLINT RIVER CORRIDOR PROTECTION DISTRICT

The Flint River Corridor Protection District is hereby designated and shall comprise all land, inclusive of islands, in areas of the Flint River within Pike County, Georgia, and being within

100 feet horizontally on both sides of the river as measured from the river banks. Also included is the area between the top of the bank and the edge of the river although this strip of land is not included as part of the 100 foot buffer requirement contained in the minimum standards. This district shall be further defined and delineated on the Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map.
(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.333 PROTECTION CRITERIA

- (A) Construction within the buffer area is prohibited except as provided herein.
- (B) A natural vegetative buffer shall be maintained at all times in the river corridor, except as otherwise provided herein.
- (C) The natural vegetative buffer shall be restored as quickly as possible following any land disturbing activity.
- (D) Septic tank and septic tank drain fields are prohibited in the river corridor, except as expressly provided in division (E).
- (E) Single family dwellings (including the usual appurtenances) are permitted in the buffer area subject to the following conditions:
 - (1) The dwelling shall be in compliance with all local zoning regulations;
 - (2) The dwelling shall be located on a tract of land containing at least two acres. For the purposes of these standards, the size of the tract of the land shall not include any area that lies within the protected river, (that is, for tracts of land that include portions of a protected river, the area between the river banks cannot be counted towards the two acre minimum size);
 - (3) There shall be only one such dwelling on each two acre or larger tract of land;
 - (4) A septic tank or tanks serving such a dwelling may be located within the buffer area; and
 - (5) Septic tank drain fields shall not be located within the buffer area.
- (F) Industrial and commercial land uses existing in the river corridor prior to the promulgation of this subchapter are exempt from the criteria contained herein, provided that:
 - (1) These uses do not impair the drinking quality of the river water; and
 - (2) These uses meet all state and federal environmental rules and regulations.
- (G) The construction of road crossings and utility crossings is permitted in the river corridor provided such construction meets all requirements of the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act of 1975, and all applicable local ordinances on soil erosion and sedimentation control.
- (H) The following uses are permitted in the river corridor, provided that such uses do not impair the long-term functions of the protected river or the river corridor:
 - (1) Timber production and harvesting, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) Forestry activity shall be consistent with best management practices established by the Georgia Forestry Commission; and
 - (b) Forestry activity shall not impair the drinking quality of the river water as defined by the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended.
 - (2) Wildlife and fisheries management activities consistent with the purpose of Ga. Code 12-2-8;
 - (3) Wastewater treatment;

- (4) Recreational usage consistent either with the maintenance of a natural vegetative buffer or with river dependent recreation. For example, a boat ramp would be consistent with this criterion but a hard surface tennis court would not. Parking lots are not consistent with this criterion. Paths and walkways within the river corridor are consistent with this criterion.
 - (5) Natural water quality treatment or purification;
 - (6) Agricultural production and management, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) Agricultural activity shall be consistent with best management practices established by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission.
 - (b) Agricultural activity shall not impair the drinking quality or the river water as defined by the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended; and
 - (c) Agricultural activity shall be consistent with all state and federal laws, and all regulations promulgated by the Georgia Department of Agriculture.
 - (7) Other uses permitted by the Department of Natural Resources or under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
 - (I) Handling areas for the receiving and storage of hazardous waste are prohibited within the river corridor.
 - (J) Hazardous waste or solid waste landfills are prohibited within the river corridor.
 - (K) The standards and requirements in this subchapter do not supersede those contained in the Metropolitan River Protection Act, the Coastal Marshland Protection Act, and the Erosion and Sedimentation Act.
- (Res. Passed 07-10-02)

§ 156.334 EXEMPTIONS

The following uses are exempted from the river corridor protection plan:

- (A) Land uses existing prior to the enactment of this ordinance.
 For the purposes of this subchapter, a pre-existing use is defined as any land use or land disturbing activity, including all human endeavors directly associated with such use or activity, which, prior to the promulgation of this subchapter falls within one of the following categories:
 - (1) Completed;
 - (2) Under construction;
 - (3) Fully approved by the governing authority;
 - (4) All materials have been submitted for approval by the governing authority; or
 - (5) Zoned for such use and expenditures in excess of \$2,500 have been made in preparation for construction in accordance with such zoning.
- (B) Mining activities.
 Mining activities if permitted by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources pursuant to the Georgia Surface Mining Act of 1968, as amended.
- (C) Utilities.
 Except as discussed in 156.333(G), if such utilities cannot be feasibly located outside the buffer area (feasibly shall be decided conservatively by the local government) provided that:
 - (1) The utilities shall be located as far from the river bank as reasonably possible;
 - (2) Installation and maintenance of the utilities shall be such as to protect the integrity of the buffer area as well as is reasonably possible; and

- (3) Utilities shall not impair the drinking quality of the river water.
- (D) Specific forestry and agricultural activities except as discussed in 156.333(H)(1) and (H)(6).
(Res. Passed 07-10-02)

§ 156.335 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

(A) Site Plans.

Application for a local development permit within the S-5 District shall include a site plan, drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 50 feet containing the following information:

- (1) A map of all planned excavation and fill, including calculations of the volume of cut and fill involved, cross-sectional drawings showing existing and proposed grades. Elevations, horizontal scale and vertical scale must be shown on the cross-sectional drawings;
- (2) A map of any Flint River boundaries occurring within the site must be provided. This boundary may be included on other maps provided by the applicant.
- (3) Location, dimensions and area of all impervious surfaces, both existing and proposed, on the site and adjacent to the site for a distance of 200 feet;
- (4) The orientation and distance from the boundaries of the proposed site to the nearest bank of an affected perennial stream or water body;
- (5) Elevations of the site and adjacent lands within 200 feet of the site at contour intervals of no greater than two feet; and no greater than one foot for slopes less than or equal to 2%;
- (6) Location and detailed design of any spill and leak collection systems designed for the purpose of containing accidentally released hazardous or toxic materials; and
- (7) All proposed temporary disruptions or diversions of local hydrology.

(B) Activities to Comply with site plan.

All development activities or site work conducted after approval of the site plan shall conform with the specifications of said site plan. Significant changes to the site plan that would alter the amount and velocity of storm water runoff from the site, increase the amount of impervious surface within the development, alter the overall density of development, result in a considerable increase in the amount of excavation, fill or removal of the overall appearance of the development as proposed, can be amended only with the approval of the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee. Minor changes, such as the realignment of streets or minor alterations to drainage structures and other infrastructure to meet unexpected conditions are exempted from this requirement.

(C) Exemptions from site plan requirements.

The following activities and developments are exempt from the requirement for detailed site plans:

- (1) Single family detached dwellings constructed within a subdivision of four or fewer parcels;
- (2) Repairs to a facility that is part of a previously approved and permitted development; and
- (3) Construction of minor structures, such as accessory buildings or additions to single family residences.

(D) Review procedures.

The application shall be made to the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee and will be reviewed within 15 days. At the time of the application, the applicant shall pay a filing fee as specified by Pike County. Filing fees up to \$500, or \$100 per acre, whichever is larger, shall be required to evaluate the application. This fee may be used to retain expert consultants who will provide services pertaining to functional assessment, mitigation, and wetland boundary determinations, as deemed necessary by the Director or designated appointee. The review period shall include the preparation of findings and the like, approval, approval with conditions or disapproval by the Director or designated appointee. The applicant will receive written notification of the findings of the Director or designated appointee. Decision of the Director or designated appointee may be appealed to the Pike County Board of Appeals at no additional cost to the applicant.

(E) Duration of permit validity.

- (1) If construction described in the development permit has not commenced within 12 months from the date of issuance, the permit shall expire.
- (2) If construction described in the development permit is suspended or abandoned after work has commenced, the permit shall expire 12 months after the date that work ceased.
- (3) Written notice of pending expiration of the development permit shall be issued by the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department.

(F) Penalties.

- (1) When a building or other structure has been constructed in violation of this subchapter, the violator may be required to remove the structure at the discretion of the Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department.
- (2) When removal of vegetative cover, excavation or fill has taken place in violation of this subchapter, the violator may be required to restore the affected land to its original contours and to restore vegetation, as far as practicable, at the discretion of the Director.
- (3) If the Director discovers a violation of this subchapter that also constitutes a violation of any provision of the Clean Water Act, as amended, the Board of Commissioners shall issue written notification of the violation to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer and the landowner.

(G) Suspension and revocation.

The Director of the Pike County Planning and Development Department or designated appointee may suspend or revoke a permit if the applicant has not complied with the conditions or limitations set forth in the permit or has exceeded the scope of the work set forth in the permit. The Director shall cause notice of denial, issuance, conditional issuance, revocation or suspension of a permit to be published in the official legal organ of Pike County.

(H) Judicial Review.

- (1) Jurisdiction. All final decisions of Pike County, Georgia, concerning denial, approval or conditional approval of a permit shall be reviewable in the Superior Court of Pike County.
- (2) Alternative actions. Based on these proceedings and the decision of the Superior Court of Pike County, the Pike County Board of Commissioners or its designee may, within the time specified by the Superior Court of Pike County, elect to:

- (a) Institute negotiated purchase or condemnation proceedings to acquire an easement or fee interest in the applicant's land;
 - (b) Approve the permit application with lesser restrictions or conditions (such as grant or variance); or
 - (c) Institute other appropriate actions ordered by the court that fall within the jurisdiction of the Pike County Board of Commissioners.
- (I) Amendments. These regulations (and the name of resource map) may from time to time be amended in accordance with procedures and requirements in the general statutes and as new information becomes available.
- (J) Relief assessment. Assessors and boards of assessors shall consider requirements of these regulations in determining the fair market of land.
- (K) Separability and abrogation. All sections and subsections of this Ordinance are considered separate and distinct. Should any section, division, subsection, paragraph or part of this Ordinance be declared by a court of jurisdiction to be invalid for any reason, it shall not invalidate any other section, division, subsection, paragraph or part of this Ordinance.
- (Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

§ 156.336 ADOPTION OF PIKE COUNTY WATERSHED, WETLANDS AND GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREA PROTECTION MAP

The S-5 District consists of the area located within the Flint River Corridor Protection District as defined in 156.330 and as are shown and designated on a certain map identified as the "Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map," which map is adopted hereby into and made a part of this Ordinance as if fully set forth. Such map shall be signed by the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Pike County and bear the seal of the county or that of a Notary Public under the following words: "This certifies that this is the Official "Watershed, Wetlands and Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Map," as referred to in 156.293 through 156.332 of the Zoning Code of Pike County.

(Res. Passed 07-10-02)(Am. Ord. Passed 05-11-11)

Official Zoning Map

§ 156.340 OFFICIAL ZONING MAP PIKE COUNTY, GEORGIA

Any reference to the Official Map refers to the Pike County, Georgia Official Zoning Map. (Res. passed 5-88) (Res. passed 12-13-06)(Am. Ord Passed 01-26-10)

§ 156.341 IDENTIFICATION, ALTERATION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE OFFICIAL MAP

- (A) The Pike County, Georgia Official Zoning Map, as previously adopted and codified by Pike County, consisted of 44 pages and an index. On January 26, 2010, the Pike County Board of Commissioners re-adopted the Pike County, Georgia Official Zoning Map, as a single map sheet entitled the *Pike County, Georgia Official Zoning Map* which bears the seal of Pike County and includes certification by the Chairman of the Pike County Board of Commissioners.
- (B) (1) The Official Map may be altered only if the proposed alterations are in conformance

with the Pike County Land Use Plan, (this does not necessarily mean a one-to-one correspondence) and sound comprehensive planning principles. Any alteration to the Official Map is an amendment to the chapter. The procedure by which amendments are proposed and approved is contained in § 156.028. Any amendment involving changes in zoning district boundaries must be entered on the Official Map as soon as the amendment has been approved by the Board of Commissioners. The entry must be as follows: “On (date) by official action of the Board of Commissioners of Pike County, the following change (or changes) were made in the Official Zoning Map, Pike County, Georgia: (Brief description of change).” It must be signed by the Commission Chairperson. No amendment to portions of this chapter that are illustrated on the Official Map becomes effective until after the change has been entered as described above on the Official Map.

- (2) Alterations to the Official Map may be made only by the procedures contained in this chapter. Any unauthorized alteration of the Official Map by any person is a violation of this chapter.
 - (3) The Official Map shall be on display at the Pike County Planning & Development Department and a current copy shall be kept on display in the Board of Commissioners Meeting Room and is the final authority as to the current status of zoning district boundaries.
- (C) If the Official Map becomes damaged, destroyed, lost or difficult to interpret because of the nature or number of changes and additions, the Board of Commissioners may adopt a new Official Map which will replace the previous Official Map. The new Official Map is identified as such in the same manner as described above in this section. When the new Official Map is adopted, a notation must be made on the previous Official Map that it is no longer valid, indicating the date that the new Official Map was adopted. The previous Official Map should be preserved, if it has not been lost or destroyed, for possible future reference.

(Res. passed 5-88) (Res. passed 12-13-06)

§ 156.342 ZONING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Where uncertainty exists with respect to the exact location of the boundary of a zoning district shown on the Official Map, the following guidelines will be used in establishing the exact location of the boundary:

- (A) Where a zoning district boundary line as appearing on the Official Map divides a single lot that was a single lot at the time of the enactment of this chapter, the requirements for the zoning district in which the greater portion of the lot lies must be extended to the balance of the lot;
- (B) Where a zoning district boundary is indicated as approximately following the corporate limit line of the county, the corporate limit line is the boundary;
- (C) Where a zoning district boundary is indicated approximately following a property line or such extended, the line or line extended is the boundary;
- (D) Where a zoning district boundary is indicated as approximately following the center line of a stream bed, such a center line is the boundary;
- (E) Where a zoning district boundary is indicated as approximately parallel to the center line of a street, road, railroad or the right-of-way of such a facility, the zoning district

boundary is parallel to the line and at a distance from it as indicated by scale on the Official Map.

(Res. passed 5-88) (Res. passed 06-29-04)

§ 156.343 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OFFICIAL MAP AND PIKE COUNTY LAND USE PLAN

- (A) The Pike County Land Use Plan was prepared by the Planning Commission and adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Pike County. It should provide the best possible indication of desirable land use patterns that will meet projected future demand for land uses of various types. The Pike County Land Use Plan supplies a body of information on which decisions on future development may be made that are guided by sound planning principles. The Plan does not legally regulate land uses. It contains a Land Use Map, which shows suitable areas for various types of land uses. Actual land uses may not necessarily conform to the Land Use Map.
- (B) The zoning districts contained on the Official Map carry standards which must be met by all new development and construction in the county. The arrangement of zoning districts is based on land use information contained in the Pike County Land Use Plan. Establishment and amendment of zoning district boundaries must be in conformance with the Pike County Land Use Plan. (This does not necessarily mean a one-to-one correspondence). This assures that such amendments to the Official Map are based on defensible findings of fact as well as sound comprehensive planning principles.

(Res. passed 5-88) (Res. passed 12-13-06)

Off-Street Parking and Service Facilities

§ 156.361 SCOPE

This standard covers specifications for off-street parking and service facilities in Pike County. Requirements for such facilities are specified by zoning district in the Pike County Zoning Code. That resolution refers the reader to this standard for specifications of required facilities.

(Res. passed 5-88) (Res. passed 06-29-04)

§ 156.362 GENERAL STANDARDS FOR PARKING SPACE DESIGN

- (A) Parking spaces must not be reduced. Off-street parking spaces must not be reduced below the minimum required number for the use of the facility to which they are assigned.
- (B) Drainage, construction and maintenance. All off-street parking, loading and service areas must be drained so as to prevent damage to abutting properties and/or public streets and must be constructed of materials which will assure a surface resistant to erosion. All such areas must be at all times maintained at the expense of the owners in a clean, orderly and dust-free condition to the extent that it does not create a nuisance.
- (C) Separation from walkways, sidewalks and streets. All off-street parking, loading and service areas must be separated from walkways, sidewalks and streets by curbing or other suitable protective device.
- (D) Parking area design. Parking stalls must have a minimum width of 9½ half feet and length of 18 feet. There must be provided adequate interior driveways to connect each parking space with a public right-of-way. Interior driveways must be at least 24 feet wide where used with

90 degree angle parking, at least 18 feet wide where used with 60 degree angle parking, at least 12 feet wide where used with 45 degree angle parking and at least 12 feet wide where used with parallel parking. Where there is no parking, interior driveways must be at least 12 feet wide for one-way traffic movement and at least 24 feet wide for two-way traffic movement.

- (E) Joint parking facilities. Two or more neighboring uses of the same or different types may provide joint parking facilities as long as the number of off-street parking spaces are not less than the sum of the individual requirement.
- (F) Pavement markings and signs. Each off-street parking space must be clearly marked and directional arrows and signs must be properly maintained so as to ensure their maximum efficiency.

(Res. passed 5-88) (Res. passed 06-29-04)

§ 156.363 NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES REQUIRED

- (A) Off-street parking space must be provided and maintained as specified in the schedule set forth in division (B) of this section. For uses not specifically listed here, the parking requirements for the listed use most similar to the unlisted use in question, as determined by the Building Official, will apply.
- (B) Parking requirements by use are as follows:
 - (1) Apartment or other multi-family dwelling - two spaces for each dwelling unit.
Auditorium, stadium, assembly hall, gymnasium, theater, community recreation center or church:
 - (a) Whichever of the following three standards is the greatest:
 - (i) One space per four fixed seats in largest assembly room or area; or
 - (ii) one space for each 40 square feet of floor area available for the accommodation of moveable seats, or combination of fixed and moveable seats, in the largest assembly room; or
 - (iii) one space per each 150 square feet of gross floor area.
 - (2) Automobile fueling station - Two spaces (in addition to service area) for each pump and grease rack, but not less than four spaces.
 - (3) Automobile sales and repair, service station, carwash - Two spaces (in addition to service area) for each pump and grease rack, but not less than four spaces, plus one space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area of the shop or carwash.
 - (4) Bowling alley - Four spaces per alley, plus requirements for any other use associated with the establishment such as a restaurant and the like.
 - (5) Club or lodge - One space for each two employees plus one space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area within the main assembly area, plus additional spaces for other uses permitted within the premises.
 - (6) Combined uses - Parking spaces must be the total of the spaces required for each separate use established by this schedule.
 - (7) Commercial recreation area (indoor or outdoor) such as YMCA or similar use - whichever of the following two standards is the greater:
 - (i) one space for each 150 square feet of gross floor, building or ground area; or
 - (ii) one space per each four seats or facilities available for patron use.

- (8) Dance school - One space for each employee, plus one space per 150 square feet of gross floor area, plus adequate area for safe and convenient loading and unloading of students.
- (9) Dwelling, single-family or two-family - Two spaces for each dwelling unit. Residential driveways will satisfy this need.
- (10) Fraternity, sorority, college dormitory - One space for each two residents, plus one space for each two employees.
- (11) Golf course - Two spaces for each hole and one space for each two employees, plus requirements for any other use associated with the golf course.
- (12) Hospital, personal care home, intermediate care home, nursing home - One space for each three beds, plus one space for each two employees (nurses, attendants and the like), plus one space for each staff or visiting doctor.
- (13) Hotel - One space for each three guest rooms, suites or units, plus one space for each two employees. One space for each 150 square feet of gross floor, building, ground area or combination devoted to such use; or one space for each four seats or facilities available for patron use.
- (14) Kindergarten, nursery school - One space for each employee, plus adequate area for safe and convenient loading and unloading of students.
- (15) Manufacturing activity, industry, warehouse - Two spaces for each three employees on shift of greatest employment, plus one space for each vehicle used directly in the conduct of the business.
- (16) Motel - One space for each unit, plus one space for each two employees, plus requirements for any other use associated with the establishment such as a restaurant and the like.
- (17) Office, professional building or similar use - One space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus one space for each two employees.
- (18) Personal service establishment - One space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area, but not less than two spaces for each employee.
- (19) Restaurant or place dispensing food, drink or refreshment - One space for each three seats, plus one space for each two employees on the shift of greatest employment.
- (20) Retail store of any type not otherwise specified in this schedule - One space per 200 square feet of gross floor area.
- (21) School, elementary - One space for each teacher, plus one space for each two employees and administrative personnel, plus one space for each classroom, plus adequate area for safe and convenient loading and unloading of students.
- (22) School, high, trade - One space for each two teachers, employees, administrative personnel and student, plus adequate area for safe and convenient loading and unloading of students.
- (23) Shopping center - One space for every 200 square feet of gross floor area.
- (24) Swimming pool, public - One space for every 200 square feet of water surface, plus requirements for any other use associated with the establishment such as a restaurant and the like.
- (25) Wholesale establishment - One space for each employee, plus sufficient spaces to accommodate vehicles used in the conduct of the business.

(Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.364 NUMBER OF LOADING SPACES REQUIRED

Manufacturing, industrial, wholesale and retail operations must provide loading space as follows.

- (A) Spaces appropriate to functions. Off-street loading spaces must be provided as appropriate to the functions and scope of operation of individual or groups of buildings and uses.
- (B) Design of loading spaces. Off-street loading spaces must be designed and constructed so that all maneuvering to park and unpark vehicles for loading can take place entirely within the property lines of the premises. Loading spaces must be provided so as not to interfere with the free, normal movement of vehicles and pedestrians on public rights-of-way.
- (C) Ingress and egress. Ingress and egress to off-street loading spaces must conform to curb cut requirements specified in this standard.

(Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.365 CURB CUT REQUIREMENTS

In any case in which provision for ingress and egress involves the lowering or cutting away of curbs, such a curb cut is subject to the following provisions.

- (A) Only one combined entrance and exit is allowed for any parcel of property with a frontage on any one street of less than 50 feet. No more than two combined entrances and exits are allowed for any parcel of property with a frontage on any one street of between 50 feet and 200 feet. For parcels of property having frontage on any one street of more than 200 feet, additional entrances or exits are permitted only after the developer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Zoning Commission that more curb cuts are needed for safety reasons and such additional curb cuts are approved by the Zoning Commission.
- (B) At street intersections, curb cuts must be located at least 25 feet from the intersections of the two curb lines (or such lines extended) or at least 15 feet from the intersection of the two intersecting property lines (or such lines extended), whichever is less.
- (C) The distance between any two curb cuts on the same side of the street and located on one property must be at least ten feet. That distance is measured between the points at which the two curb cuts begin to deviate from the established curb line of the abutting street (in other words, between the intersections of the curb return radii and the established curb line of the abutting street).
- (D) The minimum setback from all property lines for any driveway is two feet.
- (E) The maximum permitted width of any driveway at the right-of-way line of the abutting street is 35 feet.
- (F) The maximum permitted width of any curb cut, including the points at which the curb cut begins to deviate from the established curb line of the abutting street at either end of the curb cut (in other words, including the curb returns) is 50 feet. However, the Building Official may approve a specified larger width for a truck stop, if he or she determines that a larger curb cut is needed for safety reasons.
- (G) The sum of the two curb return radii for any one curb cut must not exceed 15 feet.

(Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.370 PURPOSE

This subchapter formalizes the powers and duties of the Zoning Administrator, the Planning Commission, the Board of Appeals and the Board of Commissioners where this chapter is concerned. It should also provide a convenient list of services provided by each official to aid in complying with the requirements of this chapter.

(Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.371 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

The Zoning Administrator has the power and duty to provide the following services related to this chapter:

- (A) Provide initial information about this chapter upon request;
- (B) Advise how to contact members of the Planning Commission, the Board of Appeals or the Board of Commissioners for services provided by those bodies;
- (C) Maintain Official Map and the Official Zoning Code on public display;
- (D) Determine in which zoning district a parcel of land lies;
- (E) Issue building permits under procedures outlined in § 156.023;
- (F) Post a “stop work” order on any building code violation or any zoning district violation;
- (G) Issue certificates of occupancy under procedures outlined in § 156.024;
- (H) Offer practical suggestions on how to comply with the requirements of this chapter;
- (I) Maintain complete records concerning this chapter and related matters and make such records available to the public upon request;
- (J) Supervise all professional and clerical assistants employed in connection with the performance of the functions of the Zoning Administrator’s office;
- (K) Serve as administrative secretary to the Board of Appeals and the Planning Commission;
- (L) Issue certificates of zoning compliance for all permitted uses and for conditional uses and variances which are granted by the Board of Appeals;
- (M) Collect data and keep informed as to the best zoning practices, in order that he or she may be qualified to make recommendations to the Pike County Board of Commissioners concerning amendments to the Zoning Map of Pike County;
- (N) Research and make reference to the Zoning Code in connection with each and every application received for variance or special exception and to make written recommendations to the Board of Appeals on each such application as to whether:
 - (1) The granting of such variance or special exception would result in an encroachment on existing land uses or Zoning Districts already established on adjoining or nearby neighborhood properties protected by the Zoning Code from such encroachment;
 - (2) Sufficient authority exists in the Zoning Code to allow the Board of Appeals to grant the variance or special exception;
- (O) The written recommendations of the Zoning Administrator will be made a permanent part of the application file and a copy provided by the Zoning Administrator to the Board of Commissioners for their file;
- (P) Research and make reference to the Pike County Zoning Code on each and every application received for amendment to the Pike County Zoning Map and to make written recommendations to the Planning Commission on each such application as to whether:

- (1) The approval of such an application would result in an encroachment on an existing land use or Zoning Districts already established on adjoining or nearby neighborhood properties protected by the Zoning Code from such encroachment;
 - (2) Sufficient authority exists in the Zoning Code to authorize the Planning Commission to make a favorable recommendation on the application;
 - (3) The approval of the application would be in conflict with the basic purpose and/or provisions of the Zoning Code and, if so, in what manner;
- (Q) Such written recommendations will be made a permanent part of the application file and be available to the Board of Commissioners when that Board hears the application.
- (Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.372 PLANNING COMMISSION

Section 33.01 details the establishment of the Pike County Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has the power and duty to provide the following services related to this chapter:

- (A) Advise the Board of Commissioners on applications for amendment to this chapter by examining amendment applications and providing written recommendations with reasons for the recommendations to the Board of Commissioners as specified in § 156.028;
 - (B) Dispense general information about this chapter to the public upon request;
 - (C) Propose amendments to this chapter;
 - (D) Maintain and update the Pike County Land Use Plan (where one exists) so that it may provide a current data base with which decisions on proposed amendments to this chapter may be made that utilize sound planning principles;(E) Carry out an ongoing comprehensive planning program which, like the Land Use Plan (where one exists), will provide current data on which decisions regarding this chapter may be based that utilize sound planning principles;
 - (F) Set off-street parking requirements for certain land uses, where called for in the development standards for a zoning district;
 - (G) Advise the Board of Commissioners on matters of zoning and annexation.
- (Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.373 BOARD OF APPEALS

Section 33.02 details the establishment of the Board of Appeals. The Board of Appeals has the power and duty to provide the following services:

- (A) Authorize variances according to procedures specified in § 156.026;
 - (B) Accept applications for appeal of an action of the Zoning Administrator and render official decisions on them according to procedures specified in § 156.025;
 - (C) Recommend special exceptions under procedures contained in §§ 156.027 (G) and (H).
- (Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.374 BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners have the power and duty to provide the following services related to this chapter:

- (A) Accept applications for amendment of this chapter and render official decisions on them after referring them to the Planning Commission for review and recommendations as specified in § 156.028;

- (B) Propose amendments to this chapter; and
 - (C) Grant Special Exceptions.
- (Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.380 VIOLATIONS

If any building or land is used or maintained in violation of this chapter, anyone, including the county, who would be harmed by such a violation may initiate legal proceedings to obtain an injunction or other appropriate remedy to stop the violation or to prevent any act which would constitute such a violation. Other legal remedies are also available as provided by Georgia law. (Res. passed 5-88)

§ 156.390 PENALTY

- (A) It is unlawful to violate the provisions of this chapter or to fail to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variances, conditional uses or conditional exceptions). Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements will, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$500 or spend not more than 60 days in jail, or both. In addition, he or she must pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such a violation continues shall be considered a separate offense.
 - (B) The owner or tenant of any building, structure, premises, or part thereof, and any architect, builder, contractor, agent or other person who commits, participates in, assists in or maintains such a violation may each be found guilty of a separate offense and suffer the penalties provided here.
- (Res. passed 5-88)